

SPECIAL RELEASE

Summary Inflation Report of the Consumer Price Index La Union: September 2024 (2018=100)

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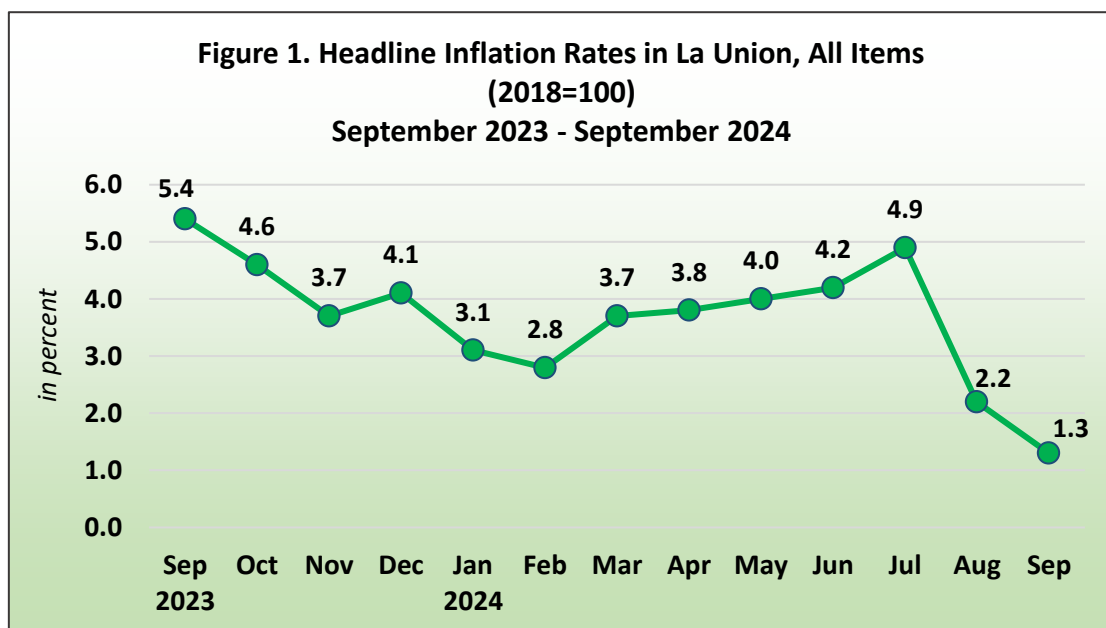
La Union's CPI posted at 118.3 in September 2024

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) in La Union was recorded at 118.3 in September 2024. This means that on the average, prices of goods and services in the province have increased by 18.3 percent from the base year 2018. The province's CPI was recorded at 118.5 in August 2024 and at 116.8 in September 2023.

Meanwhile, Ilocos Region's CPI was recorded at 123.1 and 123.8 in September 2023 and September 2024, respectively, higher than La Union's CPI in the said periods.

La Union's inflation eases to 1.3 percent in September 2024

La Union's headline inflation slowed down further to 1.3 percent in September 2024. This was the lowest recorded inflation in the province since January 2022. This brings the provincial average inflation from January to September 2024 at 3.3 percent. In September 2023, inflation rate was posted at 5.4 percent. (Figure1)



Source: *Philippine Statistics Authority*
Retail Price Survey of Commodities for the Generation of Consumer Price Index

In January 2023, inflation in the province was posted at 6.7 percent. It slowed down in February at 6.2 percent. Inflation in the province continued to exhibit a downtrend from March 2023 to July 2023. In August 2023, inflation in the province jumped to 5.3 percent and rose further to 5.4 percent in September 2023. The inflation in the province slowed down to 4.6 percent and 3.7 percent in October 2023 and November 2023, respectively. However, it picked up to 4.1 percent in December 2023.

In January 2024, inflation in the province decelerated to 3.1 percent. It slowed down further to 2.8 percent in February 2024 but rose to 3.7 percent in March 2024. It accelerated again in April 2024 at 3.8 percent and further climbed in May 2024, June 2024 and July 2024 at 4.0 percent, 4.2 percent and 4.9 percent, respectively. In August 2024, the inflation of the province eased to 2.2 percent and further slowed down to 1.3 percent in September 2024.

