

# SPECIAL RELEASE

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

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### EXPLANATORY NOTES

*This special release presents the food inflation data for Guimaras in July 2025, covering all income households. The 2024 food inflation rates are also included. The data in this report were derived from the Retail Price Survey of Commodities, which is used to generate the Consumer Price Index.*

**Table 1. Year-on-Year Food Inflation Rates, Guimaras  
July 2024, June 2025, and July 2025  
In Percent (2018=100)**

Area	Jul 2024	Jun 2025	Jul 2025
Philippines	6.7	0.1	(0.5)
Western Visayas	8.2	(0.8)	(2.1)
Guimaras	11.4	(2.1)	(3.7)

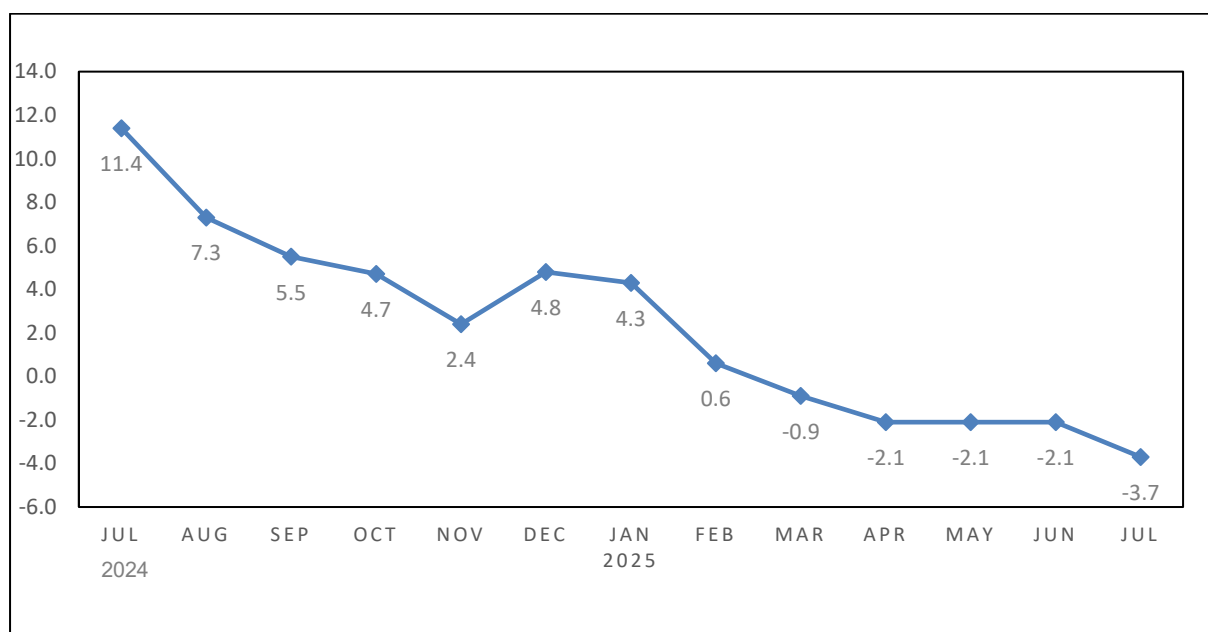
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Retail Price Survey of Commodities for the Generation of Consumer Price Index

### **Guimaras' food inflation further declines in July 2025**

The food inflation rate in Guimaras dropped to -3.7 percent in July 2025, from the -2.1 percent in the previous month. This also represents a 15.1 percentage points decline from the 11.4 percent recorded in the same period last year.

Over the 13-month period, the Province of Guimaras exhibited a consistent downward trend in food inflation. The rate peaked at 11.4 percent in July 2024, the highest recorded during the period, and gradually declined in the succeeding months. From April to June 2025, the inflation rate remained stable at -2.1 percent for three consecutive months, before declining further to -3.7 percent in July 2025, the lowest level recorded in 13 months. See Table 1 and Figure 1.

