



SPECIAL RELEASE

June 2020 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 June 2020 was 121.0. This was higher by 3.2 index points from the 117.8 CPI of June 2019 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.

**Figure 1. Consumer Price Index by Province,
CAR: June 2020
(2012=100)**



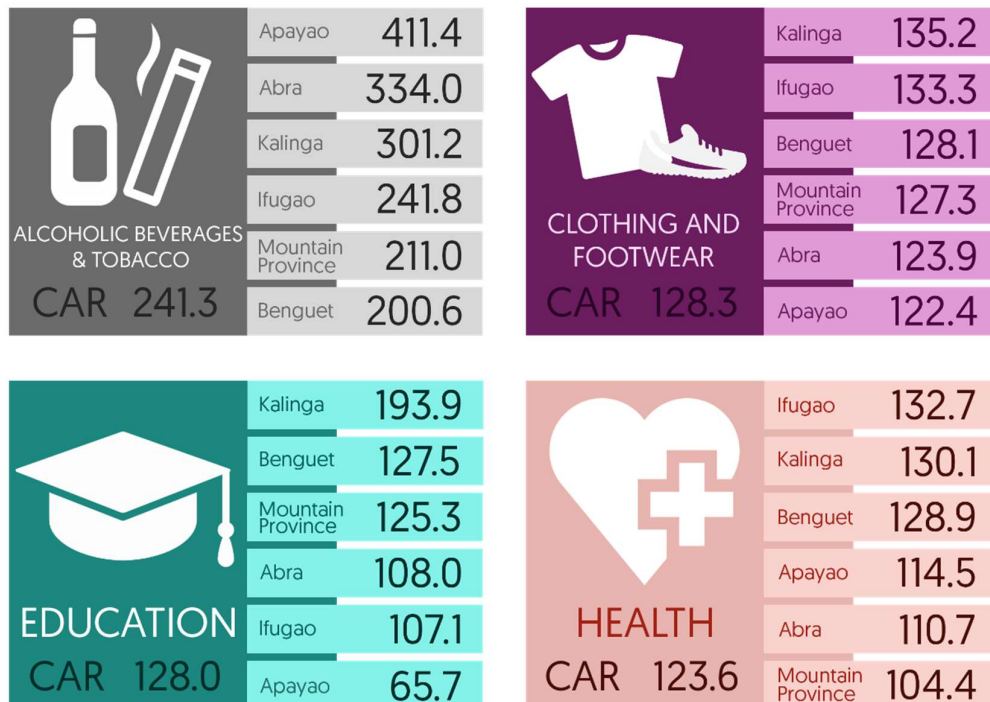
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

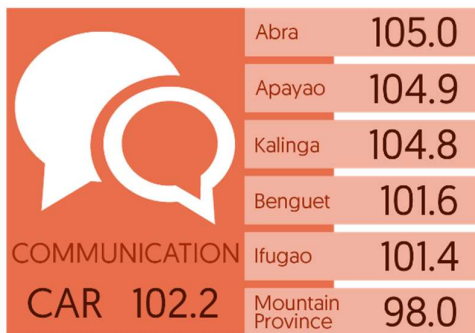
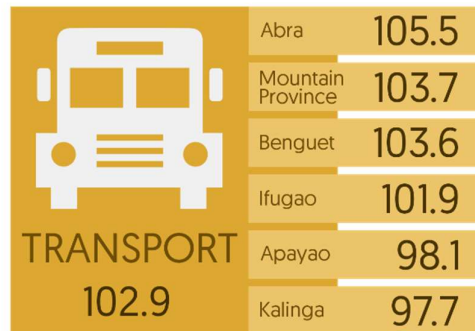
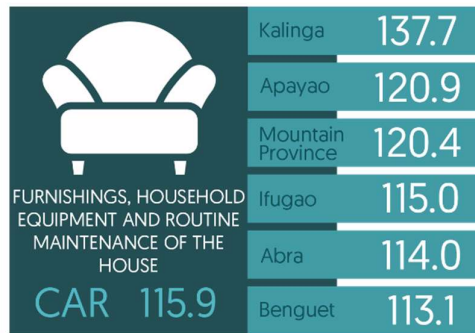
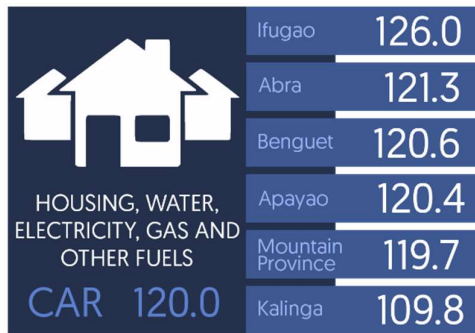
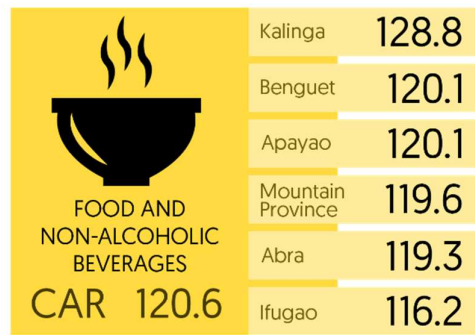
- Among the CAR provinces, Kalinga posted the highest CPI for June 2020 at 127.4, followed by Apayao at 123.5, and Benguet at 120.5 while Mountain Province posted the lowest CPI at 119.6.

