

SPECIAL RELEASE

Summary Inflation Report Consumer Price Index for the Bottom 30% Income Households Sultan Kudarat Province MAY 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	May 2024	April 2025	May 2025	Year-to-Date*
Philippines	5.3	0.1	0.0	1.0
Region XII	4.9	(2.3)	(1.9)	(1.1)
Sultan Kudarat	3.0	(1.2)	0.5	(0.2)

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

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

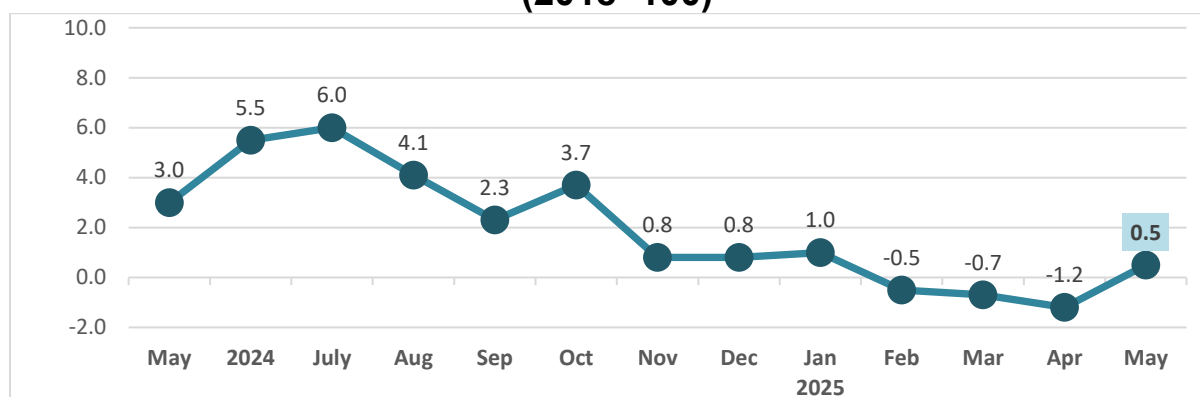
Inflation in Sultan Kudarat Province

1. Overall Inflation

The overall inflation rate for the bottom 30% income households in the province of Sultan Kudarat increased to 0.5 percent in May 2025 compared to -1.2 percent deflation reported in April 2025. In May 2024, inflation was higher at 3.0 percent. (*Table 1, Table 2 and Figure 1*)



Figure 1: Inflation Rate for the Bottom 30% Income Households in Sultan Kudarat Province, All Items
May 2024 to May 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 – May 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	-1.2
May	1.9	2.8	3.7	5.0	6.1	3.0	0.5
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	0.8r	
Average	1.4	2.5	3.5	6.3	5.8	3.6	-0.2

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

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

The main source of the uptrend of inflation in the bottom 30% income households in the province for May 2025 was brought about by the higher annual growth rate in the index of Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels at 27.7 percent inflation compared to 9.3 percent. This was followed by Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages at -4.5 percent deflation compared to -4.9 percent deflation in April 2025, and Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco at 4.6 percent compared to 4.4 percent in April 2025.

In contrast, the five (5) commodity groups showed lower inflation rates during the month compared to April 2025.

- a. Clothing and Footwear at 0.5 percent compared to 0.8 percent;
- b. Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance at 2.9 compared to 3.2 percent;
- c. Health at 3.2 percent compared to 3.5 percent;
- d. Transport at -4.4 percent deflation compared to -4.0 percent deflation; and
- e. Personal Care, and Miscellaneous Goods and Services at 3.7 percent compared to 3.9 percent.

Meanwhile, the indices of the rest of the 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
May 2024, April 2025, and May 2025
(2018=100)**

COMMODITY GROUP	May 2024	April 2025	May 2025	Trend Indicator
ALL ITEMS	3.0	(1.2)	0.5	↑
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	9.5	(4.9)	(4.5)	↑
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	0.4	4.4	4.6	↑
Clothing and Footwear	3.2	0.8	0.5	↓
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	(25.1)	9.3	27.7	↑
Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance	4.8	3.2	2.9	↓
Health	1.5	3.5	3.2	↓
Transport	4.1	(4.0)	(4.4)	↓
Information and Communication	0.5	0.2	0.2	=
Recreation, Sport and Culture	6.1	4.5	4.5	=
Education Services	1.8	0.6	0.6	=
Restaurants and Accommodation Services	2.9	3.5	3.5	=
Financial Services	(0.4)	0.0	0.0	=
Personal Care, and Miscellaneous Goods and Services	2.5	3.9	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. Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels with 518.8 percent share;
- b. Restaurants and Accommodation Services with 57.5 percent share; and
- c. Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco with 54.9 percent share.

2. Food Inflation

The food inflation for the bottom 30% income households in the province decreased at -5.5 percent deflation compared to -5.8 percent deflation reported in April 2025. In May 2024, food inflation was higher at 10.3 percent.

The following food groups showed higher inflation during the month compared to April 2025.

- a. Fish and Other Seafood at 5.4 percent compared to 1.1 percent;
- b. Milk, Other Dairy Products and Eggs at 10.9 percent compared to 9.1 percent;
- c. Oils and Fats at 43.6 percent compared to 35.5 percent;
- d. Fruits and Nuts at 8.8 percent compared to 4.6 percent;
- e. Ready-Made Food and Other Food Products n.e.c at 1.6 percent compared to 1.4 percent.

In contrast, three (3) food groups showed lower inflation during the month.

- a. Cereals and Cereal Products at -15.5 percent deflation compared to -15.3 percent deflation;
 - b. Meat and Other Parts of Slaughtered Land Animals at 6.2 percent compared to 7.9 percent;
 - c. Vegetables, Tubers, Plantains, Cooking Bananas and Pulses at -14.0 percent deflation compared to -9.6 percent deflation; and
 - d. Sugar, Confectionery and Desserts at 2.7 percent compared to 3.5 percent.
- (Table 4)

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

COMMODITY GROUP	May 2024	April 2025	May 2025	Trend Indicator
FOOD	10.3	(5.8)	(5.5)	↑
Cereals and Cereal Products	22.8	(15.3)	(15.5)	↓
➤ Cereals	26.4	(17.9)	(17.9)	=
• Rice	29.4	(19.0)	(18.7)	↑
• Corn	(0.3)	(5.2)	(9.0)	↓
➤ Flour, Bread and Other Bakery Products, Pasta Products, and Other Cereals	2.1	3.0	2.9	↓
Meat and Other Parts of Slaughtered Land Animals	(1.7)	7.9	6.2	↓
Fish and Other Seafood	(7.1)	1.1	5.4	↑
Milk, Other Dairy Products and Eggs	(2.3)	9.1	10.9	↑
Oils and Fats	9.2	35.5	43.6	↑
Fruits and Nuts	9.0	4.6	8.8	↑
Vegetables, Tubers, Plantains, Cooking Bananas and Pulses	20.5	(9.6)	(14.0)	↓
Sugar, Confectionery and Desserts	(0.2)	3.5	2.7	↓
Ready-made Food and Other Food Products n.e.c.	7.7	1.4	1.6	↑

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

2.2 Main Contributors to the Food Inflation of the Bottom 30% Income Households

The food groups with the highest contribution to food inflation for the Bottom 30% Income households during the month were the following:

- a. Cereals and Cereal Products with 129.1 percent share; and
- b. Vegetables, Tubers, Plantains, Cooking Bananas and Pulses with 26.6 percent share.

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.

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