

SPECIAL RELEASE

Summary Inflation Report of the Consumer Price Index for Bottom 30% Households Apayao Province, February 2025

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Inflation rate decelerated to -3.7 percent in February 2025

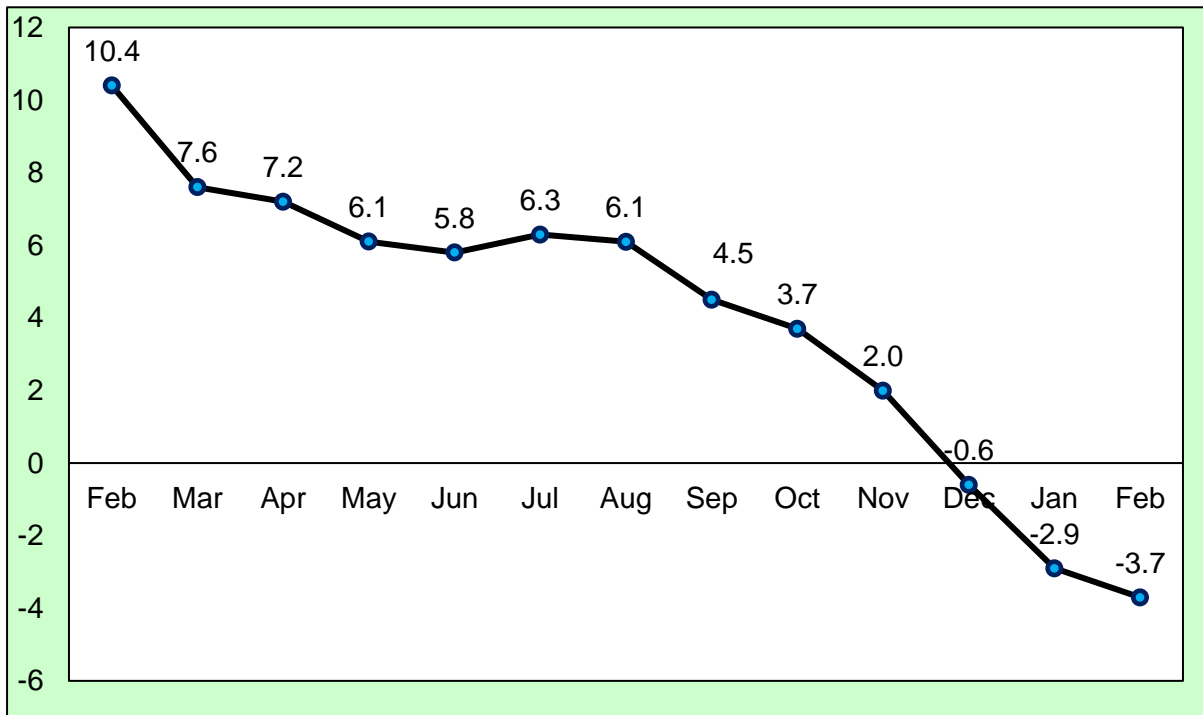
Table 1. Year-on-Year Inflation Rates in Apayao Province, All Items in Percent February 2025 (2018=100)

February 2024	January 2025	February 2025	Year-to-date
10.4	-2.9	-3.7	-3.3

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

The province's inflation rate decelerated to -3.7 percent in February 2025 from -2.9 percent in January 2025. It is lower by 14.1 percentage points compared with the same month of the previous year at 10.4 percent and 0.8 percentage point lower than January 2025 at -2.9 percent. (Table 1 and Figure 1)

Figure 1. Year-on Year Inflation Rate, All Items in Percent, February 2024 – February 2025 (2018=100)



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

Table 2. Year-on-Year Consumer Price Index in Apayao, By Commodity Groups in Percent (2018=100)

Commodity Groups	February 2024	January 2025	February 2025
ALL ITEMS	130.3	127.0	125.5
I. Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	133.2	126.5	123.3
II. Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	166.4	171.5	167.8
III. Clothing and Footwear	119.3	120.7	120.8
IV. Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	131.1	131.3	131.3
V. Furnishing, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance	109.2	111.4	111.5
VI. Health	110.3	111.3	124.7
VII. Transport	131.3	131.3	131.9
VIII. Information and Communication	101.2	104.6	104.6
IX. Recreation, Sport and Culture	148.3	149.8	149.8
X. Education Services	100.0	100.0	100.0
XI. Restaurants and Accommodation Services	161.3	165.5	165.6
XII. Financial Services	146.0	146.0	146.0
XIII. Personal Care, and Miscellaneous Goods and Services	113.3	117.7	119.4

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

The overall CPI decreased from 130.3 of the same month of the previous year to 125.5 in February 2025, representing a -3.7 percent inflation rate. The data shows that the value of goods amounting to 100 pesos in the base year 2018 values 130.30 pesos in February 2024; 127.00 pesos in January 2025; and 125.50 pesos in February 2025. When the CPI decreases, it indicates that the average price level of goods and services has also decreased, and vice versa. (Table 2)

Table 3. Year-on-Year Inflation Rates in Apayao, By Commodity Groups in Percent (2018=100)

