

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY

Cordillera Administrative Region

# SPECIAL RELEASE

### November 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 November 2019 was 120.0. This was higher by 2.0 index points from the 118.0 CPI of November 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.



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

• Among the CAR provinces, Kalinga posted the highest CPI for November 2019 at 125.1, followed by Apayao at 123.4, and Benguet at 120.1 while Abra posted the lowest CPI at 117.4.

#### CPI by Commodity Groups

- Among the commodity groups, Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco had the highest CPI in the region with 226.4. The province of Apayao incurred the highest CPI on this commodity with 364.2, followed by Abra, Kalinga, and Ifugao at 287.9, 278.5, and 220.7, respectively.
- Education registered the second highest CPI among the commodity groups in the region for November 2019 at 128.0 index points. Among the provinces, Kalinga had the highest index on education at 193.9, while Apayao had the least at 65.7.
- Clothing and Footwear ranked third at 126.0 index points. Kalinga recorded the highest index on clothing footwear at 133.0, followed by Ifugao and Benguet at 128.8 and 125.8 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 105.7 index points, while Mountain Province had the lowest with 98.1 index points.
- Among the CAR provinces, Kalinga incurred the highest CPI for all items with 125.1, while Abra garnered the least index at 117.4 in November 2019.

#### Figure 2. Consumer Price Index by Commodity Group and by Province, CAR: November 2019 (2012=100)

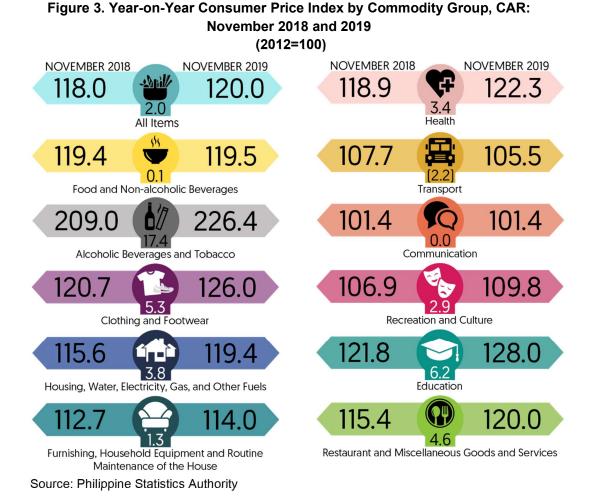
	Kalinga	125.1	60	Kalinga	125.1
	Apayao	123.4	)')	Apayao	121.5
	Benguet	120.1		Benguet	119.6
	lfugao	118.9	FOOD AND	Mountain Province	118.9
ALL ITEMS	Mountain Province	118.0	NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	Abra	116.6
CAR 120.0	Abra	117.4	CAR 119.5	lfugao	115.5
	Apayao	364.2		Kalinga	133.0
	Abra	287.9		lfugao	128.8
	Kalinga	278.5	CLOTHING AND	Benguet	125.8
	lfugao	220.7		Mountain Province	125.2
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES & TOBACCO	Benguet	197.3	FOOTWEAR	Abra	123.5
CAR 226.4	Mountain Province	196.2	CAR 126.0	Apayao	118.8

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	lfugao	126.1		Kalinga	130.8
HOUSING, WATER, ELECTRICITY, GAS AND OTHER FUELS	Benguet	121.3		Apayao	119.0
	Apayao	120.6		Mountain Province	115.0
	Mountain Province	117.7	FURNISHINGS, HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND ROUTINE	lfugao	113.6
	Abra	116.0	MAINTENANCE OF THE HOUSE	Abra	113.4
CAR 119.4	Kalinga	111.1	CAR 114.0	Benguet	112.0
	16	170.4		Abro	100 4
	lfugao	130.4		Abra	109.4
<b>F</b>	Kalinga	129.3		Mountain Province	107.6
	Benguet	127.5	<b>「</b> ● <b>≡</b> ● <b>1</b>	lfugao	105.5
	Abra	110.8		Benguet	104.7
HEALTH	Apayao	110.4	TRANSPORT	Apayao	104.2
CAR 122.3	Mountain Province	103.2	CAR 105.5	Kalinga	101.4
	Apayao	105.7		Apayao	132.1
$(\hat{\mathbf{O}})$	Kalinga	104.4		Kalinga	121.7
	Sector and the sector and the				
	Abra	104.4		Abra	115.3
1Q	Abra Ifugao	104.4 101.3		Abra Ifugao	
COMMUNICATION			RECREATION AND CULTURE		115.3
COMMUNICATION CAR 101.4	lfugao Benguet Mountain	101.3		lfugao Mountain	115.3 109.0
	lfugao Benguet	101.3 100.4	AND CULTURE	lfugao Mountain Province	115.3 109.0 106.4
	lfugao Benguet Mountain	101.3 100.4	AND CULTURE	lfugao Mountain Province	115.3 109.0 106.4
	lfugao Benguet Mountain Province	101.3 100.4 98.1	AND CULTURE	lfugao Mountain Province Benguet	115.3 109.0 106.4 105.9
	Ifugao Benguet Mountain Province	101.3 100.4 98.1 193.9	AND CULTURE	Ifugao Mountain Province Benguet Apayao	115.3 109.0 106.4 105.9 131.6
	Ifugao Benguet Mountain Province Kalinga Benguet	101.3 100.4 98.1 193.9 127.5	AND CULTURE	Ifugao Mountain Province Benguet Apayao Kalinga Mountain	115.3 109.0 106.4 105.9 131.6 128.6
	Ifugao Benguet Mountain Province Kalinga Benguet Mountain	101.3 100.4 98.1 193.9 127.5 125.3 108.0	AND CULTURE CAR 109.8	Ifugao Mountain Province Benguet Apayao Kalinga Kalinga	115.3 109.0 106.4 105.9 131.6 128.6 128.3 118.2
CAR 101.4	Ifugao Benguet Mountain Province Kalinga Benguet Mountain Province	101.3 100.4 98.1 193.9 127.5 125.3	AND CULTURE CAR 109.8	Ifugao Mountain Province Benguet Apayao Kalinga Kalinga Ifugao	115.3 109.0 106.4 105.9 131.6 128.6 128.3

