

# Transportation



**Philippine Yearbook 2011**

## Introduction

**A**n efficient transport system together with reliable communications facilities are essentials to the viability and vitality of the trading system. Movements of people and of products and services from one place to another and vice versa necessitate fast delivery system. These activities can only be made easy and comfortable by capable and competent system of conveyances.

The Department of Transportation and Communications (DOTC) is one agency responsible for the maintenance and expansion of viable, efficient, and dependable transportation and communications systems as effective instruments for economic progress. The Department is likewise responsible for the country's rail, air, sea and communications infrastructure.

As the primary agency of the government tasked to supervise and implement policies, programs, and projects pertaining to transportation and communications, DOTC plays a crucial role in the attainment of the country's thrust toward national development. Created pursuant to Executive Order No. 546, the DOTC has gone miles in achieving its mandate of providing transportation services nationwide.

This chapter presents the transport system in the country by air, rail and water, its operations and services, along with other related statistics such as passenger and cargo movements, revenues and collections for 2010. Roads, bridges and other network construction are likewise being mentioned.

### 19.1 Land Transport

The concept of land transportation in the country began when early Filipinos used animals in moving people and goods from one place to another. At present, mobility has become more sophisticated with the advent of modern vehicles and infrastructure. These land transport infrastructures are classified into two components: the static and the dynamic. Roads and railroad networks are considered the static components, while dynamic components refer to all motor vehicles used for moving passengers and freight over land.

#### Rail Transportation

In decongesting Metro Manila, the DOTC set off a rail initiative that will allow an increased share of rail transit in transporting passengers. This was done through a more reliable service by way of predictable train arrival and scheduled frequency.

The existing rail systems have been color-coded for purpose of uniformity and ease of recall. The following are the new names of the LRT, MRT, and Philippine

National Railways (PNR) lines: LRT Line 1/Metrorail – Yellow Line, MRT Line 2/Megatren – Purple Line, MRT Line 3/Metrostar – Blue Line, PNR Northrail – Green Line, and PNR Southrail – Orange Line.

The LRT Line 1 or Yellow Line, consists of the 15-kilometer elevated railway system servicing the Taft Avenue–Rizal Avenue route between Baclaran, Pasay City, and the Bonifacio Monument in Caloocan City. It is considered to be the first LRT system in Southeast Asia.

The Megatren, more popularly known by its generic name Purple Line, is a 13.8-kilometer mass transit line that transverses five cities in Metro Manila namely Pasig, Marikina, Quezon City, San Juan and Manila along the major thoroughfares of Marcos Highway, Aurora Boulevard, Ramon Magsaysay Boulevard, Legarda and Recto Avenue.

Among the three lines that operate in Metro Manila, the MRT Line 3 or the Blue Line has the highest ridership with an average 400,000 passengers daily. The train, which runs in a 16.9-kilometer route in EDSA runs at a maximum speed of 65 kilometers per hour, enough to cover the rail system's 13 stations in about 30 minutes. This includes short stopovers of about 25 to 35 seconds in each station.

LRT Line 1 include the modernization Phase-II and Capacity Expansion while the MRT Line 2 East Extension Project (a 4-km extension of Line 2 from Santolan station in Marikina City to Masinag Junction in Antipolo, Rizal) is in place.

The PNR outstretches the various provinces of Luzon. For its regular operations, the PNR handles the Northrail and Southrail. The Northrail and Southrail lines run through a combined 1,296-kilometer route stretch. The Northrail serves the provincial capitals of San Fernando City in Pampanga, Dagupan City in Pangasinan, Tarlac City in Tarlac, San Jose del Monte City and Malolos City in Bulacan, and Cabanatuan City in Nueva Ecija. On the other hand, the Southrail snakes through the provincial capitals of Sta. Cruz in Laguna, Lucena City in Quezon, Polangui and Legazpi City in Albay.

In 2005, PNR operations were temporarily suspended because of a train derailment in Padre Burgos, Quezon in November 2004. Though starting to make a rebound in 2006, services were again suspended towards the end of September due to the damages caused by Typhoon Milenyo. With only two trains running daily in between Manila and Legaspi in 2006, only 534 trips were made.

The Consultancy Services for the Northrail-Southrail Linkage Project Phase I (Caloocan to Alabang) started in May 2006. The bidding process for the civil works and supply of rolling stock portion of the project was started during the year. The National Economic and Development Authority Investment Coordination Committee also approved the Northrail-Southrail Linkage Project Phase II in December 2006.

**Railway statistics.** Train operations of the PNR include passenger, commuter, freight, and express services. Passenger service differs from commuter service in terms of distance traveled. Commuter service caters primarily to Metro Manila riders, while passenger service shuttles travelers bound for the provinces.

PNR's services stretched along 22 stations and served 1.82 million passengers in 2009. This was an increase of 59.6 percent from 1.14 million passengers in 2008. A total of PhP15.99 million in revenues was raised in 2009 or an increase of PhP6.96 million or 77.2 percent. (See Table 19.1.)

In 2010, ridership in LRT 1 (Yellow Line) and MRT 3 (Blue Line) trains registered 155.9 million and 153.0 million passengers, resulting to revenues of PhP2.23 billion and PhP1.90 billion, respectively. Meanwhile, ridership in LRT Line 2 (purple line) was 63.4 million passengers, turning out a revenue collection of PhP857.2 million. Final tallies for 2010 revealed increases in both passengers and revenues for all the three metropolis trains. (See Table 19.3.)

## Road Transportation

**The Land Transportation Office.** The Land Transportation Office (LTO) plans, formulates, and implements policies, rules, and regulations governing the land transport system in the country. It steers resources to promote and maintain safe, efficient, convenient, and economical land transportation services throughout the country by providing a rationalized system of motor vehicle registration, license issuance, law enforcement, and adjudication of traffic violation cases.

The LTO functions under the DOTC. Aside from a central office in the National Capital Region, the LTO network of regional offices branches out to regular offices, extension offices, licensing centers, motor vehicle inspection stations, and mobile units nationwide.

1. **Motor Vehicle Registration.** In 2010, there were 6.63 million vehicles registered. This figure was 6.7 percent higher than 2009's 6.22 million registered vehicles. Of the total number, 3.48 million or 52.5 percent were motorcycles and tricycles. Also registered were 1.70 million jeepneys (25.6%); 808,583 cars (12.2%); 317,903 trucks (4.8%); 34,933 buses (0.5%); 29,279 trailers (0.4%); and 261,213 sports utility vehicles (3.9%). Refer to Table 19.4.)