**Figure 1. Food Inflation Rate in the Province of Guimaras  
July 2024 to July 2025 (2018=100)**



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

### **Primary Factors Driving the Food Inflation**

The continued decline and steady negative food inflation in Guimaras was primarily driven by the further drop in the prices of cereals and cereal products, which posted an inflation rate of -11.1 percent in July 2025, slightly down from -8.5 percent in June 2025. This food group contributed to the overall decline, accounting for 62.1 percent of the total decrease in the province's food inflation. The decline was largely driven by rice prices, which fell to 14.8 percent from 11.6 percent in the previous month and a steep decline from 28.5 percent recorded in July 2024.

Fish and other seafood also contributed to the easing of food inflation, with inflation falling to -0.3 percent in July 2025, from 1.3 percent in the previous month, and 2.6

percent in the same period last year. This food group accounted for 22.2 percent of the total decline in food inflation.

Likewise, the inflation rate for meat and other parts of slaughtered land animals slowed to 4.2 percent in July 2025, down from 6.0 percent in June 2025. This commodity group contributed 14.7 percent to the overall food inflation trend in July 2025.

**Table 2. Food Inflation in Guimaras by Commodity Group,  
July 2024, June 2025, and July 2025  
In Percent (2018=100)**

COMMODITY GROUP	FOOD INFLATION RATE			TREND
	Jul 2024	Jun 2025	Jul 2025	
<b>FOOD</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>(2.1)</b>	<b>(3.7)</b>	<b>Down</b>
Cereals and cereal products (ND)	22.3	(8.5)	(11.1)	Down
Cereals (ND)	28.3	(11.5)	(14.7)	Down
Rice	28.5	(11.6)	(14.8)	Down
Corn	1.2	(1.8)	(1.5)	Up
Flour, Bread and Other Bakery Products, Pasta Products, and Other Cereals	2.9	3.5	3.5	Equal
Meat and other parts of slaughtered land animals (ND)	19.4	6.0	4.2	Down
Fish and other seafood (ND)	2.6	1.3	(0.3)	Down
Milk, other dairy products and eggs (ND)	4.1	3.8	4.0	Up
Oils and fats (ND)	(0.1)	(7.2)	(6.1)	Up
Fruits and nuts (ND)	(9.7)	7.5	7.3	Down
Vegetables, tubers, plantains, cooking bananas and pulses (ND)	12.7	(8.8)	(8.9)	Down
Sugar, confectionery and desserts (ND)	(8.2)	(2.0)	(1.8)	Up
Ready-made food and other food products n.e.c. (ND)	9.0	0.8	0.8	Equal

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

In contrast, the following food items recorded faster inflation rates in July 2025 compared to June 2025:

- Milk, other dairy products and eggs, 4.0 percent from 3.8 percent;
- Oils and fats, -6.1 percent from -7.2 percent; and
- Sugar, confectionery and desserts, -1.8 percent from -2.0 percent.

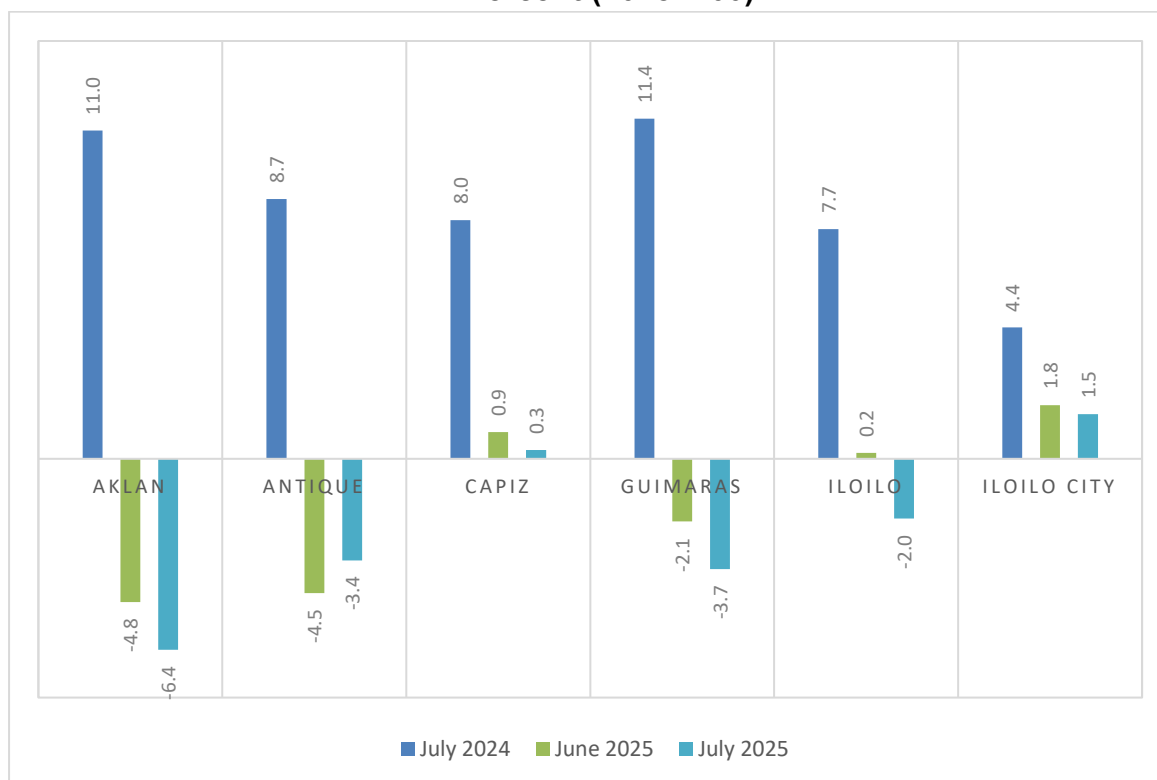
Meanwhile, the inflation rate for ready-made food and other food products not elsewhere classified (n.e.c.) remained steady at 0.8 percent in both June and July 2025.

