



SPECIAL RELEASE

Davao Region Summary Inflation Report Consumer Price Index for the Bottom 30% Income Households (2018=100)

January 2025

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Table 1. Year-on-Year Provincial and Highly Urbanized City Inflation Rates for the Bottom 30% Income Households, All Items: Region XI
In Percent
(2018=100)

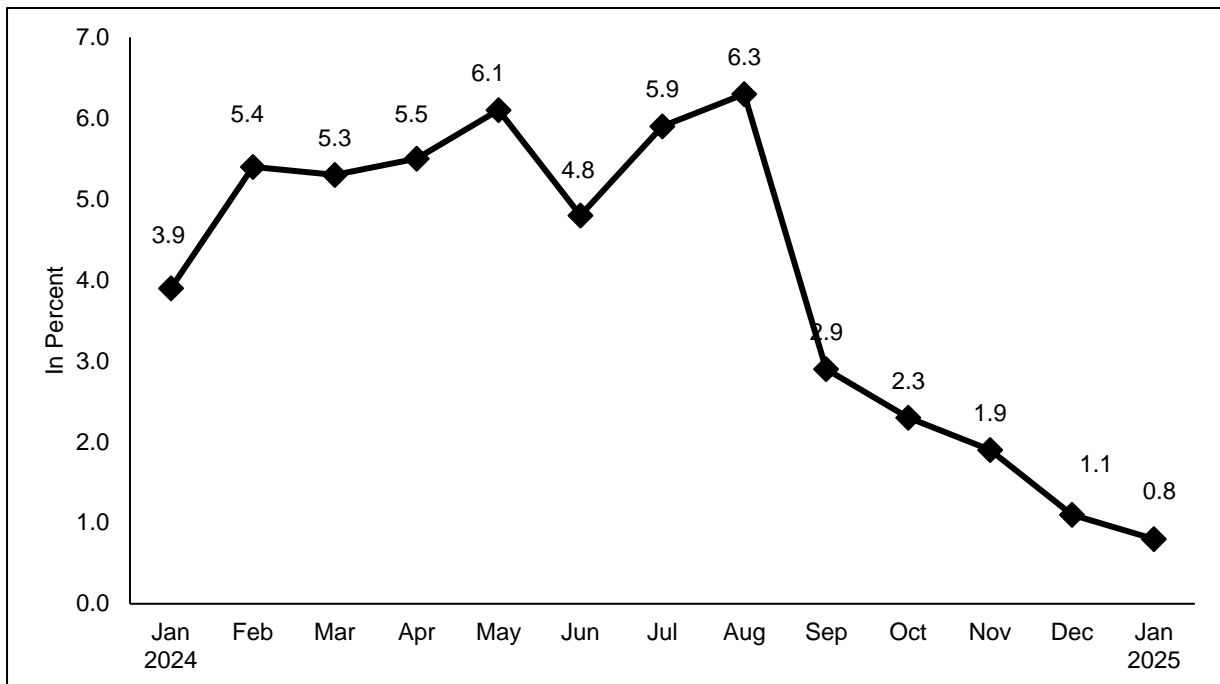
Area	January 2024	December 2024	January 2025	Year-to-date*
Philippines	3.6	2.5	2.4	2.4
Davao Region	3.9	1.1	0.8	0.8
Davao del Norte	-1.0	1.4	0.9	0.9
Davao del Sur	4.8	2.8	2.1	2.1
Davao Oriental	5.5	0.0	-0.7	-0.7
Davao de Oro	2.6	0.4	0.2	0.2
Davao Occidental	5.4	-0.7	-1.2	-1.2
Davao City	6.9	2.2	2.4	2.4

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

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



Figure 1. Inflation Rates for the Bottom 30% Income Households in Region XI, All Items (2018=100)



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

1. Regional Headline Inflation

The Davao Region's inflation rate for the bottom 30% income households declined further to 0.8 percent in January 2025 from 1.1 percent in December 2024. In January 2024, the region's inflation was higher at 3.9 percent. (Table 1 and Figure 1).

The downtrend in the region's overall inflation for the bottom 30% income households in January 2025 were primarily due to the slower annual growth in the indices of Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages at -0.1 percent from 0.4 percent; and Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and other Fuels at -0.3 percent from 0.7 percent.

On the other hand, the following commodity groups recorded faster price movements in January 2025 than in December 2024 :

- a. Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco at 3.7 percent from 3.3 percent;
- b. Clothing and Footwear at 3.3 percent from 3.2 percent;

- c. Furnishings, Household Equipment, and Routine Household Maintenance at 3.8 percent from 3.6 percent;
- d. Transport at 0.2 percent from -0.4 percent;
- e. Information and Communication at 0.3 percent from -0.2 percent;
- f. Recreation, Sport, and Culture at 7.0 percent from 6.9 percent;
- g. Financial Services at 0.0 percent from -0.1 percent; and
- h. Personal Care, and Miscellaneous Goods and Services at 3.1 percent from 2.9 percent.