Compared with 2009 figures of 3.2 million, there was an increase by 8.9 percent in registered motor vehicles and tricycles in 2010, 5.8 percent increase in buses, 3.5 percent in jeepneys, 3.6 percent in cars, 2.0 percent in trucks, and 1.9 percent in trailers. The biggest increase of 17.8 percent, however, was noted in sports utility vehicles with 39,233 units added to the number registered the previous year.

Of the total motor vehicles registered in 2010, private vehicles were about 84.9 percent of the total. Government vehicles made up some 1.0 percent, while for hire transportation made up the biggest portion of 14.1 percent. Diplomatic and tax exempt vehicles were less than one percent each. (See Table 19.5.)

By region, NCR had the biggest number of registered vehicles (1.90 million), followed by Southern Tagalog and Central Luzon, respectively, with 927,900 and 896,798. CAR registered the least number with only about 1.2 percent of the total.

2. **Licensing System.** Driver's and conductor's licenses issued in the country are valid for three years. When renewing, drivers who have not erred in the past three years are automatically issued licenses with five-year validity. LTO issued 3.25 million licenses and permits from January to September 2010 as compared to 2.95 million during the same period the previous year, or showing an increase by 10.2 percent. NCR had the most number of licenses and permits issued (954,007), followed by Region III (414,414), Region IV-A (389,058) and Region VII (235,115).

**The Land Transportation Franchising and Regulatory Board.** This office is mandated to rationalize, regulate, and supervise motorized land-based public transportation services by virtue of Executive Order (EO) 202 released in June 1987. Its primary functions are to issue, revise, and suspend public transport franchise; identify transport routes; prescribe and approve transport fares; investigate complaints for violations of public land transportation service rules and regulations; and collect and adjust fees and related charges for services rendered in accordance with prescribed law. The country's transport system depends heavily on the road network, which controls the movement of passengers and freight.

**The Office of Transport Cooperatives.** EO 898 reorganized the Committee on Transportation Cooperatives into the Office of Transport Cooperatives (OTC). This government agency attached to the DOTC functions to supervise, regulate, and set the direction for the activities of transport cooperatives.

**Road network.** The Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) is mandated to provide the needed infrastructure, primarily roads and bridges that would interconnect the Philippine archipelago. Through its efforts, new economic opportunities are opened; transportation and transaction costs of business are reduced; and access to social services is made easier.

The country's transport system depends heavily on the road network, which controls the movement of passengers and freight. Philippine roads, as of 2010, spanned a total length of 31,242 kilometers. Charging mainly to the expansion of barangay roads, this total road length was 1,344 kilometers or 4.5 percent more than the total length in 2009. By surface, 49.4 percent of Philippine national roads were made of concrete. The remaining percentages were either roads made up of gravel (22.4%), asphalt (27.9%), and earth (0.3%). (See Table 19.6 for details.)

Year 2010 was the transition from Arroyo administration to the Aquino administration which began in July 1, 2010. The DPWH continued its mandate to design, construct and maintain national roads and bridges, flood control systems in major and principal rivers. Under the Regular Infrastructure Program and Carry-over Project Plans the following were accomplished during the year:

1. Constructed, repaired and rehabilitated 8,457.511 km. roads and 14,946 lm. of national bridges at a cost of PhP111.309 billion;
2. 1,798 flood control drainage projects costing PhP14,090 billion; and
3. 9,971 other infrastructure projects costing PhP8.840 billion ranging from school buildings, water systems, national buildings and other infrastructure.

Projects accomplished and funded under non-infrastructure;

1. Improvement/construction of 16 kilometers of farm-to-market roads costing PhP10.60 million under the Department of Agrarian Reform;
2. Improved and/or constructed 716 kilometers of farm-to-market roads with a total cost of PhP1.153 billion under the Department of Agriculture;
3. Completed 1,033 classrooms, providing more conducive facilities for learning and helps alleviate shortage due to bigger school population, at a cost of

- PhP651 million under the Department of Education and school building program; and
4. Improved/rehabilitated 546 kilometers of roads, 95 lineal meters of bridges, and 153 other related work projects with a total value of PhP2.939 billion; undertaken 286 flood control project with a value of PhP2.538 billion; and three buildings with a value of PhP2.80 million, under the Department of Energy budget.

## 19.2 Water Transport

An archipelago such as the Philippines clearly depends on water transportation as one of the chief means to move people, goods, and services. Main entries to the country through the sea are the Manila International Cargo Terminal and the Eva Macapagal Port Terminal, both in the pier area of Manila. Other cities with bustling ports and piers include Bacolod, Batangas City, Cagayan de Oro, Cebu, Davao, Butuan, Iligan, Iloilo, Jolo, Legazpi, Lucena, Puerto Princesa, San Fernando, Subic, Zamboanga, Cotabato, Ormoc, Ozamiz and Tagbilaran.

Most of these terminals comprise the Strong Republic Nautical Highway, a nautical system conceptualized under the term of President Gloria Macapagal Arroyo where land vehicles can use the 24-hour RoRo ship service to travel to the different islands at lower costs.

### Marine Port Network

Providing the backbone of sea transport facilities is a network of ports. The Philippine Port Authority (PPA) Network in the country has five major port district offices (PDOs) ruling over port management offices (PMOs) scattered nationwide. The PDOs and PMOs are as follows: PDO Metro Manila, which oversees PMOs in the North and South Harbors and in Manila International Container Terminal; PDO Luzon, controlling PMOs in Batangas, Legazpi, Puerto Princesa, and San Fernando in La Union; PDO Visayas, consisting of PMOs in Dumaguete, Iloilo, Pulupandan, Tacloban, and Tagbilaran; PDO Northern Mindanao, taking charge of PMOs in Cagayan de Oro, Iligan, Nasipit, Ozamis, and Surigao; and PDO Southern Mindanao, administering over PMOs in Davao, General Santos, Jolo, Zamboanga, and Polloc in Cotabato.

Each unit, headed by a port manager, is located in a national port, and serves as a base for the day-to-day management and administration of all ports within the port district. It is a semi autonomous center that undertakes operation, engineering and maintenance, and finance and commercial development functions. It is also controlled by and accountable to the head office of the PPA on matters of policy execution and performance.

Ports, as well as private wharves and piers, are spread all over the archipelago, especially in areas abounding with factories or commercial establishments. National ports are owned by the government, while municipal ports are operated by the municipality, with contractors and maintenance services appropriated by the national government.

