



SPECIAL RELEASE

January 2019 Price Situation in the Cordillera (Base Year: 2012)

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Consumer Price Index

- Consumer Price Index (CPI) is the general measure of the change in the average retail prices of a market basket or collection of goods and services commonly purchased by the average Filipino household.
- The CPI of the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) in January 2019 was 117.2. This was higher by 3.5 index points from the 113.7 CPI of January 2018 using 2012 as base year.

**Table 1. Consumer Price Index by Province, CAR:
January 2018 and 2019 (2012=100)**

Province	January		Index Point Change
	2018	2019	
CAR	113.7	117.2	3.5
Abra	110.4	115.5	5.1
Apayao	113.5	121.7	8.2
Benguet	115.7	117.4	1.7
Ifugao	109.9	117.7	7.8
Kalinga	114.9	122.5	7.6
Mt. Province	110.7	112.6	1.9

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

- Among the CAR provinces, Kalinga posted the highest CPI for January 2019 with 122.5, followed by Apayao with 121.7, and Ifugao with 117.7. Mountain Province posted the lowest CPI with 112.6.
- In terms of index point change, Apayao incurred the highest increase with 8.2 index points, followed by Ifugao with 7.8 index points increase.

CPI by Commodity Groups

- Among the commodity groups, Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco had the highest CPI in the region with 211.3. The province of Apayao incurred the highest CPI on this commodity with 320.3, followed by Abra and Kalinga with 258.1, and 244.4, respectively.
- Education registered the second highest CPI among the commodity groups in the region for January 2019 with 121.8 index points. Among the provinces, Kalinga posted the highest index on education with 179.1, followed by Benguet and Mountain Province with 121.6 and 120.5, respectively. Apayao had the lowest with 60.9.
- Clothing and Footwear ranked third with 121.2 index points. Ifugao recorded the highest CPI on this commodity with 124.5 index points, followed by Kalinga and Benguet with index points of 124.2 and 122.0, respectively.
- Health ranked fourth with 120.0 index points. Benguet recorded the highest index with 125.7, followed by Ifugao and Kalinga with 125.0 and 124.2 index points, respectively.
- Communication continued to have the lowest CPI among the commodity groups in the region with 101.4 index points. The province of Apayao incurred the highest index on communication with 105.5 index points, while Mountain Province had the lowest with 100.1 index points.

