



SPECIAL RELEASE

Summary Inflation Report and Consumer Price Index (2018=100) for Bottom 30% Income Households of Romblon: February 2025

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Table 1. Year-on-Year Inflation Rates: Philippines, MIMAROPA, and Romblon: Bottom 30% (2018=100)

Area	February 2025	January 2025	February 2024	Year-to-Date
Philippines	1.5	2.4	4.2	2.0
MIMAROPA	1.6	2.4	4.2	2.0
Romblon	-1.6	0.7	7.9	-0.5

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Retail Price Survey of Commodities

Romblon’s inflation rate for the bottom 30% income households shows lower average prices at -1.6 percent rate in February 2025 from 0.7 percent in the previous month. In February 2024, the inflation rate was posted at 7.9 percent (Table 1). Meanwhile, the average inflation for the year was computed at -0.5 percent.

The main contributor to the inflation trend of this income group in February 2025 was the Food and Non-alcoholic Beverages with -3.9 percent (with 94.2% contribution to overall inflation), from -0.2 percent in the previous month. It was followed by Housing, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels with 5.0 percent (3.4% contribution to overall inflation), Transport with -1.1 percent (1.7% contribution to overall inflation), Health with -2.1 percent (0.5% contribution to overall inflation), and Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance with -4.9 percent (0.2% contribution to overall inflation).

The following commodity groups showed accelerating year-on-year growth rate in February 2025.

- a. Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco, 1.7% (from 0.5% during previous month)
- b. Recreation, Sports and Culture, 6.0% (from 5.8% during previous month)
- c. Personal Care and Miscellaneous Goods and Services, 0.0% (from -0.1% during the previous month)



Meanwhile, Clothing and Footwear (0.3%), Information and Communication (0.0%), Education Services (0.0%), Restaurant and Accommodation Services (4.0%) and Financial Services (-0.1%) remained at their previous month's rate.

Main Contributor to the Overall Inflation

The following commodity groups were the top 3 contributors to the February 2025 overall inflation for the bottom 30% income households:

- a. Fish and other Seafoods, 54.0% share or -0.86 percentage points
- b. Cereals and cereal products, 53.2% share or -0.85 percentage points
- c. Milk, other dairy products and eggs, 28.9% or -0.46 percentage points

Food Inflation

Food inflation for the bottom 30% income households at the provincial level slowed down to -3.2 percent in February 2025 from 0.1 percent in the previous month. In February 2024, its annual increase was observed at 8.9 percent.

Main Drivers to Downward Trend of Food Inflation

The downward trend in food inflation was mainly due to faster annual decline in the index of cereals and cereal products with -2.7 percent in February 2025 from 5.2 percent in the previous month.

In addition, lower inflation rates during the month were noted on the following food groups:

- a. vegetables, tubers and plantains, -4.4 percent from 2.8 percent
- b. milk, other dairy products and eggs, -11.0 percent from -8.0 percent
- c. fruits and nuts, -10.0 percent from -9.5 percent

In contrast, higher annual increases were noted on the following food items:

- a. fish and other seafoods, -7.8 percent from -8.2 percent
- b. meat and other parts of slaughtered animal, 5.4 percent from 4.6 percent




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Main Contributors to the Food Inflation

Among the commodity groups, the main contributors to the food inflation during February 2025 were the following:

- a. Fish and other seafood, -5.5% (29.5 % contribution to inflation)
- b. Milk and other dairy products, -11.2% (28.5 % contribution to inflation)
- c. Cereals and cereal products, -2.0% (26.3 % contribution to inflation)



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Table 2. Year-on-Year Inflation Rates for the Bottom 30% Income Households in Romblon, All Items: January 2019 to February 2025, in percent. (2018=100)

Month	Year						
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
January	2.4	1.6	5.4	6.2	6.2	7.4	0.7
February	3.0	1.2	5.7	5.8	7.5	7.9	-1.6
March	4.4	0.2	10.3	1.6	8.1	9.1	
April	3.3	1.5	10.4	1.3	7.8	7.6	
May	4.4	1.6	6.9	3.7	7.9	7.3	
June	4.1	1.8	6.5	4.0	8.3	5.4	
July	3.8	2.2	9.7	1.7	7.5	5.2	
August	2.4	2.7	9.3	2.4	8.5	4.1	
September	0.0	2.9	8.8	2.8	11.7	1.3	
October	-0.1	3.3	8.0	4.0	9.1	1.5	
November	0.1	4.1	7.9	4.3	7.4	2.6	
December	1.2	6.1	6.1	3.6	9.4	1.0	

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Retail Price Survey of Commodities



TECHNICAL NOTES

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

- is an indicator of the change in the average retail prices of a fixed basket of goods and services
- commonly purchased by households relative to a base year.
- is widely used in the calculation of the inflation rate and purchasing power of the peso.
- is used to adjust other economic series for price changes. Example, CPI components are used as deflators for most personal consumption expenditures (PCE) in the calculation of the Gross National Product (GNP).
- is used as basis to adjust wages in labor management contracts as well as pensions and retirement benefits. Thus, increases in wages through collective bargaining agreements use the CPI as one of their bases.

Inflation Rate (IR)

- interpreted in terms of declining purchasing power of peso.
- is the annual rate of change or the year-on-year change of the CPI expressed in percent.

Inflation Rate (reference month, reference year)

$$= \left[\frac{\text{CPI}_{(\text{reference month, reference year})} - \text{CPI}_{(\text{reference month, previous year})}}{\text{CPI}_{(\text{reference month, previous year})}} \right] \times 100\%$$

Purchasing Power of Peso

- shows how much the peso in the base period is worth in the current period.
- computed as the reciprocal of the CPI for the period under review multiplied by 100.

Market Basket

- is a sample of goods and services, which is meant to represent the totality of all the goods and services purchased by households relative to a base year.
 - To determine the commodities that will form the market basket for the 2018-based CPI, the Survey of Key Informants (SKI) was conducted in March 2021. The survey, which was conducted nationwide to store managers, sellers or proprietors, obtained information on the most commonly purchased of goods and availed of services by the households.
 - The commodities in the 2018-based CPI market basket are grouped/classified according to the 2020 Philippine Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (PCOICOP) which is based on the United Nations COICOP. Meanwhile, the commodities in the 2012-based CPI market basket used the 2009 PCOICOP version of classification of commodities.

Base year

- 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. The CPI is rebased from base year 2012 to base year 2018



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