

SPECIAL RELEASE

Summary Inflation Report Consumer Price Index (2018=100)

**Zamboanga del Norte
March 2025**

Date of Release: April 21, 2025

Reference No. SR-2025ZN-004

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

Area	March 2024	February 2025	March 2025
Philippines	3.7	2.1	1.8
Zamboanga Peninsula	3.5	1.5	0.6
Zamboanga del Norte	2.0	2.0	0.2

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Retail Price Survey of Commodities for the Generation of Consumer Price Index *Year-on-year change of CPI for February to March 2025 vs. 2024

Overall Inflation

Zamboanga del Norte's inflation rate for all-income households declined to 0.2 percent in March 2025, down from 2.0 percent in February 2025. In comparison, the inflation rate in March 2024 was much higher, recorded at 2.0 percent. Additionally, the inflation rate for all-income households across the entire Zamboanga Peninsula decreased to 0.6 percent in March 2025, down from 1.5 percent in February 2025. In comparison, the inflation rate in March 2024 was much higher, recorded at 3.5 percent (Figure 1 and Table A).

Attributes in the Downtrend of the Overall Inflation

The decrease in overall inflation in March 2025 was mainly driven by the higher annual changes in the following commodities;

- Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages at -0.6 percent from 1.1 percent of the previous month;
- Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels at 0.1 percent from 2.3 percent of the previous month; and
- Restaurants and Accommodation Services at 4.7 percent from 11.7 percent of the previous month.

Table B. Year-on-Year Inflation Rates in Zamboanga del Norte, All Items January 2020 to March 2025 in Percent (2018=100)

Month	Year					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
January	2.2	-.08	8.3	8.8	0.1	2.5
February	1.8	1.4	4.5	11.8	-0.5	2.0
March	2.2	1.9	4.9	10.1	2.0	0.2
April	1.9	3.0	5.6	6.4	4.9	
May	1.7	3.6	5.9	6.5	3.3	
June	2.3	3.2	7.2	4.4	4.3	
July	2.3	3.4	8.4	2.7	3.4	
August	2.1	3.1	7.8	5.1	2.7	
September	1.3	3.6	7.9	7.6	0.3	
October	0.9	5.0	7.6	4.7	2.5	
November	0.8	5.7	7.0	4.9	1.8	
December	-0.2	6.4	7.9	2.9	2.0	
Average	1.6	3.3	6.9	6.3	2.2	1.6

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

In addition, the following commodity groups registered lower inflation rates during the month of March 2025 were:

- Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco, 5.5 percent from 7.2 percent;
- Clothing and Footwear, 2.8 percent from 3.3 percent;
- Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance, 2.1 percent from 3.5 percent;
- Health, 4.3 percent from 4.6 percent;



PSA Bldg., Arellano Ext., Miputak, Dipolog City, Zamboanga del Norte
 Telephone: (065) 212-4853 / (065) 212-1164
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- e) Personal Care, and Miscellaneous Goods and Services, 1.7 percent from 2.2 percent;
- f) Recreation, Sport and Culture, 5.7 percent from 6.3 percent; and
- g) Transport, -1.8 percent from -0.2 percent.

Meanwhile, the inflation rate that remained unchanged from the previous month were the following commodity groups:

- a) Information and Communication, at zero percent;
- b) Financial Services, at zero percent; and
- c) Education Services, at 2.9 percent.

Main Contributors to the Headline Inflation

The top three commodity groups contributing to the March 2025 overall inflation were the following:

1. Restaurants and Accommodation Services with 4.7 percent at 63.9 percent share to the overall inflation;
2. Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco with 5.5 percent inflation at 53.4 percent share to the overall inflation; and
3. Clothing and Footwear with 2.8 percent inflation at 38.2 percent share to the overall inflation.

