



Republic of the Philippines

**Philippine Statistics Authority**

Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao

**PROVINCIAL STATISTICS OFFICE-LANAO**



# SPECIAL RELEASE

## Summary Inflation Report Consumer Price Index (2018 = 100) MARCH 2025

Date of Release: **08 April 2025**

Reference No. **2025-034**

### INFLATION RATES FOR ALL ITEMS

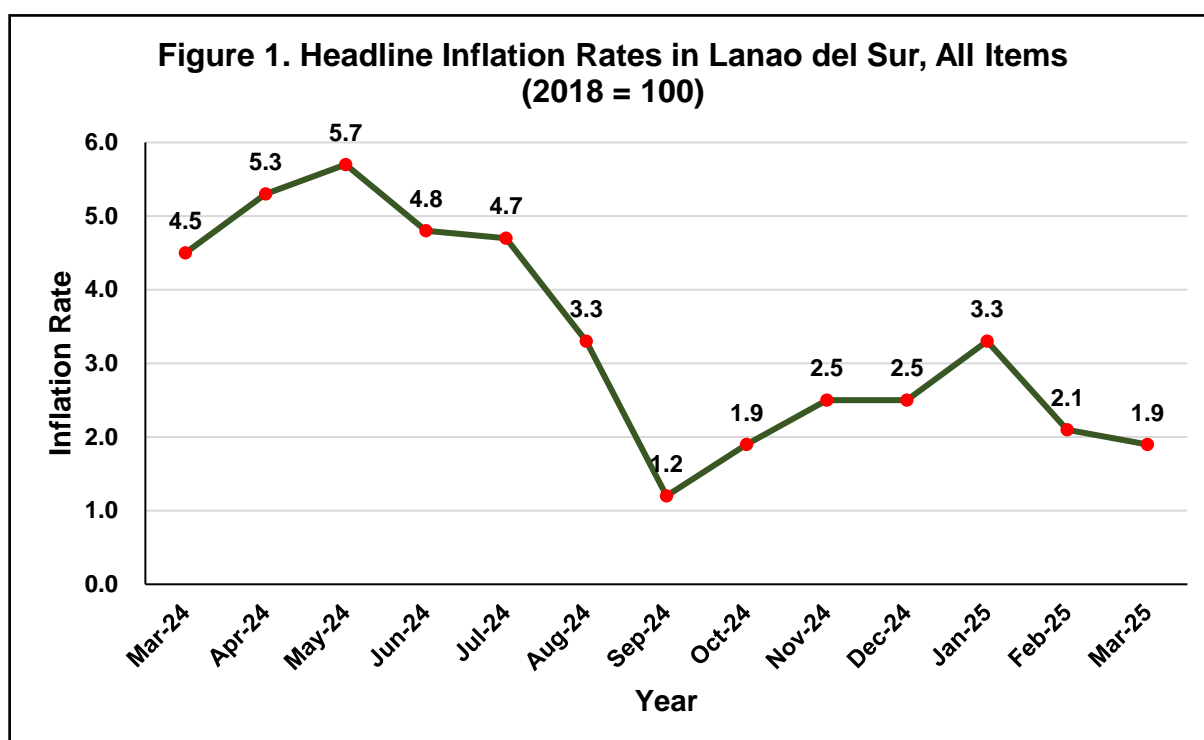
The headline inflation rate in Lanao del Sur province decreased further to 1.9 percent in March 2025 from 2.1 percent in February 2025 (see *Figure 1*). This represents 2.6 percentage points lower from its level 4.5% in the same month last year. This is the lowest inflation since January 2025. Moreover, Lanao del Sur posted a 2.4 percent year-to-date inflation rate in All items. (see *Table 1*)

**Table 1. Year-on-Year Inflation Rates, All Items**  
(In percent, 2018=100)

Area	March 2024	February 2025	March 2025	Year-to-date*
Philippines	3.7	2.1	1.8	2.2
BARMM	5.0	0.2	0.2	0.7
Lanao del Sur	4.5	2.1	1.9	2.4

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

\* Year-on-year change of average CPI for March 2025 vs. 2024



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

The decrease in price in the following Commodity Groups in province's inflation was mainly brought about by the slower annual decreases in the index for **Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels** at 2.2 percent, **Restaurants and Accommodation Services** at 1.2 percent and **Transport** at negative 1.4 percent. Also contributing to the downtrend in the overall inflation during the period were the slow down annual depletion in the indices of the following commodity groups as compared with their previous month's inflation rates:

- Personal care, and miscellaneous goods and services** at 2.2 percent;
- Clothing and footwear** at 1.5 percent;
- Alcoholic beverages and tobacco** at 1.0 percent;
- Information and Communication** at 0.4 percent;
- Health** at 2.3 percent;
- Recreation, sport and culture** at 2.0 percent;

Meanwhile, only commodity group of **Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages** at 2.1 percent, shows higher inflation in March 2025.