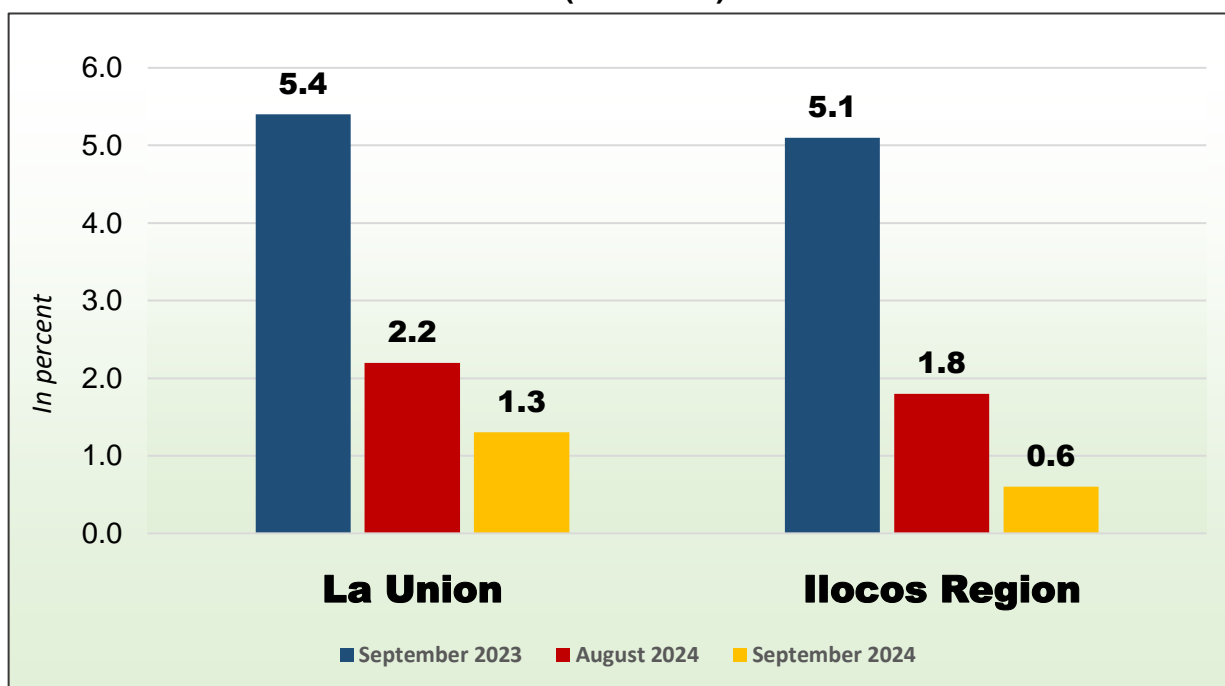
**Table 1. Year-on-Year Inflation Rates in La Union, All Items
January 2020 - September 2024
(2018=100)**

Month	Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
January	1.9	3.7	0.9	6.7	3.1
February	1.7	3.0	2.1	6.2	2.8
March	2.0	2.7	3.0	4.9	3.7
April	2.4	2.2	4.4	3.7	3.8 r
May	1.9	2.5	4.2	3.4	4.0
June	2.0	2.4	4.6	3.0	4.2
July	1.8	3.1	4.3	2.3	4.9
August	1.4	3.8	3.3	5.3	2.2
September	1.6	3.9	3.8	5.4	1.3
October	1.5	3.6	4.0	4.6	
November	2.7	3.1	4.4	3.7	
December	3.1	1.9	4.9	4.1	
Average	2.0	3.0	3.7	4.4	

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Source: Philippine Statistics Authority
Retail Price Survey of Commodities for the Generation of Consumer Price Index

**Figure 2. Headline Inflation Rates, All Items, La Union and Ilocos Region
September 2023, August 2024, and September 2024
(2018=100)**



Source: *Philippine Statistics Authority
Retail Price Survey of Commodities for the Generation of Consumer Price Index*

The inflation in Ilocos Region, also exhibited a downtrend to 0.6 percent in September 2024 from 1.8 percent in August 2024. In September 2023, inflation in the region was higher at 5.1 percent.

