

The First Quarter Economy in Review¹

At a Glance

The 1st quarter of the year saw the El Niño phenomenon momentarily stopping the region's economic rebound as the occurrence pulled down the performance level of the region's agriculture. Agricultural crop production exhibited decreasing trends with palay and corn production falling down by 33.06% and 30%, respectively. Similarly, the parched pasturelands hindered the raising of livestock. However, the dry season was favorable for the fishery sector with its production increasing by 2.82%.

Meanwhile, financial institutions continued to support production and business formation through the provision of loans for different industrial purposes to LGUs, SMEs, and agricultural producers. In spite of the loan facilities, local investors were somewhat anxious in investing in the region as evinced by the decrease in the amount of investments in Small and Medium Enterprises through DTI, and with only one firm registering in the Board of Investments.

While local investors adopted a wait-and-see attitude, foreign investment continued to pour in the Cagayan Special Economic Zone and Freeport with 11 new locators during the quarter, contributing a total of Php54 Million in actual capital investments.

Despite the slowdown in the region's agriculture and local investments, the region managed to keep employment manageable with employment pegged at 97.1%. The implementation of the Comprehensive Livelihood Employment Program (CLEEP) was able to employ a total of 41,317 individuals as of the end of the 1st quarter of the year. Average inflation also remained at a mean rate of 4.66% in the quarter from as high as 9.16% in CY 2009.

The following sections present a comparative analysis of the economic performance between the 1st quarter of CY 2010 and the same quarter last year through the use of leading development indicators as gauge.

¹ Cagayan Valley 1st Quarter Regional Economic Situationer, National Economic and Development Authority-Region 02

Loan portfolio grew

Amount of loan released by DBP decreased by 49.59% from Php312.039Million in 1st quarter, 2009 to Php157.328Million in the 1st quarter of CY 2010. The decrease in amount of loan released was due to the election ban that prohibits the release of loans to LGUs 45 days before and after the election. Despite the decrease in amount of loan released during the quarter, outstanding loans managed to increase by 10.53% from last year's Php1.157Billion. It can be gleaned that loan defaults increased during the quarter as compared to 1st quarter, 2009. The increasing amount of loans can be attributed to the weak economy during the quarter brought about by the El Niño.

Of the loan exposure, 98.39% were on Agri-Agra Loans increasing by 9.53% from its figure of Php1.149Billion in the 1st quarter of CY 2009. This was due to the bank's partnership with LGUs on large strategic projects. Meanwhile, in support to the growth of SMEs, loans to SMEs increased by 152.51%, from Php8.136 Million in 1st quarter, 2009 to Php20.544 Million in 1st quarter, 2010.

Likewise, loan portfolio from the Land Bank of the Philippines managed to increase by 8.37% from Php4.941 Billion in 1st quarter, 2009 to Php5.355 Billion in the quarter. The growth in loan portfolio was attributed to new loans granted to LGU especially for infrastructure projects which the present official intend to accomplish prior to the election.

New loans released from the bank increased by 5.12%, from Php426.055Million in 1st quarter, 2009 to Php447.857Million in 1st quarter, 2010. Only in the provinces of Isabela(27.14%) and Quirino(48.81%) were loan releases increased due to loans granted to livelihood and other micro-agriculture related projects channeled through the cooperatives and countryside financial institutions(CFIs) or rural banks. Meanwhile, loan releases in Cagayan (43.33%) and Nueva Vizcaya (52.12%) declined due to the effect of the long dry spell. Majority of the agricultural businesses in the latter provinces did not apply for new loans in support of production because they limited their production level within the capacity of their existing facilities to minimize the effects of El Niño.

CSEZFP: Still the Major Investment Generator

The Cagayan Special Economic Zone and Free Port was still the region's main investment

<i>Caveat:</i>	hub with 11 new locators in the 1 st quarter of
<i>This portion of the analysis shows only</i>	CY 2010 alone contributing a total of Php 54
<i>the regional investment picture based</i>	Million in actual capital investments in the
<i>on available data. A clearer picture can</i>	quarter. The quarter's figure has far surpassed
<i>be presented if investment data from</i>	the port's figures in CY 2008 with only 16
<i>other sources such as those in the SEC</i>	locators (average of 4 in a quarter) and in CY
<i>and LGUs are available.</i>	2009 with only 1 additional locator for the year.
	Of the locators, 5 were in interactive gaming
	support services/service provider, 2 were in the

trading of used vehicles, 2 in tourism/resort services, 1 in retail services and 1 in commercial fishing.

