



SPECIAL RELEASE

**Summary Inflation Report in City of Lapu-Lapu
 Consumer Price Index for the Bottom 30% Income Households
 (2018=100)
 June 2024**

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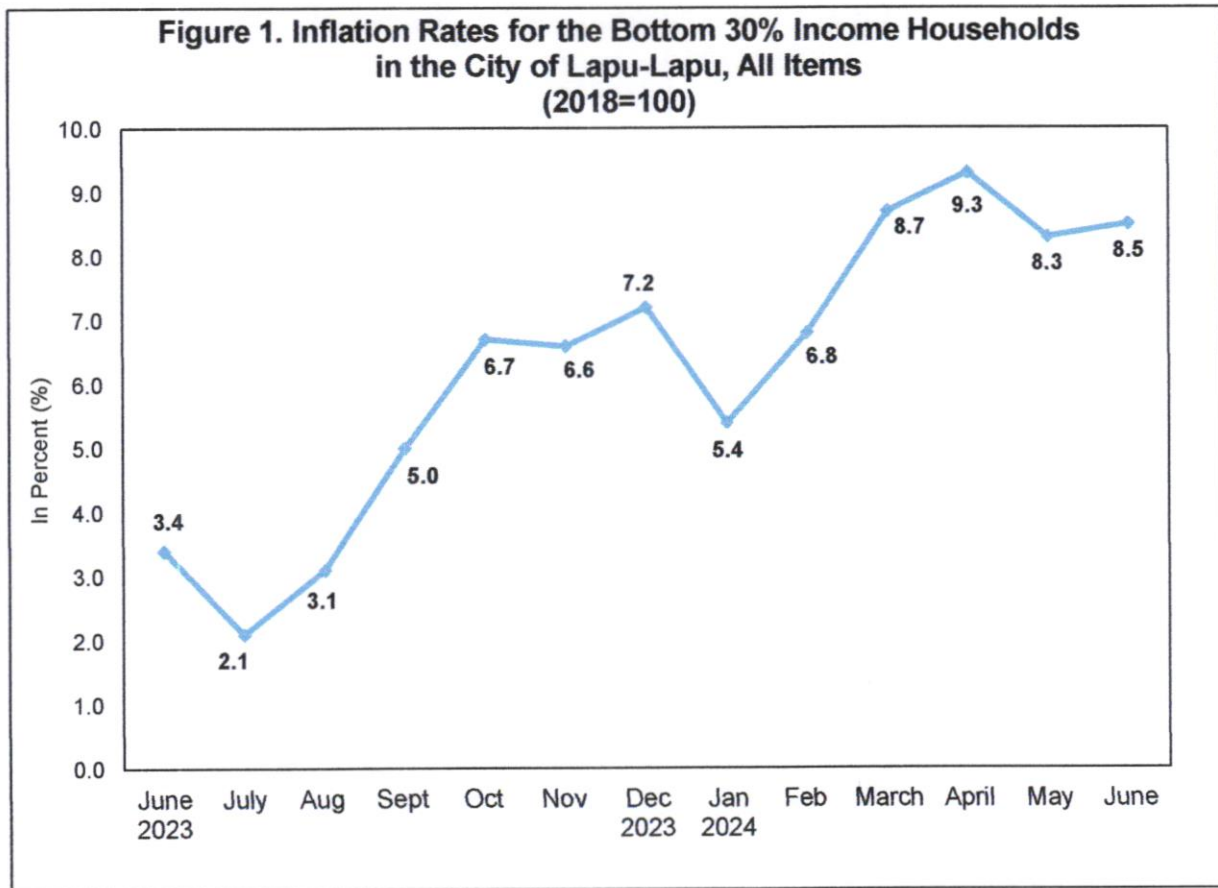
**Table A. Year-on-Year Inflation Rates
 for the Bottom 30% Income Households, All Items
 In Percent
 (2018=100)**

Area	June	May	June	Year-to-date*
	2023	2024	2024	
Philippines	6.1	5.3	5.5	4.8
Central Visayas	7.1	5.7	7.0	4.2
City of Lapu-Lapu	3.4	8.3	8.5	7.8

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 country's inflation rate for the bottom 30% income households increased to 5.5 percent in June 2024 from 5.3 percent in May 2024. This brings the average inflation for this income group from January to June 2024 to 4.8 percent. In June 2023, inflation rate was posted at 6.1 percent. (Table A)

B. Central Visayas

1. Regional Inflation

Following the trend at the national level, inflation rate for the bottom 30% income households in Central Visayas increased to 7.0 percent in June 2024 from 5.7 percent in May 2024. The region's average inflation for this income group from January to June 2024 stood at 4.2 percent. In June 2023, the inflation rate in the region was higher which recorded at 7.1 percent. (Table A)



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C. City of Lapu-Lapu

1. Headline Inflation

The headline inflation rate for the bottom 30% income households in the City of Lapu-Lapu had a faster increase at 8.5 percent in June 2024 from 8.3 percent in May 2024. This brings the city's average inflation at 7.8 percent from January to June 2024. In June 2023, the inflation rate was lower at 3.4 percent. (Table A and Figure 1)

