

SPECIAL RELEASE

SUMMARY INFLATION REPORT OF DAVAO DE ORO PROVINCE Consumer Price Index, (2018 = 100)

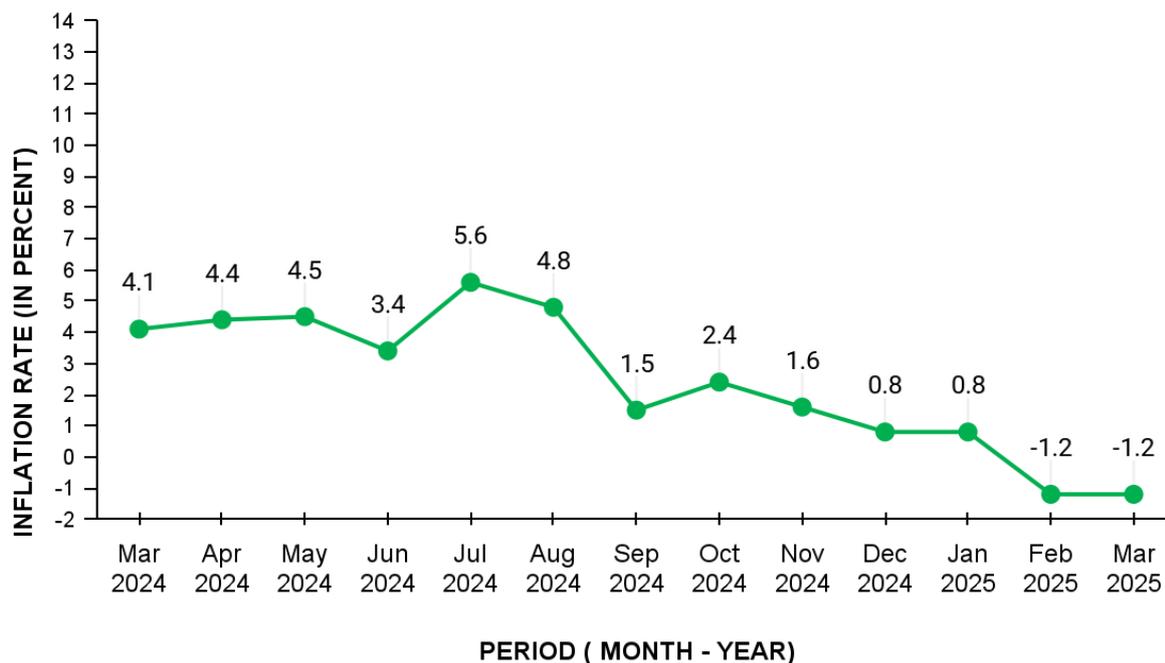
MARCH 2025

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The headline inflation of prices in Davao de Oro retained at -1.2 percent in March 2025 from February 2025. This brings the provincial average inflation rate to -0.5 percent. The inflation rate in March 2024 was observed at 4.1 percent. (*Table 1 and Figure 1*)

Table 1. Year-on-Year Inflation Rates, All Items				
In Percent (2018 = 100)				
Area	March 2024	February 2025	March 2025	Year-to-Date*
Philippines	3.7	2.1	1.8	2.3
Davao Region	4.8	0.6	0.6	1.1
Davao de Oro	4.1	-1.2	-1.2	-0.5

* Year-on-year change of average CPI for March 2025 vs 2024
Source: Retail Price Survey of Commodities for the Generation of Consumer Price Index, Philippine Statistics Authority

Figure 1. Headline Inflation Rates in Davao de Oro (in percent), All Items (2018 = 100)

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

The unchanged provincial inflation rate in March 2025 from February 2024 was mainly driven by the retention in the indices of the following commodity groups:

- (a) Food and non-alcoholic beverages at -4.1 percent;
- (b) Health at 4.3 percent;
- (c) Information and communication at 0.1 percent;
- (d) Education services at 0.7 percent;
- (e) Restaurants and accommodation services at 18.1 percent; and
- (f) Financial services with zero percent.