The common facilities found in the Philippine ports are berthing, storage, and other port structures. Berthing facilities include piers, wharves, or both; storage facilities include transit sheds, warehouses, open storages, causeways, and port areas. Other port structures include breakwaters, bulk heads, jetties, and sea walls.

The PPA carries out planning, financing, management, and operations of public ports throughout the country. Its objective as stated in its charter, Presidential Decree 857, as amended, is to implement an integrated port system that would result to the acceleration of maritime trade and commerce.

In 2009, the PPA listed a total of 425 ports that includes private ports, base, terminal and other/municipal ports in the country. The number was higher by 3.9 percent than 409 ports registered in 2008. Visayas had the bulk of the ports with 143 (33.6%). Manila/Northern Luzon had 40 ports (9.4%), and Mindanao (Northern and Southern) had 142 ports (33.4%) in the country. (See Table 19.7.)

## Shipping

In 2010, the Philippine domestic merchant fleet increased to 8,531 vessels which had a gross tonnage of 1,584,338. This was an increase of 1.8 percent (148 vessels) from 2009's 8,383 vessels. Gross tonnage (1,584,338), on the other hand, decreased by 11.5 percent from 2009's gross tonnage of 1,790,447. Passenger vessels comprise the bulk of the total operating fleet with 30.9 percent or 2,640 vessels, followed by general cargo ships with 4.8 percent of the aggregate or 1,435 vessels. Tug vessels account for 4.3 percent or 367 vessels. The remaining percentage was distributed among other types of vessel. (See Table 19.8.)

Registered overseas fleet in the country remained at 170 in 2010. Gross tonnage totaled to 3.84 million tons, marking a 3.3 percent decrease from 2009's gross tonnage of 3.98 million tons. Comprising the majority of the vessels were 52 bulk carriers and 38 general cargo vessels. (See Table 19.9.)

Cargo throughput in 2010 summed up to 166.40 million metric tons (MT), a 10.6 percent increase from 2009's 150.47 million MT. Total foreign cargo throughput was posted at 96.58 million MT while domestic cargo throughput was at 69.71 million MT. Passenger traffic registered 52.70 million MT in 2010, posted a 20.1 percent increase of 8,830,732 metric tons. (See Table 19.10 for details.)

***The Maritime Industry Authority.*** Securing safe and efficient water transportation in the country is the Maritime Industry Authority, otherwise known as MARINA. MARINA's functions involve enhancing industry competitiveness in domestic and overseas shipping, promoting maritime safety, and encouraging pro-poor initiatives for increased water mobility. The MARINA has been serving these functions under Presidential Decree (PD) 474.

## 19.3 Air Transport

Air transportation does more than make travel easy. In a way, it takes up in flight-speed the course of domestic trade and tourism as well. Over recent decades, the demand loomed large for competitive air travel rates and services. New industry

players, composed of new local and foreign investors, eagerly put up local airline companies that rival the Philippines' and Asia's first carrier, Philippine Airlines (PAL).

The aviation industry had no other recourse but to open up new routes and encourage the entry of new domestic airlines. Grand International Airways was first to enter in 1995. Three other companies, namely, Air Philippines Corporation, Asian Spirit, and Cebu Pacific entered in 1996, bringing to five the number of airlines flying domestic routes. For scheduled and nonscheduled aircraft movement, passenger traffic and cargo movement and airport operations please refer to Tables 19.12 to 19.14.

### **Civil Aviation Administration and Policy**

The Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB) handles the economics of Philippine aviation. In fulfilling this mission, part of the Board's strategy is to provide technical representation for the country in air bilateral talks and similar consultations. Its responsibility extends up to the regulation of airline routes and frequencies, and licensing of aircraft operations. The CAB is a special body whose members include well-respected aviation technocrats.

Its partner, the Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines (CAAP), formerly the Air Transportation Office, oversees and monitors the development of the air transportation system.

### **Air Transportation Statistics**

Air transport operations translated into 47.99 million passenger traffic in 2010, with the Ninoy Aquino International Airport (NAIA) seeing the busiest passenger traffic at 27.32 million. The NAIA had also seen the busiest domestic aircraft traffic movement 235,995 or 35.6 percent of total international aircraft movement. Among trunk line airports, Iloilo sped off with the highest flight frequency by registering 32,068 flights. (See Table 19.13.)

According to the CAAP, air flights in 2010 were highest in May with 60,310 flights and March with 60,399 flights in 2009. Air passengers carried were some total of 47.99 million passengers for 2010 and 40.93 million in 2009. Cargo/freight movement, on the other hand, peaked in September for 2010 and November for 2009. (See Table 19.14.)

### **Philippine Airports**

The five major classifications of Philippine airports are as follows:

*Regular international airports* are used for the operation of aircraft engaged in international air navigation. Their basic runway dimensions are 3,354 meters by 60 meters.

*Alternate international airports* are intended for international air navigation in lieu of a regular international airport.



*Trunk line airports* serve as principal commercial centers and are used by medium jets.

*Secondary airports* provide service to principal towns and cities with regular traffic densities that warrant the operation of jet-propelled aircraft.

*Feeder airports* serve towns and rural communities, with limited passenger traffic, and are intended for use by piston aircraft.

The number of operational airports in the country remained at 203 in 2009. Of this figure, 118 (58.1%) are private and 85 (41.9%) are national airports. (See Table 9.12.)

Of the national airports, four were regular international airports, namely, the NAIA in Manila, Mactan International Airport in Cebu, Diosdado Macapagal International Airport in Pampanga, and Subic International Airport in Zambales. Another four were alternate international airports--the Davao International Airport, General Santos International Airport, Laoag International Airport, and Zamboanga International Airport. The remaining national airports were trunk lines, feeders or secondary airports.

**Sources:**

- 19.1 Philippine National Railways.  
Light Rail Transit Authority.  
Land Transportation Office.  
Land Transportation Franchising and Regulatory Board.  
Metro Manila Transit Corporation.  
Department of Transportation and Communications.  
Office of Transport Cooperatives.  
Department of Public Works and Highways.
- 19.2 Philippine Ports Authority.  
Maritime Industry Authority.  
Department of Transportation and Communications.
- 19.3 Civil Aeronautics Board.  
Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines formerly the Air Transportation Office.  
Manila International Airport Authority.  
Department of Transportation and Communications.

