



Republic of the Philippines

Philippine Statistics Authority

DAVAO ORIENTAL



Special Release

Summary Inflation Report of Davao Oriental Consumer Price Index for the Bottom 30% Income Households (2018=100) March 2025

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

Area	March 2024	February 2025	March 2025	Year-to-date*
Philippines	4.6	1.5	1.1	1.7
Davao Region	5.3	-1.5	-1.6	-0.8
Davao Oriental	6.7	-3.2	-4.3	-2.8

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

* Year-on-year change of average CPI for March 2025 vs. 2024

The inflation rate for the bottom 30% income households in the province slowed down further to -4.3 percent in March 2025 from -3.2 percent in the previous month. In March 2024, the inflation rate was posted at 6.7 percent. (Tables A and B, and Figure 1)



Miel Bldg., Rizal Extension, City of Mati, Davao Oriental 8200

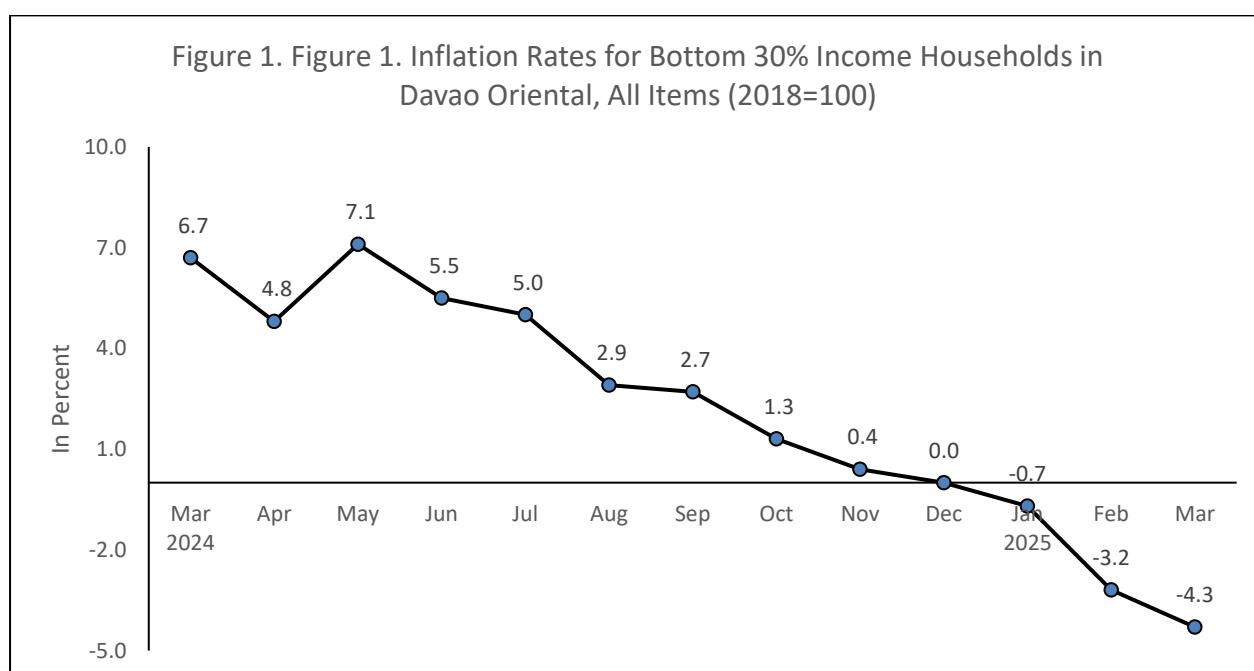
Tel. No.: (087) 306-1824

Email Address: davaooriental@psa.gov.ph

**Table B. Year-on-Year Inflation Rates for the Bottom 30% Income Households in Davao Oriental, All Items: January 2021 – March 2025
In Percent
(2018=100)**

Month	Year				
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
January	1.0	9.7	9.8	5.5	-0.7
February	3.8	5.2	11.7	8.6	-3.2
March	6.0	4.9	13.4	6.7	-4.3
April	5.7	6.0	12.1	4.8	
May	5.6	5.6	8.8	7.1	
June	4.4	8.1	7.4	5.5	
July	6.3	9.4	5.2	5.0	
August	9.1	9.2	6.6	2.9	
September	8.0	11.2	6.3	2.7	
October	10.5	8.6	8.0	1.3	
November	7.0	10.9	6.8	0.4	
December	9.6	10.2	6.1	0.0	
Average	6.4	8.3	8.5	4.2	-2.7

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



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

The downtrend in the overall inflation for the bottom 30% income households in March 2025 was primarily contributed by the lower annual growth rate in the heavily-weighted food and non-alcoholic beverages at -5.8 percent in March 2025 from -4.5 percent in the previous month. Also contributed to the downtrend was the faster year-on-year decrease in the transport index at -6.1 percent during the month from a -3.7 percent annual drop in February 2025, along with the slower growth in the recreation, sport, and culture index at 1.6 percent from 2.9 percent, also contributed to the overall inflation slowdown.

**Table C. Year-on-Year Inflation Rates for the Bottom 30% Income Households in Davao Oriental, by Commodity Group
In Percent
(2018=100)**

Commodity Group	Inflation Rates		
	March 2024	February 2025	March 2025
ALL ITEMS	6.7	-3.2	-4.3
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	9.4	-4.5	-5.8
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	5.6	1.0	1.3
Clothing and Footwear	3.1	2.5	2.5
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels	-4.3	-4.6	-4.7
Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance	5.9	2.6	2.0
Health	4.4	1.5	1.5
Transport	4.8	-3.7	-6.1
Information and Communication	0.0	1.1	1.1
Recreation, Sport and Culture	16.9	2.9	1.6
Education Services	11.0	2.4	2.4
Restaurants and Accommodation Services	5.7	1.1	1.1
Financial Services	0.0	0.0	0.0
Personal Care, and Miscellaneous Goods and Services	6.4	2.4	1.9

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

In addition, lower annual growth rates were noted in the indices of the following commodity groups during the month:

- a. Personal care, and miscellaneous goods and services, 1.9 percent from 2.4 percent;
- b. Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels, -4.7 percent from -4.6 percent;
- c. Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance, 2.0 percent from 2.6 percent;

In contrast, higher annual growth rate was only recorded in the index of Alcoholic beverages and tobacco at 1.3 percent from 1.0 percent in its previous month. The indices of the rest of the commodity groups retained their respective previous month's annual rates. (Tables C)

Food inflation for the bottom 30% income households at the provincial level moved at a slower pace of -6.3 percent in March 2025 from -4.9 percent in the previous month. In March 2024, its annual increase was observed at 9.8 percent. (Table D).

The deceleration of food inflation was mainly due to the annual decline in the indices of cereals and cereal products at -12.4 percent during the month from -7.3 percent, cereals at -14.2 percent from -8.5 percent, and rice at -11.5 percent from -5.2 in the previous month.

Moreover, lower inflation rates during the month were noted in the following food groups:

- a. Fish and other seafood -11.4 percent from -8.1 percent;
- b. Corn, -24.2 percent from -20.8 percent; and
- c. Oils and fats, 3.5 percent from 5.4 percent.

In contrast, higher annual increases were noted in the following food groups:

- a. Fruits and nuts, 3.1 percent from -0.2 percent;
- b. Ready-made food and other food products n.e.c, 3.5 percent from 3.1 percent;
- c. Vegetables, tubers, plantains, cooking bananas and pulses, 1.3 percent from -10.8 percent;
- d. Sugar, confectionery and desserts, 10.9 percent from 7.7 percent;
- e. Milk, other dairy products and eggs, 3.5 percent from 2.3 percent; and
- f. Meat and other parts of slaughtered land animals, 7.1 percent from 5.1 percent.

Table D. Year-on-Year Inflation Rates for the Bottom 30% Income Households in Davao Oriental, by Food Group In Percent (2018=100)

Food Group	Inflation Rates		
	March 2024	February 2025	March 2025
FOOD	9.8	-4.9	-6.3
Cereals and cereal products	24.2	-7.3	-12.4
Cereals (ND)	27.8	-8.5	-14.2
Rice	35.3	-5.2	-11.5
Corn	6.4	-20.8	-24.2
Flour, Bread and Other Bakery Products, Pasta Products, and Other Cereals	2.1	1.0	0.9
Meat and other parts of slaughtered land animals	-5.3	5.1	7.1
Fish and other seafood	1.0	-8.1	-11.4
Milk, other dairy products and eggs	5.3	2.3	3.5
Oils and fats	-4.5	5.4	3.5
Fruits and nuts	7.5	-0.2	3.1
Vegetables, tubers, plantains, cooking bananas and pulses	8.5	-10.8	1.3
Sugar, confectionery and desserts	-14.9	7.7	10.9
Ready-made food and other food products N.E.C.	1.9	3.1	3.5

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

TECHNICAL NOTES

Uses of CPI

The CPI is most widely used in the calculation of the inflation rate and purchasing power of peso. It is a major statistical series used for economic analysis and as a monitoring indicator of government economic policy.

Computation of CPI

The computation of the CPI involves consideration of the following important points:

- a. **Base Year/Period** - A period, usually a year, at which the index number is set to 100. It is the reference point of the index number series.
- b. **Market Basket** - A sample of the thousands of varieties of goods purchased for consumption and services availed by the households in the country selected to represent the composite price behavior of all goods and services purchased by consumers.
- c. **Weighting System** - The weighting pattern uses the expenditures on various consumer items purchased by households as a proportion to total expenditure.
- d. **Formula** - The formula used in computing the CPI is the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives, the Laspeyre's formula with a fixed base year period (2006) weights.
- e. **Geographic Coverage** - CPI values are computed at the national, regional, and provincial levels, and for selected cities.

Note: CPIs and inflation rates by province and selected city are posted at the PSA website (<https://openstat.psa.gov.ph/>).

Approved for release:


EMILY P. TOMOGDAN
Chief Statistical Specialist