



# SPECIAL RELEASE

## Summary Inflation Report in the City of Cebu Consumer Price Index (2018=100) June 2024

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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 2022 onwards will be 2018-based.

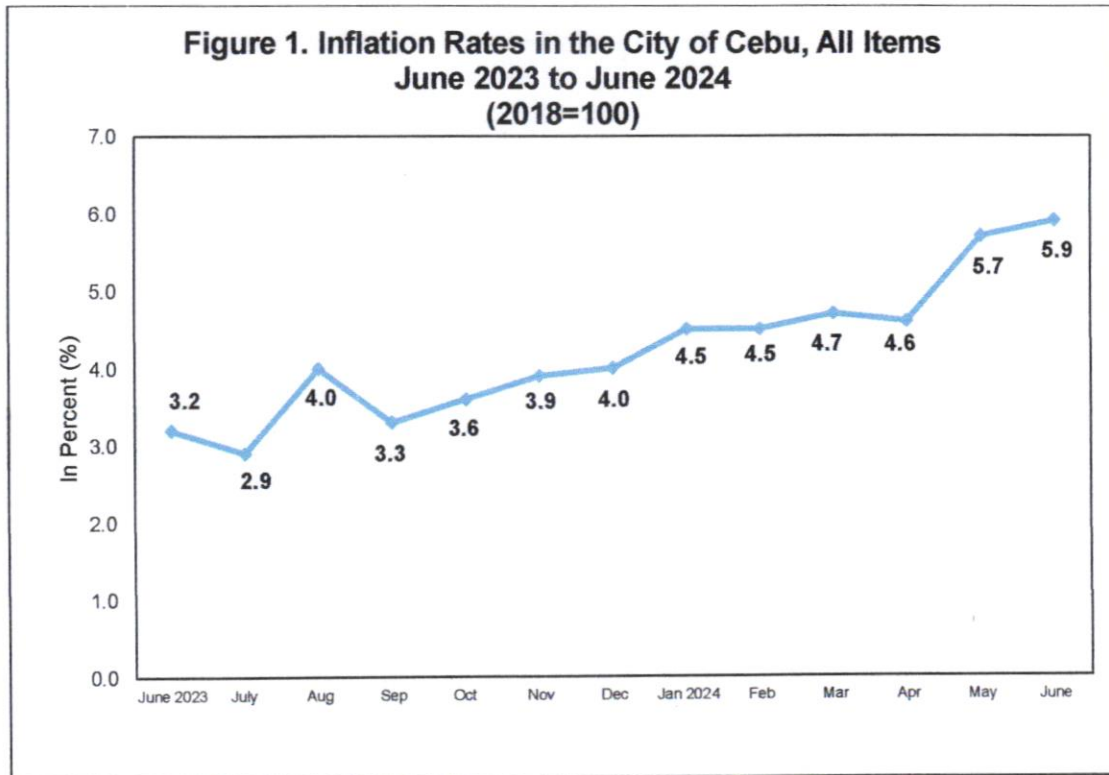
**Table A. Year-on-Year Inflation Rates, All Items  
 In Percent  
 (2018=100)**

Area	June	May	June	Year-to-date*
	2023	2024	2024	
<b>Philippines</b>	5.4	3.9	3.7	3.5
<b>Central Visayas</b>	5.0	4.0	4.8	3.4
<b>City of Cebu</b>	3.2	5.7	5.9	5.0

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 June 2024 vs. 2023





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

## A. The Philippines

The Philippines' headline inflation or overall inflation eased to 3.7 percent in June 2024 from 3.9 percent in May 2024. This brings the national average inflation from January to June 2024 at 3.5 percent. In June 2023, inflation rate was higher at 5.4 percent. (Table A)

## B. Central Visayas

### 1. Regional Inflation

Inflation in Central Visayas increase to 4.8 percent in June 2024 from 4.0 percent in May 2024. This brings the regional average inflation from January 2024 to June 2024 at 3.4 percent. In June 2023, inflation rate was higher at 5.0 percent. (Table A)

## C. City of Cebu

### 1. Headline Inflation

Inflation rate in the City of Cebu increased to 5.9 percent in June 2024 from 5.7 percent in May 2024. The city's average inflation rate from January to June 2024 stood at 5.0 percent. While in June 2023, the inflation rate in the city recorded at 3.2 percent. (Table A and Figure 1)



