

# SPECIAL RELEASE

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

**March 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)

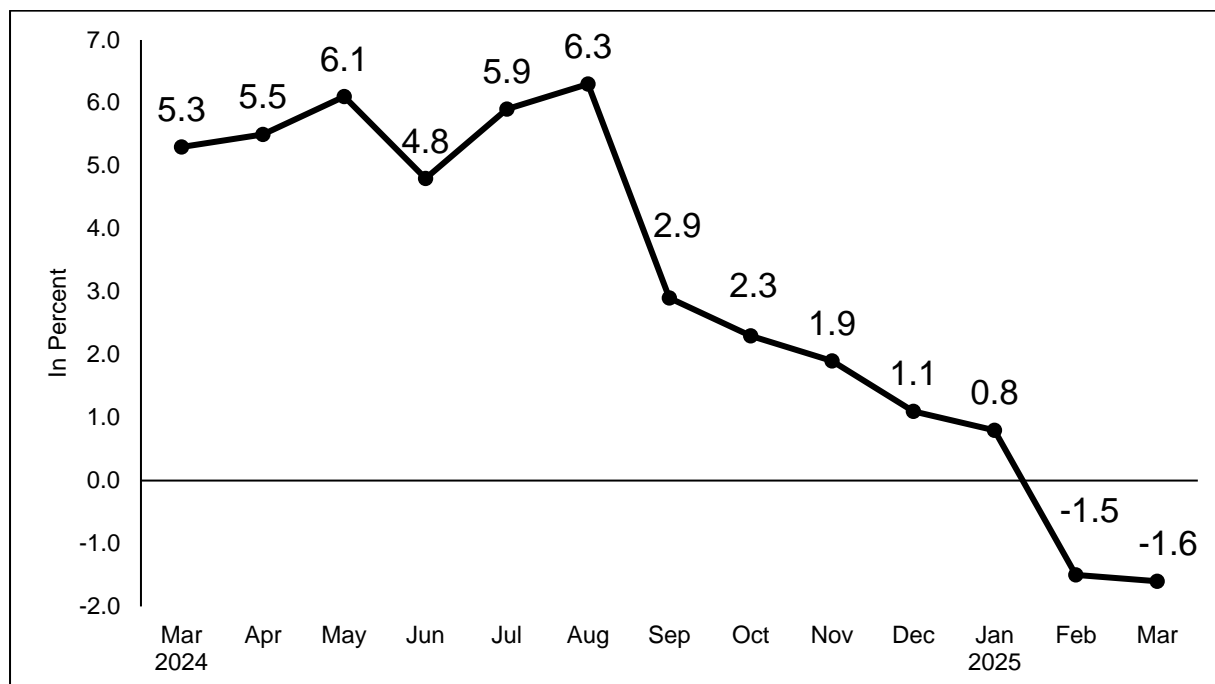
Area	March 2024	February 2025	March 2025	Year-to-date*
Philippines	4.6	1.5	1.1	1.7
Davao Region	5.3	-1.5	-1.6	-0.8
Davao del Norte	2.3	-1.7	-0.9	-0.6
Davao del Sur	7.9	-0.7	-0.9	0.1
Davao Oriental	6.7	-3.2	-4.3	-2.8
Davao de Oro	3.2	-2.4	-2.6	-1.6
Davao Occidental	7.7	-3.8	-4.5	-3.2
Davao City	5.8	1.3	1.4	1.7

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

\*Year-on-year change of CPI for January to March 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 -1.6 percent in March 2025 from -1.5 percent in February 2025. In March 2024, the region's inflation was higher at 5.3 percent. (Table 1 and Figure 1).

The downtrend in the region's overall inflation for the bottom 30% income households in March 2025 were primarily due to the slower annual growth in the indices of Transport, at -2.6 percent from -1.7 percent; Restaurants and Accommodation Services, at 4.7 percent from 5.0 percent; and Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and other Fuels at -2.3 percent from -2.2 percent.

Moreover, the following commodity groups recorded slower annual increments in March 2025 compared to February 2025:

- Clothing and Footwear at 2.6 percent from 2.8 percent;
- Furnishings, Household Equipment, and Routine Household Maintenance at 3.5 percent from 3.6 percent; and
- Personal Care, and Miscellaneous Goods and Services at 2.8 percent from 3.0 percent.