Meanwhile, the commodity groups that posted lower annual growth rate in their respective inflation for the month of March 2025 are Transport at -2.4 percent and Recreation, sport and culture at 3.4 percent. (Table 2)

Table 2. Consumer Price Index by Subgroup, Month-on-Month and Year-on-Year Percent Changes in Davao de Oro (2018=100)

Commodity Group	CPI			Inflation Rates	
	Mar 2024	Feb 2025	Mar 2025	Month-on-Month	Year-on-Year
ALL ITEMS	131.3	130.2	129.7	-0.4	-1.2
I. FOOD AND NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	133.0	128.8	127.6	-0.9	-4.1
* Food	133.1	128.5	127.1	-1.1	-4.5
Cereals and Cereal Products	120.7	109.8	105.7	-3.7	-12.4
Meat and Other Parts of Slaughtered Land Animals	137.7	137.7	141.3	2.6	2.6
Fish and Other Seafood	143.0	137.9	135.6	-1.7	-5.2
Milk, Other Dairy Products, and Eggs	127.7	131.1	132.4	1.0	3.7
Oils and Fats	129.3	167.1	168.4	0.8	30.2
Fruits and Nuts	153.3	158.3	162.0	2.3	5.7
Vegetables, Tubers, Cooking Bananas and Pulses	158.3	158.8	156.0	-1.8	-1.5
Sugar, Confectionery and Desserts	153.2	139.0	144.4	3.9	-5.7
Ready-Made Food and Other Food Products N.E.C.	135.4	140.3	139.9	-0.3	3.3
* Non-alcoholic Beverages	131.8	134.3	135.1	0.6	2.5
II. ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO	180.2	182.3	182.7	0.2	1.4
NON-FOOD	127.6	129.5	129.9	0.3	1.8
III. CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	137.8	140.2	140.6	0.3	2.0
IV. HOUSING, WATER, ELECTRICITY, GAS AND OTHER FUELS	125.6	124.0	125.1	0.9	-0.4
V. FURNISHINGS, HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND ROUTINE HOUSEHOLD MAINTENANCE	138.4	142.1	143.3	0.8	3.5
VI. HEALTH	132.0	137.2	137.7	0.4	4.3
VII. TRANSPORT	131.5	129.9	128.4	-1.2	-2.4
VIII. INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION	107.0	107.1	107.1	0.0	0.1
IX. RECREATION, SPORT AND CULTURE	150.6	155.7	155.7	0.0	3.4
X. EDUCATION SERVICES	117.9	118.7	118.7	0.0	0.7
XI. RESTAURANTS AND ACCOMMODATION SERVICES	115.6	136.5	136.5	0.0	18.1
XII. FINANCIAL SERVICES	163.6	163.6	163.6	0.0	0.0
XIII. PERSONAL CARE, AND MISCELLANEOUS GOODS AND SERVICES	129.4	132.1	132.6	0.4	2.5

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

On the other hand, faster annual increment in the indices of commodity groups as compared to their respective previous month's inflation rates are as follows:

- a. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco at 1.4 percent;
- b. Clothing and footwear at 2.0 percent;
- c. Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance at 3.5 percent; and
- d. Personal care, and miscellaneous goods and services at 2.5 percent.

Furthermore, the commodity group of Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels posted a slower annual decline in its inflation rate from year-on-year percentage annual drop at -0.6 percent to -0.4 percent. (*Table 2*)

The Food and non-alcoholic beverages commodity group had the highest contribution for the month's inflation rate with 171.7 percent share (-2.06 points). As to the share to the month's inflation rate of the said commodity group, Cereals and cereal products posted the highest percentage share of 83.4 percent (-2.20 points) and having a -12.4 percent inflation rate. This was followed by Fish and other seafood with a 37.0 percent share (-0.44 points) and -5.2 percent inflation rate. Sugar, confectionery and desserts had the third highest percentage share of 6.3 percent (-0.08 points) with -5.7 percent inflation rate. (*Table 3*)

Table 3. Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages Commodity Group Contribution to Year-on-Year Inflation for All Income Households in Davao de Oro Province, (2018 = 100)