The investments at the port were able to generate a total of 6,442 jobs as of the end of the 1st quarter of the year.

Aside from the Firm Builder's Realty Development Corporation in Cagayan, no other big investment located in the region was registered during the quarter based on the record of the Board of Investments. Said corporation contributed Php45.167 Million in capital investments and was able to generate a total of 26 jobs.

Likewise, registration of micro, small and medium scale enterprises (mSMEs) through DTI was on a downtrend during the quarter with number of registered SMEs decreasing by 18.92% from 8,448 firms registered in 1st quarter, 2010.

With the drop in registered firms, total amount of investments decreased by 12%, from Php856.48Million in 1st quarter, 2009. This implies that capitalists were somewhat reluctant in assuming the investment risks during the quarter especially on trading and services with figures decreasing by an average of 13.91%.

As such, only 7,104 jobs were generated in the 1st quarter decreasing by 18.92% as compared to 8,448 jobs in 1st quarter, 2009.

The El Niño: Dampening Agricultural Crop Production

The El Niño phenomenon characterized by a long season of warm and dry climate slowed down production in agricultural crops especially palay and corn where the region has a comparative advantage – being first in corn production and second in palay production.

Huge losses in agriculture

The El Niño brought huge amount of damages in the region most especially in the agriculture sector. Of the area planted with Palay, 51.27% was damaged. As such, production loss for the quarter was estimated at 137,342MT amounting to a total of Php2.913Billion. Likewise, 79.13% of the area planted with corn was damaged contributing to an estimated production loss of 386,037MT and amounting to Php3.976Billion in farm gate prices. Also, with area damaged at 1,571.5 Ha, production losses in vegetables was estimated at 3,157.23MT amounting to a total of Php28.37Million.

Interventions have been taken up to mitigate its effects. Among these interventions were cloud seeding operations, provision of irrigation pumps, fuel subsidy for rice and corn, distribution of vegetable seeds, provision of pesticides/rodenticide in places of pest outbreak, rotational irrigation system and information campaign on water conservation, among others.

Palay

Even with the drought, the area of rainfed farmlands increased by 16.16% during the quarter. However, such increase was not able to offset the 25.25% decrease in irrigated riceland areas that comprised 77.7% of the total area harvested in the 1st quarter of 2009. Consequently, the total area harvested decreased by 16.75%, from 140,163 hectares in 1st quarter, 2009 to only 116,688 hectares in 1st quarter, 2010.

Meanwhile, average yield decreased by 19.80%, at 3.16MT/Ha from last year's 3.94MT/Ha due to the long dry spell. Yield from irrigated and rainfed farmlands decreased by 9.67% and 43.55%, respectively, during the quarter in review.

With area harvested and productivity on decreasing trends, production dropped by 33.06% from 551,589MT in 1st quarter, CY 2009 to only 369,221MT in 1st quarter, CY 2010 with production from both irrigated and rainfed farmlands suffering losses. Production from Isabela reached only 180,276MT as compared to 309,705MT (41.8% decrease) during the same quarter last year. Even with lower production levels, the province's figure accounted for 56.15% of the region's quarterly production.

Corn

The drought experienced during the quarter resulted in the decrease in the area harvested by 5.38%, as compared to 126,821 hectares during the 1st quarter of 2009. The decrease came primarily from the province of Isabela that saw a 4.91% decrease in its corn areas.

While some of the region's farmers were able to plant during the quarter, they were not able to obtain favorable returns from their crops with productivity decreasing by 26.01%, from 3.67MT/Ha in the 1st quarter of 2009 to only 2.72MT/Ha in the 1st quarter of 2010.



Hybrid Corn Plants in Isabela

In effect, production in the quarter declined by 30%, from 465,951MT during the 1st quarter of 2009 to only 326,177MT during the quarter. Of the total production, yellow corn contributed 93.87% and white corn at 6.13%. Production from the province of Isabela (253,807MT) accounted for 77.81% of the region's total during the quarter. However, the province's production figure declined by 25.69% from 341,565MT produced in the 1st quarter of 2009.