**TABLE 19.1 Railway Passengers and Revenue, by Month: 2008-2009**  
(Revenue in Pesos)

Station	2008		2009	
	Number of Passengers	Revenue	Number of Passengers	Revenue
Total	1,138,645	9,022,175	1,816,961	15,985,299
January	103,711	753,774	63,791	457,213
February	88,189	658,019	68,237	487,210
March	51,123	420,716	71,663	537,021
April	49,345	404,539	62,843	442,632
May	76,101	602,519	74,991	541,987
June	115,601	907,473	109,192	739,623
July	112,455	823,342	171,572	1,230,096
August	92,792	789,906	200,889	1,778,342
September	80,304	630,771	202,464	1,842,960
October	131,782	1,090,214	231,339	2,206,686
November	125,410	1,032,227	277,969	2,737,292
December	111,832	908,675	282,011	2,984,237

Source: Philippine National Railways.

**TABLE 19.2 Train Operations Report on Passengers and Revenue: 2004-2007**  
(Revenue in Pesos)

Service	2004	2005	2006	2007
By Passenger Service				
Passenger / Kilometers	84,122,655	20,298,341 <sup>a</sup>	45,383,230 <sup>b</sup>	-
Average Distance / Passenger	348.0	316.8 <sup>a</sup>	330.3 <sup>b</sup>	-
Number of Passengers	241,717	64,064 <sup>a</sup>	137,414 <sup>b</sup>	-
Average Revenue / Passenger-Kms.	0.62	0.55 <sup>a</sup>	0.61 <sup>b</sup>	-
Revenue	51,797,734	11,113,433 <sup>a</sup>	27,610,510 <sup>b</sup>	-
By Commuter Service				
Passenger / Kilometers	50,439,046	44,974,888	34,949,236	26,758,430
Average Distance / Passenger	13.80	13.90	14.0	14.0
Number of Passengers	3,662,012	3,245,492	2,496,374	1,911,317
Average Revenue / Passenger-Kms.	0.51	0.64	0.75	0.59
Revenue	25,570,295	28,597,134	26,373,686	15,774,101

<sup>a</sup> Data from May to December only.

<sup>b</sup> Data from January to September only.

Source: Philippine National Railways.

**TABLE 19.3 Passenger Traffic and Gross Revenue Collection of Metro Rail Transit  
Light Rail Transit, and Megatrain Operations, by Month: 2006-2010**

Month	Passenger Traffic (In Millions)					Gross Revenue Collection (In Million Pesos)				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>Metro Rail Transit (North Avenue to Taft)</b>										
Total	134.9	142.8	149.5	151.7	153.0	1,639.9	1,724.4	1,844.9	1,874.0	1,904.2
January	11.3	11.3	12.8	12.9	12.7	143.0	144.4	160.4	158.2	161.7
February	10.8	11.3	12.1	12.2	12.3	133.0	138.3	150.2	150.4	151.9
March	11.9	12.0	11.2	13.1	13.4	144.0	149.3	138.3	162.1	169.4
April	9.9	10.0	12.5	10.9	11.2	120.8	119.0	153.0	134.6	139.5
May	11.6	12.0	12.8	12.6	12.5	139.5	142.0	158.1	156.8	155.2
June	11.2	11.7	11.9	12.4	12.3	140.3	139.8	145.7	154.5	153.5
July	11.2	12.5	13.2	13.4	13.0	126.8	149.7	162.2	165.0	163.1
August	11.7	12.4	12.6	12.7	13.2	141.2	144.0	155.5	158.6	163.6
September	10.6	12.2	12.8	12.7	13.2	128.4	147.0	158.2	156.7	162.3
October	11.5	13.0	13.1	13.3	13.2	142.0	150.0	159.2	166.2	163.0
November	11.7	12.0	12.4	12.7	13.1	142.1	147.0	155.5	160.1	160.2
December	11.5	12.4	12.1	12.7	13.2	138.8	153.9	148.7	150.8	161.0
<b>Light Rail Transit (Baclaran to Monumento)</b>										
Total	111.1	119.1	138.1	149.4	155.9	1,594.6	1,707.7	1,962.5	2,111.2	2,228.2
January	9.8	10.2	11.1	12.7	13.5	141.6	148.5	159.0	179.6	192.5
February	8.9	9.4	10.6	11.9	12.8	126.9	135.4	150.4	168.4	179.6
March	9.7	10.2	9.7	12.8	13.0	138.6	146.4	138.3	180.3	190.1
April	7.6	7.6	10.7	10.2	10.8	108.5	110.1	152.2	144.3	154.0
May	9.2	9.4	11.2	11.9	12.2	132.8	135.8	160.7	169.6	174.6
June	9.4	9.9	11.0	11.7	12.6	135.3	142.2	157.8	166.7	180.7
July	9.4	10.8	12.4	13.3	13.8	135.4	154.1	175.4	187.4	195.9
August	9.8	10.1	11.8	12.9	13.5	140.3	142.9	167.6	180.9	193.1
September	9.0	10.4	12.6	12.5	13.3	128.9	147.3	178.1	175.9	190.2
October	9.3	10.3	12.5	13.3	12.9	133.6	146.4	176.3	186.5	185.3
November	9.4	10.2	12.5	12.9	13.1	135.9	145.4	177.4	182.0	191.4
December	9.5	10.7	12.0	13.5	13.9	136.9	153.2	169.3	189.6	200.8
<b>Megatrain (Santolan to Recto)</b>										
Total	47.6	52.9	58.6	62.1	63.4	642.8	749.4	815.6	838.5	857.2
January	4.2	4.6	4.9	5.3	5.5	56.0	62.0	70.1	71.9	74.9
February	3.8	4.3	4.6	5.0	5.2	50.2	58.5	66.7	67.8	69.7
March	4.0	4.6	4.2	5.3	5.6	53.8	62.0	57.4	70.2	73.9
April	2.8	3.2	4.2	3.8	4.1	38.3	44.3	57.8	52.3	54.9
May	3.5	3.9	4.5	4.6	4.6	47.5	54.4	60.7	62.7	61.7
June	3.9	4.3	4.6	4.8	5.1	53.5	63.0	65.7	65.6	70.6
July	4.1	5.0	5.5	5.8	5.9	57.8	71.6	76.9	77.4	80.1
August	4.5	4.5	5.3	5.6	5.6	59.9	64.0	74.3	74.8	78.5
September	4.1	4.9	5.6	5.3	5.8	55.3	69.9	77.3	71.4	76.8
October	4.0	4.7	5.1	5.5	5.2	54.5	64.4	68.3	74.2	69.8
November	4.3	4.5	5.2	5.5	5.3	58.3	67.1	72.8	76.7	73.6
December	4.3	4.6	4.9	5.5	5.4	57.7	68.2	67.5	73.5	72.5

Source: Department of Transportation and Communications.

