



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY

BANGSAMORO AUTONOMOUS REGION IN MUSLIM MINDANAO

SPECIAL RELEASE

BARMM Consumer Price Index in February 2022

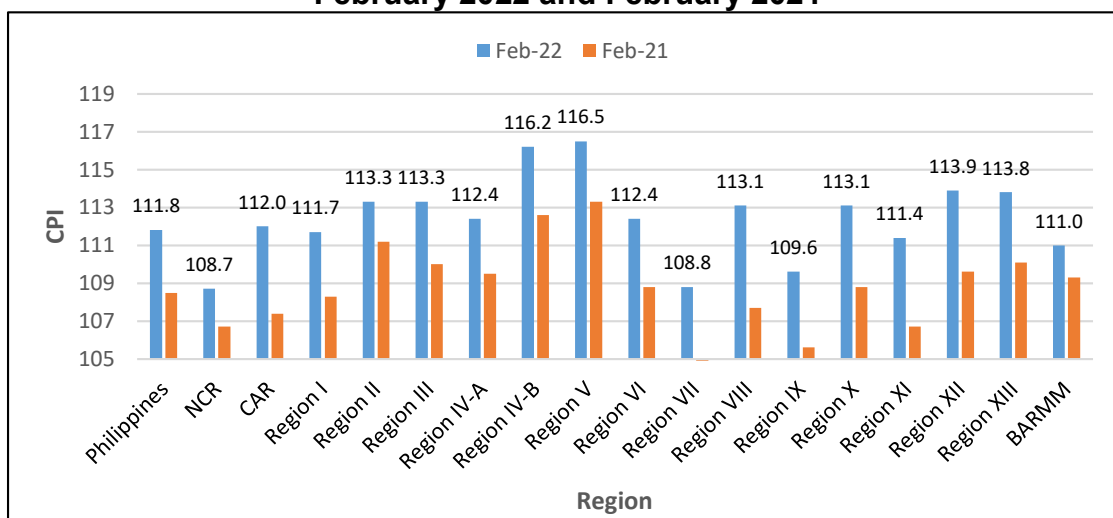
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Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is an indicator of the changes in the average retail prices of fixed basket of goods and services commonly purchased by households relative to a base year. BARMM recorded a CPI of 110.9 in February 2022. The region's CPI is the fourth lowest in the entire country during this period.

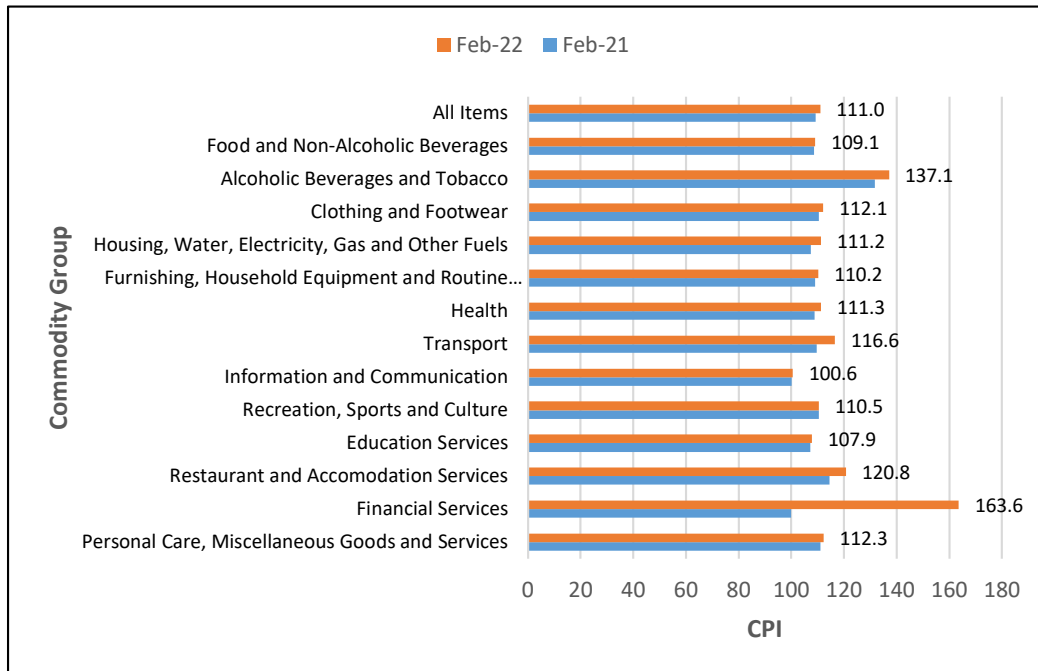
Figure 1. Monthly Consumer Price Index for All Income Households in the Philippines, by Region: February 2022 and February 2021