High Value Commercial Crops

The long dry spell and extreme heat caused smaller sizes of banana and calamansi being produced during the quarter. As such, production decreased by 14.34% and 8.97%, respectively. Likewise, production of pineapple, mongo, peanut, eggplant, tomato and garlic

decreased by an average of 14.91% with the drought affecting the growth and fruit formation of the crops.

Meanwhile, the favorable price in the market induced farmers in Nueva Vizcaya to plant more areas with onion which showed production in the province increasing by 229.03%, from 700.25MT in 1st quarter, 2009 to 2,304MT in the 1st quarter, 2010. No production was recorded from the other provinces during the 1st quarter of 2010.

Likewise, cassava production increased by 17.04%, from 10,996MT (1st quarter 2009) to 12,869 (1st quarter 2010) because of the root crop's demand for processing that encouraged the development and planting of more areas in Isabela. Production from the province accounted for 73.53% of the regional total with production increasing by 30% from 10,511 MT produced during the 1st quarter of 2009.

The application of flower inducer on mango plants in Nueva Vizcaya triggered the 297.43% increase in the province's production from only 7MT in 1st quarter of 2009. Such production managed to even out decreases in Cagayan and Isabela's production levels where light rains affected the plant's flowering stage. With the production from Nueva Vizcaya off-setting production downfalls from these two big mango producing provinces, the region's total mango production managed to increase by 76.90% from 23MT in the 1st quarter of 2009 to 41MT for the quarter under review.

Low Livestock and Poultry Production

The quarter marks the sluggish production of livestock and poultry with only cattle production on the uptrend showing a 3.61% increase from the 1st quarter of 2009's figure of 3,212MT. The improvement of inventory and consumer preference for beef triggered more slaughtering activities during the quarter.

The volume of carabeef produced in the quarter showed a decrease of 6.73% (from 2,364MT in 1st quarter, 2009 to 2,205MT in 1st quarter, 2010) due to the anthrax scare in the quarter which discouraged the slaughtering of carabaos. Likewise, the volume of swine meat produced (pork) decreased by 5.10%, from 18,107MT in 1st quarter, 2009 due to the limited and smaller sizes of stocks disposed. The volume of goat meat also declined by 1.96 % (from 562 MT in 1st quarter of 2009) because as a consequence of the dry spell, the live weight of animals slaughtered decreased. Meanwhile, with limited stocks for disposition resulting from lack of pasture areas, duck production declined by 4.95% (from 949 MT in 1st quarter of 2009).



Feeding Carabaos in the Regional Carabao Center

Fishery Production on the Uptrend Despite Drought

Based on the BAS production data, fishery production went up by 2.82%, from its 18,355MT production figure during the 1st quarter of 2009 with increases from almost all of the sub-sectors.

The bulk of the fish production for the quarter under review came from municipal fishery accounting for 54.9% of the total. Municipal fishery production increased by 1.47 % from 10,212.09MT (1st quarter of 2009) to 10,362.45MT (1st quarter of 2010). With favorable weather (short duration of monsoon winds), more fishing days were available for our municipal fishermen. As such, production increased by 0.83% from the 1st quarter 2009's figure of 7,048.45MT. The establishment of *payaos* (*aggregating devices*) and the distribution of fishing gears to some of the region's fisher folks also contributed to the increase in production from marine municipal fishery.

From 5,463.49 MT produced in 1st quarter, 2009, production from commercial fisheries increased by 2.64% at 5,607.86 MT in 1st quarter, 2010. More fishing vessels operated within the borders of commercial waters because of the shorter duration of northeast monsoon winds which fisherfolks took advantage of amidst prohibitive fuel prices. Moreover, the intensified patrolling and surveillance of authorities giving deterrence effect to poachers also helped in the performance of the commercial fishery sector.

Likewise, production from aquaculture increased by 8.33%, from 2,680MT in 1st quarter, 2009 to 2,903MT in 1st quarter, 2010 with the long dry spell forcing harvest to be moved in the quarter. The long dry spell caused shallow pond waters, prompting fish farmers to harvest their stocks prematurely to avoid further losses. The harvested fish particularly tilapia were processed into *tilanggit* which is the local counterpart of *danggit* (dried fish famous in Cebu).