Commodity Groups	February 2024	January 2025	February 2025
ALL ITEMS	10.4	-2.9	-3.7
I. Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	21.2	-5.6	-7.4
II. Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	4.5	3.4	0.8
III. Clothing and Footwear	1.1	1.3	1.3
IV. Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	-0.1	-0.7	0.2
V. Furnishing, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance	-0.1	2.4	2.1
VI. Health	0.8	0.9	13.1
VII. Transport	-15.0	0.9	0.5
VIII. Information and Communication	0.5	3.4	3.4
IX. Recreation, Sport and Culture	4.0	1.1	1.0
X. Education Services	0.0	0.0	0.0
XI. Restaurants and Accommodation Services	2.5	2.8	2.7
XII. Financial Services	0.0	0.0	0.0
XIII. Personal Care, and Miscellaneous Goods and Services	0.1	4.4	5.4

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

The commodity groups which have the highest percentage share in the downtrend during the period are:

1. Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages, which accounted for -7.4 percent inflation and had a 92.3 percent share in the overall trend;
2. Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco, which accounted for 0.8 percent inflation and had a 4.5 percent share in the overall trend; and
3. Transport, which accounted for 0.5 percent inflation and had a 2.4 percent share in the overall trend; and

Moreover, the following commodity sub-class which had the highest percent share in the trend during the month of February 2025 are:

1. Fruit-bearing vegetables, fresh or chilled with 50.4 percent share;
2. Cereals with 36.3 percent share;
3. Eggs with 5.0 percent share;
4. Other vegetable-based tobacco products with 3.5 percent share;
5. Tires with 1.0 percent share;
6. Spirits and liquors with 1.0 percent share;
7. Gasoline with 1.0 percent share;

8. Maintenance and repair of personal transport equipment with 0.4 percent share;
9. Household cleaning and maintenance products with 0.3 percent share; and
10. Other non-durable household goods with 0.3 percent share.

Meanwhile, the commodity group which contributed to the inflation is Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages which shared 123.3% and has an inflation rate of -3.9 percent, particularly on the following items:

1. Rice with 144.8 percent share and an inflation rate of -21.3%;
2. Eggs of hen and other birds in shell, fresh with 3.0 percent share and an inflation rate of -10.7%; and
3. Tomatoes, fresh or chilled with 2.6 percent share and an inflation rate of -28.9%.

However, there are commodity groups which increased on their inflation rate, compared to the previous month:

1. Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels which increased by 0.9 percentage points;
2. Health which increased by 12.2 percentage point; and
3. Personal Care and Miscellaneous Goods and Services which increased by 1.0 percentage point.

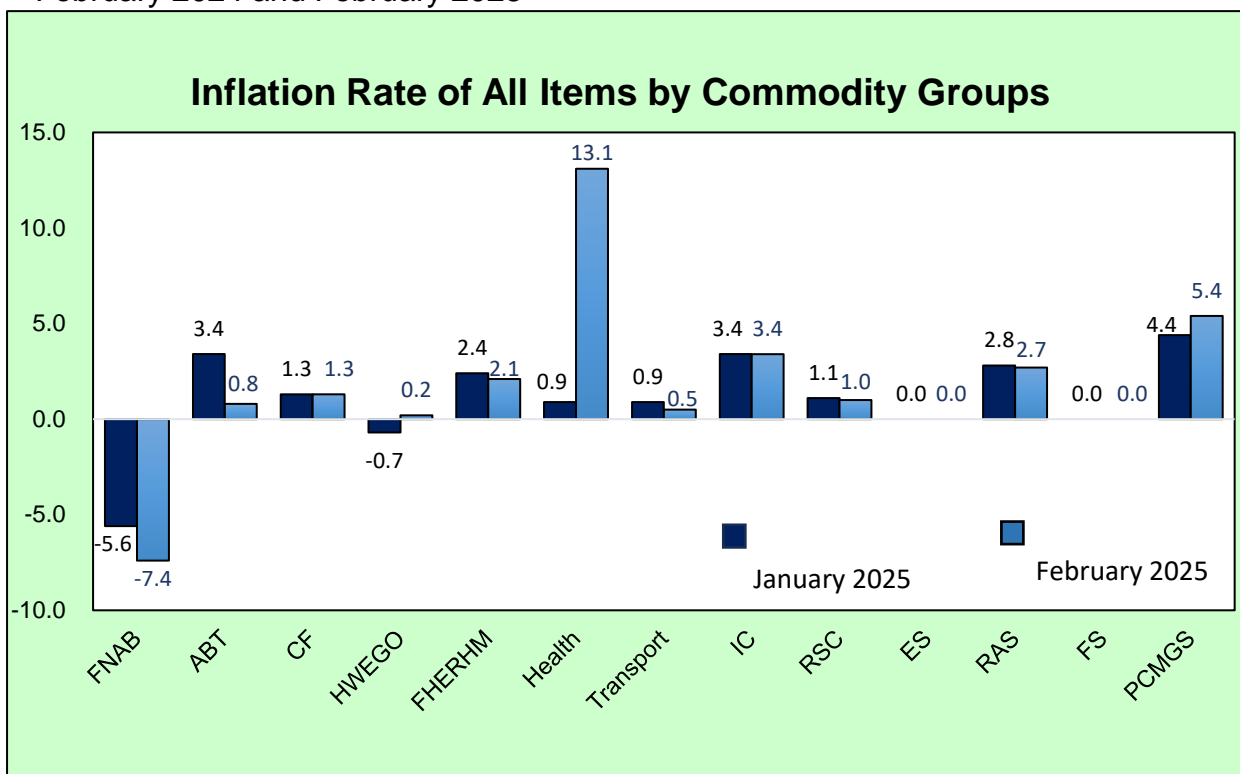
(Table 3 and Figure 2)

