

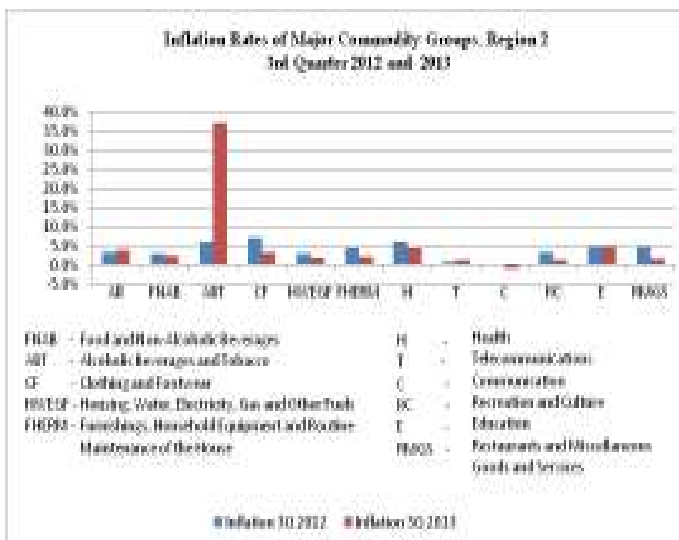
## CY 2013 - 3<sup>rd</sup> QUARTER REGIONAL ECONOMIC SITUATIONER, CAGAYAN VALLEY

### Macroeconomic Performance

The economy, as shown by the inflation rates and employment indicators, relatively decelerated in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2013 than in the same period last year. Most price indices of commodity groups exhibited an increase which pushed inflation rates up. The employment rate, on one hand, also slowed down which was aggravated by the increase in the rate of unemployment. The unstable price was affected by the recent policy interventions (i.e., Sin Tax Bill) of the government, while the employment status was influenced by the meager performance of the basic sectors of the regional economy, especially the agriculture sector.

### Inflation Rates

The inflation rate of all items in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of the year went up by 0.5 percentage points from 3.3 percent in the same period last year to 3.8 percent. The acceleration was attributed to the significant increase in the price index of alcoholic beverages and tobacco, which pushed the inflation within the commodity group by 30.3 percentage points from its level of 6.1 percent a year back. Acceleration of prices in the alcoholic beverages and tobacco commodity group was driven by the passage of the Sin Tax Bill in 2012. Likewise, inflation rates of Transport (0.8% to 2.1%) and Education (4.7% to 5%) groups were up from their previous levels by 1.3 percentage points and 0.3 percentage points, respectively. Educational fees particularly in the tertiary level moved up as well as fees for transport services.

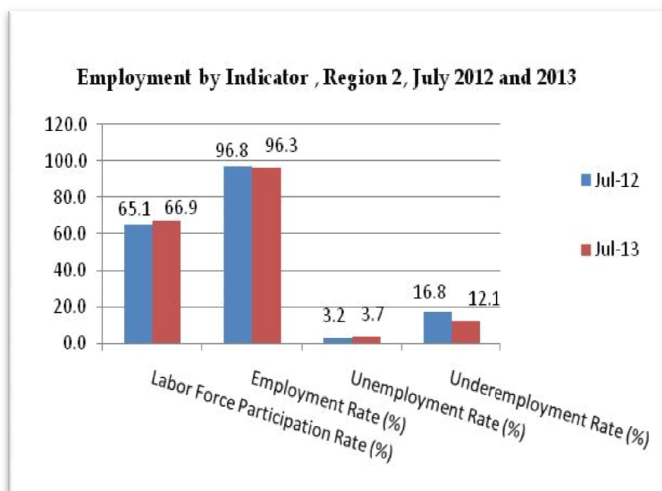


However, most commodity groups exhibited more stable prices during the period as shown by the deceleration in their inflation rates. Food and non-alcoholic beverages declined from 3.2 percent to 2.6 percent as a result of more steady prices in food items (3.2% to 2.8%) especially for fish (7.3% to 2.1%); milk, cheese and eggs (2.8% to 1.5%); oils and fats (-4.7 to -6.5%); fruits (11% to 0%); vegetables (6.1% to 3.8%); food products (3.6% to 1.1%). Non-alcoholic beverages also manifested a decline from 2.5 percent to -0.7 percent.

Other commodity groups which registered lower inflation rates include clothing and footwear (7.3 to 3.5%); housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels (3.1% to 1.9%); furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house (4.5% to 2.3%); health (6.2% to 4.5%); communication (0.2% to -0.9%); recreation and culture (3.4% to 1.3%); and restaurants and miscellaneous goods and services (4.6% to 1.7%).

## **Employment**

Based on the July Labor Force Survey (LFS), the region's total working age population increased by 1.7 percent from 2.246 Million in 2012 to 2.285 Million in 2013. Of this number, labor force participation rate had increased by 2.8 percent (65.1% to 66.9%) from 1.462 Million persons to 1.529 Million persons. Although the employment rate, slightly declined by 0.5 percent (96.8% to 96.3%), the actual number of employed persons increased by 4 percent from 1.415 Million persons to 1.472 Million persons or an additional 57,000 jobs were created during the quarter under review. Moreover, unemployment rate had increased from 3.2 percent to 3.7 percent, although, the recorded underemployment rate significantly declined by 4.7 percentage points from 16.8 percent to 12.1 percent.



## **Agricultural and Fishery Sector Performance**

*Generally, the performance of the sector was bleak for the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2013 as compared in the period a year ago. Productivity of most crops including fishery production, were greatly affected by the unfavorable weather conditions in the region. The occurrence of typhoons Labuyo and Odette and the prolonged dry spell which resulted to moisture stress contributed to the poor yield performance. In the same way for fishery subsector, fish catch registered a decline due to reduced fishing efforts where fishermen were restricted to go-off shore because of poor weather conditions.*

## **Palay Production**

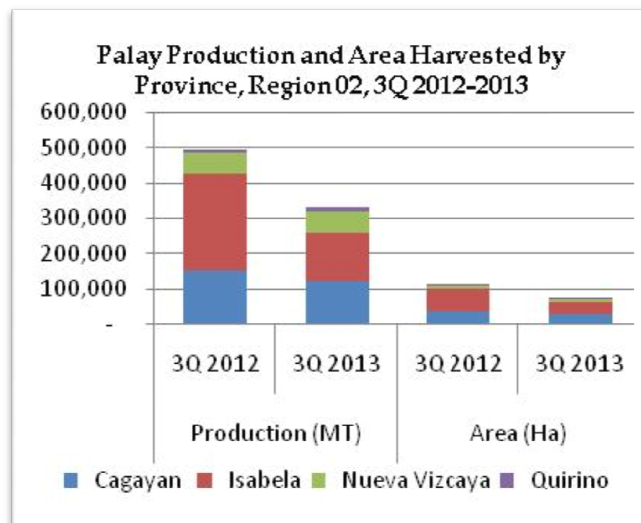
The region's total palay production had decreased by a high of 32.8 percent as compared to the same quarter a year ago (from 491,743 Mt to 330,597 Mt). The decrease was attributed to the reduction in the area harvested from 116,045 Ha to 78,265 Ha coupled with the decrease in productivity level from 4.23 Mt/Ha to 4.22 Mt/Ha.

Among the palay producing provinces of the region, two provinces, namely Isabela and Cagayan exhibited shortfalls in the total volume of production. Isabela recorded a sharp decrease of 50.0 percent (274, 407 Mt to 137, 286 Mt), while Cagayan slipped by 18 percent from 151,721 Mt to 124,293 Mt.

Palay production in Quirino, on the other hand, demonstrated an improvement as it increased by 45.6 percent from 6,425 Mt to 9,357 Mt, while Nueva Vizcaya posted a meager 0.8 percent increase from 59,190 Mt to 59,661 Mt.

In terms of area harvested for palay, Isabela and Cagayan declined by 50.7 percent (from 62,375 Mt to 30,754 Mt) and 18.6 percent (38,451 Mt to 32,288 Mt), respectively; while Nueva Vizcaya and Quirino increased by 0.28 percent (13,740 Mt to 13,778 Mt) and 65.2 percent (1,480 Mt to 2,445 Mt), respectively. These decreases in major palay producing provinces adversely affected the region's total production.

Meanwhile, the reduction in the area harvested was affected by the delay in the release of irrigation water. The irrigated farms covered by the Magat River Irrigation System (MARIIS), which covers about 37.2 percent of the total irrigated area, were supplied with irrigation water a little later than last year's schedule, which caused the delay in the planting of farmlands. The release of irrigation water in Isabela and Cagayan was only on May 16, 2013 contrary to last year's schedule of April 15, 2012. Likewise, the decrease in actual irrigated area from 444,314 Ha to 439,110 Ha due to the dry spell that was experienced from May to July has significantly contributed to the decrease in the overall area harvested. This was true especially in the province of Cagayan. Rainfed areas, on the other hand, were also trimmed down by 3,304 Ha where these areas were not planted because of insufficient rainfall.



