



SPECIAL RELEASE

Summary Inflation Report Consumer Price Index for All Income Household (2018=100)

January 2025

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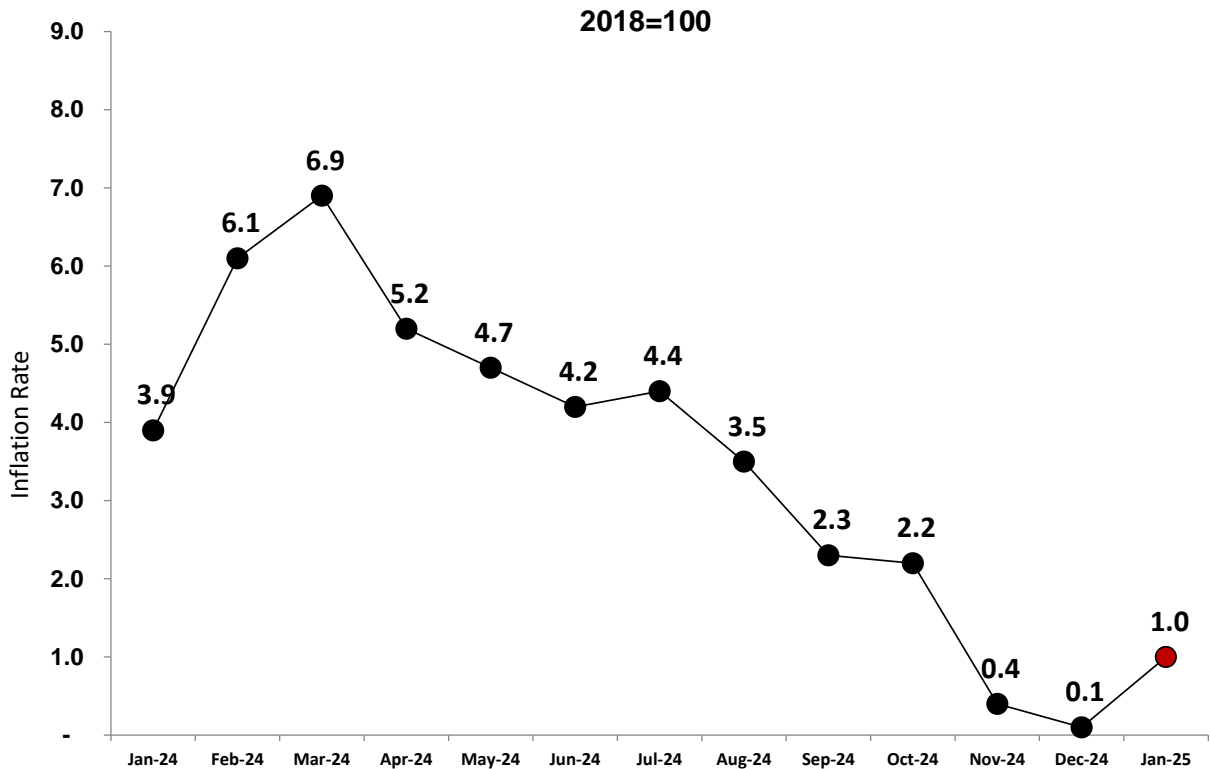
**Table A. Year-on-Year Inflation Rates, All Items
In Percent
(2018=100)**

Area	Jan 2024	Dec 2024	Jan 2025	Year to Date
Philippines				
Headline	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9
Caraga				
Headline	2.8	1.5	1.4	1.4
Dinagat Islands				
Headline	3.9	0.1	1.0	1.0

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

*Year-to-year change of average CPI for January 2025

Figure 1. Headline Inflation Rates in Dinagat Islands, All Items



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

Headline Inflation

The headline inflation rate in the Province of Dinagat Islands increased to 1.0 percent in January 2025, following a 0.1 percent rate in December 2024. This reflects a 2.9 percentage point reduction compared to the 3.9 percent inflation rate recorded in January 2024. The year-to-date inflation rate averaged 1.0 percent, surpassing both the national average of 2.9 percent and the regional average of 1.4 percent (refer to Table A and Figure 1).

