

SPECIAL RELEASE

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

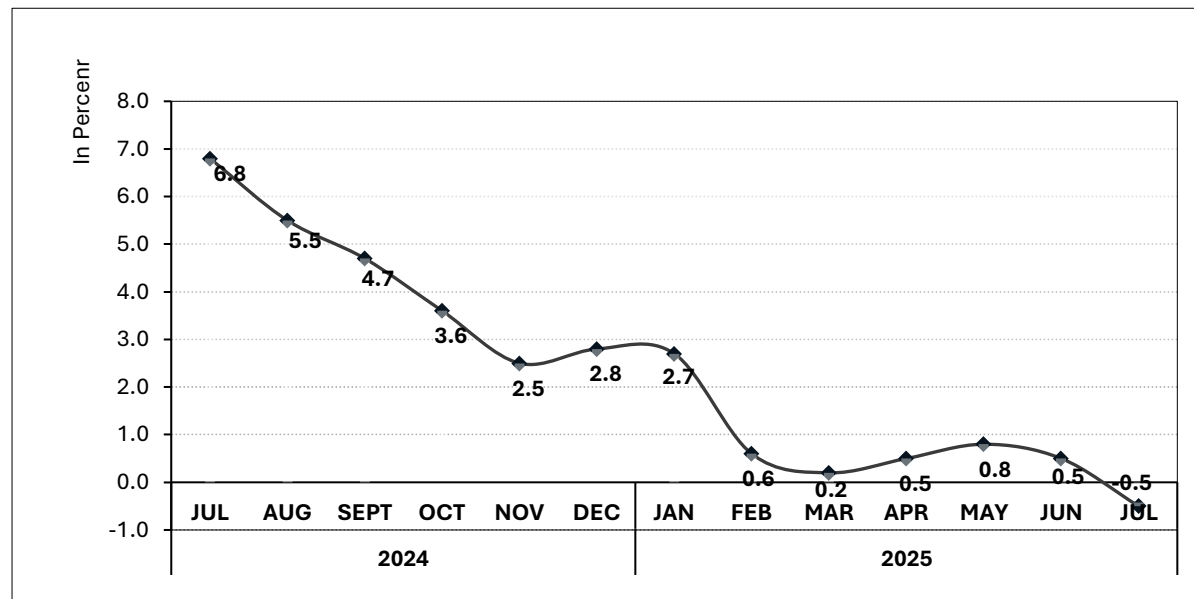
Date of Release: August 06, 2025
Reference No. 25PSA-0679-SR82

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

Area	July 2024	June 2025	July 2025	Year-to-Date*
Philippines	4.4	1.4	0.9	1.7
Western Visayas	4.5	0.6	0.6	2.0
Guimaras	6.8	0.5	-0.5	0.7

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 July 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 slowed to - 0.5 percent in July 2025 from 0.5 percent in June 2025, bringing the provincial average inflation from January to July 2025 to 0.7 percent. The inflation rate for July 2024 was higher at 6.8 percent. (Figure 1)

1.1 Main Drivers to the Downward Trend of the Headline Inflation

The downtrend in the overall inflation in July 2025 was primarily influenced by the slower annual changes in the indices of the food and non-alcoholic beverages at -3.2 percent during the month, from -1.8 percent in June 2025. The slow-moving annual price changes of transport at -1.8 percent in July 2025 from 0.1 percent in the previous month and health at 1.0 percent from 1.4 percent a month ago also contributed to the sluggish inflation trend.

Moreover, declining annual price indices for three months was observed in recreation, sport and culture with 0.1 percent from 0.6 percent in June and 0.7 percent in May 2025.

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

Area/Commodity Group	2 0 2 4							2 0 2 5						
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Ave	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
GUIMARAS (ALL ITEMS)	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	-0.5
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	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	-3.2
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	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	7.7
Clothing and Footwear	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	2.6
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	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	1.2
Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance	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	0.0
Health	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	1.0
Transport	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	-1.8
Information and Communication	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	2.9
Recreation, Sport and Culture	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	0.1
Education Services	-7.3	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.8	-0.8
Restaurants and Accommodation Services	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	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	2.4	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.2	1.5	2.7	2.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.1	1.3	1.4

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

In contrast, only personal care, and miscellaneous goods and services recorded faster inflation rates in July 2025 over June 2025 at 1.4 percent from 1.3 percent.