In terms of palay productivity, the region recorded a negative performance. The yield per hectare was affected by the prolonged dry spell which resulted to moisture stress and infestation of pests and diseases. The productivity level in the province of Quirino had decreased by 0.51 Mt/Ha from 4.34 Mt/Ha to 3.83 Mt/Ha. It pulled down the slight improvements in the other provinces where Cagayan registered increase in productivity by 0.03 Mt/Ha (from 3.95 Mt/Ha); Isabela by 0.06 Mt/Ha (from 4.46 Mt/Ha); and Nueva Vizcaya by 0.02 (from 4.31 Mt/Ha).

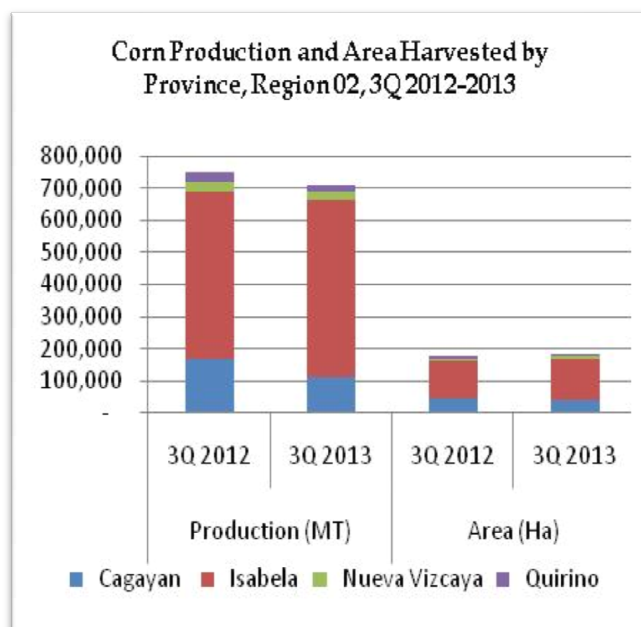
### **Corn Production**

Despite the expansion in area harvested by 3.8 percent from 176,051 Ha to 182,713 Ha, a 5.5 percent decline in the total corn production was recorded in the region during the quarter under review. For all types of corn, total volume of production decreased from 751,410 Mt to 710,163 Mt.

Yellow corn production declined from 723,316 Mt to 692,563 Mt and white corn from 28,104 Mt to 17,600 Mt. The reduction in the total corn production in the region was attributed to the reduction in the yield per hectare by 0.38 Mt/Ha for all types or 0.85 Mt/Ha lower for white corn; and 0.37 Mt/Ha less for yellow corn.

All corn producing provinces registered deficits, except in Isabela which exhibited positive performance of 5.9 percent from 523,832 Mt to 554,531 Mt. The highest recorded decline in production was observed in Quirino at 37.9 percent (from 31,804 Mt), followed by Cagayan with 33.9 percent (165,928 Mt) and Nueva Vizcaya with 12.4 percent (from 29,856 Mt). White

corn production in all four provinces decreased during the quarter of the year ranging from 15.7 percent to 49.5 percent. Likewise, production of yellow corn in the four provinces had decreased except in Isabela, which posted a 6.23 percent increase.



The positive growth in the total area harvested for corn was pushed by the 12.8 percent expansion in area planted with yellow corn in Isabela. In fact, only the province of Isabela recorded an increase in area harvested with yellow corn among other provinces. This expansion had contributed in the offsetting of the observed decrease in area harvested for white corn and yellow corn in other provinces.

For corn productivity, all provinces suffered setback in yield per hectare which was attributed to the reported damage caused by typhoons Labuyo in Quirino, Isabela and Nueva Vizcaya and Odette in Cagayan.

Likewise, some corn farms in Cagayan and northern Isabela were under moisture stress due to the effect of prolonged dry spell during the quarter.

### **Fruits and Vegetables Production**

Estimated production of fruits in the region for the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter went up by 0.05 percent. This increment in production came from the modest increase of 0.78 percent in major fruits such as banana, calamansi, mango, and pineapple, among others. It was also reported that bigger fruits were produced for calamansi and pineapple during the quarter due to favorable weather. Furthermore, the application of flower inducer pulled up the production of mango regionwide. However, those categorized as priority fruits such as papaya, mandarin, tamarind, watermelon and rambutan went down by 7.7 percent, while those under the category of other fruits also went down by 4.2 percent.

Meanwhile, production of vegetables and root crops had increased by 5.52 percent during the quarter. Specifically, mongo and cassava posted a positive performance which could be attributed to the increase in the area harvested. The onset of harvesting of cassava from areas with assistance from private companies in Isabela also contributed to the augmentation in production. Some cited reasons for the increment on priority vegetables and root crops include: sufficiency of soil moisture for these crops, development of bigger fruits, and increased backyard plantings due to availability of planting materials.

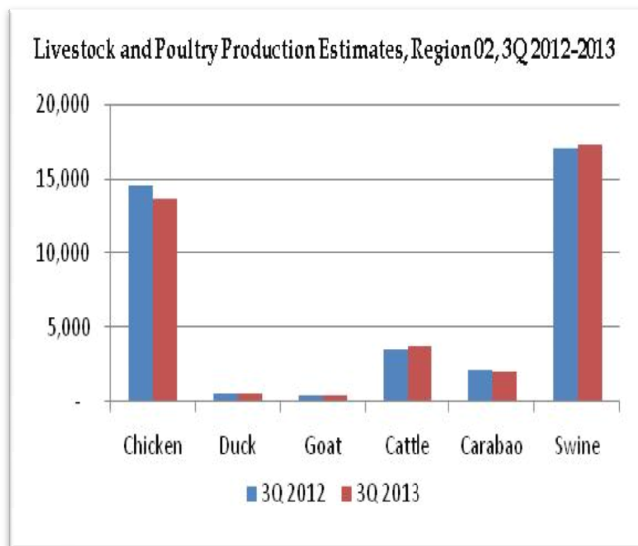
### **Livestock and Poultry Production**

Positive performance was recorded for livestock production during the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2013 when compared to the same period of the previous year. Swine production posted growth of



1.5 percent due to the increase in slaughtering activities in abattoirs by 2.57 percent to meet the demand in the local market.

Based from quarantine report, the region remained to be an outflow region in terms of supply disposition of live animals. However, in terms of meat supply, the region experienced a deficit. This shortfall, however, was being addressed by the inflow of meat from other regions.



Cattle production, likewise, demonstrated a growth of 5.2 percent. This was attributed to the sustained demand in Isabela and Cagayan which resulted to increased slaughtering activities at the abattoirs by 14.9 percent. Cattle beef was also consumed as substitute for carabeef, considering its comparable prices.

In contrast, carabao and goat production experienced shortfalls by 4.7 percent (from 2,121 Mt) and 1.1 percent (from 455 Mt), respectively. The decreasing inventory of 4.04 percent in the previous semester resulted to the declining stocks

available for slaughter. Likewise, the drop off in the production of goat was brought about by the decreasing inventory where some commercial farms shifted to sheep raising. This shift caused the downtrend of slaughtering activities at the abattoirs by 5.64 percent which was particularly observed in Cagayan, Isabela and Nueva Vizcaya.

For poultry animals, chicken production was down by 5.8 percent (from 14,508 Mt). This was mainly caused by the decline in the production of broiler animals by 9.56 percent, which shares about 78 percent of the total chicken production. Broiler production has declined due to limited day-old-chicks (DOCs) available from local and external sources.

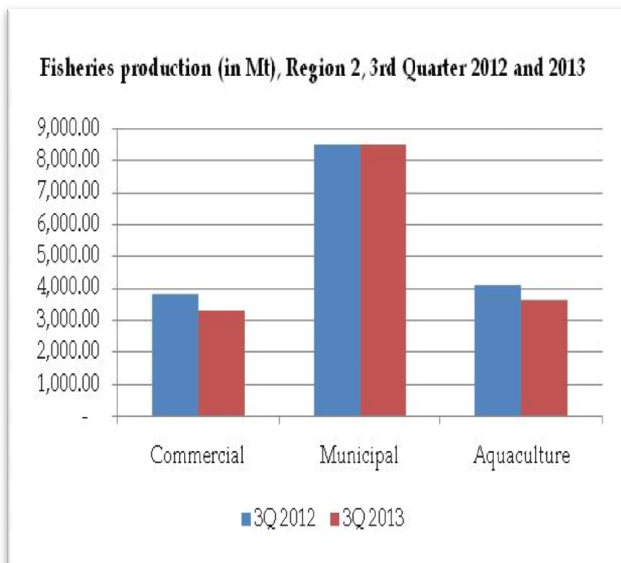
Duck production, on the other hand, has registered positive gain as it increased by 0.9 percent over last year's production. More backyard dressings were noted due to high demand of duck meat in foodhouses and household levels. It was considered as an emerging delicacy in the region.

### **Fishery Production**

Fishery production during the quarter of the year was low when compared to last year's figure in the same period. It was lower by 6.1 percent from 16,243 Mt. This was because production in commercial fishery declined by 13.8 percent (from 3,795 Mt); municipal fishery by 0.1 percent (from 8,484 Mt); and aquaculture fishery by 11.2 percent (from 4,063 Mt).

The decrease in the commercial subsector was attributed to dry docking of some fishing vessels in the province of Cagayan. The docking was due to increasing cost of fuel and other operating expenses. Moreover, lesser fishing trips were noted because of the diminishing

catch and lesser appearance of some seasonal species such as acetes, big-eye scad, anchovies and others.



