

SPECIAL RELEASE

Summary Inflation Report Consumer Price Index All Income Households (2018=100)

Sarangani Province February 2025

Date of Release: 12 March 2025
Reference No. 25R1280-SR-016

Table A. Year-on-Year Headline Inflation Rates, All Items
In Percent
(2018=100)

Area	February 2024	January 2025	February 2025	Year-to-date*
Philippines	3.4	2.9	2.1	2.5
Region XII	5.0	1.1	(0.3)	0.4
Sarangani	5.0	(0.4)	(1.5)	(0.9)

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

*Year-on-year change of average CPI for February 2025 vs. 2024

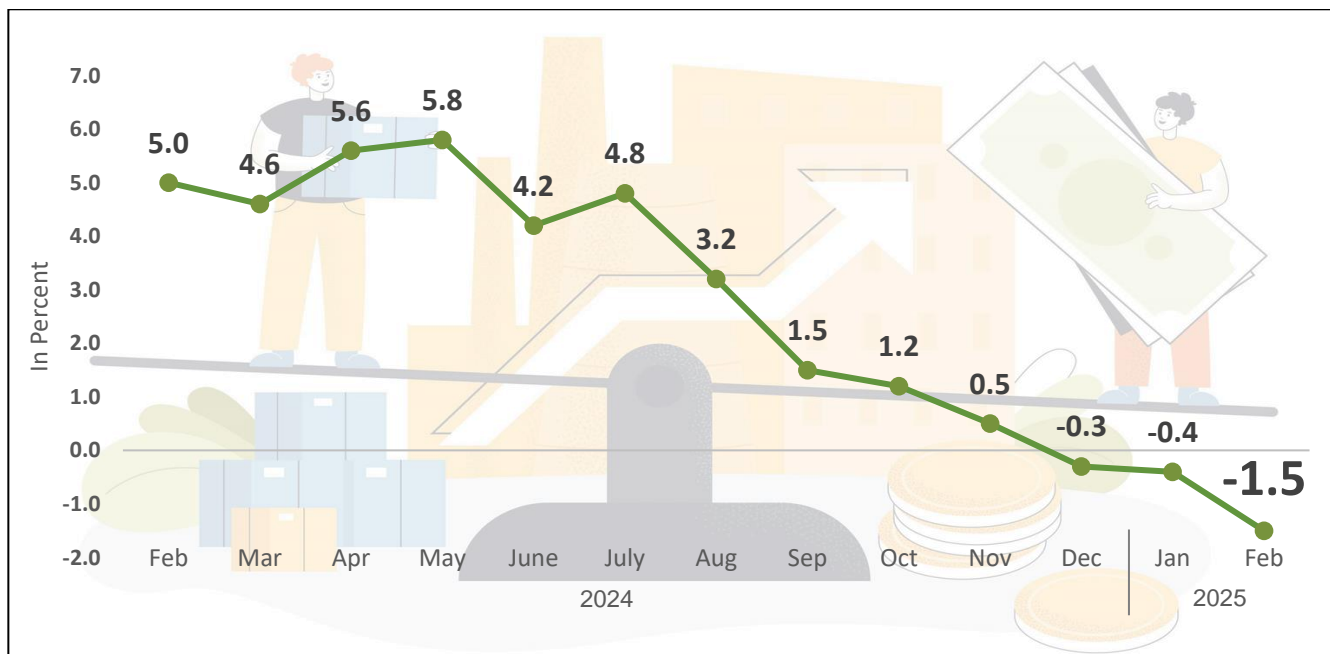
A. Sarangani Province

1. Overall Inflation

The headline inflation in Sarangani Province further declined to 1.5 percent in February 2025 from an annual decline of 0.4 percent in January 2025. In February 2024, the inflation rate was higher at 5.0 percent. (Table A and Figure 1)



Figure 1. Headline Inflation Rates in Sarangani Province, All Items
(2018=100)



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

1.1 Main Drivers to the Downward Trend of the Overall Inflation (Table B)

The downtrend in the province's inflation rate in February 2025 was primarily influenced by the faster year-on-year decline in the index of food and non-alcoholic beverages at 3.7 percent from a 2.3 percent annual decrease in January 2025. This was followed by transport with an annual decline of 0.8 percent in February 2025 from 2.1 percent annual increase in January 2025. The index of housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels also contributed to the downtrend with a faster year-on-year decline of 1.3 percent inflation during the month from 0.3 percent annual drop in the previous month.

Moreover, slower annual increment was observed in the index of personal care, and miscellaneous goods and services at 4.3 percent during the month from 4.8 percent in January 2025.

Meanwhile, higher inflation rate was noted in the index of recreation, sport and culture at 4.8 percent in February 2025 from 4.7 percent in January 2025.

The following are the indices of the commodity groups that retained their previous month's inflation rates in February 2025:

- Alcoholic beverages and tobacco, at 5.3 percent;
- Clothing and footwear, at 1.1 percent;
- Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance, at 1.1 percent;



- d. Health, at 2.0 percent;
- e. Information and communication, at zero inflation;
- f. Education services, at zero inflation;
- g. Restaurants and accommodation services, at zero inflation; and
- h. Financial services, at zero inflation.