The downtrend in the inflation of the province in September 2024 was primarily influenced by the slower annual increment in the heavily weighted food and non-alcoholic beverages at 2.3 percent during the month from 3.6 percent in August 2024.

This was followed by transport with an annual drop of 2.2 percent in September 2024 from its annual mark up of 0.7 percent in August 2024. Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels ranked third main contributor to the deceleration of the headline inflation of the province as it recorded a slower year-on-year increase of 1.6 percent in September 2024 from 2.3 percent inflation in the previous month.

In addition, alcoholic beverages and tobacco also recorded a deceleration of 2.0 percent in September 2024 from 2.1 percent in August 2024.

On the contrary, faster annual growth was recorded in the index of furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance at 0.4 percent in September 2024 from 0.3 percent in August 2024. Faster annual increase was also observed in the index of health at 1.1 percent in September 2024 from 0.9 percent in the previous month.

Table 2. Year-on-Year Inflation Rates for All Income Households by Commodity Group, La Union: September 2023, August 2024 and September 2024 (2018=100)

Commodity Group	Inflation Rate		
	September 2023	August 2024	September 2024
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	10.8	3.6	2.3
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	4.2	2.1	2.0
Clothing and Footwear	3.8	1.8	1.8
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	4.5	2.3	1.6
Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance	3.2	0.3	0.4
Health	2.3	0.9	1.1
Transport	0.1	0.7	-2.2
Information and Communication	1.4	0.3	0.3
Recreation, Sport and Culture	0.8	1.4	1.4
Education Services	0.0	3.5	3.5
Restaurants and Accommodation Services	0.0	0.5	0.5
Financial Services	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
Personal Care, and Miscellaneous Goods and Services	1.8	0.5	0.5

Source: *Philippine Statistics Authority*
Retail Price Survey of Commodities for the Generation of Consumer Price Index

Meanwhile, the following commodity groups retained their respective previous month's annual rate:

- a. Clothing and footwear, at 1.8 percent inflation;
- b. Information and communication, at 0.3 percent inflation;
- c. Recreation, sport and culture, at 1.4 percent inflation;
- d. Education services, at 3.5 percent inflation;
- e. Restaurants and accommodation services, at 0.5 percent inflation; and
- f. Personal care, and miscellaneous goods and services, at 0.5 percent inflation.

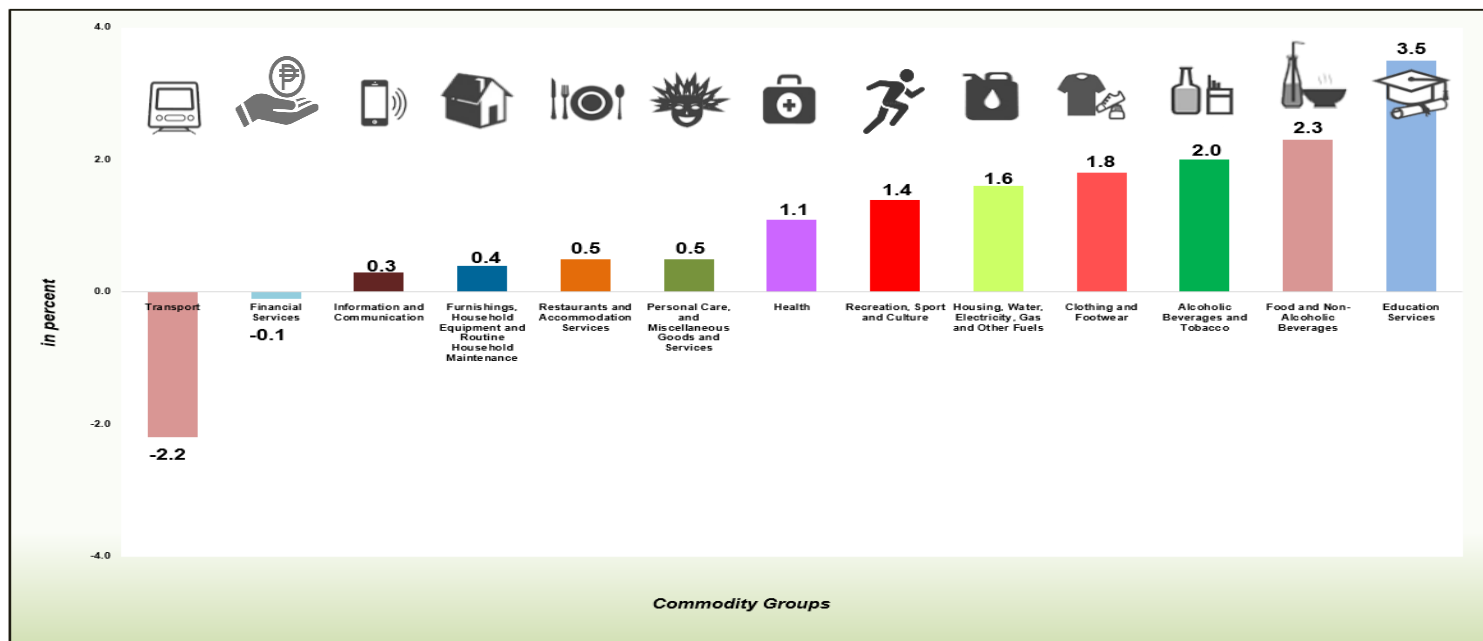
Financial services also retained an annual decline of 0.1 percent in September 2024