**TABLE 19.4 Comparative Statistics on Motor Vehicles, by Type: 2004-2010**

Type of Vehicle	2004 <sup>a</sup>	2005	2006	2007	2008 <sup>a</sup>	2009	2010 <sup>b</sup>
Total	4,760,593	5,059,753	5,331,574	5,530,052	5,891,272	6,220,433	6,634,855
Cars	798,160	788,408	792,373	751,092	761,919	780,252	808,583
Jeepteys (UV <sup>b</sup> )	1,647,524	1,633,856	1,618,101	1,602,619	1,595,162	1,643,878	1,700,795
Buses	35,003	30,977	29,144	30,159	29,745	33,033	34,933
Trucks	267,977	266,915	285,901	281,261	296,276	311,582	317,903
Trailers	23,121	23,922	23,898	24,356	27,162	28,740	29,279
Motorcycles and tricycles (MC/TC)	1,847,361	2,157,737	2,409,363	2,647,574	2,982,511	3,200,968	3,482,149
Sports utility vehicles (SUV)	141,447	157,938	172,794	192,991	198,497	221,980	261,213

<sup>a</sup> Excluding the reports of District Offices of Iloilo and Kalibo. (Region VI-January to June 2008)

<sup>b</sup> Refers to utility vehicles such as owner-type jeepteys.

**Source:** Land Transportation Office.

**TABLE 19.5 Registered Motor Vehicles, by Category and by Region: 2007-2010**

Region	Total				Private			
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	5,530,047	5,891,272	6,220,433	6,634,753	4,558,727	4,908,332	5,216,646	5,631,280
NCR	1,592,036	1,670,150	1,768,033	1,904,395	1,390,348	1,472,031	1,573,240	1,707,453
CAR	64,664	68,119	72,188	77,981	48,356	51,359	55,621	60,911
I - Ilocos Region	310,783	328,037	351,852	366,389	228,628	247,006	268,007	283,601
II - Cagayan Valley	192,486	210,623	222,682	242,281	129,045	145,459	156,561	177,153
III - Central Luzon	733,360	804,016	839,990	896,798	585,242	646,813	682,514	735,074
IV - Southern Tagalog	795,627	863,292	906,357	927,900	620,023	680,885	716,535	741,376
V - Bicol Region	169,040	185,093	196,277	214,049	133,799	148,037	157,199	176,944
VI - Western Visayas	305,498	310,266	333,441	348,406	239,951	246,743	265,556	283,693
VII - Central Visayas	436,156	478,097	501,319	521,902	383,482	424,650	446,939	466,826
VIII - Eastern Visayas	119,996	124,010	127,357	139,210	102,962	107,223	109,972	122,103
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	158,048	174,920	176,071	188,860	139,071	154,519	154,718	167,038
X - Northern Mindanao	158,416	170,892	180,392	196,155	137,017	148,655	157,441	173,807
XI - Davao Region	218,951	234,379	257,932	278,833	190,992	206,239	227,823	247,945
XII - Soccsksargen	196,597	207,426	222,161	251,089	167,584	177,331	190,536	218,445
XIII - Caraga	59,288	61,952	64,381	80,505	47,782	51,382	53,984	68,911
ARMM	19,021	-	-	-	14,445	-	-	-

*Continued*

Transportation

**Table 19.5--Concluded**

Region	Government				For Hire			
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	70,523	73,307	68,230	65,060	887,023	899,211	931,048	934,176
NCR	22,153	24,997	16,899	14,280	166,722	163,729	174,299	179,386
CAR	1,111	1,207	1,185	1,256	15,178	15,553	15,382	15,814
I - Ilocos Region	2,572	2,568	2,686	2,669	79,581	78,461	81,158	80,117
II - Cagayan Valley	2,801	2,515	2,724	2,623	60,640	62,649	63,397	62,505
III - Central Luzon	5,769	6,082	6,970	7,025	141,611	150,388	149,925	154,063
IV - Southern Tagalog	5,326	5,413	5,475	5,254	170,085	176,712	184,031	180,961
V - Bicol Region	1,856	1,970	2,117	2,042	33,275	35,086	36,961	35,063
VI - Western Visayas	3,995	3,851	4,002	3,888	61,552	59,671	63,881	60,825
VII - Central Visayas	6,439	5,901	6,650	5,974	46,235	47,545	47,730	49,102
VIII - Eastern Visayas	2,077	1,999	2,121	2,142	14,957	14,788	15,264	14,965
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	2,907	2,987	2,978	3,294	16,066	17,411	18,369	18,522
X - Northern Mindanao	3,513	3,546	3,401	3,354	17,881	18,685	19,543	18,987
XI - Davao Region	4,013	4,774	5,052	5,438	11,146	23,366	25,057	25,450
XII - Soccsksargen	3,809	3,986	4,324	4,114	25,504	26,109	27,300	28,529
XIII - Caraga	1,678	1,511	1,646	1,707	9,828	9,058	8,751	9,887
ARMM	494	-	-	-	3,962	-	-	-

  

	Diplomatic				Tax Exempt			
	2007*	2008	2009	2010	2007*	2008	2009	2010
Total	13,774	4,884	3,902	3,591	-	5,538	607	651
NCR	12,813	4,602	3,584	3,276	-	4,791	11	-
CAR	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	2	-	-	-	-	2	1	2
II - Cagayan Valley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
III - Central Luzon	738	-	-	-	-	733	581	636
IV - Southern Tagalog	193	277	313	309	-	5	3	-
V - Bicol Region	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VI - Western Visayas	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-
VII - Central Visayas	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
VIII - Eastern Visayas	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	4	-	-	-	-	3	6	6
X - Northern Mindanao	5	3	3	4	-	3	4	3
XI - Davao Region	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XII - Soccsksargen	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
XIII - Caraga	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
ARMM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

\* Diplomatic and Tax Exempt data combined.

Source: Land Transportation Office.