Main Drivers to the Upward Trend in Overall Inflation

The acceleration of inflation in January 2025 was primarily attributed to the Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages sector, which registered an inflation rate of 1.8 percent. This sector accounted for 90.8 percent of the overall increase in provincial inflation.

The Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels sector also contributed significantly, with an inflation rate of 0.7 percent, representing 8.5 percent of the total provincial inflation rate.

Other commodity groups that influenced the rising price indices include:

- Personal Care and Miscellaneous Goods and Services: Inflation rose to 1.0 percent from 0.8 percent in the previous month.

Conversely, some commodity groups experienced price declines:

- Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco: Inflation dropped to 2.5 percent from 3.8 percent.
- Clothing and Footwear: Inflation decreased to 0.0 percent from 0.3 percent.
- Furnishings, Household Equipment, and Routine Household Maintenance: Inflation declined to 2.1 percent from 2.4 percent.
- Health: Inflation rate fell from 0.0 percent to -2.1 percent, contributing -1.6 percent to the overall trend.
- Transport: Inflation rate dropped to 2.0 percent from 1.8 percent.
- Recreation, Sports, and Culture: Inflation declined to 2.4 percent from 2.8 percent.
- Restaurants and Accommodation Services: Inflation eased to 0.8 percent from 2.0 percent.

Meanwhile, the following commodity groups maintained stable inflation rates for January 2025:

- Information and Communication: Steady at 0.5 percent.
- Education Services: Unchanged at 0.0 percent.
- Financial Services: Remained at 0.0 percent.

Top Contributors to Overall Provincial Inflation

The top contributors to the overall inflation rate in January 2025 for all income households were:

1. Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages – 1.27 percentage points
2. Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels – 0.36 percentage points
3. Restaurants and Accommodation Services – 0.24 percentage points
4. Personal Care and Miscellaneous Goods and Services – 0.14 percentage points
5. Transport – 0.10 percentage points

Food Index

The food index in January 2025 exhibited a moderate increase in price levels, rising to 4.0 percent from 3.5 percent in December 2024. The key contributors to this increase were:

1. Vegetables, Tubers, Plantains, Cooking Bananas, and Pulses – Inflation surged to 21.1 percent from 14.2 percent, accounting for 44.8 percent of the overall food inflation.

2. Fish and Other Seafood – Inflation climbed to 3.3 percent from 1.0 percent, contributing 30.2 percent to the total food index.
3. Meat and Other Parts of Slaughtered Land Animals (ND) – Inflation increased to 6.4 percent from 4.9 percent, making up 22.4 percent of overall food inflation.

Purchasing Power of the Peso

The Purchasing Power of the Peso (PPP) in the Province of Dinagat Islands stood at Php 0.73 in January 2025, indicating the peso's relative value compared to previous periods.



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**Table B. Year-on-Year Inflation Rates in Dinagat Islands, All Items,
In Percent
(2018=100)**

Month				
	2022	2023	2024	2025
January	5.7	10.3	3.9	1.0
February	5.4	8.8	6.1	
March	6.0	6.8	6.9	
April	6.3	7.0	5.2	
May	6.3	6.3	4.7	
June	8.7	4.6	4.2	
July	11.0	3.1	4.4	
August	9.5	5.0	3.5	
September	9.4	5.5	2.3	
October	9.6	5.8	2.2	
November	9.5	5.9	0.4	
December	9.3	6.7	0.1	

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

Table C. Year-on-Year Inflation Rates by Commodity Groups, Dinagat Islands, All Items (In Percent)

COMMODITY GROUPS	INFLATION		
	JAN '24	DEC '24	JAN '25
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	3.5	(0.1)	1.8
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	8.9	3.8	2.5
Clothing and footwear	7.4	0.3	0.0
Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels	6.0	0.1	0.7
Furnishings, household equipment, and routine household maintenance	6.6	2.4	2.1
Health	0.7	(1.6)	(2.1)
Transport	2.4	(1.8)	(2.0)
Information and communication	(1.7)	0.5	0.5
Recreation, sport, and culture	3.9	2.8	2.4
Education services	(0.3)	0.0	0.0
Restaurants and accommodation services	(0.4)	2.0	0.8
Financial services	0.0	0.0	0.0
Personal care, and miscellaneous goods and services	5.1	0.8	1.0