Main Contributors to the Headline Inflation

The top three commodity groups contributing to the September 2024 overall inflation of the province were the following:

- a. Food and non-alcoholic beverages with 66.6 percent share or 0.9 percentage points;
- b. Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels with 22.8 percent share or 0.3 percentage point; and
- c. Restaurants and accommodation services with 5.1 percent share or 0.1 percentage point.

**Figure 3. Inflation Rates by Commodity Groups, La Union: September 2024
(2018=100)**



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority
Retail Price Survey of Commodities for the Generation of Consumer Price Index

Food inflation at the provincial level also slowed down to 2.4 percent in September 2024 from 3.7 percent in August 2024. In September 2023, food inflation was recorded at 11.5 percent.

The deceleration of food inflation in the province in September 2024 was primarily contributed by the faster annual decline of 25.3 percent in the index of vegetables, tubers, plantains, cooking bananas and pulses during the month from an annual decrease of 2.4 percent in August 2024. This was followed by milk, other dairy products and eggs with a slower annual increase of 3.0 percent in September 2024 from 3.1 percent in August 2024. The third contributor to the downtrend of food inflation in the province in September 2024 was sugar, confectionery and desserts with a faster year-on-year drop of 4.4 percent during the month from an annual decrease of 4.3 percent in the previous month.

In contrast, faster annual increments were observed in the following commodity groups:

- a. Rice, at 11.9 percent inflation from 9.7 percent;
- b. Flour, bread and other bakery products, pasta products, and other cereals, at 3.7 percent inflation from 3.6 percent;
- c. Meat and other parts of slaughtered land animals, at 7.2 percent inflation from 5.6 percent;
- d. Fruits and nuts, at 6.9 percent inflation from 2.2 percent; and
- e. Ready-made food and other food products not elsewhere classified, at 4.0 percent inflation from 1.8 percent.

In addition, fish and other seafoods recorded a 0.7 percent inflation in September 2024 from an annual decrease of 0.8 percent in the previous month.

Meanwhile, the annual increase of 17.9 percent in the corn index and the annual decrease of 1.8 percent in the oils and fats index remained in September 2024.

