

# SPECIAL RELEASE

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

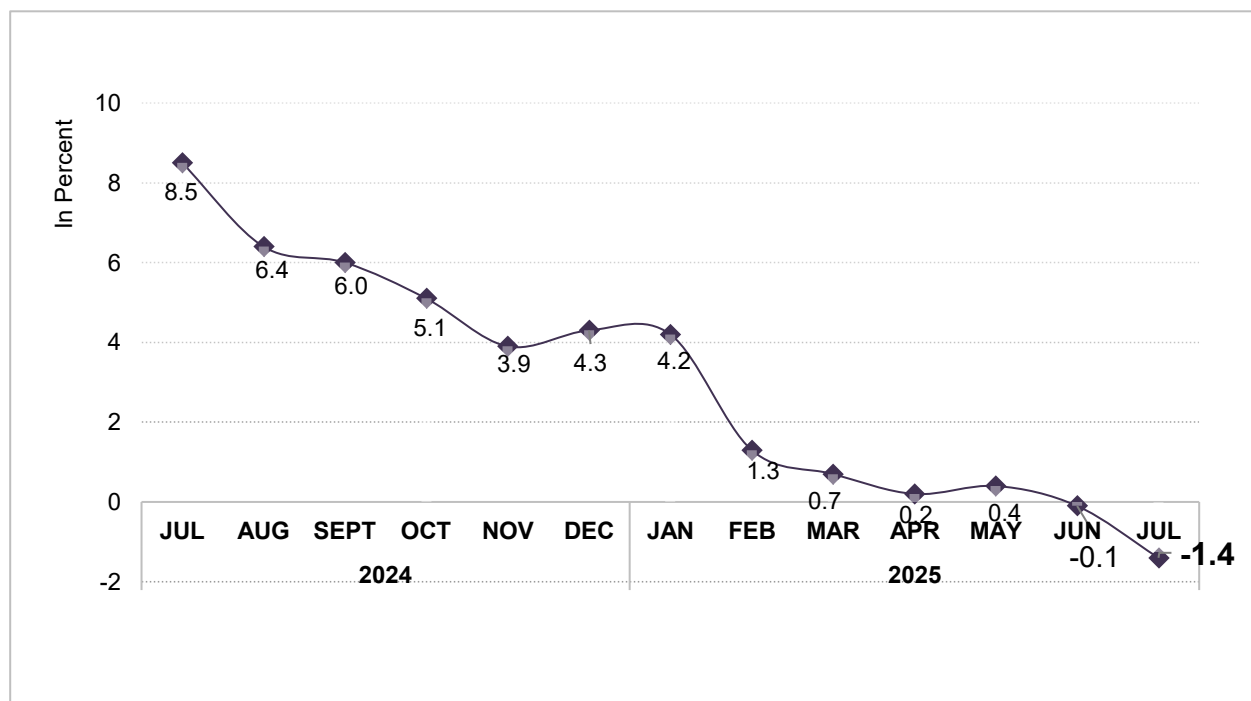
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Table 1. Year-on-Year Bottom 30% Income Households (HHs) Inflation Rates, All Items, Guimaras, In Percent (2018=100)

Area	July 2024	June 2025	July 2025	Year-to-date*
Philippines	5.8	-0.4	-0.8	0.5
Western Visayas	5.5	-1.0	-1.1	1.2
Guimaras	8.5	-0.1	-1.4	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. 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 -1.4% in July 2025 from -0.1% in June 2025, bringing the provincial average inflation to 0.7% for low-income from January to July 2025. In July 2024, the inflation rate was higher at 8.5%. (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 July 2025 for the low-income HHs was primarily influenced by the dwindling year-on-year price changes in the heavily food and non-alcoholic beverages at -4.2 percent during the month, from a -2.3 percent in June 2025. The falling annual inflation rate of transport at -2.2 percent in July 2025 from 0.3 percent in the previous month and personal care, and miscellaneous goods and services at 1.3 percent from 1.5 percent also contributed to the plodding inflation of the bottom 30% income HHs.

Moreover, slower annual price change was noted in health with 3.0 percent from 3.1 percent.

In contrast, only recreation, sport and culture showed faster price change in July 2025 at 0.0 percent from its previous months rate at -0.1 percent.