CPI by Commodity Groups

- Among the commodity groups, Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco had the highest CPI in the region with 241.3 index points. The province of Apayao incurred the highest CPI on this commodity with 411.4 index points, followed by Abra, Kalinga, and Ifugao at 334.0, 301.2, and 241.8 index points, respectively.
- Clothing and Footwear ranked second among the commodity groups in the region for June 2020 at 128.3 index points. Among the provinces, Kalinga had the highest index on clothing and footwear at 135.2, while Apayao had the lowest at 122.4 index points.
- Education registered the third highest CPI at 128.0 index points. Kalinga recorded the highest index on education at 193.9, followed by Benguet and Mountain Province at 127.5 and 125.3 index points, respectively.
- Communication incurred the lowest CPI among the commodity groups in the region during the month of June 2020 with 102.2 index points. The province of Abra incurred the highest index on communication with 105.0 index points, while Mountain Province had the lowest with 98.0 index points.
- Among the CAR provinces, Kalinga incurred the highest CPI for all items with 127.4, while Mountain Province garnered the lowest index at 119.6 in June 2020.

Figure 2. Consumer Price Index by Commodity Group and by Province, CAR: June 2020 (2012=100)

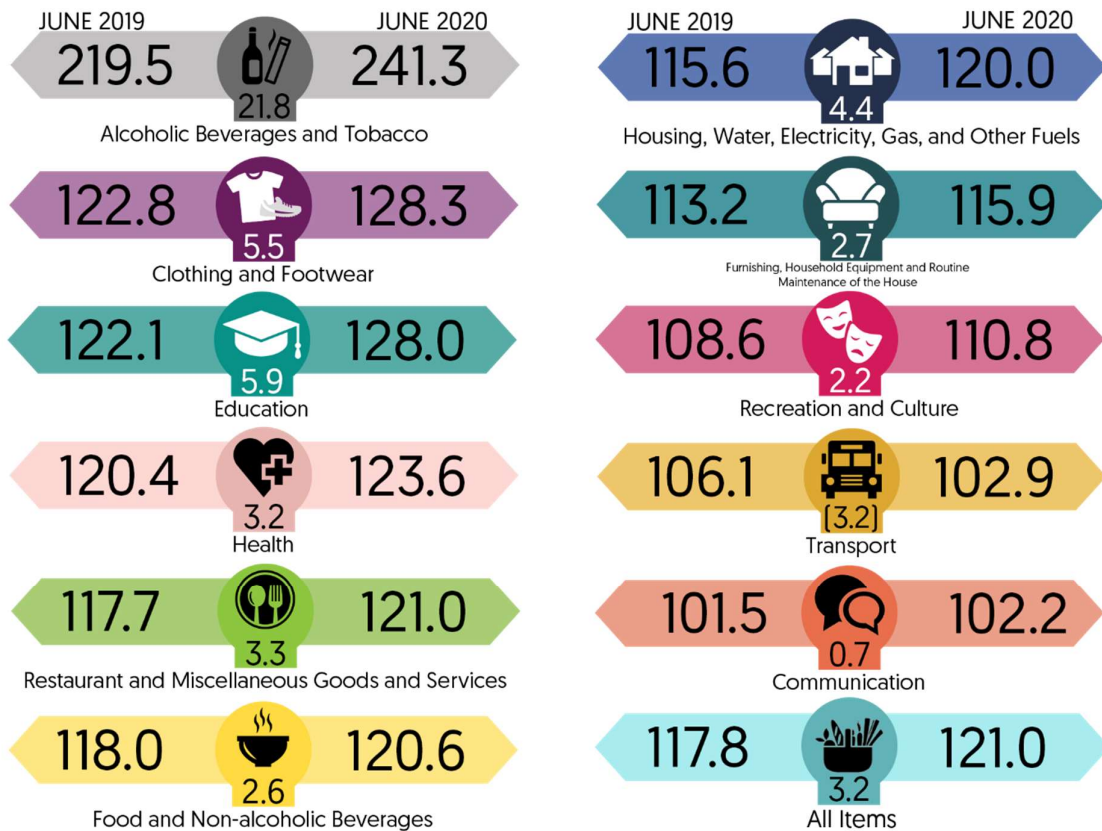




Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

