



SPECIAL RELEASE

June 2018 Price Situation in the Cordillera (Base Year: 2006)

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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 2018 was 151.0. This was higher by 7.0 index points from the 144.0 CPI of June 2017.
- 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:
June 2017 and 2018
(2006=100)**

Province	June		Index Point Change
	2017	2018	
CAR	144.0	151.0	7.0
Abra	136.0	140.5	4.5
Apayao	132.0	138.7	6.7
Benguet	144.7	151.6	6.9
Ifugao	151.1	157.5	6.4
Kalinga	141.0	150.1	9.1
Mt. Province	155.3	164.9	9.6

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

- Among the CAR provinces, Mountain Province posted the highest CPI for June 2018 at 164.9, followed by Ifugao at 157.5, and Benguet at 151.6. Apayao posted the lowest CPI at 138.7.
- In terms of index point change, Mt. Province incurred the highest increase at 9.6 index points, followed by Kalinga with 9.1 points, and Benguet with 6.9 points.

CPI by Commodity Groups

- Among the commodity groups, Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco had the highest CPI in the region at 251.7. The province of Benguet incurred the highest CPI on this commodity at 264.1, followed by Abra, Apayao, and Kalinga at 259.7, 255.9, and 252.8, respectively.
- Education registered the second highest CPI among the commodity groups in the region for June 2018 at 170.7 index points. Among the provinces, Mountain Province had the highest index on education at 258.2, while Benguet had the lowest at 150.0.
- Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages ranked third at 166.4 index points. Mt Province recorded the highest index on food and non-alcoholic beverages at 174.5, followed by Benguet and Ifugao at 171.7 and 166.3 index points, respectively.
- Communication continued to have the lowest CPI among the commodity groups in the region with 83.4 index. The province of Abra incurred the highest index on communication with 111.4 index points, while Apayao had the lowest at 79.0 index points.
- Among the CAR provinces, Mountain Province consistently incurred the highest CPI for all items with 164.9, while the province of Apayao continued to have the lowest index at 138.7.

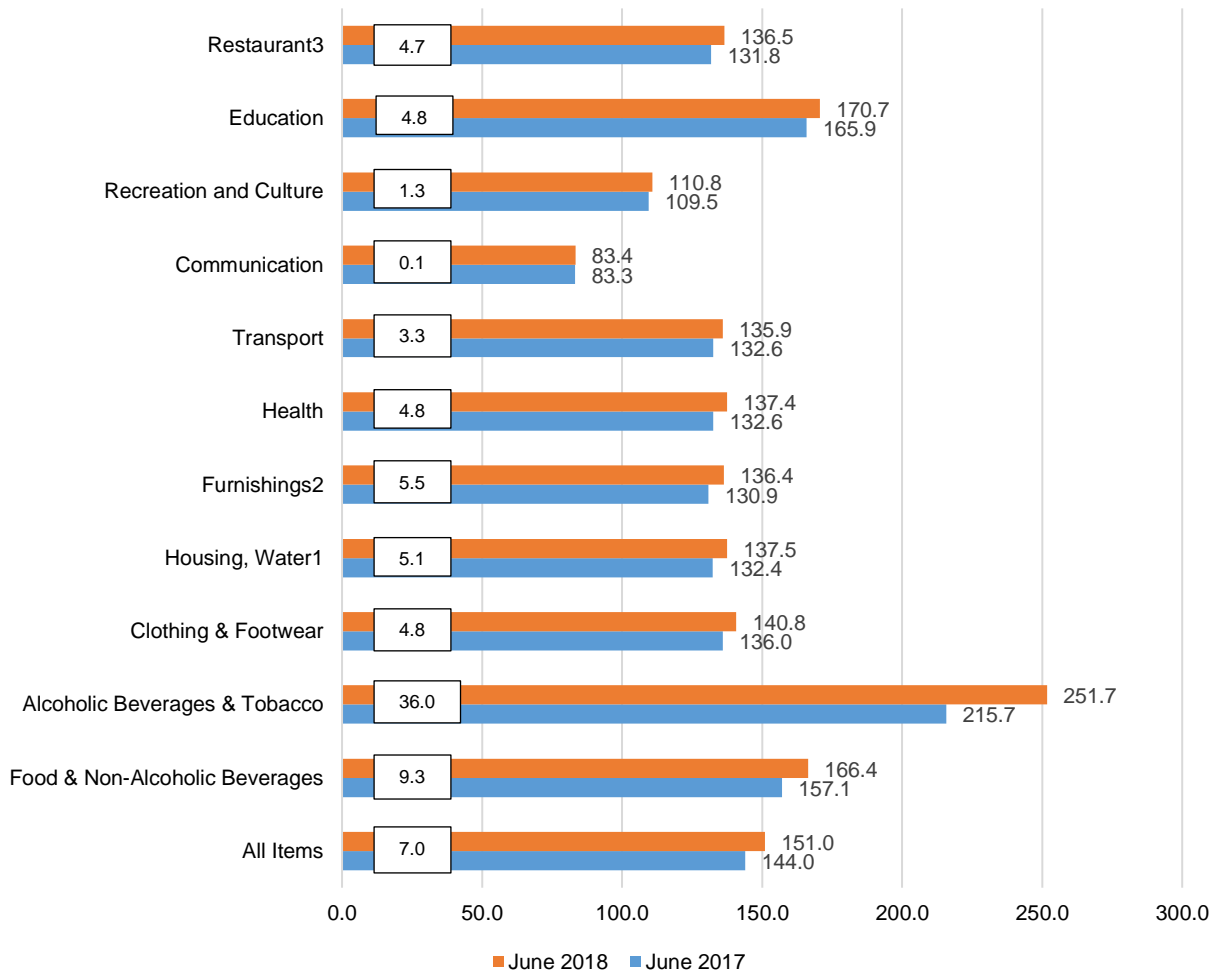
Table 2. Consumer Price Index by Commodity Group and by Province, CAR: June 2018 (2006=100)

