



# SPECIAL RELEASE

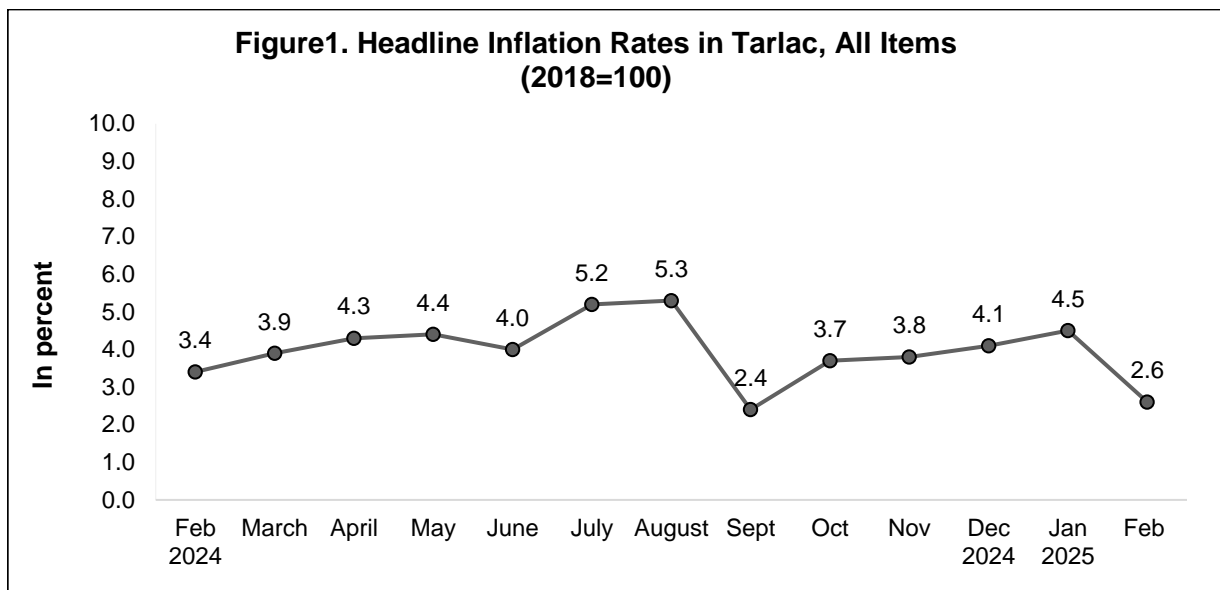
## Summary Inflation Report Consumer Price Index of Tarlac (2018=100)

February 2025

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### Tarlac's Inflation Decreases to 2.6 Percent

Inflation in the Province of Tarlac greatly decreased to 2.6 percent in February 2025 from 4.5 percent in January 2025. With this month's inflation, the province's average inflation from January to February 2025 at 3.6 percent. In February 2024, inflation rate was posted at 3.4 percent. (Figure 1 and Table A)



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

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

Area	February 2024	February 2025	Year-to-Date
<b>Tarlac</b>			
Headline	3.4	2.6	3.6

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

The increased in the province’s inflation was mainly brought about by the decrease in the index of the following commodity groups:

- a. Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels at 2.5 percent, with 4.1 percent decrease from 6.6 percent in the previous month;
- b. Food and non-alcoholic beverages at 3.9 percent, with a 2.7 percent decrease from 6.6 percent in the previous month;
- c. Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance at 3.0 percent, with a 0.9 percent decrease from 3.9 percent in the previous month;
- d. Information and Communication at -0.6 percent, with a 0.9 decrease from 0.3 percent in the previous month;
- e. Recreation, sport and culture at 1.5 percent, with a 0.9 percent decrease from 2.4 percent in the previous month;
- f. Transport at -0.1 percent with a 0.7 percent decrease from 0.6 percent in the previous month;
- g. Restaurants and accommodation services at 0.8 percent; with a 0.5 percent decrease from 1.3 percent in the previous month; and
- h. Personal care, and miscellaneous goods and services at 1.9 percent; with a 0.3 percent decrease from 2.2 percent in the previous month.