Source of Basic Data: Philippine Statistics Authority
Survey of Retail Prices of Commodities for the Generation of CPI

Figure 2 shows that commodity groups of ⁽¹⁾*Financial Services*, ⁽²⁾*Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco*, and ⁽³⁾*Restaurant and Accommodation Services* have the highest corresponding CPIs of 163.6, 137.1 and 120.8 in February 2022. On the other hand, ⁽¹⁾*Information and Communication*, ⁽²⁾*Education Services* and ⁽³⁾*Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages* have the lowest CPIs of 100.6, 107.9 and 109.1, respectively.

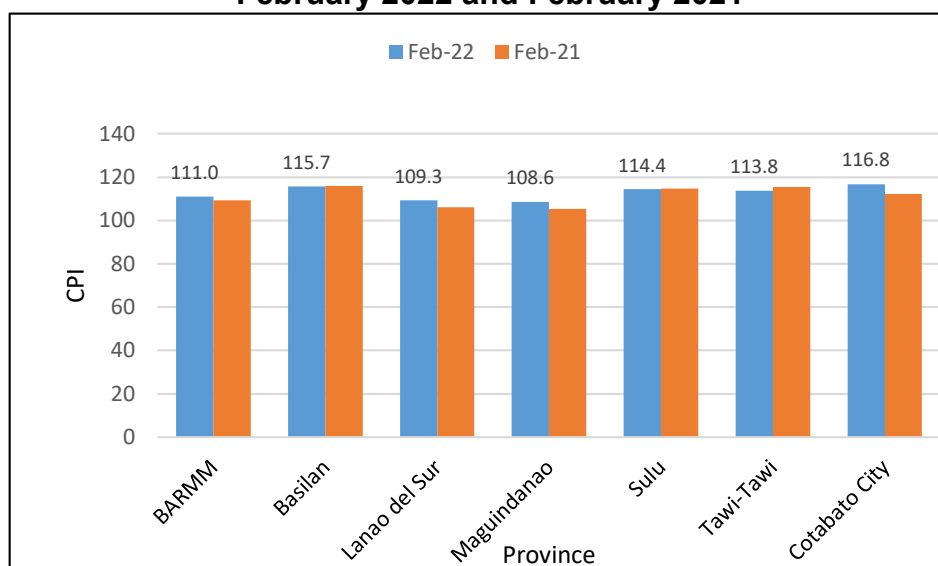
Figure 2. Monthly Consumer Price Index for All Income Households in BARMM, by Commodity Group: February 2020 and February 2021



Source of Basic Data: Philippine Statistics Authority
Survey of Retail Prices of Commodities for the Generation of CPI

The City of Cotabato recorded the highest CPI in the region in February 2022 at 116.8, as shown in Figure 3. This was followed by Basilan and Sulu with CPIs of 115.7 and 114.4, respectively. Maguindanao has the lowest CPIs among the provinces with 108.6.

