

SPECIAL RELEASE

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

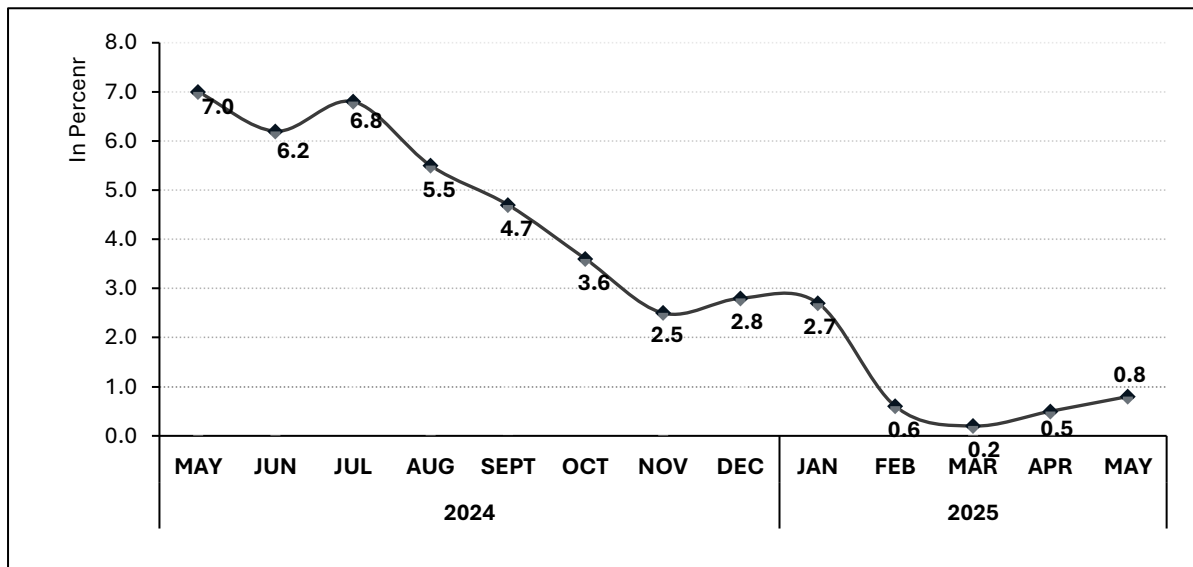
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Table 1. Year-on-Year Inflation Rates, All Items, Guimaras
In Percent (2018=100)

Area	May 2024	April 2025	May 2025	Year-to-Date*
Philippines	3.9	1.4	1.3	1.9
Western Visayas	4.3	1.8	1.5	2.6
Guimaras	7.0	0.5	0.8	1.0

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. 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 headline inflation rate of Guimaras province moved faster to 0.8 percent in May 2025 from 0.5 percent in April 2025, bringing the provincial average inflation from January to April 2025 to 1.0 percent. The inflation rate for May 2024 was at 7.0 percent. (Figure 1)

1.1 Main Drivers to the Upward Trend of the Headline Inflation

The uptrend in the overall inflation in May 2025 was primarily influenced by the faster annual increment in the indices of the housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels at 3.7 percent during the month, from 1.5 percent in April 2025. the faster annual price change of restaurants and accommodation services at 10.4 percent in May 2025 from 10.1 percent in the previous month and furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance at 0.1 percent from -0.3 percent a month ago also contributed to the quicker overall inflation.

Moreover, faster annual increases were observed in the indices of the following commodity groups in May 2025

- a. Clothing and footwear, 2.6 percent from 2.5 percent; and
- b. Recreation, sport and culture, 0.7 percent from 0.4 percent.

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

Area/Commodity Group	2 0 2 4										2 0 2 5				
	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Ave		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
GUIMARAS (ALL ITEMS)	7.0	6.2	6.8	5.5	4.7	3.6	2.5	2.8	5.3		2.7	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.8
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	11.1	9.4	10.7	7.0	5.3	4.5	2.4	4.6	7.3		4.2	0.7	-0.7	-1.8	-1.8
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	5.9	5.4	5.0	4.6	4.7	4.1	3.0	1.5	12.3		4.6	4.8	7.9	8.3	7.7
Clothing and Footwear	2.1	1.8	1.7	2.1	1.1	0.3	0.3	2.4	2.1		2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	1.1	1.7	0.8	6.2	10.2	6.7	6.6	2.6	0.6		2.6	2.1	0.9	1.5	3.7
Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance	3.8	2.7	2.0	1.7	0.7	-0.3	-0.5	-0.3	4.8		-0.4	-0.1	0.2	-0.3	0.1
Health	7.5	7.2	7.7	7.0	6.9	3.9	3.8	2.7	9.4		-0.4	-1.0	-0.3	1.4	1.4
Transport	3.6	3.8	4.9	-1.3	-5.0	-4.0	-0.9	2.1	-1.8		2.4	-0.8	-0.1	1.6	1.2
Information and Communication	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	-0.6		3.3	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.7
Recreation, Sport and Culture	11.0	10.6	10.7	11.8	8.8	6.3	6.0	5.7	8.3		4.1	1.1	1.1	0.4	0.7
Education Services	-7.3	-7.3	-7.3	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-7.3		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Restaurants and Accommodation Services	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.1	-0.5	-5.7	11.4		-5.7	-8.0	-3.2	10.1	10.4
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	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.2	1.5	2.7		1.7	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.1

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

In contrast, four of the thirteen commodity groups recorded slower inflation rates in May 2025 over April 2025:

- Alcoholic beverages and tobacco, 7.7 percent from 8.3 percent
- Transport, 1.2 % from 1.6 percent
- Information and communication, 2.7 percent from 3.0 percent; and
- Personal care, and miscellaneous goods and services, 1.1 percent from 1.4 percent.

While the other four (4) commodities retained their previous month's inflation rate, namely: food and non-alcoholic beverages: 1.8 percent, health: 1.4 percent, education services: 0.0, and financial services: 0.0 percent.

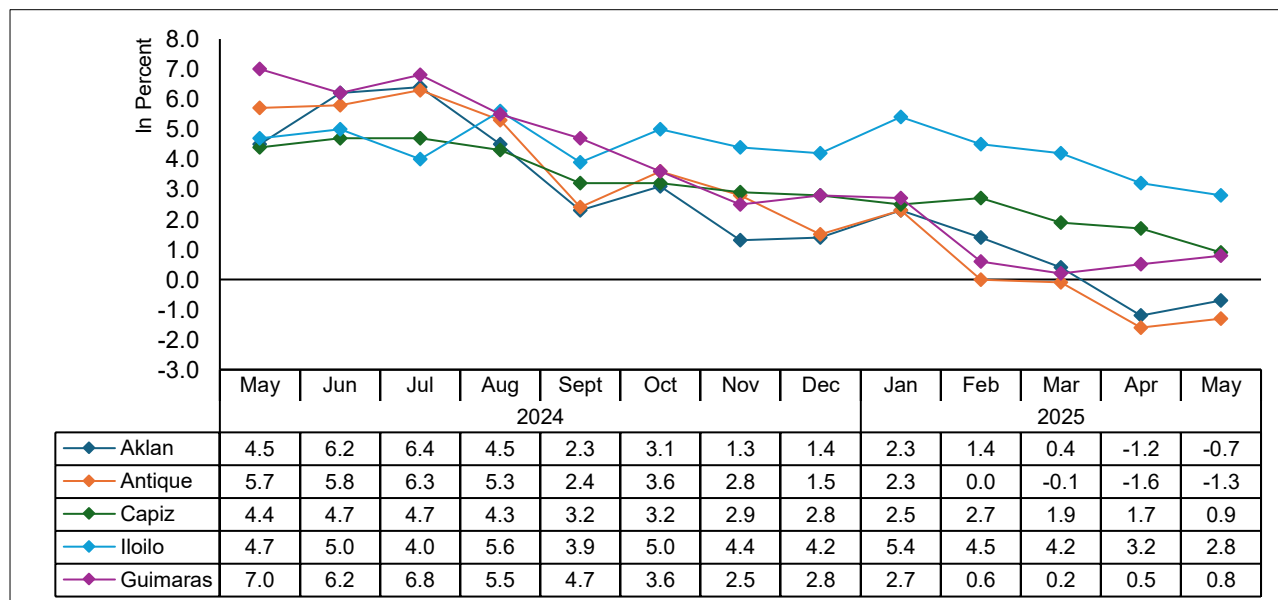
1.2 Main Contributors to the Headline Inflation

The top three commodity groups mainly contributing to the May 2025 overall inflation were:

- Restaurants and accommodation services, with a 69.2 percent or 0.55 percentage points contribution to the province's inflation rate
- Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels, with a 64.1 percent, or 0.51percentage points inputs to May inflation; and
- Alcoholic beverages and tobacco, with a 47.5 percent or 0.38 percentage points impact on the overall inflation of Guimaras.

2. Headline Inflation per province in Region VI

Figure 2. Headline Inflation Rate in Western Visayas, by Province: All Items (2018=100)
May 2024 to May 2025



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

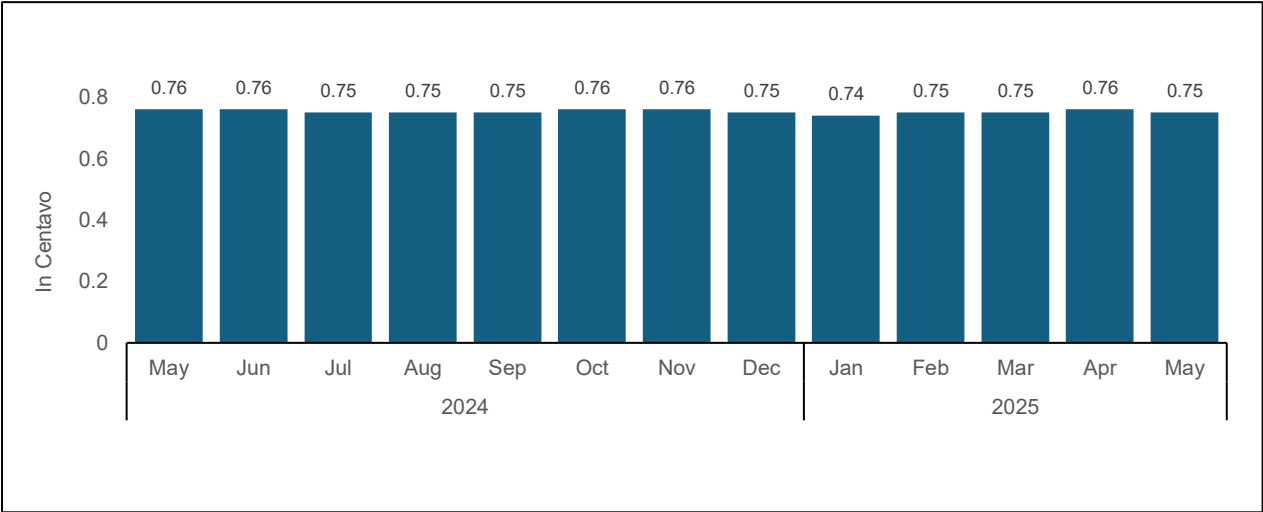
As inflation rates across Western Visayas continue to decline, the province of Guimaras stands out for its more stable and controlled trajectory over the past 13 months. While other provinces in the region have experienced steep declines in inflation—some even entering deflation—Guimaras has maintained a relatively smooth and moderate slowdown, avoiding the more extreme shifts seen elsewhere.

From a high of 7.0 percent in May 2024, Guimaras brought its inflation rate down to 0.8 percent in May 2025. Over the 13 months, the province’s inflation remained elevated through July (6.8%) but began to ease in the fourth quarter of 2024. By December, inflation had declined to 2.8 percent, and continued trending downward in early 2025, reaching the 0.2 percent low in March, before slightly increasing again in April (0.5%) and May (0.8%). These consistent changes reflect a gradual acceleration rather than a sudden increment.

In contrast, neighboring provinces such as Aklan and Antique noted their inflation rates collapsed more abruptly. Aklan dropped from 4.5 percent in May 2024 to -0.7 percent in May 2025, while Antique plunged from 5.7 percent to -1.3 percent—the most severe decline in the region. Capiz followed a similar path, falling from 4.4 percent to 0.9 percent. Only Iloilo showed a relatively stable pattern, maintaining moderate inflation levels around 4 to 5 percent for 2024, and settling at 2.8 percent by May 2025.

3. Guimaras Purchasing Power of the Peso (PPP)

Figure 3. Purchasing Power of Peso (PPP) in Guimaras: May 2024- May 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 from May 2024 to May 2025 shows a generally declining trend with minor fluctuations, reflecting the ongoing erosion of the peso’s value. Since 2018, the base year, the peso has steadily depreciated, with its purchasing power hovering between 0.74 and 0.76 centavos throughout this period. This means that what one peso could buy in 2018 now requires more pesos, demonstrating the persistent effects of inflation.

The data reveals that in May and June 2024, the PPP was stable at 0.76. From July through September, it dipped slightly to 0.75, indicating a slight decline in purchasing power. The peso then experienced a brief rebound in October and November, rising to 0.76, before dropping again to 0.75 in December.

At the start of 2025, the peso's purchasing power declined to its lowest point of 0.74 in January, marking the sharpest drop in the observed timeframe. However, it partially recovered to 0.75 in February and March, increased to 0.76 in April, and then slightly declined to 0.75 in May 2025.

This cyclical pattern of minor recoveries and declines underscores the peso's fragile purchasing power, as it struggles to maintain value against inflationary pressures. The overall trend highlights a gradual but consistent depreciation of the peso value since 2018, emphasizing how inflation decreases its real value over time.

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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