Meanwhile, the municipal fisheries production accounted for 55.2 percent of the total fisheries production of the region for the quarter. The provinces of Isabela, Nueva Vizcaya and Quirino managed to surpass their 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter production levels by 8.8 percent, 30.1 percent and 8.56 percent, respectively. Cagayan and Batanes, on the other hand, experienced shortfall of 2.5 percent and 6.3 percent, respectively. The decreases in the production level in the latter provinces generally pulled down the overall performance of municipal fisheries.

The production cut was largely attributed to lesser fishing operations due to unfavorable weather conditions. Moreover, the decrease was aggravated by the occurrence of typhoon Odette in September which caused massive damage to 107 units of fishing boats and 31 units of fishing paraphernalia in the coastal areas of Batanes, Cagayan and Isabela.

In terms of specific fishery commodities, the key species that managed to increase in production was the rice eel. Fishermen as well as farmers are now venturing to this commodity due to its high demand for export and increased opportunity for higher income. to other countries.

Meanwhile, reduction in the aquaculture production was due to the occurrence of typhoon Labuyo and Odette that affected the provinces of Nueva Vizcaya and Cagayan. About 29.19 Ha of fishpond aquasilvi in Nueva Vizcaya and 491 Ha in Cagayan as well as 33 lying-in cages in these provinces were damaged. In addition, the postponement of stocking due to the delay in the release of irrigation water contributed in the decrease in production where harvest was expected during the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2013.

### **Farmgate Price of Selected Agricultural Commodities**

Palay price in all five provinces posted an average increase of 11.1 percent due to sustained demand from local and outside buyers/traders. On the other hand, price of yellow corn went down by 5.3 percent due to inferior quality of produce (smaller grains) as the consequence of typhoons that stricken Cagayan, Nueva Vizcaya and Quirino during the quarter. Price of white corn also went down by 3.0 percent.

For the farmgate price of tomato, it has improved due to high demand from viajeros and local traders as reported in Nueva Vizcaya; cassava price likewise had improved due to high demand from feed millers in Isabela; prices of tobacco, native and burley were also influenced by the good quality of its leaves being traded; price of finger pepper on one hand was also augmented by its quality and limited supply from source; and the price of peanut

with shell also improved due to limited production despite the sustained demand in the local market.

Crops with farmgate prices which deteriorated include eggplant, cabbage, mongo, ampalaya, chayote, pechay, squash and stringbeans. The decrease in prices was attributed to the abundance and surplus in supply within the region coupled with the inflow of supply from other regions. Other considerations were the inferiority of their quality when compared to the produce of neighboring regions.

On fruits, banana (all varieties) managed to maintain its high price because of sustained demand and their good quality (bigger sizes). Prices of papaya (native) and coconut (young) also appreciated due to high demand from local buyers. For all other fruits, the decline in their farmgate prices was due to increase in production or surplus of supply in the market (e.g., pineapple, calamansi, coconut (matured)).

Meanwhile, for livestock and poultry products, farmgate price for carabao, cattle, goat, swine, duck and duck eggs have increased due to sustained demand from local and external consumers.

## **Loans, Investment, and Tourism**

*Total loans extended by the two major banks have increased as of September this year. Likewise, total registered firms and total investments to different industries of the region were up during the quarter by significant percentages over the same period last year. Correspondingly, the inflow of tourists in the region has registered significant increases especially for the foreign tourist arrivals.*

### **Loans**

The total outstanding loans of the Landbank of the Philippines-Northern Cagayan Lending Center as of September this year reached Php792.2 Million or 4.3 percent higher than the outstanding loans in the same period last year. This total amount was all apportioned to agri-agra loans, where 45.7 percent was allotted to SMEs, 22.4 percent to LGUs and 31.9 percent to small farmers and fisherfolks. Cagayan loans accounted for about 95.2 percent of the total loans and 4.8 percent for Batanes.

On loan releases, the LBP released a total of Php833.3 Million as of this quarter or about 3.9 percent lower over the same period last year. Bulk of the loan release was apportioned to wholesale and retail trade at 43.9 percent, followed by agriculture (40.1%); construction (11.1%); public administration and defense (1.4%); and electricity, gas and water (1.2%). Other activities granted with loan were real estate, renting and business activities; health and social work; other community, social and personal service activities; and hotel and restaurants. The release for construction activity this year had significantly increased by 69.9 percent while loan release for the establishment or expansion of hotels and restaurants reached Php4.2 Million from a meager Php0.5 Million.

Likewise, the Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP) was able to increased its loan portfolio as of September in the aggregate amount of Php1.38 Billion or an increase of 1.9 percent from the previous releases. About 99.7 percent of the total outstanding loan was allocated to non-agri-agra loans while only about 0.3 percent for agri-agra loans. All agri-

agra loans were availed by small farmers and fisherfolks. For non-agri-agra loans, LGU loans shared about 32.9 percent; GOCCs at 2.6 percent and the bulk went to other purposes such as loans to private corporations, SMEs and to individuals. DBP loan releases were recorded in Isabela (49.2%), Cagayan (41.5%) and Nueva Vizcaya (9.3%). Observed loan increases were noted in Isabela and Nueva Vizcaya by 4.8 percent and 1.6 percent, respectively while decline was noted in Cagayan by 1.2 percent.

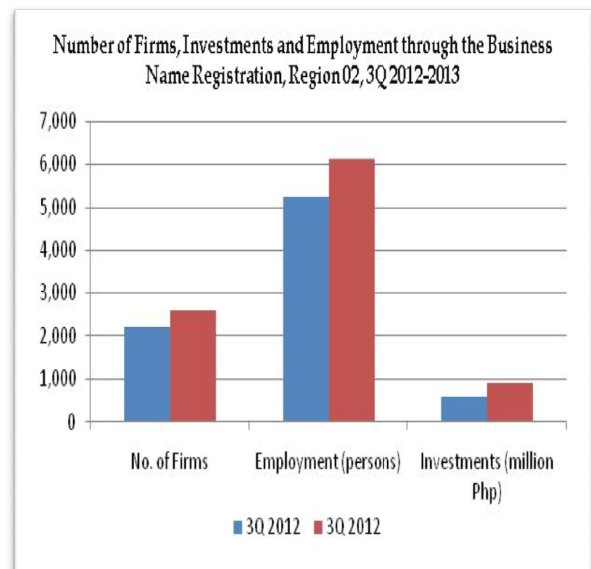
In terms of loan releases by economic activity, abrupt increase was observed as of September at Php445.08 Million or an increase by 203 percent over the same period last year. The highest percentage share was noted for wholesale and retail activity (41.0%); followed by private households and employed persons (16.5%); public administration and defense (9.7%); education (7.0%); and other community, social and personal service activities (6.9%). Loan release for wholesale and retail activity increased by 474.5 percent or from Php31.8 Million to Php182.6 Million; public administration was up from Php0.62 Million to Php43.07 Million; education leaped from Php1.89 Million to Php31.11 Million; hotels and restaurant from Php2.5 Million to Php19.25 Million; agriculture, hunting and forestry from Php15.00 Million to Php19.8 Million; and other community, social and personal service activities increased from Php27.34 Million to Php30.56 Million.

### **Investments and Employment through Business Name Registration**

Through DTI's Business Name Registration program, the region's total registered firms was recorded at 2,610 firms in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter this year or up by 18.4 percent over same period last year. This growth was attributed to the considerable increase in firm registration in Nueva Vizcaya by 113.8 percent (541 firms); followed by Batanes by 75.0 percent (49 firms); Isabela by 9.6 percent (966 firms) and Cagayan by 9.1 percent (876 firms). Only firm registration in Quirino declined to 238 firms or by 18.8 percent.

By type of activity, 50.3 percent of the firms were engaged in trading; 37.9 percent in services; 5.6 percent in manufacturing; 4.8 percent in construction while only 1.2 percent in agri-based production. This quarter, except for manufacturing which posted a negative growth of 16.9 percent (from 177 to 147), the rest of the industries exhibited increases in the number of registered firms ranging from 6.22 percent to as high as 447.8 percent.

The increase in the number of registered firms was translated into increase in total investment in the industries except for manufacturing industry which posted a negative 16.1 percent. Total investments reached a total of Php919.00 Million or an increase by 58.0 percent over the previous year's value. Majority of the investments was generated by the services industry (51.5%) followed by trading industry (36.3%), construction (6.5%), manufacturing (3.1%) and agri-based production (2.7%). All provinces exhibited growths in investments – Batanes increased by 900 percent (Php31.15 Million); Nueva Vizcaya by 174.2



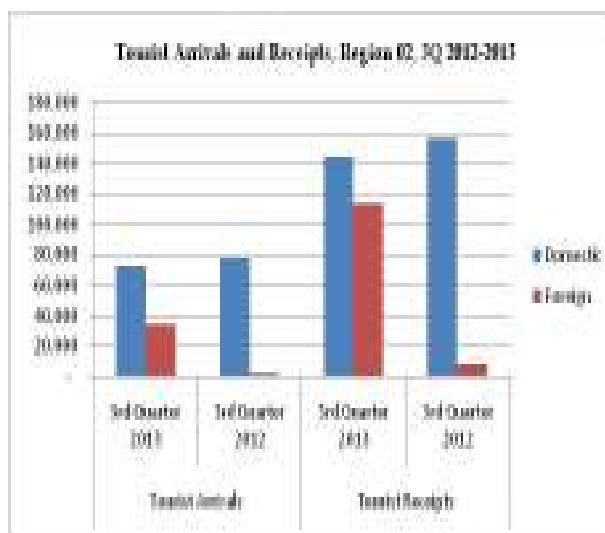
percent; Quirino by 103.7 percent (Php87.16 Million); Cagayan by 30.6 percent (Php370.08 Million); and Isabela by 15.2 percent (Php189.20 Million).