Main Contributors to the Food Inflation

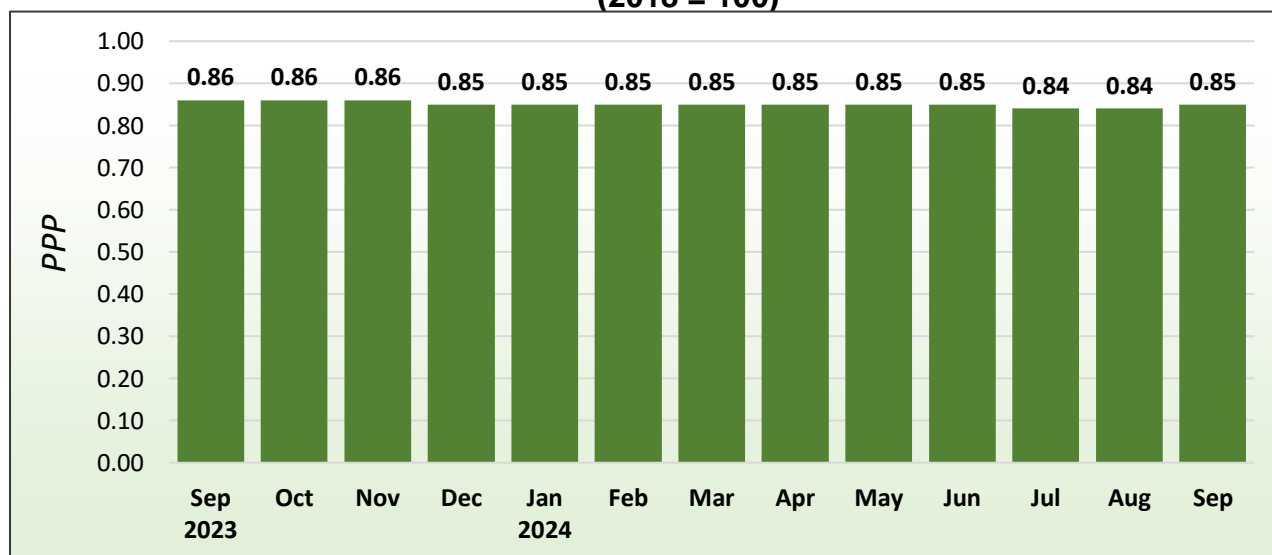
Food inflation contributed 63.9 percent or 0.8 percentage points to the overall inflation in September 2024. The top three food groups in terms of contribution to the food inflation during the month were the following:

- a. Cereal and cereal products, which includes rice, corn, flour, bread and other bakery products, pasta products, and other cereals with 92.4 percent share or 2.2 percentage points;
- b. Meat and other parts of slaughtered land animals, with 40.9 percent share or 1.0 percentage point; and
- c. Fruits and nuts, with 7.9 percent share or 0.2 percentage point.

PPP in La Union increases to PhP0.85 in September 2024

The Purchasing Power of the Peso (PPP) in La Union was recorded at PhP0.85 in September 2024. The PPP of PhP0.85 means that the purchasing capability of PhP1.00 in 2018 decreased by 15 centavos in September 2024. In September 2023, the PPP in the province was pegged at PhP0.86.

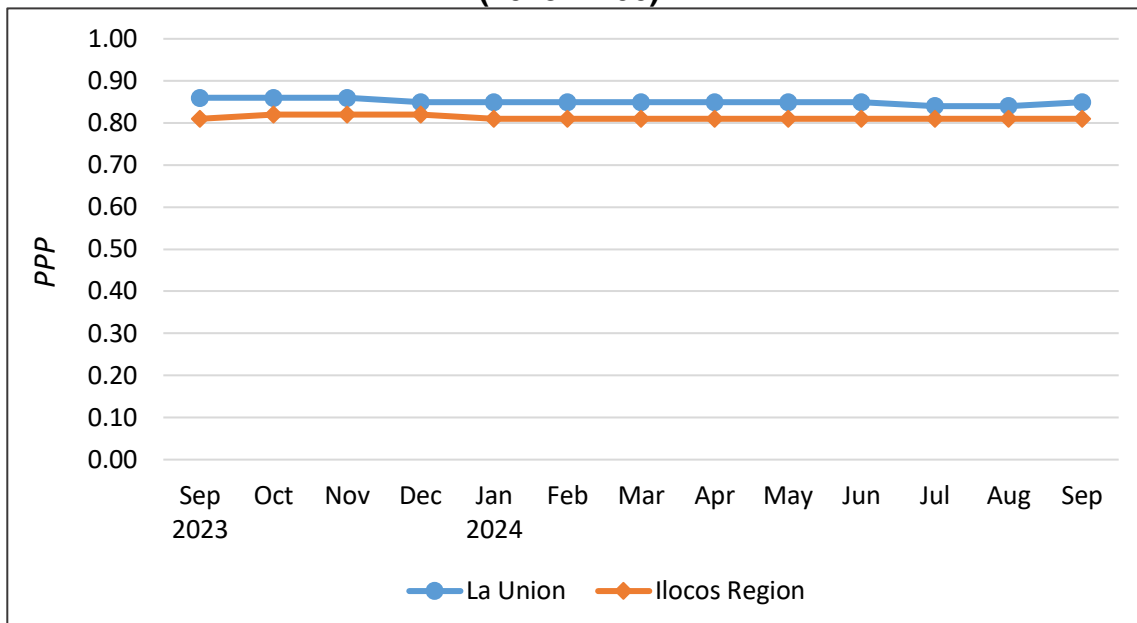
**Figure 4. Purchasing Power of the Peso in La Union
September 2023 – September 2024
(2018 = 100)**



