



# SPECIAL RELEASE

## Summary Inflation Report in Negros Oriental Consumer Price Index for Bottom 30% Income Households (2018=100)

May 2025

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Starting February 2022, the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) released the rebased Consumer Price Index (CPI) for the Bottom 30% income households to base year 2018, from base year 2012 as announced in the press release number 2022-01 dated 04 January 2022. The CPI series for Bottom 30% income households for January 2023 onwards will be 2018-based.

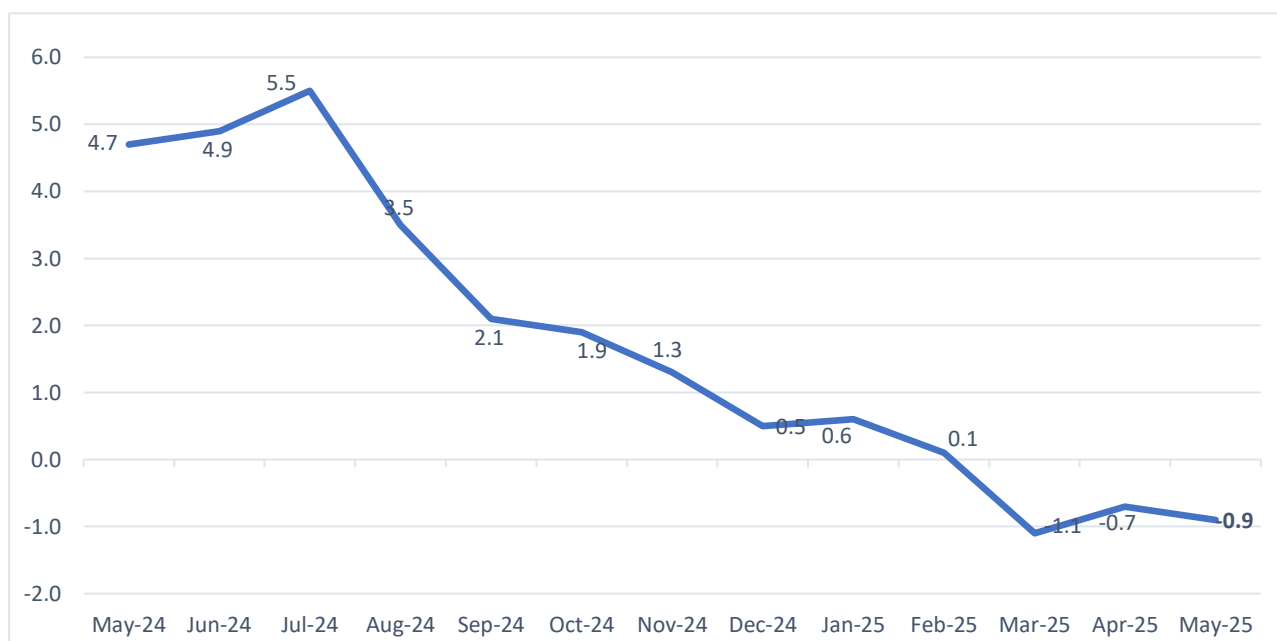
**Table A. Year-on-Year Inflation Rates  
for Bottom 30% Income Households, All Items  
In Percent  
(2018=100)**

Area	May 2024	April 2025	May 2025	Year-to-date*
Philippines	5.3	0.1	0.0	1.0
Negros Island Region	5.0	1.3	1.3	1.6
Negros Oriental	4.7	-0.7	-0.9	-0.4

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

\* Year-on-year change of average CPI for January to December, 2025 vs. 2024

**Figure 1. Inflation Rates in Negros Oriental  
for Bottom 30% Income Households, All Items  
(2018=100)**



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

## **A. Philippines**

The country's inflation rate has slowly decreased to 0.0 percent in May 2025 from 0.1 percent in the previous month. The country's inflation rate in May 2024 was higher at 5.3 percent. (Table A)

## **B. Negros Island Region**

Negros Island Region has retained its previous month's inflation rate at 1.3 percent. In May 2024, the region's inflation rate was higher 5.0 percent. (Table A)

## **C. Province of Negros Oriental**

### **1. Headline Inflation**

The overall inflation in Negros Oriental has slowly decreased to -0.9 percent in May 2025 from -0.7 percent in the previous month. The inflation rate in May 2024 was observed at 4.7 percent. (Figure 1)

The province's inflation rate was lower than the region's inflation rate. (Table 1)

### *1.1 Main Drivers to the Headline Inflation*

The overall inflation in May 2025 was primarily brought about by Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages at -1.5 percent from -1.0 percent. This was followed by Transport at -3.4 percent from -2.9 percent.

On the contrary, only Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco posted a positive inflation rate at 4.3 percent from 4.0 percent.

