

SPECIAL RELEASE

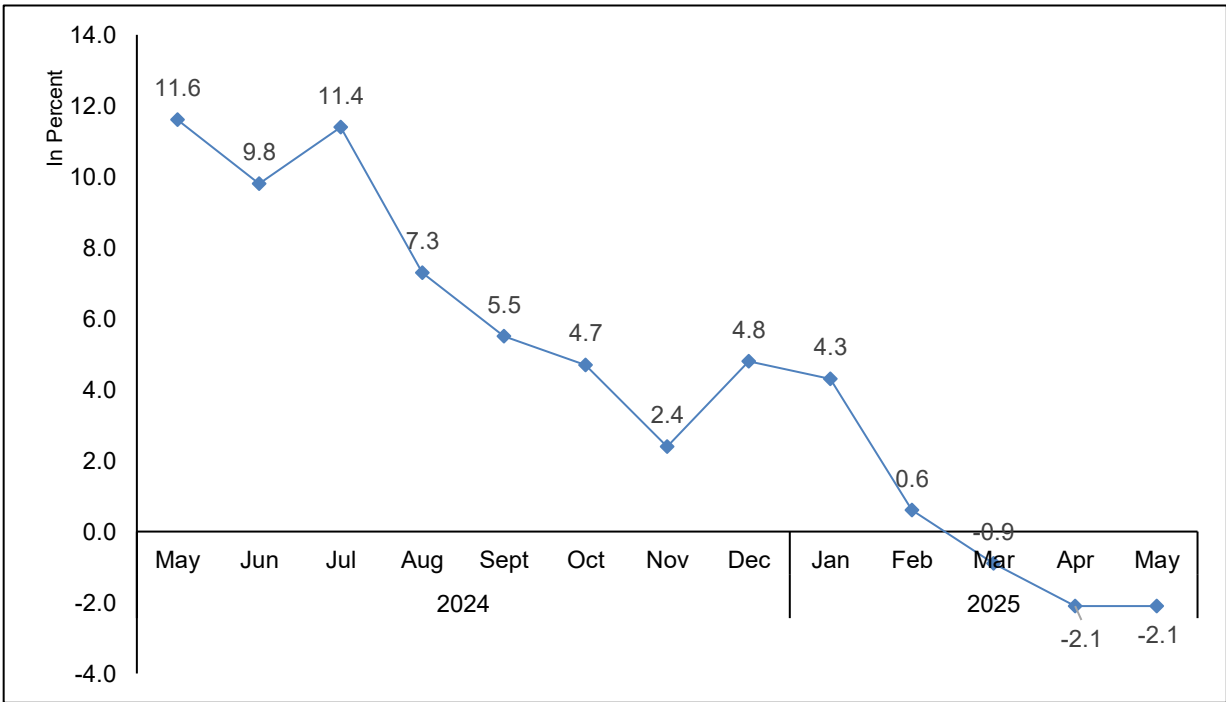
Summary of Food Inflation Report for All Income Households in Guimaras (2018=100): May 2024

Date of Release: June 09, 2025
Reference No. 25PSA-0679-SR66

Table 1. Year-on-Year Food Inflation Rates, Guimaras In Percent (2018=100)				
Area	May 2024	April 2025	May 2025	Year-to-Date
Philippines	6.1	0.7	0.7	2.1
Western Visayas	7.9	0.5	2.3	2.2
Guimaras	11.6	-2.1	-2.1	-0.1

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

Figure 1. Food Inflation Rate in the Province of Guimaras (2018=100)



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

1. Guimaras Food Inflation: All Income

In May 2025, the food inflation rate in Guimaras province remained unchanged from the previous month at -2.1 percent. This sustained decline brought the provincial average food inflation rate from January to May 2025 to -0.1 percent. In contrast, the food inflation rate in May 2024 was significantly higher at 11.6 percent, highlighting a notable year-on-year decrease. (Figure 1)

While the overall rate held steady, the prices of individual food items moved in diverse directions.

Several food groups recorded price increases in May 2025 against April 2025:

- a. Meat and other parts of slaughtered land animals rose to 7.2% from 6.6%,
- b. Fish and seafood prices moved closer to positive territory at -0.5%, compared to -1.1% in April,
- c. Fruits and nuts posted a sharp increase of 7.3%, from 0.4%; and
- d. Sugar, confectionery, and desserts also showed a slower uptrend at -2.2%, from -4.3% the previous month.