Source: *Philippine Statistics Authority
Retail Price Survey of Commodities for the Generation of Consumer Price Index*

In September 2023, the PPP in the province was recorded at PhP0.86 and remained until November 2023. The PPP in the province went down in December 2023 at PhP0.85 and remained stable until June 2024. However, it decreased in July 2024 at PhP0.84 and remained in August 2024. In September 2024, the PPP in the province increased to PhP0.85.

**Figure 5. Purchasing Power of the Peso in La Union and Ilocos Region
September 2023 – September 2024
(2018 = 100)**



Source: *Philippine Statistics Authority
Retail Price Survey of Commodities for the Generation of Consumer Price Index*

La Union's PPP in September 2024 was higher than Ilocos Region's PPP of PhP0.81. The region's PPP was posted both at PhP0.81 in September 2023 and in August 2024.

TECHNICAL NOTES

The Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) generates and announces the monthly Consumer Price Index (CPI) based on a nationwide survey of prices for a given basket of goods and services.

The CPI is an indicator of the change in the average prices of goods and services commonly purchased by consumers relative to a base year. It is most widely used in the calculation of inflation rate purchasing power of the peso (PPP). The CPI series also serve as basis for economic analysis, collective bargaining agreements, wage adjustments, and for monitoring the effects of government economic policy on households.



Inflation rate is defined as the annual rate of change or the year-on-year change in the CPI. On the other hand, the PPP is a measure of the real value of the peso in a given period relative to a chosen reference period.

Rebasing of CPI to Base Year 2018 and Adopting the Chained Laspeyres Formula in Index Computation

The PSA has rebased the CPI for all income households to base year 2018, from base year 2012. The methodology of rebasing the CPI to base year 2018 was approved by the PSA Board through the PSA Board Resolution No. 15 Series of 2021.

The PSA has started releasing the 2018-based CPI for All Income Households on 04 February 2022. The rebasing to 2018 is the 12th base period and the 11th rebasing for CPI. This was announced in Press Release Number 2022-01 dated 04 January 2022. The CPI series for all income households for January 2022 onwards shall be 2018-based.

1. Identification of the Base Year

Base period is a reference period, usually a year, at which the index number is set to 100. It is the reference point of the index number series. The CPI is rebased from base year 2012 to base year 2018.

2018

The rebasing of the CPI is done periodically by the PSA due to the following: 1) to ensure that the CPI market basket continues to capture goods and services commonly purchased by households over time; 2) to update expenditure patterns of households; and 3) to synchronize its base year with 2018 base year of the Gross Domestic Product and other indices produced by PSA such as the Producer Price Index (PPI) for Agriculture; PPI for Manufacturing; and Value of Production Index (VaPI), Volume of Production Index (VoPI), and Value of Net Sales Index (VaNSI) for Manufacturing.

The year 2018 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 in accordance with PSA Board Resolution No. 1, Series of 2017-146, which approved the synchronized rebasing of the price indices to base year 2006 and every six (6) years thereafter.

2. Determination of the Market Basket



Market basket refers to a sample of goods and services commonly purchased by the households.

Determining the right market basket is crucial because inadequate representation of the typical basket will give wrong signals as to the behavior of prices, a very important factor in economic planning.