On the other hand, the commodity group that increase in their index are the following:

- a. Education services at 0.3 percent; with a 2.0 percent increase from -1.7 percent in the previous month;
- b. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco at 6.3 percent, with a 0.6 percent increase from 5.7 percent in the previous month;
- c. Health at 0.8 percent, with a 0.3 percent increase from 0.5 percent in the previous month; and
- d. Clothing and footwear at 0.4 percent, with a 0.1 percent increase from 0.3 percent in the previous month.

Meanwhile, Financial Services retained its inflation rate from previous month’s inflation at 0.0 percent.

**Table B. Year-on-Year Inflation Rates by Commodity Group:  
Tarlac (2018=100)  
(in percent)**

Commodity Group	February 2024	February 2025
ALL ITEMS	3.4	2.6
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	6.5	3.9
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	11.2	6.3
Clothing and Footwear	3.3	0.4
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels	-6.2	2.5
Furnishings, Household Equipment, and Routine Household Maintenance	4.7	3.0
Health	0.5	0.8
Transport	3.1	-0.1
Information and Communication	0.1	-0.6
Recreation, Sport and Culture	4.7	1.5
Education Services	1.6	0.3
Restaurants and Accommodation Services	5.0	0.8
Financial Services	0.0	0.0
Personal Care, and Miscellaneous Goods and Services	3.6	1.9

*Source: Retail Price Survey of Commodities for the Generation of Consumer Price Index, PSA*

The items for food commodity groups that showed a decrease during the month were:  
(Table C)

- a. Vegetables, tubers, plantains, cooking bananas and pulses at 11.7 percent, with a 26.2 percent decrease from 37.9 percent in the previous month;
- b. Cereals (ND) at -6.6 percent, with a 1.7 percent decrease from -4.9 percent in the previous month;
- c. Meat and other parts of slaughtered land animals at 6.8 percent, with a 1.8 percent decrease from 8.6 percent in the previous month;
- d. Fruits and nuts at 7.1 percent, with a 1.6 percent decrease from 8.7 percent in the previous month; and
- e. Flour, bread and other bakery products, pasta products, and other cereals at 2.0 percent, with a 1.4 percent decrease from 3.4 percent in the previous month.

On the other hand, the following food groups exhibited an increase in annual growth during the month: (Table C)

- a. Oils and Fats at 6.2 percent, with a 1.4 increase from 4.8 percent in the previous month;
- b. Milk, other dairy products, and eggs at 0.7 percent, with a 0.9 percent increase from -0.2 percent in the previous month;
- c. Fish and other seafood at 9.8 percent, with a 0.8 percent increase from 9.0 percent in the previous month;
- d. Ready-made food and other food products N.E.C. at 4.0 percent, with a 0.6 percent increase from 3.4 percent in the previous month; and
- e. Sugar, confectionery and desserts at -1.0 percent, with a 0.5 percent increase from -1.5 percent in the previous month.

