



Republic of the Philippines

Philippine Statistics Authority

Cordillera Administrative Region

SPECIAL RELEASE

April 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 April 2019 was 117.7. This was higher by 3.0 index points from the 114.7 CPI of April 2018 using 2012 as base year.
- In general, the CPI increased reflecting the rise in the average prices of goods and services in all the six provinces of CAR.

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

Province	April		Index Point Change
	2018	2019	
CAR	114.7	117.7	3.0
Abra	111.6	116.6	5.0
Apayao	114.7	121.6	6.9
Benguet	116.4	118.2	1.8
Ifugao	111.0	117.5	6.5
Kalinga	117.7	122.1	4.4
Mt. Province	111.1	113.0	1.9

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

- Among the CAR provinces, Kalinga posted the highest CPI for April 2019 at 122.1, followed by Apayao at 121.6, and Benguet at 118.2. Mountain Province posted the lowest CPI at 113.0.
- In terms of index point change, Apayao incurred the highest increase at 6.9 index points, followed by Ifugao and Abra with 6.5-point and 5.0-point increases, respectively.

CPI by Commodity Groups

- Among the commodity groups, Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco had the highest CPI in the region with 216.9. The province of Apayao incurred the highest CPI on this commodity with 334.4, followed by Abra, Kalinga, and Ifugao at 278.5, 244.7, and 209.5, respectively.
- Clothing and footwear registered the second highest CPI among the commodity groups in the region for April 2019 at 122.1 index points. Among the provinces, Ifugao had the highest index on clothing and footwear at 125.5, while Apayao had the least at 115.8.
- Education ranked third at 121.8 index points. Kalinga recorded the highest index on education at 179.1, followed by Benguet and Mountain Province at 121.6 and 120.5 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.
- Among the CAR provinces, Kalinga incurred the highest CPI for all items with 122.1, while Mountain Province garnered the least index at 113.0 in April 2019.

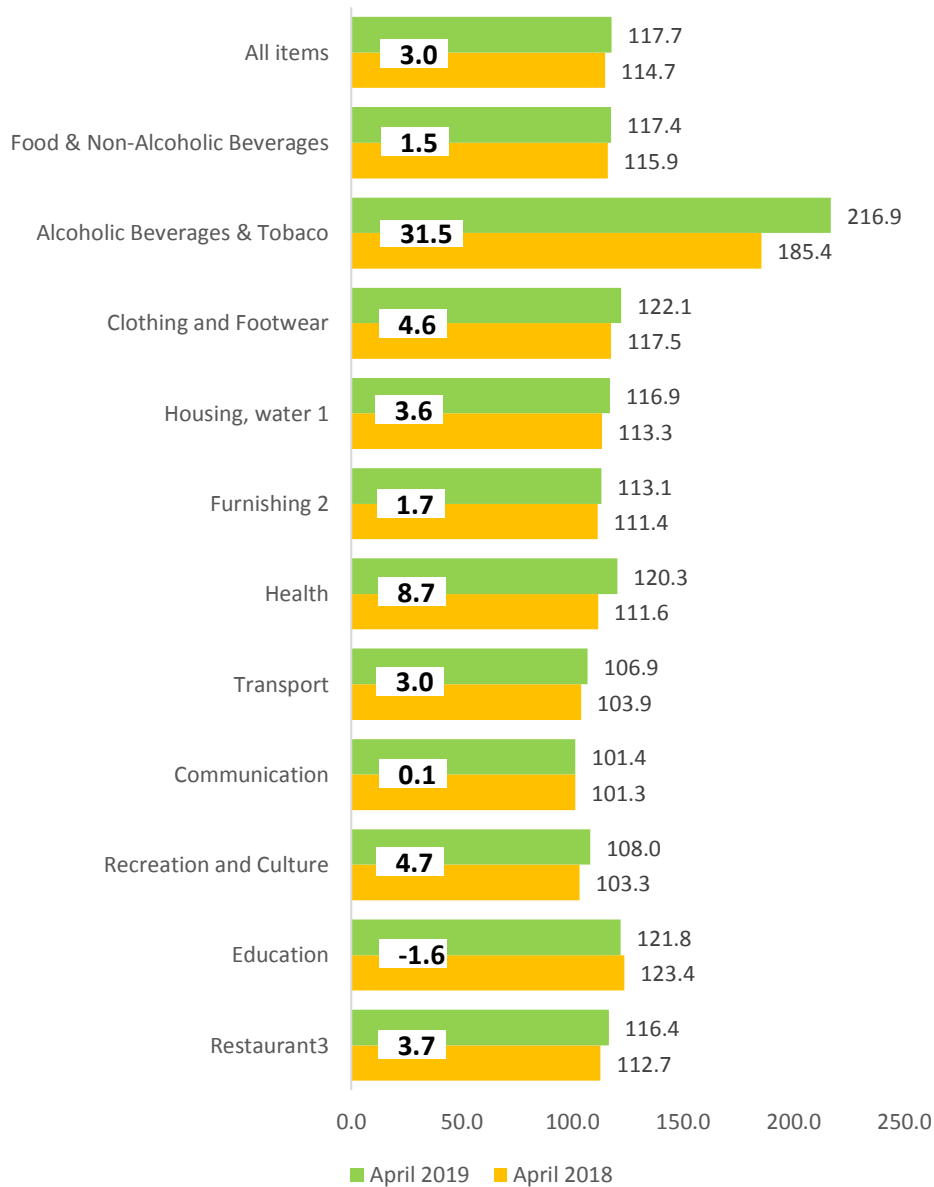
Table 2. Consumer Price Index by Commodity Group and by Province, CAR: April 2019 (2012=100)

