



# SPECIAL RELEASE

## Summary Inflation Report in Negros Oriental Consumer Price Index (2018=100)

December 2024

**Date of Release: 09 January 2025, 9:00 AM**

**Reference No.: 2025-SR46-001**

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 2023 onwards will be 2018-based.

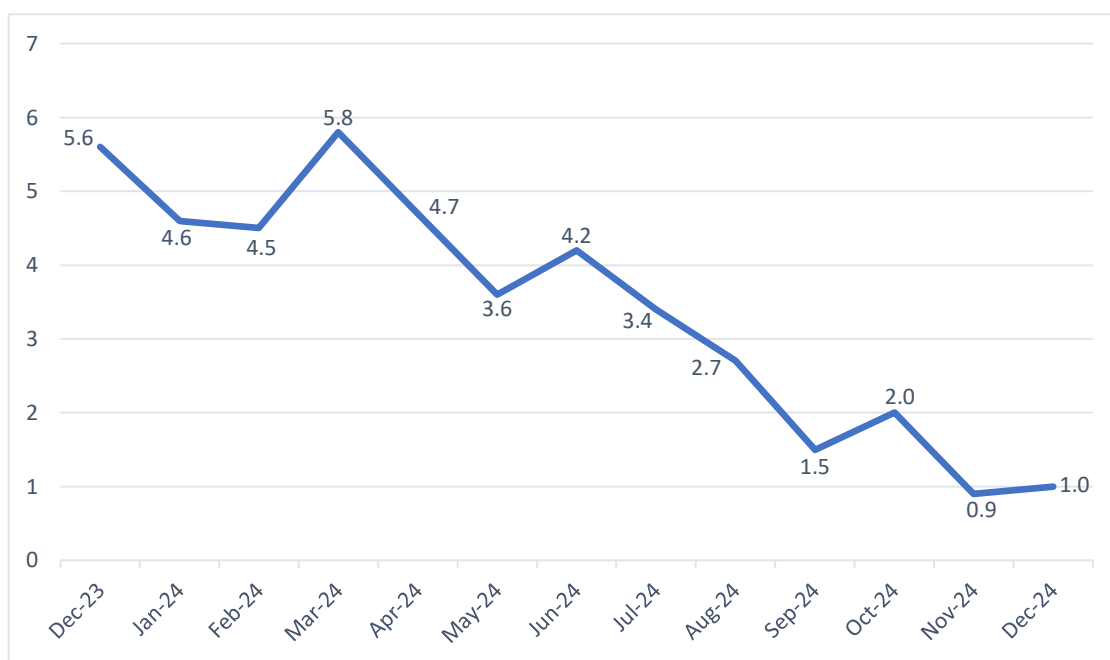
**Table A. Year-on-Year Inflation Rates, All Items  
In Percent  
(2018=100)**

Area	December 2023	November 2024	December 2024	Year-to-date*
Philippines	3.9	2.5	2.9	3.2
Central Visayas	3.9	2.3	2.9	3.2
Negros Oriental	5.6	0.9	1.0	3.2

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

\* Year-on-year change of average CPI for January to December, 2024 vs. 2023

**Figure 1. Inflation Rates in Negros Oriental, All Items (2018=100)**



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

## A. Philippines

The country's inflation rate has increased to 2.9 percent in December 2024 from 2.5 percent in November 2024. The country's inflation rate in December 2023 was higher at 3.9 percent. The year-to-date average inflation rate, that is from January to December 2024, stood at 3.2 percent. (Table A)

## B. Central Visayas

Central Visayas' inflation rate has increased to 2.9 percent in December 2024 from 2.3 percent in November 2024. In November 2023, the inflation rate was higher at 3.9 percent. (Table A)

## C. Province of Negros Oriental

### 1. Headline Inflation

The headline inflation or the overall inflation in Negros Oriental has increased to 1.0 percent in December 2024 from 0.9 percent in December 2024. The inflation rate in December 2023 was observed at 5.6 percent. This brings the average inflation rate from January to December 2024 to 3.2 percent. (Figure 1)

The region's inflation rate was higher than the province's inflation rate. (Table 1)

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

The upward trend in the overall inflation in December 2024 was primarily brought about by Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages at 0.9 percent from 2.2 percent in the previous month. Education Services ranked second and has retained its previous month's inflation rate at 10.2 percent. Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels ranked third at 0.9 percent from -0.2 percent in the previous month.

Moreover, lower inflation rates were observed in the following commodity groups during the month:

- a. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco, 0.7 percent from 1.1 percent;
- b. Clothing and Footwear, 0.1 percent from 0.3 percent;
- c. Health, 1.1 percent from 1.3 percent;
- d. Recreation, Sport and Culture, 0.3 percent from 0.4 percent;
- e. Restaurants and Accommodation Services, 0.0 percent from 0.5 percent; and
- f. Personal Care, and Miscellaneous Goods and Services, 0.5 percent from 0.6 percent.

Meanwhile, the following commodity groups have retained their previous month's inflation rates:

- a. Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance, at 0.3 percent;
- b. Information and Communication at 0.1 percent; and
- c. Financial Services at -0.8 percent.