On the other hand, the commodity groups with constant inflation compared to the previous month are:

1. Clothing and Footwear with 1.3 percent;
2. Information and Communication with 3.4 percent;
3. Education Services with 0.0 percent; and
4. Financial Services with 0.0 percent.

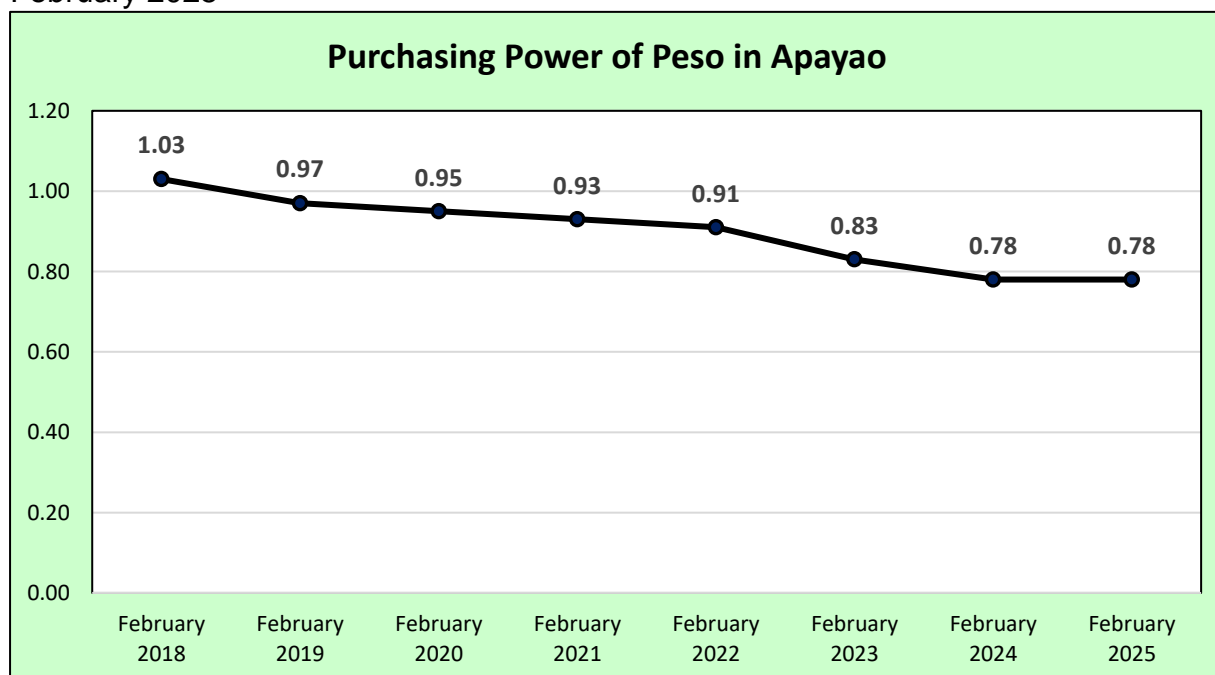
(Table 3 and Figure 2)

Figure 2. Inflation Rate of All Items by Commodity Groups, Comparison Between February 2024 and February 2025



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

Figure 3. Purchasing Power of Peso in Apayao (2018=100): February 2018 – February 2025



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

Purchasing Power of Peso (PPP) recorded at 0.78 in February 2025

Purchasing power of peso continues to weaken through the years and reached 0.78 in February 2025. The PPP of 0.78 implies that the Php1.00 in the base year 2018 values only Php 0.78 in February 2025. A low purchasing power signifies that the currency has depreciated in value and can acquire a reduced amount of goods and services. Conversely, a high purchasing power of the peso indicates that the currency can purchase a greater quantity of goods and services. (Figure 3)

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures the overall change in consumer prices based on a representative basket of goods and services over time.

Inflation refers to an overall increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI), which is a weighted average of prices for different goods.

Purchasing power of the 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.

Commodity Groups are group of goods and services found in the market basket of the province. There are thirteen (13) commodity groups which were arranged according to the PCOICOP.

FNAB stands for Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages

ABT stands for Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco

CF stands for Clothing and Footwear

HWEGO stands for Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels

FHERHM stands for Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance

IC stands for Information and Communication

RSC stands for Recreation, Sport, and Culture

ES stands for Education Services


RAS stands for Restaurants and Accommodation Services



FS stands for Financial Services

PCMGS stands for Personal Care, Miscellaneous Goods and Services

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