



SPECIAL RELEASE

Summary Inflation Report and Consumer Price Index (2018=100) of Romblon: August 2024

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Table 1. Year-on-Year Inflation Rates: Philippines, MIMAROPA, and Romblon:
 All Items (2018=100)

Area	Aug 2024	July 2024	Aug 2023	Year-to-Date
Philippines	3.3	4.4	5.3	3.6
MIMAROPA	4.1	5.0	6.1	4.2
Romblon	3.2	4.1	7.4	5.3

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Retail Price Survey of Commodities

The headline inflation rate of Romblon slowed down to 3.2 percent in August 2024, compared to the 4.1 percent computed in the previous month. Compared to the previous year, the inflation rate is also lower than the registered 7.4 percent in August 2023. The average inflation for the year was registered at 5.3 percent.

The inflation trend in August 2024 was primarily brought by the slowing down of the year-on-year growth rate in the indices of the commodity group such as:

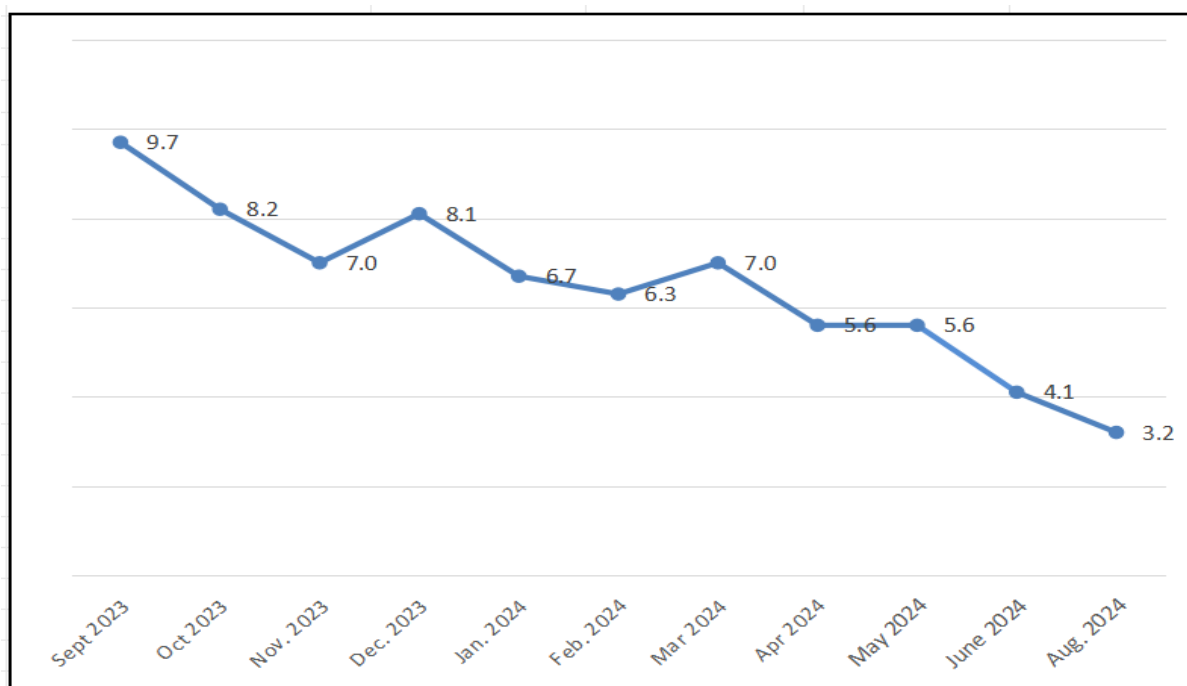
- Food and Non-alcoholic Beverages, 4.1% (78.1% share to inflation trend)
- Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco, 4.9% (4.1% share to inflation trend)
- Clothing and Footwear, 1.2% (0.9% share to inflation trend)
- Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels, 3.7% (share to inflation trend)
- Furnishing, Household Equipment, and Routine Maintenance of the House, 2.9% (2.2% share to inflation trend)
- Health, 1.8% (1.7% share to inflation trend)
- Transportation, -1.4% (share to inflation trend)
- Recreation, Sports and Culture, 2.9% (2.4% share to inflation trend)
- Education Services, 0.1% (share to inflation trend)
- Restaurant and Accommodation Services, 6.2% (4.0% share to inflation trend)
- Personal Care, and Miscellaneous Goods and Services, 1.4% (6.6% share to inflation trend)



On the other hand, Information and Communication (0.1%) showed faster inflation rate compared to its previous month's rate. Meanwhile, Financial Services (-11.1%) remained at its previous month's rate.