Commodity Group	Region/Province						
	CAR	Abra	Apayao	Benguet	Ifugao	Kalinga	Mt. Province
All Items	117.7	116.6	121.6	118.2	117.5	122.1	113.0
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	117.4	116.7	121.2	116.5	114.7	122.0	118.4
Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco	216.9	278.5	334.4	195.8	209.5	244.7	173.9
Clothing and Footwear	122.1	122.6	115.8	122.2	125.5	124.1	118.5
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	116.9	112.0	119.1	122.5	126.6	111.9	111.2
Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Maintenance of the House	113.1	111.8	117.3	112.0	112.2	126.3	109.5
Health	120.3	109.5	109.0	125.8	126.3	125.0	102.3
Transport	106.9	109.7	105.9	106.4	106.6	104.4	108.6
Communication	101.4	103.8	105.5	100.4	101.0	103.1	100.1
Recreation and Culture	108.0	112.5	120.7	105.5	106.7	117.5	104.4
Education	121.8	100.8	60.9	121.6	100.0	179.1	120.5
Restaurants and Miscellaneous Goods and Services	116.4	113.8	123.9	115.3	114.2	126.3	112.9

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

- By index point change, Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco recorded the highest increase by 31.5 points. Increases were also incurred in Health (8.7 points), Recreation and Culture (4.7 points), and Clothing and Footwear (4.6 points). The rest of the commodity groups reported minimal annual increases.

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



Notes:

¹includes Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels

²includes Household Equipment and Routine Maintenance of the House

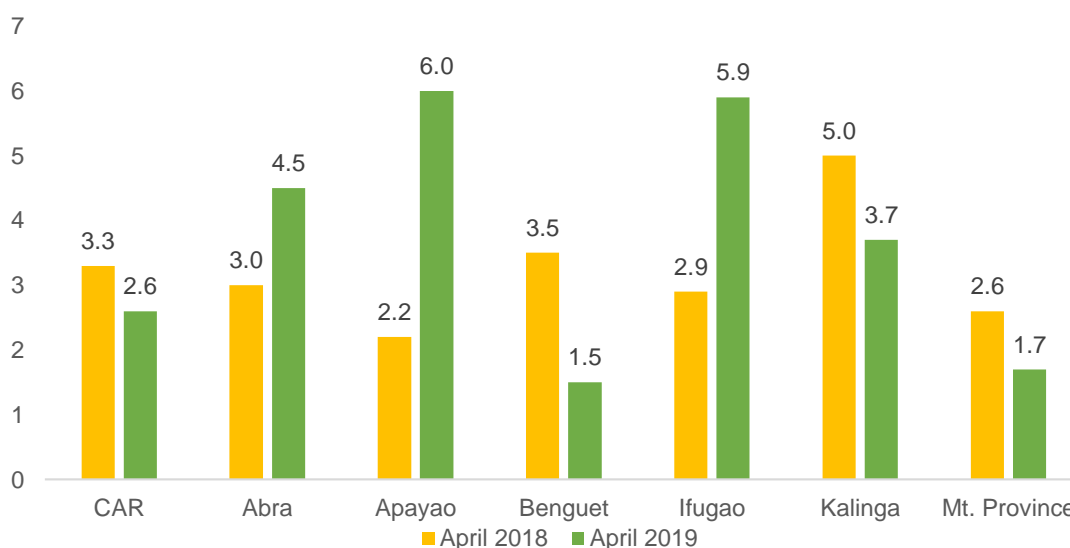
³includes Miscellaneous Goods and Services

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Inflation Rate

- Average increase in prices of goods and services in the region slowed down to 2.6 percent in April 2019 from 3.3 percent in April 2018.
- Apayao posted the highest inflation rate in April 2019 at 6.0 percent, followed by Ifugao at 5.9 percent, and Abra at 4.5 percent.
- Inflation surpassed the April 2018 rate for the provinces of Abra, Apayao, and Ifugao while other provinces had lower inflation rates in April 2019 relative to the same month last year.

**Figure 2. Year-on-Year Inflation Rates by Province, CAR:
April 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 went down from 1.4 in March 2019 to 1.3 in April 2019.
- Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco had the highest inflation in April 2019 among other commodities in the region with 17 percent, followed by Health with 7.8 percent.
- Education incurred a negative inflation rate of 1.3 percent.

