

SPECIAL RELEASE

Summary Inflation Report Consumer Price Index (2018=100): Guimaras February 2025

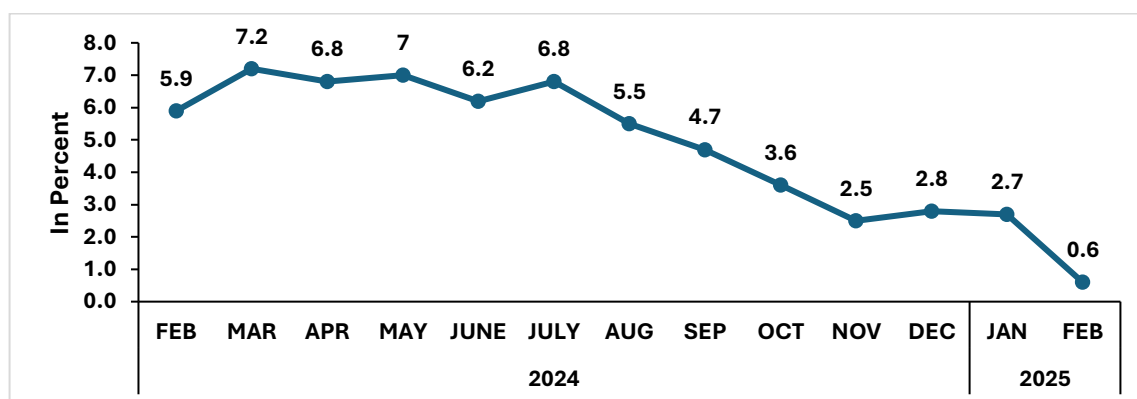
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**Table 1. Year-on-Year Inflation Rates, All Items, Guimaras
In Percent (2018=100)**

Area	February 2024	January 2025	February 2025	Year-to-Date*
Philippines				
Headline	3.4	2.9	2.1	2.5
Core	3.6	2.6	2.4	2.5
Western Visayas				
Headline	2.7	3.6	2.7	3.1
Core	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2
Guimaras				
Headline	5.9	2.7	0.6	1.7
Core	3.8	1.5	0.8	1.2

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 February 2025 vs. 2024

Figure 1. Headline Inflation Rate in the Province of Guimaras, All Items (2018=100)



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

1. Guimaras Headline Inflation

The Guimaras' headline or overall inflation moved slower to 0.6 percent in February 2025 from 2.7 percent in January 2025, bringing the provincial average inflation from January to February 2025 to 1.7 percent. The February 2024 inflation rate was at 3.4 percent. (Figure 1)

1.1 Main Drivers to the Downward Trend of the Headline Inflation

The downtrend in the overall inflation in February 2025 was primarily influenced by the decreased year-on-year price change in the heavily weighted food and non-alcoholic beverages at 0.7 percent during the month, from 4.2 percent in January 2025. The slower annual price change on transport at -0.8 percent in February 2025 from 2.4 percent in the previous month and restaurants and accommodation services at -8.0 percent from -5.7 percent a month ago also contributed to the slower inflation rate.

Table 2. Year-on-Year Changes of the Consumer Price Index in Percent in Guimaras by Commodity Group, February 2024 – February 2025 (2018=100)

Area/Commodity Group	2024												2025	
	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Ave	Jan	Feb
GUIMARAS (ALL ITEMS)	5.9	7.2	6.8	7.0	6.2	6.8	5.5	4.7	3.6	2.5	2.8	5.3	2.7	0.6
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	8.6	10.3	10.9	11.1	9.4	10.7	7.0	5.3	4.5	2.4	4.6	7.3	4.2	0.7
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	9.8	9.7	9.3	5.9	5.4	5.0	4.6	4.7	4.1	3.0	1.5	12.3	4.6	4.8
Clothing and Footwear	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.7	2.1	1.1	0.3	0.3	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.4
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	0.3	1.5	0.6	1.1	1.7	0.8	6.2	10.2	6.7	6.6	2.6	0.6	2.6	2.1
Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.8	2.7	2.0	1.7	0.7	-0.3	-0.5	-0.3	4.8	-0.4	-0.1
Health	9.8	8.0	7.9	7.5	7.2	7.7	7.0	6.9	3.9	3.8	2.7	9.4	-0.4	-1.0
Transport	-1.3	0.8	2.5	3.6	3.8	4.9	-1.3	-5.0	-4.0	-0.9	2.1	-1.8	2.4	-0.8
Information and Communication	-0.4	0.4	-0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	-0.6	3.3	3.3
Recreation, Sport and Culture	9.7	9.7	11.0	11.0	10.6	10.7	11.8	8.8	6.3	6.0	5.7	8.3	4.1	1.1
Education Services	-7.3	-7.3	-7.3	-7.3	-7.3	-7.3	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-7.3	0.0	0.0
Restaurants and Accommodation Services	12.7	13.7	3.1	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.1	-0.5	-5.7	11.4	-5.7	-8.0
Financial Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Personal Care, and Miscellaneous Goods and Services	2.6	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.2	1.5	2.7	1.7	1.8

