

SPECIAL RELEASE

Summary Inflation Report Consumer Price Index for the Bottom 30% Income Households Sultan Kudarat Province MARCH 2025 (2018=100)

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**Table 1. Year-on-Year Headline Inflation Rates,
for the Bottom 30% Income Households, All Items
In Percent
(2018=100)**

Area	March 2024	February 2025	March 2025	Year-to-Date*
Philippines	4.6	1.5	1.1	1.7
Region XII	5.1	(1.1)	(1.0)	(0.4)
Sultan Kudarat	5.1	(0.5)	(0.7)	(0.1)

Source: Survey of Retail Prices of Commodities for Consumer Price Index, Philippine Statistics Authority

*Year-on-year change of average CPI for January to March 2025 vs. 2024

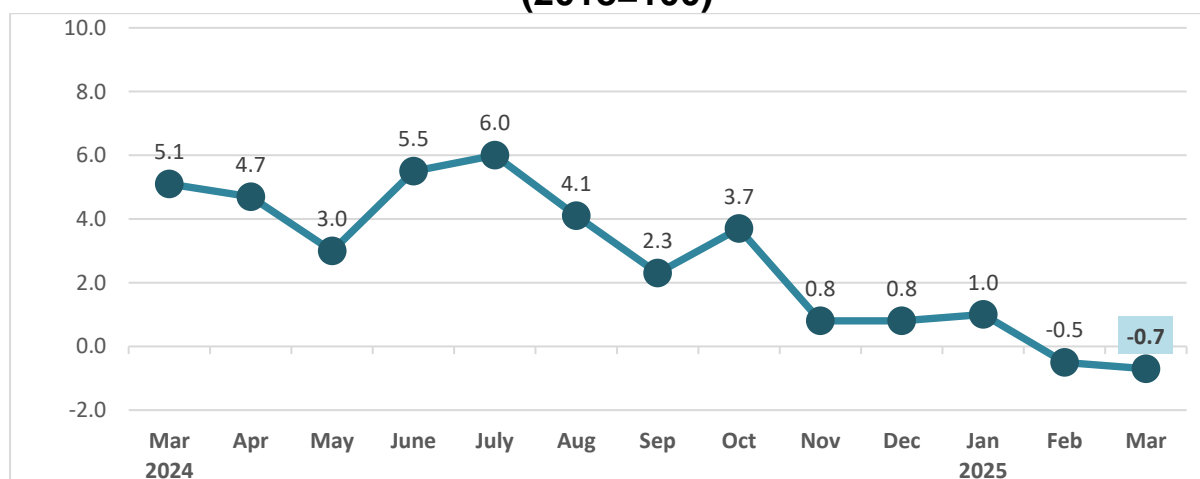
Inflation in Sultan Kudarat Province

1. Overall Inflation

The overall inflation rate for the bottom 30% income households in the province of Sultan Kudarat continued to drop at -0.7 percent deflation in March 2025, compared to -0.5 percent deflation reported in February 2025. In March 2024, inflation was higher at 5.1 percent. (*Table 1, Table 2 and Figure 1*)



**Figure 1: Inflation Rate for the Bottom 30% Income Households in Sultan Kudarat Province, All Items
March 2024 to March 2025
(2018=100)**



Source: Survey of Retail Prices of Commodities for Consumer Price Index, Philippine Statistics Authority