While the other 8 commodities retained their previous month's inflation rate: alcoholic beverages and tobacco: 7.7 percent, clothing and footwear: 2.6 percent, housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels: 1.2 percent, furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance: 0.0, information and communication: 2.9 percent, education services: -0.8 percent, restaurants and accommodation services: 10.4 percent, and financial services: 0.0 percent.

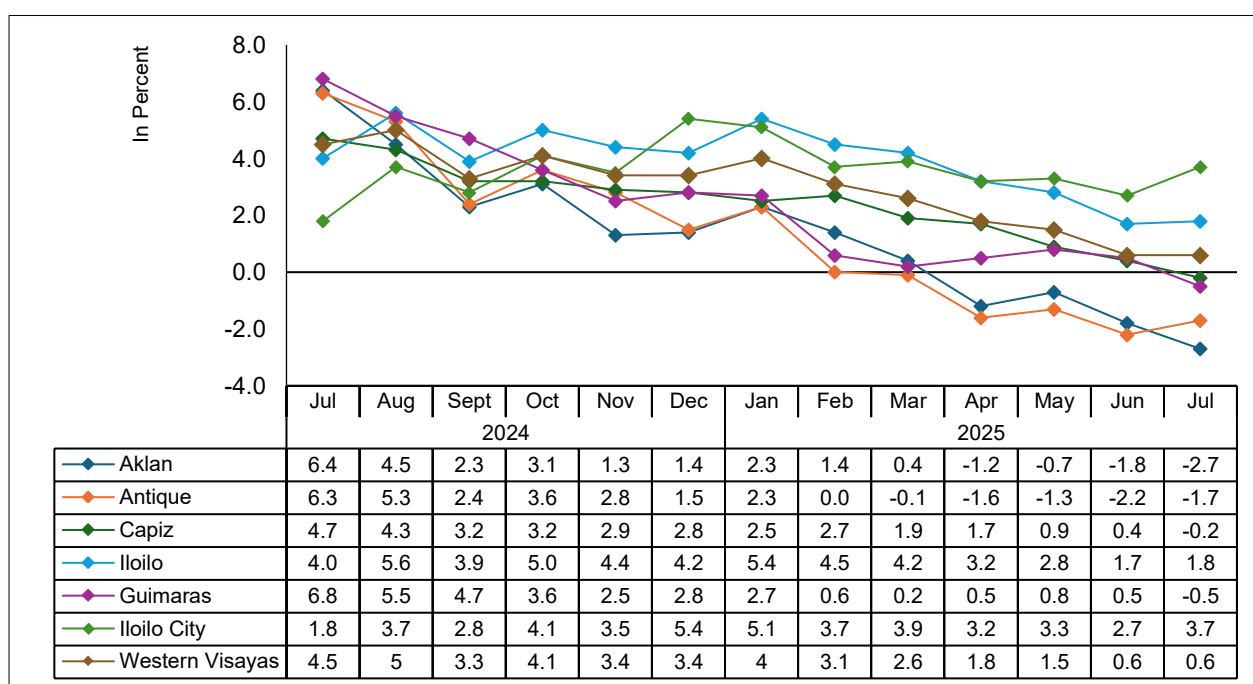
1.2 Main Contributors to the Headline Inflation

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

- Food and non-alcoholic beverages, with a 1.66 percentage points contribution to the province's inflation rate
- Transport, with a 0.13 percentage points impact on the overall inflation of Guimaras, and
- Education services, with 0.01 percentage points inputs to July inflation.

2. Headline Inflation per province in Region VI

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



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

From May to July 2025, inflation rates across Western Visayas continued to decline, with several provinces dipping into deflation. Guimaras posted a consistent downward trend—from 0.8% in May to 0.5% in June, before sliding into deflation at -0.5% in July. This marked the province's first entry into negative inflation over the 13-month period.

Among the six provinces and highly urbanized city in the region, Guimaras stood out for having the highest inflation rate in July 2024 at 6.8%, surpassing all others, including Aklan (6.4%) and Antique (6.3%). Over the next several months, however, Guimaras noted a gradual but consistent decline, signaling easing price pressures across major commodity groups. This trend persisted into 2025, with inflation below 1.0% from February onward and eventually reaching negative territory by July.

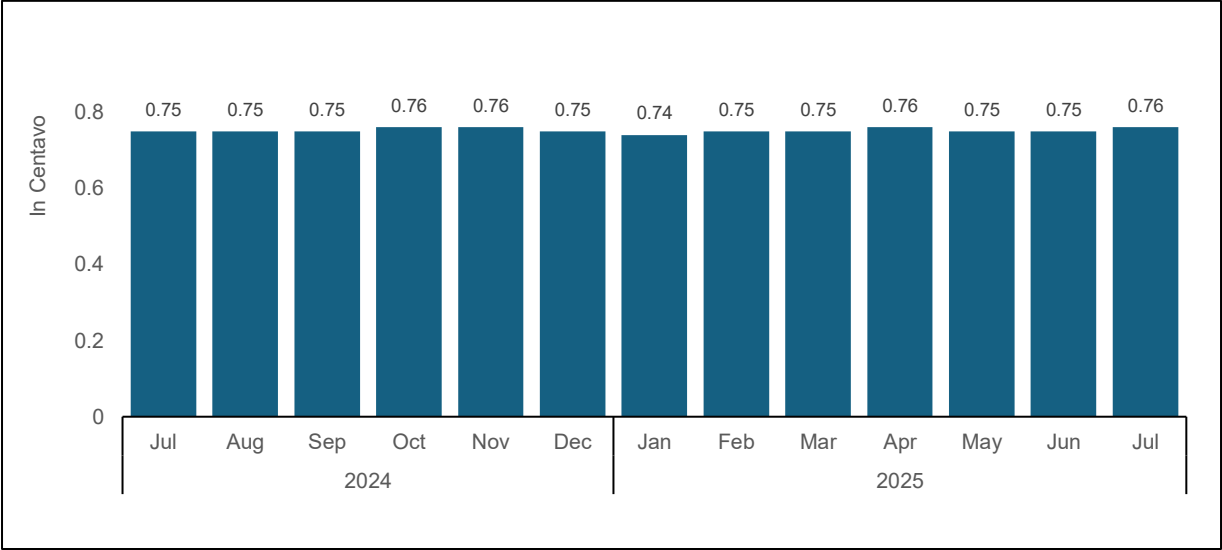
In contrast, Aklan and Antique had already entered deflation range earlier—both posting negative inflation as early as April 2025 and continuing this trend through July 2025 at -2.7% and -1.7%, respectively. Capiz maintained mild but positive rates throughout, dipping to -0.2% in July 2025, while Iloilo and Iloilo City remained relatively inflation-resilient, recording 1.8% and 3.7%, respectively, in July 2025.

The regional inflation for Western Visayas dropped sharply over the period, from 4.5% in July 2024 to just 0.6% in July 2025, reflecting broad-based moderation in price movements across the region. Guimaras’ descent from the highest inflation to below-zero levels within one year was among the most notable shifts in the region.

Overall, Guimaras’ inflation trend mirrors the region-wide economic cooling observed in Western Visayas.

3. Guimaras Purchasing Power of the Peso (PPP)

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



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

From July 2024 to July 2025, the Purchasing Power of the Peso (PPP) in Guimaras remained relatively stable, showing only minor fluctuations within the narrow range of 0.74 to 0.76. While the changes were minimal, the trend still reflects the ongoing, long-term depreciation of the peso’s value compared to the 2018 base year, due to the cumulative effects of inflation.

In July 2024, the PPP stood at 0.75 and remained unchanged through August and September. A slight increase was observed in October and November, when the PPP rose to 0.76, before dipping back to

0.75 in December. The lowest value in 13 months occurred in January 2025, when the PPP dropped to 0.74, indicating the weakest peso value within the timeframe.

The peso's purchasing power modestly recovered to 0.75 in February and March, then rose again to 0.76 in April. It slightly declined to 0.75 in May and June, before rebounding once more to 0.76 in July 2025.

Throughout the 13 months, the PPP in Guimaras remained within a tight range of 0.74 to 0.76, indicating relatively stable prices. However, this also confirms that the value of the peso has weakened compared to 2018 levels, as more pesos are now required 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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