

# SPECIAL RELEASE

## SUMMARY INFLATION REPORT CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR THE BOTTOM 30% INCOME HOUSEHOLDS (2018 – Base Year)

**JULY 2025**

**Date of Release: 07 August 2025**

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Table 1. Year-on-Year Inflation Rate for the Bottom 30% Income Households  
 by Province and HUC, Eastern Visayas:  
 July 2024, June 2025, July 2025, and Year-to-date  
 (In percent, 2018 – Base Year)

Area	July 2024	June 2025	July 2025	Year-to- date*
<b>Philippines</b>	5.8	-0.4	-0.8	0.5
<b>Eastern Visayas</b>	5.5	-0.5	-1.5	-0.3
Biliran	7.7	-0.4	-2.6	-0.4
Eastern Samar	4.0	0.4	-1.8	0.6
Leyte	5.9	-0.4	-1.0	0.2
Northern Samar	5.1	0.5	-2.6	-0.9
Samar	5.5	-1.4	-1.4	-1.1
Southern Leyte	5.8	-2.1	-1.9	-0.7
<i>Tacloban City</i>	5.1	-0.4	-0.3	0.0

Note:

\*Year-on-year change of average CPI for January to July 2025 vs. January to July 2024.

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

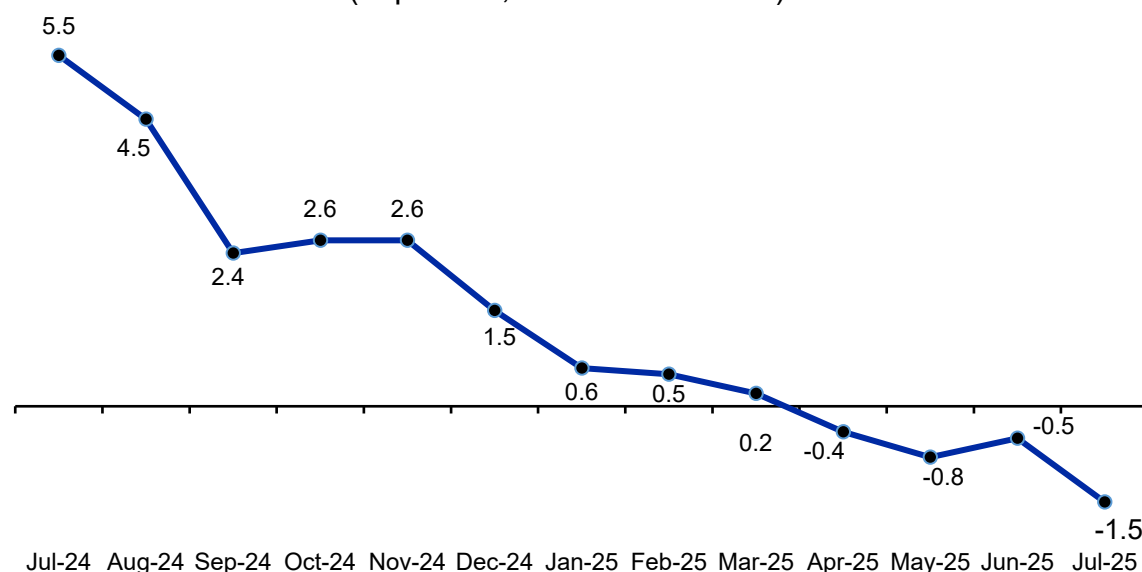
### Eastern Visayas

The regional annual price decline for the bottom 30% income households in Eastern Visayas further decelerated to 1.5 percent in July 2025, from 0.5 percent annual price decrease in June 2025. This brings the average annual price decrease of goods and services for the bottom 30% income households from January to July 2025 to 0.3 percent (Tables 1 and 2).

Moreover, the regional annual price decline for this income group was faster than the 0.8 percent national annual price decline recorded in July 2025. In July 2024, Eastern Visayas recorded 5.5 percent inflation rate (IR) for the bottom 30% income households (Tables 1 and 2).