In the past 12 months, the highest inflation rate was observed in the month of September 2023 computed at 9.7 percent while the lowest was observed in April 2024 at 5.6 percent (Figure 1).

Figure 1. 1-Year Monthly Inflation Rate of Romblon: September 2023 – August 2024



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Retail Price Survey of Commodities

Table 2 shows that the month-on-month price index for all items in the province increased by 0.2 percent (131.7 to 137.9). It also shows that Recreation, Sport and Culture registered the highest increment with reference to the price situation in the previous month, increased by 1.1 percent (121.0 to 122.3). It was followed by the observed price situation of Personal Care and Miscellaneous Goods and Services with 0.8 percent (121.4 to 122.4), Restaurant and Accommodation Services with 0.6 percent (147.8 to 148.7), Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance with 0.5 percent (136.2 to 136.9), Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco with 0.4 percent (195.7 to 196.4), Food and Non-alcoholic Beverages with 0.2 percent (135.0 to 135.3) and Health with 0.2 percent (126.1 to 126.3).

On the other hand, commodity groups that showed decreased indices include House, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels with -0.4 percent (117.8 to 117.3), and Transportation with -0.1 percent (136.2 to 136.0). Meanwhile, there is no observed month-on-month changes in average prices of Clothing and Footwear, Education Services, and Financial Services.



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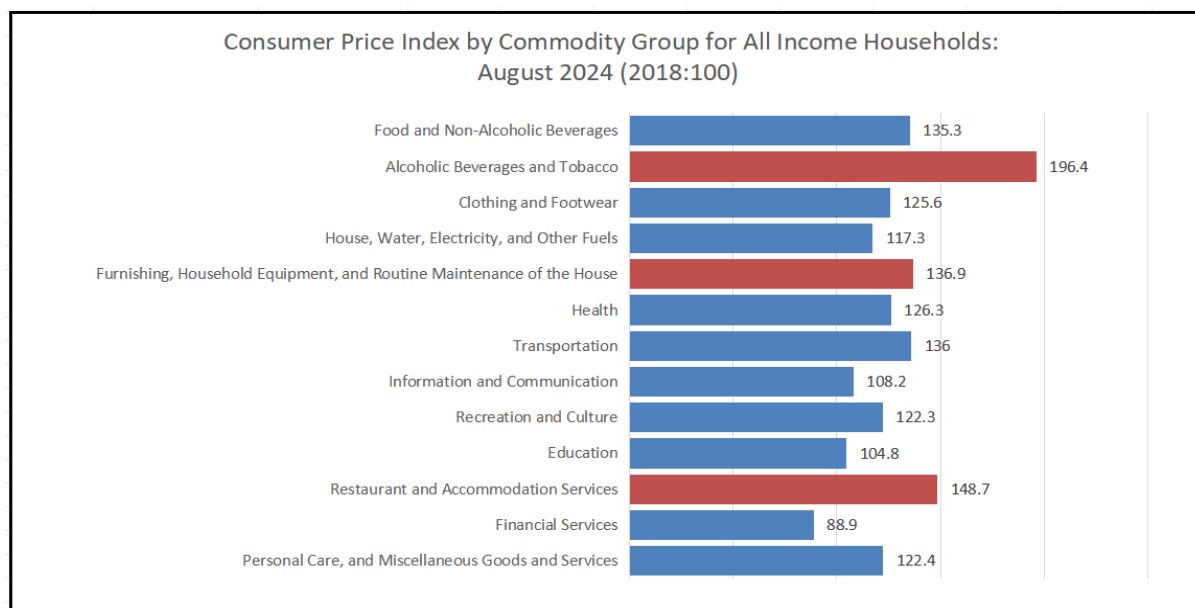
The average monthly CPI for all income households in the province in August 2024 was recorded at 131.9, increased by 3.2 percent from the price level on the same month of the past year (127.8).

