

# PRESS RELEASE

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

**June 2025**

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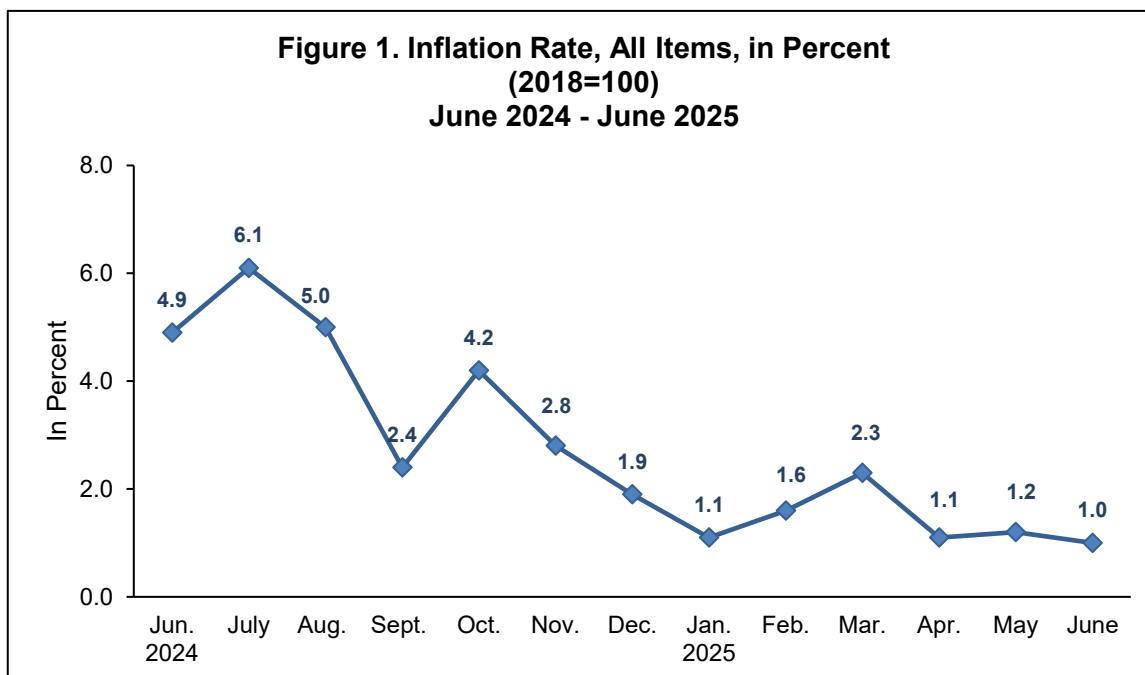
**Table A. Year-on-Year Inflation Rates in Biliran Province by  
Commodity Group  
In Percent  
(2018=100)**

Commodity Group	June 2025	May 2025	June 2024	Year-to-date*
<b>All Items</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	-1.3	-1.0	6.8	-0.6
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	2.9	3.0	5.2	2.7
Clothing and Footwear	5.5	5.4	6.2	5.8
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels	2.3	4.1	0.5	2.8
Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance	6.9	6.3	4.3	6.4
Health	2.9	2.9	1.9	3.2
Transport	0.2	-0.8	1.2	0.2
Information and Communication	2.9	2.8	1.5	2.7
Recreation, Sport, and Culture	6.6	6.2	8.8	7.0
Education Services	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0
Restaurants and Accommodation Services	2.9	2.3	8.5	2.8
Financial Services	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0
Personal Care, and Miscellaneous Goods and Services	5.9	5.7	6.3	6.2

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

\*Year-on-year change of the average CPI for January to June 2025 and average CPI for January to June 2024





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

## 1. Headline Inflation

The inflation rate (IR) in Biliran Province decreased to 1.0 percent in June 2025, from 1.2 percent in May 2025. The average IR from January to June 2025 stood at 1.4 percent. Meanwhile, the inflation rate in June 2024 was higher at 4.9 percent. (Figure 1, Table A and Table B)

### 1.1 Main Drivers to the Downtrend of the Headline Inflation in Biliran

The downtrend in the province's inflation in June 2025 was primarily influenced by lower year-on-year increase in housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels at 2.3 percent in June 2025 from 4.1 percent in May 2025. Food and non-alcoholic beverages came in next with faster annual decline of 1.3 percent during the month from an annual decline of 1.0 percent in the previous month. Also contributing to the downtrend was alcoholic beverages and tobacco at 2.9 percent from 3.0 percent. These commodity groups accounted for 66.6 percent, 32.8 percent, and 0.6 percent share to the downtrend in the inflation rate of the province, respectively.

On the other hand, higher year-on-year price movements in June 2025 were observed in the following commodity groups:

- Clothing and footwear at 5.5 percent from 5.4 percent;
- Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance at 6.9 percent from 6.3 percent;



- c. Information and communication at 2.9 percent from 2.8 percent;
- d. Recreation, sport and culture at 6.6 percent from 6.2 percent;
- e. Restaurants and accommodation services at 2.9 percent from 2.3 percent; and
- f. Personal care, and miscellaneous goods and services at 5.9 percent from 5.7 percent.