Employment generation also improved during the quarter. It went up by 17.3 percent from 5,226 to 6,132 where Cagayan shared the highest at 36.6 percent, followed by Isabela (33.3%), Nueva Vizcaya (19.2%), Quirino (9.2%) and Batanes (1.7%). All provinces generated additional employment.

Trading and services industries remained to be the highest contributor of employment at 46.3 percent and 40.6 percent, respectively. This was followed by the manufacturing industry at 7.3 percent, construction at 3.0 percent and agri-based production at 2.7 percent.

### **Tourist Arrivals**

The region's total tourist arrivals during the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of the year (96.7% domestic and 3.2% foreign) slightly increased to 107,210 or around 0.3 percent over the same period last year. The increase was attributed to the increased arrivals of foreign tourists to 34,869 or by 12.2 percent. Foreign tourists mostly came from China and America which shared about 63.3 percent and 34.8 percent, respectively. Domestic tourist arrivals decreased to 72,341 or by 0.1 percent.



The recorded increase in the actual number of tourist arrivals was translated to higher tourist receipts estimated at Php259.05 Million or by 56.8 percent. This gain was influenced by the improvement in foreign tourist receipts that reached a remarkable 1,224.8 percent increase from its record of only Php8.63 Million in the same period last year. As of this quarter, the computed average daily expenditure per tourist for domestic was Php1,000 and Php1,640 (at Php41/\$) for foreign with an average length of stay of only two days for both domestic and foreign tourists.

The increase in tourist arrivals and receipts was a result of the several implemented programs of the Department of Tourism in collaboration with the local government units. Government programs for the tourism industry include the improvement of access roads to tourism destinations; undertaking of promotional activities; and development and marketing of local and genuine products.

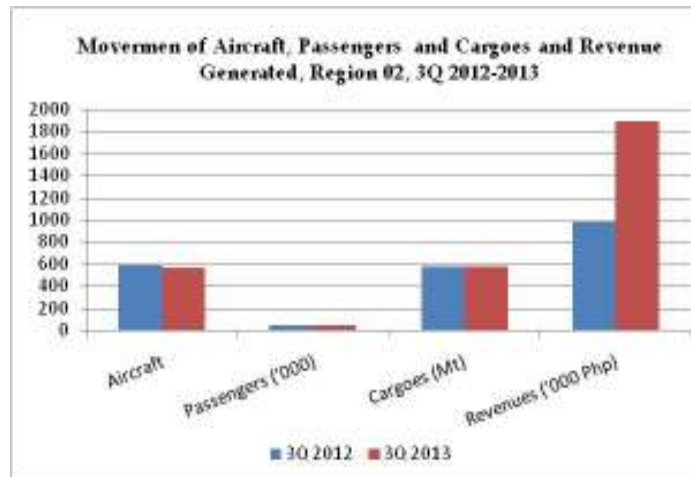
### **Infrastructure Support and Services**

*The region generally maintained the same major infrastructures and managed to provide efficient services that cater to the needs of the region as well as of the visitors.*



### Air Transport

The region maintained to operate its five airports located in Tuguegarao City, Basco, Cauayan, Itbayat and Palanan which offer services for passengers and cargoes that come in and out of the region. The movement of aircraft declined in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of the year by 3.9 percent over its level last year at 565. This was due to the recorded reductions in Tuguegarao (15.7%), Basco (45.5%) and Itbayat (17.2%) airports.



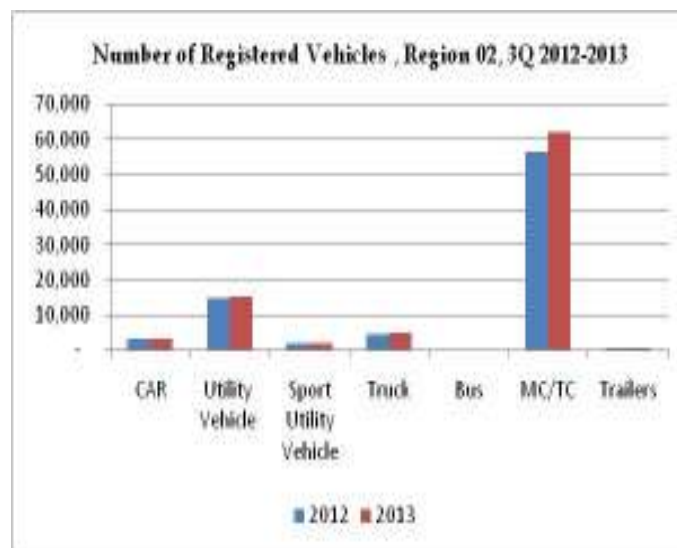
Likewise, the number of passengers contracted from 43,818 to 43,232 which were attributed to the fewer passengers in Cauayan (negative 64.0%) and Itbayat (67.1%).

On the other hand, cargo movement remained stable with an increase of 0.26 percent from 570.9 Mt to 572.4 Mt. The increase was pulled by the greater cargo movement in Palanan airport by 99 percent.

Meanwhile, revenue generated was up by as high as 93.5 percent from Php975,201 to Php1.89 Million. Except for Itbayat airport which showed a decline by 49.5 percent, other airports registered increase in revenue generations.

### Land Transport

The region's total number of registered motor vehicles has increased by 7.9 percent this quarter from 81,959 to 88,421. Except for car and bus motor vehicles, which declined by 5.1 percent and 6.0 percent, respectively, all other types of vehicles registered increases. Most of the registered motor vehicles (70.1% of which were motor cycles/tricycles), were classified as private (76.4%); 22.6 percent were public utilities and the rest were government properties.



The increase in the vehicle registration was translated to higher revenue generated with an increase of 16.8 percent from Php136.53 Million to Php159.39 Million. Among the district and extension offices of the LTO, only in Aparri district office and Tuao extension office registered negative performances at 12.5 percent and 14.2 percent decreases, respectively.

The increase in all core areas of transactions was a result of the serious efforts towards law enforcement and continuous conduct of awareness campaign particularly on the importance of registration of motor vehicles by the district and extension offices. Another major factor

was the shortened processing period for the processing of driver's license/permit which encouraged more motorists to secure and renew their licenses. Moreover, the stronger commitments and strategic approach of law enforcers contributed to the increase of apprehension cases thru participation of lady law enforcers.

### **Telecommunications**

The three providers of the telecommunication services namely Digitel Mobile Philippines, Inc. or Sun Cellular; Smart Communications, Inc.; and Globe Telecom, Inc in the region continued to expand its services. The Globe Telecom provided the highest service with 66 cell sites and 506 channels; followed by Smart at 65 cell sites and 495 channels; and Sun Cellular with 35 cell sites and 399 channels. Most of the cell sites and channels were located in Cagayan and Isabela. The same number of cell sites and channels were maintained by Sun Cellular and Globe this quarter over same period last year. Only Smart noted a variation as it reduced its cell sites at 4.4 percent particularly in Isabela; but an increase in channels at 15.4 percent.

### **Mineral Resources**

Production of metallic and non-metallic mineral commodities in the region for this quarter increased by 34.6 percent from 549,201.7 cu.m in the same period of 2012. This was mainly accounted for by the higher production of sand and gravel at 470,945.6 cu.m or by 89.2 percent; boulders at 58,117.6 cu.m or by 1,596 percent; and earth material at 1,000 cu.m or by 100 percent. The increase in production for most mineral commodities was due to the increasing demand for construction purposes. Other mineral commodities that were produced in the region include, pure sand (2,230 cu.m or -49.3%); magnetite sand (156,795 or by -27.7%); and nickel ore (50,000 cu.m or by -33.3%).

### **Development Prospects**

Given the economic standing of the region, the following government interventions are expected to contribute in the progress of the region in the succeeding quarters.

- For the agriculture sector, the commencement of the newly approved irrigation project, particularly the Small Reservoir Irrigation Project (SRIP) in Pasa, Ilagan City, Isabela will help augment the needed water requirement of the major crops of the region, especially for palay. The project will also serve as a climate change adaptation strategy of the region especially with the occurrence of drought. Other irrigation project endorsed by the RDC that will likewise boost production in the region is the Tumauni River Multipurpose Project.
- The continuous operation of the newly constructed MJB Chicken Hatchery of San Miguel Corporation in Quirino with a capacity of 700,000- 1,000,000 chicks per hatching cycle including the two broiler farms established in Nueva Vizcaya with housing capacities of 75,000 and 72,000 birds, respectively, will help recover the production performance of chicken for the year.

