



SPECIAL RELEASE

Summary Inflation Report in Central Visayas Consumer Price Index for the Bottom 30% Income Households (2018=100)

January 2025

Date of Release: <u>12 February 2025</u> Reference No.: <u>2025-SR07-004</u>

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 for the Bottom 30% Income Households, All Items In Percent (2018=100)

Area	January 2024	December 2024	January 2025	Year-to- date*
Philippines	3.6	2.5	2.4	2.4
Central Visayas	2.8	2.5	1.9	1.9
Bohol	9.3	1.6	-1.0	-1.0
Cebu	-0.9	3.6	3.5	3.5
Negros Oriental	3.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
Siquijor	6.0	0.7	0.6	0.6
Cebu City	4.7	2.4	2.7	2.7
Lapu-Lapu City	5.3	1.5	1.7	1.7
Mandaue City	8.8	1.0	2.0	2.0

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

^{*} Year-on-year change of average CPI for January 2025 vs. 2024



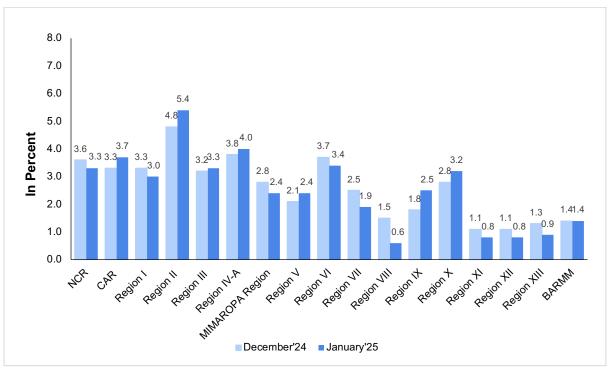
Gaisano Capital South Bldg., Colon St., Cebu City

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Figure 1. Inflation Rates for the Bottom 30% Income Households by Region, All Items: December 2024 and January 2025 In Percent (2018=100)



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

A. The Philippines

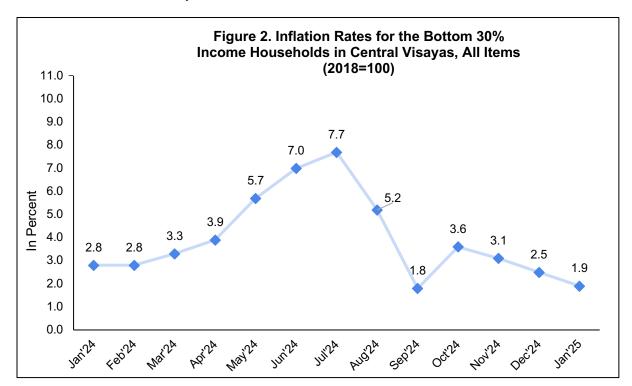
The country's inflation rate for the bottom 30% income households slowed down to 2.4 percent in January 2025 from 2.5 percent in December 2024. In January 2024, the inflation rate was posted at 3.6 percent. (Table A)

By Region

Nine regions recorded lower inflation rates while seven regions recorded higher inflation during the month. Meanwhile, one region retained its previous month's rate. Region VIII (Eastern Visayas) recorded the lowest inflation rate at 0.6 percent while Region II (Cagayan Valley) recorded the highest inflation rate at 5.4 percent during the month. (Figure 1)

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B. Central Visayas

1. Regional Inflation

Inflation for the bottom 30% income households in Central Visayas decelerated further to 1.9 percent in January 2025 from 2.5 percent in December 2024. In January 2024, inflation rate was recorded at 2.8 percent. (Table A, B, and Figure 1)

1.1 Main Drivers to the Downward Trend of the Regional Inflation

The downtrend in overall inflation for the bottom 30% income households in January 2025 was primarily brought about by the lower year-on-year growth rate of transport at 5.0 percent in January 2025 from 9.7 percent in the previous month. This was followed by food and non-alcoholic beverages with a slower year-on-year increment of 2.0 percent during the month from 2.2 percent in December 2024. Also contributing to the downtrend was the index of housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels with a slower year-on-year increment of 0.9 percent during the month from 1.4 percent in December 2024.

In addition, lower annual rates were noted in the indices of the following commodity groups during the month:

- a. Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance, 1.2 percent from 1.3 percent;
- b. Health, 1.6 percent from 2.4 percent;

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c. Recreation, Sport and Culture, 3.5 percent from 4.2 percent;

- d. Education Services, 8.1 percent from 9.1 percent;
- e. Restaurants and accommodation services, 0.5 percent from 0.6 percent; and
- f. Personal Care, and Miscellaneous Goods and Services, 2.0 percent from 2.1 percent.

The index of financial services moved to 0.0 percent inflation in January 2025 from an annual decline of 0.2 percent in December 2024.

Meanwhile, the following commodity groups retained their previous month's rate:

- a. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco at 2.8 percent;
- b. Clothing and Footwear at 0.7 percent; and
- c. Information and Communication at 0.0 percent.

1.2 Main Contributors to the Regional Inflation

The following commodity groups were the top three contributors to the January 2025 overall inflation for the bottom 30% income households:

- a. Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages with 55.5 percent share or 1.1 percentage points;
- b. Transport with 17.7 percent share or 0.3 percentage point; and
- c. Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels with 8.2 percent share or 0.2 percentage point.