**Table C. Month-on-Month Changes in the Consumer Price Index, Food Tarlac (2018=100) (in percent)**

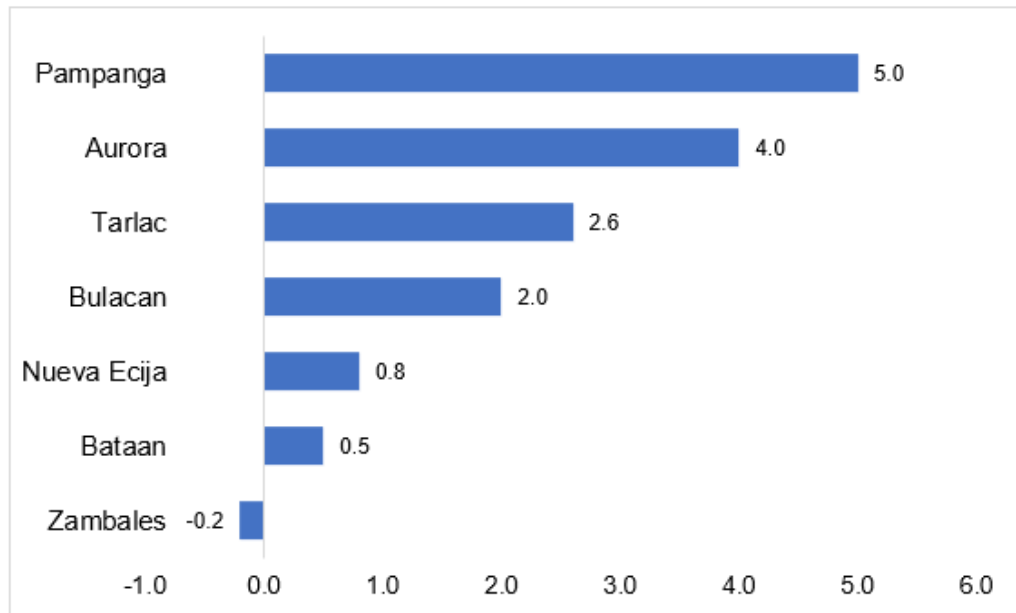
<b>Food Group</b>	<b>January 2025</b>	<b>February 2025</b>
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	6.6	3.9
* Food	6.7	3.8
Cereals and Cereal Products	-2.3	-3.7
Cereals	-4.9	-6.6
Rice	-5.3	-6.9
Corn	13.2	8.5
Flour, Bread and Other Bakery Products, Pasta Products and Other Cereals	3.4	2.0
Meat and Other Parts of Slaughtered Land Animals	8.6	6.8
Fish and Other Seafood	9.0	9.8
Milk, Other Dairy Products, and Eggs	-0.2	0.7
Oils and Fats	4.8	6.2
Fruits and Nuts	8.7	7.1
Vegetables, Tubers, Cooking Bananas and Pulses	37.9	11.7
Sugar, Confectionery and Desserts	-1.5	-1.0
Ready-Made Food and Other Food Products N.E.C.	3.4	4.0
* Non-alcoholic Beverages	5.5	5.6

Source: Retail Price Survey of Commodities for the Generation of Consumer Price Index, PSA.

In Central Luzon, the province of Pampanga had the highest inflation rate for the month of February 2025 with 5.0 percent. This was followed by the province of Aurora with 4.0 percent, province of Tarlac with 2.6 percent, province of Bulacan with 2.0 percent, Nueva Ecija with 0.8 percent and province of Bataan with 0.5 percent.

Meanwhile, the province of Zambales had the least inflation rate posted at -0.2 percent. (Figure 2)

**Figure 2. Inflation Rates by Province  
February 2025 (2018=100)**



Source: Retail Price Survey of Commodities for the Generation of Consumer Price Index, PSA

Approved for Release:

**HERMAN J. VITAL**  
Chief Statistical Specialist  
PSA Tarlac

  
/BJDU/EBAN/ACO

## Technical Notes

### Computation of Consumer Price (CPI)

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

**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.

**Market Basket** – A sample of the thousand varieties of goods purchased for consumption and services availed by the households in the country selected to represent the composition price behavior of all goods and services purchased by consumers.

**Weighting System** – The weighting pattern uses the expenditures on various consumer items purchased by households as a proportion to total expenditure.

**Formula** – The formula used in computing the CPI is the weighted arithmetic mean of prices relatives, the Laspeyre's formula with a fixed base year period (2006) weight.

**Geographic Coverage** – CPI values are computed at the national, regional and provincial levels, and for selected cities.

**Inflation Rate** is 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 multiplies by 100.

Note: CPIs and Inflation Rates are posted at the PSA website (<https://openstat.psa.gov.ph/>)