Commodities	Inflation		
	March 2024	February 2025	March 2025
FOOD AND NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	7.5	-4.1	-4.1
Cereals and cereal products (ND)	13.1	-9.1	-12.4
Meat and other parts of slaughtered land animals (ND)	0.0	0.1	2.6
Fish and other seafood (ND)	8.4	-3.3	-5.2
Milk, other dairy products and eggs (ND)	7.6	5.1	3.7
Oils and fats (ND)	-12.2	29.3	30.2
Fruits and nuts (ND)	28.2	0.9	5.7
Vegetables, tubers, plantains, cooking bananas and pulses (ND)	3.9	-9.9	-1.5
Sugar, confectionery and desserts (ND)	-5.7	-8.9	-5.7
Ready-made food and other food products n.e.c. (ND)	6.4	3.6	3.3
Fruit and vegetable juices (ND)	2.3	0.0	0.0
Coffee and coffee substitutes (ND)	-0.9	2.8	5.9
Tea, maté and other plant products for infusion (ND)			
Cocoa drinks (ND)	2.4	3.7	3.9
Water (ND)	2.6	0.2	0.2
Soft drinks (ND)	2.5	0.0	0.0
Other non-alcoholic beverages (ND)	5.3	0.9	0.9

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

The second highest contributor is the Transport commodity group with 16.3 percent share (-0.20 points) among all items. As to the share to the month's inflation rate of the said commodity group, Fuels and lubricants for personal transport equipment posted the highest share of 23.3 percent (-0.28 points) with -8.6 percent inflation rate. (Table 4)

Table 4. Transport Commodity Group Contribution to Year-on-Year Inflation for All Income Households in Davao de Oro Province, (2018 = 100)			
Commodities	Inflation		
	March 2024	February 2025	March 2025
TRANSPORT	1.3	-1.6	-2.4
Motor cars (D)			
Motorcycles (D)	2.9	5.9	5.9
Bicycles (D)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Parts and accessories for personal transport equipment (SD)	0.4	1.4	1.4
Fuels and lubricants for personal transport equipment (ND)	1.9	-6.6	-8.6
Maintenance and repair of personal transport equipment (S)	1.9	0.0	0.0
Other services in respect of personal transport equipment (S)			
Passenger transport by railway (S)			
Passenger transport by road (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Passenger transport by air (S)	0.2	-14.1	-11.8
Passenger transport by sea and inland waterway (S)	-8.3	4.3	18.2
Postal and courier services (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

The Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels commodity group ranked third with a 5.6 percent contribution (-0.07 points). As to the share to the month's inflation rate of the said commodity group, Electricity posted the highest share of 9.3 percent (-0.11 points) with -3.4 percent inflation rate. (Table 5)

Table 5. Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels Commodity Group Contribution to Year-on-Year Inflation for All Income Households in Davao de Oro Province, (2018 = 100)

Commodities	Inflation		
	March 2024	February 2025	March 2025
HOUSING, WATER, ELECTRICITY, GAS AND OTHER FUELS	-4.3	-0.6	-0.4
Actual rentals paid by tenants for main residence (S)	1.0	0.0	0.0
Security equipment and materials for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling (ND)	0.2	0.1	0.9
Services for the maintenance, repair and security of the dwelling (S)	5.6	5.8	2.3
Water supply (ND)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Electricity (ND)	-20.7	-3.6	-3.4
Gas (ND)	-0.8	1.9	1.3
Liquid fuels (ND)	7.1	-4.2	-6.0
Solid fuels (ND)	2.8	0.0	1.6

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

Below is the summary of inflation rates in Davao de Oro Province since the rebasing of the market basket with 2018 as the base year.