- The distribution of rice eel fish traps and distribution of tilapia fingerlings to backyard fishpond raisers by BFAR 02 will help sustain the production of the inland municipal fishery and boost aquaculture production.
- For industry, the continuous implementation of initiatives such as investment promotion and facilitation activities to encourage entrepreneurs to venture into various activities especially agribusiness will boost employment and revenue generation. This will be validated by the increasing number of firms registered through the Business Name Registration of the DTI-RO2.
- The region's participation in the implementation of two-tier wage system, an approach to minimum wage setting will help enhance productivity of the workers and the firms. The two-tier systems aims to improve the coverage of minimum wages; promote worker and enterprise productivity; and address the negative effects of minimum wage policies.
- The soon-to-open Robinsons Place in Santiago City, Isabela will enhance employment, tourism as well as opportunities for investments in the region. This will also serve as market for local produce especially for the region's agricultural products.
- The granting of visa-free privilege to nationals from 151 countries which started last August 1, 2013 will continue to attract more foreign tourists in the country.

TABLES for the 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter Economic Report

Consumer Price Index for All Income Households (2006 = 100)

Region 02: 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter, 2011-2013

COMMODITY GROUP	3Q 11	3Q12	3Q13	Inflation '12	Inflation '13
<b>ALL ITEMS</b>	<b>127.6</b>	<b>131.8</b>	<b>136.2</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>3.8%</b>
<b>I. FOOD AND NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES</b>	<b>137.5</b>	<b>141.9</b>	<b>145.6</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>
* Food	138.8	143.2	147.3	3.2%	2.8%
Bread and Cereals	143.8	147.8	153.1	2.8%	3.6%
Rice	145.8	149.6	155.7	2.6%	4.1%
Corn	141.7	133.8	128.1	-5.6%	-4.3%
Meat	130.7	129.6	135.7	-0.8%	4.7%
Fish	133.6	143.4	146.5	7.3%	2.1%
Milk, Cheese and Eggs	126.8	130.4	132.4	2.8%	1.5%
Oils and Fats	151.8	144.8	135.4	-4.7%	-6.5%
Fruit	148.4	165.8	165.7	11.7%	0.0%
Vegetables	151.5	160.7	166.8	6.1%	3.8%
Sugar, Jam, Honey, Chocolate and Confectionery	134.2	127.2	122.6	-5.2%	-3.6%
Food Products N.E.C.	136.3	141.2	142.8	3.6%	1.1%
* Non-alcoholic Beverages	118.4	121.4	120.6	2.5%	-0.7%
<b>II. ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO</b>	<b>121.4</b>	<b>128.8</b>	<b>176.6</b>	<b>6.1%</b>	<b>37.1%</b>
Alcoholic Beverages	116.3	122.9	135.5	5.6%	10.3%
Tobacco	127.1	135.6	222.4	6.6%	64.1%
<b>NON-FOOD</b>	<b>118.7</b>	<b>122.8</b>	<b>125.5</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>2.2%</b>
<b>III. CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR</b>	<b>110.2</b>	<b>118.3</b>	<b>122.4</b>	<b>7.3%</b>	<b>3.5%</b>
Clothing	109.1	117.6	122.2	7.8%	3.9%
Footwear	113.3	119.9	122.9	5.8%	2.5%
<b>IV. HOUSING, WATER, ELECTRICITY, GAS AND OTHER FUELS</b>	<b>121.1</b>	<b>124.8</b>	<b>127.2</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>
Actual Rentals for Housing	111.7	113.8	116.6	1.9%	2.5%
Maintenance and Repair of the Dwelling	122.8	128.8	131.0	4.9%	1.7%
Water Supply and Miscellaneous Services Relating to the Dwelling	117.0	113.8	115.4	-2.7%	1.4%
Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	134.2	140.2	142.2	4.4%	1.5%
<b>V. FURNISHINGS, HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND ROUTINE MAINTENANCE OF THE HOUSE</b>	<b>116.0</b>	<b>121.3</b>	<b>124.0</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>2.3%</b>
Furniture and Furnishings, Carpets and Other Floor Coverings	104.3	105.2	105.3	0.9%	0.1%
Household Textiles	104.6	108.9	109.6	4.1%	0.6%
Household Appliances	103.7	104.6	105.3	0.8%	0.7%
Glassware, Tableware and Household Utensils	112.6	118.2	119.6	5.0%	1.1%
Tools and Equipment for House and Garden	113.7	121.1	121.6	6.5%	0.4%
Goods and Services for Routine Household	120.9	127.5	131.3	5.4%	3.0%

Maintenance					
VI. HEALTH	116.8	124.1	129.7	6.2%	4.5%
Medical Products, Appliances and Equipment	115.4	118.7	120.2	2.9%	1.2%
Out-patient Services	113.0	120.1	123.1	6.3%	2.5%
Hospital Services	126.0	142.0	161.2	12.7%	13.5%
VII. TRANSPORT	133.8	134.9	136.7	0.8%	1.3%
Operation of Personal Transport Equipment	120.3	121.9	127.2	1.3%	4.3%
Transport Services	137.8	138.7	139.5	0.7%	0.6%
VIII. COMMUNICATION	89.8	90.0	89.2	0.2%	-0.9%
Postal Services	134.8	135.0	135.0	0.1%	0.0%
Telephone and Telefax Equipment	53.9	52.7	49.6	-2.3%	-5.9%
Telephone and Telefax Services	101.8	102.4	102.4	0.6%	0.0%
IX. RECREATION AND CULTURE	96.0	99.3	100.5	3.4%	1.3%
Audio-visual, Photographic and Information Processing Equipment	86.7	88.2	87.8	1.7%	-0.5%
Other Major Durables for Recreation and Culture					
Other Recreational Items and Equipment, Gardens and Pets	99.1	104.1	104.9	5.0%	
Recreational and Cultural Services	101.9	109.3	117.0	7.2%	7.1%
Newspapers, Books and Stationery	79.9	114.1	115.6	42.9%	1.3%
X. EDUCATION	120.2	125.8	132.1	4.7%	5.0%
Pre-primary and Primary Education	120.8	136.9	153.3	13.3%	12.0%
Secondary Education	130.2	131.8	132.9	1.2%	0.8%
Tertiary Education	116.4	116.6	118.0	0.2%	1.2%
Education Not Definable by Level					
XI. RESTAURANTS AND MISCELLANEOUS GOODS AND SERVICES	114.9	120.1	122.2	4.6%	1.7%
Catering Services	118.8	123.9	125.1	4.3%	1.0%
Personal Care	110.0	114.7	117.5	4.2%	2.5%
Personal Effects N.E.C.	112.5	125.3	129.7	11.4%	3.5%

Source: NSO-RO 2

### Employment Performance

#### Region 2: July Labor Force Survey, 2012-2013

Indicator		Jul-12	Jul-13
Labor Force	Number ('000)	2,246	2,285
Labor Force Participation	Number ('000)	1,462	1,529
	Rate (%)	65	67
Employment	Number ('000)	1415	1472
	Rate (%)	96.8	96.3
Unemployment	Number ('000)	47	57
	Rate (%)	3.2	3.7
Underemployment	Number ('000)	238	178
	Rate (%)	16.8	12.1

Source: NSO, LFS July Round



**Palay Production (in Mt)****Region 2: 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter, CY 2012-2013**

Province	Irrigated		Rainfed		Upland		Total	
	3Q 2012	3Q 2013	3Q 2012	3Q 2013	3Q 2012	3Q 2013	3Q 2012	3Q 2013
Cagayan	143,369	122,882	8,219	1,411	133	-	151,721	124,293
Isabela	268,991	135,505	5,416	1,781	-	-	274,407	137,286
Nueva Vizcaya	58,878	59,320	312	341	-	-	59,190	59,661
Quirino	6,365	9,245	60	112	-	-	6,425	9,357
<b>Total</b>	<b>477,603</b>	<b>326,952</b>	<b>14,007</b>	<b>3,645</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>491,743</b>	<b>330,597</b>

Source: BAS-RO2

**Area Harvested for Palay (in Ha)****Region 2: 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter, CY 2012-2013**

Province	Irrigated		Rainfed		Upland		Total	
	3Q 2012	3Q 2013	3Q 2012	3Q 2013	3Q 2012	3Q 2013	3Q 2012	3Q 2013
Cagayan	35,400	30,448	2,978	840	73	-	38,451	31,288
Isabela	60,585	30,154	1,789	600	-	-	62,374	30,754
Nueva Vizcaya	13,640	13,674	100	104	-	-	13,740	13,778
Quirino	1,460	2,406	20	39	-	-	1,480	2,445
<b>Total</b>	<b>111,085</b>	<b>76,682</b>	<b>4,887</b>	<b>1,583</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>116,045</b>	<b>78,265</b>

Source: BAS-RO2

**Palay Productivity, (in Mt/Ha)****Region 2: 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter, CY 2012-2013**

Province	Irrigated		Rainfed		Upland		Total	
	3Q 2012	3Q 2013	3Q 2012	3Q 2013	3Q 2012	3Q 2013	3Q 2012	3Q 2013
Cagayan	4.05	4.04	2.76	1.68	1.82		3.95	3.97
Isabela	4.44	4.49	3.03	2.97			4.40	4.46
Nueva Vizcaya	4.32	4.34	3.12	3.28			4.31	4.33
Quirino	4.36	3.84	3.00	2.87			4.34	3.83
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.30</b>	<b>4.26</b>	<b>2.87</b>	<b>2.30</b>	<b>1.82</b>		<b>4.2375</b>	<b>4.2241</b>

