

SPECIAL RELEASE

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

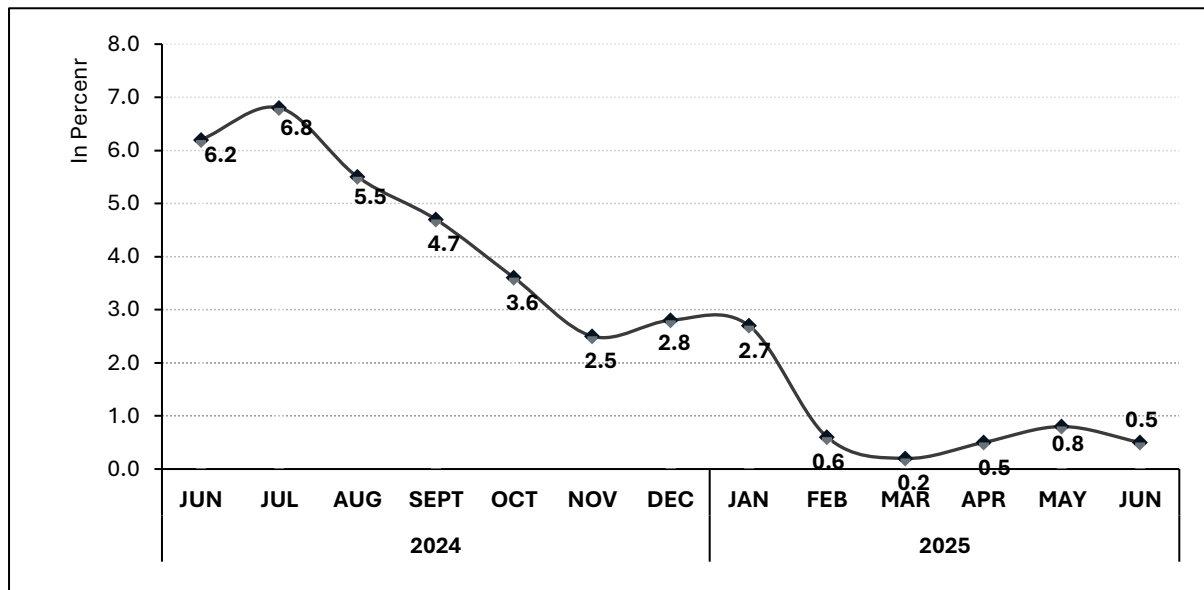
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Table 1. Year-on-Year Inflation Rates, All Items, Guimaras
In Percent (2018=100)

Area	June 2024	May 2025	June 2025	Year-to-Date*
Philippines	3.7	1.3	1.4	1.8
Western Visayas	4.8	1.5	0.6	2.3
Guimaras	6.2	0.8	0.5	0.9

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 June 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 slower to 0.5 percent in June 2025 from 0.8 percent in May 2025, bringing the provincial average inflation from January to June 2025 to 0.9 percent. The inflation rate for June 2024 was higher at 6.2 percent. (Figure 1)

1.1 Main Drivers to the Downward Trend of the Headline Inflation

The downtrend in the overall inflation in June 2025 was primarily influenced by the slower annual changes in the indices of the housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels at 1.2 percent during the month, from 3.7 percent in May 2025. The slow-moving annual price change of transport at 0.1 percent in June 2025 from 1.2 percent in the previous month and furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance at 0.0 percent from 0.1 percent a month ago also contributed to the sluggish inflation trend.

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

Area/Commodity Group	2 0 2 4								2 0 2 5					
	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Ave	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jan
GUIMARAS (ALL ITEMS)	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	0.5
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	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	-1.8
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	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	7.7
Clothing and Footwear	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	2.6
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	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	1.2
Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance	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	0.0
Health	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	1.4
Transport	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	0.1
Information and Communication	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	2.9
Recreation, Sport and Culture	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	0.6
Education Services	-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	0.0
Restaurants and Accommodation Services	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.1	-0.5	-5.7	11.4	5.3	-5.7	-8.0	-3.2	10.4	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	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.2	1.5	2.7	2.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.1	1.3

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

Moreover, dwindling annual price index was observed in recreation, sport and culture with 0.6 percent from 0.7 percent in May 2025.

In contrast, two of the 13 commodity groups recorded faster inflation rates in June 2025 over May 2025:

- Information and communication, 2.9 percent from 2.7 percent; and
- Personal care, and miscellaneous goods and services, 1.3 percent from 1.1 percent.

While the other seven commodities retained their previous month's inflation rate: food and non-alcoholic beverages: 1.8 percent, alcoholic beverages and tobacco: 7.7 percent, clothing and footwear: 2.6 percent, health: 1.4 percent, education services: 0.0, restaurants and accommodation services: 10.4 percent, and financial services: 0.0 percent.

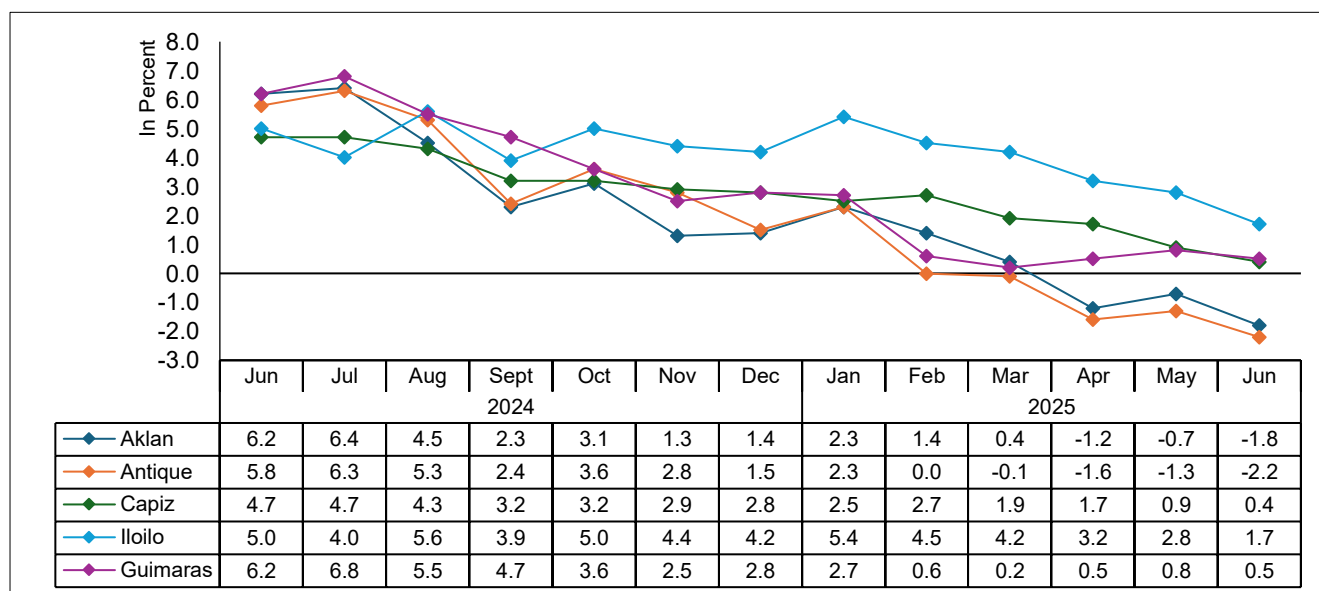
1.2 Main Contributors to the Headline Inflation

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

- Restaurants and accommodation services, with a 131.7 percent or 0.66 percentage points contribution to the province's inflation rate
- Alcoholic beverages and tobacco, with a 90.4 percent or 0.45 percentage points impact on the overall inflation of Guimaras, and
- Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels, with a 40.6 percent, or 0.20 percentage points inputs to June inflation.

2. Headline Inflation per province in Region VI

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



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

From May to June 2025, the inflation trends across Western Visayas continued to decline, with four out of five provinces registering lower inflation rates.

Guimaras posted a slight decrease from 0.8% in May to 0.5% in June. Aklan dropped further from -0.7% to -1.8%, and Antique also declined from -1.3% to -2.2%, reinforcing their deflationary trends. Capiz noted a modest drop from 0.9% to 0.4%, while Iloilo remained relatively stable, easing from 2.8% to 1.7%.

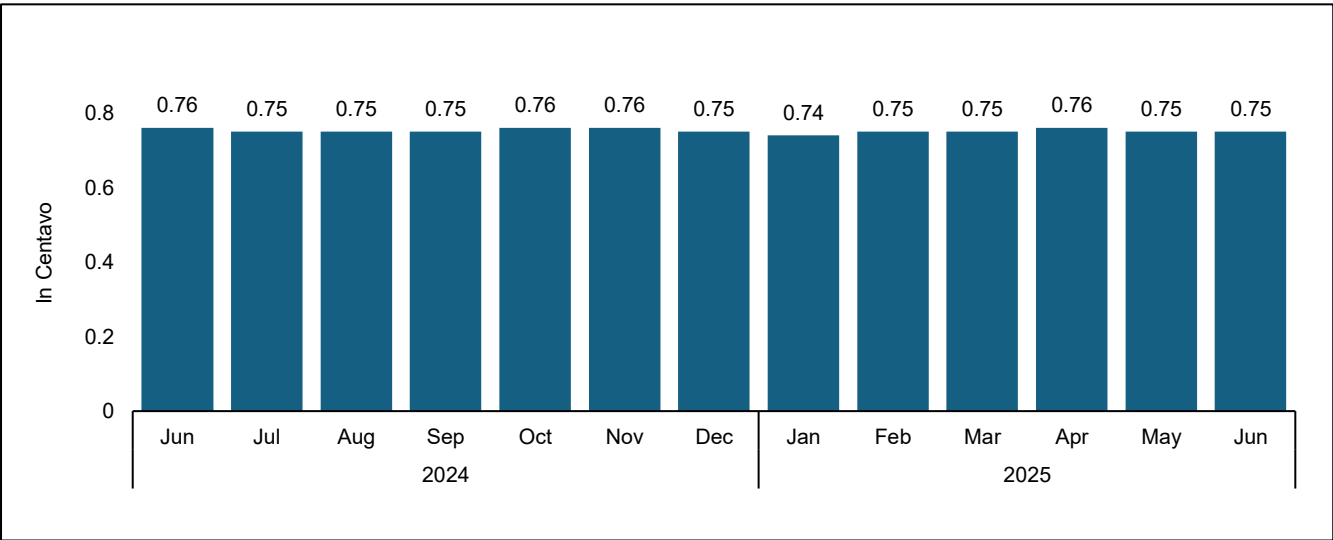
Looking at the 13-month trend from June 2024 to June 2025, Guimaras showed a significant yet steady decline in inflation—from a high of 6.2% in June 2024 to just 0.5% in June 2025. Its inflation peaked at 6.8% in July 2024 before gradually tapering off. Notably, Guimaras avoided deflation throughout the period, maintaining positive inflation rates, unlike Aklan and Antique, which shifted into negative inflation (deflation) starting April 2025. Aklan fell from 6.4% in July 2024 to -1.8% in June 2025, while Antique dropped from 6.3% to -2.2% in the same period.

Capiz demonstrated a stable and controlled inflation trend—its rate gently declined from 4.7% in July 2024 to 0.4% in June 2025, staying positive throughout. Iloilo remained the most inflation-resilient, with fluctuations but consistently higher rates than the rest, peaking at 5.4% in January 2025 and landed at 1.7% by June 2025.

Over the past 13 months, Guimaras recorded a decrease in inflation from 6.2% in June 2024 to 0.5% in June 2025, remaining in positive territory throughout the period, while other provinces in the region experienced sharper declines, with some entering deflation.

3. Guimaras Purchasing Power of the Peso (PPP)

Figure 3. Purchasing Power of Peso (PPP) in Guimaras: June 2024- June 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 June 2024 to June 2025 remained relatively stable, showing only minor fluctuations within the narrow range of 0.74 to 0.76. While the variations were

minimal, the data still reflect the ongoing, long-term depreciation of the peso value since the base year 2018, due to the cumulative effects of inflation.

In June 2024, the PPP stood at 0.76, slightly dipping to 0.75 from July through September. A modest rebound was observed in October and November at 0.76, before decreasing again to 0.75 in December. The lowest PPP in the period occurred in January 2025, when it dropped to 0.74, marking the weakest peso value within the 13-month timeframe. The peso slightly recovered to 0.75 from February through March, rose again to 0.76 in April, and then settled at 0.75 in both May and June 2025.

The data from June 2024 to June 2025 show that the PPP in Guimaras remained within the range of 0.74 to 0.76, with minor fluctuations, indicating that the value of the peso has declined compared to its 2018 base year level, as more pesos are now needed to purchase the same goods and services.

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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