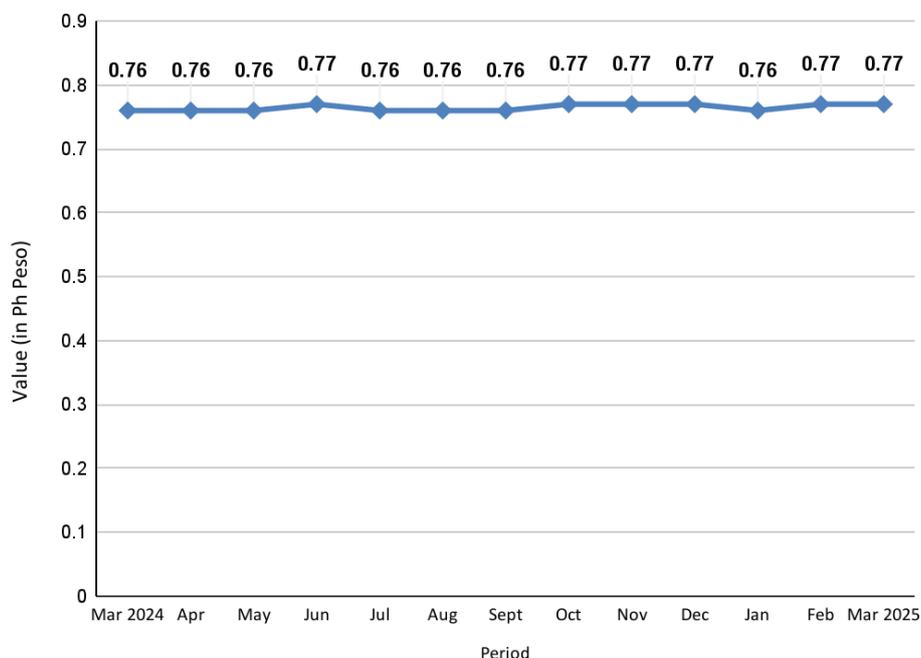
Table 6. Year-on-Year Rates in Davao de Oro Province, All Items (in percent) (2018 = 100) January 2021 – March 2025

Month	Inflation Rates				
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
January	1.1	4.9	12.2	4.1	0.8
March	1.5	5.2	12.3	4.9	-1.2
March	3.4	5.2	11.5	4.1	-1.2
April	1.9	7.6	8.1	4.4	
May	2.0	9.0	6.6	4.5	
June	2.1	10.8	5.5	3.4	
July	3.6	12.0	3.1	5.6	
August	6.3	10.2	3.6	4.8	
September	3.9	12.5	6.1	1.5	
October	3.4	13.2	4.4	2.4	
November	4.9	12.1	5.1	1.6	
December	4.7	12.8	4.7	0.8	
Average	3.2	9.6	6.9	3.5	-0.5

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

Consequently, the Purchasing Power of Peso (PPP) with base year 2018 in Davao de Oro is equivalent to 0.77 in March 2025.

**Figure 2. Purchasing Power of Peso in Davao de Oro (2018 = 100)
March 2024 - March 2025**



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



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Attachment:

1. Technical Notes

Technical Notes

Price – is the amount or value paid in exchange for the commodity, or a service rendered.

Retail/Consumer Price – refers to the price at which a commodity is sold in small quantities for consumption.

Market Basket– a term used to refer to a sample of goods and services that are commonly purchased and bought by an average Filipino household.

Consumer Price Index (CPI) – it is an indicator of the change in the average retail prices of a fixed basket of goods and services commonly purchased by an average Filipino household. It shows how much on the average, prices of goods and services have increased or decreased from a particular reference period known as base year.

Inflation Rate – is an indicator derived from the CPI. It refers to the annual rate of change or the year-on-year change of the CPI expressed in percent. Inflation is interpreted in terms of declining purchasing power of money.

Weight– a value attached to a commodity or group of commodities depending on the magnitude of its contribution to the index.

Base Period – a reference date at which the index is equal to 100. Base year is 2018.

Index Methodology– a Laspeyre's formula: fixed base year and weights.

Purchasing Power of the Peso (PPP) – the measure of how much the peso in the base period is worth in the current period.

Percentage Change– is a simple mathematical concept that represents the degree of change over time. It is used for many purposes in finance, often to represent the price change of a security.

Headline Inflation– measures changes in the cost of living based on movements in the prices of a specified basket of major commodities. It refers to the annual rate of change or the year-on-year change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI).