



SPECIAL RELEASE

Summary Inflation Report of the Consumer Price Index in Ilocos Region: May 2021 (2012=100)

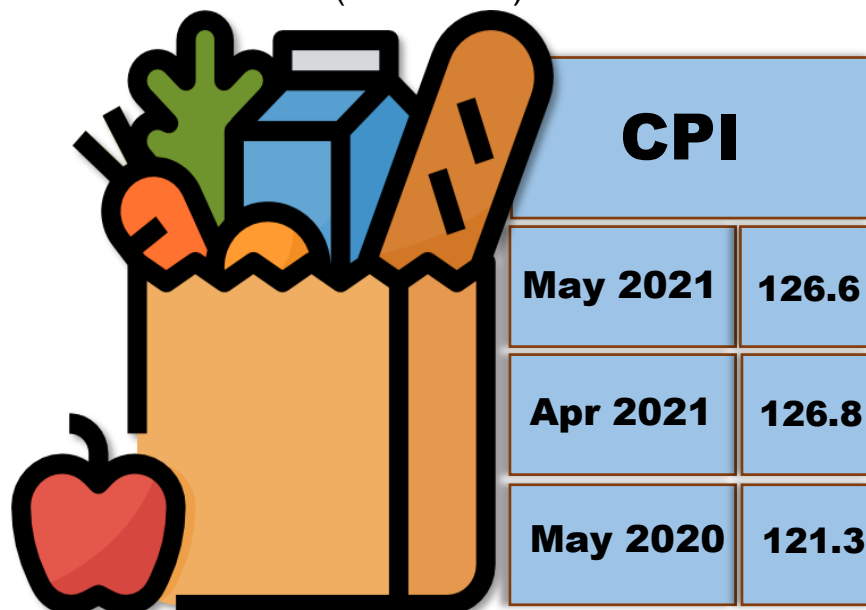
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Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) of Ilocos Region in May 2021 was posted at 126.6. This means that on the average, prices of goods and services in the region increased by 26.6 percent from the base year 2012.

The region's CPI was recorded at 121.3 in May 2020 and 126.8 in April 2021.

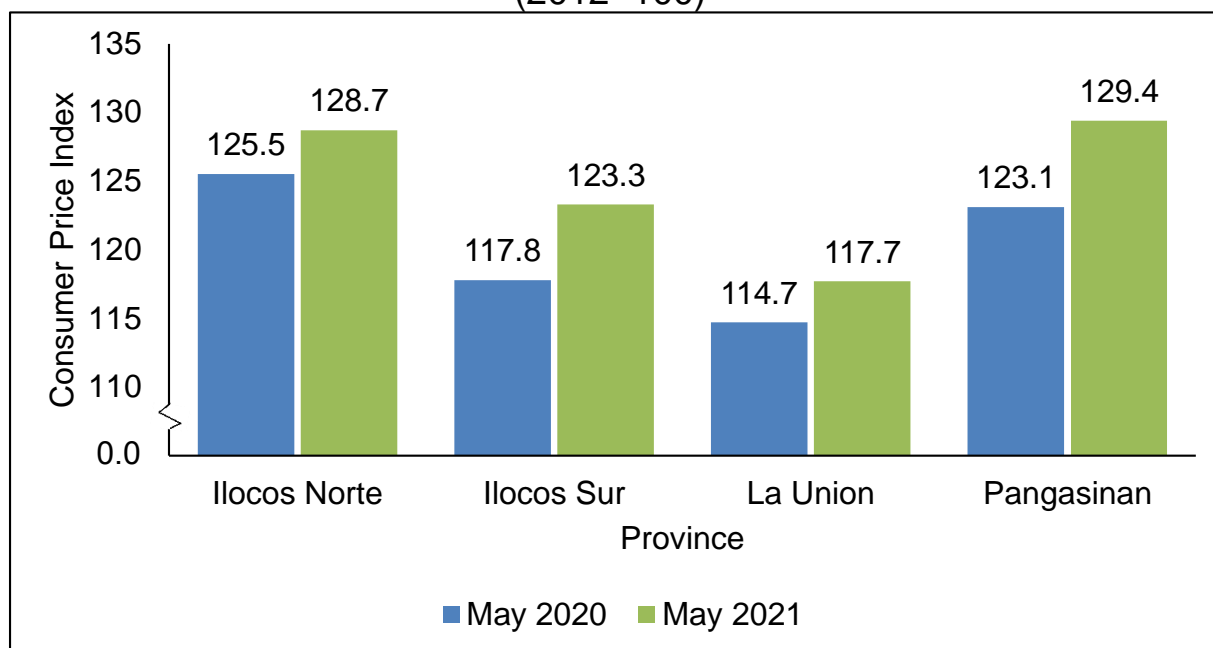
Figure 1. Consumer Price Index, Ilocos Region
May 2021, April 2021, and May 2020
(2012=100)



Data Source: PSA, Price Statistics Division
Image Source: freepik.com

By Province

Figure 2. Consumer Price Index by Province, Ilocos Region
May 2020 and May 2021
(2012=100)



Source: PSA, Price Statistics Division

Among the provinces, Pangasinan posted the highest price index in May 2021 at 129.4 or 5.1 percent from the May 2020 index of 123.1. Ilocos Norte followed at 128.7 and Ilocos Sur at 123.3. Both provinces have increased price indices of 2.5 percent and 4.7 percent compared to their respective levels a year ago. Meanwhile, La Union has the lowest price index of 117.7 with an increase of 2.6 percent from May 2020 price index.

By Commodity Group

The top three commodity groups that recorded high price indices in the region in May 2021 were: alcoholic beverages and tobacco (236.7); food and non-alcoholic beverages (135.9); and furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house (126.9). On the other hand, the bottom three commodity groups with low price indices were: communication (101.8); transport (109.5); and education (111.3).

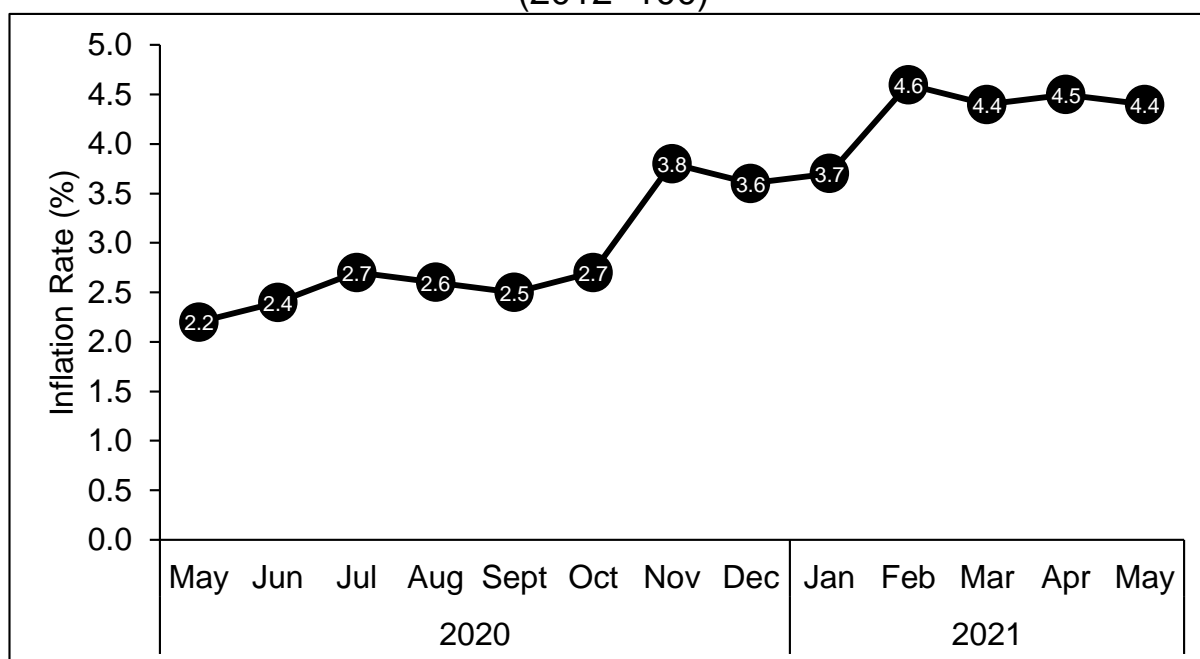
Table 1. Consumer Price Index by Commodity Group and by Province
Ilocos Region: May 2021 (2012 = 100)