Lackluster Quarrying

The slowdown of the region's agriculture and investment has somewhat affected the conduct of construction activities in the region with sand and gravel production at only 183,211cu.m in the quarter, decreasing by 16.71% from CY 2009's 219,971cu.m.

Meanwhile, with industrial permit holders exporting boulders, production of the commodity increased 714%, from only 6,251cu.m produced in 1st quarter, 2009.

There was no production of pebbles, earth material, manganese and magnetite sand in the quarter. No extraction activities for magnetite sand were conducted because of Cease and Desists Orders given on permit holders. Likewise, no permit for pebble extraction was approved in the quarter.

Greater Mobile Phone Coverage

The provision of telecommunication services in the region improved, with total cell sites increasing by 7.11%, from 478 in 1st quarter, 2009 to 512 in the 1st quarter, 2010. Of the region's total sites, 41.6% were from Globe Telecommunication at a total of 213 in the quarter.

Steady Employment

Given the state of the region's economy in the past year, the region's workforce was encouraged in working or looking for work at the start of the quarter. Results of the January Labor Force Survey show that more people participated in the labor force with the participation rate recorded at 67.1% as compared to only 66.1% in 1st quarter, 2009.

Despite the increasing number of people looking for work, employment rate remained at 97.1% amidst efforts in creating new jobs. The Comprehensive Livelihood and Employment Program of the government has created a total of 55,469 jobs since its inception in 2008. As of the end of the quarter under review, a total of 41,317 individuals were employed by the various livelihood and employment programs of the different agencies in the region such as the KANAN (Kalsada Natin Alagaan Natin), Cash for Work Program, Livestock Dispersal Program, among others.

Of the Php1.55 Billion fund allocated for the funding of CLEEP programs and projects, Php1.024Billion has already been used as of the end of the 1st quarter.

However, the region's workforce was somewhat dissatisfied in the number of work hours available with underemployment rate increasing by 2.9 percentage points from only 14.1% in 1st quarter, 2009.

Inflation remained manageable

Average consumer basket of goods and commodities increased from 154.8 in 1st quarter of 2009 to 162.0 in 1st quarter of 2010 translating to a 4.66% inflation rate. However, the inflation in the quarter was lower as compared to 9.16% in the 1st quarter of 2009.

The price index of food, beverages and tobacco was not greatly affected by the decrease in the production of the region's major crops with inflation slowing down at only 4.86% from as high as 14% in 1st quarter of 2009.

However, from a deflationary rate of 4.39% in 1st quarter of 2009, the volatility of fuel prices showed the FLW index inflating by 12% from 181.5 in 1st quarter of 2009 to 203.3 during the same quarter in 2010. Inflation on fuel alone was at 20% for the quarter under review.

Meanwhile, the increasing fuel index contributed to the rise in transportation index by 2.02 percentage points from 198.7 in 1st quarter of 2009 to 202.7 in 1st quarter of 2010. Air

transport figure posted 7.49% inflation, from an average index of 158.9 in 1st quarter of 2009 to an index of 170.8 for the same quarter this year.

Key Factors shaping performance in the Next Quarters

The region's economic standing in the next quarters of the year will be affected by two important factors: the El Niño which has continued in the 2nd quarter of the year, and the country's new leadership that would dictate new fiscal policies.

The El Niño phenomenon will lower down production figures in the 2nd quarter of the year especially on corn, one of the region's main produce. About 27,000 hectares were planted with corn in the region due to the early rains experienced in the last week of April. However, the lack of rainfall in the succeeding months will cause damage to planted crops and will pull production level down. While several measures have been taken by government agencies to mitigate the effects of El Niño such as the distribution of water pumps, losses are still expected because not all farmers in the region were beneficiaries of the said pumps. The effect of the phenomenon is also expected to damage other crops such as rice and mongo which were planted in the 2nd quarter of the year.

On the fiscal side, the new leadership will determine the economic policies in the succeeding quarters. Moreover, it will determine the implementation of existing economic programs and policies and the continuation of unfinished projects and activities in the previous governance.

