



# SPECIAL RELEASE

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

June 2025

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Starting February 2022, the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) released the rebased Consumer Price Index (CPI) for all 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 all income households for January 2023 onwards will be 2018-based.

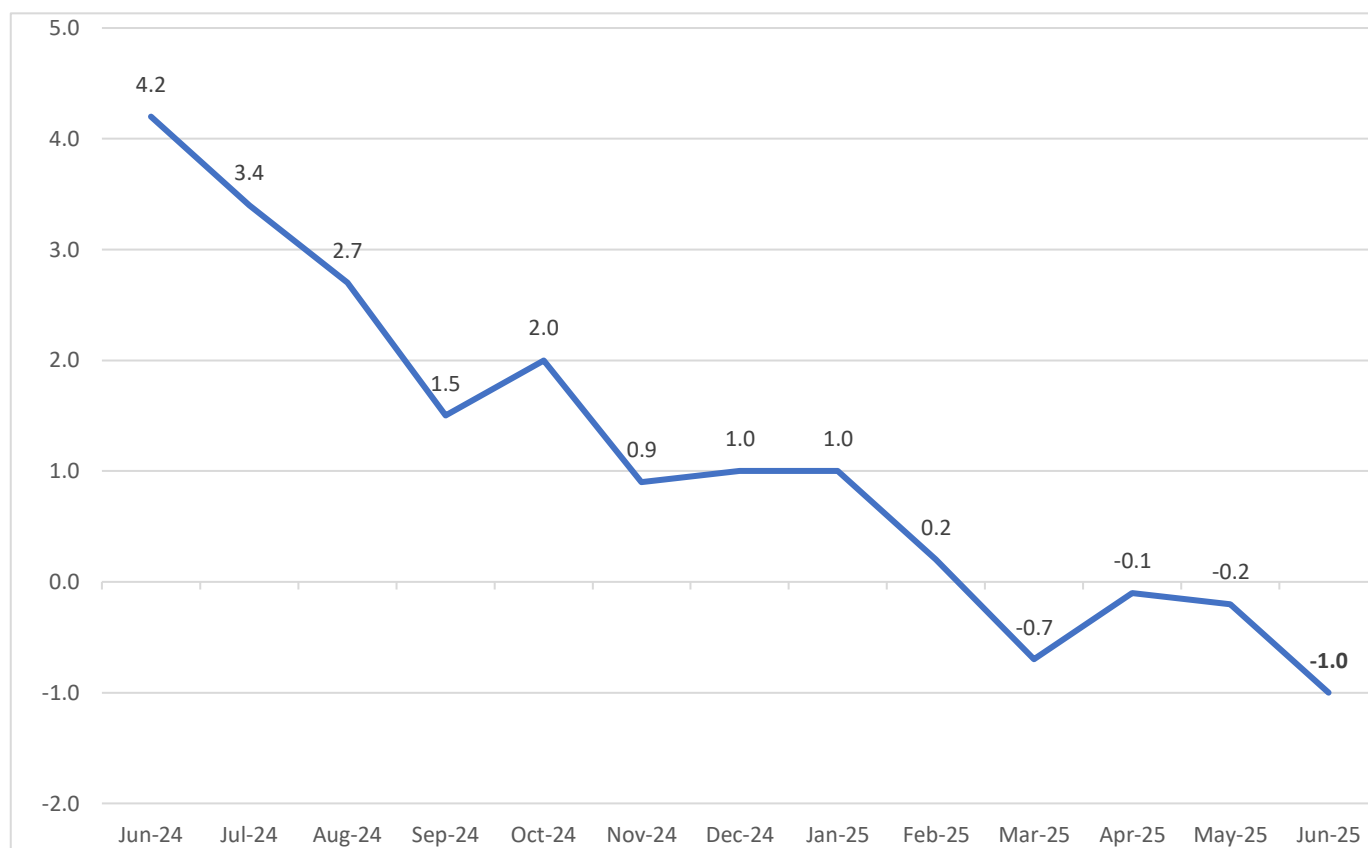
**Table A. Year-on-Year Inflation Rates, All Items  
In Percent  
(2018=100)**

| Area                 | June 2024 | May 2025 | June 2025 | Year-to-date* |
|----------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|---------------|
| Philippines          | 3.7       | 1.3      | 1.4       | 1.8           |
| Negros Island Region | 4.7       | 1.7      | 0.5       | 1.6           |
| Negros Oriental      | 4.2       | -0.2     | -1.0      | -0.1          |

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, 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 increased to 1.4 percent in June 2025 from 1.3 percent in May 2025. The country's inflation rate in June 2024 was higher at 3.7 percent. (Table A)

## B. Negros Island Region

Negros Island Region's inflation rate has decreased to 0.5 percent in June 2025 from 1.7 percent in the previous month. In June 2024, the inflation rate was higher at 4.7 percent. (Table A)

## C. Province of Negros Oriental

### 1. Headline Inflation

The headline inflation or the overall inflation in Negros Oriental has decreased to -1.0 percent in June 2025 from -0.2 percent in May 2025. The inflation rate in June 2024 was observed at 4.2 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 June 2025 was primarily brought about by Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other fuels at -3.2 percent from -0.6 percent. This was followed by Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages at -0.9 percent from -0.1 percent.