In contrast, several key commodities experienced further price drops:

- a. Cereals and cereal products, including rice, fell to -8.4% from -8.1%
- b. Milk, dairy products, and eggs recorded a slower inflation rate of 4.5%, down from 5.3%,
- c. Oils and fats declined more steeply to -6.4% from -4.6%,
- d. Vegetables, tubers, plantains, and similar products also noted a larger drop at -7.0%, from -4.7%, and
- e. Ready-made food and other food products, slightly dropped to 1.2%, compared to 2.7% in April.

Table 2. Food Inflation in Guimaras by Commodity Group, May 2024, April 2025, May 2025 (2018=100)

COMMODITY GROUP	Food Inflation for all income HHs		
	May 2024	April 2025	May 2025
Cereals and cereal products (ND)	24.4	(8.1)	(8.4)
Cereals (ND)	31.3	(10.7)	(11.1)
Rice	31.6	(10.8)	(11.2)
Corn	0.7	1.1	(0.5)
Flour, Bread and Other Bakery Products, Pasta Products, and Other Cereals	3.4	1.8	1.9
Meat and other parts of slaughtered land animals (ND)	16.2	6.6	7.2
Fish and other seafood (ND)	5.6	(1.1)	(0.5)
Milk, other dairy products and eggs (ND)	3.8	5.3	4.5
Oils and fats (ND)	(1.8)	(4.6)	(6.4)
Fruits and nuts (ND)	(17.1)	0.4	7.3
Vegetables, tubers, plantains, cooking bananas and pulses (ND)	9.4	(4.7)	(7.0)
Sugar, confectionery and desserts (ND)	(8.0)	(4.3)	(2.2)
Ready-made food and other food products n.e.c. (ND)	15.1	2.7	1.2

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

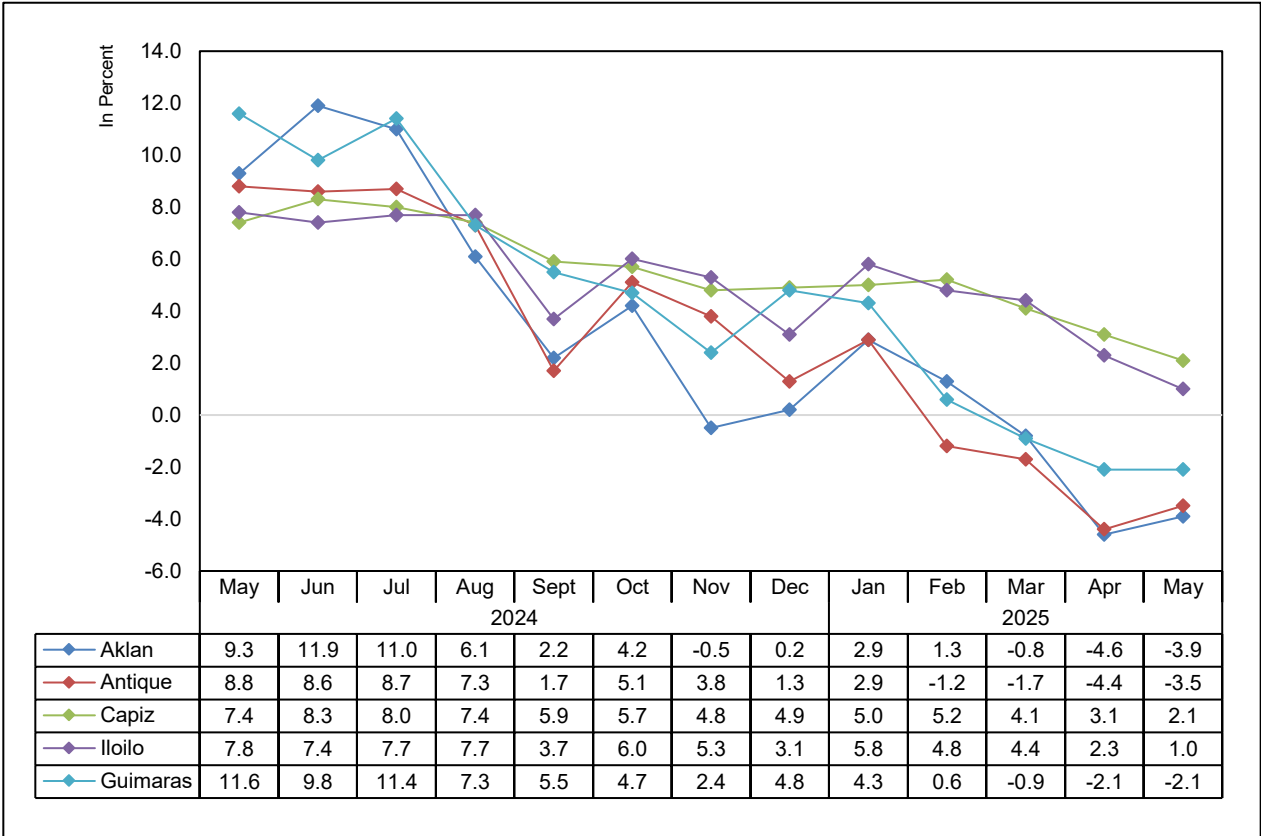
1.1 Main contributors to constant food inflation in May 2025