Figure 3. Monthly Consumer Price Index for All Income Households in BARMM, by Province: February 2022 and February 2021

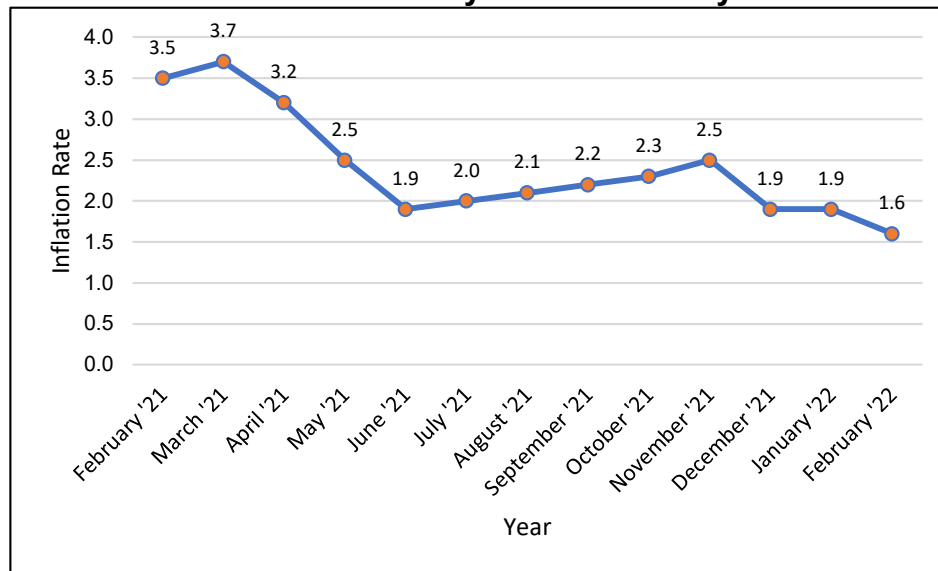


Source of Basic Data: Philippine Statistics Authority
Survey of Retail Prices of Commodities for the Generation of CPI

Inflation Rate

Figure 4 shows that the inflation rate of BARMM decreased from 1.9 percent in January 2022 to 1.6 percent in February 2022. This implies that the average retail prices of goods and services in the market basket in BARMM increased by 1.6 percent in February 2022 compared to the prices in February 2021.

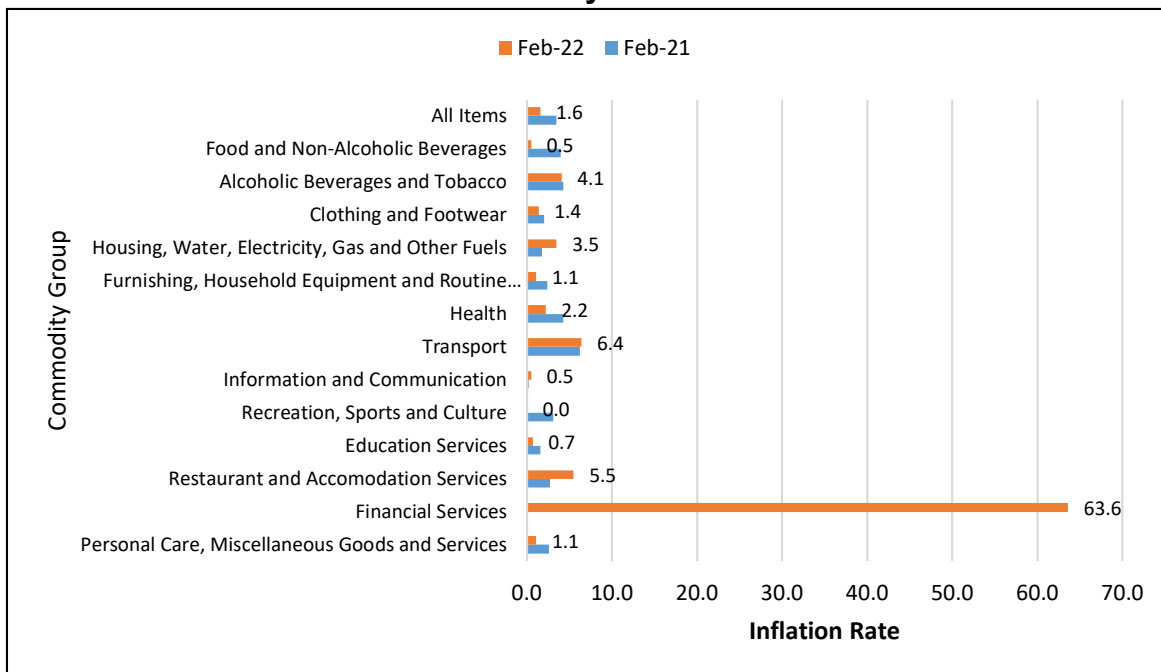
**Figure 4. Year-on-Year Headline Inflation Rate in BARMM,
All Items: February 2021 – February 2022**