On the contrary, higher inflation rates were observed in the indices of Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco at 2.6 percent from 2.4 percent; Clothing and Footwear at 0.7 percent from 0.6 percent; and Transport at -2.1 percent from -4.1 percent.

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

- a. Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance at 0.0 percent;
- b. Health at 0.8 percent;
- c. Information and Communication at 0.0 percent;
- d. Recreation, Sport and Culture at 0.2 percent;
- e. Education Services at 10.2 percent;
- f. Restaurants and Accommodation Services at 0.0 percent;
- g. Financial Services at 0.0 percent; and
- h. Personal Care, and Miscellaneous Goods and Services at 0.5 percent.

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

The top 3 commodity groups contributing to the June 2025 provincial inflation rate of -1.0 percent were the following:

- a. Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other fuels at 81.9 percent share or -0.82 percentage point;
- b. Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages at 31.3 percent share or -0.31 percentage point; and
- c. Transport at 17.0 percent share or -0.17 percentage point.

## **2. Food Inflation**

Food inflation at the provincial level has decreased to -1.0 percent in June 2025 from -0.1 percent in May 2025. In June 2024, food inflation was higher at 6.7 percent. (Tables 6 and 7)

### *2.1 Main Drivers to the Food Inflation*

The main driver to the inflation of Food was brought about by Fish and other seafood (ND) at 5.9 percent from 9.1 percent. This was followed by Cereals and cereal products (ND) including rice and corn at -7.7 percent from -7.2 percent. Vegetables, tubers, plantains, cooking bananas and pulses (ND) ranked third at 0.4 percent from 1.9 percent.

Furthermore, lower inflation rates during the month were also observed in the indices of the following food groups: (Table 5)

- a. Sugar, confectionery and desserts (ND) at -1.3 percent from -0.8 percent; and

- b. Fruits and Nuts (ND) at 3.8 percent from 3.9 percent.

Meanwhile, three (3) food groups have retained its previous month's inflation rates and these were as follows:

- a. Milk, other dairy products and eggs (ND) at 1.1 percent;
- c. Oils and Fats (ND) at 0.3 percent; and
- d. Ready-made food and other food products n.e.c. (ND) at 0.1 percent.

Only Meat and other parts of slaughtered land animals (ND) has higher inflation rate at 4.8 percent from 4.5 percent.

## *2.2 Main Contributors to the Food Inflation*

In terms of contribution to the June 2025 provincial inflation rate, food shared 32.1 percent or -0.32 percentage point. Of the food groups, the top contributors to inflation were the following:

- a. Cereals and cereal products, with 305.2 percent share or -3.05 percentage points;
- b. Sugar, confectionery and desserts (ND), with 5.2 percent share or -0.05 percentage point; and
- c. Oils and Fats (ND), with -0.5 percent or 0.01 percentage point.

**Table 2. Year-on-Year Inflation Rates in Negros Oriental, All Items  
In Percent  
January 2019 – June 2025**

| Month          | Year |      |      |      |      |      |             |
|----------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------------|
|                | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025        |
| January        | 4.8  | 2.4  | 1.4  | 5.7  | 7.4  | 4.6  | 1.0         |
| February       | 3.7  | 2.1  | 2.2  | 5.1  | 8.4  | 4.5  | 0.2         |
| March          | 3.7  | 1.9  | 2.3  | 6.1  | 6.3  | 5.8  | -0.7        |
| April          | 3.0  | 1.8  | 2.6  | 6.4  | 6.4  | 4.7  | -0.1        |
| May            | 1.6  | 0.1  | 4.6  | 4.9  | 7.3  | 3.6  | -0.2        |
| June           | 1.2  | 0.7  | 3.8  | 5.3  | 6.9  | 4.2  | <b>-1.0</b> |
| July           | 0.5  | 0.9  | 3.8  | 6.2  | 5.9  | 3.4  |             |
| August         | 0.6  | 0.4  | 4.0  | 6.7  | 6.8  | 2.7  |             |
| September      | -0.9 | 1.3  | 4.0  | 6.8  | 7.1  | 1.5  |             |
| October        | -0.8 | 1.3  | 5.0  | 6.7  | 5.8  | 2.0  |             |
| November       | -0.3 | 1.9  | 5.1  | 7.7  | 5.4  | 0.9  |             |
| December       | 1.7  | 1.2  | 5.2  | 7.9  | 5.6  | 1.0  |             |
| <b>Average</b> | 1.5  | 1.3  | 3.7  | 6.3  | 4.6  | 3.2  | <b>-0.1</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.


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