Figure 1. Year-on-Year Inflation Rate for the Bottom 30% Income Households,  
Eastern Visayas: July 2024 to July 2025  
(In percent, 2018 – Base Year)



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

### Main Drivers of the Downtrend of the Regional Inflation

The main driver to the faster annual decrease of the bottom 30% income households in July 2025 was the annual price decrease in the housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels commodity group at 1.9 percent, from 1.5 percent IR in June 2025. The heavily weighted food and non-alcoholic beverages also contributed to the downtrend of the regional IR with a faster annual price decline at 2.5 percent during the month, from 1.8 percent annual price decline in June 2025. Moreover, the faster annual price decrease of the transport commodity group at 1.8 percent during the month, from 0.9 percent annual price decrease in the previous month, also contributed to the downtrend of the regional IR.

In addition, lower IRs were observed in the following commodity groups during the month:

- Education services, 0.9 percent from 12.7 percent;
- Restaurants and accommodation services, 1.0 percent from 1.2 percent;
- Alcoholic beverages and tobacco, 4.5 percent from 4.7 percent; and
- Clothing and footwear, 0.8 percent from 0.9 percent.

On the other hand, compared with their IRs in June 2025, higher IRs were observed in the following commodity groups:

- Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance, 0.8 percent from 0.6 percent;
- Health, 1.5 percent from 1.4 percent;
- Information and communication, 0.4 percent from 0.2 percent;
- Recreation, sport and culture, 2.6 percent from 2.5 percent; and
- Personal care, and miscellaneous goods and services, 2.0 percent from 1.9 percent.

Meanwhile, the IR for financial services remained at zero percent during the month (Table 3).

### **Main Contributors to the Regional Inflation**

The top three (3) commodity groups that contributed largely to the regional annual price decrease for the bottom 30% income households in July 2025 were the following:

- a. Food and non-alcoholic beverages, with 99.4 percent share or -1.49 percentage points;
- b. Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels, with 17.5 percent share or -0.26 percentage point; and
- c. Transport, with 7.0 percent share or -0.11 percentage point.

### **Food Inflation**

Food inflation for the bottom 30% income households in Eastern Visayas recorded a faster annual price decline of 2.9 percent in July 2025 from 2.2 percent annual price decrease in June 2025. In July 2024, food inflation rate for this income group was posted at 8.6 percent (Table 3).

The faster annual decline in food for the bottom 30% income households was primarily brought about by faster annual price decline in rice at 15.9 percent in July 2025, from 14.7 percent annual price decrease in June 2025. This was followed by the slower IRs recorded in vegetables, tubers, plantains, cooking bananas and pulses at 4.1 percent IR in July 2025, from 9.5 percent IR in June 2025. Fruits and nuts with 0.4 percent annual price decline during the month, from 1.4 percent IR in the previous month, also contributed to the downtrend of the food inflation.

In addition, the food groups of ready-made food and other food products not elsewhere classified (n.e.c.); and meat and other parts of slaughtered land animals registered lower IRs during the month in review at 1.5 percent and 9.9 percent, from 3.1 percent and 10.1 percent in June 2025, respectively.

On the other hand, the food groups of flour, bread and other bakery products, pasta products, and other cereals; and fish and other seafoods registered higher IRs at 1.6 percent and 7.9 percent in July 2025, from 1.5 percent and 6.4 percent in June 2025, respectively.

Moreover, the food group of sugar, confectionery and desserts recorded 0.5 percent during the month in review, from 0.3 percent annual price decline in June 2025.

Meanwhile, the following food groups retained their previous month's IR:

- a. Corn, 1.1 percent;
- b. Milk, other dairy products and eggs, 4.7 percent; and
- c. Oils and fats, 0.4 percent.

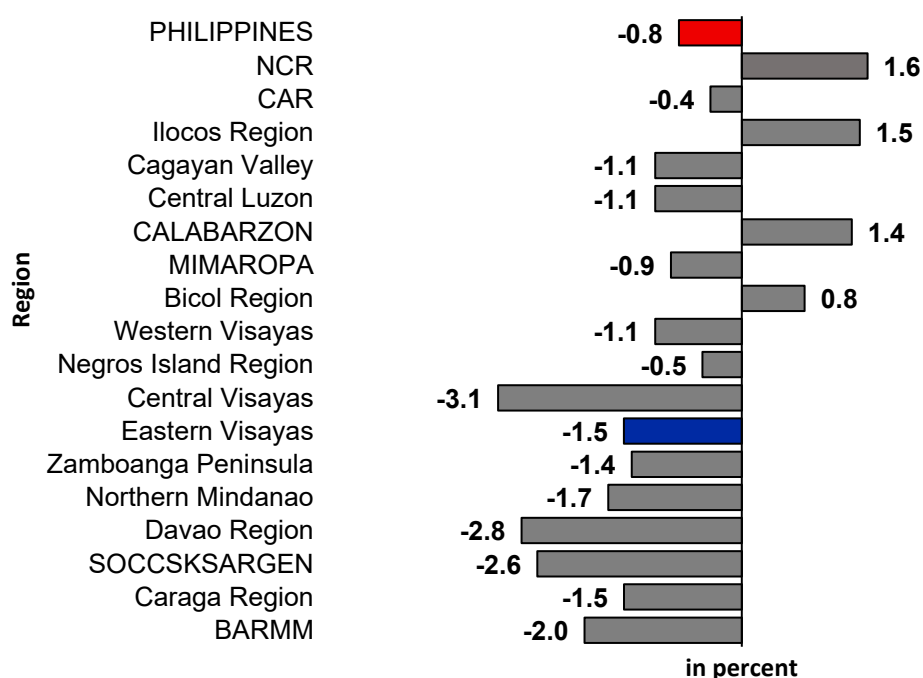
## Main Contributors to the Food Inflation

The annual price decrease in food for the bottom 30% income household in July 2025 pulled down the regional IR by 1.65 percentage points. The food groups with the highest contribution to the annual price decrease in food during the month were the following:

- Cereals and cereal products, which includes rice, corn, flour, bread, and other bakery products, pasta products, and other cereals, with 206.3 percent share or -5.98 percentage points; and
- Fruits and nuts, with 0.5 percent share or -0.01 percentage point.

## Inflation Rate by Region

Figure 2. Year-on-Year Inflation Rate for the Bottom 30% Income Households  
by Region: July 2025  
(In percent, 2018 – Base Year)