**TABLE 19.6 National Roads, by Surface Type: 1991-2010**  
(Kilometers)

Year	All Types	Earth	Gravel	Asphalt	Concrete
1991	26,422	226	12,770	6,371	7,055
1992	26,554	216	12,709	6,379	7,250
1993	26,594	216	12,719	6,388	7,270
1994	26,659	214	12,623	6,375	7,447
1995	26,720	129	12,623	6,395	7,574
1996	26,369	353	11,862	6,806	8,349
1997	27,650	381	11,575	6,894	8,800
1998	27,893	380	11,486	6,733	9,294
1999	28,523	387	11,512	6,882	9,741
2000	29,056	612	11,424	6,684	10,336
2001	29,878	684	11,050	6,815	11,329
2002	30,030	736	10,335	7,048	11,911
2003	26,572	198	7,607	6,944	11,823
2004	27,853	189	7,896	7,282	12,486
2005	28,664	110	8,416	7,385	12,764
2006	28,979	90	8,417	7,501	12,971
2007	29,370	76	8,287	7,629	13,378
2008	29,650	80	7,894	8,092	13,584
2009	29,898	87	7,343	8,282	14,187
2010	31,242	106	7,010	8,701	15,425

**Note:** Total for the years 2003 and 2004 does not include other and unspecified national roads.

**Source:** Department of Public Works and Highways.

**TABLE 19.7 Number of Ports by District Office, Type of Port and Area of Operation: 2004-2009**

Type	Total	Port District Office				
		Manila/ Northern Luzon	Southern Luzon	Visayas	Northern Mindanao	Southern Mindanao
<b>2004</b>						
Total	404	36	94	128	78	68
Base	22	4	4	5	5	4
Terminal	66	4	19	25	9	9
Other/Municipal Port	97	8	21	30	24	14
Private	219	20	50	68	40	41
<b>2005</b>						
Total	416	34	93	132	83	74
Base	22	4	4	5	5	4
Terminal	64	4	19	24	9	8
Other/Municipal Port	108	6	20	35	32	15
Private	222	20	50	68	37	47
<b>2006</b>						
Total	88	8	23	33	14	10
Base	23	4	4	6	5	4
Terminal	65	4	19	27	9	6
Other/Municipal Port	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>2007</b>						
Total	413	30	88	140	84	71
Base	22	3	4	6	5	4
Terminal	62	5	19	23	10	5
Other/Municipal Port	106	3	20	45	23	15
Private	223	19	45	66	46	47
<b>2008</b>						
Total	409	42	94	130	77	66
Base	22	3	4	6	5	4
Terminal	63	6	19	23	10	5
Other/Municipal Port	106	11	25	38	23	9
Private	218	22	46	63	39	48
<b>2009</b>						
Total	425	40	100	143	69	73
Base	23	3	4	6	5	5
Terminal	66	6	20	26	9	5
Other/Municipal Port	109	8	27	40	18	16
Private	227	23	49	71	37	47

**Source:** Philippine Ports Authority.







**TABLE 19.10 Total Shipping Statistics, Cargo and Passenger: 2004-2010**

Particulars	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Cargo throughput (metric tons)	157,367,181	155,250,027	154,340,778	157,437,721	141,594,797	150,473,286	166,395,680
Domestic	82,742,123	79,263,064	72,840,475	74,591,279	71,758,150	72,514,651	69,714,085
Inbound	42,593,021	40,290,615	36,910,291	37,777,600	36,100,577	36,488,528	35,678,211
Outbound	40,149,102	38,972,449	35,930,184	36,813,679	35,657,573	36,026,123	34,035,874
Foreign	74,397,465	75,829,495	81,500,303	82,846,442	69,836,647	77,958,635	96,579,523
Import	51,871,790	50,543,856	52,331,804	49,459,867	46,727,363	47,583,576	55,115,069
Export	22,525,675	25,285,639	29,168,499	33,386,575	23,109,284	30,375,059	41,464,454
Transit Cargo	227,593	157,468	-	-	-	-	102,072
Domestic	193,130	142,932	-	-	-	-	82,815
Foreign	34,463	14,536	-	-	-	-	19,257
Passenger traffic	53,036,396	48,629,675	42,556,005	44,468,927	43,870,914	43,872,565	52,701,645
Disembarking	27,044,947	24,722,609	21,252,337	21,943,930	21,516,761	21,723,679	26,851,004
Embarking	25,991,449	23,907,066	21,303,668	22,524,997	22,354,153	22,148,886	25,850,641

**Sources:** Philippine Ports Authority.

**TABLE 19.10a Shipping Statistics At Berth and At Anchorage  
by Port Management Office: 2009-2010**

Port Office	Shipcalls			Gross Registered Tonnage			Length (meters)		
	Total	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Domestic	Foreign
<b><u>2010</u></b>									
At Berth									
Total	346,000	335,202	10,798	302,637,117	183,839,386	118,797,731	14,914,474	13,623,321	1,291,153
Manila/North Luzon	23,093	17,645	5,448	100,510,269	27,833,595	72,676,674	1,817,677	1,090,688	726,989
Southern Luzon	96,853	95,321	1,532	63,853,385	46,596,479	17,256,906	3,908,701	3,746,822	161,879
Visayas	132,904	132,250	654	60,136,108	55,268,690	4,867,418	5,185,078	5,119,992	65,086
Northern Mindanao	53,189	52,354	835	38,049,038	33,977,686	4,071,352	2,373,068	2,316,756	56,312
Southern Mindanao	39,961	37,632	2,329	40,088,317	20,162,936	19,925,381	1,629,950	1,349,063	280,887
At Anchorage									
Total	4,547	2,960	1,587	27,497,461	1,825,019	25,672,442	342,011	122,050	219,961
Manila/North Luzon	1,269	649	620	8,265,472	288,499	7,976,973	101,985	26,169	75,816
Southern Luzon	2,016	1,779	237	3,756,683	1,012,056	2,744,627	89,714	63,672	26,042
Visayas	196	72	124	2,805,341	130,149	2,675,192	26,243	5,275	20,968
Northern Mindanao	395	41	354	10,310,593	21,501	10,289,092	67,349	1,896	65,453
Southern Mindanao	671	419	252	2,359,372	372,814	1,986,558	56,720	25,038	31,682
<b><u>2009</u></b>									
At Berth									
Total	311,029	302,325	8,704	271,950,488	160,578,797	111,371,691	13,511,309	12,277,236	1,234,073
Manila/North Luzon	21,274	16,843	4,431	90,986,504	25,162,386	65,824,118	1,738,347	1,067,559	670,788
Southern Luzon	86,835	85,592	1,243	54,902,770	38,843,576	16,059,194	3,481,554	3,322,069	159,485
Visayas	117,094	116,598	496	52,085,249	46,912,740	5,172,509	4,541,160	4,478,608	62,552
Northern Mindanao	48,577	48,083	494	35,464,985	30,996,965	4,468,020	2,216,463	2,155,740	60,723
Southern Mindanao	37,249	35,209	2,040	38,510,980	18,663,130	19,847,850	1,533,785	1,253,260	280,525
At Anchorage									
Total	3,390	2,316	1,074	19,930,278	1,713,501	18,216,777	258,334	104,226	154,108
Manila/North Luzon	1,067	525	542	7,873,938	230,300	7,643,638	93,087	21,991	71,096
Southern Luzon	1,333	1,214	119	3,055,424	962,952	2,092,472	66,320	50,802	15,518
Visayas	101	99	2	210,266	158,239	52,027	7,029	6,698	331
Northern Mindanao	298	40	258	7,300,738	27,032	7,273,706	49,480	1,931	47,549
Southern Mindanao	591	438	153	1,489,912	334,978	1,154,934	42,418	22,804	19,614

