



# SPECIAL RELEASE

## February 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 February 2019 was 117.2. This was higher by 2.9 index points from the 114.3 CPI of February 2018 using 2012 as base year.

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

| Province     | February     |              | Index Point Change |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|
|              | 2018         | 2019         |                    |
| <b>CAR</b>   | <b>114.3</b> | <b>117.2</b> | <b>2.9</b>         |
| Abra         | 110.5        | 115.9        | 5.4                |
| Apayao       | 114.3        | 121.5        | 7.2                |
| Benguet      | 116.5        | 117.3        | 0.8                |
| Ifugao       | 110.1        | 117.9        | 7.8                |
| Kalinga      | 115.3        | 122.8        | 7.5                |
| Mt. Province | 110.7        | 112.6        | 1.9                |

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

- Among the CAR provinces, Kalinga posted the highest CPI for February 2019 with 122.8, followed by Apayao with 121.5, and Ifugao with 117.9. Mountain Province posted the lowest CPI with 112.6.
- In terms of index point change, Ifugao incurred the highest increase with 7.8 index points, followed by Kalinga with 7.5 index points increase.

## CPI by Commodity Groups

- Among the commodity groups, Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco had the highest CPI in the region with 214.2. The province of Apayao incurred the highest CPI on this commodity with 329.7, followed by Abra and Kalinga with 264.2, and 244.4, respectively.
- Education registered the second highest CPI among the commodity groups in the region for February 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 121.4 index points. Ifugao recorded the highest CPI on this commodity with 124.8 index points, followed by Kalinga and Benguet with index points of 124.1 and 122.3, respectively.
- Health ranked fourth with 120.0 index points. Benguet recorded the highest index with 126.2, followed by Ifugao and Kalinga with 125.6 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.

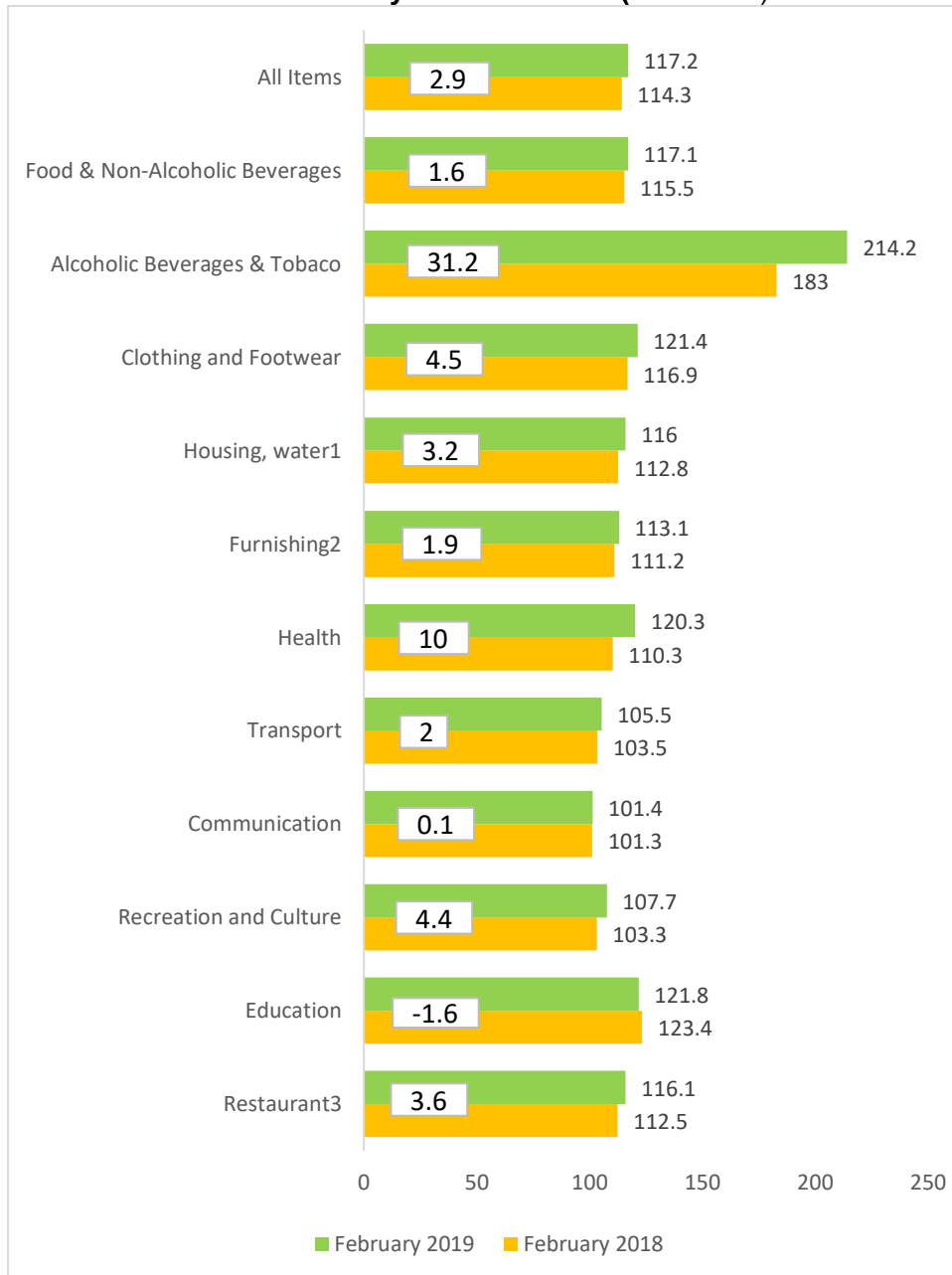
**Table 2. Consumer Price Index by Commodity Group and by Province, CAR: February 2019 (2012=100)**