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

Likewise, the slow-moving inflation rate was also noted in the other three commodity groups: Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and other Fuels at 2.1 percent in February from 2.6 percent in January 2025; and Recreation, Sport and Culture at 1.1 percent in February from 4.1 percent in January 2025.

In contrast, the following were the items with faster inflation in February than in January 2025:

- Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco, 4.8 percent from 4.6 percent
- Clothing and Footwear, 2.4 percent from 2.3 percent
- Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance, -0.1 percent from -0.4 percent
- Health at -1.0 percent in February from -0.4 percent in January 2025
- Personal Care, and Miscellaneous Goods and Services, 1.8 percent from 1.7 percent

While the other 3 commodities retained their previous month's inflation rate (Information and Communication: 3.3 percent, Education Services: 0.0 percent, and Financial Services; 0.0 percent).

1.2 Main Contributors to the Headline Inflation

In February 2025, the overall inflation rate in Guimaras was primarily influenced by three major commodity groups: the largest contributor was food and non-alcoholic beverages at 57.2 percent of the province's inflation rate, or 0.34 percentage points contribution to the overall inflation, with the notable surge primarily driven by a significant 38.3% increase in carrots and turnips, impacting overall food costs.

Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels followed closely at 54.3 percent, or 0.33 percentage points contribution to the inflation, with a significant impact from wood and bamboo charcoal—showing an inflation rate of 7.2%.

Lastly, Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco contributed 27.2 percent, or 0.16 percentage points, to the overall inflation with the increase largely driven by a remarkable 8.0% inflation rate in Beer.

2. Guimaras Core Inflation

In February 2025, core inflation in Guimaras fell to 0.8%, up from 1.5% in January. This decrease indicates a slight deceleration in underlying inflation.

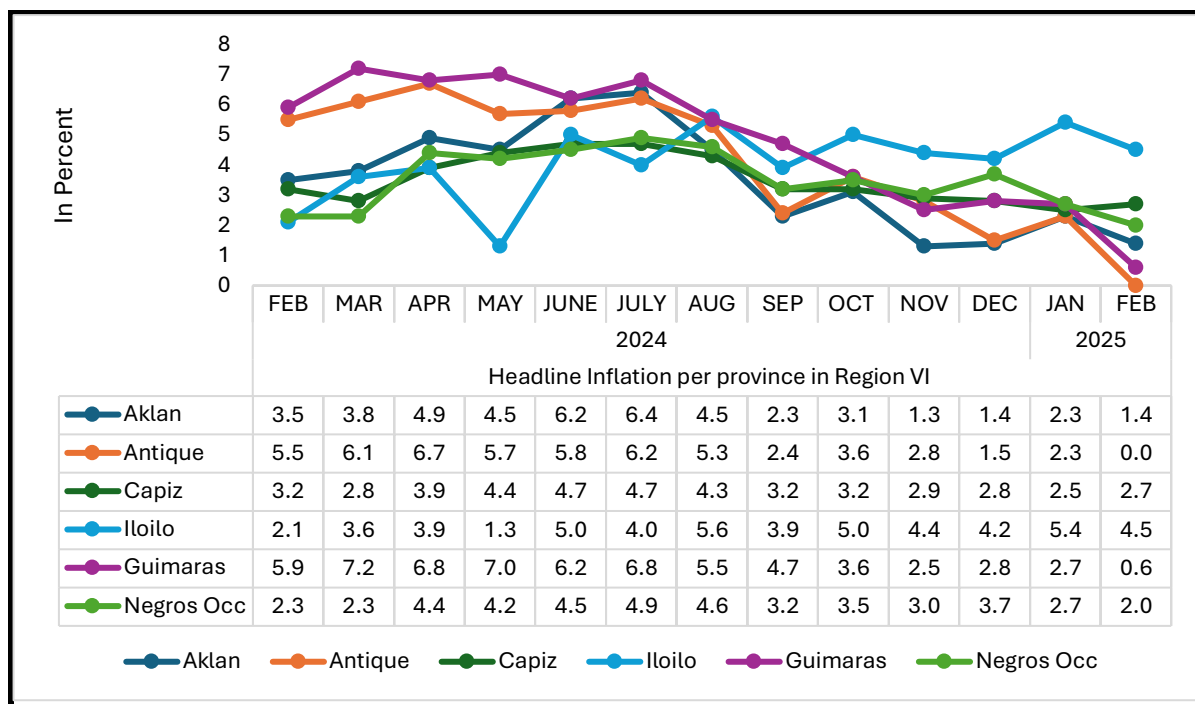
Core inflation excludes volatile items such as food and energy, providing a clearer perspective on long-term price trends.

In Guimaras, core inflation dropped significantly from 3.8% in February 2024 to 0.8% in February 2025, indicating easing price pressures. The transport sector had the highest impact on inflation, contributing 35.5%, followed by food and non-alcoholic beverages (32.2%) and restaurants and

accommodation services (24.9%). Some sectors, such as health and recreation, also experienced slower prices in February 2025.

3. Headline Inflation per province in Region VI

Figure 2. Headline Inflation Rate in Western Visayas, All Items (2018=100)



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

Inflation rates across the provinces in Western Visayas exhibited varying trends throughout 2025. Aklan, Antique, Guimaras, Iloilo and Negros Occidental slowed in February, only Capiz exhibited uptrend.

In Aklan, inflation gradually declined from 3.5% in February 2024 to 1.4% in February 2025. This decrease reflects a steady reduction in price pressures, with notable drops occurring in the later months of 2025.

However, Iloilo's inflation rate rose from 2.1% in February 2024 to 4.5% in February 2025, demonstrating unstable price trend throughout the year. Capiz followed a comparable pattern, starting at 3.2% in February 2024 and finishing at 2.7% in February 2025. Although inflation dipped in most months, moderate price increases were still observed by year-end.

Similarly, Antique and Guimaras experienced more volatile inflation rates. Antique began with an inflation rate of 5.5% in February 2024, peaked at 6.7% in April 2024, and then fluctuated to close the year at 0%.

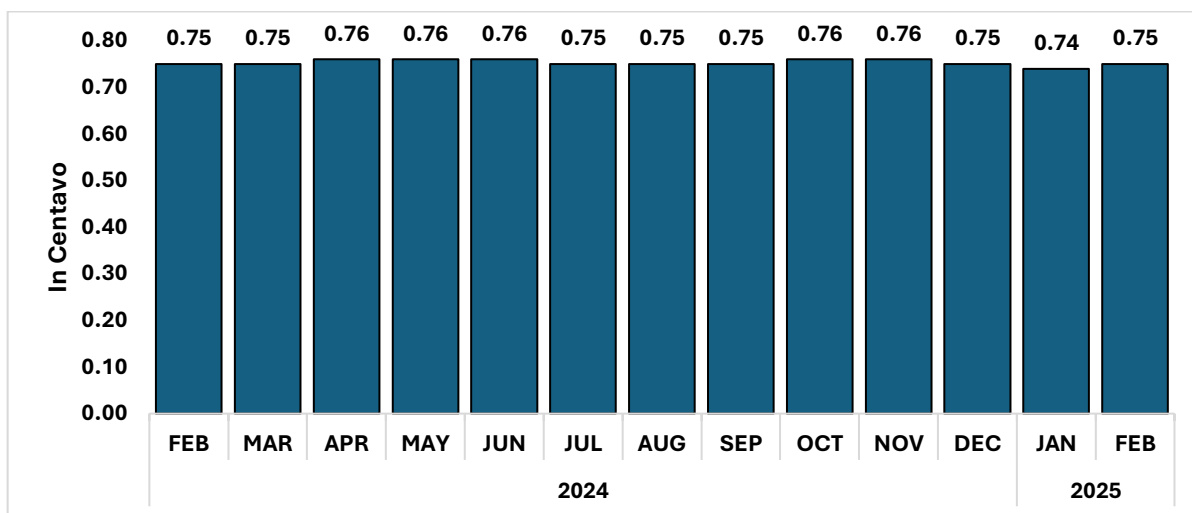
Guimaras had one of the highest inflation rates in the region in February 2024 at 5.9%. Its rate fluctuated throughout the reference period, reaching a peak at 7.2% in March before ending the year at 0.6%, indicating a significant decline in inflation pressures in the latter months.

Negros Occidental displayed a similar trend, starting at 2.3% in February 2024, fluctuated during the year, and closed at 2.0% in February 2025.

Overall, the inflation patterns in Western Visayas highlight regional differences in price pressures. Aklan, Antique, and Guimaras demonstrated steady decreases, while other provinces, particularly Iloilo, Capiz, and Negros Occidental, experienced more fluctuating inflation trends.

4. Guimaras Purchasing Power of the Peso (PPP)

Figure 3. Purchasing Power of Peso (PPP) in Guimaras: February 2024- February 2025 (2018=100)



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

The Purchasing Power of the Peso (PPP) in Guimaras reflects the real value of money in terms of its ability to purchase goods and services, adjusted for inflation.

A PPP of 1.00 indicates that the peso retains its full value compared to the base year, while a value less than 1.00 shows that inflation has reduced the purchasing power of the peso over time. Since the base year of 2018, Guimaras has seen a consistent decrease in PPP, highlighting a gradual loss in the peso value.

In February 2024, the PPP in Guimaras was at 0.75, meaning that one peso could buy only 75% of the goods and services it could have purchased in 2018. This depreciation maintained in 2025, with the PPP 0.75 in February.

Throughout the year, the PPP fluctuated between 0.74 and 0.76, reflecting a consistent erosion in purchasing power. From February to March 2024, the PPP remained at 0.75.

Between April and August, it stabilized between 0.75 and 0.76, suggesting that while inflation persisted, the peso value remained relatively steady.

However, in the latter part of the year, from September to December, the PPP hovered between 0.75 and 0.76, showing little improvement or deterioration in purchasing power. This indicates that inflation continued to have a moderate, ongoing impact on the residents of Guimaras.

Overall, while fluctuations in PPP were minimal, the trend points to a steady reduction in purchasing power, reflecting the persistent influence of inflation across various sectors like food, housing, and transportation.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Inflation Rate

Rate of change in the Consumer Price Index. Its formula is given by:

$$\text{Inflation rate} = \frac{CPI_2 - CPI_1}{CPI_1} \times 100$$

*Where: CPI_2 is the current period
 CPI_1 is the CPI in the previous period.*

Year-on-year inflation

Rate of change in the Consumer Price Index in a specific period of the current year relative to the same period in the previous year.

Month-on-Month inflation

Rate of change in the Consumer Price Index in a specific period of the current month relative to the previous month in the current year.

Consumer Price Index

Indicator of the change in the average prices of a fixed basket of goods and services commonly purchased by an average Filipino household for their day-to-day consumption relative to a base year. It is most widely used in the calculation of the inflation rate and purchasing power of the peso (PPP).

Relative to this, daily, weekly, and bi-monthly price surveys are conducted nationwide at the provincial offices including the District Offices of the National Capital Region (NCR) to be able to generate monthly CPI for All Income Households and CPI for the Bottom 30% Income Households. Indicators produced from price surveys are regarded as designated statistics.

The seasonally adjusted CPI provides comparisons after removing the seasonal variations that may affect the series. The formula used in computing the CPI is the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives, the Laspeyre's formula with a fixed base year period (2018) weights given by.

Purchasing Power of Peso (PPP)

Indicates how much the Philippine Peso is worth in each period relative to its value in a base period. It is computed by getting the reciprocal of the CPI and multiplying the result by 100 given by the equation:

$$PPP = \frac{1}{CPI} \times 100$$

Headline Inflation

Defined as the rate of change in the weighted average prices of all goods and services in the CPI basket while Core Inflation refers to the rate of change in the CPI which excludes the following item/commodity groups: rice, corn, fruits and vegetables, and fuel items.

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Provincial Statistics Officer