### *1.1 Main Drivers to the Upward Trend of the Headline Inflation*

The uptrend of the headline inflation in June 2024 was primarily influenced by the year-on-year faster increases in housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels at 5.8 percent, and food and non-alcoholic beverages at 9.6 percent from their respective inflation rates at 5.1 percent and 9.4 percent in the previous month. (Table 3)

In addition, faster annual increments were observed in the indices of furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance at 1.7 percent, and recreation, sport and culture at 10.3 percent in June 2024 from their respective inflation rates at 1.6 percent and 10.2 percent in May 2024. (Table 3)

On the other hand, the following commodity groups recorded a slower annual increase during the month:

- a. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco, 4.4 percent from 5.0 percent;
- b. Clothing and footwear, 2.3 percent from 2.7 percent;
- c. Transport, 3.7 percent from 5.3 percent; and
- d. Personal care, and miscellaneous goods and services, 5.5 percent from 6.0 percent. (Table 3)

Moreover, the indices of the following commodity groups retained their previous month's annual growth rates:

- a. Health, 4.6 percent;
- b. Information and communication, 0.7 percent;
- c. Education services, 2.3 percent;
- d. Restaurants and accommodation services, 1.8 percent; and
- e. Financial services, -0.3 percent. (Table 3)

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

The top three commodity groups contributing to the June 2024 headline inflation were the following:

- a. Food and non-alcoholic beverages with 53.5 percent share or 3.2 percentage points;
- b. Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels with 25.6 percent share or 1.5 percentage point; and
- c. Transport with 5.0 percent share or 0.3 percentage point.



## 2. Food Inflation

Similar to the headline inflation, food inflation at the city level accelerated to 10.3 percent in June 2024 from 10.0 percent in May 2024. In June 2023, food inflation stood at 3.8 percent. (Table 7)

### 2.1 Main Drivers to the Upward Trend of Food Inflation

The acceleration of food inflation in the city was mainly brought by the faster annual increments of vegetables, tubers, plantains, cooking bananas and pulses at 46.3 percent, meat and other parts of slaughtered land animals at 6.8 percent, and rice at 21.1 percent in June 2024 from their respective inflation rates at 31.5 percent, 5.7 percent, and 20.6 percent in May 2024. (Table 5)

In addition, faster year-on-year increases were also noted in the indices of ready-made food and other food products N.E.C at 7.3 percent, and corn at 18.8 percent in June 2024 from their respective inflation rates at 6.0 percent and 15.6 percent in May 2024, while slower annual decrease of 1.1 percent was observed in sugar, confectionary and desserts index during the month from a 1.3 percent annual drop in May 2024. (Table 5)

On the other hand, slower annual increases were posted in the following food groups:

- a. Flour, bread and other bakery products, pasta products, and other cereals, 3.2 percent from 3.4 percent;
- b. Fish and other seafood, 0.6 percent from 4.4 percent;
- c. Milk, other dairy products and eggs, 5.3 percent from 6.5 percent; and
- d. Fruits and nuts, 8.4 percent from 10.7 percent. (Table 5)

Moreover, oils and fats food group retained its previous month's inflation rate at -2.1 percent. (Table 5)

### 2.2 Main Contributors to the Food Inflation

Food inflation shared 52.1 percent or 3.1 percentage points to the overall inflation in June 2024. The top three food groups in terms of contribution to the food inflation during the month were the following:

- a. Cereals and cereals products, which includes rice, corn, flour, bread and other bakery products, pasta products, and other cereals, with 53.4 percent share or 5.5 percentage points;
- b. Vegetables, tubers, plantains, cooking bananas and pulses, with 23.2 percent share or 2.4 percentage points; and
- c. Meat and other parts of slaughtered land animals, with 12.4 percent share or 1.3 percentage point.



**Table B. Year-on-Year Inflation Rates in the City of Cebu, All Items  
 In Percent  
 January 2020 – June 2024  
 (2018=100)**

Month	Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
January	2.3	-0.2	2.8	4.5	4.5
February	1.7	0.3	1.7	5.7	4.5
March	1.8	1.0	1.9	4.3	4.7
April	1.3	1.7	1.6	4.3	4.6
May	1.1	1.9	1.5	4.1	5.7
June	2.1	1.3	2.3	3.2	5.9
July	1.7	1.8	2.4	2.9	
August	1.1	1.5	3.2	4.0	
September	0.5	1.8	4.4	3.3	
October	0.7	1.3	5.0	3.6	
November	0.5	1.0	5.5	3.9	
December	0.5	1.1	5.1	4.0	
<b>Average</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>5.0</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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