



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) JUNE 2025

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INFLATION RATES FOR ALL ITEMS

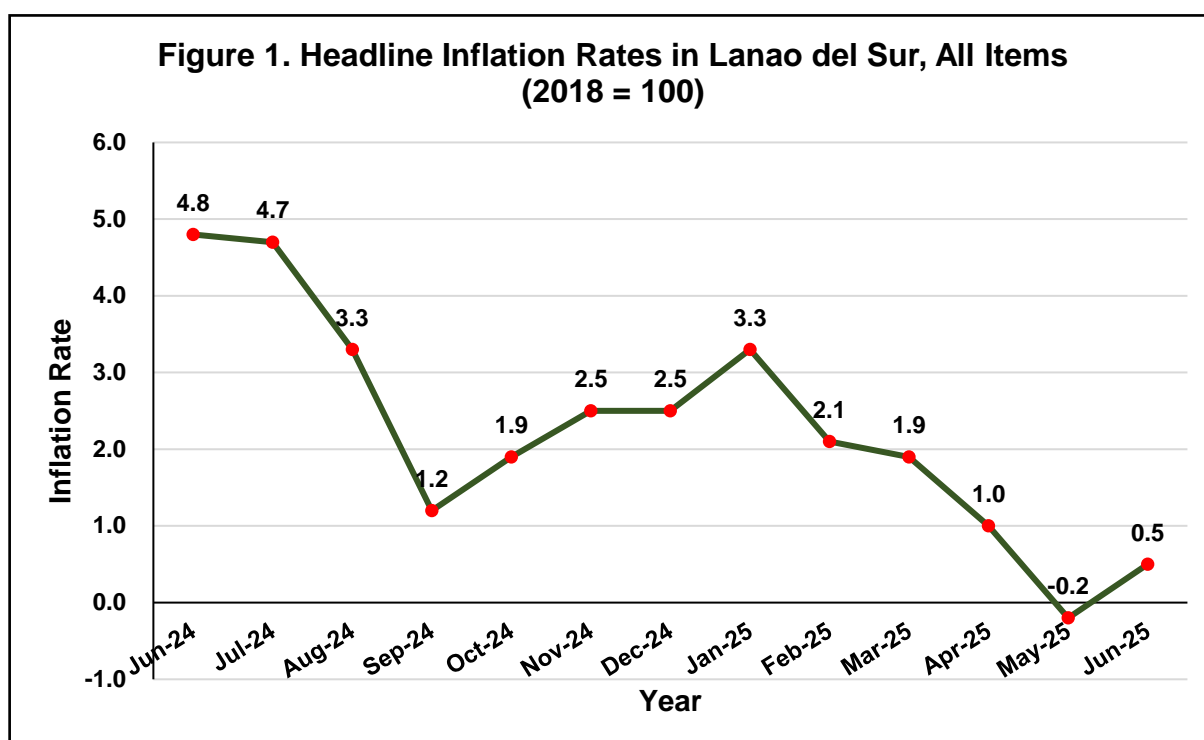
The headline inflation rate in Lanao del Sur province increased further to 0.5 percent in June 2025 from negative 0.2 percent in May 2025 (see *Figure 1*). This represents 4.3 percentage points lower from its level 4.8 percent in the same month last year. Moreover, Lanao del Sur posted a 1.4 percent 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	June 2024	May 2025	June 2025	Year-to-date*
Philippines	3.7	1.3	1.4	1.8
BARMM	5.2	-1.6	-0.9	-0.3
Lanao del Sur	4.8	-0.2	0.5	1.4

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

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



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

The increase in price in the following Commodity Groups in province's inflation was mainly brought about by the higher annual increases in the index for **Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages** at negative 0.5 percent, **Restaurants and Accommodation Services** at 3.1 percent and **Transport** at negative 2.1 percent. Also contributing to the uptrend in the overall inflation during the period were the higher annual increment in the indices of the following commodity groups as compared with their previous month's inflation rates:

- Recreation, sport and culture** at 6.6 percent;
- Clothing and footwear** at 2.7 percent;
- Education services** at 11.9 percent;
- Personal care, and miscellaneous goods and services** at 1.1 percent;
- Furnishing, Household Equipment and Routine Maintenance of the House** at 2.0 percent;
- Information and Communication** at 0.3 percent; and
- Alcoholic beverages and tobacco** at 0.9 percent.

On the other hand, the commodity group of **Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other** at 1.6 percent, shows slower inflation rate in June 2025.

Meanwhile, the commodity groups of **Health** and **Financial 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: June 2024, May 2025, and June 2025
(In percent, 2018=100)

Commodity Groups	June 2024 Inflation Rate	May 2025 Inflation Rate	June 2025 Inflation Rate
All Items	4.8	-0.2	0.5
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	6.7	-1.5	-0.5
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	3.2	0.8	0.9
Clothing and Footwear	5.0	1.9	2.7
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	0.1	2.3	1.6
Furnishing, Household Equipment and Routine Maintenance of the House	3.5	1.9	2.0
Health	5.2	0.7	0.7
Transport	1.0	-2.9	-2.1
Information and Communication	0.8	0.2	0.3
Recreation, Sports and Culture	4.3	1.8	6.6
Education Services	3.8	8.7	11.9
Restaurant and Accommodation Services	6.2	1.7	3.1
Financial Services	0.0	0.0	0.0
Personal Care, Miscellaneous Goods and Services	4.0	0.8	1.1

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

INFLATION RATES FOR FOOD ITEMS

For food index, it increased further by negative 0.7 percent in June 2025 from negative 1.7 percent in the previous month. In June 2024, food index was higher at 6.7 percent.

