



SPECIAL RELEASE

Summary Inflation Report in Negros Oriental Consumer Price Index for Bottom 30% 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 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.

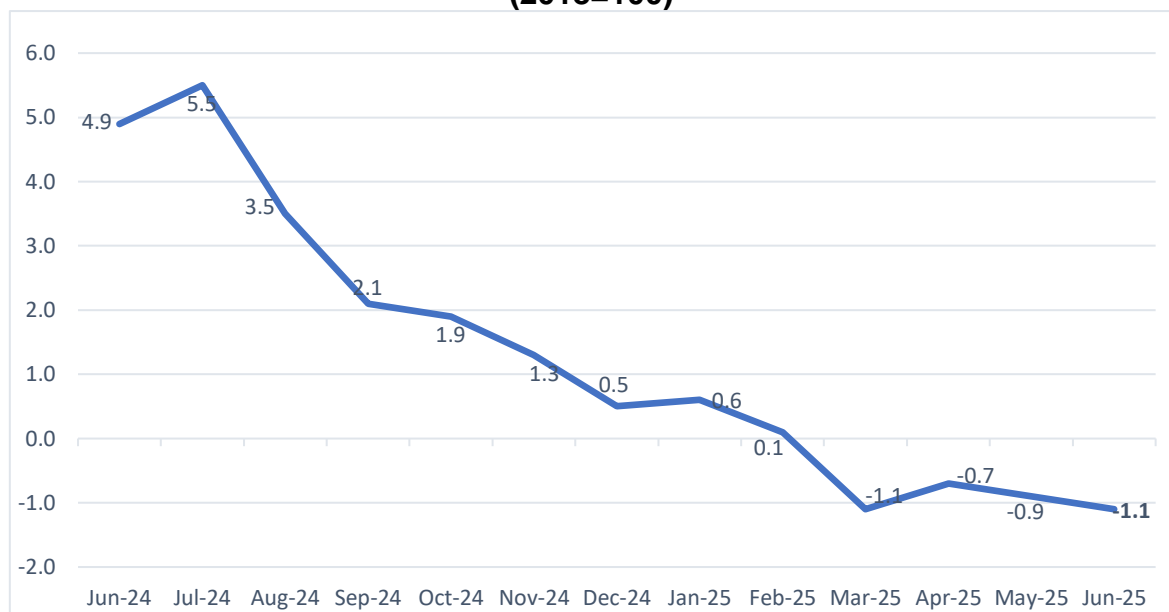
**Table A. Year-on-Year Inflation Rates
for Bottom 30% Income Households, All Items
In Percent
(2018=100)**

Area	June 2024	May 2025	June 2025	Year-to-date*
Philippines	5.5	0.0	-0.4	0.8
Negros Island Region	5.3	1.3	0.1	1.3
Negros Oriental	4.9	-0.9	-1.1	-0.5

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 -0.4 percent in June 2025 from 0.0 percent in the previous month. The country's inflation rate in June 2024 was higher at 5.5 percent. (Table A)

B. Negros Island Region

Negros Island Region's inflation rate has decreased to 0.1 percent from 1.3 percent in the previous month. In June 2024, the region's inflation rate was higher at 5.3 percent. (Table A)

C. Province of Negros Oriental

1. Headline Inflation

The overall inflation in Negros Oriental has slowly decreased to -1.1 percent in June 2025 from -0.9 percent in the previous month. The inflation rate in June 2024 was observed at 4.9 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 Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages at -2.2 percent from -1.5 percent.

On the contrary, three (3) commodity groups posted higher inflation rates during the month compared to their previous month's inflation rates and these were as follows:

- a. Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other fuels at -0.2 percent from -0.4 percent;
- b. Transport at -1.8 percent from -3.4 percent; and
- c. Personal Care, and Miscellaneous Goods and Services at 0.3 percent from 0.2 percent.

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

- a. Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco at 4.3 percent;
- b. Clothing and Footwear at 0.8 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; and
- i. Financial Services at 0.0 percent.

1.2 Main Contributors to the Headline Inflation

The top 3 commodity groups contributing to the June 2025 provincial inflation rate of -1.1 percent were the following:

- a. Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages at 103.4 percent share or -1.14 percentage point;
- b. Transport at 10.2 percent share or -0.11 percentage point; and
- c. Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other fuels at 4.8 percent share or -0.05 percentage point.

2. Food Inflation

Food inflation at the provincial level has slowly decreased to -2.3 percent in June 2025 from -1.6 percent in May 2025. In June 2024, food inflation was observed at 7.9 percent. (Tables 6 and 7)

2.1 Main Drivers to the Food Inflation

The main driver to the inflation of Food in June 2025 was brought about by Fish and other seafood (ND) at 6.0 percent from 8.0 percent. This was followed by Cereals and cereal products (ND) including rice and corn at -8.8 percent from -8.4 percent. Vegetables, tubers, plantains, cooking bananas and pulses (ND) ranked third at 1.0 percent from 1.7 percent. Sugar, confectionery and desserts (ND) ranked fourth at -1.6 percent from 0.9 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 4.5 percent from 4.4 percent; and
- b. Fruits and Nuts (ND) at 3.3 percent from 2.6 percent.

Meanwhile, three (3) food groups have retained its previous month's inflation rates, and these were as follows: (Table 5)

- a. Milk, other dairy products and eggs (ND) at 1.0 percent;
- b. Oils and Fats (ND) at 0.1 percent; and
- c. 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 June 2025 provincial inflation rate, food shared 104.6 percent or -1.15 percentage point. Of the food groups, the top contributors to inflation were the following:

- a. Rice, with 145.5 percent share or -3.35 percentage points;
- b. Corn, with 32.0 percent share or -0.74 percentage point; and
- c. Sugar, confectionery and desserts (ND) at 2.5 percent share or -0.06 percentage point.

**Table 2. Year-on-Year Inflation Rates in Negros Oriental
for Bottom 30% Income Households, All Items
In Percent
January 2024 – June 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	-0.9
June	4.9	-1.1
July	5.5	
August	3.5	
September	2.1	
October	1.9	
November	1.3	
December	0.5	
Average	3.4	-0.5

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:

CPI₁ - is the CPI in the previous period

CPI₂ - 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.

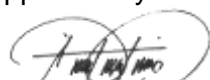
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