

# SPECIAL RELEASE

## Summary Food Inflation Report Consumer Price Index, Bottom 30% Income Households (2018=100): Guimaras July 2025

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### EXPLANATORY NOTES

*This special release presents the food inflation data for the low-income households in Guimaras in July 2025. 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.*

The food inflation rate for the bottom 30% income households in Guimaras declined further to -4.7 percent in July 2025, from -2.8 percent in the previous month. In July 2024, food inflation for low-income households in the province was recorded at 13.1 percent. See *Table 1*.

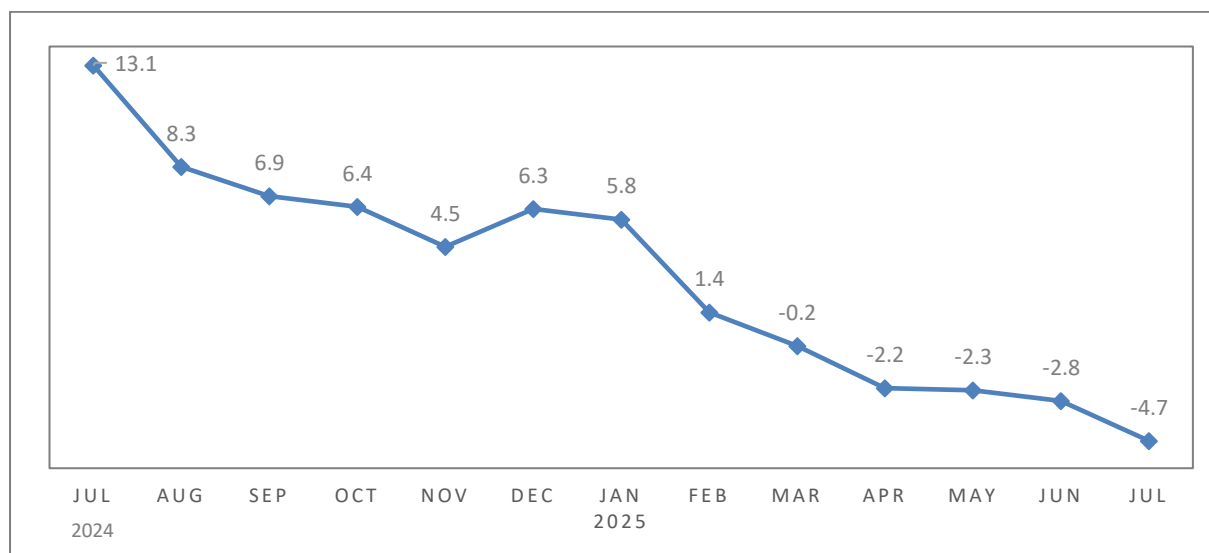
**Table 1. Food Inflation Rates, Bottom 30% Income Households, Guimaras  
July 2024, June 2025, and July 2025 (Year-on-Year)  
In Percent (2018=100)**

Area	Jul 2024	Jun 2025	Jul 2025
Philippines	8.7	(2.7)	(3.5)
Western Visayas	9.2	(2.3)	(3.5)
Guimaras	13.1	(2.8)	(4.7)

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

The food inflation rate for low-income households showed a downward trend. Since July 2024, food inflation has continued to decline. The -4.7 percent rate in July 2025 is the lowest in the past 13 months. See *Figure 1*.

**Figure 1. Food Inflation Rate in the Province of Guimaras,  
Bottom 30% Income Households  
July 2024 to July 2025 (2018=100)**



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

The continued decline in July 2025 was mainly driven by the slower price movement in Cereals and cereal products, which posted an inflation rate of -12.1 percent. This was slightly lower than the -9.3 percent recorded in June 2025 and significantly lower than the 23.8 percent recorded in July 2024. This food commodity group contributed 62.6 percent to the overall food inflation for low-income households in Guimaras during the month. See *Table 2*.

Fish and other seafoods also contributed to the downward trend in food inflation for the bottom 30% income households in July 2025, recording an inflation rate of 1.4 percent. This was lower than the 3.9 percent posted in June 2025 and a decline from 2.9 percent in July 2024.

In addition, Meat and other parts of slaughtered land animals recorded a minimal decline in inflation at 4.0 percent in July 2025, compared to 6.1 percent in the previous month and 20.6 percent in July 2024.

Other food groups that recorded a decline in their inflation rates in July 2025 compared to June 2025 are as follows:

- a) Fruits and nuts at 6.3 percent from 6.6 percent in June 2025; and
- b) Ready-made food and other food products n.e.c. at 3.7 percent, down from 3.9 percent in the previous month.