On the other hand, the commodity groups of Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages, at -3.2 percent from -3.3 percent; Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco, at 4.1 percent from 4.0 percent; Health, at 3.3 percent from 3.1 percent; Information and Communication, at 1.6 percent from 0.7 percent; and Recreation, Sport, and Culture, at 6.9 percent from 6.8 percent, recorded faster price movements than the previous month.

Meanwhile, the commodity groups of Education Services at 2.7 percent; and Financial Services at 0.0 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:  
March 2024, February 2025, and March 2025

Commodity Group	March 2024 Inflation Rate	February 2025 Inflation Rate	March CPI		March 2025 Inflation Rate
			2024	2025	
<b>All Items</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>130.1</b>	<b>128.0</b>	<b>-1.6</b>
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	10.0	-3.3	131.5	127.3	-3.2
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	10.1	4.0	185.5	193.1	4.1
Clothing and Footwear	5.3	2.8	121.2	124.4	2.6
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels	-10.5	-2.2	121.6	118.8	-2.3
Furnishings, Household Equipment, and Routine Household Maintenance	3.7	3.6	122.3	126.6	3.5
Health	2.6	3.1	133.9	138.3	3.3
Transport	3.6	-1.7	132.3	128.8	-2.6
Information and Communication	-0.1	0.7	102.5	104.1	1.6
Recreation, Sport and Culture	10.9	6.8	142.8	152.7	6.9
Education Services	3.9	2.7	116.6	119.8	2.7
Restaurants and Accommodation Services	7.0	5.0	127.1	133.1	4.7
Financial Services	-0.1	0.0	147.0	147.0	0.0
Personal Care, and Miscellaneous Goods and Services	3.8	3.0	122.6	126.0	2.8

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 -3.7 percent in March 2025, from -3.6 percent in the previous month. In March 2024, the Food inflation was higher at 10.4 percent. (Table 3)

The main contributors to the downtrend of overall food inflation in the region in March 2025 were Cereals and Cereal Products, at -11.9 percent from -9.4 percent, and Ready-Made Food and Other Food Products N.E.C., at 5.9 percent from 6.2 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 5.9 percent from 4.5 percent;
- b. Fish and Other Seafood at -1.2 percent from -1.6 percent;
- c. Milk, Other Dairy Products and Eggs at 4.4 percent from 3.7 percent;
- d. Oils and Fats at 35.6 percent from 31.2 percent;
- e. Fruits and Nuts at 3.5 percent from 1.5 percent;
- f. Vegetables, Tubers, Plantains, Cooking Bananas and Pulses at 0.3 percent from -7.0 percent; and
- g. Sugar, Confectionery, and Desserts at -1.7 percent from -3.2 percent.

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

Commodity Group	March 2024 Inflation Rate	February 2025 Inflation Rate	March CPI		March 2025 Inflation Rate
			2024	2025	
<b>Food</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>131.7</b>	<b>126.8</b>	<b>-3.7</b>
Cereals and Cereal Products	21.9	-9.4	122.8	108.2	-11.9
Cereals	25.0	-11.1	121.5	104.4	-14.0
Rice	33.7	-9.2	119.4	104.0	-12.9
Corn	0.9	-17.8	129.6	106.0	-18.2
Flour, Bread, and Other Bakery Products, Pasta Products, and Other Cereals	5.4	1.9	132.5	135.0	1.9
Meat and Other Parts of Slaughtered Land Animals	-1.4	4.5	139.8	148.0	5.9
Fish and Other Seafood	5.3	-1.6	140.3	138.6	-1.2
Milk, Other Dairy Products, and Eggs	4.2	3.7	133.6	139.5	4.4
Oils and Fats	-13.8	31.2	122.4	166.0	35.6
Fruits and Nuts	26.9	1.5	150.5	155.8	3.5
Vegetables, Tubers, Plantains, Cooking Bananas and Pulses	2.1	-7.0	140.3	140.7	0.3
Sugar, Confectionery and Desserts	-7.2	-3.2	154.3	151.7	-1.7
Ready-Made Food and Other Food Products N.E.C.	6.2	6.2	136.6	144.6	5.9