**Table 2. Year-on-Year Inflation Rates, Sultan Kudarat Province in Percent
January 2019 – March 2025
(2018=100)**

Month	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
January	3.4	2.2	1.9	5.4	8.8	2.6	1.0
February	4.0	2.4	2.8	4.8	7.5	4.8	-0.5
March	4.3	2.6	2.8	4.7	7.2	5.1	-0.7
April	3.7	3.4	3.2	5.2	5.9	4.7	
May	1.9	2.8	3.7	5.0	6.1	3.0	
June	1.7	2.3	3.1	7.7	3.8	5.5	
July	0.4	2.8	3.6	7.9	2.3	6.0	
August	-1.1	2.5	4.9	6.7	4.5	4.1	
September	-2.3	3.0	3.5	7.2	5.8	2.3	
October	-1.2	2.0	4.3	5.5	5.9	3.7	
November	0.5	2.3	4.1	7.1	6.4	0.8	
December	1.9	2.4	3.9	7.7	5.4	0.8 _r	
Average	1.4	2.5	3.5	6.3	5.8	3.6	-0.1

Source: Survey of Retail Prices of Commodities for Consumer Price Index, Philippine Statistics Authority

1.1. Main Drivers to the Downtrend of Inflation Rate of the Bottom 30% Income Households

The main source of the downtrend of inflation in the bottom 30% income households in the province for March 2025 was brought about by the lower annual growth rate in the index of Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages at -3.3 percent deflation compared to -2.5 percent deflation in February 2025. This was followed by Transport at -1.8 percent deflation compared to -1.2 percent deflation in February 2025 and Clothing and Footwear at 0.6 percent compared to 0.8 percent in February 2025.

In contrast, the seven (7) commodity groups showed higher inflation rates during the month.

- a. Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco at 4.1 percent compared to 1.9 percent;
- b. Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels at 4.0 percent inflation compared to 3.5 percent;
- c. Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance at 4.3 percent compared to 3.7 percent;
- d. Health at 3.3 percent compared to 0.8 percent;
- e. Recreation, Sport and Culture at 4.2 percent compared to 3.0 percent;
- f. Restaurants and Accommodation Services at 3.5 percent compared to 3.2 percent; and
- g. Personal Care, and Miscellaneous Goods and Services at 3.7 percent compared to 2.7 percent.

Meanwhile, the indices of the rest of commodity groups retained their previous month's inflation rate. (*Table 3*)

**Table 3. Year-on-Year Inflation for the Bottom 30% Income Households by Commodity Groups, Sultan Kudarat Province in Percent
March 2024, February 2025, and March 2025
(2018=100)**

COMMODITY GROUP	March 2024	February 2025	March 2025	Trend Indicator
ALL ITEMS	5.1	(0.5)	(0.7)	↓
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	9.8	(2.5)	(3.3)	↓
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	5.0	1.9	4.1	↑
Clothing and Footwear	3.6	0.8	0.6	↓
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	(10.4)	3.5	4.0	↑
Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance	4.4	3.7	4.3	↑
Health	1.0	0.8	3.3	↑
Transport	2.0	(1.2)	(1.8)	↓
Information and Communication	0.3	0.2	0.2	=
Recreation, Sport and Culture	7.7	3.0	4.2	↑
Education Services	1.8	0.6	0.6	=
Restaurants and Accommodation Services	3.9	3.2	3.5	↑
Financial Services	(0.4)	0.0	0.0	=
Personal Care, and Miscellaneous Goods and Services	2.7	2.7	3.7	↑

Source: Survey of Retail Prices of Commodities for Consumer Price Index, Philippine Statistics Authority



1.2. Main Contributors to the Overall Inflation

The following commodity groups were the top three contributors to the overall inflation for the bottom 30% income households during the month:

- a. Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages with 264.9 percent share;
- b. Transport with 15.7 percent share; and
- c. Financial Services with 0.0 percent share.

Food Inflation

The food inflation for the bottom 30% income households in the province decreased to -4.1 percent deflation compared to the -3.2 percent deflation reported in February 2025. In March 2024, food inflation was higher at 10.6 percent.

The following food groups showed lower inflation during the month compared to February 2025.

