





# SPECIAL RELEASE

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

# December 2024

Date of Release: <u>09 January 2025</u> Reference No.: <u>2025-SR22-007</u>

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

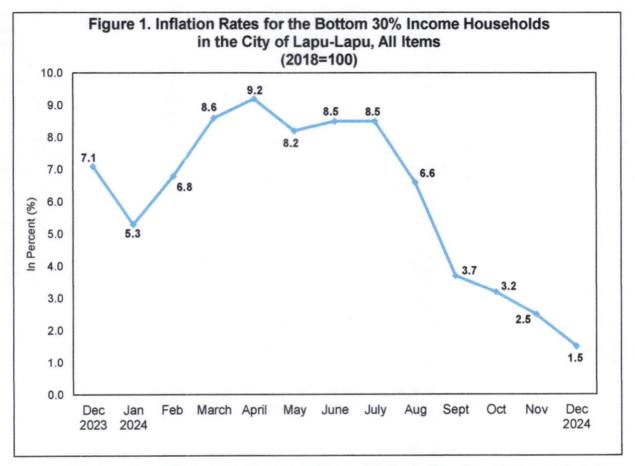
Area	December	November	December	Year-to- date*	
	2023	2024	2024		
Philippines	5.0	2.9	2.5	4.2	
Central Visayas	4.4	3.1	2.5	4.1	
City of Lapu-Lapu	7.1	2.5	1.5	6.0	

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 December 2024 vs. 2023



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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 December 2024 from 2.9 percent in November 2024. This brings the average inflation from January to December 2024 for this income group to 4.2 percent. In December 2023, the inflation rate was posted at 5.0 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 slowed down to 2.5 percent in December 2024 from 3.1 percent in November 2024. The average inflation rate for the region from January to December 2024 was recorded at 4.1 percent. In December 2023, inflation rate in the region was higher which posted at 4.4 percent. (Table A)



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Page 2 of 6

Reference Number: 2025-SR22-007 Special Release Date of Release: 09 January 2025

## C. City of Lapu-Lapu

### 1. Headline Inflation

The headline inflation rate for the bottom 30% income households in the City of Lapu-Lapu slowed down to 1.5 percent in December 2024 from 2.5 percent in November 2024. This brings the average inflation rate from January to December 2024 for this income group to 6.0 percent. In December 2023, the inflation rate was higher at 7.1 percent. (Table A and Figure 1)

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

The main driver to the downtrend of headline inflation in December 2024 for bottom 30% income households was mainly brought by the faster year-on-year decrease of food and non-alcoholic beverages index at 0.1 percent from 2.5 percent annual increase in the previous month. (Table 3)

Furthermore, commodity groups that posted slower annual increments were as follows:

- a. Personal care, miscellaneous goods and services, 3.4 percent from 3.7 percent;
- b. Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance, 1.2 percent from 1.7 percent;
- c. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco, 2.4 percent from 2.5 percent; and
- d. Recreation, sport and culture, 9.5 percent from 9.8 percent.

On the other hand, housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels recorded a faster annual increase at 5.6 percent during the month from 4.8 percent in the previous month. Transport index posted a slower annual decrease at 0.4 percent in December 2024 from annual drop of 1.5 percent in the previous month.

Commodity groups that retained their previous month's inflation rates were the following:

- a. Clothing and footwear, 2.8 percent;
- b. Health, 2.5 percent;
- c. Information and communication, 0.2 percent;
- d. Education services, 2.4 percent;
- e. Restaurants and accommodation services, 1.1 percent; and
- f. 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 December 2024 overall inflation for the bottom 30% income households in the City of Lapu-Lapu:

 a) Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels with 70.9 percent share or 1.1 percentage points;



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Page 3 of 6

- b) Personal care, and miscellaneous goods and services with 12.0 percent share or 0.2 percentage point; and
- c) Restaurants and accommodation services with 8.0 percent share or 0.1 percentage point.

## 2. Food Inflation

Food inflation rate for the bottom 30% income households in the City of Lapu-Lapu posted a faster annual decrease at 0.3 percent in December 2024 from 2.7 percent annual increase in November 2024. In December 2023, food inflation rate was higher which posted at 6.0 percent. (Table 7)

#### 2.1 Main Drivers to the Downtrend of Food Inflation

The downtrend of food inflation during the month were primarily driven by the faster yearon-year decreases in the indices of rice at 5.3 percent, and vegetables, tubers, plantains, cooking bananas and pulses at 13.0 percent during the month from their respective inflation rates at 1.5 percent annual decline and 1.2 percent annual increase in the previous month. Corn index with slower annual increase at 23.1 percent during the month from 50.0 percent in the previous month also contributed to the downtrend. (Table 5)

In addition, slower annual increments were also recorded in the indices of meat and other parts of slaughtered land animals at 1.1 percent, milk, other dairy products and eggs at 0.6 percent, and ready-made food and other food products not elsewhere classified at 5.4 percent during the month from their respective food inflation rates at 3.3 percent, 2.1 percent, and 5.9 percent in the previous month. Faster annual decrease was recorded in oils and fats food group at 0.1 percent during the month from no price movement in the previous month.

In contrast, faster annual increments were recorded in the indices of fish and other seafood at 2.7 percent, and fruits and nuts at 12.6 percent during the month from their respective inflation rates at 1.6 percent, and 8.9 percent in the previous month. Sugar, confectionery and desserts posted a slower annual decrease at 3.1 percent in December 2024 from annual drop of 3.3 percent in November 2024.

While, flour, bread and other bakery products, pasta products and other cereals retained its previous month's inflation at 1.0 percent.

#### 2.2 Main Contributors to the Food Inflation

Food inflation contributed -6.1 percent share or -0.1 percentage point to the December 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:



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Page 4 of 6

- Vegetables, tubers, plantains, cooking bananas and pulses with 1168.5 percent share or -3.5 percentage point;
- b. Cereals and cereal products, which includes rice, corn, flour, bread and other bakery products, pasta products, and other cereals with 713.4 percent share or -2.1 percentage point; and
- c. Sugar, confectionery and desserts with 91.0 percent share or 0.3 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 – December 2024

Month	Year							
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024		
January	3.0	3.7	-1.5	4.6	4.5	5.3		
February	3.3	2.0	0.2	2.1	5.9	6.8		
March	2.4	1.5	2.2	1.0	3.5	8.6		
April	1.7	-1.6	4.8	1.3	2.7	9.2		
Мау	1.4	-1.7	5.3	1.6	2.9	8.2		
June	-0.5	1.3	3.7	1.3	3.4	8.5		
July	-1.5	1.3	4.2	2.0	2.1	8.5		
August	-1.7	0.6	3.0	3.1	3.1	6.6		
September	-1.7	-0.1	3.4	3.5	5.0	3.7		
October	-2.2	0.0	3.2	3.7	6.7	3.2		
November	-0.9	0.5	2.5	4.4	6.6	2.5		
December	1.2	0.7	2.2	4.8	7.1	1.5		
Average	0.4	0.7	2.7	2.8	4.5	6.0		

January 2019 – December 2024 (2018=100)

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



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Page 5 of 6

Reference Number: 2025-SR22-007 Special Release Date of Release: 09 January 2025

#### **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 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:

Prepared by:

 $CPI_1$  - is the CPI in the previous period  $CPI_2$  - 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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Page 6 of 6