

PRESS RELEASE

Summary Inflation Report Consumer Price Index (2018=100)

February 2025

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**Table A. Year-on-Year Inflation Rates in Biliran Province by
Commodity Group
In Percent
(2018=100)**

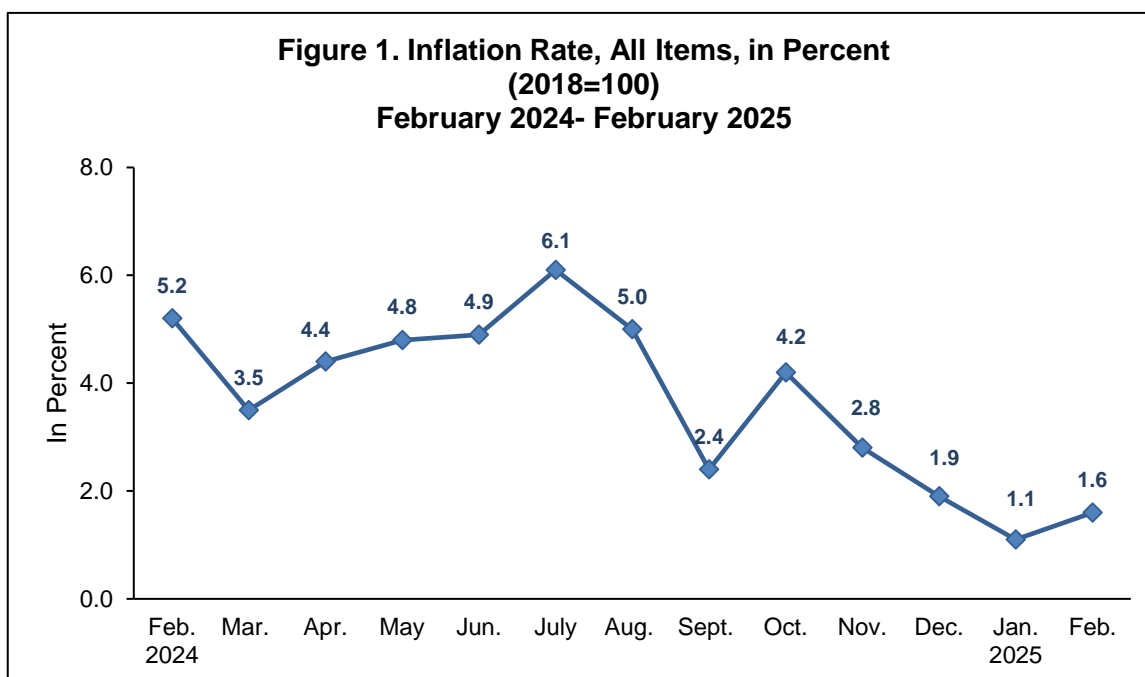
Commodity Group	Feb 2025	Jan 2025	Feb 2024	Year-to-date*
All Items	1.6	1.1	5.2	1.4
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	0.1	-0.9	8.6	-0.4
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	2.5	2.5	5.0	2.5
Clothing and Footwear	6.0	6.4	5.2	6.2
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels	2.1	0.3	0.2	1.2
Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance	6.4	6.6	3.8	6.5
Health	3.4	3.5	1.8	3.4
Transport	0.8	1.4	-0.9	1.1
Information and Communication	2.7	2.7	0.6	2.7
Recreation, Sport, and Culture	7.7	8.4	6.2	8.0
Education Services	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0
Restaurants and Accommodation Services	2.9	3.6	9.1	3.2
Financial Services	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0
Personal Care, and Miscellaneous Goods and Services	6.5	7.0	3.6	6.8

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

Philippine Statistics Authority

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





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

The inflation rate (IR) in Biliran Province increased to 1.6 percent in February 2025, from 1.1 percent in January 2025. The average IR from January to February 2025 stood at 1.4 percent. Meanwhile, the inflation rate in February 2024 was higher at 5.2 percent. (Figure 1, Table A and Table B)

The uptrend in the province's inflation in February 2025 was primarily influenced by food and non-alcoholic beverages with an annual increase of 0.1 percent from an annual decrease of 0.9 percent in January 2025. Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels came in next with 2.1 percent during the month from 0.3 percent in the previous month. These commodity groups accounted for 62.2 percent and 37.8 percent share to the uptrend in the inflation rate in the province, respectively.