Meanwhile, the following commodity groups have retained their previous month's inflation rates:

- a. Clothing and Footwear at 0.8 percent;
- b. Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other fuels at -0.4 percent;
- c. Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance at 0.0 percent;
- d. Health at 2.9 percent;
- e. Information and Communication at 0.0 percent;
- f. Recreation, Sport and Culture at 0.0 percent;
- g. Education Services at 12.9 percent;
- h. Restaurants and Accommodation Services at 0.0 percent;
- i. Financial Services at 0.0 percent; and
- j. Personal Care, and Miscellaneous Goods and Services at 0.2 percent.

### *1.2 Main Contributors to the Headline Inflation*

The top 3 commodity groups contributing to the May 2025 provincial inflation rate of -0.9 percent were the following:

- a. Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages at 87.9 percent share or -0.79 percentage point;
- b. Transport at 24.3 percent share or -0.22 percentage point; and
- c. Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other fuels at 10.4 percent share or -0.09 percentage point.

## **2. Food Inflation**

Food inflation at the provincial level has decreased to -1.6 percent in May 2025 from -1.1 percent in April 2025. In May 2024, food inflation was observed at 7.2 percent. (Tables 6 and 7)

## *2.1 Main Drivers to the Food Inflation*

The main driver to the inflation of Food in May 2025 was brought about by Cereals and cereal products (ND) including rice and corn at -8.4 percent from -7.3 percent. This was followed by Vegetables, tubers, plantains, cooking bananas and pulses (ND) at 1.7 percent from 8.2 percent. Milk, other dairy products and eggs (ND) ranked third at 1.0 percent from 1.3 percent. Sugar, confectionery and desserts (ND) ranked fourth at -0.9 percent from -0.6 percent.

On the contrary, higher inflation rates were observed in the following food groups:

- a. Meat and other parts of slaughtered land animals (ND) at 4.4 percent from 3.5 percent;
- b. Fish and other seafood (ND) at 8.3 percent from 5.7 percent; and
- c. Fruits and Nuts (ND) at 2.6 percent from 0.6 percent.

Meanwhile, two food groups have retained its previous month's inflation rates, and these were as follows: (Table 5)

- a. Oils and Fats (ND) at 0.1 percent; and
- b. Ready-made food and other food products n.e.c. (ND) at 0.6 percent.

## *2.2 Main Contributors to the Food Inflation*

In terms of contribution to the May 2025 provincial inflation rate, food shared 89.3 percent. Of the food groups, the top contributors to inflation were the following:

- a. Rice, with 205.2 percent share or -3.28 percentage points.
- b. Corn, with 30.8 percent share or -0.49 percentage point; and
- c. Sugar, confectionery and desserts (ND) at 2.1 percent share or -0.03 percentage point.

**Table 2. Year-on-Year Inflation Rates in Negros Oriental  
for Bottom 30% Income Households, All Items  
In Percent  
January 2024 – May 2025**

Month	Year	
	2024	2025
January	3.5	0.6
February	3.1	0.1
March	4.4	-1.1
April	5.0	-0.7
May	4.7	<b>-0.9</b>
June	4.9	
July	5.5	
August	3.5	
September	2.1	
October	1.9	
November	1.3	
December	0.5	
<b>Average</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>-0.4</b>

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

## TECHNICAL NOTES

The Philippine Statistics Authority generates and announces the monthly Consumer Price Index (CPI) based on a nationwide survey of prices for a given basket of goods and services. Two important indicators, the inflation rate and purchasing power of the peso (PPP), are derived from the CPI which are important in monitoring price stability and the value of the country's currency.

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.

**Retail Price** is the price at which a commodity is sold for spot in small quantities for consumption.

**Base Period/Base Year** is the period, usually a year, at which the index number is set to 100. It is the reference point of the index number series.

**Market Basket** is a term used to refer to a sample of goods and services that are commonly purchased and bought by an average Filipino household.

**Weight** is a value attached to a commodity or group of commodities to indicate the relative importance of that commodity or group of commodities in the market basket.

**Inflation Rate** is equivalent to a decline in the purchasing power of the peso. It is the change in the CPI over a specific period of time (usually a month or a year). That is,

$$\text{Inflation Rate} = \frac{CPI_2 - CPI_1}{CPI_1} * 100$$

where:

CPI<sub>1</sub> - is the CPI in the previous period

CPI<sub>2</sub> - is the CPI in the current period

The **Purchasing Power of the Peso (PPP)** is a measure of the real value of the peso in a given period relative to a chosen reference period. It is computed by getting the reciprocal of the CPI and multiplying the result by 100. That is,

$$PPP = \frac{1}{CPI} * 100$$

**Headline Inflation** is the rate of change in the weighted average prices of all goods and services in the CPI basket.

Prepared by:



**ELMER T. BARING**

Statistical Analyst

Approved by:



**ARIEL T. FORTUITO**

Chief Statistical Specialist

MFG/MFC