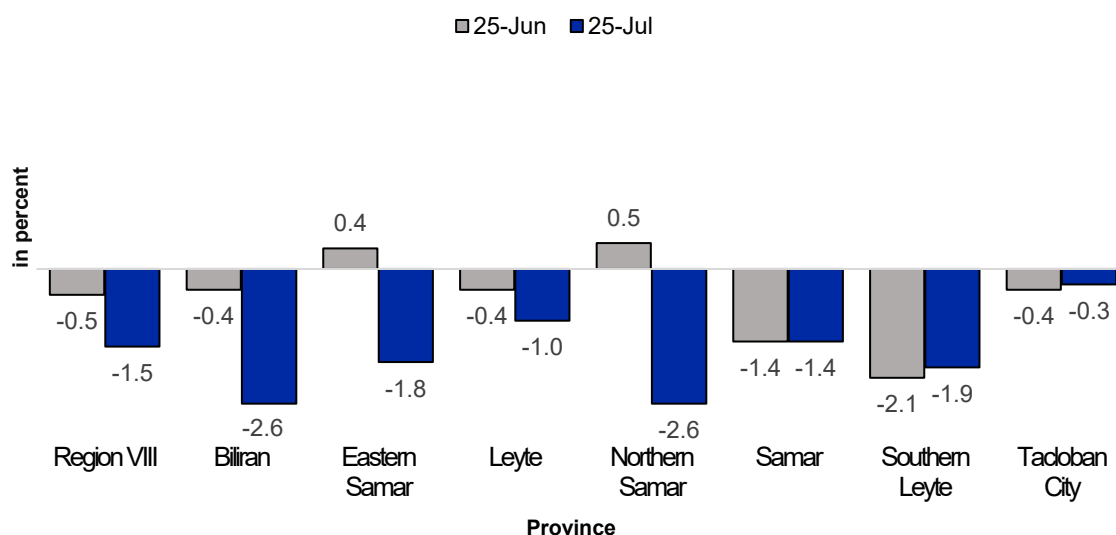


Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

In comparison with their IRs in June 2025, only Bicol Region registered higher IR for the bottom 30% income households in July 2025, while the remaining 17 regions registered either lower IRs or faster annual price decreases. Eastern Visayas' annual price decline for this income group at 1.5 percent ranked as sixth fastest among the 14 regions with annual declines during the month in review, and was at par with Caraga region. In July 2025, Central Visayas registered the fastest annual price decline of 3.1 percent. On the other hand, National Capital Region (NCR) recorded the highest IR at 1.6 percent (Figure 2 and Table 4).

## Inflation Rate by Province

Figure 3. Year-on-Year Inflation Rate for the Bottom 30% Income Households by Province/HUC, Eastern Visayas: June 2025 to July 2025  
(In Percent, 2018 – Base Year)



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

The average prices of goods and services for the bottom 30% income households in Eastern Samar and Northern Samar recorded annual price decreases in July 2025 after registering IRs in June 2025. Biliran and Leyte recorded faster annual price decreases in July 2025. On the other hand, Southern Leyte and the lone Highly Urbanized City of Tacloban recorded slower annual price decreases, while Samar retained its previous month's annual price decrease.

For this income group, all of the provinces recorded annual price drop offs, with both Biliran and Northern Samar recording the fastest annual decline of 2.6 percent. This was followed by Southern Leyte with 1.9 percent annual decline, Eastern Samar with 1.8 percent annual decline, and Samar with 1.4 percent annual price decrease. Leyte recorded the slowest annual decline among the provinces at 1.0 percent. Meanwhile, Tacloban City recorded 0.3 percent annual price decrease during the month. (Figure 3 and Table 5)

Table 2. Year-on-Year Inflation Rate for the Bottom 30% Income Households,  
Eastern Visayas: January 2019 to July 2025  
(In Percent, 2018 – Base Year)

Month	Year						
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
January	5.7	0.2	2.7	5.3	7.5	5.6	0.6
February	4.5	0.2	3.6	5.4	6.8	5.4	0.5
March	3.1	0.4	3.8	5.3	7.3	4.5	0.2
April	2.1	0.3	4.2	5.9	6.0	4.8	-0.4
May	1.5	1.0	4.7	5.8	5.4	4.6	-0.8
June	0.8	0.9	4.9	6.6	4.2	5.2	-1.5
July	-	1.7	4.6	7.3	3.5	5.5	
August	-0.7	2.5	4.7	7.2	3.8	4.5	
September	-2.9	3.0	4.7	6.8	6.3	2.4	
October	-3.5	2.4	5.2	7.9	5.0	2.6	
November	-1.8	2.5	4.7	8.7	4.7	2.6	
December	-0.8	3.4	3.9	8.5	5.6	1.5	
<b>Average</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>-0.3</b>

Note:

- Zero inflation rate or no price change.

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Table 3. Consumer Price Index and Year-on-Year Inflation Rate  
for the Bottom 30% Income Households by Commodity Group,  
Eastern Visayas: July 2024, June 2025, July 2025  
(2018 – Base Year)