Table B. Year-on-Year Inflation Rates for All Income Households
By Commodity Group, Sarangani Province
February 2024, January 2025 and February 2025
In Percent
(2018=100)

Commodity Group	Inflation Rate			Trend Indicator
	February 2024	January 2025	February 2025	
All Items	5.0	(0.4)	(1.5)	↓
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	7.6	(2.3)	(3.7)	↓
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	10.8	5.3	5.3	=
Clothing and Footwear	1.9	1.1	1.1	=
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	(1.5)	(0.3)	(1.3)	↓
Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance	4.3	1.1	1.1	=
Health	4.0	2.0	2.0	=
Transport	1.3	2.1	(0.8)	↓
Information and Communication	0.1	0.0	0.0	=
Recreation, Sport and Culture	9.2	4.7	4.8	↑
Education Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	=
Restaurants and Accommodation Services	3.1	0.0	0.0	=
Financial Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	=
Personal Care and Miscellaneous Goods and Services	3.9	4.8	4.3	↓

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

1.2 Main Contributors to the Headline Inflation

The top three commodity groups contributing to the February 2025 overall inflation were the following:

- a. Food and non-alcoholic beverages with 117.9 percent share or -1.8 percentage point.



- b. Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels with 12.0 percent share or -0.2 percentage point; and
- c. Transport with 4.2 percent share or -0.1 percentage point.

2. Food Inflation

Food inflation at the provincial level further declined to 4.0 percent in February 2025 from a 2.6 percent annual decrement in January 2025. In February 2024, food inflation was higher at 8.0 percent.

2.1 Main Drivers to the Downward Trend of the Food Inflation (Table C)

The deceleration of food inflation in February 2025 was primarily brought about by the year-on-year decline in the index of vegetables, tubers, plantains, cooking bananas and pulses at 0.3 percent from 6.9 percent annual increase in January 2025.

Faster annual decrements were observed during the month in the indices of corn at 26.7 percent, and rice at 15.0 percent from their respective year-on-year decreases of 18.7 percent and 13.6 percent in January 2025.

Moreover, lower inflation rates during the month were noted in the following food groups:

- a. Meat and other parts of slaughtered land animals, 1.0 percent from 1.6 percent;
- b. Fish and other seafood, 1.3 percent from 2.0 percent; and
- c. Ready-made food and other food products, 3.6 percent from 4.3 percent.

In contrast, faster annual increases were noted in oils and fats at 21.9 percent during the month from 21.7 percent in the January 2025 and, fruit and nuts at 2.8 percent in February 2025 from 1.6 percent in the previous month.

Furthermore, annual increase were registered in the index of flour, bread and other bakery products, pasta products, and other cereals at 2.5 percent from an annual decline of 1.5 percent in the previous month.

In addition, slower annual decrement was observed in sugar, confectionery and desserts at 1.5 percent in February 2025 from 3.8 percent annual drop in January 2025.

The index of milk, other dairy products and eggs retained its previous month's annual rate of 4.7 percent.



2.2 Main Contributors to the Food Inflation

Food inflation contributed 122.4 percent share or -1.9 percentage point to the overall inflation in February 2025.

The top three food groups in terms of contribution to the food inflation during the month were the following:

- Cereals and cereal products, which includes rice, corn, flour, bread and other bakery products, pasta products, and other cereals, with 127.0 percent share or -5.1 percentage point;
- Sugar, confectionery and desserts with 1.1 percent share or -0.04 percentage point; and
- Vegetables, tubers, plantains, cooking bananas and pulses with 0.6 percent share or -0.02 percentage point.

Table C. Year-on-Year Inflation on Food Items, for All Income Households
Sarangani Province, All Items
February 2024, January 2025 and February 2025
In Percent
(2018=100)

Commodity Group	February 2024	January 2025	February 2025	Trend Indicator
Food	8.0	(2.6)	(4.0)	↓
Cereals and Cereal Products	25.2	(11.6)	(13.0)	↓
Cereals	28.9	(14.7)	(17.6)	↓
Rice	38.6	(13.6)	(15.0)	↓
Corn	3.8	(18.7)	(26.7)	↓
Flour, Bread and Other Bakery Products, Pasta Products, and Other Cereals	14.4	(1.5)	2.5	↑
Meat and Other Parts of Slaughtered Animals	1.7	1.6	1.0	↓
Fish and Other Seafood	(0.4)	2.0	1.3	↓
Milk, Other Dairy Products and Eggs	5.6	4.7	4.7	=
Oils and Fats	(6.0)	21.7	21.9	↑
Fruits and Nuts	9.0	1.6	2.8	↑
Vegetables, Tubers, Cooking Bananas and Pulses	(11.2)	6.9	(0.3)	↓
Sugar, Confectionery and Desserts	(8.2)	(3.8)	(1.5)	↑
Ready-Made Food and Other Food Products n.e.c.	8.0	4.3	3.6	↓

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



Table D. Year-on-Year Inflation Rates for All Income Households
Sarangani Province, All Items
February 2019 to February 2025
In Percent
(2018=100)