**Table D. Year-on-Year Inflation Rates of Food Commodity Groups,
Dinagat Islands, All Items (In Percent)
(2018=100)**

COMMODITY GROUPS	INFLATION		
	JAN '24	DEC '24	JAN '25
Rice	24.8	0.7	(3.0)
Corn	(3.3)	2.9	1.4
Flour of wheat	3.7	3.9	3.6
Flour of maize (corn) or cornmeal	3.0	(1.7)	(1.7)
Other flours of cereals	12.5	6.6	6.6
Bread	5.2	1.8	1.9
Other bakery products	6.4	2.8	2.7
Breakfast cereals	7.2	2.1	1.9
Macaroni, noodles, couscous and similar pasta products	4.7	2.0	2.1
Other cereal and grain mill products	4.0	2.7	2.6
Meat of bovine animals, fresh, chilled or frozen	4.0	3.4	3.8
Meat of pigs, fresh, chilled or frozen	2.1	5.0	7.3
Meat of poultry, fresh, chilled or frozen	(4.7)	5.6	8.4
Meat of pigs, cuts, salted, dried or smoked (bacon and ham)	4.1	1.3	1.0
Offal, blood and other parts of slaughtered animals, fresh, chilled or frozen, dried, salted, in brine or smoked	1.3	3.8	4.4
Sausages and similar products of meat, offal or blood	4.0	2.6	2.3
Canned meat	3.3	0.8	0.6
Other meat, offal or blood preparations n.e.c.	7.3	0.8	(0.1)
Freshwater fish, live, fresh, chilled, or frozen	3.9	3.6	5.8
Salmonoidae, live, fresh, chilled, or frozen	7.6	10.4	10.1
Tunas, skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito, live, fresh, chilled, or frozen	(4.9)	1.6	0.8
Other pelagic fish, live, fresh, chilled, or frozen	(2.8)	(0.2)	2.2
Other fish, live, fresh, chilled, or frozen	(7.2)	(0.5)	1.2
Other fish, dried, salted, in brine, smoked	3.2	2.7	3.1
Tunas, skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito, prepared or preserved	7.0	0.0	(0.1)
Other fish, prepared or preserved	4.4	0.5	0.7
Shrimps and prawns, live, fresh, chilled, or frozen	1.0	2.3	4.0

COMMODITY GROUPS	INFLATION		
	JAN '24	DEC '24	JAN '25
Other mollusks, live, fresh, chilled, or frozen	4.8	0.6	1.0
Cephalopods, prepared or preserved	0.8	3.1	5.4
Raw and whole milk of cattle	3.2	(1.5)	2.4
Condensed or evaporated milk	9.5	0.9	0.6
Powdered milk	4.5	6.8	6.3
Soy milk	6.6	2.1	1.9
Cheese	4.3	1.4	1.4
Yoghurt and similar products	10.7	2.4	2.3
Milk-based dessert and beverages	4.5	0.2	0.4
Eggs of hen and other birds in shell, fresh	9.5	1.4	1.9
Other egg products	6.0	2.4	1.7
Coconut oil	8.2	5.0	4.6
Corn oil	9.9	4.6	3.6
Butter	(5.9)	3.0	5.6
Margarine and similar preparations	1.5	0.1	0.3
Lard	2.3	3.3	3.5
Bananas, fresh	(3.0)	(1.6)	(1.1)
Mangoes, guavas and mangosteens, fresh	(7.6)	6.3	7.0
Papayas, fresh	13.5	7.5	6.0
Pineapples, fresh	5.0	6.0	7.1
Coconuts, fresh	5.6	7.3	8.5
Tangerines, mandarins and clementines, fresh	4.0	5.8	6.6
Other dried fruit	0.1	4.5	4.8
Groundnuts, in shell or shelled	8.5	23.6	11.4
Canned fruit	6.6	3.7	3.6
Other fruit and nuts preparations	5.1	5.7	7.0
Cabbages, fresh or chilled	3.4	3.0	2.8
Other leafy or stem vegetables	1.0	6.4	6.5

