

SPECIAL RELEASE

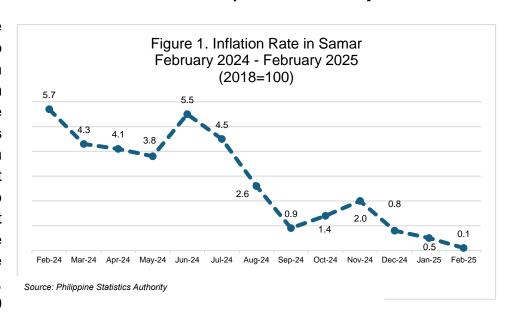
Highlights of the Price Situation in Samar Province (2018=100) February 2025

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Samar's Inflation rate further slows down to 0.1 percent in February 2025

Samar's inflation rate further decelerated to 0.1 percent in February, down from 0.5 percent in previous month. This shows а 5.6-percentage point decrease compared to the same month last year. Year-to-date, the province's inflation rate stands at 0.3 percent, which is 0.9



percentage points lower than the regional average.

Top Three Commodity Groups Driving Samar's Inflation Increase

The Major Commodity Groups Driving Samar's February 2025 Inflation Rate:

- a. Food and non-alcoholic beverages, which accounted for 97.3 percent share, recorded a negative 0.9 percent inflation rate, lower by 1.9 percent from the previous month. This decrease was driven by the slower increase in cocoa drinks.
- b. Personal care, which accounted for 1.8 percent share, recorded a 1.1 percent inflation rate, lower by 0.2 percent compared to the previous month. This decrease was driven by the slower increase of other appliances, articles, and products for personal care.



c. Recreation, sport and culture, which contributed 0.5 percent share, recorded a 1.4 percent, lower by 0.2 percent in the previous month. This decrease was primarily driven by the slower increase of prices on pets and products for pets.

Meanwhile, five commodity groups recorded no change in their inflation rate:

- 1. Education Services, 7.7 percent;
- 2. Furnishings, Household Equipment, and Routine Household Maintenance, 0.7%
- 3. Information and Communication, 0.2 percent;
- 4. Restaurants and Accommodation Services, 1.0 percent; and
- 5. Financial Services, 0.0 percent

On the other hand, four commodity groups recorded an upward trend namely: Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco (6.3%); Transport (3.4%); Clothing and Footwear (0.9%); and Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and other Fuels (-1.1%).

The inflation rate refers to the overall increase in prices over a specific period. It reflects the speed at which prices change between two time periods. Contrary to popular belief, low inflation does not necessarily mean that prices are decreasing; rather, it indicates that prices are still rising but at a slower pace. This rate is derived from the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

Food Inflation

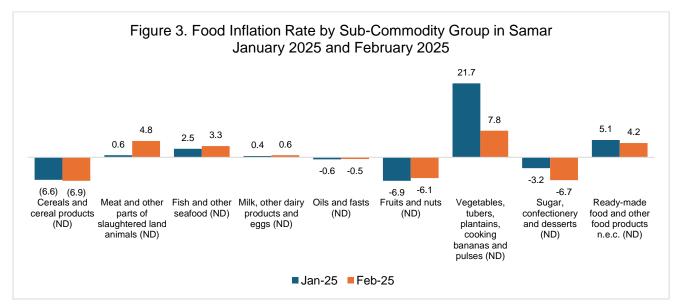
The inflation rate for Food decelerated further to a negative 1.1 percent in February 2025, down from the 0.0 inflation rate in the previous month. Compared to the same month last year, food inflation was recorded at 10.2 percent.

Main Drivers of the Downward Trend in Food Inflation

The downward trend in Food Inflation in February 2025 was primarily driven by a slower inflation rate for vegetables, tubers, plantains, cooking bananas and pulses, from negative 21.7 percent in January 2025 to negative 7.8 percent in February 2025. In addition, the inflation rate of Cereals and Cereal Products, and Sugar, Confectionery and Desserts, and ready-made food and other food products slowed down to negative 6.9 percent, negative 6.7 percent, and 4.2 percent, respectively.