Commodity Group	CPI			Inflation Rate (%)		
	July-24	June -25	July-25	July-24	June-25	July-25
<b>ALL ITEMS</b>	<b>124.8</b>	<b>124.0</b>	<b>122.9</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-1.5</b>
<b>I. FOOD AND NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES</b>	<b>128.0</b>	<b>125.8</b>	<b>124.8</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>-2.5</b>
*Food	128.8	126.2	125.1	8.6	-2.2	-2.9
Cereals and Cereal Products	120.8	107.2	105.5	17.1	-11.8	-12.7
Cereals	119.2	103.0	100.9	20.4	-14.2	-15.4
Rice	119.5	102.6	100.5	21.0	-14.7	-15.9
Corn	111.4	112.6	112.6	3.9	1.1	1.1
Flour, Bread and Other Bakery Products, Pasta Products, and Other Cereals	129.7	131.5	131.7	2.1	1.5	1.6
Meat and Other Parts of Slaughtered Land Animals	138.1	151.1	151.8	1.4	10.1	9.9
Fish and Other Seafood	128.3	138.7	138.4	-2.0	6.4	7.9
Milk, Other Dairy Products, and Eggs	133.4	139.4	139.7	4.3	4.7	4.7
Oils and Fats	134.1	134.7	134.7	-1.3	0.4	0.4
Fruits and Nuts	162.0	165.2	161.4	14.8	1.4	-0.4
Vegetables, Tubers, Plantains, Cooking Bananas and Pulses	144.0	151.7	149.9	3.7	9.5	4.1
Sugar, Confectionery and Desserts	149.0	149.6	149.8	-3.1	-0.3	0.5
Ready-Made Food and Other Food Products N.E.C.	136.4	138.2	138.4	8.0	3.1	1.5
*Non-alcoholic Beverages	116.3	120.9	121.0	1.7	4.0	4.0

Table 3 - Continued

Commodity Group	CPI			Inflation Rate (%)		
	July-24	June -25	July-25	July-24	June-25	July-25
<b>II. ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO</b>	<b>151.6</b>	<b>158.4</b>	<b>158.4</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.5</b>
Alcoholic Beverages	125.5	129.4	129.3	2.8	3.6	3.0
Tobacco	169.4	178.6	178.6	2.3	5.4	5.4
Other Vegetable-Based Tobacco Products	144.2	144.2	144.2	6.2	-	-
<b>NON-FOOD</b>	<b>118.2</b>	<b>118.8</b>	<b>117.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
<b>III. CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR</b>	<b>113.4</b>	<b>114.3</b>	<b>114.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Clothing	110.8	111.7	111.7	0.4	0.8	0.8
Footwear	123.3	124.4	124.3	2.6	1.0	0.8
<b>IV. HOUSING, WATER, ELECTRICITY, GAS AND OTHER FUELS</b>	<b>114.2</b>	<b>114.9</b>	<b>112.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>-1.9</b>
Actual Rentals for Housing	118.5	118.5	118.5	-0.2	0.2	-
Maintenance, Repair and Security of the Dwelling	113.2	113.9	114.6	0.4	0.6	1.2
Water Supply and Miscellaneous Services Relating to the Dwelling	104.7	104.7	105.4	0.1	0.5	0.7
Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	113.6	114.5	110.2	1.0	2.0	-3.0
<b>V. FURNISHINGS, HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND ROUTINE HOUSEHOLD MAINTENANCE</b>	<b>112.5</b>	<b>113.2</b>	<b>113.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Furniture and Furnishings, and Loose Carpets	112.4	112.8	112.8	0.9	0.4	0.4
Household Textiles	104.1	104.2	104.0	0.6	-	-0.1
Household Appliances	107.9	108.4	108.8	-0.6	0.5	0.8
Glassware, Tableware and Household Utensils	108.9	110.2	110.2	2.5	1.3	1.2
Tools and Equipment for House and Garden	117.7	118.0	118.0	3.0	0.3	0.3
Goods and Services for Routine Household Maintenance	113.1	113.9	114.1	2.7	0.6	0.9
<b>VI. HEALTH</b>	<b>114.4</b>	<b>115.9</b>	<b>116.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Medicines and Health Products	111.8	113.5	113.7	1.8	1.6	1.7
Outpatient Care Services	122.6	123.2	123.7	2.3	0.5	0.9
Inpatient Care Services	126.1	126.9	126.9	2.4	0.7	0.6
Other Health Services	138.4	138.6	139.7	-0.1	0.3	0.9
<b>VII. TRANSPORT</b>	<b>128.6</b>	<b>126.6</b>	<b>126.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>-1.8</b>
Purchase of Vehicles	110.2	110.5	110.4	2.2	0.3	0.2
Operation of Personal Transport Equipment	137.6	125.4	128.6	5.3	-6.1	-6.5
Passenger Transport Services	130.9	132.0	130.5	0.7	0.9	-0.3
Transport Services of Goods	105.7	105.7	105.7	1.2	-	-
<b>VIII. INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION</b>	<b>100.8</b>	<b>101.0</b>	<b>101.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Information and Communication Equipment	88.8	89.8	89.8	0.5	1.1	1.1
Information and Communication Services	103.3	103.3	103.5	0.2	0.1	0.2

Note:

- Zero inflation rate or no price change.

