

SPECIAL RELEASE

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

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Inflation rate decelerated to -3.8 percent in April 2025

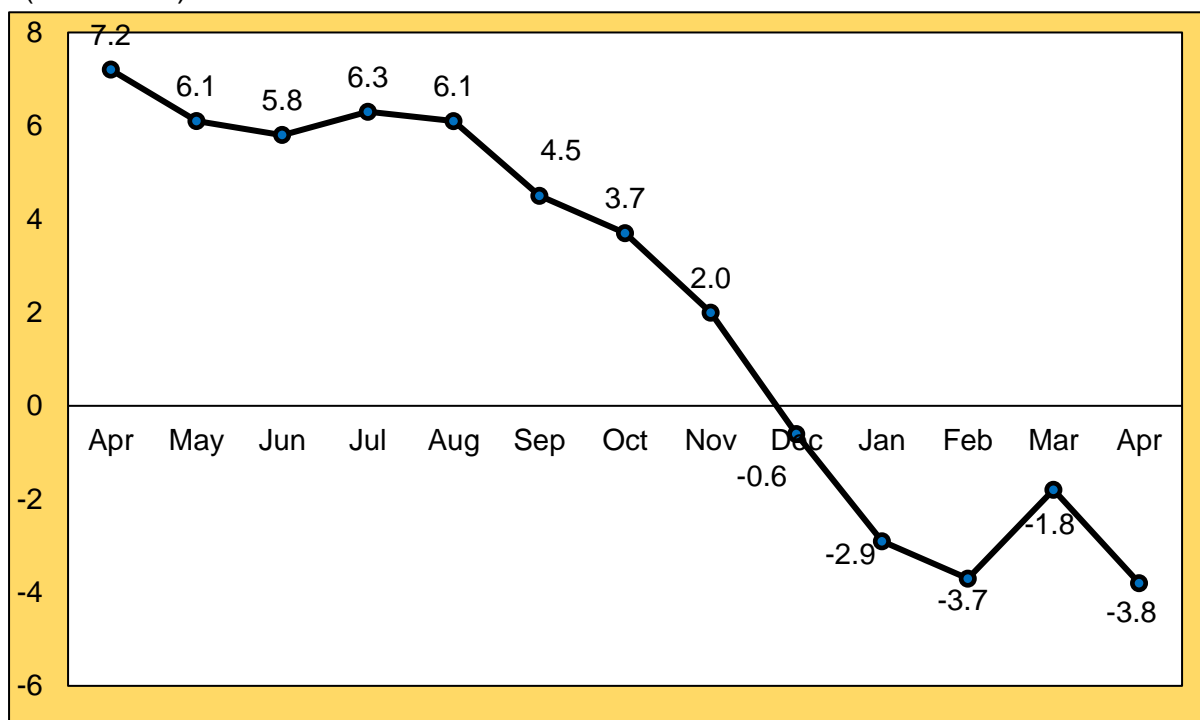
Table 1. Year-on-Year Inflation Rates in Apayao Province, All Items in Percent
April 2025 (2018=100)

April 2024	March 2025	April 2025	Year-to-date
7.2	-1.8	-3.8	-3.0

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

The province's inflation rate decelerated to -3.8 percent in April 2025 from -1.8 percent in March 2025. It is lower by 11.0 percentage points compared with the same month of the previous year at 7.2 percent and 2.0 percentage point lower than March 2025 at -1.8 percent. (Table 1 and Figure 1)

Figure 1. Year-on Year Inflation Rate, All Items in Percent, April 2024 – April 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	April 2024	March 2025	April 2025
ALL ITEMS	127.0	125.2	122.2
I. Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	127.5	122.8	118.2
II. Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	162.7	168.9	170.2
III. Clothing and Footwear	119.3	120.8	120.8
IV. Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	130.8	131.4	129.9
V. Furnishing, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance	109.5	111.6	111.6
VI. Health	110.1	125.1	125.2
VII. Transport	132.3	130.7	129.9
VIII. Information and Communication	101.4	104.6	104.6
IX. Recreation, Sport and Culture	147.5	149.8	149.7
X. Education Services	100.0	100.0	100.0
XI. Restaurants and Accommodation Services	162.7	169.6	169.6
XII. Financial Services	146.0	146.0	146.0
XIII. Personal Care, and Miscellaneous Goods and Services	113.5	119.7	120.2