Commodity Group	Ilocos Region	Ilocos Norte	Ilocos Sur	La Union	Pangasinan
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	135.9	134.2	134.3	129.6	138.2
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	236.7	217.8	189.5	239.2	252.9
Clothing and Footwear	119.9	133.6	123.6	121.3	115.1
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	116.0	130.3	111.2	97.6	119.1
Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Maintenance of the House	126.9	116.1	119.5	115.8	134.2
Health	124.2	130.7	114.8	110.1	130.1
Transport	109.5	105.8	118.5	108.9	107.9
Communication	101.8	101.3	101.3	103.4	101.6
Recreation and Culture	111.5	107.1	108.1	107.4	115.5
Education	111.3	97.4	78.9	102.8	121.4
Restaurant and Miscellaneous Goods and Services	120.7	125.5	116.2	113.1	122.6

Source: PSA, Price Statistics Division

Inflation Rate

Figure 3. Headline Inflation Rates in Ilocos Region, All Items
May 2020 – May 2021
(2012=100)



Source: PSA, Price Statistics Division

As shown in Figure 3, the inflation rate in the Ilocos Region settled at 4.4 percent in May 2021. Its annual rate in the previous month was 4.5 percent, while 2.2 percent in May 2020.

The highest inflation rate in the region was recorded in February 2021 at 4.6 percent. Meanwhile, the lowest inflation rate was noted in the month of May 2020 at 2.2 percent.

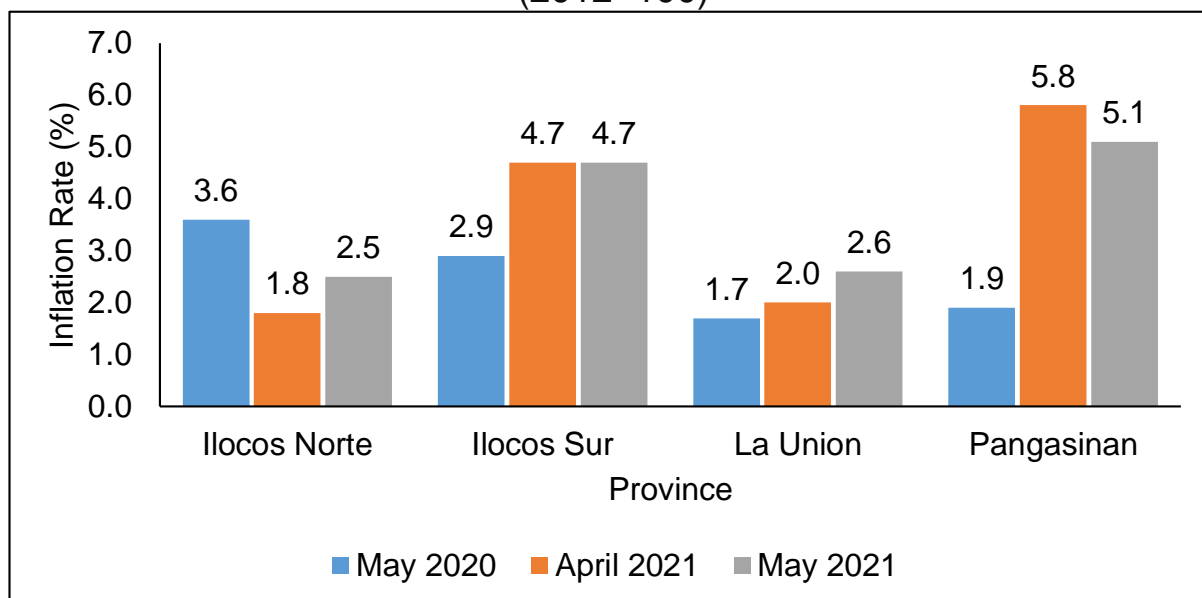
The inflation rate of the region is lower by 0.1 percentage point from April 2021 to May 2021. Compared from May 2020, inflation rate in May 2021 is higher by 2.2 percentage points.

By Province

Among the provinces in the region, Pangasinan posted the highest inflation rate at 5.1 percent in May 2021, followed by Ilocos Sur at 4.7 percent. Inflation rates in La Union and Ilocos Norte were pegged at 2.6 percent and 2.5 percent, respectively.

Compared to their respective levels in May 2020, all provinces, except Ilocos Norte, recorded higher inflation rates. Pangasinan has the highest increase of 3.2 percentage points. But compared to the previous month, Pangasinan is the lone province that recorded a decrease in inflation rate from 5.8 to 5.1. Ilocos Sur sustained its inflation rate at 4.7 percent.