The top three commodity groups that contributed to the May 2025 overall food inflation were the following:

- a) Cereals and cereal products, with a 136.8 percent contribution or 2.87 percentage points;
- b) Vegetables, tubers, plantains, cooking bananas and pulses with 33.9 percent contribution or 0.71 percentage points; and
- c) Fish and other seafood with a 5.6 percent contribution or 0.12 percentage points.

2. Food Inflation per province in Region VI

Figure 2. Food Inflation Rate in Western Visayas (2018=100)



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

Food inflation in Western Visayas continued to decline in May 2025, with most provinces either posting slower increases in food prices or entering deflation.

Guimaras sustained a food inflation rate of -2.1%, unchanged from April, marking its third consecutive month of deflation. This is a significant shift from May 2024, when Guimaras had the highest food inflation in the region at 11.6%. The province's sharp reversal reflects a consistent downward trend in food prices over the past year.

Aklan and Antique also remained in deflation in May 2025, with even deeper rates at -3.9% and -3.5%, respectively, both declined further from April, showing the most pronounced price drops in the region.

In contrast, Capiz and Iloilo continued to register positive food inflation at 2.1% and 1.0%, though both saw slower rates when compared to the previous month.

Compared to a year ago, all five provinces experienced sharp declines in food inflation, with year-on-year drops of over 10 percentage points in Guimaras, Aklan, and Antique.

While Capiz and Iloilo maintained upward price trends, the overall pace has eased significantly.

Technical Notes

Concepts and Definitions of Terms

Consumer Price Index (CPI): The CPI is a measure of the average change over time in the prices paid by consumers for a basket of goods and services commonly purchased by households. It is used to monitor changes in the cost of living over time.

Inflation Rate: The inflation rate is the annual rate of change or the year-on-year change in the CPI expressed in percent. It shows how much prices have increased or decreased compared to the same month of the previous year.

Food Inflation: This refers to the percentage change in the average prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages over a specific period, typically year-on-year. It helps identify the trend in food affordability and cost pressures on household budgets.

Deflation: Deflation refers to a negative inflation rate, indicating a general decline in prices compared to the same period in the previous year.

Year-on-Year Change: This refers to the comparison of a specific data point (e.g., inflation rate) for a given month with the same month in the previous year.

Year-to-Date Inflation Rate: The average inflation rate computed from January to the current month of the reference year, compared to the same period in the previous year.

Retail Price Survey (RPS): A nationwide survey conducted by the PSA that gathers data on the prices of various consumer goods and services. It is used to compute the CPI and monitor price trends.

Commodity Group: A classification of goods and services with similar characteristics or uses (e.g., cereals, meat, dairy, vegetables) used in compiling the CPI.

Weights: These represent the relative importance of various items in the consumer basket based on expenditure patterns of households. Heavier weights imply a bigger influence on the overall CPI.

2018=100: This means the base year of the CPI is 2018. All index numbers are expressed relative to the price levels in the year 2018, which has an index of 100.


NELIDA B. LOSARE
Provincial Statistics Officer