On the other hand, the commodity group of **Furnishing, Household Equipment and Routine Maintenance of the House, Financial and Education services** are retained their previous month's inflation rate. (See table 2)

**Table 2. Inflation Rate by Commodity Group for All Income Households, Lanao del Sur: March 2024, February 2025, and March 2025  
(In percent, 2018=100)**

Commodity Groups	March 2024 Inflation Rate	February 2025 Inflation Rate	March 2025 Inflation Rate
All Items	2.9	3.3	2.1
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	6.9	2.0	2.1
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	3.2	1.6	1.0
Clothing and Footwear	4.7	1.9	1.5
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	-2.3	3.4	2.2
Furnishing, Household Equipment and Routine Maintenance of the House	2.7	2.6	2.6
Health	1.8	2.4	2.3
Transport	-0.5	-1.0	-1.4
Information and Communication	0.6	0.9	0.4
Recreation, Sports and Culture	4.0	2.2	2.0
Education Services	3.8	8.7	8.7
Restaurant and Accommodation Services	7.3	1.7	1.2
Financial Services	0.0	0.0	0.0
Personal Care, Miscellaneous Goods and Services	3.4	2.5	2.2

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

## INFLATION RATES FOR FOOD ITEMS

For food index, remained its previous month's inflation at 2.1 percent in March 2025. However, in March 2024, food index was higher at 7.0 percent.

The decrease in the province's food inflation rate was mainly brought about by the slower annual decreases in the index for **Cereals and cereal products** at negative 0.2 percent, **Rice** at negative 0.8 percent and **Milk, Other Dairy Products, and Eggs** at 8.7 percent. Also contributing to the downtrend in the overall food inflation during the period were the lower annual depletion in the indices of the following food commodity groups as compared with their previous month's inflation rates:

- a. **Vegetables, tubers, plantains, cooking bananas and pulses** at 2.7 percent; and
- b. **Ready-Made Food and Other Food Products N.E.C** at 2.6 percent.

Meanwhile, the annual uptick higher indices on the commodity group are the following:

- a. **Flour, Bread and Other Bakery Products, Pasta Products, and Other Cereals** at 2.5 percent;
- b. **Meat and other parts of slaughtered land animal** at 10.6 percent;
- c. **Fish and other seafood** at 4.4 percent;
- d. **Oils and Fats** at 3.8 percent;
- e. **Fruits and nuts** at negative 6.2 percent; and
- f. **Sugar, Confectionery and Desserts** at negative 4.7 percent.