Meanwhile, the commodity groups of Health at 2.9 percent; Education Services at 2.7 percent; and Restaurants and Accommodation Services at 5.8 percent retained its previous month's inflation rates.

Table 2. Inflation Rates for the Bottom 30% Income Households by Commodity Group (2018=100), Region XI: January 2024, December 2024, and January 2025

Commodity Group	January 2024 Inflation Rate	December 2024 Inflation Rate	January CPI		January 2025 Inflation Rate
			2024	2025	
All Items	3.9	1.1	128.2	129.2	0.8
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	8.3	0.4	129.5	129.4	-0.1
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	12.8	3.3	184.2	191.1	3.7
Clothing and Footwear	5.4	3.2	119.9	123.9	3.3
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels	-13.0	0.7	120.1	119.7	-0.3
Furnishings, Household Equipment, and Routine Household Maintenance	4.1	3.6	121.4	126.0	3.8
Health	2.2	2.9	132.6	136.5	2.9
Transport	0.8	-0.4	129.7	129.9	0.2
Information and Communication	0.3	-0.2	102.9	103.2	0.3
Recreation, Sport and Culture	10.6	6.9	140.5	150.4	7.0
Education Services	3.9	2.7	116.6	119.8	2.7
Restaurants and Accommodation Services	8.6	5.8	125.1	132.4	5.8
Financial Services	-0.1	-0.1	147.0	147.0	0.0
Personal Care, and Miscellaneous Goods and Services	3.9	2.9	121.3	125.1	3.1

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

2. Davao Region Food Inflation

The Food inflation for the Bottom 30% Income Households at the regional level decreased to -0.3 percent in January 2025, from 0.2 percent in the previous month. In January 2024, the Food inflation was higher at 8.5 percent. (Table 3)

The main contributor to the downtrend of overall food inflation in the region in January 2025 was Cereals and Cereal Products at -6.6 percent from -3.8 percent. Additionally, contributing to the downtrend in Food inflation were Milk, Other Dairy Products and Eggs at 3.9 percent from 4.5 percent; Fish and Other Seafood at 4.2 percent from 4.4 percent; Ready-Made Food and Other Food Products N.E.C. at 6.3 percent from 6.5 percent; and Fruits and Nuts at 2.4 percent from 2.5 percent.

On the other hand, the following commodity groups recorded a faster year-on-year growth, namely:

- a. Meat and Other Parts of Slaughtered Land Animals, at 3.4 percent from 3.4 percent;
- b. Oils and Fats at 29.1 percent from 23.0 percent;
- c. Vegetables, Tubers, Plantains, Cooking Bananas and Pulses at 7.9 percent from 2.3 percent; and
- d. Sugar, Confectionery, and Desserts at -6.0 percent from -7.0 percent.

Table 3. CPI and Inflation Rates of Selected Food Items for the Bottom 30% Income Households (2018=100), Region XI: January 2024, December 2024, and January 2025

Commodity Group	January 2024 Inflation Rate	December 2024 Inflation Rate	January CPI		January 2025 Inflation Rate
			2024	2025	
Food	8.5	0.2	129.6	129.2	-0.3
Cereals and Cereal Products	21.6	-3.8	121.5	113.5	-6.6
Cereals	24.7	-4.8	120.2	110.6	-8.0
Rice	33.8	-3.1	118.1	111.0	-5.9
Corn	0.0	-11.1	128.7	108.7	-15.5
Flour, Bread, and Other Bakery Products, Pasta Products, and Other Cereals	5.1	2.7	130.7	134.5	2.8
Meat and Other Parts of Slaughtered Land Animals	0.1	2.0	139.4	144.1	3.4
Fish and Other Seafood	0.8	4.4	134.3	140.0	4.2
Milk, Other Dairy Products, and Eggs	8.4	4.5	133.0	138.2	3.9
Oils and Fats	-14.2	23.0	124.9	161.3	29.1
Fruits and Nuts	28.9	2.5	148.7	152.2	2.4
Vegetables, Tubers, Plantains, Cooking Bananas and Pulses	-10.7	2.3	136.6	147.4	7.9
Sugar, Confectionery and Desserts	-5.8	-7.0	156.5	147.1	-6.0
Ready-Made Food and Other Food Products N.E.C.	4.8	6.5	134.5	143.0	6.3

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

3. Regional Inflation Rates

At the national level, the country's inflation for the bottom 30% income households decreased to 2.4 percent from 2.5 percent in the previous month. (Table 4)