Meanwhile, the following sub-commodity groups showed acceleration in their inflation rates in February 2025 compared to the previous month:

- 1) Meat and other Parts of Slaughtered Land Animals, from 0.6 percent to 4.8 percent;
- 2) Fish and other Seafood, from 2.5 percent to 3.3 percent;
- 3) Milk, Other Dairy Products and Egg, from 0.4 percent to 0.6 percent;
- 4) Oils and Fats, from negative 0.6 percent to negative 0.5 percent; and
- 5) Fruits and Nuts, from negative 6.9 percent to negative 6.1 percent



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

Consumer Price Index

In February 2025, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) stood at 130.6, marking a 30.6 percent increase in the overall basket of goods since 2018, the base period. This also represents a 0.1 percent rise compared to the same month last year.

www.westersamar@psa.gov.ph

^{*}Year-on-year changes of average CPI for February 2024 vs February 2025



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

Purchasing Power of the Peso (PPP) increased at 0.77 in February 2025

The Purchasing Power of the Peso (PPP) in Samar slightly increased to 77 centavos. This means that a peso in 2018 is equivalent to 77 centavos in February 2025. (Figure 5)



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



^{*}Year-on-year changes of average CPI for February 2024 vs February 2025

^{*}Year-on-year changes of average CPI for February 2024 vs February 2025

Table B. Consumer Price Index for All Income Households in Samar by Commodity Group

January 2025 – February 2025 (2018=100)

	CONSUMER PRICE		INFLATION RATE		
COMMODITY GROUP		INDEX			
	January	February	January	February	
All Itama	2025 131.5	2025 130.6	2025 0.5	2025 0.1	
All Items I. FOOD AND NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	131.5	133.4	0.5	(0.9)	
*Food	137.0	134.7	0.0	(1.1)	
Cereals and Cereal Products	115.9	114.6	(6.6)	(6.9)	
Cereals	115.0	113.3	(8.6)	(9.0)	
Rice	114.9	113.2	(8.6)	(9.0)	
Flour, Bread and Other Bakery Products, and other Cereals	119.4	119.5	1.2	1.2	
Meat and Other Parts of Slaughtered Land Animals (ND)	139.6	143.5	0.6	4.8	
Fish and Other Seafood (ND)	150.5	150.3	2.5	3.3	
Milk, Other Dairy Products, and Eggs (ND)	143.9	144.2	0.4	0.6	
Oils and Fats (ND)	115.2	115.3	(0.6)	(0.5)	
Fruits and Nuts (ND)	129.9	130.7	(6.9)	(6.1)	
Vegetables, Tubers, Cooking Bananas and Pulses (ND)	224.8	200.1	21.7	7.8	
Sugar, Confectionery and Desserts (ND)	145.3	140.4	(3.2)	(6.7)	
Read-Made Food and Other Food Products n.e.c (ND)	132.8	131.7	(5.1)	4.2	
II. ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO	174.5	178.5	3.9	6.3	
Alcoholic Beverages	142.9	143.1	6.6	6.6	
Tobacco	227.5	237.9	1.2	5.9	
Other Vegetable-Based Tobacco Products	404.5	404.7	0.0	0.0	
NON-FOOD III. CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	124.5 110.3	124.7 110.4	0.6 0.8	0.8	
Clothing	10.3	107.7	0.6	0.9	
Footwear	117.2	117.3	2.1	2.2	
IV. HOUSING, WATER, ELECTRICITY, GAS AND OTHER FUELS	115.5	115.4	(1.4)	(1.1)	
Actual Rentals for Housing	106.0	106.0	(0.8)	(0.4)	
Maintenance, Repair and Security of the Dwelling	122.7	122.9	1.2	1.3	
Water Supply and Miscellaneous Services Relating to the Dwelling	98.4	98.4	2.3	2.3	
Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	128.9	128.6	(2.6)	(2.5)	
V. FURNISHINGS, HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND ROUTINE HOUSEHOLD MAINTENANCE	139.2	139.2	0.7	0.7	
Furniture and Furnishings, and Loose Carpets	115.4	115.4	1.3	1.0	
Household Textiles	99.4	99.4	(8.0)	(0.9)	
Household Appliances	117.5	117.5	0.3	0.3	
Glassware, Tableware and Household Utensils	115.8	115.8	0.1	0.1	
Tools and Equipment for House and Garden	170.7	170.7	2.0	1.7	
Goods and Services for Routine Household Maintenance	150.6	150.6	0.7	0.7	
VI. HEALTH	128.7	128.8	2.6	2.5	
Medicines and Health Products Outpatient Care Services	117.3 163.8	117.4 163.8	2.1 1.2	1.9 1.2	
	160.7		7.6	7.6	
Inpatient Care Services Other Health Services	151.5	160.7 151.5	0.0	0.0	
VII. TRANSPORT	142.3	143.8	2.8	3.4	
Purchase of Vehicles	111.6	111.6	(0.5)	(0.7)	
Operation of Personal Transport Equipment	133.0	133.7	1.2	(2.0)	
Passenger Transport Services	166.8	169.8	4.9	7.6	
Transport Services of Goods	105.6	105.6	0.0	0.0	
VIII. INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION	98.0	98.0	0.2	0.2	
Information and Communication Equipment	91.3	91.3	0.4	0.4	
Information and Communication Services	103.4	103.4	0.0	0.0	
IX. RECREATION, SPORT AND CULTURE	108.7	108.7	1.6	1.4	
Other Recreational Goods	98.9	98.9	0.0	0.0	
Garden Products and Pets	136.2	136.2	7.4	3.9	
Recreational Services	92.6	92.6	0.0	0.0	
Cultural Goods	110.9	110.9	0.0	0.0	
Newspapers, Books and Stationery	119.5	119.5	2.2	2.2	