Moreover, faster annual increase was recorded in the transport group with 0.2 percent during the month from a 0.8 percent annual drop in the previous month.

Meanwhile, the rest of the commodity groups retained their respective previous month's annual rates. (Table A)

### *1.2 Main Contributors to the Headline Inflation*

The top three commodity groups contributing to the June 2025 overall inflation rate were the following:

- a. Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels with 34.0 percent share or 0.34 percentage point;
- b. Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance with 29.0 percent share or 0.29 percentage point; and
- c. Personal care, and miscellaneous goods and services with 26.1 percent share or 0.26 percentage point.

## **2. Food Inflation**

Food inflation in the province recorded a faster annual drop of 1.8 percent inflation in June 2025 from a 1.5 percent annual decrease in May 2025. In June 2024, food inflation was higher at 7.0 percent.

### *2.1 Main Drivers to the Downward Trend of Food Inflation*

The deceleration of food inflation rate in June 2025 was mainly influenced by meat and other parts of slaughtered land animals with lower year-on-year increase of 6.6 percent in June 2025 from 10.8 percent in May 2025. This was followed by vegetables, tubers, plantains, cooking bananas and pulses with slower year-on-year increase of 0.9 percent during the month from 4.3 percent in the previous month. Ready-made food and other food products not elsewhere classified also contributed to the downtrend with slower annual increment of 4.7 percent from 7.7 percent.

In addition, slower annual increment was also observed in fruits and nuts with annual increase of 9.1 percent, and in flour, bread and other bakery products, pasta products and



other cereals at 2.1 percent from their inflation rates of 11.3 percent and 2.4 percent, respectively.

In contrast, higher inflation rates were observed in the following food items:

- a. Fish and other seafood at 6.8 percent from 4.0 percent;
- b. Milk, other dairy products, and eggs at 4.7 percent from 4.6 percent; and
- c. Oils and fats at 5.0 percent from 4.2 percent.

In addition, slower annual decline was noted in rice at 17.3 percent, and in corn at 9.9 percent in June 2025 from their respective year-on-year decreases of 17.8 percent and 12.7 percent in May 2025, respectively.

Meanwhile, only the sugar, confectionery and desserts retained its previous month's annual rate.



**Table B. Year-on-Year Inflation Rate in Biliran Province, All Items  
In Percent  
January 2022 – June 2025  
(2018=100)**

Month	Year			
	2022	2023	2024	2025
January	4.6	2.8	4.9	1.1
February	3.6	2.1	5.2	1.6
March	3.5	3.5	3.5	2.3
April	3.7	3.3	4.4	1.1
May	5.0	2.2	4.8	1.2
June	6.2	1.9	4.9	1.0
July	7.0	1.1	6.1	
August	7.9	0.6	5.0	
September	7.6	2.7	2.4	
October	7.3	2.2	4.2	
November	6.2	2.3	2.8	
December	5.8	4.0	1.9	
<b>Average</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>

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

Approved for release:



**RENAVIL V. CUEVA**  
Chief Statistical Specialist

MMOCM/PDP

Annex

Technical Notes



## TECHNICAL NOTES

The current CPI series is 2018-based. The five steps involved in the rebasing/computing of the CPI are as follows: (1) identification of the base year; (2) determination of the market basket; (3) determination of household consumption patterns; (4) monitoring of prices of items in the basket; and (5) computation of the CPI.

**REBASING THE CPI** – is the necessary to ensure that this barometer of economic phenomena are truly reflective of current situation. Consumer taste, fashion and technology change over time causing the fixed market basket of goods and services to become outmoded. To capture such changes for a more meaningful price comparison, revision or updating of the fixed market basket, the sample outlets, the weights and the based year had to be done periodically.

**MARKET BASKET** – refers to a sample of goods and services used to represent all goods and services bought by a particular group of consumers in a particular area.

**WEIGHTS** – 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. The weights for the 2018-based CPI were derived from the expenditure data of the 2018 Family Income and Expenditure Survey.

**MONITORING OF PRICES** – is to establish baseline information for prices of the items in the based year and monitoring of the prices of the items on a regular basis.

**COMPUTING THE CPI** – the formula uses straightforward computation of monthly average prices of commodities; chain method for elementary items indexes; geometric mean method at the lowest level (subclass level) of aggregation of price indexes; and weighted arithmetic mean at the higher levels of aggregation of the price indexes.

**RETAIL PRICE** – refers to the actual price at which retailers sell a commodity on spot or earliest delivery. Usually in small quantities for consumption and not for resale. It is confined to transactions on cash basis in the free market and excludes black-market prices of commodities that are on sale as in summer sales, anniversary sales, Christmas sales, etc.