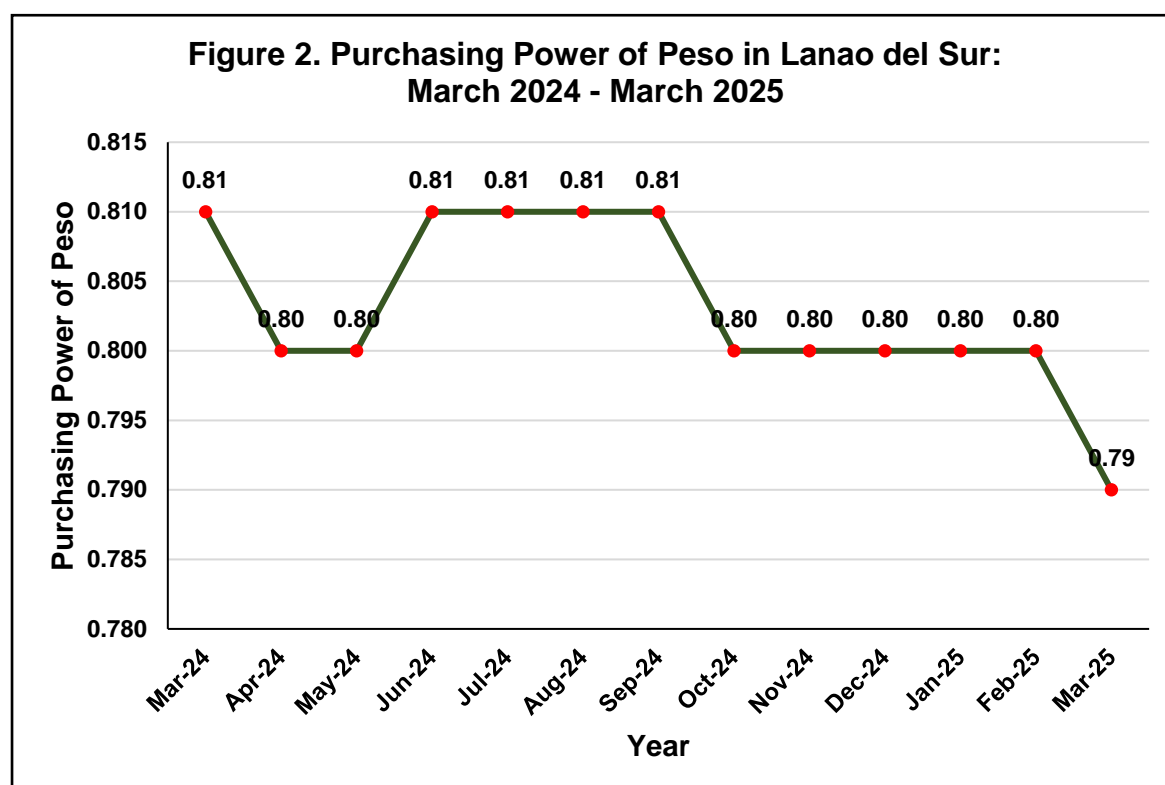
**Table 3. Inflation Rate by Commodity Group for Food, Lanao del Sur: March 2024, February 2025, and March 2025  
(In percent, 2018=100)**

Commodity Groups	March 2024 Inflation Rate	February 2025 Inflation Rate	March 2025 Inflation Rate
<b>Food</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Cereals and cereal products	13.6	1.0	-0.2
Cereals (ND)	16.1	0.7	-0.8
Rice	16.1	0.7	-0.8
Corn			
Flour, Bread and Other Bakery Products, Pasta Products and Others Cereals	4.4	2.3	2.5
Meat and other parts of slaughtered land animals	8.6	8.2	10.6
Fish and other seafood	2.1	1.2	4.4
Milk, other dairy products and eggs	10.7	9.8	8.7
Oils and fats	3.3	3.7	3.8
Fruits and nuts	2.2	1.2	6.2
Vegetables, tubers, plantains, cooking bananas and pulses	-6.8	5.8	2.7
Sugar, confectionery and desserts	-4.8	-5.3	-4.7
Ready-made food and other food products n.e.c.	2.1	3.2	2.6

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

## PURCHASING POWER OF PESO

Purchasing Power of Peso (PPP) is inversely related to inflation rate. Thus, as the inflation rate increases, PPP declines. As shown in Figure 2, Lanao del Sur, PPP is declined compared to previous month at 0.79 as of March 2025. This is the lowest purchasing power of peso record since March 2024



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

### Consumer Price Index (CPI)

The CPI is an indicator of the changes in the average retail prices of a fixed basket of goods and services commonly purchased by households relative to a base year.

### Uses of CPI

The CPI is most widely used in the calculation of the inflation rate and purchasing power of peso. It is a major statistical series used for economic analysis and as a monitoring indicator of government economic policy.

### Computation of CPI

The computation of the CPI involves consideration of the following important points:

**a. Base Period**

The reference date or base period is the benchmark or reference date or period at which the index is taken as equal to 100.

**b. Market Basket**

A sample of the thousands of varieties of goods purchased for consumption and services availed by the households in the country selected to represent the composite price behavior of all goods and services purchased by consumers.

**c. Weighting System**

The weighting pattern uses the expenditures on various consumer items purchased by households as a proportion to total expenditure.

**d. Formula**

The formula used in computing the CPI is the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives, the Laspeyre's formula with a fixed base year period (2006) weight.

**e. Geographic Coverage**

CPI values are computed at the national, regional, and provincial levels, and for selected cities.

**Inflation Rate**

the rate of change of the CPI expressed in percent. Inflation is interpreted in terms of declining purchasing power of peso.

**Headline Inflation**

refers to the rate of change in the CPI, a measure of the average standard "basket" of goods and services consumed by a typical family.

**Purchasing Power of 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.

*Note: The dataset used in the special release is exclusive for BARMM region and Lanao del Sur province.*



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