### **Main Contributors to Food Inflation in July 2025**

The three food groups with the highest contribution to the July 2025 overall food inflation were the following:

- Cereals and cereal products, with a 102.4 percent contribution or -3.79 percentage points;
- Vegetables, tubers, plantains, cooking bananas and pulses with 26.4 percent contribution or -0.98 percentage point; and
- Oils and fats with 2.0 percent contribution or -0.08 percentage point.

**Figure 2. Food Inflation Rates by Province and Highly Urbanized City  
 July 2024, June 2025, and July 2025  
 In Percent (2018=100)**



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

### ***Food inflation rates among the provinces in Western Visayas***

In July 2025, food inflation in Western Visayas dropped to -2.1 percent, from 8.2 percent in the same month last year.

Aklan recorded the largest decline, from 11.0 percent in July 2024 to -6.4 percent in July 2025. Antique fell from 8.7 percent to -3.4 percent, while Guimaras went down from 11.4 percent to -3.7 percent.

Similarly, Capiz also recorded a drop, from 8.0 percent to 0.3 percent. Iloilo decreased from 7.7 percent to -2.0 percent. Iloilo City posted the highest food inflation in the region at 1.5 percent in July 2025, down from 4.4 percent a year earlier.

### ***Technical Notes***

#### ***Concepts and Definitions of Terms***

**Consumer Price Index (CPI):** The CPI is a measure of the average change over time in the prices paid by consumers for a basket of goods and services commonly purchased by households. It is used to monitor changes in the cost of living over time.

**Inflation Rate:** The inflation rate is the annual rate of change or the year-on-year change in the CPI expressed in percent. It shows how much prices have increased or decreased compared to the same month of the previous year.

**Food Inflation:** This refers to the percentage change in the average prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages over a specific period, typically year-on-year. It helps identify the trend in food affordability and cost pressures on household budgets.

**Deflation:** Deflation refers to a negative inflation rate, indicating a general decline in prices compared to the same period in the previous year.

**Year-on-Year Change:** This refers to the comparison of a specific data point (e.g., inflation rate) for a given month with the same month in the previous year.

**Year-to-Date Inflation Rate:** The average inflation rate computed from January to the current month of the reference year, compared to the same period in the previous year.

**Retail Price Survey (RPS):** A nationwide survey conducted by the PSA that gathers data on the prices of various consumer goods and services. It is used to compute the CPI and monitor price trends.

**Commodity Group:** A classification of goods and services with similar characteristics or uses (e.g., cereals, meat, dairy, vegetables) used in compiling the CPI.

**Weights:** These represent the relative importance of various items in the consumer basket based on expenditure patterns of households. Heavier weights imply a bigger influence on the overall CPI.

**2018=100:** This means the base year of the CPI is 2018. All index numbers are expressed relative to the price levels in the year 2018, which has an index of 100.

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