Source of Basic Data: Philippine Statistics Authority
Survey of Retail Prices of Commodities for the Generation of CPI

Commodity groups of ⁽¹⁾*Financial Services*, ⁽²⁾*Transport* and ⁽³⁾*Restaurant and Accommodation Services* have the highest inflation rates in February 2022 recorded at 63.6 percent, 6.4 percent and 5.5 percent, respectively. On the other hand, commodity groups of ⁽¹⁾*Recreation, Sports and Culture* has the lowest corresponding inflation rate of 0 percent. (see Figure 5).

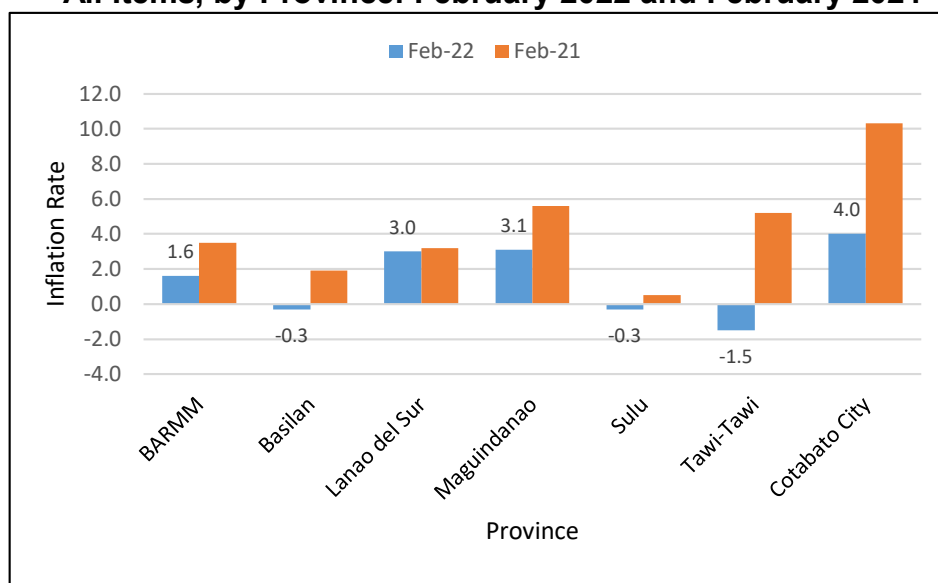
Figure 5. Year-on-Year Headline Inflation Rate in BARMM, All Items, by Commodity Group: February 2022 and February 2021



Source of Basic Data: Philippine Statistics Authority
Survey of Retail Prices of Commodities for the Generation of CPI

It is shown in Figure 6 that Cotabato City has the highest inflation rate which is 4.0 percent in February 2022. This is followed by Maguindanao and Lanao del Sur with 3.1 percent and 3.0 percent, respectively. On the other hand, Tawi-Tawi and Basilan and Sulu has a deflation rate of 1.5 percent, 0.3 and 0.3 percent, respectively in the said month.