Figure 4. Headline Inflation Rates by Province, Ilocos Region
May 2020, April 2021, and May 2021
(2012=100)



Source: PSA, Price Statistics Division

By Commodity Group

Table 2. Year-on-Year Inflation Rates for All Income Households by Commodity Group and by Province, Ilocos Region
May 2021 (2012 = 100)

Commodity Group	Ilocos Region	Ilocos Norte	Ilocos Sur	La Union	Pangasinan
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	5.0	1.2	3.5	2.3	6.9
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	12.1	10.8	14.0	12.5	12.0
Clothing and Footwear	2.1	1.0	4.4	3.2	1.4
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	0.8	-0.3	0.3	0.5	1.2
Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Maintenance of the House	1.9	1.0	2.1	1.3	2.2
Health	2.3	1.0	2.7	2.7	2.4
Transport	16.7	16.3	26.9	10.2	16.1
Communication	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Recreation and Culture	-0.2	0.5	-0.7	-0.4	-0.1
Education	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Restaurant and Miscellaneous Goods and Services	3.8	6.0	5.9	2.0	3.4

Source: PSA, Price Statistics Division

By commodity group, transport recorded the highest inflation rate in Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur and Pangasinan. In La Union, the highest inflation rate was registered in the alcoholic beverages and tobacco commodity. Meanwhile, housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels posted the lowest in Ilocos Norte. Recreation and culture has the lowest inflation rate in Ilocos Sur, La Union and Pangasinan.

Purchasing Power of Peso

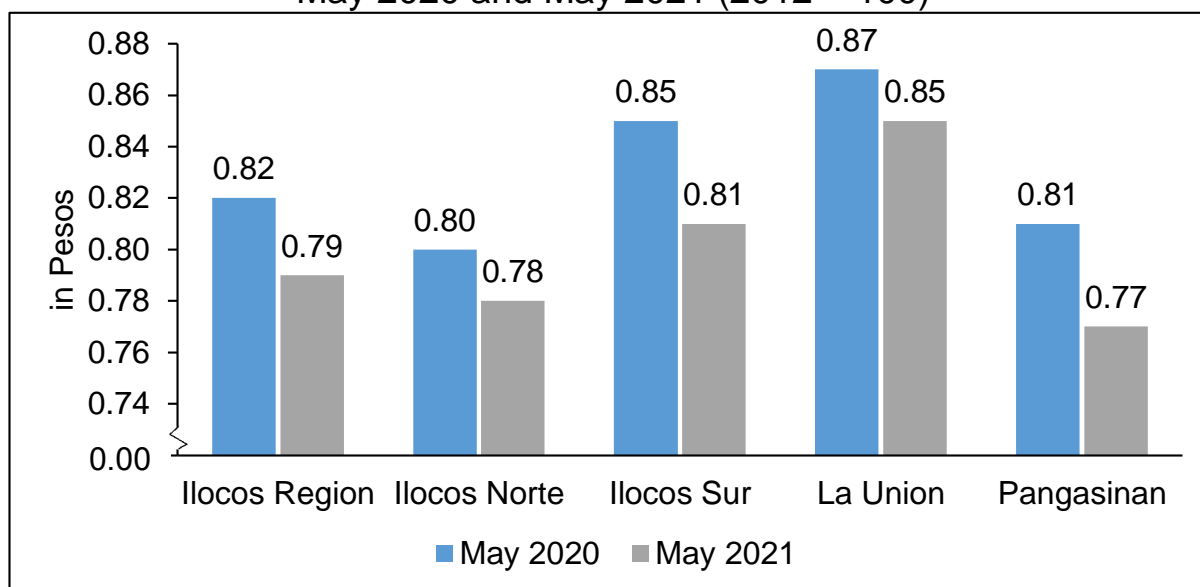


The Purchasing Power of the Peso (PPP) in the Ilocos Region was posted at Php 0.79 in May 2021. This means that the purchasing capability of Php1.00 in 2012 decreased by 21 centavos in May 2021.

Among the provinces, La Union posted the highest PPP in May 2021 with Php 0.85. It was followed by Ilocos Sur with Php 0.81 PPP. Meanwhile, the least were recorded in Ilocos Norte and Pangasinan with Php 0.78 and Php 0.77, respectively.