- By index point change, Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco recorded the highest increase at 21.8 index points. Increases were also incurred in Education (5.9 points), Clothing and Footwear (5.5 points), and Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels (4.4 points). The rest of the commodity groups reported minimal annual increases.

**Figure 3. Year-on-Year Consumer Price Index by Commodity Group,
CAR: June 2019 and 2020
(2012=100)**



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Inflation Rate

- The average increase in the prices of goods and services in the region increased to 2.7% in June 2020 from the 1.7% in June 2019.
- Mountain Province posted the highest inflation rate in June 2020 with 6.3%, followed by Kalinga with 3.9%. Apayao incurred the least inflation with 1.0% among all provinces.
- Half of the region had higher inflation rates for June 2020 compared to June 2019, namely, Benguet, Kalinga, and Mountain Province.

Figure 4. Year-on-Year Inflation Rates by Province, CAR: June 2019 and 2020 (2012=100)

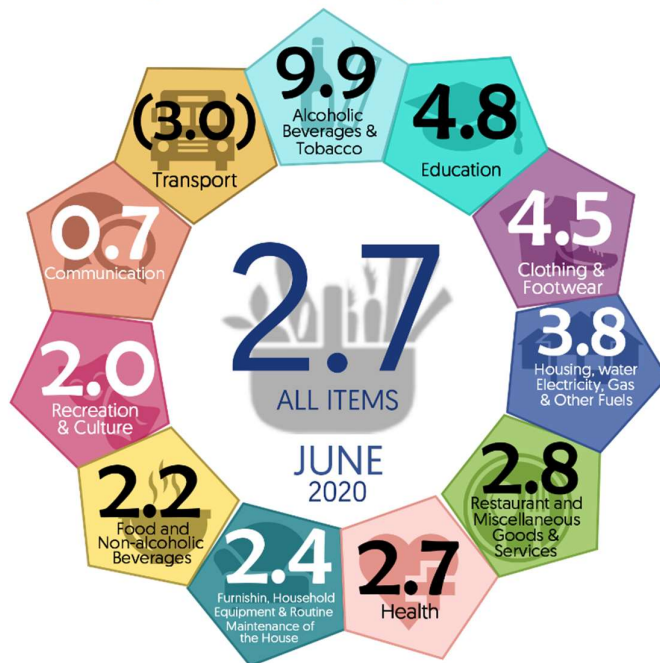


Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

By Commodity Group

- Inflation rate of the heavily-weighted Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages index in the region decreased by 0.5 percentage point from the May 2020 rate of 2.7 to 2.2 in June 2020.
- Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco remained to have the highest inflation in June 2020 among other commodities in the region with 9.9%, followed by Education with 4.8% and Clothing and Footwear with 4.5%.
- Among all other commodities, Transport incurred the lowest inflation rate with negative 3.0%.