| Commodity Group  | Region/Province |              |              |              |              |              |              |
|--|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|  | CAR             | Abra         | Apayao       | Benguet      | Ifugao       | Kalinga      | Mt. Province |
| <b>All Items</b>   | <b>117.2</b>    | <b>115.9</b> | <b>121.5</b> | <b>117.3</b> | <b>117.9</b> | <b>122.8</b> | <b>112.6</b> |
| Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages                                     | 117.1           | 117.5        | 121.8        | 115.3        | 116.5        | 123.7        | 118          |
| Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco  | 214.2           | 264.2        | 329.7        | 194.5        | 209.5        | 244.4        | 172.2        |
| Clothing and Footwear  | 121.4           | 118.4        | 115.2        | 122.3        | 124.8        | 124.1        | 118.5        |
| Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels                     | 116             | 109.7        | 118.8        | 120.9        | 124.9        | 110.9        | 110.9        |
| Furnishing, Household Equipment and Routine Maintenance of the House | 113.1           | 111.8        | 117.3        | 112.1        | 112.5        | 126.2        | 109.5        |
| Health   | 120.3           | 109.3        | 109.6        | 126.2        | 125.6        | 124.2        | 102.1        |
| Transport  | 105.5           | 107.2        | 105.2        | 105          | 104          | 104.1        | 107.8        |
| Communication  | 101.4           | 103.8        | 105.5        | 100.4        | 101          | 103.1        | 100.1        |
| Recreation and Culture   | 107.7           | 111.9        | 120.8        | 105.2        | 106.6        | 116.6        | 104.4        |
| Education  | 121.8           | 100.8        | 60.9         | 121.6        | 100          | 179.1        | 120.5        |
| Restaurants and Miscellaneous Goods and Services                     | 116.1           | 112.4        | 123.8        | 115.1        | 113.9        | 126.2        | 112.3        |

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

- By index point change, Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco recorded the highest increase by 31.2 points. Increases were also incurred in Health (10 points), Clothing and Footwear (4.5 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: February 2018 and 2019 (2012=100)**