1.1 Main Drivers to the Upward Trend of Headline Inflation in the City of Lapu-Lapu

The main drivers to the uptrend of the headline inflation rate for this income group in June 2024 were the faster year-on-year increases of housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels at 11.2 percent, and food and non-alcoholic beverages at 6.5 percent from their respective inflation rates at 8.6 percent and 5.7 percent in May 2024. (Table 3)

On the other hand, slower annual increments were observed in the following commodity groups:

- a. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco, 4.2 percent from 5.7 percent;
- b. Clothing and footwear, 6.6 percent from 14.1 percent;
- c. Furnishing, household equipment and routine household maintenance, 3.8 percent from 5.2 percent;
- d. Health, 4.3 percent from 4.9 percent;
- e. Transport, 5.9 percent from 6.2 percent;
- f. Restaurants and accommodation services, 18.1 percent from 18.9 percent; and
- g. Personal care, and miscellaneous goods and services, 9.5 percent from 16.8 percent. (Table 3)

Moreover, the indices of commodity groups that retained their previous month's inflation were as follows:

- a. Information and communication, 2.1 percent
- b. Recreation, sport and culture, 12.3 percent;
- c. Education services, -0.1 percent; and
- d. Financial services, 0.0 percent. (Table 3)

1.2 Main Contributors to the Headline Inflation

The following commodity groups were the top three contributors to the June 2024 overall inflation for the bottom 30% income households in the City of Lapu-Lapu:

- a) Food and non-alcoholic beverages with 38.7 percent share or 3.3 percentage points;
- b) Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels with 23.8 percent share or 2.0 percentage points; and
- c) Restaurants and accommodation services with 22.4 percent share or 1.9 percentage point.



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2. Food Inflation

Food inflation rate for the bottom 30% income households in the City of Lapu-Lapu had a faster increase at 7.0 percent in June 2024 from 6.2 percent in the previous month. In June 2023, the food inflation stood at 7.0 percent. (Table 7)

2.1 Main Drivers to the Uptrend of Food Inflation

The uptrend in the food inflation was primarily driven by the faster year-on-year increase in corn at 7.0 percent during the month from 26.7 percent annual drop in May 2024. Also contributed in the acceleration of food inflation were the faster annual increments of vegetables, tubers, plantains, cooking bananas and pulses at 23.4 percent, and meat and other parts of slaughtered land animals at 10.6 percent from their respective inflation rates at 16.0 percent and 9.3 percent in May 2024. (Table 5)

Moreover, a faster annual increase of 14.1 percent was also observed during the month in ready-made food and other food products from 10.8 percent in May 2024. (Table 5)

In contrast, lower inflation rates were recorded in the indices of the following food groups during the month:

- a. Rice, 19.8 percent from 21.1 percent;
- b. Flour, bread and other bakery products, pasta products, and other cereals, 3.3 percent from 4.1 percent;
- c. Fish and other seafood, -13.6 percent from -7.9 percent;
- d. Milk, other dairy products and eggs, 6.7 percent from 8.0 percent;
- e. Fruits and nuts, 10.6 percent from 16.3 percent; and
- f. Sugar, confectionery and desserts, -0.9 percent from 1.0 percent. (Table 5)

Meanwhile, the index of oils and fats retained its previous month's rate at 0.1 percent. (Table 5)

2.2 Main Contributors to the Food Inflation

Food inflation contributed 38.2 percent share or 3.3 percentage points to the June 2024 overall inflation for this particular income group.

Among the food groups, the main contributors to the food inflation during the month were the following:

- a. Cereals and cereal products, which includes rice, corn, flour, bread and other bakery products, pasta products, and other cereals with 75.3 percent share or 5.3 percentage points;
- b. Meat and other parts of slaughtered land animals with 19.1 percent share or 1.3 percentage point; and



- c. Vegetables, tubers, plantains, cooking bananas and pulses with 17.8 percent share or 1.3 percentage point.

Table B. Year-on-Year Inflation Rates for the Bottom 30% Income Households in the City of Lapu-Lapu, All Items In Percent
January 2019 – June 2024
(2018=100)

Month	Year					
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
January	3.0	3.7	-1.5	4.6	4.5	5.4
February	3.3	2.0	0.3	2.0	5.9	6.8
March	2.4	1.5	2.2	0.9	3.6	8.7
April	1.7	-1.6	4.8	1.3	2.7	9.3
May	1.4	-1.7	5.3	1.6	2.9	8.3
June	-0.4	1.2	3.7	1.3	3.4	8.5
July	-1.5	1.4	4.1	2.0	2.1	
August	-1.7	0.6	3.0	3.1	3.1	
September	-1.6	-0.2	3.4	3.5	5.0	
October	-2.2	0.0	3.2	3.7	6.7	
November	-0.9	0.6	2.4	4.4	6.6	
December	1.2	0.7	2.2	4.7	7.2	
Average	0.4	0.7	2.7	2.8	4.5	7.8

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



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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

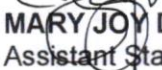
CPI₂ - is the CPI in the current period

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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