It can be gleaned in Figure 5 that PPPs in all the provinces decreased from May 2020 to May 2021. The PPPs in Ilocos Norte and La Union went down by Php 0.02 while Php 0.04 in Ilocos Sur and Pangasinan.

Figure 5. Purchasing Power of the Peso by Province, Ilocos Region May 2020 and May 2021 (2012 = 100)



Source: PSA, Price Statistics Division

Table 3. Consumer Price Index and Inflation Rate for All Income Households by Commodity, Ilocos Region May 2020 and May 2021, (2012=100)

Commodity Group	Inflation Rate		CPI	
	May 20	May 21	May 20	May 21
ALL ITEMS	2.2	4.4	121.3	126.6
FOOD AND NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	3.4	5.0	129.4	135.9
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, TOBACCO AND OTHER VEGETABLE-BASED TOBACCO PRODUCTS	15.2	12.1	211.1	236.7
NON-FOOD	0.6	3.4	112.7	116.5
CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	3.0	2.1	117.4	119.9
HOUSING, WATER, ELECTRICITY, GAS AND OTHER FUELS	2.0	0.8	115.1	116.0
FURNISHINGS, HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND ROUTINE HOUSEHOLD MAINTENANCE	1.0	1.9	124.5	126.9
HEALTH	0.7	2.3	121.4	124.2
TRANSPORT	-8.9	16.7	93.8	109.5
COMMUNICATION	0.1	0.1	101.7	101.8
RECREATION AND CULTURE	0.4	-0.2	111.7	111.5
EDUCATION	6.6	1.4	109.8	111.3
RESTAURANTS AND MISCELLANEOUS GOODS AND SERVICES	1.7	3.8	116.3	120.7

TECHNICAL NOTES

The Philippine Statistics Authority 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 retail prices of a fixed basket of goods and services commonly purchased by households relative to a base year. It shows how much on the average, prices of goods and services have increased or decreased from a particular reference period known as base year. It also serves as a basis for economic analysis, collective bargaining agreements, for wage adjustments, and for monitoring the effects of government economic policy on households.

Rebasing of CPI to Base Year 2012 and Adopting the Chain Method in the 2012-based CPI

The Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) released the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for All Income Households with base year 2012 on 06 March 2018. The 2012-based CPI is the tenth in the rebasing series. This was announced in Press Release Number 2018-031 dated 22 February 2018. Data users can expect two sets of the CPI as the new series shall be issued simultaneously with the 2006-based series until June 2018. The CPI series for July 2018 onwards shall be 2012-based.

1. Identification of the Base Year

The base period is the 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 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 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, which is meant to represent the totality of all goods and services purchased by households relative to a base year.

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.

To determine the commodities that will form the market basket for the 2012-based CPI, the updating of the 2006 basket through the Survey of Key Informants was conducted from 07 October to 15 November 2013. The survey was conducted nationwide to store managers, sellers or proprietors and were asked of the most commonly purchased items or commodities. The commodities are grouped according

to the 2010 Philippine Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP) 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 2012-based CPI were derived from the expenditure data of the 2012 FIES, a survey that covered around 50,000 sample households nationwide. The weight for each item of expenditure is a proportion of that expenditure item to the total national expenditure. The total (all items) national expenditure weights is equal to 100. The 2012 FIES expenditure data were used to directly estimate the 2012 CPI weights at the national and regional levels. However, the 2012 FIES estimates for the expenditure data at the provincial level were not directly utilized in estimating the CPI expenditure weights as the data at the provincial/city level may not be reliable with the use of the households' master sample (MS) that was utilized in selecting the 2012 FIES sample households.

The MS was drawn using regions as domains in generating estimates in all the household surveys of the PSA starting July 2003. The provincial/city expenditure data were derived using the model-based method in small area estimation procedures using the regional expenditure data as the control total for all the expenditure data within the specific region. Using these estimates, the weight for each item of expenditure is computed as a proportion of that item of expenditure to the total national expenditure. A raking procedure was done to adjust the weights of the provinces so that the provincial weights when added up will equal to the regional weights.

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. Computation of the CPI

Below are the steps in the computation of CPI using the 2012 as the base year:

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

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

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.

$$\text{GM}_{\text{PR}} = \left(\prod_{i=1}^n \text{PR}_i \right)^{1/n}$$

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.

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

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)

Economic Indicators Derived from the CPI

Two important indicators, the inflation rate and purchasing power of the peso (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.

$$\frac{1}{\text{CPI}} \times 100$$


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