

# PRESS RELEASE

## Summary Inflation Report Consumer Price Index (2018=100)

**March 2025**

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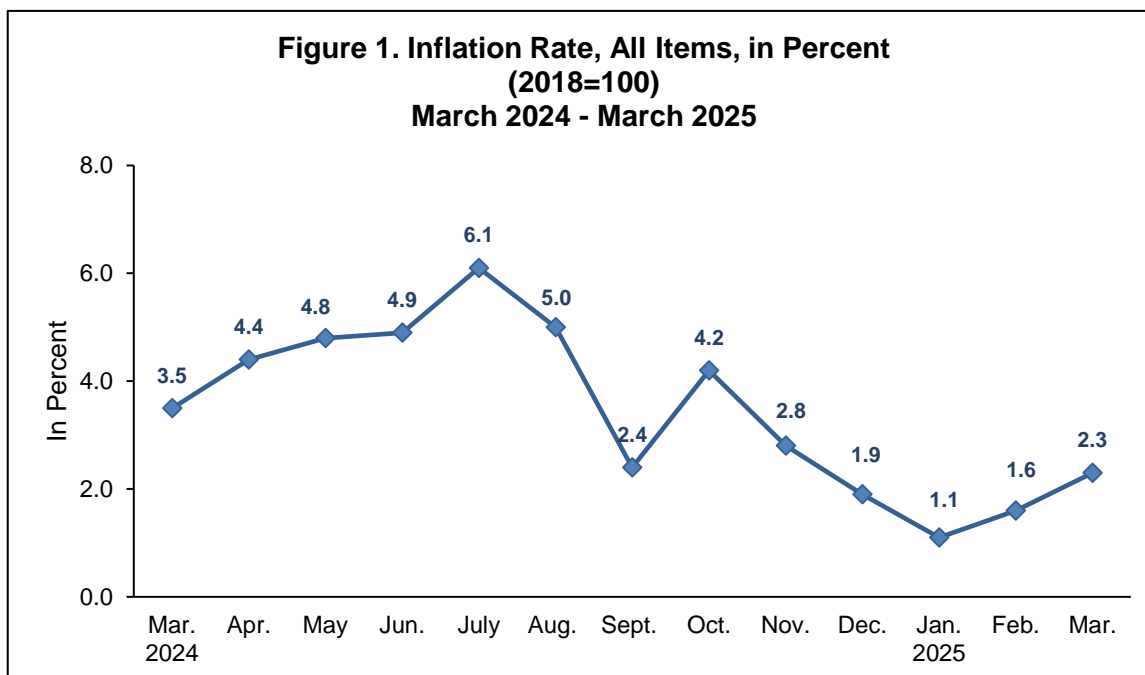
**Table A. Year-on-Year Inflation Rates in Biliran Province by  
Commodity Group  
In Percent  
(2018=100)**

Commodity Group	Mar 2025	Feb 2025	Mar 2024	Year-to-date*
<b>All Items</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	0.5	0.1	6.3	-0.1
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	2.4	2.5	4.6	2.5
Clothing and Footwear	6.0	6.0	4.8	6.1
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels	5.8	2.1	-4.2	2.7
Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance	6.2	6.4	3.7	6.4
Health	3.3	3.4	1.4	3.4
Transport	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.9
Information and Communication	2.5	2.7	1.0	2.6
Recreation, Sport, and Culture	6.9	7.7	7.0	7.6
Education Services	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0
Restaurants and Accommodation Services	2.7	2.9	7.9	3.1
Financial Services	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0
Personal Care, and Miscellaneous Goods and Services	6.3	6.5	4.5	6.6

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

\*Year-on-year change of the average CPI for January to March 2025 and average CPI for January to March 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 further to 2.3 percent in March 2025, from 1.6 percent in February 2025. The average IR from January to March 2025 stood at 1.7 percent. Meanwhile, the inflation rate in March 2024 was higher at 3.5 percent. (Figure 1, Table A and Table B)

The uptrend in the province's inflation in March 2025 was primarily influenced by housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels group with faster annual increase of 5.8 percent in March 2025 from 2.1 percent in February 2025. Also contributing to the uptrend was the faster year-on-year increase in the food and non-alcoholic beverages group at 0.5 percent during the month from 0.1 percent IR in the previous month. These commodity groups accounted for 75.8 percent and 24.2 percent share to the uptrend in the inflation rate in the province, respectively.

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

- Alcoholic beverages and tobacco at 2.4 percent from 2.5 percent;
- Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance at 6.2 percent from 6.4 percent;
- Health at 3.3 percent from 3.4 percent;
- Transport at 0.5 percent from 0.8 percent;
- Information and communication at 2.5 percent from 2.7 percent;
- Recreation, sport and culture at 6.9 percent from 7.7 percent;



- g. Restaurants and accommodation services at 2.7 percent from 2.9 percent; and
- h. Personal care, and miscellaneous goods and services at 6.3 percent from 6.5 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 zero percent inflation in March 2025 from an annual decline of 0.4 percent in February 2025. The acceleration of food inflation rate in March 2025 was mainly influenced by fish and other seafood with annual increase of 2.9 percent during the month from an annual decrease of 0.8 percent in the previous month. This was followed by meat and other parts of slaughtered land animals with higher IR of 13.4 percent during the month from 8.2 percent IR in the previous month. Vegetables, tubers, plantains, cooking bananas and pulses also contributed to the trend with 18.3 percent from 8.5 percent.

In addition, higher increase in the inflation rate were observed in the following food items:

- a. Flour, bread and other bakery products, pasta products, and other cereals at 2.9 percent from 2.8 percent;
- b. Milk, other dairy products and eggs at 4.7 percent from 4.3 percent;
- c. Oils and fats at 4.0 percent from 3.3 percent;
- d. Sugar, confectionery and desserts at 0.4 percent from 0.1 percent; and
- e. Ready-made food and other food products not elsewhere classified (n.e.c.) at 9.5 percent from 9.3 percent.

Rice, the central commodity of Filipinos, exhibited faster annual decrease in its IR at 15.1 percent in March 2025 from an annual decrease of 10.3 percent in February 2025. The corn also recorded a faster annual decline of 6.3 percent from an annual decrease of 5.2 percent.



**Table B. Year-on-Year Inflation Rate in Biliran Province, All Items  
In Percent  
January 2022 – March 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	2.3
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	
<b>Average</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>

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

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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.