COMMODITY GROUPS	INFLATION		
	JAN '24	DEC '24	JAN '25
Eggplants (aubergines), fresh or chilled	(12.4)	22.0	27.2
Tomatoes, fresh or chilled	(12.1)	83.6	140.1
Pumpkins, squash and gourds, fresh or chilled	(3.7)	11.1	12.2
Okra, fresh or chilled	(5.8)	19.4	14.8
Carrots and turnips, fresh or chilled	11.3	26.0	32.3
Garlic, fresh or chilled	22.1	3.0	5.3
Onions and shallots, fresh or chilled	(57.8)	(37.5)	(23.0)
Other vegetable, mixtures of vegetables, fresh or chilled, n.e.c.	(4.1)	16.8	9.3
Potatoes	4.7	(19.2)	3.7
Sweet potatoes	12.2	10.3	10.8
Cassava (manioc, yuca)	9.1	5.9	6.1
Yams (ube)	(2.5)	15.3	16.5
Taro	4.0	21.3	22.4
Potatoes, preserved or processed	6.7	4.7	5.3
Soy curd	2.1	2.2	2.1
Tubers except potatoes, preserved or processed	7.4	6.3	6.8
Other vegetables, pulses and tubers preserved or processed	10.8	11.7	8.4
Cane sugar	(7.4)	(6.7)	(5.9)
Honey	2.4	2.0	1.7
Other jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit purée and pastes	6.6	1.9	1.7
Peanut butter	7.4	2.5	2.2
Chocolate, including white chocolate	7.3	2.9	2.7
Cocoa beans	5.3	11.4	18.6
Ice, ice cream and sorbet	4.2	1.2	1.0
Other sugar confectionery and desserts n.e.c. (not containing cocoa)	7.1	3.9	3.9
Baby formula	2.8	2.0	2.3
Baby rice cereals and flours for baby meals	3.1	0.8	0.8

COMMODITY GROUPS	INFLATION		
	JAN '24	DEC '24	JAN '25
Salt	8.1	4.0	3.6
Vinegar and substitutes	4.0	2.3	2.3
Other sauces and condiments	4.2	2.0	2.1
Spices, culinary herbs and seeds	5.2	11.3	11.2
Other food products n.e.c.	7.1	2.4	2.3
Fruit and vegetables juices, powder	3.2	3.1	3.0
Concentrates and ready to drink juice	5.0	1.6	1.6
Coffee	3.7	3.5	4.0
Green tea, leaves	9.1	2.9	2.9
Black tea, leaves	3.8	3.0	2.3
Instant tea powder	4.4	1.7	1.1
Cocoa drinks	5.3	2.1	2.1
Water	1.7	0.8	0.7
Soft drinks	3.0	2.3	2.2
Other non-alcoholic beverages	3.8	2.4	2.4

Note: CPIs and inflation rates in the province are posted on the PSA website (<https://openstat.psa.gov.ph>)

Technical Notes

The Philippine Statistics Authority generates the monthly Consumer Price Index (CPI) based on the nationwide survey of prices for a given basket of goods and services. Two important indicators, the inflation rate and purchasing power of the peso (PPP) are derived from the CPI which is important in monitoring price stability and the value of the country's currency.

The **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. It shows how much on the average, prices of goods and services have increased or decreased from a particular reference period known as base year.

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

The **CPI** is also used to adjust other economic series for price changes. Another major importance of the CPI is its use as basis to adjust wages in labor management contracts as well as pensions and retirement benefits.



Inflation rate refers to the rate of change in the average prices of goods and services typically purchased by consumers. It is interpreted in terms of declining purchasing power of money.

The Purchasing Power of the Peso (PPP) indicates the value of the peso in the period under review as compared to the value of the peso in the base period. It is computed as the reciprocal of the CPI for the period under review multiplied by 100.