**Notes:**

<sup>1</sup>includes Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels

<sup>2</sup>includes Household Equipment and Routine Maintenance of the House

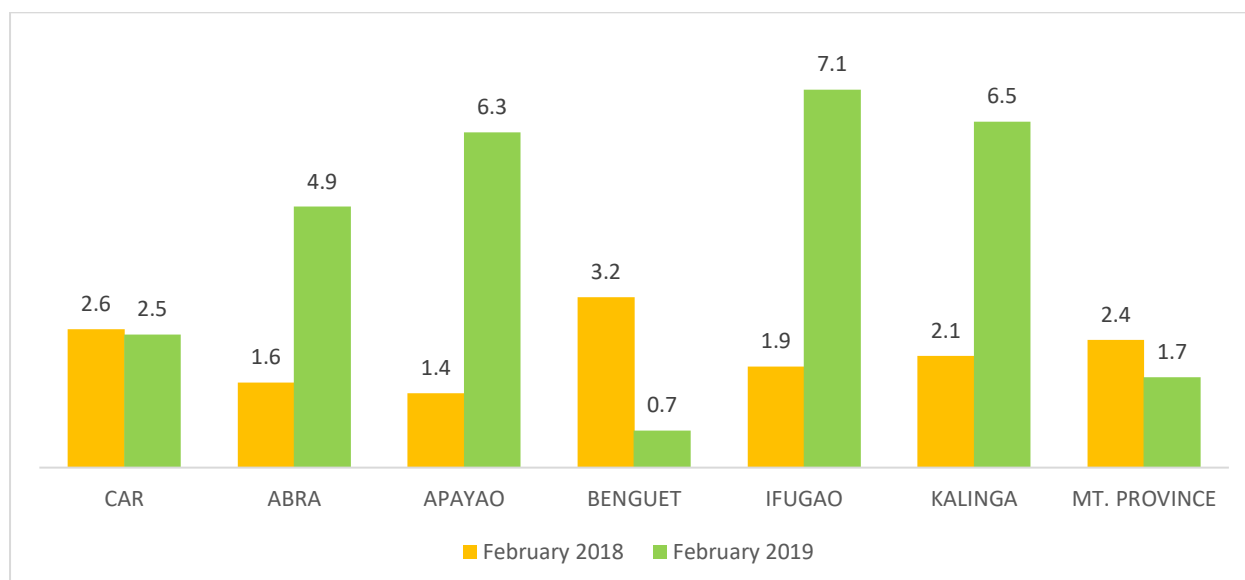
<sup>3</sup>includes Miscellaneous Goods and Services

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

## Inflation Rate

- Average increase in prices of goods and services in the region increased on slower pace from 2.6 percent in February 2018 to 2.5 percent in February 2019.
- Ifugao posted the highest inflation rate at 7.1 percent, followed by Kalinga at 6.5 percent, and Apayao at 6.3 percent.
- Most Inflation rates of the provinces in February 2019 surpassed the February 2018 Inflation rates except for the province of Benguet and Mt. Province. Ifugao posted the highest acceleration with 5.2 percentage points, followed by Apayao with 4.9 percentage points, and Kalinga with 4.4 percentage points.

**Figure 2. Year-on-Year Inflation Rates by Province, CAR:  
February 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 January 2019 to 2.5 of February 2019.
- Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco had the highest inflation in February 2019 among other commodities in the region with 17.0 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: January and February 2019 (2012=100)**

| Commodity Group  | Inflation Rates |            |
|--|-----------------|------------|
|  | January         | February   |
| <b>All Items</b>   | <b>3.1</b>      | <b>2.5</b> |
| Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages                                   | 2.4             | 1.4        |
| Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco                                      | 20.5            | 17.0       |
| Clothing and Footwear  | 4.0             | 3.8        |
| Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels                   | 2.3             | 2.8        |
| Furnishing, Household Equipment & Routine Maintenance of the House | 2.0             | 1.7        |
| Health   | 9.1             | 9.1        |
| Transport  | 2.3             | 1.9        |
| Communication  | 0.3             | 0.1        |
| Recreation and Culture   | 4.3             | 4.3        |
| Education  | -1.3            | -1.3       |
| Restaurants and Miscellaneous Goods and Services                   | 3.4             | 3.2        |

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

#### By Food Items, Year-on-Year

- Only Fish persisted to have the highest price increase both in 2018 and 2019.
- On the other hand, Rice had the lowest inflation rate with -2.1 percent in February 2019.

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

| Food Items            | 2018    |          | 2019    |          | Inflation Rates |         |
|-----------------------|---------|----------|---------|----------|-----------------|---------|
|                       | January | February | January | February | Previous        | Current |
| Bread and Cereals     | 113.8   | 115.4    | 114.7   | 114.4    | 0.8             | -0.9    |
| Rice                  | 113.8   | 115.7    | 113.7   | 113.3    | 0.0             | -2.1    |
| Corn                  | 138.0   | 137.9    | 161.7   | 161.5    | 17.2            | 17.1    |
| Other Cereals*        | 112.4   | 112.9    | 114.9   | 115.0    | 2.2             | 1.9     |
| Meat                  | 114.7   | 114.8    | 119.1   | 117.8    | 3.8             | 2.6     |
| Fish                  | 114.9   | 114.8    | 122.2   | 123.8    | 6.4             | 7.8     |
| Milk, Cheese and Eggs | 112.2   | 112.9    | 116.2   | 116.4    | 3.6             | 3.1     |
| Oils and Fats         | 111.2   | 111.9    | 115.5   | 115.9    | 3.9             | 3.6     |
| Fruits                | 130.7   | 132.9    | 133.2   | 133.9    | 1.9             | 0.8     |
| Vegetables            | 119.3   | 117.9    | 119.7   | 116.1    | 0.3             | -1.5    |