Among all the commodity groups, only Transport posted a high inflation at 0.5 percent from -2.7 percent.

### *1.2 Main Contributors to the Provincial Inflation Rate*

The top 3 commodity groups contributing to the December 2024 provincial inflation rate of 1.0 percent were the following:

- a. Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages at 37.0 percent share or 0.37 percentage point;
- b. Education Services at 24.7 percent share or 0.25 percentage point; and
- c. Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels at 24.2 percent share or 0.24 percentage point.

## **2. Food Inflation**

Food inflation at the provincial level has decreased to 0.9 percent in December 2024 from 2.3 percent in November 2024. In December 2023, food inflation was higher at 5.9 percent. (Tables 6 and 7)

## *2.1 Main Drivers to the Food Inflation*

The main driver to the inflation of Food was brought about by Corn at 5.1 percent from 5.5 percent. This was followed by Fish and other seafood (ND) at 2.6 percent from 2.7 percent. Meat and other parts of slaughtered land animals (ND) at 1.0 percent from 2.1 percent.

Lower inflation rates during the month were also observed in the indices of the following food items: (Table 5)

- a. Milk, other dairy products and eggs (ND) at -0.3 percent from -0.2 percent;
- b. Sugar, confectionery and desserts (ND) at -3.7 percent from -3.1 percent; and
- c. Rice at -2.4 percent from 3.7 percent.

Higher inflation rates during the month were observed in the indices of the following food items: (Table 5)

- a. Fruits and Nuts at -5.4 percent from -6.9 percent; and
- b. Vegetables, tubers, plantains, cooking bananas and pulses (ND) at 7.1 percent from 6.6 percent.

Meanwhile, the following commodity groups have retained their previous month's inflation rates:

- a. Flour, bread and other bakery products, pasta products, and other cereals at 0.2 percent; and
- b. Oils and fats (ND) at 1.1 percent; and
- c. Ready-made food and other food products n.e.c (ND) at 0.1 percent.

## *2.2 Main Contributors to the Food Inflation*

In terms of contribution to the December 2024 provincial inflation rate, food shared 35.4 percent or 0.35 percentage point. Of the food groups, the top contributors to inflation were the following:

- a. Corn, with 180.9 percent share or 1.63 percentage points;
- b. Fish and other seafood (ND), with 61.4 percent share or 0.55 percentage point; and
- c. Meat and other parts of slaughtered land animals (ND), with 16.3 percent share or 0.15 percentage point.

## **D. Province of Negros Oriental**

### **1. Provincial Inflation (Bottom 30%)**

In December 2024, inflation for the Bottom 30% Income Households was recorded at 0.5 percent. Last November 2024, it was recorded at 1.3 percent. Despite the decrease, the inflation rate in December 2023 was higher at 4.8 percent.

#### *1.1 Main Drivers to the Downtrend of the Inflation of Bottom 30%*

The main driver to the inflation of Bottom 30% in December 2024 was primarily brought about by Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages at 0.8 percent from 2.8 percent in the previous month. This was followed by Health that has retained its previous month's inflation rate at 2.8 percent. Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco ranked third and has also retained its previous month's inflation rate at 2.1 percent.

Meanwhile, the following commodity groups have retained their previous month's inflation rates:

- a. Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance at 0.4 percent;
- b. Information and Communication at 0.0 percent;
- c. Recreation, Sport and Culture at 0.0 percent;
- d. Education Services at 12.9 percent;
- e. Financial Services at -11.1 percent; and
- f. Personal Care, and Miscellaneous Goods and Services at 0.2 percent.

Two commodity groups posted higher inflation rates during the month:

- a. Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels, 0.1 percent from -0.5 percent; and
- b. Restaurants and Accommodation Services, 0.0 percent from 0.5 percent.

#### *1.2 Main Contributors to the Provincial Inflation Rate of the Bottom 30%*

The top 3 commodity groups contributing to the December 2024 provincial inflation rate of the Bottom 30% were the following:

- a. Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages at 70.7 percent share or 0.35 percentage point;
- b. Health at 7.8 percent share or 0.04 percentage point; and
- c. Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco at 7.3 percent share or 0.04 percentage point.

**Table 2. Year-on-Year Inflation Rates in Negros Oriental, All Items  
In Percent  
January 2019 – December 2024**

Month	Year					
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
January	4.8	2.4	1.4	5.7	7.4	4.6
February	3.7	2.1	2.2	5.1	8.4	4.5
March	3.7	1.9	2.3	6.1	6.3	5.8
April	3.0	1.8	2.6	6.4	6.4	4.7
May	1.6	0.1	4.6	4.9	7.3	3.6
June	1.2	0.7	3.8	5.3	6.9	4.2
July	0.5	0.9	3.8	6.2	5.9	3.4
August	0.6	0.4	4.0	6.7	6.8	2.7
September	-0.9	1.3	4.0	6.8	7.1	1.5
October	-0.8	1.3	5.0	6.7	5.8	2.0
November	-0.3	1.9	5.1	7.7	5.4	0.9
December	1.7	1.2	5.2	7.9	5.6	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Average</b>	1.5	1.3	3.7	6.3	4.6	<b>3.2</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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