

# SPECIAL RELEASE

## Summary Inflation Report Consumer Price Index of Sulu (2018 = 100) FEBRUARY 2025

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### INFLATION RATES FOR ALL ITEMS

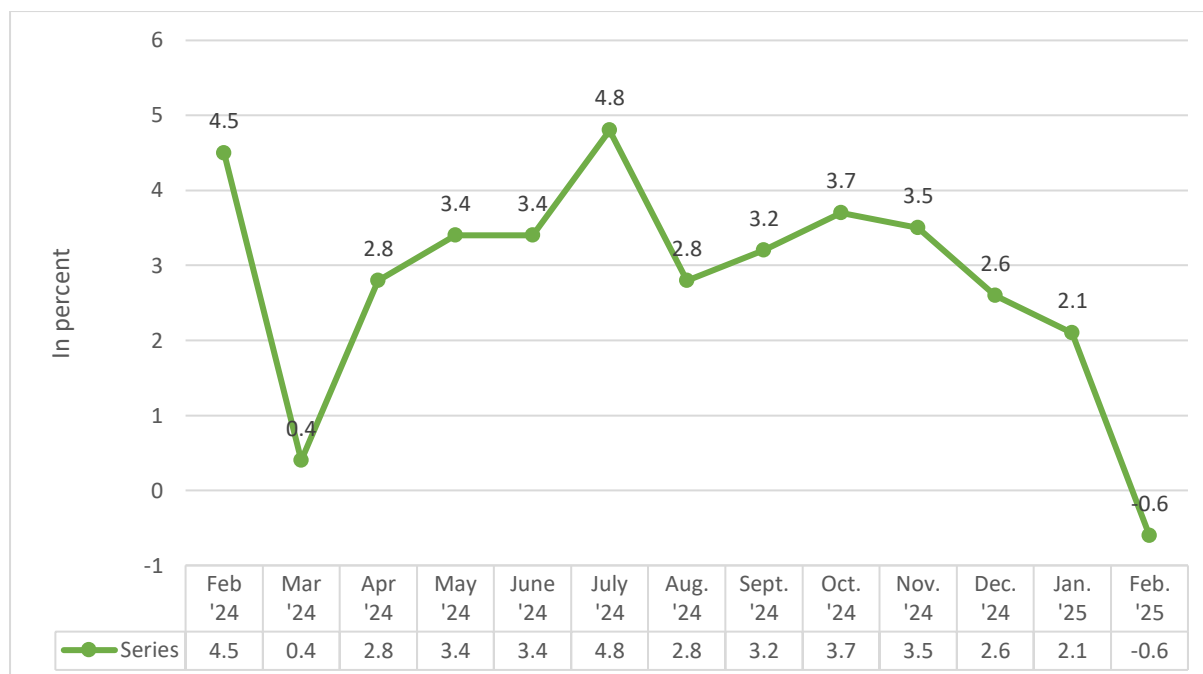
**Table 1. Year-on-Year Inflation Rates, All Items in Sulu  
(In percent, 2018=100)**

	February 2025	January 2025	February 2024	Year-to-date
<b>BARMM</b>	<b>0.2</b>	1.6	5.3	0.9
<b>Sulu</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	2.1	4.5	0.7

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

The headline inflation in Sulu decreased further to -0.6 percent in February 2025 from 2.1 percent in January 2025, the average inflation of Sulu for this year stood at 0.7 percent. In February 2024, the inflation rate was 4.5 percent. The overall inflation rate in BARMM is 0.2 percent this month compared to 1.6 percent last month. (See Table 1).

**Figure 1. Headline Inflation Rates in Sulu, All Items  
(2018 = 100)**



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

The deceleration in February 2025 inflation was mainly brought about by the monthly decrease in the indices of **Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages** at -1.1 percent from 0.7 percent, **Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco** at 1.1 percent from 4.4 percent, **Clothing and Footwear** at 0.0 percent from 1.7 percent, **Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels** at -0.2 percent from 5.5 percent, **Furnishing, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance** at 2.6 percent from 5.8 percent, **Health** at 0.6 percent from 1.3 percent, **Transport** at 2.6 percent from 9.3 percent, **Recreation, Sport and Culture** at 1.8 percent from 4.3 percent, **Restaurants and Accommodation Services** at -0.6 percent from 0.1 percent and **Personal Care, and Miscellaneous Goods and Services** at 2.4 percent from 5.6 percent. (see Table 2).

Meanwhile, the following commodity groups retained their previous month's inflation rate.

- Information and Communication at 0.1 percent
- Education Services at 5.2 percent, and
- Financial Services at 0.0 percent

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

<b>Commodity Groups</b>	<b>February 2024 Inflation Rate</b>	<b>January 2025 Inflation Rate</b>	<b>February 2025 Inflation Rate</b>
ALL ITEMS	4.5	2.1	-0.6
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	3.9	0.7	-1.1
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	6.2	4.4	1.1
Clothing and Footwear	1.8	1.7	0.0
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels	7.5	5.5	-0.2
Furnishings, Household Equipment, and Routine Household Maintenance	4.3	5.8	2.6
Health	0.5	1.3	0.6
Transport	9.2	9.3	2.6
Information and Communication	-0.1	0.1	0.1
Recreation, Sport, and Culture	5.1	4.3	1.8
Education Services	1.1	5.2	5.2
Restaurants and Accommodation Services	3.5	0.1	-0.6
Financial Services	0.0	0.0	0.0
Personal Care, and Miscellaneous Goods and Services	4.5	5.6	2.4