Figure 5. Inflation Rates by Commodity Groups, CAR: June 2020 (2012=100)

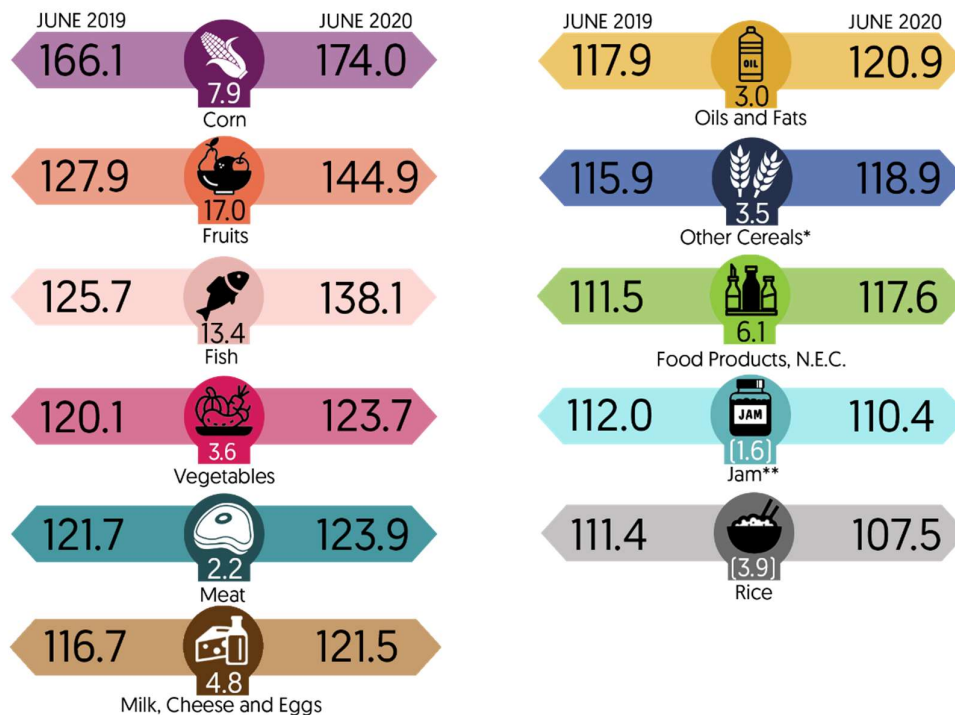


Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

By Food Items, Year-on-Year

- Among the food items, Corn recorded the highest CPI in the region in June 2020 with 174.0. This was followed by Fruits, Fish, and Vegetables with 144.9, 138.1, and 123.7 index points, respectively.
- By index point change, Fruits recorded the highest increase by 17.0. Fish followed with 13.4 index point increase followed by Corn with 7.9.

Figure 6. Year-on-Year CPI and Inflation Rates of Selected Food Items, CAR: June, Year 2019 and 2020 (2012=100)



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

**Includes sugar, honey, chocolate and confectionery

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Purchasing Power of the Peso (PPP)

- The value of 1 peso in the region was 83 centavos in June 2020. It dropped by two centavos from 85 centavos in June 2019. This can be translated to hundred pesos in 2012 was worth 83 pesos in June 2020.
- Also, a basket of goods and services that can be bought with 100 pesos in December 2012 is worth 121.0 pesos in June 2020.
- The PPP in all the provinces generally weakened in June 2020 compared to the same month of the previous year.

- Abra and Mountain Province had the highest peso value with 84 centavos, followed by Benguet and Ifugao with 83 centavos. Meanwhile, Kalinga had the lowest peso value with 78 centavos.

**Figure 7. Worth of a Hundred Pesos by Province,
CAR: June 2019 and June 2020
(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.

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.