1st QRES Tables

Table 1
DBP Loan Releases and Outstanding Loans (in Thousand Pesos)
By Province: 1st Quarter, 2009 and 1st Quarter, 2010

PROVINCE/	LOAN RELEASES		OUTSTANDING LOANS	
BRANCH	2009	2010	2009	2010
CAGAYAN -Aparri	4,272	17,500	115,200	102,418
-Tuguegarao	130,650	102,418	327,963	446,856
ISABELA -Ilagan	171,609	24,324	618,534	626,479
NUEVA VIZCAYA -Solano	5,508	13,086	94,964	102,737
TOTAL	312,039	157,328	1,156,661	1,278,490

Source: DBP-RMC

Table 2
DBP Outstanding Loans (In Thousand Pesos)
By Loan Purpose

LOAN PURPOSE	2009	2010
Agri-Agra Loans		
1.SMEs	8,136	20,544
2.LGU Loans		
3.Small farmers & Fisherfolks		
4.Livelihood		
Subtotal	8,136	20,544
Non Agri-Agra Loans		
1.LGU Loans	484,660	549,163
2.GOCCs	30,000	29,452
3.Other Loans	633,865	679,331
Subtotal	1,148,525	1,257,946
Regional Total	1,156,661	1,278,490

Source: DBP-RMC

Table 3

LBP Outstanding Loans (In Million Pesos)

1st Quarter, 2009 and 1st Quarter, 2010

PROVINCES	March 31, 2009		March 31, 2010		Growth Rate
	O/S BAL	% SHARE	O/S BAL	% SHARE	
Batanes	75.490	1.53%	71.125	1.33%	-5.78%
Cagayan	923.772	18.70%	878.027	16.40%	-4.95%
Isabela	3,209.568	64.95%	3,423.422	63.93%	6.66%
Nueva Vizcaya	522.289	10.57%	610.135	11.39%	16.82%
Quirino	210.108	4.25%	372.090	6.95%	77.09%
TOTAL REGION 02	4,941.227	100.00%	5,354.799	100.00%	8.37%

Source: LBP-RMC

Table 4

LBP Loan Releases (In Million Pesos)

1st Quarter, 2009 vs. 1st Quarter, 2010

Provinces	March 31, 2009		March 31, 2010		Growth Rate(%)
	Amount	% Share	Amount	% Share	
Batanes	0.910	0.21%	-	0.00%	-100.00%
Cagayan	74.398	17.46%	42.165	9.41%	-43.33%
Isabela	266.996	62.67%	339.459	75.80%	27.14%
Nueva Vizcaya	57.859	13.58%	27.704	6.19%	-52.12%
Quirino	25.892	6.08%	38.529	8.60%	48.81%
Total Region 2	426.055	100.00%	447.857	100.00%	5.12%

Source: LBP-RMC

Table 5: No. of Locators, Investments and Employment Generated at the CSEZFP,

1st Quarter, 2009 vs. 1st Quarter, 2010

(To follow; still completing data)

Table 6

No of Firms, Investment and Employment Generated

1st Quarter, 2009 and 1st Quarter, 2010

Province	Number of Registered Firms		Investment Generated (In Millions)		Employment Generated	
	1 st Quarter, 2009	1 st Quarter, 2010	1 st Quarter, 2009	1 st Quarter, 2010	1 st Quarter, 2009	1 st Quarter, 2010
Cagayan	883	1,390	318,650,498.71	319,448,035.89	3143	2943
Isabela	1371	969	341,250,915.00	256,426,960.00	3405	2593
Nueva Vizcaya	491	516	144,774,000.00	123,042,202.00	1448	1108
Quirino	246	188	36,532,000.00	45,975,120.00	291	360
Batanes	1	72	15,270,500.00	884,0850.00	161	100
Total	2,992	3,135	856,477,913.71	753,733,167.89	8448	7104

Table 7

No. of Firms, Investment and Employment Generated, By Industry Group
1st Quarter, 2009 and 1st Quarter, 2010