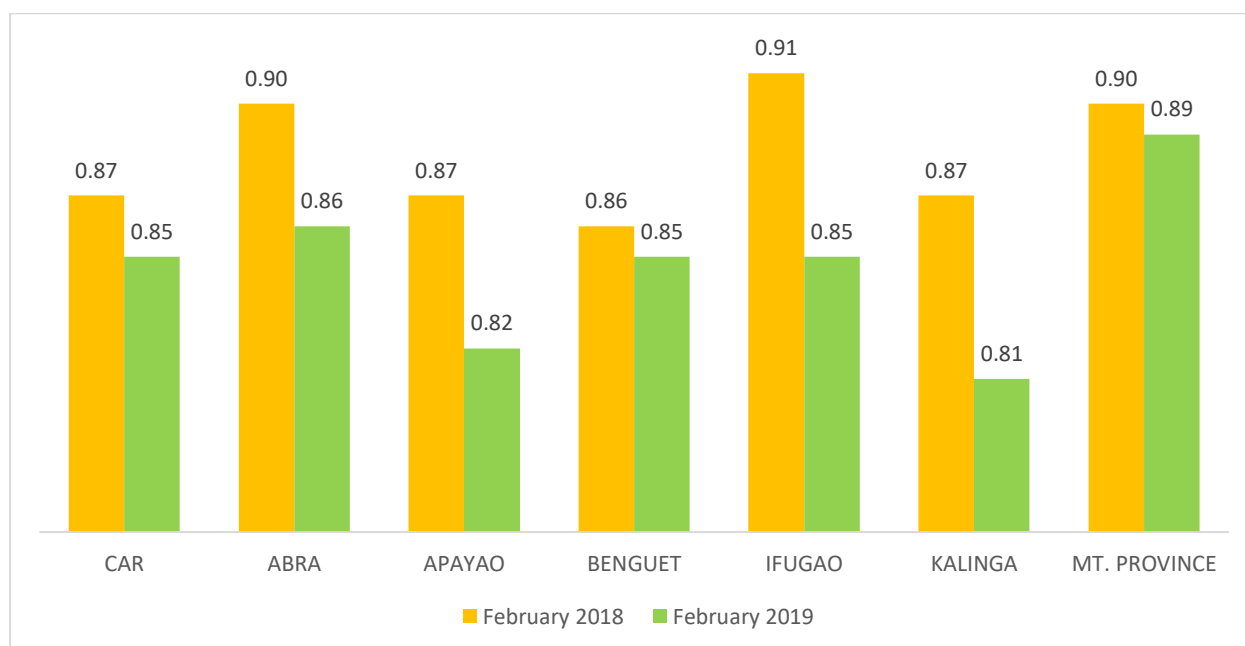
| Food Items  | 2018    |          | 2019    |          | Inflation Rates |         |
|---|---------|----------|---------|----------|-----------------|---------|
|   | January | February | January | February | Previous        | Current |
| Sugar, Jam,<br>Honey,<br>Chocolate &<br>Confectione<br>ry | 107.1   | 107.6    | 112.7   | 111.3    | 5.2             | 3.4     |
| Food<br>Products,<br>N.E.C.                               | 106.6   | 107.6    | 109.1   | 109.0    | 2.3             | 1.3     |

\*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 February 2019. It dropped by three centavos from 87 centavos in February 2018. This means that one peso in 2012 is worth 85 centavos in February 2019.
- In other words, a basket of goods that can be bought with 100 pesos in December 2012 is worth 117.2 pesos in February 2019.
- The PPP in all the provinces generally weakened in February 2019 compared to the same month of the previous year.
- Mountain Province had the highest peso value at 89 centavos. Meanwhile, Kalinga had the lowest peso value at 81 centavos.

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



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

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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.

Rebasing CPI is necessary to ensure that this barometer of economic phenomena is truly reflective of current situation. Consumer taste, fashion and technology change over time causing the fixed market basket of goods and services to become outmoded. To capture such changes for a more meaningful price comparison, revision or updating of the fixed market basket, sample outlets, weights, and base year had to be done periodically. The CPI is an indicator that derives its usefulness in its representation of how much a typical market basket behaves over a specific period.

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