The increase in the province's food inflation rate was mainly brought about by the higher annual increases in the index for **Cereals and cereal products** at negative 4.7 percent, **Fish and other seafood** at 4.1 percent and **Vegetables, tubers, plantains, cooking bananas and pulses** at negative 1.0 percent. Also contributing to the uptrend in the overall food inflation during the period were the higher annual increment in the indices of the following food commodity groups as compared with their previous month's inflation rates:

- a. **Fruits and nuts** at 3.3 percent;
- b. **Meat and other parts of slaughtered land animal** at 7.8 percent; and
- c. **Oils and Fats** at 3.6 percent.

On the other hand, the annual slower indices on the commodity group are **Milk, Other Dairy Products, and Eggs** at 9.8 percent and **Sugar, Confectionery and Desserts** at negative 3.8 percent.

Meanwhile, the commodity group of **Ready-Made Food and Other Food Products N.E.C** retained their previous month's inflation rate. (see Table 3)

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

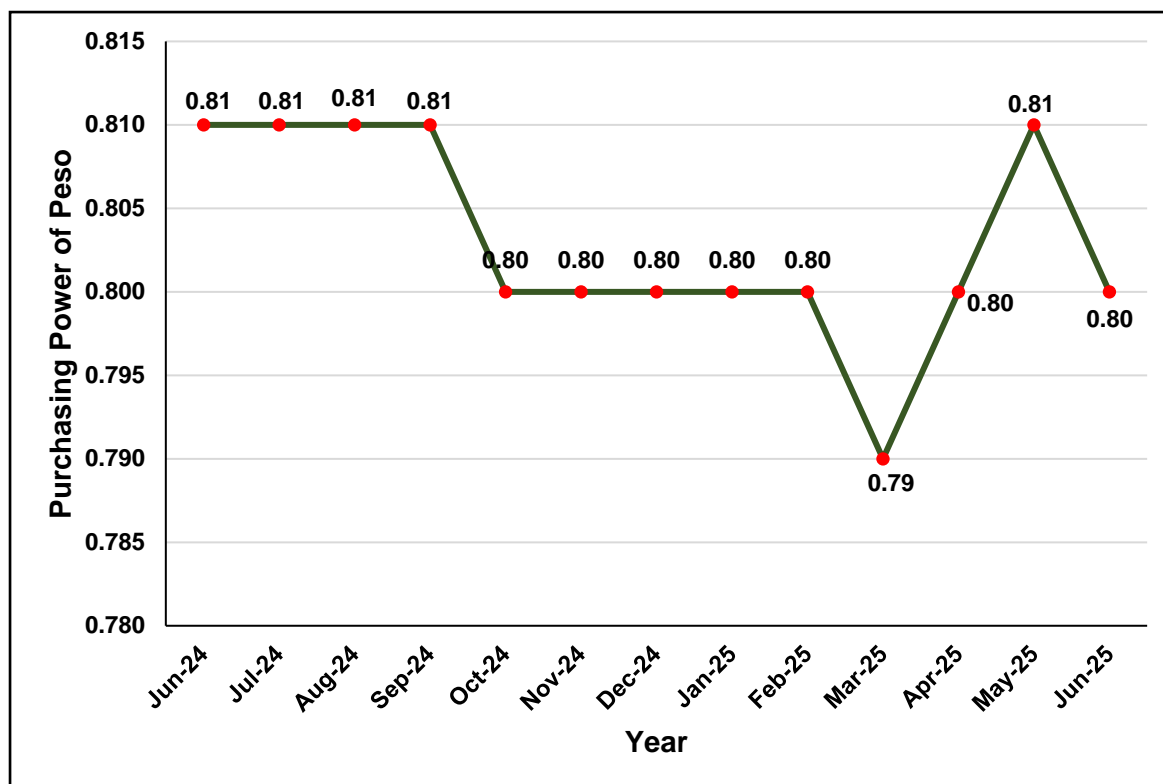
Commodity Groups	June 2024 Inflation Rate	May 2025 Inflation Rate	June 2025 Inflation Rate
Food	6.7	-1.7	-0.7
Cereals and cereal products	12.0	-5.4	-4.7
Cereals (ND)	14.0	-6.8	-6.1
Rice	14.0	-6.8	-6.1
Flour, Bread and Other Bakery Products, Pasta Products and Others Cereals	4.4	1.0	1.4
Meat and other parts of slaughtered land animals	7.6	7.1	7.8
Fish and other seafood	-0.6	1.9	4.1
Milk, other dairy products and eggs	10.4	11.6	9.8
Oils and fats	5.4	2.7	3.6
Fruits and nuts	2.1	1.0	3.3
Vegetables, tubers, plantains, cooking bananas and pulses	-0.1	-3.8	-1.0
Sugar, confectionery and desserts	-2.8	-2.8	-3.8
Ready-made food and other food products n.e.c.	3.9	0.0	0.0

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 slower compared to previous month at 0.80 as of June 2025.

**Figure 2. Purchasing Power of Peso in Lanao del Sur:
June 2024 - June 2025**



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

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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