



SPECIAL RELEASE

Summary Inflation Report in City of Mandaue Consumer Price Index for the Bottom 30% Income Households (2018=100)

September 2024

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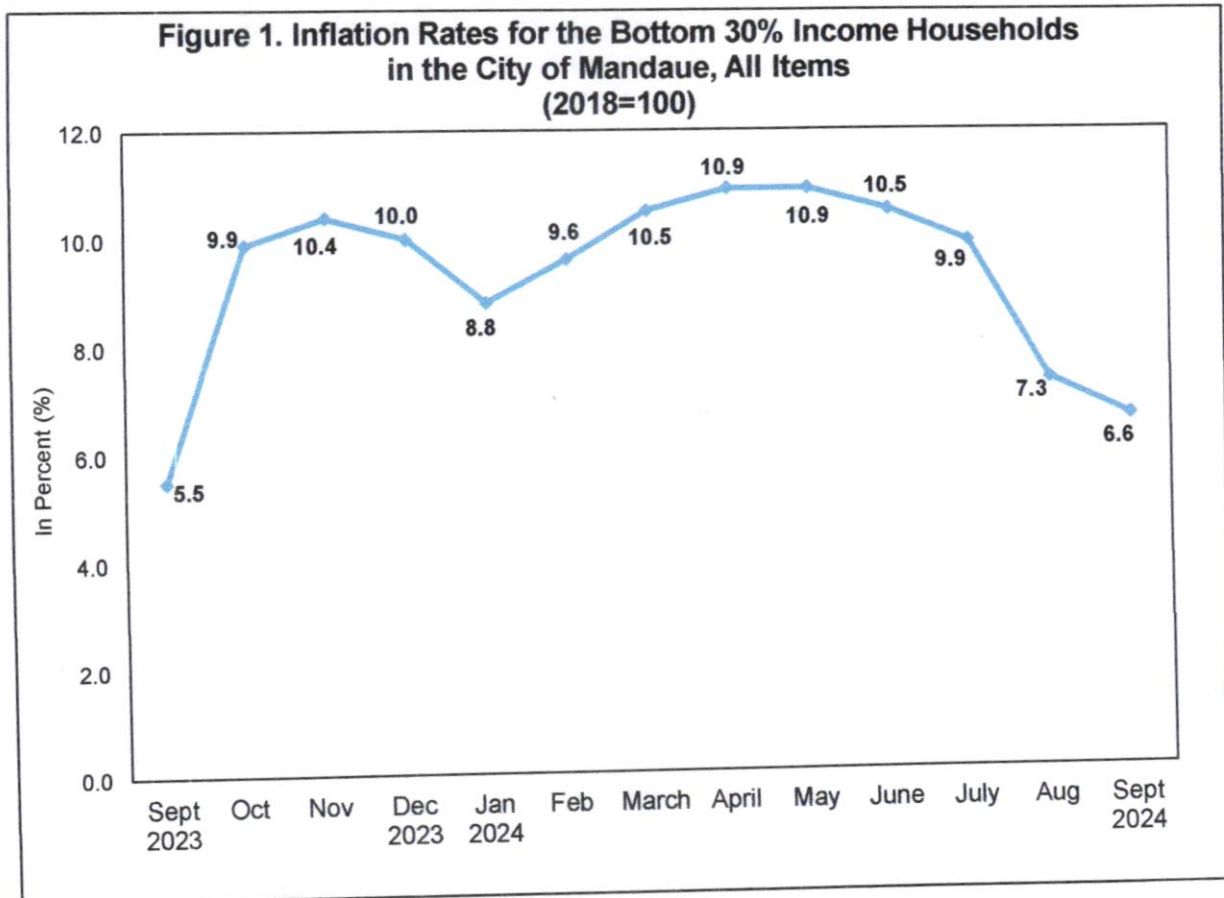
**Table A. Year-on-Year Inflation Rates
 for the Bottom 30% Income Households, All Items
 In Percent
 (2018=100)**

Area	September	August	September	Year-to-date*
	2023	2024	2024	
Philippines	6.9	4.7	2.5	4.6
Central Visayas	6.1	5.2	1.8	4.4
City of Mandaue	5.5	7.3	6.6	9.4

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 September 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 slowed down to 2.5 percent in September 2024 from 4.7 percent in August 2024. This is the lowest inflation rate for this particular income group since the 2.2 percent inflation rate recorded in May 2020. The average inflation rate for the bottom 30% income households from January to September 2024 is 4.6 percent. In September 2023, the inflation rate was posted at 6.9 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 eased to 1.8 percent in September 2024 from 5.2 percent in August 2024. The region's average inflation for this income group from January to September 2024 stood at 4.4 percent. In September 2023, the inflation rate in the region recorded at 6.1 percent. (Table A)



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C. City of Mandaue

1. Headline Inflation

The headline inflation rate for the bottom 30% income households in the City of Mandaue had a slower increase at 6.6 percent in September 2024 from 7.3 percent in August 2024. This brings the city's average inflation at 9.4 percent from January to September 2024. In September 2023, the inflation rate was lower which recorded at 5.5 percent. (Table A and Figure 1)

1.1 Main Drivers to the Downward Trend of Headline Inflation in the City of Mandaue

The main drivers to the deceleration of the headline inflation rate during the month were mainly brought by the slower year-on-year increases of food and non-alcoholic beverages at 2.7 percent, housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels at 29.3 percent, and transport at 0.3 percent from their previous month's respective inflation rates at 3.7 percent, 31.0 percent, and 1.2 percent. (Table 3)

Slower annual increments were also observed in the indices of furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance at 3.5 percent and personal care, and miscellaneous goods and services at 3.8 percent in September 2024 from their respective inflation rates at 3.7 percent and 3.9 percent in August 2024. (Table 3)

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

- a. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco, 0.4 percent;
- b. Clothing and footwear, 0.9 percent;
- c. Health, 4.3 percent;
- d. Information and communication, 0.0 percent;
- e. Recreation, sport and culture, 22.5 percent;
- f. Education services, 0.0 percent;
- g. Restaurants and accommodation services, 0.9 percent; and
- h. 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 September 2024 overall inflation for the bottom 30% income households in the City of Mandaue:

- a) Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels with 72.0 percent share or 4.8 percentage points;
- b) Food and non-alcoholic beverages with 19.5 percent share or 1.3 percentage points; and
- c) Recreation, sport and culture with 2.7 percent share or 0.2 percentage point.



2. Food Inflation

Food inflation rate for the bottom 30% income households in the City of Mandaue had a slower increase at 2.8 percent in September 2024 from 3.9 percent in August 2024. In September 2023, the food inflation stood at 8.3 percent. (Table 7)

2.1 Main Drivers to the Downtrend of Food Inflation

The downtrend in the food inflation in September 2024 was primarily driven by the slower annual increase in the indices of rice at 2.8 percent and meat and other parts of slaughtered land animals at 4.2 percent from their respective previous month's inflation rates at 9.3 percent and 4.7 percent. Also contributed to the deceleration of food inflation were the faster year-on-year decreases of corn at 9.1 percent and vegetables, tubers, plantains, cooking bananas and pulses at 3.5 percent from their respective inflation rates at 14.1 percent and 9.2 percent annual increase in August 2024. (Table 5)

Slower annual increase was also noted in ready-made food and other food products not elsewhere classified index at 5.6 percent in September 2024 from 6.9 percent while faster annual decrease in sugar, confectionary and desserts at 7.4 percent from 7.0 percent annual drop in the previous month. (Table 5)

In contrast, the following food groups registered higher inflation rates during the month:

- a. Fish and other seafood, 4.2 percent from -9.8 percent;
- b. Milk, other dairy products and eggs, 5.4 percent from -0.7 percent; and
- c. Fruits and nuts, 15.3 percent from 13.5 percent. (Table 5)

Meanwhile, flour, bread and other bakery products, pasta products, and other cereals index retained its previous month's inflation rate at 1.3 percent while no price movement in oils and fats index. (Table 5)

2.2 Main Contributors to the Food Inflation

Food inflation contributed 18.6 percent share or 1.2 percentage points to the September 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 28.2 percent share or 0.8 percentage point;
- b. Meat and other parts of slaughtered land animals with 22.6 percent share or 0.6 percentage point; and
- c. Fish and other seafood pulses with 22.6 percent share or 0.6 percentage point.



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

Month	Year					
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
January	4.6	1.2	0.0	4.3	4.6	8.8
February	3.9	1.3	0.8	1.9	6.7	9.6
March	1.9	1.8	0.8	2.4	5.0	10.5
April	1.4	1.5	0.7	2.5	4.1	10.9
May	1.2	2.0	0.9	2.2	4.0	10.9
June	0.5	2.8	0.3	2.5	4.0	10.5
July	-0.9	2.8	0.7	3.1	4.1	9.9
August	-0.8	1.7	1.4	3.6	4.6	7.3
September	-1.0	1.1	1.7	3.4	5.5	6.6
October	-1.4	1.5	1.6	4.0	9.9	
November	-0.4	1.6	1.4	4.6	10.4	
December	0.6	1.7	0.4	5.6	10.0	
Average	0.8	1.7	0.9	3.3	6.1	9.4

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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