Commodity Group	Region/Province						
	CAR	Abra	Apayao	Benguet	Ifugao	Kalinga	Mt. Province
All Items	151.0	140.5	138.7	151.6	157.5	150.1	164.9
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	166.4	150.9	156.8	171.7	166.3	163.1	174.5
Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco	251.7	259.7	255.9	264.1	221.4	252.8	223.0
Clothing and Footwear	140.8	153.1	125.8	136.8	162.7	125.3	152.3
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	137.5	115.7	102.1	149.4	146.7	120.9	136.9
Furnishing, Household Equipment and Routine Maintenance of the House	136.4	126.1	123.3	136.4	128.6	148.1	153.4
Health	137.4	125.3	117.3	142.3	123.7	139.7	140.8
Transport	135.9	151.2	121.7	134.3	134.2	148.7	132.5
Communication	83.4	111.4	78.7	80.1	101.0	79.0	87.4
Recreation and Culture	110.8	112.6	120.3	106.8	111.4	116.8	116.7
Education	170.7	171.8	163.6	150.0	184.6	172.0	258.2
Restaurants and Miscellaneous Goods and Services	136.5	121.7	139.2	129.7	161.1	139.1	173.5

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

- By index point change, Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco recorded the highest which increased by 36.0 points. Increases were also incurred in Food and Non-Alcoholic beverages (9.3 points), Furnishings Household Equipment and Routine Maintenance of the House (5.5 points), and Housing and Water (5.1 points). The rest of the commodity groups reported minimal annual increases.

Figure 1. Year-on-Year Consumer Price Index by Commodity Group, CAR: June 2017 and 2018 (2006=100)



Notes:

¹ includes Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels

² includes Household Equipment and Routine Maintenance of the House

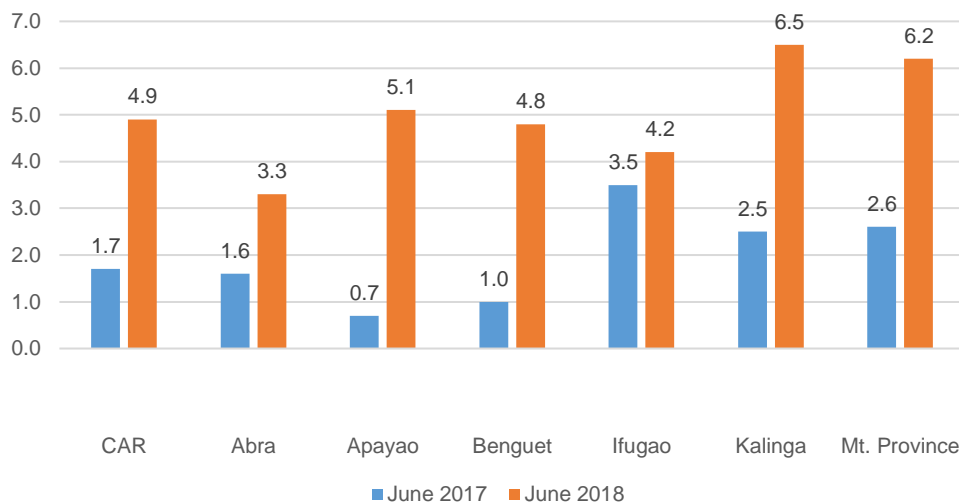
³ includes Miscellaneous Goods and Services

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Inflation Rate

- Average increase in prices of goods and services in the region accelerated to 4.9 percent in June 2018 from 1.7 percent in the same month of the previous year.
- Kalinga posted the highest inflation rate at 6.5 percent, followed by Mt. Province at 6.2 percent, and Benguet at 5.1 percent.
- Inflation surpassed the June 2017 rates for all the provinces.