Month	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
February	3.0	4.0	6.2	4.6	8.2	4.7	(0.4)
February	3.8	4.3	6.1	2.9	9.1	5.0	(1.5)
March	4.5	3.5	7.0	2.7	8.7	4.6	
April	4.2	5.6	4.7	4.0	6.4	5.6	
May	4.5	5.8	4.5	4.4	6.0	5.8	
June	3.9	4.7	5.0	5.7	5.6	4.2	
July	3.5	4.1	5.6	6.8	4.4	4.8	
August	2.0	3.4	6.3	7.4	5.5	3.2	
September	1.2	3.4	5.3	8.4	6.0	1.5	
October	1.2	3.9	5.4	8.1	5.2	1.2	
November	1.8	3.2	6.7	8.3	5.4	0.5	
January	2.7	4.7	5.3	8.4	5.1	(0.3)	
Average	3.0	4.2	5.7	6.0	6.3	3.4	(0.9)

Source: Retail Price Survey of Commodities for the Generation of Consumer Price Index
Philippine Statistics Authority

3. Purchasing Power of Peso



100 pesos in 2018



130.5 pesos in February 2025



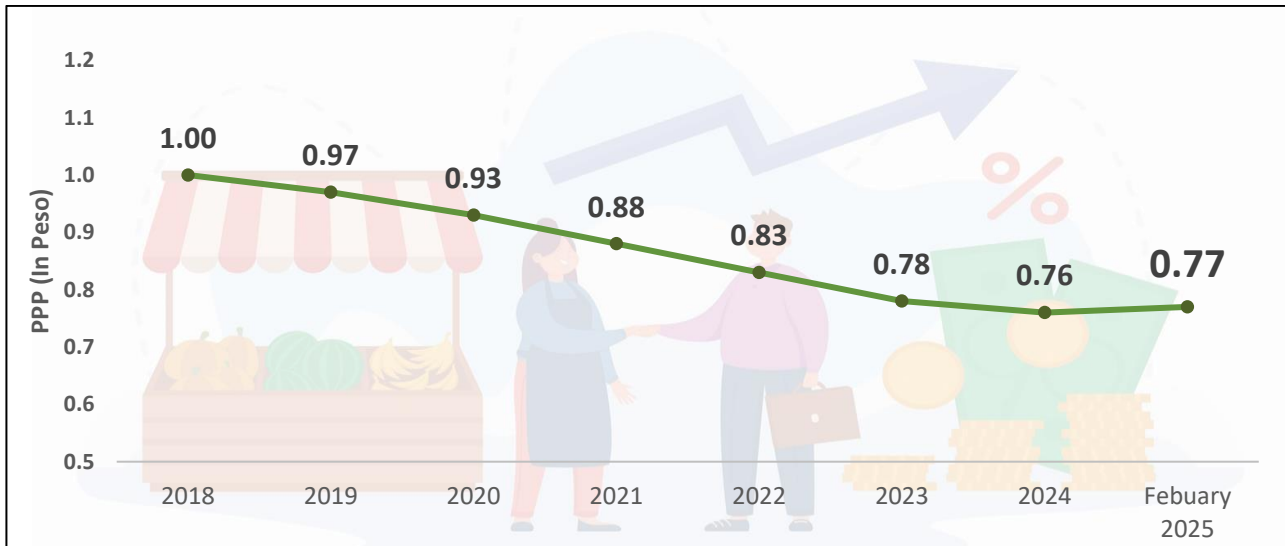
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Retail Price Survey of Commodities for Generation of Consumer Price Index

The Purchasing Power of Peso (PPP) in Sarangani Province increased to PhP 0.77 in February 2025 from PhP 0.76 in January 2025. This implies that a peso in 2018 is only worth 77 centavos in February 2025, or you need PhP 130.50 to purchase the same volume of goods and services that cost PhP 100.00 in 2018.

The PPP is inversely related to inflation rate. Therefore, as the inflation rate decreases, PPP inclines. In Sarangani Province, PPP has been decreasing on the average of 0.04 annually from 2018 to 2024. By comparison, the PPP in 2024 was 0.76 which implies that the PhP 1.00 in 2018 as the base year, values only PhP 0.76 in 2024. (Figure 2)



Figure 2. Purchasing Power of Peso in Sarangani Province
2018 to 2024, February 2025
(2018=100)



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

Technical Notes

Base Period/Year

this refers to the period, usually a year, at which the index number/points is set to 100. It is the point of index number series.

Consumer Price Index

the average retail prices of a fixed basket of goods and services commonly purchased by households relative to a base year.

Headline Inflation Rate

measure changes in the cost of living based on movements in the prices of a specified basket of major commodities. It refers to the annual rate of change or the year-on-year change in the CPI.

Inflation Rate

the annual rate of change or year-on-year change in the CPI expressed in percent.

Market Basket

refers to a sample of goods and services that are commonly purchased and bought by an average Filipino household.





Purchasing Power of Peso (PPP)

refers to how much 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.

Weights

a system that considers the relevance of the components of the index.

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