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 1.1 percent from 1.5 percent in February 2025. (Table 4)

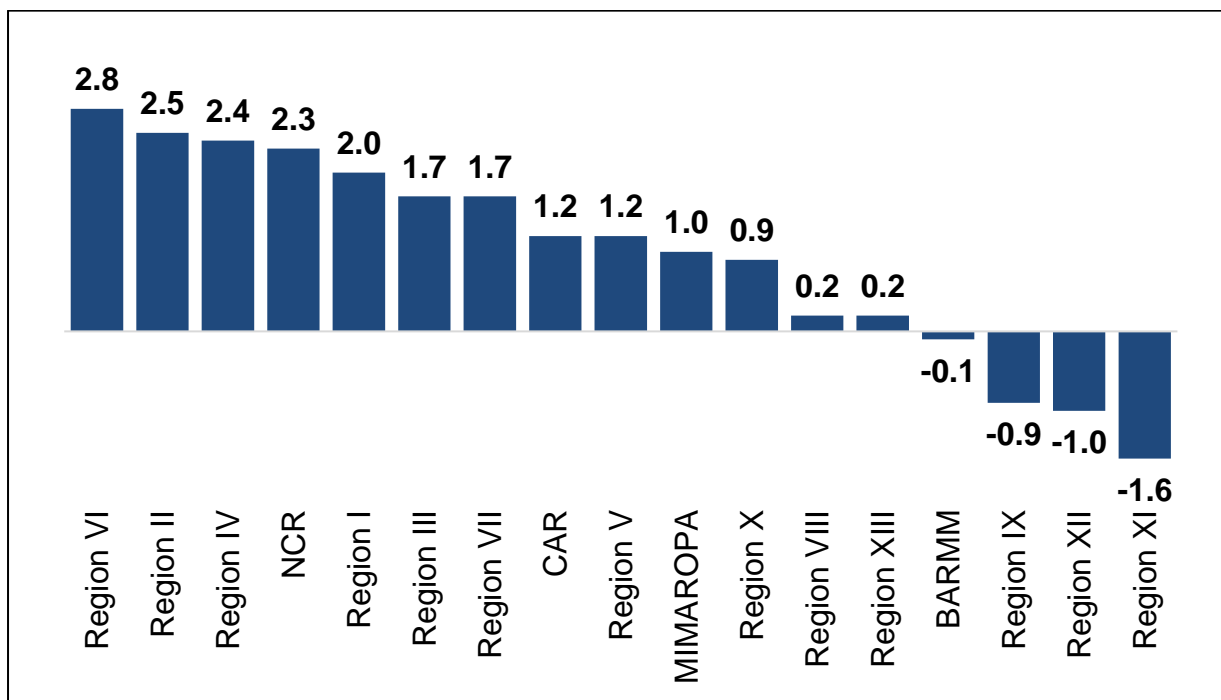
Among the 17 administrative regions, Region VI (Western Visayas) had the highest inflation at 2.8 percent, followed by Region II (Cagayan Valley) at 2.5 percent, and Region IV (CALABARZON) at 2.4 percent. On the other hand, Region XI (Davao Region) had the lowest inflation at -1.6 percent. (Table 4 and Figure 2)

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

Area/Region	February 2025	March 2025	Area/Region	February 2025	March 2025
<b>Philippines</b>	1.5	1.1	VI - Western Visayas	2.4	2.8
National Capital Region (NCR)	2.7	2.3	VII - Central Visayas	1.7	1.7
Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR)	1.5	1.2	VIII - Eastern Visayas	0.5	0.2
I - Ilocos Region	2.4	2.0	IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	0.4	-0.9
II - Cagayan Valley	3.7	2.5	X - Northern Mindanao	1.8	0.9
III - Central Luzon	1.9	1.7	<b>XI - Davao Region</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>-1.6</b>
IV - CALABARZON	3.0	2.4	XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	-1.1	-1.0
MIMAROPA Region	1.6	1.0	Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM)	0.1	-0.1
V - Bicol Region	2.0	1.2	XIII - Caraga	0.3	0.2

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, March 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 cities 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.