The market basket for the CPI for All Income Households is updated using the results of the 2021 Survey of Key Informants (SKI). The survey, which was undertaken in March 2021, was conducted nationwide to store managers, store managers, sellers, or proprietors in order to obtain information on the most commonly purchased goods and availed of services by the households.

The commodities in the 2018-based CPI market basket are grouped according to the 2020 Philippine Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (PCOICOP) which is based on the United Nations COICOP.

3. Determination of the Household Consumption Patterns (Weights)

This activity involves assigning weights to the commodity groups/sub-groups. This reflects the consumption priorities of households and the way they allocate resources to meet their needs. Weight is a value attached to a commodity or group of commodities to indicate the relative importance of that commodity or group of commodities in the market basket.

The weights for the 2018-based CPI were derived from the expenditure data of the 2018 FIES. The weight for each item of expenditure is the proportion of the expenditure of commodity/group of commodities to the total national expenditure. The sum of the weights of the commodity groups at the national level is equal to 100.

The table below shows the comparison of the expenditure weights between the 2012 and 2018-based CPI for the Philippines.

CPI Weights for All Income Households by PCOICOP Division

2020 PCOICOP Division	Philippines			
	2012=100	Rank	2018=100	Rank
All items	100.00		100.00	
01 – Food and non-alcoholic beverages	38.34	1	37.75	1
02 – Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	1.58	11	2.6	10
03 – Clothing and Footwear	2.93	9	3.14	8
04 – Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	22.04	2	21.38	2
05 – Furnishing, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house	2.95	8	3.22	7
06 – Health	3.89	6	2.89	9
07 – Transport	8.06	3	9.03	4
08 – Information and communication	2.93	9	3.41	6
09 – Recreation, sport and culture	1.41	12	0.96	12
10 – Education services	3.28	7	1.96	11
11 – Restaurants and accommodation services	8.05	4	9.62	3
12 – Financial services			0.03	13
13 – Personal care and miscellaneous goods and services	4.54	5	4.46	5

4. Monitoring of Prices of Items in the Market Basket

This involves establishing baseline information for prices of the items in the base year and monitoring the prices of the items on a regular basis. Collection of data for the CPI is done by the provincial staff of the PSA. Except for food, beverage and tobacco (FBT) in the National Capital Region (NCR) and petroleum products which are monitored on a weekly basis, price collection is generally done twice a month. First collection phase is done in the first five days of the month while the second phase is on the 15th to 17th day of the month. Data are collected from the sample outlets (outlets or establishments where prices of commodities/services are collected or quoted) which were chosen using the following criteria:

- a. Popularity of an establishment along the line of goods to be priced – this means the sample outlet is publicly noted in the locality for selling goods included in the CPI market basket and the outlet is patronized by a large segment of the population.
- b. Consistency and completeness of stock

Consistency of stock – the outlet has a constant, steady or regular stock of commodities listed in the CPI price collection forms as well as of those commodities of the same kind and belonging to the same commodity group.

Completeness of stock – the sample outlet carries in its stock many if not all of the items included in the CPI price collection forms relative to the other outlets in the area.

- c. Permanency of outlet – the outlet is an established store or stall in the market area. It should not be an ambulant or transient vendor in order that the collection of data can be done for the succeeding survey rounds.
- d. Geographical location – the outlet is conveniently located and is accessible to the majority of consumers in the area.

5. Index Computation

The 2018-based CPI series uses the same method of computation as the 2012-based CPI series, which is the chained Laspeyres formula.

The PSA employed the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives and the “Chain” method to provide timely indicators since this method allows the inclusion or exclusion of commodities in the market basket to address the changing consumer taste and preferences and technological changes. Below are the steps in the computation of CPI using the 2018 as the base year:

Step 1: Compute the monthly average price for each commodity.

$$\text{Monthly Average Price of Commodity} = \frac{\text{Outlet 1 (1}^{\text{st}} \text{ Phase) Price} + \text{Outlet 1 (2}^{\text{nd}} \text{ Phase) Price} + \text{Outlet 2 (1}^{\text{st}} \text{ Phase) Price} + \text{Outlet 2 (2}^{\text{nd}} \text{ Phase) Price} + \text{Outlet 3 Price} + \text{Outlet 4 Price} + \text{Outlet 5 Price} + \text{Outlet 6}}{8}$$

Step 2: Compute the price relative (PR) for each commodity.

$$\text{PR} = \frac{\text{Current Month Average Price}}{\text{Previous Month Average Price}}$$

Step 3: Compute the index for the 5-digit group (Sub-Class).