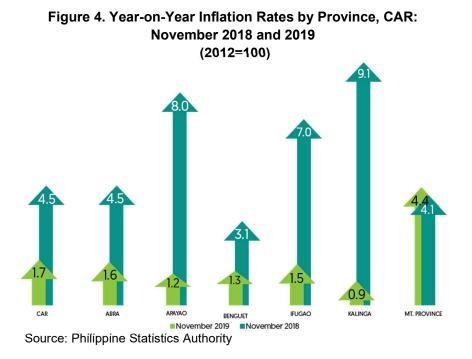
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

• By index point change, Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco recorded the highest increase at 17.4. Increases were also incurred in Education (6.2 points), Clothing and Footwear (5.3), and Restaurant and Miscellaneous goods and services (4.6 points). The rest of the commodity groups reported minimal annual increases.



#### Inflation Rate

- The average increase in the prices of goods and services in the region slowed down to 1.7% in November 2019 from the 4.5 rate in November 2018.
- Mountain Province posted the highest inflation rate in November 2019 at 4.4%, followed by Abra at 1.6%. Kalinga incurred the least inflation with 0.9% among all provinces.
- All of the provinces had lower inflation rates in November 2019 except for the province of Mountain Province.



#### By Commodity Group

- Inflation rate of the heavily-weighted Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages index in the region increased from the October 2019 rate of -1.2 to the 0.1 of November 2019.
- Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco remained to have the highest inflation in November 2019 among other commodities in the region with 8.3%, followed by Education with 5.1 % and Clothing and Footwear with 4.4%.
- Among all other commodities, Transportation incurred the lowest inflation rate at -2.0%.



## Figure 5. Inflation Rates by Commodity Groups, CAR: November 2019 (2012=100)

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

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

- Among the food items, Corn recorded the highest CPI in the region in November 2019 with 166.5. This was followed by Fruits, Vegetables and Fish with 141.1, 130.0, and 128.6 index points, respectively.
- By index point change, Fish recorded the highest increase by 7.6. Fruits followed with a 6.0 index point increase followed by Oils and fats with 5.0.

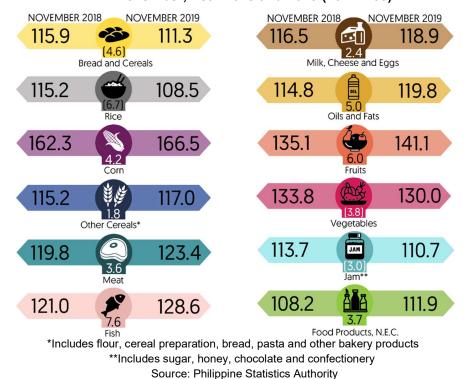


Figure 6. Year-on-Year CPI and Inflation Rates of Selected Food Items, CAR: November, Year 2018 and 2019 (2012=100)

Purchasing Power of the Peso (PPP)

- The value of the peso in the region was 83 centavos in November 2019. It dropped by two centavos from 85 centavos in November 2018. This means that one peso in 2012 is worth 83 centavos in November 2019.
- In other words, a basket of goods that can be bought with 100 pesos in December 2012 is worth 120.0 pesos in November 2019.
- The PPP in all the provinces generally weakened in November 2019 compared to the same month of the previous year.

• Abra and Mountain Province had the highest peso value both at 85 centavos, followed by Ifugao at 84 centavo-peso value. Meanwhile, Kalinga had the lowest peso value at 80 centavos.

Figure 7. Purchasing Power of the Peso by Province, CAR: November 2018 and 2019 (2012=100)

> \*Mountain Province 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 (yearon 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.