X. EDUCATION SERVICES	128.3	128.3	7.7	7.7
Early Childhood and Primary Education	114.8	114.8	0.3	0.3
Secondary Education				
Tertiary Education	130.0	130.0	8.6	8.6
XI. RESTAURANTS AND ACCOMMODAITON SERVICES	151.4	151.4	1.0	1.0
Food and Beverage Serving Services	152.4	152.4	1.1	1.1
Accommodation Services	128.2	128.2	1.0	1.0
XII. FINANCIAL SERVICES	146.0	146.0	0.0	0.0
Financial Services	146.0	146.0	0.0	0.0
XIII. PERSONAL CARE, AND MISCELLANEOUS GOODS SERVICES	120.0	120.0	1.3	1.1
Personal Care	121.2	121.2	1.3	1.1
Other Personal Effects	109.6	109.6	0.6	0.6
Other Services	100.8	100.8	0.0	0.0

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

Generation of Consumer Price Index

TECHNICAL NOTES

Base Period – it is a reference period, usually a year, at which the index number is set to 100. It is the reference point of the index number series.

Consumer Price Index – is an indicator of the change in the average retail prices of a fixed basket of goods and services commonly purchased by an average Filipino household. It shows how much on the average, prices of goods and services have increased or decreased from a particular reference period known as a base year. The formula used in computing the CPI is the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives, a variant of the Laspeyres formula with fixed base year priod weights as shown below:

$$CPI = \frac{\sum \left[\left(\frac{P_n}{P_0} \right) * (P_0 * Q_0) \right]}{\sum (P_0 * Q_0)}$$

Where P_n = current price

 P_0 = base year price or base price

 $P_0 * Q_0$ = base year weights

Headline Inflation – measures changes in the cost of living based on movements in the price of a specified basket of major commodities. It refers to the annual rate of change or the year-on—year changes in the CPI.

^{*}Year-on-year changes of average CPI for February 2024 vs February 2025

Inflation Rate – refers to the annual rate of change or the year-on-year changes of the CPI expressed in percent. Inflation is interpreted in terms of declining purchasing power of money. Inflation rate is computed as:

$$Inflation Rate = \frac{(CPI_2 - CPI_1)}{CPI_1} \times 100$$

Where CPI_2 = is the CPI in the second period

 CPI_2 = is the CPI in the previous period

Market Basket – For CPI purposes, market basket is a term used to refer to a sample of goods and services that are commonly purchased and bought by an average Filipino household.

Price – The amount or value paid in exchange for the commodity or a service rendered.

Purchasing Power of the Peso (PPP) – 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

Purchasing Power of the Peso =
$$\frac{1}{CPI}$$
 (All Items) × 100

Retail/Consumer Price – Refers to the price at which a commodity is sold in small quantities for consumption.

Unit of Measure – Refers to which a commodity is customarily traded in the market. The unit of measure is used as the basis for pricing for consistency and to prevent misunderstanding between the price collector and the respondent.

Weight – 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

For inquiries and additional information, please write, call, or visit:

PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY

Samar Provincial Statistical Office

Cinco Building, San Roque Street
Barangay 10, City of Catbalogan, Samar 6700
Telefax No.: (055) 832-6557
Email: westernsamar@psa.gov.ph