Table 3 - Continued

Commodity Group	CPI			Inflation Rate (%)		
	July-24	June -25	July-25	July-24	June -25	July-25
<b>IX. RECREATION, SPORT AND CULTURE</b>	<b>115.3</b>	<b>117.9</b>	<b>118.3</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Recreational Durables	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Recreational Goods	103.9	104.7	104.7	0.5	0.9	0.8
Garden Products and Pets	117.8	118.7	118.1	4.4	1.6	0.3
Recreational Services	92.4	92.4	92.4	-	-	-
Cultural Goods	102.6	102.6	102.6	-	-	-
Cultural Services	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newspapers, Books and Stationery	121.6	125.0	125.7	5.5	3.1	3.4
Package Holidays	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>X. EDUCATION SERVICES</b>	<b>123.1</b>	<b>124.7</b>	<b>124.2</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Early Childhood and Primary Education	137.1	137.2	137.2	31.6	31.5	0.1
Secondary Education	142.3	142.7	139.7	27.7	23.0	-1.8
Tertiary Education	111.4	114.0	114.3	2.6	2.9	2.6
Education Not Defined by Level	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>XI. RESTAURANTS AND ACCOMMODATION SERVICES</b>	<b>134.1</b>	<b>135.5</b>	<b>135.5</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Food and Beverage Serving Services	134.1	135.5	135.5	3.9	1.2	1.0
Accommodation Services	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>XII. FINANCIAL SERVICES</b>	<b>146.7</b>	<b>146.7</b>	<b>146.7</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Financial Services	146.7	146.7	146.7	-0.1	-	-
<b>XIII. PERSONAL CARE, AND MISCELLANEOUS GOODS AND SERVICES</b>	<b>116.7</b>	<b>118.6</b>	<b>119.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Personal Care	117.2	119.3	119.6	1.9	2.0	2.0
Other Personal Effects	110.8	111.7	112.7	1.6	0.8	1.7
Other Services	101.3	101.3	101.3	0.5	-	-

Notes:

- Zero inflation rate or no price change.

... Data not available

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Table 4. Consumer Price Index and Year-on-Year Inflation Rate  
for the Bottom 30% Income Households by Region:  
July 2024, June 2025, July 2025  
(2018 – Base Year)

Region	CPI			Inflation Rate (%)		
	July-24	June-25	July-25	July-24	June-25	July-25
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>129.6</b>	<b>128.6</b>	<b>128.5</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-0.8</b>
NCR	126.0	127.2	128.0	4.5	2.3	1.6
CAR	127.7	128.0	127.2	6.2	0.9	-0.4
Ilocos Region	127.2	128.9	129.1	4.6	1.8	1.5
Cagayan Valley	128.5	128.0	127.1	5.8	0.5	-1.1
Central Luzon	134.9	133.8	133.4	6.1	0.3	-1.1
CALABARZON	127.6	129.3	129.4	5.1	1.6	1.4
MIMAROPA	136.2	135.0	135.0	6.4	-0.1	-0.9
Bicol Region	131.7	132.4	132.7	5.6	0.2	0.8
Western Visayas	126.4	126.1	125.0	5.5	-1.0	-1.1
Negros Island Region	136.1	136.0	135.4	5.5	0.1	-0.5
Central Visayas	130.9	125.6	126.8	8.1	-3.0	-3.1
<b>Eastern Visayas</b>	<b>124.8</b>	<b>124.0</b>	<b>122.9</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-1.5</b>
Zamboanga Peninsula	125.7	124.4	124.0	6.8	-1.2	-1.4
Northern Mindanao	130.6	127.9	128.4	7.1	-1.6	-1.7
Davao Region	129.8	126.5	126.2	5.9	-1.9	-2.8
SOCCSKSARGEN	130.0	126.6	126.6	5.3	-2.0	-2.6
Caraga Region	129.1	127.1	127.2	5.4	-1.3	-1.5
BARMM	127.4	125.5	124.9	5.7	-1.3	-2.0