Step 3.1: Compute the geometric mean of PRs for each 5-digit group.

$$GM_{PR} = \left(\prod_{i=1}^n PR_i \right)^{1/n}$$

Where:

GM_{PR} = Geometric mean of price relatives

PR_i = Price relative of each commodity

n = number of commodities under the 5-digit group

Step 3.2: Compute the index for 5-digit group.

$$I_{5\text{-digit,current month}} = (GM_{PR}) * (I_{5\text{-digit,previous month}})$$

Where:

$I_{5\text{-digit,current month}}$ = Index of the 5-digit group (sub-class) for the current month

GM_{PR} = Geometric mean of price relatives

$I_{5\text{-digit,previous month}}$ = Index of the 5-digit group (sub-class) for the previous month

Step 4: Compute the index for the 4-digit group (Class).

$$I_{4\text{-digit}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (W_{(5\text{-digit})i}) (I_{(5\text{-digit})i})}{\sum_{i=1}^n (W_{(5\text{-digit})i})}$$

Where:

$I_{(4\text{-digit})}$ = index of the 4-digit group

$W_{(5\text{-digit})i}$ = weight of 5-digit group

$I_{(5\text{-digit})i}$ = index of the 5-digit group

Step 5: Compute the index for the 3-digit group (Group).

$$I_{3\text{-digit}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (W_{(4\text{-digit})i}) (I_{(4\text{-digit})i})}{\sum_{i=1}^n (W_{(4\text{-digit})i})}$$

Where:

$I_{(3\text{-digit})}$ = index of the 3-digit group

$W_{(4\text{-digit})i}$ = weight of the 4-digit group

$I_{(4\text{-digit})i}$ = index of the 4-digit group

Step 6: Compute the index for the 2-digit group (Division).

$$I_{2\text{-digit}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (W_{(3\text{-digit})i}) (I_{(3\text{-digit})i})}{\sum_{i=1}^n (W_{(3\text{-digit})i})}$$

Where:

$I_{(2\text{-digit})}$ = index of the 2-digit group

$W_{(3\text{-digit})i}$ = weight of the 3-digit group

$I_{(3\text{-digit})i}$ = index of the 3-digit group

Step 7: Compute the index for All Items.

$$I_{\text{all items}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (W_{(2\text{-digit})i}) (I_{(2\text{-digit})i})}{\sum_{i=1}^n (W_{(2\text{-digit})i})}$$

Where:

$I_{\text{all items}}$ = index for All Items

$W_{(2\text{-digit})i}$ = weight of the 2-digit group (Division)

$I_{(2\text{-digit})i}$ = index of 2-digit group (Division)

6. Dissemination of Reports

Data are available five days after the reference month which are posted at the PSA website (www.psa.gov.ph). Data series are also uploaded at the OpenSTAT database portal of the PSA website.

Economic Indicators Derived from the CPI

Two important indicators, the inflation rate and PPP, are derived from the CPI which are important in monitoring price stability and the value of the country's currency.

Inflation Rate is the annual rate of change or the year-on-year change of the CPI expressed in percent. The formula is:

$$\text{Inflation Rate} = \frac{\text{CPI}_2 - \text{CPI}_1}{\text{CPI}_1} \times 100$$

Where: CPI_2 – is the CPI in the second period
 CPI_1 – is the CPI in the previous period



Headline Inflation is the rate of change in the weighted average prices of all goods and services in the CPI basket while **Core Inflation** refers to the rate of change in the CPI that excludes the following item/commodity groups: rice, corn, fruits and vegetables, and fuel items

The **PPP** measures the real value of the peso in a given period relative to a chosen reference period. It is computed by getting the reciprocal of the CPI and multiplying the result by 100.

$$PPP = \frac{1}{CPI} \times 100$$




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