While, alcoholic beverages and tobacco (9.9%) clothing and footwear (1.3%), furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance (0.2%), information and communication (4.8%), education services (-0.8%), 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, 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)	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	-1.4
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	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	-4.2
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	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	9.9
Clothing and Footwear	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	1.3
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	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	1.0
Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance	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	0.2
Health	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	3.0
Transport	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	-2.2
Information and Communication	-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	4.8
Recreation, Sport and Culture	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	0.0
Education Services	-7.8	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.8	-0.8
Restaurants and Accommodation Services	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	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	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.3	2.5	2.7	4.0	2.4	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.3

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

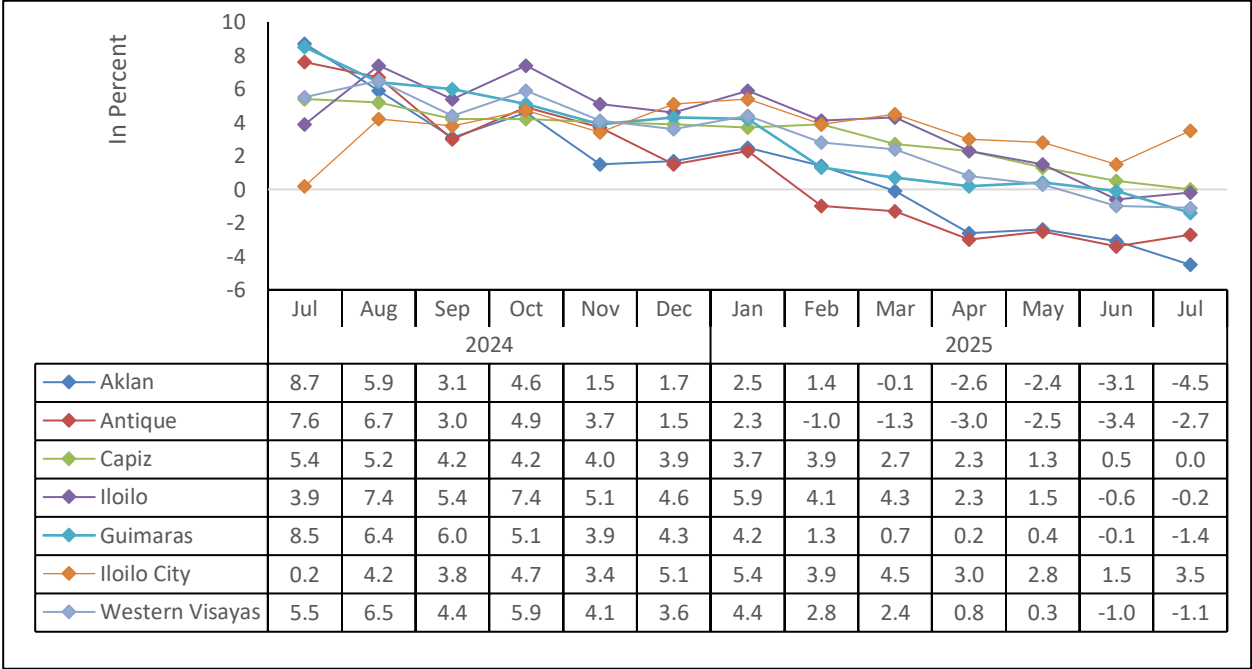
1.2 Main Contributors to the Bottom 30% Income HHs' Inflation

The top three commodity groups that significantly contributed to the overall inflation in July 2025 were:

- a. Food and non-alcoholic beverages, with a 178.2 percent contribution to the province's inflation rate
- b. Transport, with a 9.0 percent impact on the overall inflation of Guimaras, and
- c. Education services, with 0.3 percent inputs to July inflation.

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

WV inflation drops further to -1.1% in July 2025; Guimaras posts -1.4%

The inflation rate in Western Visayas (WV) continued to decelerate, settling at -1.1 percent in July 2025, further down from -1.0 percent in June 2025 and significantly lower than the 5.5 percent recorded in July 2024. This marks the fourth consecutive month of lower inflation in the region.

Among the five provinces and one highly urbanized city in the region, Guimaras registered an inflation rate of -1.4 percent in July 2025, following a -0.1 percent rate in June 2025, and a sharp decline from 8.5 percent in July 2024. Despite the continued downward trend, Guimaras' inflation rate remained among the lowest in the region, slightly below the regional average.

Aklan recorded the lowest inflation at -4.5 percent, a further plunge from -3.1 percent in June 2025, and a steep fall from 8.7 percent in July 2024. Antique followed with -2.7 percent, still reflecting strong deflationary pressures.

Capiz managed to maintain a zero-inflation rate in July 2025, from 0.5 percent in the previous month. Iloilo Province posted a slight deflation of -0.2 percent, a marginal improvement from -0.6 percent in June 2025.

In contrast, Iloilo City was the only area in the region that recorded positive inflation at 3.5 percent. Although the figure is lower than the 5.1 percent recorded in December 2024, it was still higher than the 0.2 percent in July 2024.

The consistent drop in inflation across most provinces indicates continued easing in prices of goods and services, driven by deflation in key commodity groups such as food, transportation, and utilities.

Meanwhile, Guimaras has shown a notable improvement, with inflation slowing down consistently over the past five months. From 4.2 percent in January 2025, it fell to 0.2 percent in April, before reaching -1.4 percent in July, highlighting improved price stability in the island province.

### ***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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