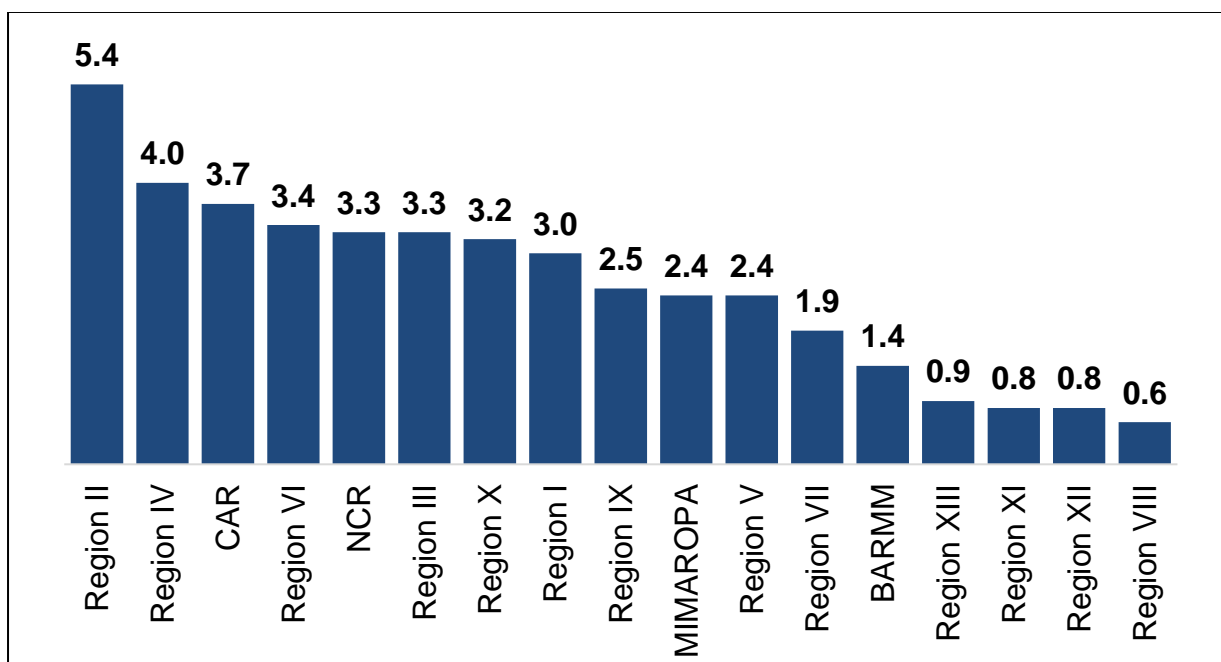
Among the 17 administrative regions, Region II (Cagayan Valley) had the highest inflation at 5.4 percent followed by Region IV (CALABARZON) at 4.0 percent, and Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) at 3.7 percent. On the other hand, Region VIII (Eastern Visayas) had the lowest inflation at 0.6 percent. (Table 4 and Figure 2)

Table 4. Year-on-Year Regional Inflation Rates for the Bottom 30% Income Households for All Items (2018=100): December 2024 and January 2025

Area/Region	December 2024	January 2025	Area/Region	December 2024	January 2025
Philippines	2.5	2.4	VI - Western Visayas	3.7	3.4
National Capital Region (NCR)	3.6	3.3	VII - Central Visayas	2.5	1.9
Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR)	3.3	3.7	VIII - Eastern Visayas	1.5	0.6
I - Ilocos Region	3.3	3.0	IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	1.8	2.5
II - Cagayan Valley	4.8	5.4	X - Northern Mindanao	2.8	3.2
III - Central Luzon	3.2	3.3	XI - Davao Region	1.1	0.8
IV - CALABARZON	3.8	4.0	XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	1.0	0.8
MIMAROPA Region	2.8	2.4	Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM)	1.4	1.4
V - Bicol Region	2.2	2.4	XIII - Caraga	1.3	0.9

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

Figure 2. Year-on-Year Regional Inflation Rates for the Bottom 30% Income Households for All Items (2018=100): Philippines, January 2025



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

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

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TECHNICAL NOTES

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

The CPI is an indicator of the change in the average prices of goods and services commonly purchased by consumers.

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 Period

Base year is a reference period, usually a year, at which the index number is set to 100. It is the reference point of the index number series. The CPI is rebased from the base year 2012 to the base year 2018.

b. Market Basket

Market basket refers to a sample of goods and services commonly purchased by households.

c. Weighting System

The weighting pattern uses the expenditures on various consumer items purchased by households as a proportion of total expenditure.

d. Formula

The 2018-based CPI series uses the same method of computation as the 2012-based CPI series, which is Chained Laspeyres formula.

e. Geographic Coverage

CPI values are computed at the national, regional, and provincial levels, and Highly Urbanized Cities.

Inflation Rate is the rate of change of the CPI expressed in percent. Inflation is interpreted in terms of the declining purchasing power of peso.

Headline Inflation refers to the rate of change in the CPI, a measure of the average standard “basket” of goods and services consumed by a typical family.

Purchasing Power of Peso shows how much the peso in the base period is worth in the current period. It is computed as the reciprocal of the CPI for the period under review multiplied by 100.

How does the PSA compile the CPI for the bottom 30% income households?

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.