**Note:** MICT - Manila International Container Terminal.

**Source:** Philippine Ports Authority.

**TABLE 19.11 Number and Tonnage of Vessels at Berth and at Anchorage  
in Selected Ports: 2009 and 2010**  
(Tonnage in Net Thousand Tons)

Number of Vessels and Tonnage <sup>a</sup>						At Berth
	Total	Manila/ North Luzon	Southern Luzon	Visayas	Northern Mindanao	Southern Mindanao
<b>2010</b>						
Number of vessels	346,000	23,093	96,853	132,904	53,189	39,961
Domestic	335,202	17,645	95,321	132,250	52,354	37,632
Foreign	10,798	5,448	1,532	654	835	2,329
Tonnage	302,637,117	100,510,269	63,853,385	60,136,108	38,049,038	40,088,317
Domestic	183,839,386	27,833,595	46,596,479	55,268,690	33,977,686	20,162,936
Foreign	118,797,731	72,676,674	17,256,906	4,867,418	4,071,352	19,925,381
<b>At Anchorage</b>						
	Total	Manila/ North Luzon	Southern Luzon	Visayas	Northern Mindanao	Southern Mindanao
Number of vessels	4,547	1,269	2,016	196	395	671
Domestic	2,960	649	1,779	72	41	419
Foreign	1,587	620	237	124	354	252
Tonnage	27,497,461	8,265,472	3,756,683	2,805,341	10,310,593	2,359,372
Domestic	1,825,019	288,499	1,012,056	130,149	21,501	372,814
Foreign	25,672,442	7,976,973	2,744,627	2,675,192	10,289,092	1,986,558
<b>At Berth</b>						
	Total	Manila/ North Luzon	Southern Luzon	Visayas	Northern Mindanao	Southern Mindanao
<b>2009</b>						
Number of vessels	311,029	21,274	86,835	117,094	48,577	37,249
Domestic	302,325	16,843	85,592	116,598	48,083	35,209
Foreign	8,704	4,431	1,243	496	494	2,040
Tonnage	271,950,488	90,986,504	54,902,770	52,085,249	35,464,985	38,510,980
Domestic	160,578,797	25,162,386	38,843,576	46,912,740	30,996,965	18,663,130
Foreign	111,371,691	65,824,118	16,059,194	5,172,509	4,468,020	19,847,850
<b>At Anchorage</b>						
	Total	Manila/ North Luzon	Southern Luzon	Visayas	Northern Mindanao	Southern Mindanao
Number of vessels	3,390	1,067	1,333	101	298	591
Domestic	2,316	525	1,214	99	40	438
Foreign	1,074	542	119	2	258	153
Tonnage	19,930,278	7,873,938	3,055,424	210,266	7,300,738	1,489,912
Domestic	1,713,501	230,300	962,952	158,239	27,032	334,978
Foreign	18,216,777	7,643,638	2,092,472	52,027	7,273,706	1,154,934

<sup>a</sup> Gross Registered Tonnage.

Source: Philippine Ports Authority.

**TABLE 19.12 Number of Airports in Operation: 1967-2009**

Year	Total	National	Private	Year	Total	National	Private
1967	125	77	48	1988	180	86	94
1968	136	77	59	1989	208	86	122
1969	125	77	48	1990	209	86	123
1970	123	75	48	1991	229	89	140
1971	123	75	48	1992	216	86	130
1972	135	76	59	1993	249	87	162
1973	139	77	62	1994	300	86	214
1974	146	78	68	1995	190	86	104
1975	149	78	71	1996	266	86	180
1976	131	79	52	1997	192	89	103
1977	135	79	56	1998	167	92	75
1978	181	82	99	1999	172	85	87
1979	202	85	117	2000	172	85	87
1980	206	86	120	2001	157	87	70
1981	205	85	120	2002	174	87	87
1982	226	85	141	2003	163	85	78
1983	227	86	141	2004	196	85	111
1984	227	86	141	2005	203	85	118
1985	228	87	141	2006	203	85	118
1986	230	87	143	2007	203	85	118
1987	227	84	143	2008	203	85	118
				2009	203	85	118