**Table 3. Inflation Rates by Commodity Groups,
CAR: March and April 2019 (2012=100)**

Commodity Group	Inflation Rates	
	March	April
All Items	2.5	2.6
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	1.4	1.3
Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco	16.5	17
Clothing and Footwear	3.7	3.9
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	2.7	3.2
Furnishing, Household Equipment & Routine Maintenance of the House	1.7	1.5
Health	8.4	7.8
Transport	3.1	2.9
Communication	0.1	0.1
Recreation and Culture	4.5	4.5
Education	-1.3	-1.3
Restaurants and Miscellaneous Goods and Services	3.3	3.3

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

By Food Items, Year-on-Year

- Only Fish recorded the highest price increase both in 2018 and 2019.
- On the other hand, prices of Rice went down to negative -5.2 percent in April 2019.

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

Food Items	2018		2019		Inflation Rates	
	March	April	March	April	Previous	Current
Bread and Cereals	116.2	117.0	114.3	113.4	-1.6	-3.1
Rice	116.7	117.8	113.1	111.7	-3.0	-5.2
Corn	142.2	140.9	162	165.8	13.9	17.6
Other Cereals*	113.0	113.1	115.2	115.4	1.9	2.0
Meat	114.6	114.8	119	119.6	3.8	4.2
Fish	115.3	112.7	124.4	124.4	7.9	10.4
Milk, Cheese and Eggs	113.1	114.2	116.5	116.4	3.0	1.9
Oils and Fats	111.6	111.7	116.1	116.4	4.0	4.2
Fruits	134.0	135.0	134.4	135.6	0.3	0.4
Vegetables	116.7	115.5	114.6	116.9	-1.8	1.2
Sugar, Jam, Honey, Chocolate & Confectionery	107.4	107.9	111.5	112.3	3.8	4.1
Food Products, N.E.C.	108.6	108.5	109.4	110.5	0.7	1.8

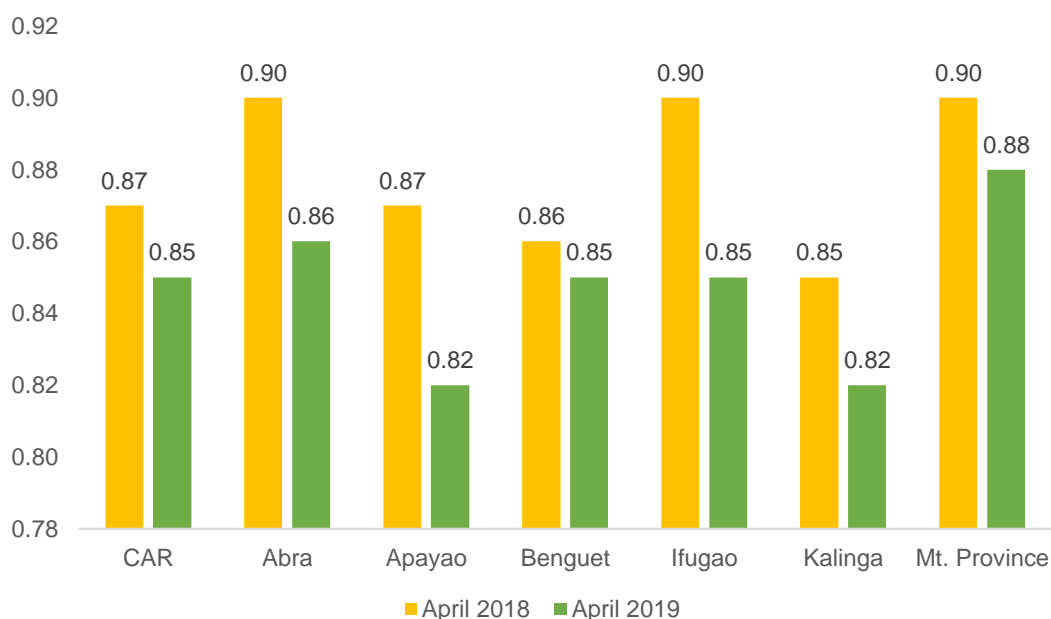
*Includes flour, cereal preparation, bread, pasta and other bakery products

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Purchasing Power of the Peso (PPP)

- The value of the peso in the region was 85 centavos in April 2019. It dropped by two centavos from 87 centavos in April 2018. This means that one peso in 2012 is worth 85 centavos in April 2019.
- In other words, a basket of goods that can be bought with 100 pesos in December 2012 is worth 117.4 pesos in April 2019.
- The PPP in all the provinces weakened in April 2019 compared to the same month of the previous year.
- Mountain Province had the highest peso value at 88 centavos. Meanwhile, Apayao and Kalinga both had the lowest peso value at 82 centavos.

**Figure 3. Purchasing Power of the Peso by Province, CAR:
April 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.