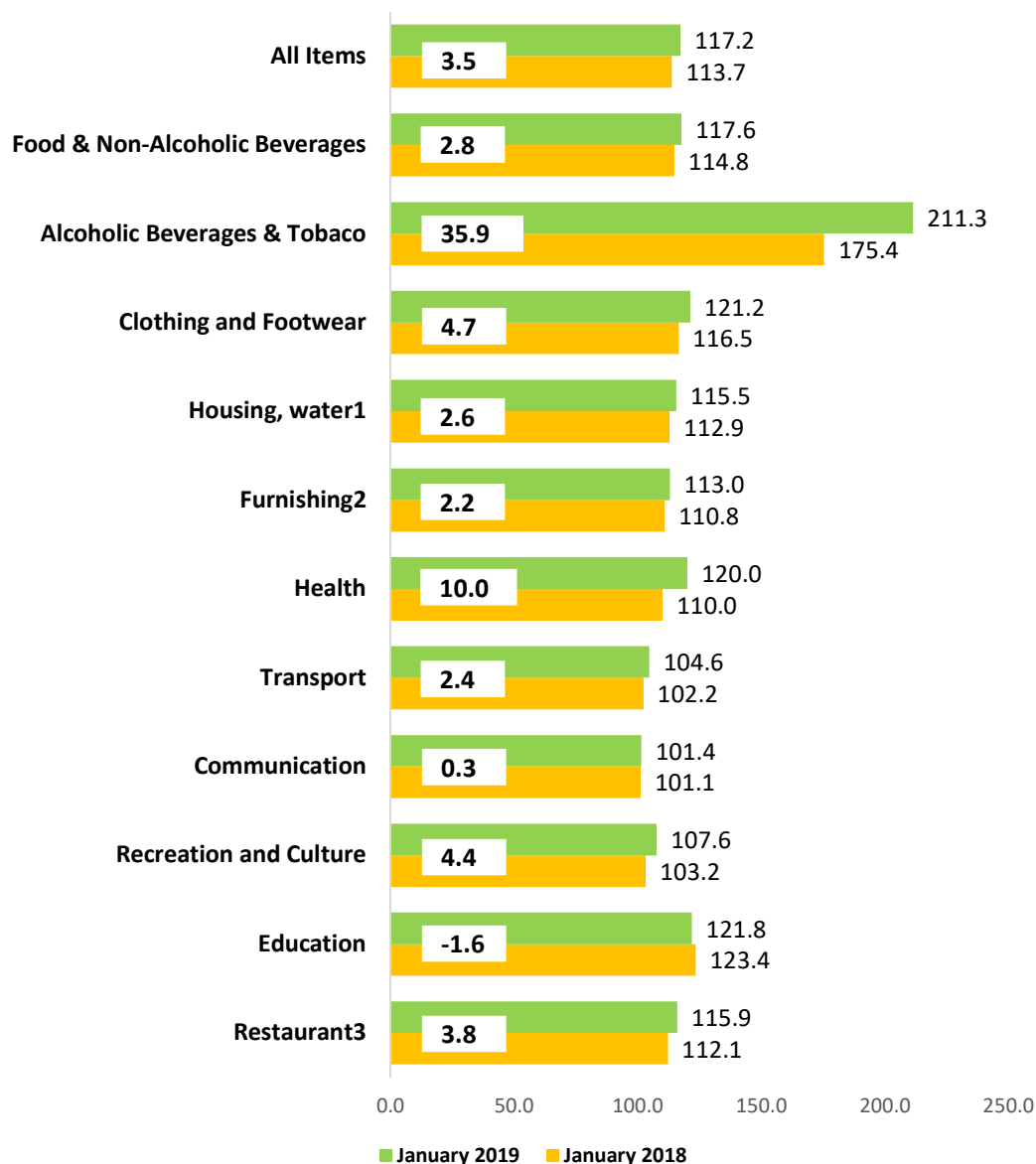
**Table 2. Consumer Price Index by Commodity Group and by Province, CAR:
January 2019 (2012=100)**

Commodity Group	Region/Province						
	CAR	Abra	Apayao	Benguet	Ifugao	Kalinga	Mt. Province
All Items	117.2	115.5	121.7	117.4	117.7	122.5	112.6
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	117.6	117.5	122.0	116.1	116.9	123.6	118.2
Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco	211.3	258.1	320.3	193.9	198.9	244.4	169.5
Clothing and Footwear	121.2	118.4	114.5	122.0	124.5	124.2	118.4
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	115.5	110.4	119.5	119.6	124.3	110.4	110.8
Furnishing, Household Equipment and Routine Maintenance of the House	113.0	111.7	117.1	111.9	112.6	126.1	109.5
Health	120.0	109.1	109.6	125.7	125.0	124.2	102.1
Transport	104.6	105.6	105.9	104.3	102.7	102.5	107.7
Communication	101.4	103.8	105.5	100.4	101.0	103.1	100.1
Recreation and Culture	107.6	111.5	120.8	105.1	106.6	116.5	104.4
Education	121.8	100.8	60.9	121.6	100.0	179.1	120.5
Restaurants and Miscellaneous Goods and Services	115.9	111.4	123.0	115.1	113.9	126.1	112.3

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

- By index point change, Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco recorded the highest increase by 35.9 points. Increases were also incurred in Health (10.0 points), Clothing and Footwear (4.7 points), and Recreation and Culture (4.4 points). The rest of the commodity groups reported minimal annual increases.