**Table C. Year-on-Year Inflation Rates in Zamboanga del Norte,
All Items March 2024 to March 2025 by Commodity Group**

In Percent (2018=100)

Commodity Groups	March 2024	February 2025	March 2025
All Items	2.0	2.0	0.2
Food And Non-Alcoholic Beverages	10.0	(0.6)	(3.1)
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	4.5	5.5	5.7
Clothing And Footwear	2.1	2.8	2.6
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	(5.6)	0.1	0.3
Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance	5.5	2.1	1.5
Health	1.9	4.3	5.3
Transport	2.2	(1.8)	(3.6)
Information And Communication	0.0	0.1	0.1
Recreation, Sport and Culture	4.7	5.7	6.1
Education Services	0.0	3.9	3.9
Restaurants And Accommodation Services	10.3	4.7	5.6
Financial Services	(0.8)	0.0	0.0
Personal Care, And Miscellaneous Goods And Services	2.5	1.7	2.0

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



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The inflation rate for Food at the provincial level in March 2025 was reported at -0.6 percent, declining from 1.1 percent of the previous month (Table C). Meanwhile, food inflation for the month of March 2024 was reported at 4.1 percent.

Bottom 30% Income Household

Zamboanga del Norte's inflation rate for the bottom 30% income households declined to -1.0 percent in March 2025, down from 1.1 percent in February 2025. In comparison, the inflation rate in March 2024 was much higher, recorded at 4.3 percent. The bottom 30% income households' inflation rates from January to March 2025 showed a downward trend, averaging 1.4 percent.

Main Sources of Deceleration

The top three main sources of deceleration to the March 2025 bottom 30% were the following:

1. Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages with -2.6 percent inflation at 58.5 percent share to down trend inflation;
2. Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels with 0.7 percent inflation at 17.4 percent share to down trend inflation; and
3. Restaurants and Accommodation Services with 4.9 percent inflation at 11.9 percent share to down trend inflation.

Purchasing Power of Peso

In Zamboanga del Norte, the purchasing power of peso was recorded at Php0.80, which explains that you needed Php124.9 for a basket of food and non-food commodities in March 2025, which only cost Php100.00 in the year 2018.

Technical Notes:

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

The CPI is an indicator of the change in the average prices of goods and services commonly purchased by consumers.

Uses of CPI

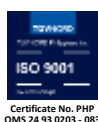
The CPI is most widely used in the calculation of the inflation rate and the purchasing power of peso. It is a major statistical series used for economic analysis and as a monitoring indicator of government economic policy.

Computation of CPI

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

a) Base Period

- The base year is a reference period, usually a year, at which the index number is set to



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100. It is the reference point of the index number series. The CPI is rebased from the base year 2012 to the base year 2018.

b) Market Basket

- Market basket refers to a sample of goods and services commonly purchased by households.

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 2018-based CPI series uses the same method of computation as the 2012-based CPI series, which is Chained Laspeyres formula.

e) Geographic Coverage

- CPI values are computed at the national, regional, and provincial levels, and Highly Urbanized Cities.

Inflation Rate (IR)

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

It is computed using the following formula;

$$IR_t = \frac{CPI_t - CPI_o}{CPI_o} \times 100$$

Where:

IR_t = Inflation rate at current period t

CPI_t = CPI at current year

CPI_o = CPI at previous year

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 (PPP)


Shows how much the peso in the base period is worth in the current period. It is computed by getting the reciprocal of the CPI and multiplying the result by 100 as follows:

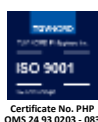
$$PPP = \left(\frac{1}{CPI} \right)$$



How does the PSA compile the CPI for the bottom 30% income households?

The CPI for the bottom 30 % income households is compiled by the PSA to measure the changes of prices of commodities commonly purchased by families that belong to the bottom 30% income decile. The process of price collection and CPI computation is the same as that of the CPI for all income households. However, there is a separate market basket and weights for the CPI for the bottom 30% income households.


ANDRES S. TAPALES, JR.
(Statistical Specialist II)
Officer-In-Charge



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