Notes:

1. - Zero inflation rate or no price change.
2. Western Visayas includes Aklan, Antique, Capiz, Guimaras, Iloilo, Iloilo City.
3. Central Visayas includes Bohol, Cebu, Cebu City, Lapu-lapu City, and Mandaue City.
4. SOCCSARGEN includes Cotabato, South, Cotabato, General Santos City, Sultan Kudarat, and Sarangani.
5. BARMM includes Basilan, Lanao del Sur, Maguindanao, Cotabato City, Sulu, and Tawi-tawi.

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

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Table 5. Consumer Price Index and Year-on-Year Inflation Rate  
for the Bottom 30% Income Households by Province/HUC,  
Eastern Visayas: July 2024, June 2025, July 2025  
(2018 – Base Year)

Province/HUC	CPI			Inflation Rate (%)		
	July-24	June-25	July-25	July-24	June-25	July-25
<b>Eastern Visayas</b>	<b>124.8</b>	<b>124.0</b>	<b>122.9</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-1.5</b>
Biliran	123.7	122.2	120.5	7.7	-0.4	-2.6
Eastern Samar	123.4	123.9	121.2	4.0	0.4	-1.8
Leyte	124.6	123.5	123.4	5.9	-0.4	-1.0
Northern Samar	122.2	121.8	119.0	5.1	0.5	-2.6
Samar	128.3	127.7	126.5	5.5	-1.4	-1.4
Southern Leyte	124.0	121.4	121.7	5.8	-2.1	-1.9
<i>Tacloban City</i>	123.5	123.3	123.1	5.1	-0.4	-0.3

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

## **TECHNICAL NOTES**

The CPI for the bottom 30% income households is compiled by the PSA to measure the changes of prices of commodities commonly purchased by the families that belong to the bottom 30% income decile. The process of price collection and CPI computation is the same as that of the CPI for all income households. However, there is a separate market basket and weights for the CPI for the bottom 30% income households.

**BASE YEAR** - is a period at which the index number is set to 100. It is the reference point of the index number series. The CPI is rebased from 2012 to 2018.

**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)** - is an indicator of the change in the average prices of a fixed basket of goods and services commonly purchased by households relative to a base year.

**DEFLATION** - is the decline in prices for goods and services that happens when the inflation rate dips below zero percent.

**INFLATION RATE (IR)** - is the annual rate of change or the year-on-year changes in CPI. It indicates how fast or how slow price changes over two time periods (year-on-year). Contrary to common knowledge, low inflation does not necessarily connote that prices of commodities are falling. It means that prices continue to increase but at a slower rate.

**MARKET BASKET** - refers to a sample of goods and services commonly purchased by the households. The market basket for CPI was updated using the results of the 2021 Survey of Key Informants (SKI). The commodities included in the 2018-based CPI market basket were the modal commodities which were considered as the most commonly purchased/availed commodities by the households. The commodities in the 2018-based CPI market basket were grouped/classified according to the 2020 Philippine Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (PCOICOP).

**MONITORING OF PRICES** - involves establishing baseline information for the prices of the items in the base year and monitoring the prices of the items on a regular basis. Data collection for the CPI is done by the provincial office twice a month, except for petroleum products which are monitored on a weekly basis, every Friday. First collection phase is done during the first five days of the month while the second phase is on the 15th to 17th day of the month.

**PURCHASING POWER OF PESO (PPP)** - gives an indication of the real value of peso (how much it is worth) in a given period relative to its value in the base period. It is computed as the reciprocal of CPI multiplied by 100.

**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 underground prices and prices of commodities that are on sale as in summer sales, anniversary sales, Christmas sales, etc.

**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 (FIES). The weight for each commodity/group of commodities is the proportion of the expenditure commodity/group of commodities to the total national expenditure. The sum of the weights of the commodity groups at the national level is equal to 100.

  
**WILMA A. PERANTE**  
Regional Director