INDUSTRY	Number of Registered Firms		Investment Generated (In Million Pesos)		Employment Generated	
	1 st Quarter, 2009	1 st Quarter, 2010	1 st Quarter, 2009	1 st Quarter, 2010	1 st Quarter, 2009	1 st Quarter, 2010
Manufacturing	263	183	52,768,608.46	30757674.00	847	618
Agri-Based Production	36	46	24072000.00	36560000.00	133	153
Construction	28	26	45561870.75	57000000.00	192	219
Trading	1,487	1,820	404815219.50	335064337.89	4328	3771
Services	1,178	1,060	329260215.00	294351156.00	2948	2343
Total	2,992	3,135	856477913.71	753733167.89	8448	7104

Source: DTI-RO2

Table 8

Palay Production (in MT), Area Harvested (Ha), Productivity (MT/Ha)
By Province: 1st Quarter, 2009 and 1st Quarter, 2010

Year/Particulars	Cagayan		Isabela		Nueva Vizcaya		Quirino		Cagayan Valley		
	1 st Qtr, 2009	1 st Qtr, 2010	1 st Qtr, 2009	1 st Qtr, 2010	1 st Qtr, 2009	1 st Qtr, 2010	1 st Qtr, 2009	1 st Qtr, 2010	1 st Qtr, 2009	1 st Qtr, 2010	% inc/dec
Production (MT)	175,338	135,911	309,705	180,276	53,422	39,032	13,124	14,002	551,589	369,221	-33.0
Irrigated	112,005	96,436	289,522	166,722	48,076	36,429	12,381	13,511	461,984	312,098	-32.4
Rainfed	63,333	39,475	20,183	14,554	5,346	2,603	743	491	89,605	57,123	-36.2
Area Harvested (has.)	50,109	50,557	73,522	48,909	13,332	13,085	3,200	4,137	140,163	116,688	-16.7
Irrigated	27,601	25,573	66,854	40,704	1,560	11,378	2,950	3,792	108,965	81,447	-25.2
Rainfed	22,508	24,984	6,668	8,205	1,772	1,707	250	345	31,198	36,241	16.1
Yield/Ha. (MT./Ha.)	3.5	2.69	4.21	3.69	4.01	2.98	4.1	3.38	3.94	3.16	-19.8
Irrigated	4.06	3.77	4.33	4.07	4.16	3.2	4.2	3.56	4.24	3.83	-9.6
Rainfed	2.81	1.58	3.03	1.77	3.02	1.52	2.97	1.42	2.87	1.62	-43.5

Table 9

Corn Production (in MT), Area Harvested (Ha), Productivity(MT/Ha)
By Province: 1st Quarter, 2009 and 1st Quarter, 2010

Year/Particulars	Cagayan		Isabela		Nueva Vizcaya		Quirino		Cagayan Valley		
	1 st Qtr, 2009	1 st Qtr, 2010	1 st Qtr, 2009	1 st Qtr, 2010	1 st Qtr, 2009	1 st Qtr, 2010	1 st Qtr, 2009	1 st Qtr, 2010	1 st Qtr, 2009	1 st Qtr, 2010	% inc/dec
Production (MT)	83052	51200	341565	253807	25618	10120	15716	11050	465951	326177	(30.00
Yellow	9910	3782	10760	15028	1288	1040	145	160	22103	20010	(9.47

Continuation of Table 9

White	73142	47418	330805	238779	24330	9080	15571	10890	443848	306167	(31.02)
Area Harvested (has.)	23944	22882	92839	88282	6263	4249	3775	4580	126821	119993	(5.38)
Yellow	4451	3045	4500	6814	468	442	50	80	9469	10381	9.6
White	19493	19837	88339	81468	5795	3807	3725	4500	117352	109612	(6.60)
Yield/Ha. (MT./Ha.)	3.47	2.24	3.68	2.87	4.09	2.38	4.16	2.41	3.67	2.72	(26.01)
Yellow	2.23	1.24	2.39	2.21	2.75	2.35	2.90	2.00	2.33	1.93	(17.42)
White	3.75	2.39	3.74	2.93	4.20	2.39	4.18	2.42	3.78	2.79	(26.15)

Source: BAS- RO2

Table 10
High-Value Commercial Crops (HVCC) Production, in MT
1st Quarter, 2009 and 1st Quarter, 2010