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

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

<b>Commodity Groups</b>	<b>February 2024 Inflation Rate</b>	<b>January 2025 Inflation Rate</b>	<b>February 2025 Inflation Rate</b>
Food	3.9	0.4	-1.4
Cereals and cereal Products	1.2	2.1	0.7
Cereals (ND)	7.3	-1.3	-2.2
Rice	22.6	-2.2	-3.8
Corn	0.4	-0.8	-1.3
Flour, Bread, and Other Bakery Products, Pasta Products, and Other Cereals	1.0	2.1	0.7
Meat and other parts of Slaughtered Land Animals (ND)	23.9	-4.3	-10.7
Fish and other Seafood (ND)	13.6	0.8	-2.6
Milk, other Dairy Products and Eggs (ND)	5.8	2.9	-1.8
Oils and Fats (ND)	0.0	2.1	5.0
Fruits and Nuts (ND)	-7.3	-1.2	-2.7
Vegetables, Tuber, Plantains, Cooking Banana, and Pulses (ND)	-3.6	-2.3	-2.8
Sugar, Confectioner, and Desserts (ND)	5.4	-3.2	-4.3
Ready-Made Food and Other Food Products n.e.c. (ND)	-3.9	-3.3	-2.5

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

## INFLATION RATES FOR FOOD ITEMS

For the food inflation, it decreased further by -1.4 percent in February 2025, from 0.4 percent in the previous month. In February 2024, the food inflation was higher by 3.9 percent. (*see Table 3*).

The deceleration of food inflation in February 2025 was mainly brought about by the monthly decrease in the indices of the following food items:

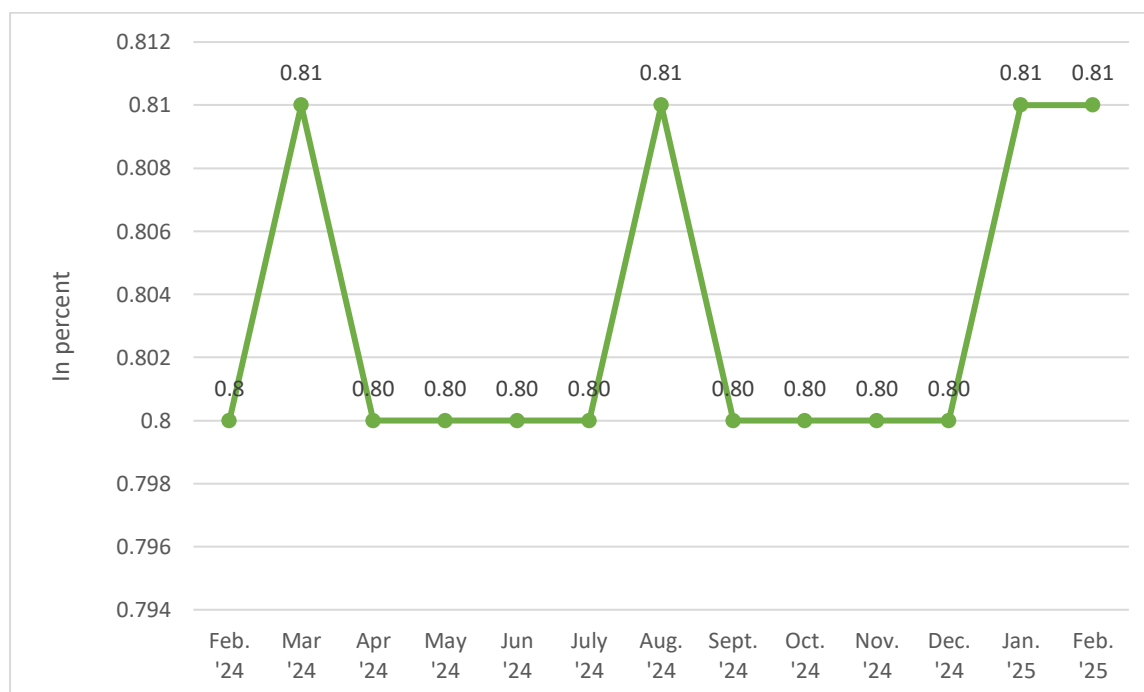
- a. Cereals and cereal products, 0.7 percent from 2.1 percent
- b. Cereals, -2.2 percent from -1.3 percent
- c. Rice, -3.8 percent from -2.2 percent
- d. Corn, -1.3 percent from -0.8 percent
- e. Flour, Bread and Other Bakery Products, Pasta Products and Other Cereals, 0.7 percent from 2.1 percent
- f. Meat and other parts of slaughtered land animals, -10.7 percent from -4.3 percent
- g. Fish and other seafood, -2.6 percent from 0.8 percent
- h. Milk, other dairy products and eggs, -1.8 percent from 2.9 percent
- i. Fruits and nuts, -2.7 percent from -1.2 percent
- j. Vegetables, tubers, plantains, cooking bananas and pulses, -2.8 percent from -2.3 percent, and
- k. Sugar, confectionery and desserts, -4.3 percent from -3.2 percent.

On the contrary, higher increase was observed in the indices of Oils and fats, 5.0 percent from 2.1 percent, and Ready-made food and other food products not else classified, -2.5 percent from -3.3 percent.

## PURCHASING POWER OF PESO

Purchasing Power of Peso (PPP) is inversely related to the inflation rate. Thus, as the inflation rate increases, PPP declines, as shown in Figure 2. In Sulu, PPP is at 0.81 as of February 2025.

**Figure 2. Purchasing Power of Peso in Sulu:  
February 2024 – February 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 pesos. 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 is 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 of total expenditure.

### d. Formula

The formula used in computing the CPI is the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives, Laspeyres's formula with a fixed base year period (2018) weights.

### 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 the declining purchasing power of the 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.

  
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