**Figure 2. Year-on-Year Inflation Rates by Province, CAR:
June 2017 and 2018 (2006=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 to 5.9 percent from 6.5 percent in the previous month.
- Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco had the highest inflation among other commodities in the region with 16.7 percent.
- Meanwhile, inflation rates for Communication were the same last month.

**Table 3. Year-on-Year Inflation Rates by Commodity Groups,
CAR: May and June 2018 (2006 = 100)**

Commodity Group	Inflation Rates	
	May	June
All Items	4.9	4.9
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	6.5	5.9
Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco	15.1	16.7
Clothing and Footwear	3.2	3.5
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	3.2	3.9
Furnishing, Household Equipment & Routine Maintenance of the House	3.9	4.2
Health	2.9	3.6
Transport	2.0	2.5
Communication	0.1	0.1
Recreation and Culture	1.1	1.2
Education	3.5	2.9
Restaurants and Miscellaneous Goods and Services	3.4	3.6

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

By Food Items, Year-on-Year

- Corn (12.3), Fish (10.9), and Vegetables (7.2) persisted to be the top three highest price increases in June 2018.

**Table 4. Year-on-Year Inflation Rates of Selected Food Items, CAR:
May and June 2017 and 2018 (2006 = 100)**

Food Items	2018		2017		Inflation Rates	
	May	June	May	June	Previous	Current
Bread and Cereals	164.4	164.8	155.9	156.0	5.5	5.6
Rice	162.3	162.4	152.7	152.9	6.3	6.2
Corn	193.8	198.2	175.1	176.5	10.7	12.3
Other Cereals*	170.2	171.2	165.9	165.8	2.6	3.3
Meat	143.8	145.4	135.1	137.8	6.4	5.5
Fish	200.5	197.9	178.2	178.4	12.5	10.9
Milk, Cheese and Eggs	145.3	145.5	140.4	140.6	3.5	3.5
Oils and Fats	190.2	191.4	182.9	184.3	4.0	3.9
Fruits	199.3	199.0	196.0	194.2	1.7	2.5
Vegetables	186.6	187.1	168.4	174.5	10.8	7.2
Sugar, Jam, Honey, Chocolate & Confectionery	138.8	143.0	138.3	138.3	0.4	3.4
Food Products, N.E.C.	160.8	161.0	158.3	158.3	1.6	1.7

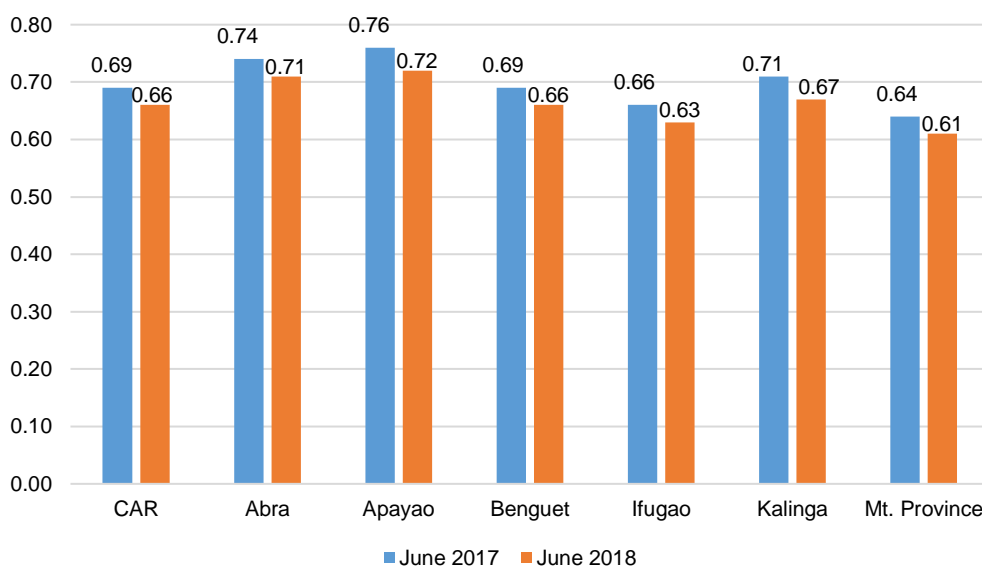
*Includes flour, cereal preparation, bread, pasta and other bakery products

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Purchasing Power of the Peso (PPP)

- The value of the peso in the region was 66 centavos in June 2018. This dropped by three centavos from 69 centavos in June 2017. This means that one peso in 2006 is worth 67 centavos in June 2018.
- In other words, a basket of goods that can be bought 100 pesos in 2006 is worth 152 pesos in June 2018.
- The PPP in all the provinces generally weakened in June 2018 as compared to June 2017.
- Apayao had the highest peso value at 72 centavos. Meanwhile, Mountain Province had the lowest peso value at 61 centavos.

**Figure 3. Purchasing Power of the Peso by Province, CAR:
June 2017 and 2018
(2006=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 zero.

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