Source: BAS-RO2

**Total Area Irrigated and Total Irrigable Areas  
Region 2: As of September, CY 2012-2013**

Province	Total Irrigable Area (Operational Area, in Ha)		Total Irrigated Area( in Ha)								% Area Irrigated	
			As of Sept 2012				As of Sept 2013					
	2012	2013	Dry	Wet	3 <sup>rd</sup> Crop	Total	Dry	Wet	3 <sup>rd</sup> Crop	Total	2012	2013
Cagayan	87,004	89,005	75,426	69,898	14,928	160,252	62,572	56,241	16,977	135,790	184.19	152.56
Isabela	110,028	112,450	105,061	106,300	2,542	213,904	108,483	107,179	4,581	220,243	194.41	195.86
N. Vizcaya	26,151	24,701	23,607	24,110	3,092	50,809	27,027	26,953	9,427	63,407	194.29	256.70
Quirino	9,046	9,559	9,035	9,353	962	19,350	9,511	9,137	1,022	19,670	213.90	205.78
<b>Total</b>	<b>230,217</b>	<b>233,702</b>	<b>213,129</b>	<b>209,661</b>	<b>21,524</b>	<b>444,314</b>	<b>207,593</b>	<b>199,509</b>	<b>32,007</b>	<b>439,110</b>	<b>193.00</b>	<b>187.89</b>

Source: NIA-RO 2

**Total Area Irrigated and Total Irrigable Areas  
Region 2: As of September, CY 2012-2013**

Province	Particulars	Total Irrigable Area (Operational Area, in Ha)		Total Irrigated Area( in Ha)								% Area Irrigated	
		2012	2013	As of Sept 2012				As of Sept 2013				2012	2013
				Dry	Wet	3 <sup>rd</sup> Crop	Total	Dry	Wet	3 <sup>rd</sup> Crop	Total		
CAGAYAN	NIS	32,840	33,588	31,857	26,608	14,850	73,315	17,428	13,389	16,977	47,794	223.25	142.29
	CIS	52,152	53,404	43,569	43,290	78	86,937	45,144	42,852		87,996	166.70	164.77
TOTAL		87,004	89,005	75,426	69,898	14,928	160,252	62,572	56,241	16,977	135,790	184.19	152.56
ISABELA	NIS	11,907	12,753	11,251	11,423	2,542	25,217	11,626	8,912	4,581	25,119	211.78	196.96
	CIS	19,269	20,070	17,718	18,331	-	36,049	17,746	19,455		37,201	187.08	185.36
TOTAL		78,852	79,627	76,092	76,546		152,638	79,111	78,812		157,923	193.58	198.33
NUEVA VIZCAYA	NIS	1,800	2,244	2,244	2,244	691	5,179	1,172	2,327	1,553	5,052	287.72	225.12
	CIS	24,351	22,457	21,363	21,866	2,401	45,630	25,855	24,626	7,874	58,355	187.38	259.85
TOTAL		26,151	24,701	23,607	24,110	3,092	50,809	27,027	26,953	9,427	63,407	194.29	256.70
QUIRINO	NIS	1,605	1,549	1,461	1,504	962	3,927	1,574	1,245	1,022	3,841	244.70	247.98
	CIS	4,775	5,234	4,895	5,234		10,128	5,257	5,212		10,469	212.13	200.03
TOTAL		2,667	2,776	2,679	2,615		5,294	2,680	2,680		5,360	198.55	193.06
TOTAL		9,046	9,559	9,035	9,353	962	19,350	9,511	9,137	1,022	19,670	213.90	205.78
CAGAYAN VALLEY	NIS	48,152	50,134	46,814	41,779	19,045	107,638	31,800	25,872	24,133	81,806	223.54	163.17
	CIS	100,547	101,165	87,544	88,721	2,479	178,744	94,002	92,145	7,874	194,021	177.77	191.79
TOTAL		81,519	82,403	78,771	79,161	-	157,933	81,791	81,492	-	163,283	193.74	198.15
TOTAL		230,217	233,702	213,129	209,661	21,524	444,314	207,593	199,509	32,007	439,110	193.00	187.89

Source: NIA-RO 2

**Corn Production,(in Mt)****Region 2: 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter, CY 2012-2013**

Province	White		Yellow		Total	
	3Q 2012	3Q 2013	3Q 2012	3Q 2013	3Q 2012	3Q 2013
Cagayan	17,388	8,787	148,540	100,922	165,928	109,709
Isabela	8,916	7,514	514,916	547,017	523,832	554,531
Nueva Vizcaya	1,545	1,109	28,311	25,049	29,856	26,158
Quirino	255	190	31,549	19,575	31,804	19,765
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,104</b>	<b>17,600</b>	<b>723,316</b>	<b>692,563</b>	<b>751,420</b>	<b>710,163</b>

Source: BAS-RO2

**Area Harvested for Corn, (in Ha)****Region 2: 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter, CY 2012-2013**

Province	White		Yellow		Total	
	3Q 2012	3Q 2013	3Q 2012	3Q 2013	3Q 2012	3Q 2013
Cagayan	6,792	5,933	40,347	34,301	47,139	40,234
Isabela	2,876	2,834	112,182	126,488	115,058	129,322
Nueva Vizcaya	515	514	6,584	6,139	7,099	6,653
Quirino	85	65	6,670	6,439	6,755	6,504
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,268</b>	<b>9,346</b>	<b>165,783</b>	<b>173,367</b>	<b>176,051</b>	<b>182,713</b>

Source: BAS-RO2

**Corn Productivity, (in Mt/Ha)****Region 2: 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter, CY 2012-2013**

Province	White		Yellow		Total	
	3Q 2012	3Q 2013	3Q 2012	3Q 2013	3Q 2012	3Q 2013
Cagayan	2.56	1.48	3.68	2.94	3.52	2.73
Isabela	3.10	2.65	4.59	4.32	4.55	4.29
Nueva Vizcaya	3.00	2.16	4.30	4.08	4.21	3.93
Quirino	3.00	2.92	4.73	3.04	4.71	3.04
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.74</b>	<b>1.88</b>	<b>4.36</b>	<b>3.99</b>	<b>4.27</b>	<b>3.89</b>

Source: BAS-RO2

**Production estimates for Other Crops (in Mt)**  
**Region 2: 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter, CY 2012-2013**

Commodity	Production	
	3Q 2012	3Q 2013
<b>Fruits</b>		
Banana	87,588	87,248
Calamansi	2,083	2,164
Mango	145	274
Pineapple	10,990	11,908
Balimbing	7	8
Lanzones	1	1
Papaya	550	501
Rambutan	374	324
Tamarind	264	273
Watermelon	76	109
Mandarin	2,109	1,905
Orange	113	105
<b>Vegetables and Rootcrops</b>		
Mongo	296	325
Peanut	687	634
Cabbage	262	219
Eggplant	4,367	4,307
Tomato	954	944
Onion	18	17
Camote	634	561
Cassava	16,874	19,645
Habichuelas	784	723
B. Blossom	1,322	1,614
Cauliflower	137	112
Kangkong	811	811
Pechay	841	827
Ampalaya	962	1,023
Stringbeans	6,561	6,861
Gourd	1,090	712
Okra	1,815	1,805
Squash Fruit	2,440	2,475
Ginger	161	123
Pepper	310	312
Carrots	40	39
Gabi	1,744	1,787
Radish	31	30
Irish Potato	10	9
Other Vegetables	3,031	2,885
Other Fruits	11,114	10,651

Source: BAS-RO2



**Production estimates for Livestock and Poultry (in Mt)**  
**Region 2: 3rd Quarter, CY 2012-2013**

Commodity	3Q 2012	3Q 2013
Chicken	14,508	13,665
Duck	551	556
Goat	455	450
Cattle	3,533	3,716
Carabao	2,121	2,021
Swine	17,017	17,264

Source: BAS-RO2

**Production Estimates and Area Harvested for Fisheries**  
**Region 2: 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter, CY 2012-2013**

Commodity	Production (Mt)		Area Harvested (Ha)	
	3Q 2012	3Q 2013	3Q 2012	3Q 2013
COMMERCIAL	3,795.05	3,270.86		
Cagayan	3,795.05	3,270.86		
MUNICIPAL	8,484.15	8,474.60		
<i>Marine</i>	4,742.68	4,618.49		
Cagayan	4,430.72	4,349.71		
Isabela	195.98	160.72		
Batanes	115.98	108.06		
<i>Inland</i>	3,741.47	3,856.11		
Cagayan	2,591.39	2,498.39		
Isabela	815.38	939.85		
Nueva Vizcaya	253.67	329.90		
Quirino	81.03	87.97		
AQUACULTURE	4,063.39	3,606.17	1,008.33	874.22
Cagayan	1,584.70	1,377.63	411.19	338.86
Isabela	1,856.53	1,780.55	429.07	396.59
Nueva Vizcaya	467.46	351.94	119.77	96.12
Quirino	154.69	96.05	48.31	42.65
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,342.59</b>	<b>15,351.63</b>		