- a. Cereals and Cereal Products at -13.7 percent deflation compared to -11.5 percent deflation;
- b. Meat and Other Parts of Slaughtered Land Animals at 6.6 percent compared to 7.2 percent;
- c. Fruits and Nuts at 5.6 percent compared 7.1 percent;
- d. Vegetables, Tubers, Plantains, Cooking Bananas and Pulses at 2.4 percent compared to 4.9 percent; and
- e. Ready-Made Food and Other Food Products n.e.c at 2.5 percent compared to 3.0 percent.

In contrast, four (4) food groups showed higher inflation during the month.

- a. Fish and Other Seafood at 1.1 percent compared to 0.6 percent;
- f. Milk, Other Dairy Products and Eggs at 6.1 percent compared to 1.0 percent;
- g. Oils and Fats at 31.2 percent compared to 27.6 percent; and
- h. Sugar, Confectionery and Desserts at 7.2 percent compared to 2.3 percent.

**Table 4. Year-on-Year Inflation on Food Items
for the Bottom 30% Income Households in Sultan Kudarat Province
In Percent
March 2024, February 2025, and March 2025
(2018=100)**

COMMODITY GROUP	March 2024	February 2025	March 2025	Trend Indicator
FOOD	10.6	(3.2)	(4.1)	↓
Cereals and Cereal Products	27.8	(11.5)	(13.7)	↓
➤ Cereals	32.4	(13.4)	(16.0)	↓
• Rice	37.2	(14.3)	(17.2)	↓
• Corn	(8.1)	(3.2)	(1.1)	↑
➤ Flour, Bread and Other Bakery Products, Pasta Products, and Other Cereals	2.4	2.4	2.6	↑
Meat and Other Parts of Slaughtered Land Animals	(3.5)	7.2	6.6	↓
Fish and Other Seafood	(6.3)	0.6	1.1	↑
Milk, Other Dairy Products and Eggs	(0.1)	1.0	6.1	↑
Oils and Fats	5.6	27.6	31.2	↑
Fruits and Nuts	11.2	7.1	5.6	↓
Vegetables, Tubers, Plantains, Cooking Bananas and Pulses	6.1	4.9	2.4	↓
Sugar, Confectionery and Desserts	(2.9)	2.3	7.2	↑
Ready-made Food and Other Food Products n.e.c.	4.5	3.0	2.5	↓

Source: Survey of Retail Prices of Commodities for Consumer Price Index, Philippine Statistics Authority

Main Contributor to the Food Inflation of the Bottom 30% Income Households

Cereals and Cereal Products contributed 154.7 percent share to the food inflation during the month.

TECHNICAL NOTES

Consumer Price Index (CPI):

- ❖ A measure of the change in the average retail prices of a fixed basket of goods and services commonly purchased by households relative to base year.
- ❖ It measures the composite change in the consumer prices of various commodities overtime.
- ❖ It stands for the percentage change in the average prices of goods and services commonly bought by a group of consumers from the base year.

Components of the CPI:

Market Basket

- ❖ refers to sample of goods and services commonly purchased by a particular group of consumers in a particular area.

Weight

- ❖ 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.

Base Period

- ❖ a period usually a year, at which the index number is set to 100 or it is the reference point of the index number series.

Index Method

- ❖ gives the formula used in computing the index number.

Sample Outlets

- ❖ establishment or retail outlets where prices of commodities/services are collected or quoted.

Inflation Rate (IR)

- ❖ rate of change in the average price level as measured by the CPI between two periods.
- ❖ it is equivalent to the decline in the internal purchasing of the peso.
- ❖ it is derived indicator by comparing the CPI between two periods, usually a year.

Approved for Release:



MARIFI P. DE ASIS

(Supervising Statistical Specialist)
OIC-Chief Statistical Specialist

For inquiries, please contact:

LOVELY JOY M. PARAS

Statistical Analyst
Provincial Focal Person

RGF/LJMP/BMMA



19 Doña Aurora Street, Poblacion, Tacurong City, Sultan Kudarat
Telefax Number: PLDT-(064) 562-4052
Email address: sultankudarat@psa.gov.ph