Figure 6. Year-on-Year Headline Inflation Rate in BARMM, All Items, by Province: February 2022 and February 2021

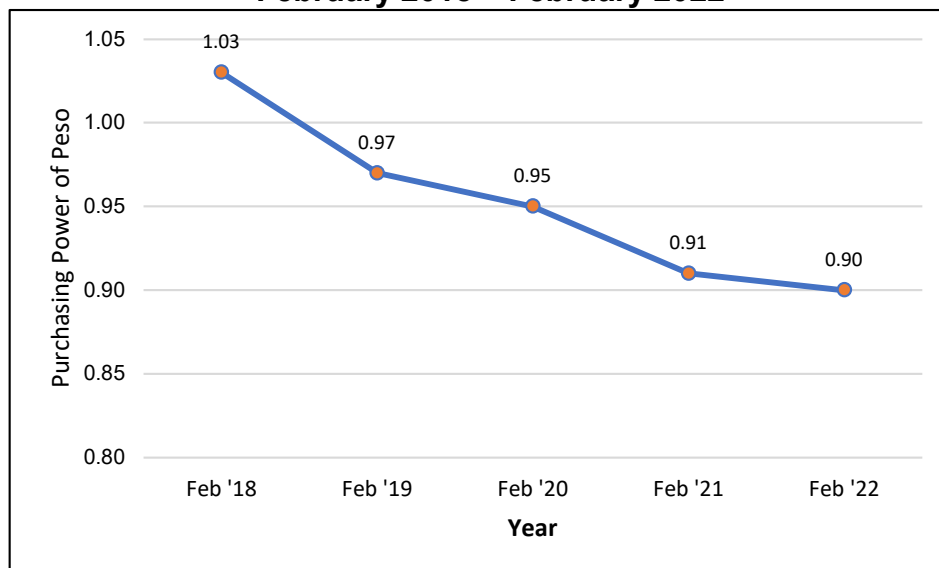


Source of Basic Data: Philippine Statistics Authority
Survey of Retail Prices of Commodities for the Generation of CP

Purchasing Power of Peso

Purchasing Power of Peso (PPP) is inversely related to inflation rate. Thus, as the inflation rate increases, PPP declines, as shown in Figure 7. In BARMM, PPP is at 0.90 as of February 2022. This is 1.1 percent lower than the PPP in February 2021.

**Figure 7. Purchasing Power of Peso in BARMM:
February 2018 – February 2022**



Source of Basic Data: Philippine Statistics Authority
Survey of Retail Prices of Commodities for the Generation of CPI

Technical Notes

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

The CPI is an indicator of the changes in the average retail prices of a fixed basket of goods and services commonly purchased by households relative to a base year.

Uses of CPI

The CPI is most widely used in the calculation of the inflation rate and purchasing power of peso. It is a major statistical series used for economic analysis and as a monitoring indicator of government economic policy.

Computation of CPI

The computation of the CPI involves consideration of the following important points:

a. Base Period

The reference date or base period is the benchmark or reference date or period at which the index is taken as equal to 100.

b. Market Basket

A sample of the thousands of varieties of goods purchased for consumption and services availed by the households in the country selected to represent the composite price behavior of all goods and services purchased by consumers.

c. Weighting System

The weighting pattern uses the expenditures on various consumer items purchased by households as a proportion to total expenditure.

d. Formula

The formula used in computing the CPI is the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives, the Laspeyre's formula with a fixed base year period (2006) weights.

e. Geographic Coverage

CPI values are computed at the national, regional, and provincial levels, and for selected cities.

Inflation Rate is the rate of change of the CPI expressed in percent. Inflation is interpreted in terms of declining purchasing power of peso.

Headline Inflation refers to the rate of change in the CPI, a measure of the average standard "basket" of goods and services consumed by a typical family.

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

Note: The dataset used in the special release is exclusive for ARMM plus Cotabato City.



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