Source: BAS-RO2

**Farmgate Price of Selected Commodities**  
**Region2: 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter, CY 2012-2013**

Commodity	Average Price (Php/kg)	
	3Q 2012	3Q 2013
<b>Cereals</b>		
Palay, Dry	16.70	18.56
Corn matured, white	11.83	11.47
Corn matured, yellow	12.80	12.12
<b>Vegetables, Rootcrops and Condiments</b>		
Tomato	15.45	24.31
Eggplant long, purple	16.06	13.05
Cabbage	22.05	6.39
Cassava fresh tubers	6.62	6.75
Sweet potato (camote)	8.28	13.46
Garlic	NT	NT
Onion, red creole, bermuda	NT	NT
Peanut w/ shell, dry	31.77	37.55
Mongo, green labo	42.85	53.39
Ampalaya	26.12	20.98
Chayote	11.53	7.16
Gabi tagalog (for sinigang)	NT	NT
Pechay native	15.17	13.36
Pepper finger (panigang)	26.36	37.97
Pepper bell (red and green)	79.37	NT
Squash	13.08	7.57
Stringbeans (long)	17.46	16.13
<b>Fruits</b>		
Banana green, bungulan	7.38	7.60
Banana green, lakatan	15.08	17.48
Banana green, latundan	11.75	12.35
Banana green, saba	10.49	10.98
Pineapple, hawaiian	18.96	13.75
Mango green, carabao	NT	NT
Mango green, indian	NT	NT
Calamansi	11.43	6.23
Papaya hawaiian	9.91	9.86
Papaya native	7.53	NT
<b>Non Food, Industrial and Commercial Crops</b>		
Coconut young	3.77	3.91
Coconut matured	7.28	6.55
Tobacco native, dry	52.81	57.53
Tobacco burley, dry	70.74	80.33
<b>Livestock and Poultry</b>		
Carabao for slaughter	77.30	80.76
Cattle for slaughter	82.52	86.94
Hog for slaughter	88.73	109.42
Goat for slaughter	123.14	129.36
Duck for meat, backyard	122.69	127.96
Duck egg, commercial	5.36	5.61

Source: BAS-RO2

\* NT - No Trading; no harvest.

**LBP Outstanding Loans by Industries (million Php)  
Region 2: As of September 30, CY 2012-2013**

Industries	End of 3Q, 2012				End of 3Q, 2013			
	O/S Balance		% Share	O/S Balance		% Share		
	Batanes	Cagayan		Total	Batanes		Cagayan	Total
AGRI-AGRA LOANS								
SMEs	11.517	241.244	252.761	33.3	14.342	347.467	361.809	45.7
LGU Loans	28.224	156.895	185.119	24.4	23.718	153.712	177.430	22.4
Small farmers & fisherfolks	11.312	310.056	321.368	42.3	0.158	252.852	253.010	31.9
Livelihood Loans	-	-	-		-	-	-	
Sub-Total	51.053	708.195	759.248		38.218	754.031	792.249	
NON AGRI-AGRA LOANS								
LGU Loans	-	-	-		-	-	-	
GOCCs	-	-	-		-	-	-	
Others	-	-	-		-	-	-	
Sub-Total	-	-	-		-	-	-	
Total	51.053	708.195	759.248		38.218	754.031	792.249	

Source: LBP Cagayan Lending Center

**LBP Outstanding Loans by Provinces (million Php)  
Region 2, As of September 30, CY 2012 and CY 2013**

Provinces	End of Q3, 2012		End of Q3, 2013	
	O/S Balance	% Share	O/S Balance	% Share
Batanes	51.053	6.7	38.218	4.8
Cagayan	708.195	93.3	754.031	95.2
Quirino	-		-	
Isabela	-		-	
Nueva Vizcaya	-		-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>759.248</b>		<b>792.249</b>	

Source: LBP Cagayan Lending Center

**DBP Outstanding Loans by Provinces (in Php)**  
**Region 2: As of September 30, 2012 and 2013**

Provinces	As of September 30, 2013		As of September 30, 2012	
	O/S Balance	% Share	O/S Balance	% Share
Batanes	-	-	-	-
Cagayan	570,823,379.63	41.5%	577,966,023.69	42.8%
Quirino	-	-	-	-
Isabela	677,314,621.00	49.2%	646,461,978.35	47.8%
Nueva Vizcaya	128,703,658.72	9.3%	126,639,209.83	9.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,376,841,659.35</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,351,067,211.87</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: DBP-Region 2

**DBP Outstanding Loans by Industries (in Php)**  
**Region 2: As of September 2012 and 2013**

Loan Purpose	As of September 30, 2013		As of September 30, 2012	
	O/S Balance	% Share	O/S Balance	% Share
<b>Agri-Agra Loans</b>				
SMEs		0.0%	-	0.0%
LGU Loans	-	-	-	-
Small Farmers and Fisherfolks	4,677,649.64	100.0%	4,677,649.64	100.0%
Livelihood Loans	-	-	-	-
<i>Sub-total</i>	4,677,649.64	0.3%	4,677,649.64	0.3%
<b>Non Agri-Agra Loans</b>				
LGU Loans	451,274,450.97	32.9%	486,720,842.72	35.9%
GOCCs	36,051,146.50	2.6%	39,218,282.18	2.9%
Others	884,838,412.69	64.5%	829,930,528.95	61.2%
<i>Sub-total</i>	1,372,164,009.71	99.7%	1,355,869,653.85	99.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,376,841,659.35</b>		<b>1,360,547,303.49</b>	

Source: DBP-Region 2

**DBP Loans Releases, By Economic Activity (in Php)**  
**Region 2: As of September 30, 2012 and 2013**

<b>Economic Activities</b>	<b>As of September 30, 2013</b>		<b>As of September 30, 2012</b>	
	<b>O/S Balance</b>	<b>% Share</b>	<b>O/S Balance</b>	<b>% Share</b>
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	19,800,000.0	4.4%	15,000,000.0	3.4%
Fishing	1,000,000.0	0.2%	-	-
Manufacturing	1,550,000.0	0.3%	-	-
Construction	10,388,000.0	2.3%	-	-
Wholesale and Retail Trade	182,649,490.0	41.0%	31,795,000.0	7.1%
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	11,000,000.0	2.5%	-	-
Financial Intermediaries	20,154,000.0	4.5%	60,106,000.0	13.5%
Public Administration and Defense	43,065,000.0	9.7%	618,525.0	0.1%
Education	31,110,000.0	7.0%	1,890,000.0	0.4%
Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities	30,558,000.0	6.9%	27,341,954.6	6.1%
Health and Social Work	1,300,000.0	0.3%	7,500,000.0	1.7%
Private Households and Employed Persons	73,260,100.0	16.5%	-	-
Hotels and Restaurants	19250000	4.3%	2,500,000.0	0.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>445,084,590.0</b>		<b>146,751,479.6</b>	<b>33.0%</b>

*Source: DBP-Region 2*



**Number of Firms Registered, Investments and Employment Generated through the Business Registration Form  
Region 2: 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter, 2012 – 2013**

**I. Number of Firms**

Type of Industry	No. of Firms – 3Q 2012					No. of Firms – 3Q 2013						
	Batanes	Cagayan	Isabela	Quirino	N. Vizcaya	Total	Batanes	Cagayan	Isabela	Quirino	N. Vizcaya	Total
Manufacturing	1	61	44	46	25	177	1	54	36	14	42	147
Agri-Based Production			19			19			19		14	33
Construction		9	8	4	2	23		9	107		10	126
Trading	17	324	458	147	107	1,053	33	415	495	123	248	1,314
Services	10	409	298	96	119	932	15	398	249	101	227	990
Total	28	803	827	293	253	2,204	49	876	906	238	541	2,610

Source: DTL-RO2 Business Name Registration

**II. Investments (in '000 Php)**

Type of Industry	Investments - 3Q 2012						Investments - 3Q 2013					
	Batanes	Cagayan	Isabela	Quirino	N. Vizcaya	Total	Batanes	Cagayan	Isabela	Quirino	N. Vizcaya	Total
Manufacturing	160	11,580	6,185	4,681	10,795	33,401	500	10,270	6,760	1,480	9,020	28,030
Agri-Based Production	0	-	7,521	0	0	7,521	0	-	6,060	0	18,508	24,568
Construction	0	27,700	10,065	5,100	17,000	59,865	0	22,000	5,290	-	32,600	59,890
Trading	1,515	94,360	70,805	12,034	24,490	203,204	23,190	154,060	79,660	36,200	40,512	333,622
Services	1,440	149,840	69,669	20,985	35,745	277,679	7,460	183,750	91,435	49,480	140,769	472,894
Total	3,115	283,480	164,245	42,800	88,030	581,670	31,150	370,080	189,204	87,160	241,410	919,004