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

The overall CPI decreased from 127.0 of the same month of the previous year to 122.2 in April 2025, representing a -3.8 percent inflation rate. The data shows that the value of goods amounting to 100 pesos in the base year 2018 values 127.00 pesos in April 2024; 125.20 pesos in March 2025; and 122.20 pesos in April 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	April 2024	March 2025	April 2025
ALL ITEMS	7.2	-1.8	-3.8
I. Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	15.3	-4.5	-7.3
II. Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	1.0	6.2	4.6
III. Clothing and Footwear	0.9	1.2	1.3
IV. Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	-1.1	0.4	-0.7
V. Furnishing, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance	1.8	2.0	1.9
VI. Health	0.7	13.3	13.7
VII. Transport	-14.0	-0.8	-1.8
VIII. Information and Communication	0.2	3.2	3.2
IX. Recreation, Sport and Culture	1.2	1.1	1.5
X. Education Services	0.0	0.0	0.0
XI. Restaurants and Accommodation Services	5.1	4.8	4.2
XII. Financial Services	0.0	0.0	0.0
XIII. Personal Care, and Miscellaneous Goods and Services	1.1	5.5	5.9

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 trend during the period are:

1. Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages, which accounted for -7.3 percent inflation and had an 85.6 percent share;
2. Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels, which accounted for -0.7 percent inflation and had an 8.9 percent share in the overall trend; and
3. Transport, which accounted for -1.8 percent inflation and had a 3.6 percent share in the overall trend.

Moreover, the commodity subclass which had the highest contribution in the trend are:

1. Cereals with 66.8 percent;
2. Electricity with 8.5 percent;
3. Other vegetables, fresh or chilled with 5.6 percent;
4. Fruit-bearing vegetables, fresh or chilled with 5.3 percent;
5. Leafy or stem vegetables, fresh or chilled with 4.4 percent;
6. Gasoline with 3.5 percent;
7. Spices, culinary herbs and seeds with 1.3 percent;
8. Tubers, plantains and cooking bananas with 0.8 percent; and
9. Cane and beet sugar with 0.8 percent.

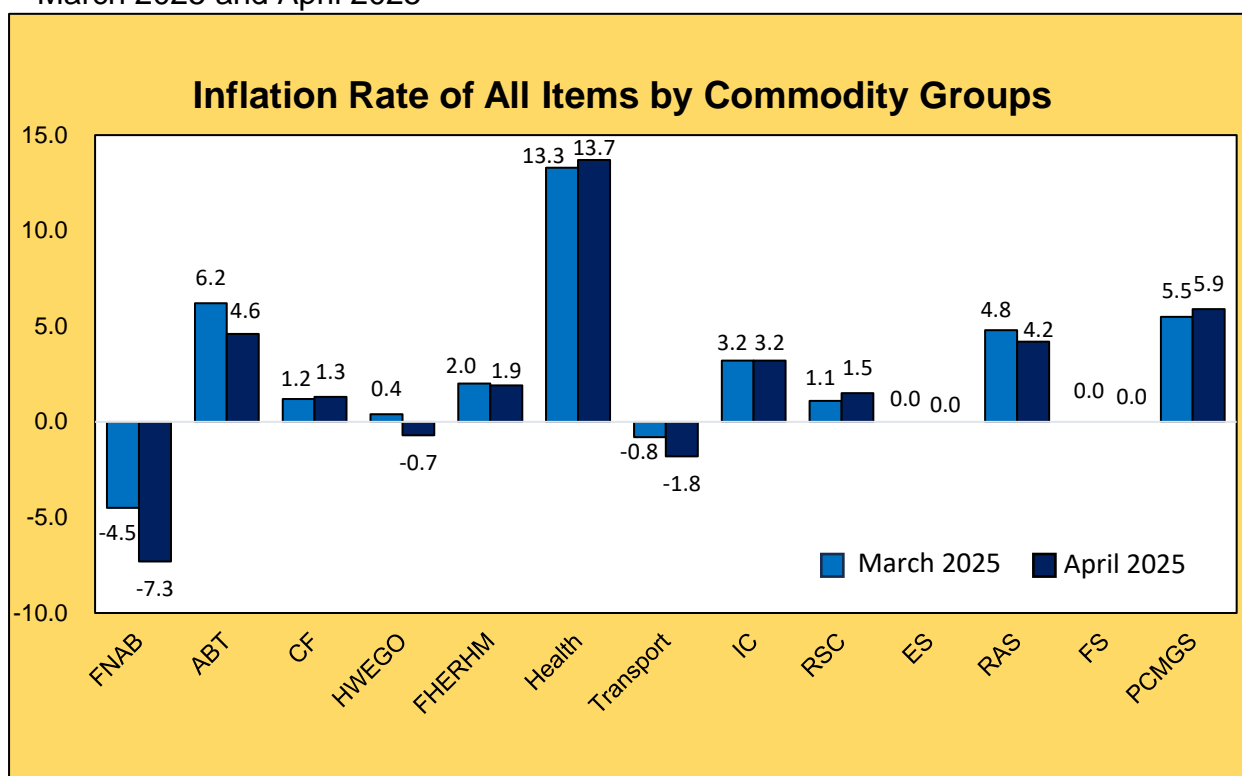
On the contrary, there are commodity groups which increased on their inflation rate, compared to the previous month:

1. Clothing and Footwear which increased by 0.1 percentage point;
 2. Health which increased by 0.4 percentage point;
 3. Recreation, Sport and Culture which increased by 0.4 percentage points; and
 4. Personal Care and Miscellaneous Goods and Services which increased by 0.4 percentage point.
- (Table 3 and Figure 2)

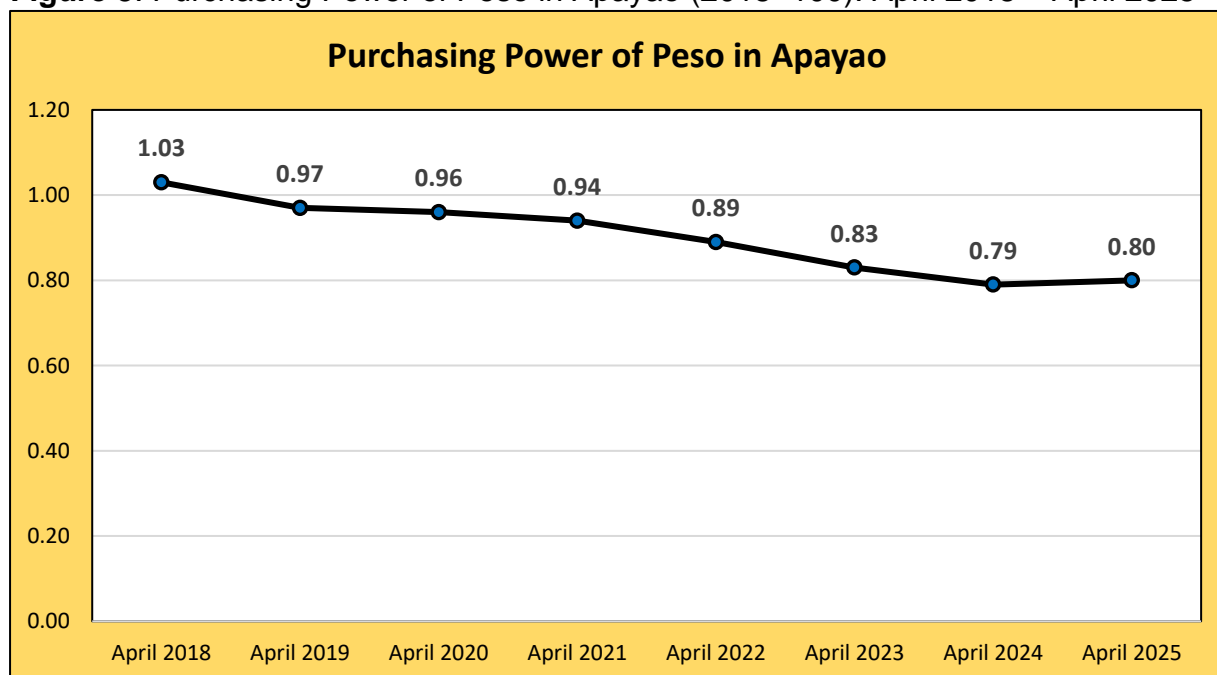
On the other hand, the commodity groups with constant inflation compared to the previous month are:

1. Information and Communication with 3.2 percent;
 2. Education Services with 0.0 percent; and
 3. Financial Services with 0.0 percent.
- (Table 3 and Figure 2)

Figure 2. Inflation Rate of All Items by Commodity Groups, Comparison Between March 2025 and April 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): April 2018 – April 2025

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

Purchasing Power of Peso (PPP) recorded at 0.80 in April 2025

Purchasing power of peso continues to weaken through the years and reached 0.80 in April 2025. It increased slightly on the month of April compared to the previous month. The PPP of 0.80 implies that the Php1.00 in the base year 2018 values only Php 0.80 in April 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.

Bottom 30% Income Households measures inflation specifically for low-income families, using a market basket and weights tailored to their consumption patterns, distinct from the general CPI.

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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