**Figure 1. Year-on-Year Consumer Price Index by Commodity Group, CAR:
January 2018 and 2019 (2012=100)**



Notes:

¹includes Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels

²includes Household Equipment and Routine Maintenance of the House

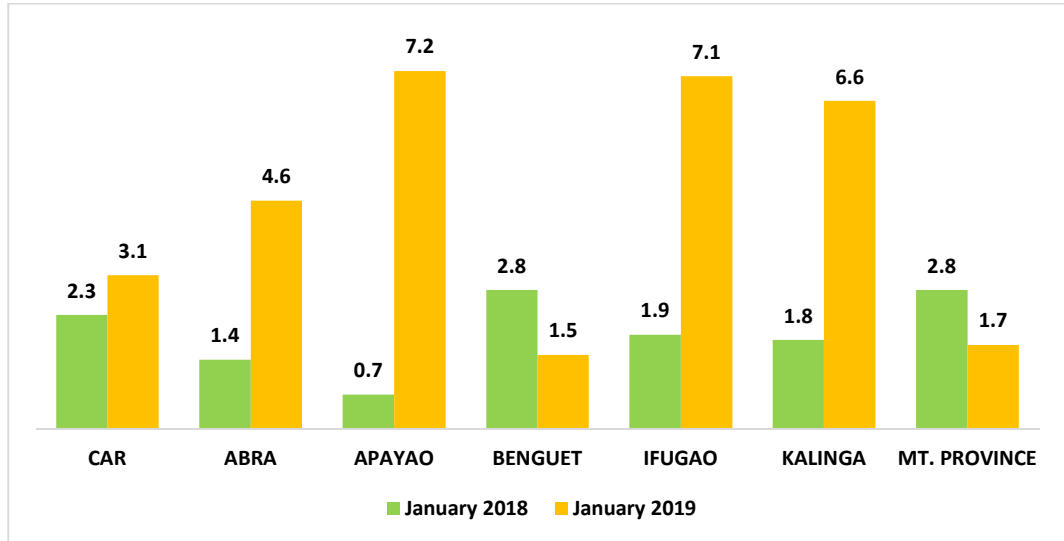
³includes Miscellaneous Goods and Services

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Inflation Rate

- Average increase in prices of goods and services in the region accelerated from 2.3 percent in January 2018 to 3.1 percent in January 2019.
- Apayao posted the highest inflation rate at 7.2 percent, followed by Ifugao at 7.1 percent, and Kalinga at 6.6 percent.
- Most Inflation rates of the provinces in January 2019 surpassed the January 2018 inflation rates except for the province of Benguet and Mt. Province. Apayao posted the highest acceleration with 6.5 percentage points, followed by Ifugao with 5.2 percentage points, and Kalinga with 4.8 percentage points.

Figure 2. Year-on-Year Inflation Rates by Province, CAR: January 2018 and 2019 (2012=100)



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

By Commodity Group, Year- on-Year

- Year-on-year inflation rate of the heavily-weighted Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages index in the region decelerated from 3.1 of December 2018 to 2.4 of January 2019.
- Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco had the highest inflation in January 2019 among other commodities in the region with 20.5 percent, followed by Health with 9.1 percent.
- Education, having 2012=100 as base year, incurred a negative inflation rate with 1.3 percent.

Table 3. Inflation Rates by Commodity Groups, CAR: December 2018 and January 2019 (2012=100)

Commodity Group	Inflation Rates	
	December 2018	January 2019
All Items	3.4	3.1
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	3.1	2.4
Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco	21.5	20.5
Clothing and Footwear	4.0	4.0
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	3.0	2.3
Furnishing, Household Equipment & Routine Maintenance of the House	2.2	2.0
Health	8.8	9.1
Transport	3.9	2.3
Communication	0.3	0.3
Recreation and Culture	4.2	4.3
Education	-1.3	-1.3
Restaurants and Miscellaneous Goods and Services	3.3	3.4

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

By Food Items, Year-on-Year

- Corn (17.2), Fish (6.4), and Sugar, Jam, Honey, Chocolate & Confectionery (5.2) persisted to be the top three highest price increases.
- On the other hand, Rice had the lowest inflation rate at 0.0 percent in January 2019.