Commodity	Production (MT)		% Change
	1 st Quarter, 2009	1 st Quarter, 2010	
Onion	776.73	2361.09	203.98
Mango	23.20	41.04	76.90
Cassava	10995.97	12869.48	17.04
Cabbage	530.17	538.08	1.49
Mango	687.45	406.38	(40.89)
Peanut	466.30	362.82	(22.19)
Banana	49759.04	42621.74	(14.34)
Pineapple	1000	900	(10.00)
Calamansi	685.71	624.19	(8.97)
Tomato	2505.04	2316.78	(7.52)
Eggplant	6276.98	5977.56	(4.77)
Garlic	127.08	121.92	(4.06)
Camote	5136.43	5001.09	(2.63)

Source: BAS-RO2

Table 11
Livestock and Poultry Production, in MT
1st Quarter, 2009 and 1st Quarter, 2010

Commodity	Cagayan Valley		% Change
	1 st Quarter, 2009	1 st Quarter, 2010	
Cattle	3212	3328	3.61
Chicken	9351	8317	(11.06)
Carabao	2364	2205	(6.73)
Swine	18107	17184	(5.10)
Duck	949	902	(4.95)
Goat	562	551	(1.96)

Source: BAS-RO2

Table 12
Fishery Production, in MT
1st Quarter, 2009 and 1st Quarter, 2010

	1 st Qtr, 2009	1 st Qtr, 2010	Inc/(Dec) %
CAGAYAN VALLEY	18355.36	18873.41	2.82
<i>Commercial</i>	5463.49	5607.83	2.64
<i>Municipal</i>	10212.09	10362.45	1.47
Marine	7048.45	7107.02	0.83
Inland	3163.64	3255.43	2.90
<i>Aquaculture</i>	2679.78	2903.10	8.33

Source: BAS – RO2 Preliminary Production Data

Table 13
Quarry Production
1st Quarter, 2009 and 1st Quarter, 2010

COMMODITY/ PROVINCE/UNIT OF MEASURE	PRODUCTION		% Change
	Q1 2009	Q1 2010	
SAND AND GRAVEL (cu.m)			
Cagayan	50,043.00	55,721.00	11.35
Isabela	43,784.00	48,002.00	9.63
Quirino	20,493.00	12,666.00	(38.19)
Nueva Vizcaya	105,651.00	66,822.00	(34.86)
TOTAL	219,971.00	183,211.00	16.71
PEBBLES (cu.m)			
Cagayan	110.00		
BOULDERS (cu.m)			
Cagayan	1,300.00	48,438.00	3626
Nueva Vizcaya	4,951.00	2,447.00	50.58
TOTAL	6,251.00	50,885.00	714
EARTH MAT. (cu.m)			
Cagayan	500.00	-	
MANGANESE (MT)			
Nueva Vizcaya	475.00	-	
MAGNETITE SAND (MT)			
Cagayan	1,500.00	-	

Source:MGB-RO2

Table 13
Installed Cellular Base Stations
1st Quarter, 2009 and 1st Quarter, 2010

COMPANY/SERVICE PROVIDER	1 st Quarter, 2009	1 st Quarter, 2010	% Change
Globe	202	213	5.45
Smart	186	190	2.15
Suncell	91	109	19.78

Source:NTC-RO2

Table 14
CPI/Inflation, by Commodity Groups
1st Quarter, 2009 and 1st Quarter, 2010

Commodity Group	Consumer Price Indices			Inflation	
	1 st Quarter, 2008	1 st Quarter, 2009	1 st Quarter, 2010	1 st Quarter, 2009	1 st Quarter, 2010
All Items	141.80	154.8	162	9.17	4.65
Food, Beverages and Tobacco	140.53	160.2	168	14.0	4.87
Clothing	121.37	125.0	126.23	2.99	0.98
Housing and Repairs	126.30	133.2	135.03	5.46	1.37
Fuel, Light and Water	189.77	181.5	203.27	4.36	11.99
Services	126.67	160.6	167.13	26.77	4.07
Miscellaneous	117.03	121.5	123.3	3.82	1.48

Source: National Statistics Office – Region 02

Table 15
January Labor Force Survey
CY2009 and CY2010

Indicator	Jan 2009	Jan 2010	%Change
Labor Force Participation Rate	66.1	67.1	1.51
Employment Rate	97.1	97.0	0.1
Unemployment Rate	2.9	3.0	3.45
Underemployment Rate	14.1	17.0	20.57

Source: NSO-Region 02