



Republic of the Philippines

Philippine Statistics Authority

DAVAO ORIENTAL



Special Release

Summary Inflation Report of Davao Oriental Consumer Price Index (2018=100)

August 2024

Date of Release: 09 September 2024

Reference No. SR-1125-2024-010

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

Area	August 2023	July 2024	August 2024	Year-to-date*
Philippines	5.3	4.4	3.3	3.6
Davao Region	3.9	5.1	4.9	4.8
Davao Oriental	7.0	4.4	2.6	4.8

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

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

The overall inflation rate in Davao Oriental further slowed to 2.6 percent in August 2024 from 4.4 percent in July 2024. This brings the provincial average inflation from January to August 2024 to 4.8 percent. In August 2023, the inflation rate was higher at 7.0 percent. (Tables A and B, and Figure 1)



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

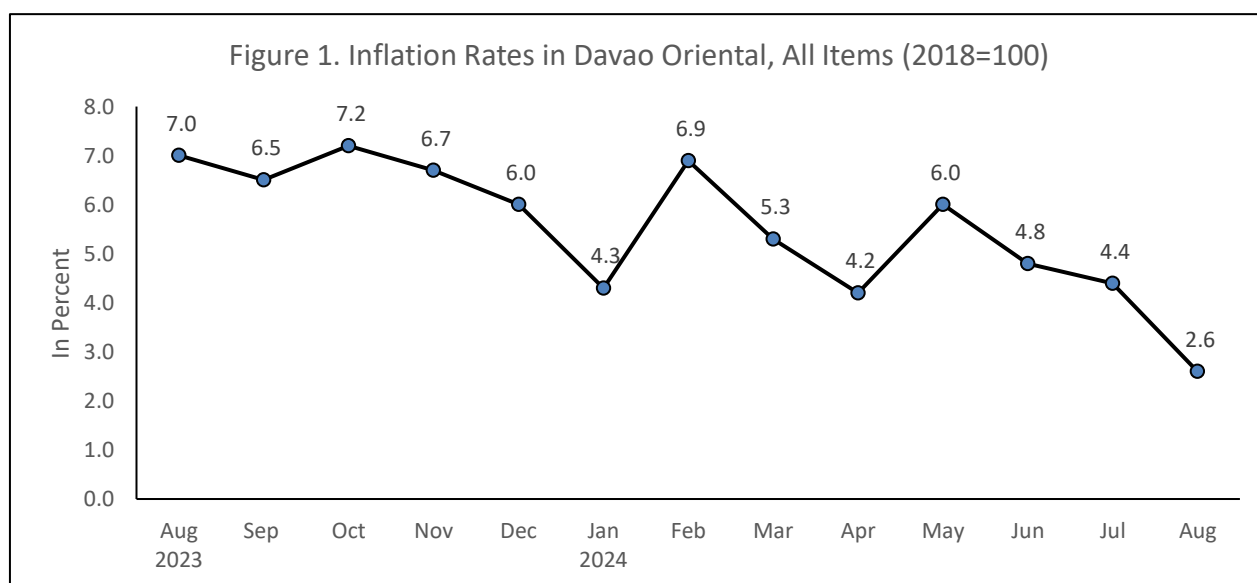
Tel. No.: (087) 306-1824

Email Address: davaooriental@psa.gov.ph

**Table B. Year-on-Year Inflation Rates in Davao Oriental, All Items
In Percent
January 2020 – August 2024
(2018=100)**

Month	Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
January	2.2	1.9	8.3	10.0	4.3
February	0.8	5.2	4.2	11.3	6.9
March	0.5	7.2	4.1	12.4	5.3
April	1.1	7.0	6.2	10.2	4.2
May	0.9	7.4	5.9	7.5	6.0
June	1.6	6.7	7.4	6.6	4.8
July	2.0	7.6	8.5	5.0	4.4
August	1.1	9.6	7.7	7.0	2.6
September	1.3	8.1	9.6	6.5	
October	0.7	9.5	8.1	7.2	
November	1.8	7.7	9.3	6.7	
December	0.6	9.1	9.2	6.0	
Average	1.2	7.2	7.4	8.0	4.8

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



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



Miel Bldg., Rizal Extension, City of Mati, Davao Oriental 8200
Tel. No.: (087) 306-1824
Email Address: davaooriental@psa.gov.ph

The overall inflation downtrend in August 2024 was primarily driven by a slower annual increase in food and non-alcoholic beverages, which fell to 4.0 percent from 6.1 percent in July 2024. Additionally, the transport index's growth rate slowed to -3.3 percent in August 2024, down from 3.6 percent in the previous month, further contributing to the decline.

Likewise, lower annual increments were noted in the indices of the following commodity groups during the month:

- a. Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels, 1.4 percent from 1.8 percent;
- b. Education services, 5.1 percent from 11.0 percent;
- c. Personal care, and miscellaneous goods and services, 3.3 percent from 4.3 percent;
- d. Clothing and footwear, 3.1 percent from 3.7 percent;
- e. Recreation, sport and culture, 11.6 percent from 12.3 percent;
- f. Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance, 2.6 percent from 2.8 percent;
- g. Health, 2.4 percent from 2.6 percent; and
- h. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco, 1.6 percent from 1.7 percent.

On the contrary, the index of information and communication exhibited a higher annual increase of 0.8 percent during the month from 0.0 percent in July 2024.

The indices of the rest of the commodity groups retained their respective previous month's annual rates. (Tables C)

Food inflation at the provincial level eased further to 4.1 percent in August 2024 from 6.4 percent in the previous month. In August 2023, food inflation was higher at 9.5 percent. (Table D)

The deceleration of food inflation in August 2024 was primarily brought about by the slower inflation rate of rice with 20.1 percent in August 2024 from 24.6 percent in the previous month. This was followed by fish and other seafood with a year-on-year decline of -9.3 percent during the month from -5.0 percent in July 2024.

Moreover, slower annual rates were noted in the indices of the following food groups during the month:

- a. Meat and other parts of slaughtered land animals, -4.9 percent from -3.1 percent;
- b. Vegetables, tubers, plantains, cooking bananas and pulses, 21.2 percent from 22.9 percent;

- c. Fruits and nuts, -7.4 percent from -4.3 percent;
- d. Corn, 20.0 percent from 21.3 percent; and
- e. Flour, Bread and other bakery products, pasta products, and other cereals, 1.8 percent from 2.5 percent.

In contrast, higher annual growth rates were noted in the indices of the following food groups:

- a. Milk, other dairy products and eggs, -4.4 percent from -6.3 percent;
- b. Oils and fats, 4.4 percent from 2.7 percent;
- c. Sugar, confectionery and desserts, -12.2 percent from -12.7 percent; and
- d. Ready-made food and other food products N.E.C., 9.0 percent from 8.8 percent. (Table D)

Table C. Year-on-Year Inflation Rates in Davao Oriental, by Commodity Group In Percent (2018=100)

Commodity Group	Inflation Rates		
	August 2023	July 2024	August 2024
ALL ITEMS	7.0	4.4	2.6
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	9.3	6.1	4.0
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	11.0	1.7	1.6
Clothing and Footwear	4.4	3.7	3.1
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels	0.1	1.8	1.4
Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance	6.7	2.8	2.6
Health	5.7	2.6	2.4
Transport	-1.7	3.6	-3.3
Information and Communication	0.0	0.0	0.8
Recreation, Sport and Culture	11.4	12.3	11.6
Education Services	8.2	11.0	5.1
Restaurants and Accommodation Services	18.8	-0.4	-0.4
Financial Services	0.0	0.0	0.0
Personal Care, and Miscellaneous Goods and Services	9.2	4.3	3.3

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

**Table D. Year-on-Year Inflation Rates in Davao Oriental,
by Food Group
In Percent
(2018=100)**

Food Group	Inflation Rates		
	August 2023	July 2024	August 2024
FOOD	9.5	6.4	4.1
Cereals and cereal products	10.9	19.2	16.3
Cereals (ND)	12.0	23.8	20.1
Rice	13.6	24.6	20.1
Corn	7.4	21.3	20.0
Flour, Bread and Other Bakery Products, Pasta Products, and Other Cereals	7.0	2.5	1.8
Meat and other parts of slaughtered land animals	3.1	-3.1	-4.9
Fish and other seafood	14.0	-5.0	-9.3
Milk, other dairy products and eggs	14.1	-6.3	-4.4
Oils and fats	8.2	2.7	4.4
Fruits and nuts	4.9	-4.3	-7.4
Vegetables, tubers, plantains, cooking bananas and pulses	8.1	22.9	21.2
Sugar, confectionery and desserts	2.7	-12.7	-12.2
Ready-made food and other food products N.E.C.	5.4	8.8	9.0

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

Relative to their July 2024 inflation rates, five provinces in the Davao Region, excluding Davao City, exhibited lower inflation in August 2024. Davao Oriental recorded the lowest inflation rate at 2.6 percent, while Davao Occidental continued to have the highest rate at 6.8 percent. (Table E)

Table E. Year-on-Year Inflation Rates in Davao Region, All Items In Percent (2018=100)

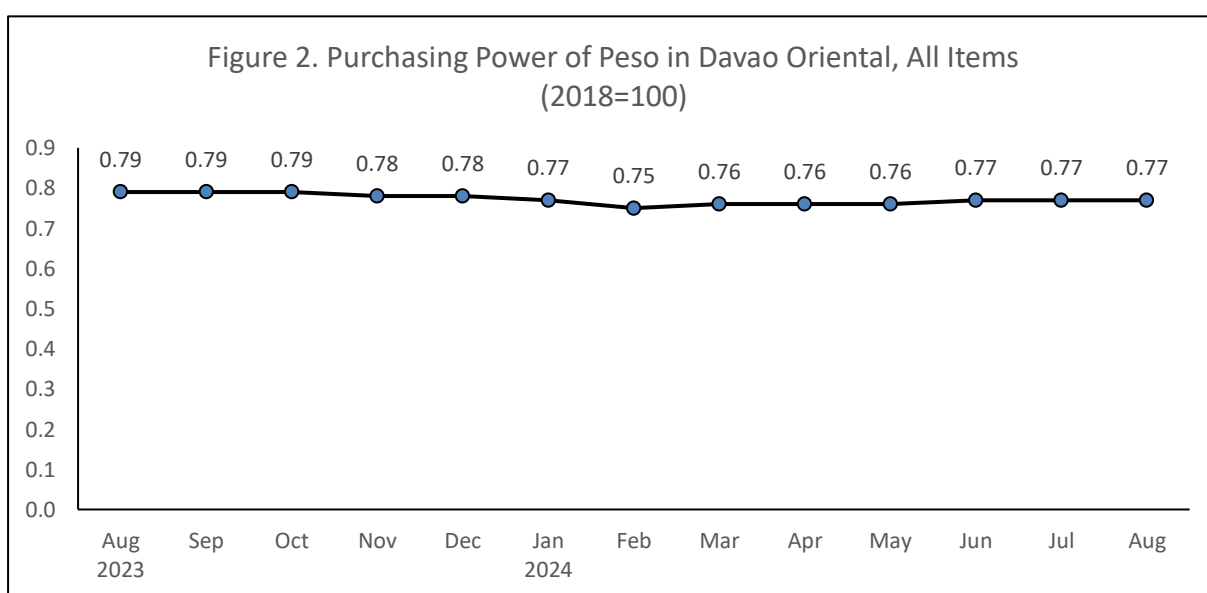
Areas	Inflation Rates		
	August 2023	July 2024	August 2024
Davao Region	3.9	5.1	4.9
Davao Del Norte	1.6	4.7	3.8
Davao City	4.7	4.4	5.0
Davao Del Sur	3.1	6.4	6.0
Davao Oriental	7.0	4.4	2.6
Davao De Oro	3.6	5.6	4.8
Davao Occidental	3.2	7.4	6.8

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

Purchasing Power of the Peso (PPP)

The purchasing power of the peso (PPP) shows how much the peso in the base year (2018) is worth in another period. It is computed by getting the reciprocal of the CPI and multiplying the result by 100.

The PPP in Davao Oriental remained at 0.77 as of August 2024, meaning that PhP1.00 in 2018 is equivalent to PhP0.77. In contrast, the PPP in August 2023 was slightly higher at 0.79. (Figure 2)



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

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
(Supervising Statistical Specialist)
Officer-in-Charge