Table 4. Year-on-Year CPI and Inflation Rates of Selected Food Items, CAR: December and January, Year 2018 and 2019 (2012=100)

Food Items					Inflation Rates	
	December 2018	January 2019	December 2017	January 2018	Previous	Current
Bread and Cereals	115.4	114.7	113.6	113.8	1.6	0.8
Rice	114.6	113.7	113.6	113.8	0.9	0.0
Corn	161.7	161.7	136.1	138.0	18.8	17.2
Other Cereals*	114.9	114.9	112.3	112.4	2.3	2.2
Meat	119.0	119.1	114.6	114.7	3.8	3.8
Fish	121.7	122.2	113.2	114.9	7.5	6.4
Milk, Cheese and Eggs	116.3	116.2	111.7	112.2	4.1	3.6
Oils and Fats	115.3	115.5	111.1	111.2	3.8	3.9
Fruits	132.2	133.2	128.0	130.7	3.3	1.9
Vegetables	121.4	119.7	119.6	119.3	1.5	0.3
Sugar, Jam, Honey, Chocolate & Confectionery	113.0	112.7	107.4	107.1	5.2	5.2
Food Products, N.E.C.	108.6	109.1	105.8	106.6	2.6	2.3

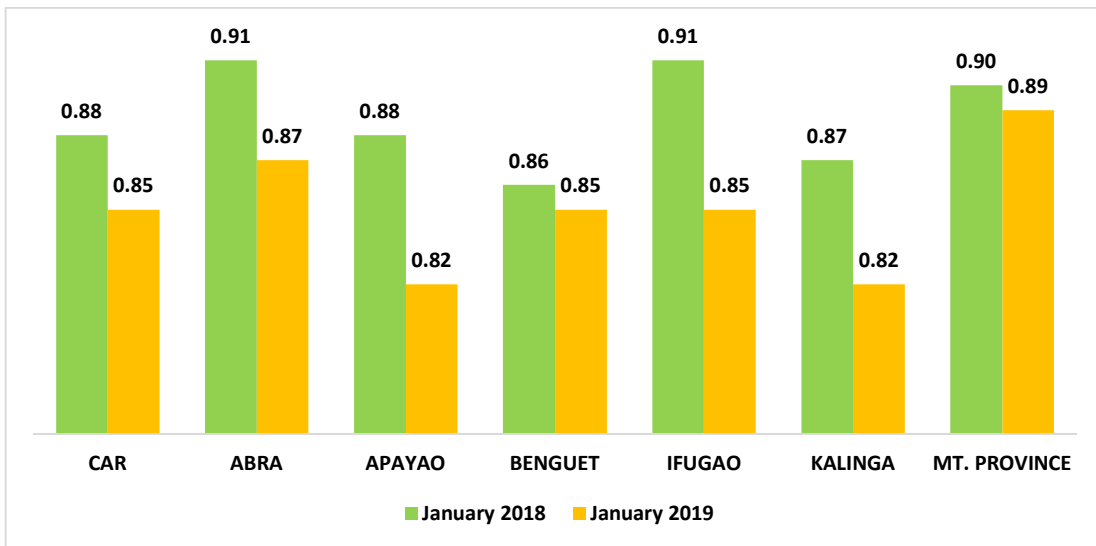
*Includes flour, cereal preparation, bread, pasta and other bakery products

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Purchasing Power of the Peso (PPP)

- The value of the peso in the region was 85 centavos in January 2019. It dropped by four centavos from 89 centavos in January 2018. This means that one peso in 2012 is worth 85 centavos in January 2019.
- In other words, a basket of goods that can be bought with 100 pesos in December 2012 is worth 117.2 pesos in January 2019.
- The PPP in all the provinces generally weakened in January 2019 compared to the same month of the previous year.
- Mountain Province had the highest peso value at 89 centavos. Meanwhile, Kalinga and Apayao had the lowest peso value at 82 centavos.

**Figure 3. Purchasing Power of the Peso by Province, CAR:
January 2018 and 2019 (2012=100)**



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

VILLAFE P. ALIBUYOG
Regional Director

Technical Notes

Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a general measure of the change in the average retail prices of a market basket or collection of goods and services commonly purchased by the average Filipino household.

Inflation Rate (IR) is the rate of change in the average price level between two periods (year-on year/month-on-month as measured by the CPI).

Purchasing Power of the Peso (PPP) measures how much the peso in the reference year is worth in another year.

Base Year (BY) is the reference point of the index number series, at which the index number is set to 100. It is the reference point of the index number series.

The CPI is now rebased to 2012 base year from the current 2006 base year. The year 2012 was chosen as the next base year because it was the latest year when the Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) results were made available. It is also the synchronized rebasing of the price indices to base year 2006 and every six years thereafter.

Market Basket (MB) is a sample of goods and services used to represent all goods and services produced or bought.
