*Scope and Classification*

The term “retail price” refers to the stage of distribution from retailer to end-user or consumer. It is computed as the sum of the value of local production, plus estimated values of imports and retail trade and transport mark-ups.

The RPI uses a sample of commodities that represent a large variety of goods traded in the retail market. This is drawn from the results of the updating activity for CPI market basket in the National Capital Region (NCR). Another basis for the sample of commodities is the list of materials from the Input-Output Survey of the Philippine Business and Industry in the retail sector.

The present RPI series consists of 500 commodities. It follows the same classification and grouping as that of the Philippine Standard Commodity Classification (PSCC). These items are classified into the following major groups:

1. All Items
2. Food
3. Beverages and Tobacco
4. Crude Materials, Inedible except Fuels
5. Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials
6. Chemicals, including Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats
7. Manufactured Goods classified chiefly by Materials
8. Machinery and Transport Equipment
9. Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles

The RPI is generated for the National Capital Region (NCR) only

*Source of Data and Methodology*

The **Retail Price Index** is generated by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA). Four price quotations are collected for each of the commodities in the market basket. Price collection for food is done weekly in ten markets. For tobacco items, seven markets are surveyed monthly while for the other non-food commodities, the surveys are done twice a month in twelve markets. These price quotations are used to compute the RPI using the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives with fixed base period and weights (*Laspeyres’* formula).

The present series uses 2000 as the base period. The weights are computed based on the 2000 Input-Output Tables.