On the other hand, lower year-on-year price movements in February 2025 were observed in the following commodity groups:

- Clothing and footwear at 6.0 percent from 6.4 percent;
- Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance at 6.4 percent from 6.6 percent;
- Health at 3.4 percent from 3.5 percent;
- Transport at 0.8 percent from 1.4 percent;
- Recreation, sport and culture at 7.7 percent from 8.4 percent;
- Restaurants and accommodation services at 2.9 percent from 3.6 percent; and



- g. Personal care, and miscellaneous goods and services at 6.5 percent from 7.0 percent.

Meanwhile, the the rest of the commodity group retained their respective previous month's annual rates. (Table A)

Food inflation in the province recorded a slower annual decline of 0.4 percent in February 2025 from an annual decline of 1.5 percent in January 2025. The acceleration of food inflation rate in February 2025 was mainly influenced by fish and other seafood with a slower annual decrease of 0.8 percent during the month from 4.9 percent annual decrease in the previous month. This was followed by meat and other parts of slaughtered land animals with 8.2 percent during the month from 4.2 percent in the previous month. Fruits and nuts also contributed to the trend with 11.1 percent during the month from 5.0 percent in the previous month.

In addition, ready-made food and other food products not elsewhere classified recorded 9.3 percent faster annual increase during the month from 8.9 percent in the previous month.

Rice, the central commodity of Filipinos, exhibited faster annual decrease in its inflation rate at 10.3 percent in February 2025 from an annual decrease of 9.1 percent in January 2025. The corn also recorded an faster annual decline of 5.2 percent from an annual decrease of 4.1 percent.

Meanwhile, lower food inflation rate was observed on the following food items:

- a. Flour, bread and other bakery products, pasta products at 2.8 percent from 3.0 percent;
- b. Milk, other dairy products and eggs at 4.3 percent from 4.8 percent;
- c. Oils and fats at 3.3 percent from 4.3 percent;
- d. Vegetables, tubers, plantains, cooking bananas and pulses at 8.5 percent from 9.0 percent; and
- e. Sugar, confectionery and desserts at 0.1 percent from 1.3 percent.



**Table B. Year-on-Year Inflation Rate in Biliran Province, All Items
In Percent
January 2022 – January 2025
(2018=100)**

Month	Year			
	2022	2023	2024	2025
January	4.6	2.8	4.9	1.1
February	3.6	2.1	5.2	1.6
March	3.5	3.5	3.5	
April	3.7	3.3	4.4	
May	5.0	2.2	4.8	
June	6.2	1.9	4.9	
July	7.0	1.1	6.1	
August	7.9	0.6	5.0	
September	7.6	2.7	2.4	
October	7.3	2.2	4.2	
November	6.2	2.3	2.8	
December	5.8	4.0	1.9	
Average	5.7	2.4	4.2	1.4

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

Approved for release:



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Annex

Technical Notes



TECHNICAL NOTES

The current CPI series is 2018-based. The five steps involved in the rebasing/computing of the CPI are as follows: (1) identification of the base year; (2) determination of the market basket; (3) determination of household consumption patterns; (4) monitoring of prices of items in the basket; and (5) computation of the CPI.

REBASING THE CPI – is the necessary to ensure that this barometer of economic phenomena are truly reflective of current situation. Consumer taste, fashion and technology change over time causing the fixed market basket of goods and services to become outmoded. To capture such changes for a more meaningful price comparison, revision or updating of the fixed market basket, the sample outlets, the weights and the based year had to be done periodically.

MARKET BASKET – refers to a sample of goods and services used to represent all goods and services bought by a particular group of consumers in a particular area.

WEIGHTS – is 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. The weights for the 2018-based CPI were derived from the expenditure data of the 2018 Family Income and Expenditure Survey.

MONITORING OF PRICES – is to establish baseline information for prices of the items in the based year and monitoring of the prices of the items on a regular basis.

COMPUTING THE CPI – the formula uses straightforward computation of monthly average prices of commodities; chain method for elementary items indexes; geometric mean method at the lowest level (subclass level) of aggregation of price indexes; and weighted arithmetic mean at the higher levels of aggregation of the price indexes.

RETAIL PRICE – refers to the actual price at which retailers sell a commodity on spot or earliest delivery. Usually in small quantities for consumption and not for resale. It is confined to transactions on cash basis in the free market and excludes black-market prices of commodities that are on sale as in summer sales, anniversary sales, Christmas sales, etc.