**Table 2. Food Inflation in Guimaras for the Bottom 30% Income Households by Commodity Group  
July 2024, June 2025, and July 2025  
In Percent (2018=100)**

COMMODITY GROUP	LOW INCOME INFLATION RATE			TREND
	July 2024	June 2025	July 2025	
<b>FOOD</b>	13.1	(2.8)	(4.7)	Down
Cereals and cereal products (ND)	23.8	(9.3)	(12.1)	Down
Cereals (ND)	28.4	(11.6)	(14.7)	Down
Rice	28.6	(11.7)	(14.8)	Down
Corn	1.2	(1.8)	(1.5)	Up
Flour, Bread and Other Bakery Products, Pasta Products, and Other Cereals	4.2	2.3	2.1	Down
Meat and other parts of slaughtered land animals (ND)	20.6	6.1	4.0	Down
Fish and other seafood (ND)	2.9	3.9	1.4	Down
Milk, other dairy products and eggs (ND)	4.1	4.1	4.4	Up
Oils and fats (ND)	(2.8)	(10.4)	(8.7)	Up
Fruits and nuts (ND)	(8.4)	6.6	6.3	Down
Vegetables, tubers, plantains, cooking bananas and pulses (ND)	13.1	(8.2)	(7.4)	Up
Sugar, confectionery and desserts (ND)	(10.6)	(2.9)	(2.7)	Up
Ready-made food and other food products n.e.c. (ND)	17.5	3.9	3.7	Down

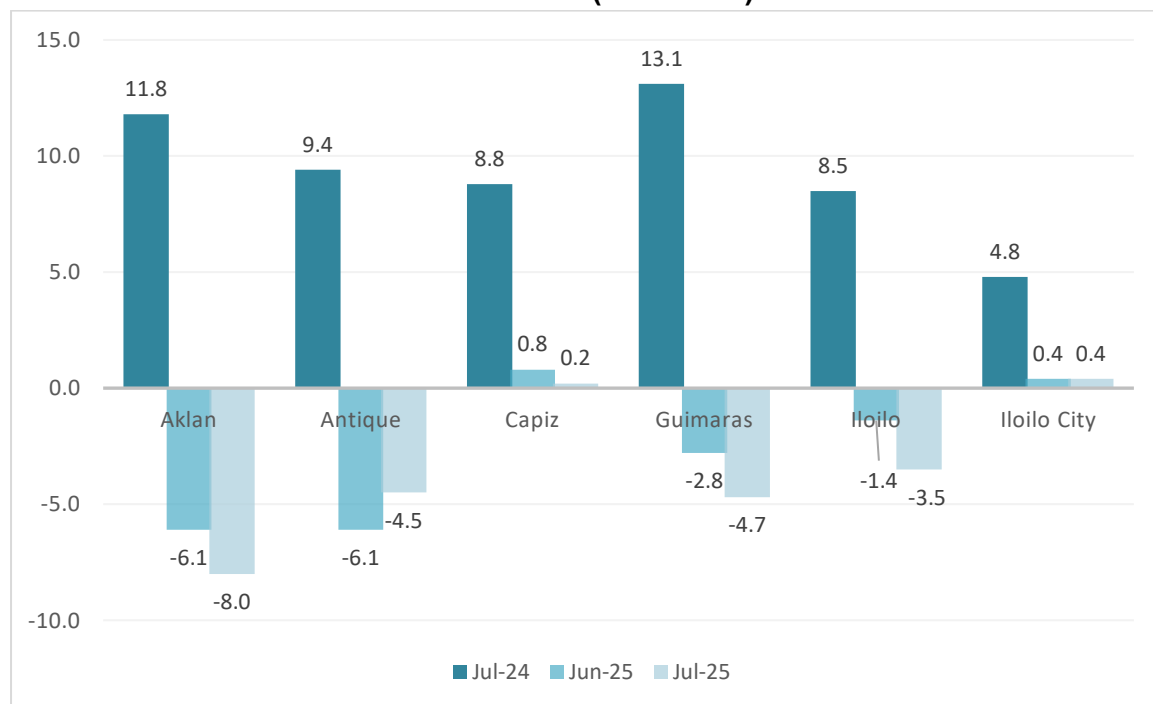
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Retail Price Survey of Commodities for the Generation of Consumer Price Index

For low-income households in Guimaras, several food items showed an increase in their inflation rates in July 2025 compared to June 2025. These include:

- a) Milk, other dairy products, and eggs, which rose to 4.4 percent from 4.1 percent;
- b) Oils and fats, which increased to -8.7 percent from -10.4 percent;
- c) Vegetables, tubers, plantains, cooking bananas, and pulses, which went up to -7.4 percent from -8.2 percent; and

- d) Sugar, confectionery, and desserts, which slightly increased to 3.7 percent from 3.9 percent.

**Figure 2. Food Inflation Rates for Bottom 30% Income Households 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

In July 2025, all provinces and the highly urbanized city in Western Visayas recorded a decrease in food inflation rates for the bottom 30% income households compared to July 2024.

Aklan had the largest decline, dropping from 11.8% in July 2024 to -8.0% in July 2025. Antique also decreased from 9.4% to -6.1%, while Guimaras went down from 13.1% to -4.7%.

Capiz showed a reduction from 8.8% to 0.2%, and Iloilo from 8.5% to 0.4%. Iloilo City remained unchanged at 0.4% from June to July 2025, down from 4.8% in July 2024.

## ***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) weights.
- 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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