Table 2. Consumer Price Index by Commodity Group for All Income Households (2018=100)

Commodity Group	August 2024	July 2024	August 2023	Month-on-Month Percentage	Year-on-Year Percentage
ALL ITEMS	131.9	131.7	127.8	0.2	3.2
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	135.3	135.0	130.0	0.2	4.1
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	196.4	195.7	187.2	0.4	4.9
Clothing and Footwear	125.6	125.6	124.1	0.0	1.2
House, Water, Electricity, and Other Fuels	117.3	117.8	113.1	-0.4	3.7
Furnishing, Household Equipment, and Routine Maintenance of the House	136.9	136.2	133.1	0.5	2.9
Health	126.3	126.1	124.1	0.2	1.8
Transportation	136.0	136.2	138.0	-0.1	-1.4
Information and Communication	108.2	108.0	108.1	0.2	0.1
Recreation, Sports and Culture	122.3	121.0	118.9	1.1	2.9
Education Services	104.8	104.8	104.7	0.0	0.1
Restaurant and Accommodation Services	148.7	147.8	140.0	0.6	6.2
Financial Services	88.9	88.9	100.0	0.0	-11.1
Personal Care, and Miscellaneous Goods and Services	122.4	121.4	120.7	0.8	1.4

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Retail Price Survey of Commodities

Meanwhile, Figure 2 shows the Consumer Price Indices of different commodity groups in August 2024. The commodity group of Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco registered 196.4, the highest value of the CPI in the province during the period. It was followed by Restaurant and Accommodation Services (148.7) and Furnishing, Household Equipment and Routine Maintenance of the House (136.9).







Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Retail Price Survey of Commodities



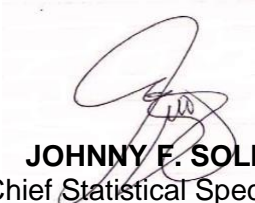
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Purchasing Power of Peso

CPI is further used in the computation of Purchasing Power of Peso (PPP). PPP measures the “true” value of money using a given base year.

2018	August 2024
 = P1.00	 = P 0.76
 = P100.00	 = P131.90

In August 2024, the PPP was calculated to have a value of P0.76 on the average, which means that P1.00 in 2018 is only worth 76 centavos. Also, on the average, an individual needs P131.90, or P31.90 more, to buy the same basket of goods that was worth P100.00 in 2018.


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TECHNICAL NOTES

Consumer Price Index (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.
- is widely used in the calculation of the inflation rate and purchasing power of the peso.
- is used to adjust other economic series for price changes. Example, CPI components are used as deflators for most personal consumption expenditures (PCE) in the calculation of the Gross National Product (GNP).
- is used as basis to adjust wages in labor management contracts as well as pensions and retirement benefits. Thus, increases in wages through collective bargaining agreements use the CPI as one of their bases.

Inflation Rate (IR)

- interpreted in terms of declining purchasing power of peso.
- is the annual rate of change or the year-on-year change of the CPI expressed in percent.

Inflation Rate (reference month, reference year)

$$= \left[\frac{\text{CPI}_{(\text{reference month, reference year})} - \text{CPI}_{(\text{reference month, previous year})}}{\text{CPI}_{(\text{reference month, previous year})}} \right] \times 100\%$$

Purchasing Power of Peso

- shows how much the peso in the base period is worth in the current period.
- computed as the reciprocal of the CPI for the period under review multiplied by 100.

Market Basket

- is a sample of goods and services, which is meant to represent the totality of all the goods and services purchased by households relative to a base year.
 - To determine the commodities that will form the market basket for the 2018-based CPI, the Survey of Key Informants (SKI) was conducted in March 2021. The survey, which was conducted nationwide to store managers, sellers or proprietors, obtained information on the most commonly purchased of goods and availed of services by the households.
 - The commodities in the 2018-based CPI market basket are grouped/classified according to the 2020 Philippine Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (PCOICOP) which is based on the United Nations COICOP. Meanwhile, the commodities in the 2012-based CPI market basket used the 2009 PCOICOP version of classification of commodities.

Base year

- 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.



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