Source: DTL-RO2 Business Name Registration

## III. Employment

Type of Industry	Employment - 3Q 2012						Employment - 3Q 2013					
	Batanes	Cagayan	Isabela	Quirino	N. Vizcaya	Total	Batanes	Cagayan	Isabela	Quirino	N. Vizcaya	Total
Manufacturing	2	185	141	53	135	516	3	190	106	46	102	447
Agri Based Production			39			39			114		52	166
Construction		99	24	5	68	196		52	43		88	183
Trading	24	865	814	189	343	2,235	47	1,080	958	259	497	2,841
Services	15	990	728	186	321	2,240	54	925	820	259	437	2,495
Total	41	2,139	1,746	433	867	5,226	104	2,247	2,041	564	1,176	6,132

Source: DTI-RO 2 Business Name Registration

**Comparative Tourist Arrival and Receipts**  
**Region 2: 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter 2012-2013**

Particulars	Tourist Arrivals		Tourist Receipts (in Php)	
	3Q 2013	3Q 2012	3Q 2013	3Q 2012
Domestic	72,341	78,303	144,682,000	156,606,000
Foreign	34,869	2,632	114,370,320	8,632,960
<b>Total</b>	<b>107,210</b>	<b>80,935</b>	<b>259,052,320</b>	<b>165,238,960</b>

Source: DOT-RO 2

**Regional Distribution of Travelers**  
**Region 2: 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter 2012-2013**

County of Residence	3Q 2013	3Q 2012
<b>Philippine Residents</b>	72,341	78,303
Filipino	71,455	78,239
Foreign	886	64
<b>Non-Philippine Residents</b>	34,869	2,632
<b>ASIA</b>	22,597	1,810
ASEAN	48	106
Brunei	-	-
Cambodia	-	-
Indonesia	24	48
Laos	-	-
Malaysia	3	21
Myanmar	2	2
Singapore	6	33
Thailand	12	1
Vietnam	1	1
<b>EAST ASIA</b>	22,477	1,578
China	22,056	1,009
Hongkong	2	8
Japan	149	258
Korea	108	108
Taiwan	162	195
<b>SOUTH ASIA</b>	63	114
Bangladesh	-	4
India	57	100
Iran	-	-
Nepal	1	-
Pakistan	5	10
Sri Lanka	-	-
<b>MIDDLE EAST</b>	9	12
Bahrain	-	-
Egypt	-	-
Israel	-	1
Jordan	-	-
Kuwait	-	-
Suadi Arabia	9	2

County of Residence	3Q 2013	3Q 2012
United Arab Emirates	-	9
<b>AMERICA</b>	12,134	289
<i>NORTH AMERICA</i>	12,134	289
Canada	87	51
Mexico	5	-
USA	12,042	238
<b>EUROPE</b>	90	107
<i>WESTERN EUROPE</i>	48	33
Austria	2	-
Belgium	-	1
France	23	13
Germany	17	18
Luxembourg	-	-
Netherlands	5	1
Switzerland	1	-
<i>NORTHERN EUROPE</i>	16	66
Denmark	2	-
Finland	-	4
Ireland	-	-
Norway	2	27
Sweden	1	2
United Kingdom	11	33
<i>SOUTHERN EUROPE</i>	8	8
Greece	-	1
Italy	-	-
Portugal	3	-
Spain	5	7
Union of Serbia and Montenegro	-	-
<i>EASTERN EUROPE</i>	18	-
Commonwealth of Independent States	-	-
Poland	2	-
Russia	16	-
<b>AUSTRALASIA/PACIFIC</b>	47	38
Australia	45	37
Guam	-	-
Nauru	-	-
New Zealand	2	1
Papua New Guinea	-	-
<b>AFRICA</b>	-	6
Nigeria	-	6
South Africa	-	-
<b>OTHERS AND UNSPECIFIED RESIDENTS</b>	1	382
<b>GRAND TOTAL GUEST ARRIVALS</b>	107,210	80,935
<b>Philippine Residents</b>	72,341	78,303
<b>Non-Philippine Residents</b>	34,869	2,632

Source: DOT-RO2

**Number of Aircraft, Passenger and Cargo Movement  
Region 2: 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter, CY2012-2013**

	Aircraft		Passengers		Cargoes		Revenues	
	3Q 2012	3Q 2013	3Q 2012	3Q 2013	3Q 2012	3Q 2013	3Q 2012	3Q 2013
<b>Airports</b>								
Tuguegarao	159	134	375,604	33,902	375,604	353,300	674,650	1,434,113
Basco	150	82	90,201	5,138	90,201	95,551	59,669	134,353
Cauayan	209	268	71,566	1,697	71,566	63,297	222,062	292,247
Itbayat	19	16	4,111	290	4,111	1,562	8,440	4,260
Palanan	50	64	29,434	2,205	29,434	58,725	10,380	22,100
<b>Total</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>570,916</b>	<b>43,232</b>	<b>570,916</b>	<b>572,435</b>	<b>975,201</b>	<b>1,887,073</b>

Source: CAAP-RO 2

**Number of Motor Vehicles Registered By Classification  
Region 2: 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter, CY 2012-2013**

Classification/ Year	Type of Motor Vehicle							Total
	CAR	Utility Vehicle	Sport Utility Vehicle	Truck	Bus	MC/TC	Trailers	
<b>Private</b>								
2012	3,408	12,723	1,925	4,313	35	38,759	684	61,847
2013	3,238	13,072	1,932	4,587	25	43,895	806	67,555
<b>Government</b>								
2012	20	408	34	137	5	250	1	855
2013	16	419	34	135	11	245	4	864
<b>Public Utility</b>								
2012	-	1,632	2	134	229	17,215	45	19,257
2013	-	1,775	1	145	217	17,820	44	20,002
<b>Total</b>								
2012	3,428	14,763	1,961	4,584	269	56,224	730	81,959
2013	3,254	15,266	1,967	4,867	253	61,960	854	88,421

Source: LTO-RO 2

**Revenue Generated by District/Extension  
Region 2: 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter, CY 2012-2013**

<b>District/Extion Office</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>
APARRI D.O.	14,610,737.94	16,702,533.85
ARITAO E.O.	6,061,005.55	3,810,237.15
BASCO D.O.	785,675.00	703,855.25
BAYOMBONG D.O.	15,639,734.18	13,301,484.85
CABAGAN E.O.	5,829,445.03	5,188,978.45
CABAROGUIS D.O.	7,236,873.28	4,907,873.00
CAUAYAN E.O.	19,545,813.02	15,690,199.25
GATTARAN E.O.	4,989,535.27	3,323,046.40
ILAGAN	10,131,849.83	7,639,472.95
TUAO E.O.	2,475,617.00	2,885,009.00
ROXAS D.O.	11,501,904.27	10,149,212.55
SANCHEZ MIRA E.O.	4,768,891.06	3,597,234.85
SAN ISIDRO D.O.	15,583,220.47	13,956,497.35
SANTIAGO E.O.	11,820,131.15	9,414,400.10
TUGUEGARAO LIC.	4,371,123.79	3,742,045.00
TUGUEGARAO D.O.	20,358,594.74	18,311,929.07
OPERATION DIV. (R.O)	3,683,213.41	3,203,905.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>159,393,364.99</b>	<b>136,527,914.07</b>

Source: LTO-RO 2

## Number of Cell Sites and Total Channels

Region 2: 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter, 2012-2013

Province	Company/Service Provider 2012						Company/Service Provider 2013					
	SUN CELLULAR		SMART		GLOBE		SUN CELLULAR		SMART		GLOBE	
	Cell Sites	Channels	Cell Sites	Channels	Cell Sites	Channels	Cell Sites	Channels	Cell Sites	Channels	Cell Sites	Channels
BATANES	0	0	0	0	4	19	0	0	0	0	4	19
CAGAYAN	18	210	24	123	34	284	18	210	24	165	34	284
ISABELA	12	135	34	247	20	154	12	135	31	255	20	154
N. VIZCAYA	5	54	10	59	6	36	5	54	10	75	6	36
QUIRINO	0	0	0	0	2	13	0	0	0	0	2	13
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>506</b>

Notes on the name of Company: Digitel Mobile Philippines, Inc. or Sun Cellular; Smart Communications, Inc.; and Globe Telecom, Inc.

Source: NTC-RO2



**Production of Metallic and Non-Metallic Mineral Commodities  
Region 2: 3rd Quarter 2012 and 2013**

Commodity/ Province	Production (Cu.m)	
	3Q 2012	3Q 2013
<b>Sand and Gravel</b>		
Cagayan	8,470.00	67,209.06
Isabela	145,929.19	316,406.00
Nueva Vizcaya	78,245.00	79,229.50
Quirino	16,232.00	8,101.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>248,876.19</b>	<b>470,945.56</b>
<b>Pure Sand</b>		
Cagayan	4,400.00	2,230.00
<b>Pebbles</b>		
Cagayan		
<b>Boulders</b>		
Cagayan	60	50,681.64
Nueva Vizcaya	3,365.50	7,436.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,425.50</b>	<b>58,117.64</b>
<b>Earth Material</b>		
Cagayan	500	1,000.00
<b>Manganese</b>		
Cagayan		
Nueva Vizcaya		
<b>Magnetite Sand</b>		
Cagayan	217,000.00	156,794.94
<b>Nickel Ore</b>		
Isabela	75,000.00	50,000.00

Source: MGB-RO2