2. Food Inflation

Food inflation for the bottom 30% income households at the regional level moved at a slower pace of 2.0 percent in January 2025 from 2.2 percent in the previous month. In January 2024, it was observed at 1.0 percent. (Table 7)

2.1 Main Drivers to the Downward Trend of Food Inflation

The deceleration of food inflation in January 2025 was primarily brought about by the faster year-on-year decrease of 6.8 percent in the index of rice from an annual decrease of 2.3 percent in the previous month. This was followed by milk, other dairy products and eggs with year-on-year decrease of 1.7 percent during the month from 1.5 percent annual increase in December 2024. In addition, the index of fruits and nuts also contributed to the downtrend as it recorded a slower year-on-year increase of 5.4 percent during the month from 8.0 percent in December 2024.

Moreover, lower annual growth rate was noted in the index flour, bread and other bakery products, pasta products, and other cereals with 0.8 percent from 1.6 percent.

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The index of sugar, confectionery and desserts posted faster year-on-year decline of 5.5 percent in January 2025 from a 5.4 percent annual decrease in the previous month.

In contrast, higher annual increases were noted in the following food groups:

- a. Corn, 14.3 percent from 14.2 percent;
- b. Meat and other parts of slaughtered land animals, 6.1 percent from 4.1 percent;
- c. Fish and other seafood, 4.3 percent from 0.3 percent; and
- d. Ready-made food and other food products not elsewhere classified, 2.6 percent from 2.1 percent.

The index of vegetables, tubers, plantains, cooking bananas, and pulses also recorded an increase of 4.5 percent during the month, reversing from a 0.6 percent annual decline in December 2024.

Meanwhile, oils and fats retained its previous month's rate at -0.1 percent.

2.2 Main Contributors to the Food Inflation

Food inflation contributed 51.4 percent or 1.0 percentage point to the January 2025 overall inflation for the bottom 30% income households. Among the food groups, the main contributors to the food inflation during the month were the following:

- a. Fish and other seafood with 37.1 percent share or 0.74 percentage point;
- b. Meat and other parts of slaughtered land animals with 34.3 percent share or 0.69 percentage point; and
- c. Vegetables, tubers, plantains, cooking bananas and pulses with 15.6 percent share or 0.31 percentage point.

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Table B. Year-on-Year Inflation Rates for Bottom 30% Income Households in Central Visayas, All Items: January 2021 – January 2025 In Percent (2018=100)

Month	Year						
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025		
January	1.2	8.0	10.0	2.8	1.9		
February	1.9	8.1	10.3	2.8			
March	2.0	7.9	9.8	3.3			
April	3.1	8.6	7.8	3.9			
May	2.7	8.6	7.1	5.7			
June	1.1	8.9	7.1	7.0			
July	0.7	10.5	6.4	7.7			
August	1.9	10.7	5.7	5.2			
September	2.4	11.7	6.1	1.8			
October	2.7	13.0	4.1	3.6			
November	3.7	12.7	4.0	3.1			
December	2.8	13.2	4.4	2.5			
Average	2.2	10.2	6.9	4.1	1.9		

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

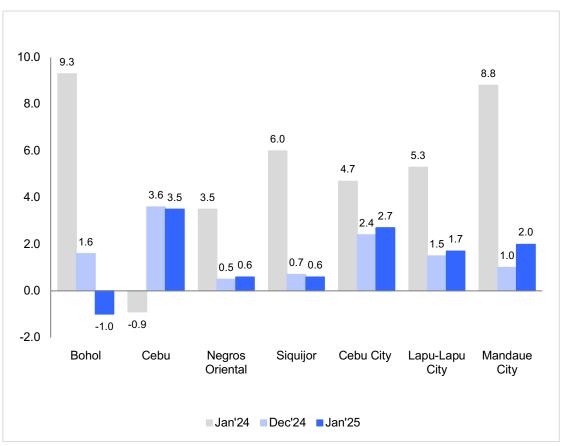
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C. By Province

Among the provinces and Highly Urbanized Cities (HUCs) of Central Visayas, three HUCs and one province recorded faster year-on-year growth rates this month compared to the previous month, while three provinces recorded slower year-on-year growth rates. (Table A, Figure 3)

Figure 3. Inflation Rates for Bottom 30% Income Households by Province and Highly Urbanized Cities in Central Visayas, All Items: January 2024, December 2024, and January 2025 In Percent (2018=100)



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

TECHNICAL NOTES



Gaisano Capital South Bldg., Colon St., Cebu City Telephone: (032) 412-6794

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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 ground 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,

$$Inflation Rate = \frac{CPI_2 - CPI_1}{CPI_1} * 100$$

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.

Prepared by

Digitally signed by Quiñones Date: 2025.02.12 08:54:38

ERAH MHAY Q. SARVIDA

Statistical Specialist II

Approved by:
Digitally signed by Florendo Ariel Estacion
Date: 2025.02.12 09:01:18 +08:00 ARIEL E. FLORENDO

Regional Director

Digital signed by Corrections of Correct Statistics of Correct Statisti LPA/CDN/JDA/MCC

Telephone: (032) 412-6794