**Source:** Air Transportation Office.

**Table 19.13 Scheduled and Nonscheduled Domestic Aircraft Movement and Passenger Traffic, by Airport: 2007-2010**

Airports	Aircraft Movement				Passenger Traffic			
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2007	2008	2009	2010
Philippines	609,419	565,970	625,582	663,009	34,259,543	36,163,102	40,934,947	47,988,119
International Airport	372,051	251,452	287,688	320,343	25,296,666	25,896,020	28,503,377	33,292,507
Diosdado Macapagal	5,173	-	-	-	515,824	-	-	-
Mactan	62,973	46,206	64,900	84,348	4,069,448	3,642,862	4,394,823	5,971,387
NAIA	188,797	205,246	222,788	235,995	20,693,746	22,253,158	24,108,554	27,321,120
Subic	115,108	-	-	-	17,648	-	-	-
Alternate International Airports	25,374	28,422	29,812	33,146	2,493,700	3,409,228	2,855,549	3,486,681
Davao	14,904	16,176	19,198	19,822	1,555,222	2,482,482	1,967,950	2,229,177
General Santos	2,326	2,348	-	2,858	310,233	302,887	169,209	456,526
Laoag	2,386	3,118	3,190	2,856	143,027	154,319	135,473	177,339
Zamboanga	5,758	6,780	7,424	7,610	485,218	469,540	582,917	623,639
Trunkline	53,317	56,320	79,366	96,770	4,250,893	8,146,945	5,885,728	7,394,774
Bacolod	9,839	9,860	12,258	19,354	785,931	843,488	1,050,429	1,223,491
Baguio	1,484	1,492	1,546	1,094	57,989	9,805	2,279	1,784
Cagayan de Oro	6,846	7,260	10,914	12,590	702,405	902,184	1,110,468	1,301,502
Cotabato	1,968	1,606	4,076	2,976	127,198	104,535	199,133	219,014
Dumaguete	7,858	2,714	5,880	5,212	276,228	3,642,862	360,515	363,021
Iloilo	10,532	12,160	16,880	32,068	1,002,618	1,073,907	1,324,148	1,581,304
Legaspi	2,456	2,556	4,418	4,198	225,062	282,409	139,265	435,151
Puerto Princesa	4,538	5,488	8,478	7,520	392,039	481,756	587,753	813,516
Roxas	1,348	1,498	2,022	1,978	134,712	115,375	173,132	203,840
San Jose	1,978	6,448	3,870	3,126	35,389	63,423	106,956	103,175
Tacloban	4,470	5,238	9,024	6,654	511,322	627,201	831,650	1,148,976
Secondary	123,066	183,108	73,788	169,585	1,612,181	1,989,725	3,171,727	3,190,175
Allah Valley	58	104	104	66	159	238	88	-
Antique	20	306	-	-	90	2,381	-	-
Bagabag	686	710	516	462	788	1,135	953	1,097
Basco	1,204	766	1,246	968	19,550	24,288	19,308	26,089
Bislig	-	-	-	2,858	-	-	404,859	-
Butuan	1,936	3,294	3,648	3,366	200,346	308,405	385,331	382,843
Calapan	-	574	708	1,354	-	1,188	604	-
Calbayog	304	504	1,078	1,924	11,138	20,616	62,777	52,510
Catarman	314	428	1,736	3,478	17,235	22,624	125,762	88,051
Cauayan	1,626	3,402	13,348	6,406	6,397	10,973	9,158	38,025
Daet	54	110	-	-	20	300	-	-
Dipolog	1,402	3,458	2,104	2,494	121,232	143,819	188,664	181,386
Iligan	30	16	-	-	38	8	-	-
Jolo	850	862	640	470	14,245	18,749	9,029	9,931
Kailibo	4,300	4,706	8,876	14,504	470,169	400,042	615,024	1,048,288
Lubang	2,504	2,978	2,910	4,346	11,136	12,952	11,039	13,961
Mamburao	186	1,384	640	378	343	2,629	1,201	1,552
Marinduque	78	34	488	708	133	1,099	15,387	10,276
Masbate	912	1,118	286	1,360	22,859	23,585	1,384	44,068
Mati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Naga	1,052	2,136	2,974	3,290	52,997	87,168	125,890	162,444

Continued

Transportation

**Table 19.13--Concluded**

Airport	Aircraft Movement				Passenger Traffic			
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2007	2008	2009	2010
Ormoc	1,396	2,790	3,740	7,838	1,319	15,830	17,800	32,258
Ozamis	218	574	1,646	1,902	20,619	80,290	161,048	206,428
Pagadian	196	-	2	376	6,250	-	-	26,082
Plaridel	89,820	117,204	-	97,340	180,712	234,098	222,525	5,326
Romblon	120	808	570	692	747	7,980	7,668	17,050
San Fernando	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sanga-Sanga	804	-	762	604	14,489	-	5,539	14,230
Sorsogon	8	30	2	4	-	4	4	-
Surigao	898	758	1,838	-	27,402	23,170	64,928	90,932
Tagbilaran	4,794	5,612	6,530	6,378	345,613	400,814	562,787	573,299
Tandag	126	122	18	58	12	25	-	-
Tuguegarao	1,746	2,396	4,626	3,104	38,123	68,821	94,350	116,460
Vigan	4,920	25,244	11,292	1,836	9,365	47,548	21,923	6,157
Virac	504	680	1,460	1,020	18,655	28,946	38,706	42,573
Feeder	35,546	47,110	41,476	45,454	604,689	848,097	686,372	805,962
Alabat	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baler	34	998	568	366	1,121	2,615	994	376
Biliran	-	-	2	8	-	-	2	-
Busuanga	4,278	3,376	4,940	3,672	33,673	52,619	141,093	140,660
Bulan	2	24	-	2	2	4	-	-
Cagayan de Sulu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Camiguin	250	212	-	-	2,173	1,171	-	-
Catbalogan	-	-	12	4	-	-	-	-
Caticlan	19,996	23,868	15,442	24,196	548,187	761,961	502,355	623,545
Cuyo	564	810	742	-	547	1,206	556	-
Guiuan	314	188	-	22	864	358	1	3
Hilongos	170	296	472	370	163	181	-	-
Iba	5,552	8,992	5,634	6,190	6,474	10,194	6,643	6,826
Ipil	32	-	-	12	37	-	-	-
Jomalig	30	34	172	8	215	159	34	13,961
Liloy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lingayen	3,054	6,858	11,994	6,152	6,474	13,217	20,509	11,655
Lucena	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaybalay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palanan	1,190	950	1,018	1,682	4,498	3,383	4,015	-
Rosales	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siargao	48	302	474	2,600	225	953	10,170	8,850
Siocon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siquijor	24	198	-	170	36	76	-	86
Ubay	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
Wasig	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Civil Aviation of the Philippines.

**TABLE 19.14 Scheduled Domestic Aircraft Movement, Passenger Traffic and Cargo Movement, by Month: 2009-2010**  
(Cargo/Freight Movement in Kilograms)

Month	Aircraft Movement	Passenger Traffic	Cargo/Freight Movement
<b>2010</b>	663,009	47,988,119	636,831,800
January	56,989	3,804,917	48,710,340
February	53,102	3,532,254	47,290,383
March	58,159	4,016,635	55,080,372
April	58,953	4,433,807	52,568,449
May	60,310	3,879,765	51,893,161
June	53,963	3,956,062	48,084,592
July	54,401	3,838,930	51,998,268
August	50,912	3,884,634	55,866,144
September	49,462	3,923,621	58,429,495
October	52,955	3,875,876	55,213,595
November	55,867	3,879,765	54,576,130
December	57,936	4,300,093	57,265,705
<b>2009</b>	625,582	40,934,947	595,804,359
January	52,207	3,727,016	40,238,158
February	49,239	2,880,643	30,338,362
March	60,399	3,579,645	35,223,970
April	55,170	4,046,125	34,561,052
May	57,946	4,093,267	39,455,670
June	48,408	3,334,948	40,158,249
July	51,638	3,401,725	43,834,548
August	50,486	3,481,921	40,766,284
September	40,512	2,691,939	45,330,154
October	50,095	3,253,687	44,936,461
November	54,274	3,284,041	145,789,327
December	56,024	3,661,894	55,172,124

**Source:** Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines.