

SPECIAL RELEASE

Summary Bottom 30% Income HHs' Inflation Report, Consumer Price Index (2018=100): Guimaras June 2025

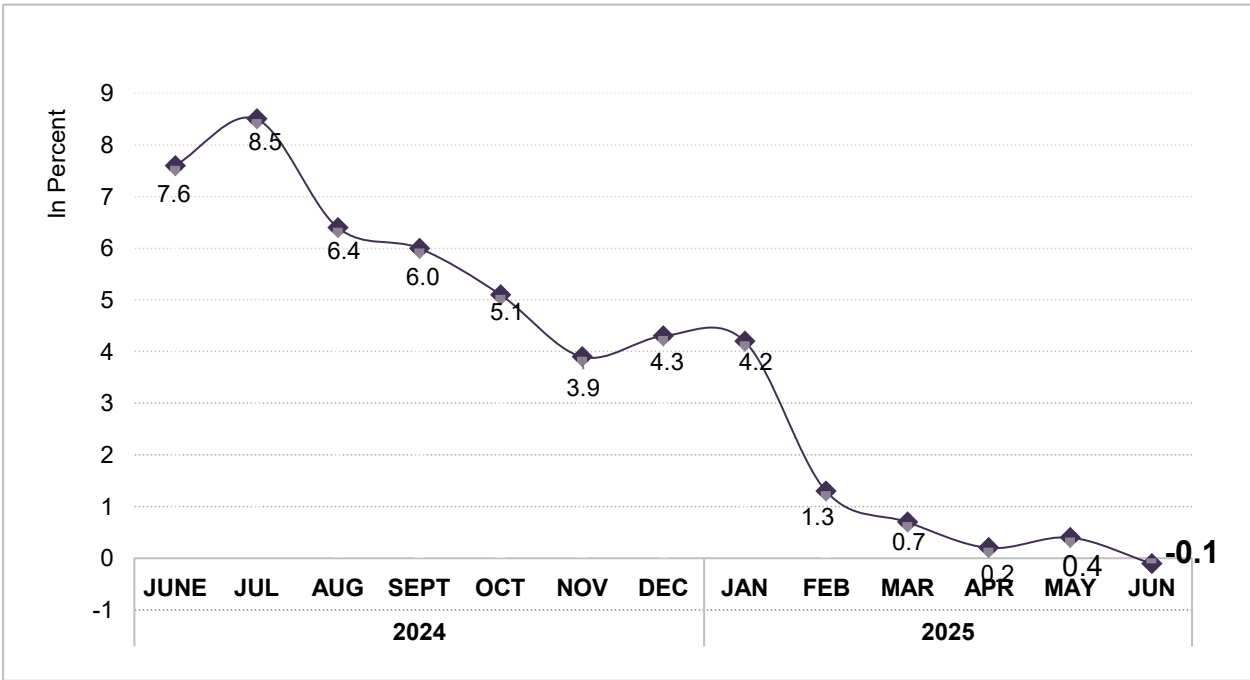
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Table 1. Year-on-Year Bottom 30% Income Households (HHs) Inflation Rates, All Items, Guimaras, In Percent (2018=100)

Area	June 2024	May 2025	June 2025	Year-to-date*
Philippines	5.5	0.0	-0.4	0.8
Western Visayas	6.4	0.3	-1.0	1.6
Guimaras	7.6	0.4	-0.1	1.1

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 June 2025 vs. 2024

Figure 1. Bottom 30 % Income HHs' 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 (CPI)

1. Guimaras Inflation for Bottom 30% Income HHs

The Guimaras inflation for the bottom 30% income HHs moved slower to -0.1% in June 2025 from 0.4% in May 2025, bringing the provincial average inflation to 1.1% for low-income from January to June 2025. In June 2024, the inflation rate was higher at 7.6%. (Figure 1 and Table 1)

1.1 Main Drivers to the downward trend of the Bottom 30% Income HHs' Inflation

The slow-moving inflation in June 2025 for the low-income HHs was primarily influenced by the dwindling year-on-year price changes in the heavily weighted housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels at 1.0 percent during the month, from 4.4 percent in May 2025. The falling annual inflation rate of food and non-alcoholic beverages at -2.3 percent in June 2025 from -2.0 percent in the previous month and transport at 0.3% from 0.9 percent also contributed to the gradual inflation of the bottom 30% income HHs.

Moreover, slower annual price change was noted in recreation, sport and culture with -0.1 percent from 0.2 percent.

In contrast, only personal care, and miscellaneous goods and services showed faster price change in June 2025 at 1.5 percent from its previous months rate at 1.4 percent.

While, alcoholic beverages and tobacco (9.9%) clothing and footwear (1.3%), furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance (0.2%), health (3.1%), information and communication (4.8%), education services (0.0%), restaurants and accommodation services (10.5%), and financial services (0.0 %) retained their previous month's annual rates.

Table 2. Year-on-Year Inflation for Bottom 30% Income Households 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	Jun
GUIMARAS (ALL ITEMS)	7.6	8.5	6.4	6.0	5.1	3.9	4.3	6.6	4.2	1.3	0.7	0.2	0.4	-0.1
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	10.9	12.5	7.9	6.6	6.2	4.4	6.1	8.8	5.7	1.5	0.0	-1.8	-2.0	-2.3
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.2	3.0	1.4	5.8	3.9	4.2	10.1	10.2	9.9	9.9
Clothing and Footwear	2.5	2.3	2.5	1.2	0.1	0.1	1.6	2.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	2.2	0.7	8.1	13.7	8.8	8.6	2.9	4.2	3.0	2.2	0.6	1.3	4.4	1.0
Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance	3.4	2.4	1.8	2.1	1.8	0.9	1.7	2.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Health	-0.3	0.1	1.4	2.4	2.8	2.7	1.9	1.4	2.2	2.2	2.7	2.7	3.1	3.1
Transport	2.5	4.7	-1.3	-4.9	-3.9	-1.2	1.7	-0.2	2.0	-0.7	-0.1	0.8	0.9	0.3
Information and Communication	-0.5	-0.5	2.3	3.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	1.3	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	4.8	4.8
Recreation, Sport and Culture	14.3	13.3	12.4	7.8	5.0	4.7	4.7	10.6	4.4	1.2	1.2	-0.1	0.2	-0.1
Education Services	-7.8	-7.8	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Restaurants and Accommodation Services	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	-0.6	-5.9	5.2	-5.9	-8.2	-3.2	10.3	10.5	10.5
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	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.3	2.5	2.7	4.0	2.4	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.4	1.5

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

1.2 Main Contributors to the Bottom 30% Income HHs' Inflation

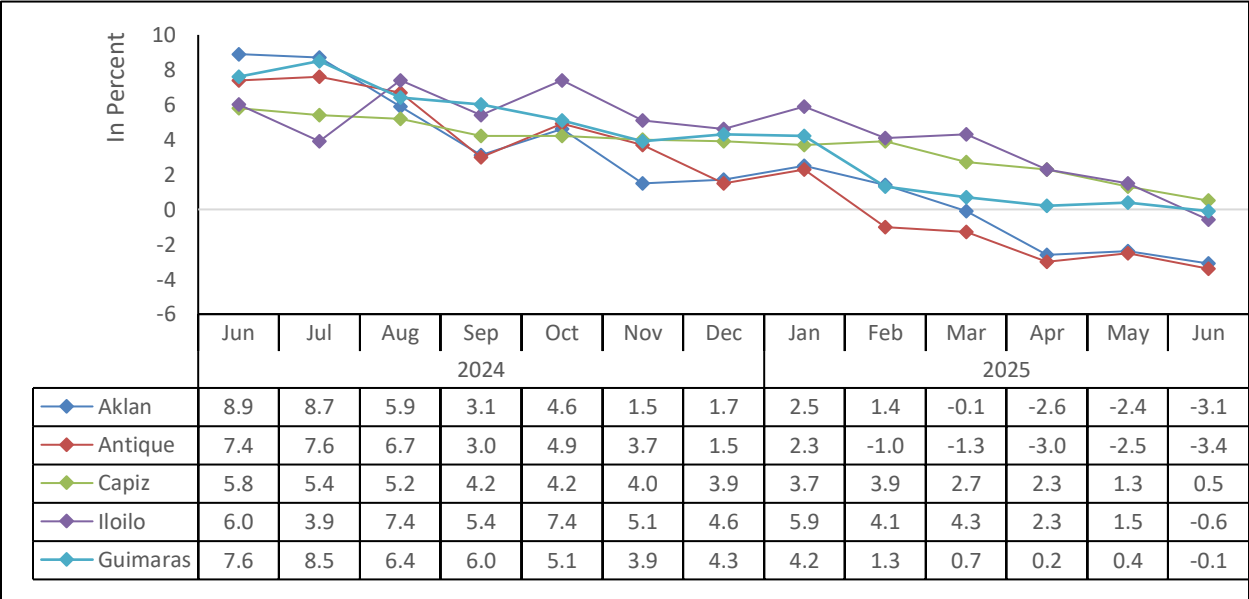
In June 2025, the commodity group that contributed the most to the overall inflation for the bottom 30% income households was Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages, accounting for a 1,027.2% share or 1.03 percentage points of the total inflation rate. Within this group, the following sub-items recorded the highest contributions:

- Cereals and cereal products, particularly rice, registered an inflation rate of -9.3% but contributed the most with a 1,537.7% share, equivalent to 1.57 percentage points.
- Vegetables, tubers, plantains, cooking bananas, and pulses, especially other leafy or stem vegetables (fresh or chilled), had an inflation rate of -8.2%, contributing 334.4% or 0.33 percentage points.
- Oils and fats, notably margarine and similar preparations, posted a 10.4% inflation rate, contributing 68.6% or 0.07 percentage points.

Despite some items recording negative inflation, their significant weights in the consumption basket of the bottom 30% income households resulted in high contributions to the overall inflation figure.

2. Bottom 30% Income HHs' Inflation per province in Region VI

Figure 2. Bottom 30% Income HHs 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

Guimaras records -0.1% inflation for low-income HHs in June 2025, lower than most provinces in WV

The province of Guimaras posted an inflation rate of -0.1 percent in June 2025 for the bottom 30% income households, declining from 0.4 percent in May 2025. This marks a month-on-month decrease of 0.5 percentage points and the first deflation recorded in the province for this income group within the past 13 months.

From June 2024 to June 2025, Guimaras' inflation rate for bottom 30% income households decreased from 7.6 percent to -0.1 percent, showing a total drop of 7.7 percentage points. The highest inflation in the province during the period was recorded in July 2024 at 8.5 percent.

In comparison, other provinces in Western Visayas (WV) also registered deflation in June 2025 for the same income group. Aklan posted -3.1 percent from -2.4 percent in May, Antique declined from -2.5 percent to -3.4 percent, and Iloilo fell from 1.5 percent to -0.6 percent. Only Capiz maintained a positive inflation rate, slowing from 1.3 percent in May to 0.5 percent in June 2025.

All provinces experienced a decline in inflation for the bottom 30% income group over the past 13 months. Aklan dropped from 8.9 percent (June 2024) to -3.1 percent (June 2025), Antique from 7.4 percent to -3.4 percent, Capiz from 5.8 percent to 0.5 percent, and Iloilo from 6.0 percent to -0.6 percent.

Guimaras' rate of decline over the 13-month period was at 7.7 percentage points, compared to 12.0 percentage points in Aklan, 10.8 points in Antique, 5.3 points in Capiz, and 6.6 points in Iloilo.

These data reflect month-on-month and year-on-year changes in the inflation rates affecting the bottom 30% income households across all provinces in Western Visayas.

Concepts and Definitions of Terms

The CPI is an indicator of the change in the average retail prices of a fixed basket of goods and services commonly purchased by households relative to a base year.

Bottom 30% Household: Families that belong in the low-income bracket and the most vulnerable to economic and social difficulties. Based on the “relative poverty” concept, a household whose per capita income falls below the bottom 30% of the cumulative per capita distribution belongs to the low-income group.

One of the common characteristics of households in this income group is that expenditures on food items account for a more substantial proportion of expenditures compared to expenditures on other items. Price changes in food, therefore, would be expected to greatly affect this income group more than any other group.

Uses of CPI

- The CPI is most widely used in the calculation of the inflation rate and purchasing power of peso. It is a major statistical series used for economic analysis and as monitoring indicator of the government economic policy.
- Measures the composite change in the consumer prices in various commodities overtime.

Computation of CPI

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

- a. 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.
- b. Market Basket** – A sample of the thousands of varieties of goods purchased for consumption and the services availed by the households in the country selected to represent the composite price behavior of all goods and services purchased by consumers.
- c. Weighting System** – The weighting pattern uses the expenditures on various consumer items purchased by households as a proportion to total expenditure.

- d. Formula** – 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) weight.
- e. Geographic Coverage** – CPI values are computed at the national, regional, and provincial levels, and or selected cities.

Inflation Rate

The inflation rate is the annual rate of change, or the year-on-year change of CPI expressed in percent. Inflation is interpreted in terms of declining purchasing power of money.

Price. The amount or value paid in exchange for a commodity, or a service rendered.



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