

# Special Release

## Summary Inflation Report of Davao Oriental Consumer Price Index for the Bottom 30% Income Households (2018=100) April 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	April 2024	March 2025	April 2025	Year-to-date*
Philippines	5.3	1.1	0.1	1.3
Davao Region	5.5	-1.6	-1.7	-1.0
Davao Oriental	4.8	-4.3	-5.2	-3.4

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

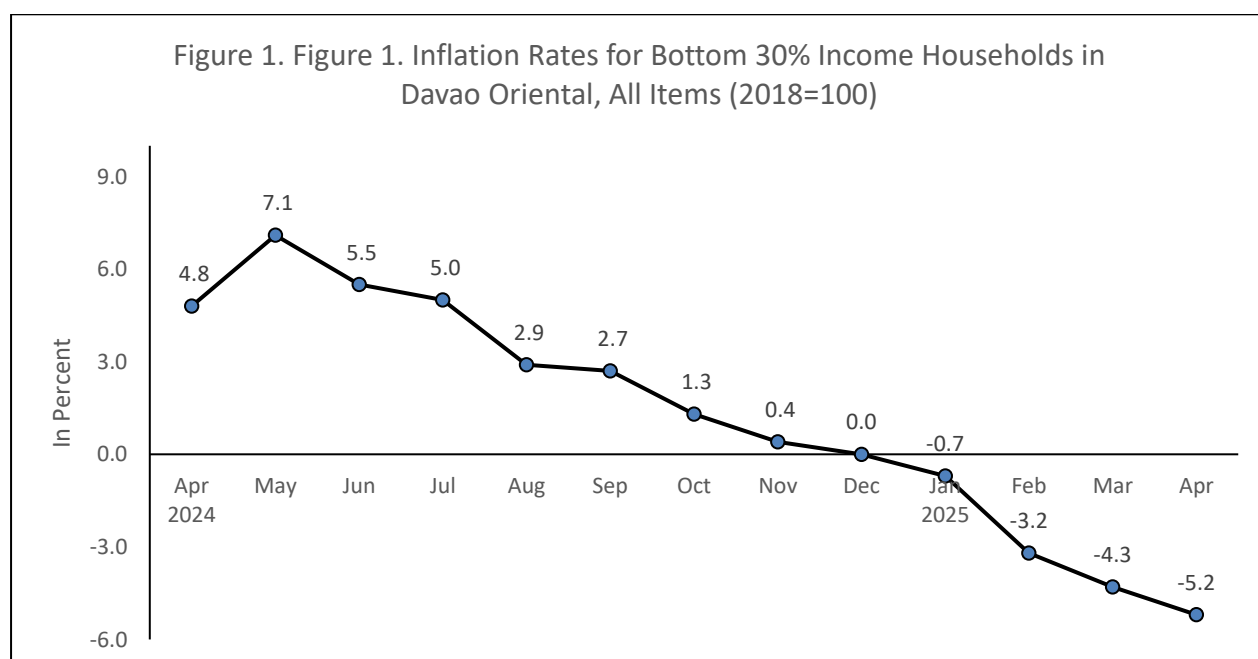
\* Year-on-year change of average CPI for April 2025 vs. 2024

The inflation rate for the bottom 30% income households in the province slowed down further to -5.2 percent in April 2025 from -4.3 percent in the previous month. In April 2024, the inflation rate was posted at 4.8 percent. (as shown in Tables A and B, and Figure 1)

**Table B. Year-on-Year Inflation Rates for the Bottom 30% Income Households in Davao Oriental, All Items: January 2021 – April 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	-5.2
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	
<b>Average</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>-3.4</b>

**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 April 2025 was primarily brought about by the slower annual growth rate in the index of food and non-alcoholic beverages at -7.7 percent in April 2025 from -5.8 percent in the previous month. Also contributed to the downtrend was the faster year-on-year decrease in the transport index at -8.6 percent during the month from a -6.1 percent annual drop in March 2025, along with the slower growth in the indices of furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance at 1.9 percent from 2.0 percent, and health at 1.4 percent from 1.5 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		
	April 2024	March 2025	April 2025
ALL ITEMS	4.8	-4.3	-5.2
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	7.1	-5.8	-7.7
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	1.9	1.3	1.6
Clothing and Footwear	2.5	2.5	2.5
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels	-6.8	-4.7	-1.4
Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance	5.7	2.0	1.9
Health	4.5	1.5	1.4
Transport	6.0	-6.1	-8.6
Information and Communication	0.0	1.1	1.1
Recreation, Sport and Culture	15.0	1.6	1.6
Education Services	11.0	2.4	2.4
Restaurants and Accommodation Services	3.4	1.1	1.1
Financial Services	0.0	0.0	0.0
Personal Care, and Miscellaneous Goods and Services	5.7	1.9	2.2

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



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

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

- a. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco, 1.6 percent from 1.3 percent;
- b. Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels, -1.4 percent from -4.7 percent; and
- c. Personal care, and miscellaneous goods and services, 2.2 percent from 1.9 percent.

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 -8.3 percent in April 2025 from -6.3 percent in the previous month. In April 2024, its annual increase was observed at 7.5 percent. (Table D).

The deceleration of food inflation was mainly due to the annual decline in the indices of cereals and cereal products at -14.2 percent during the month from -12.4 percent, cereals at -16.3 percent from -14.2 percent, and rice at -15.2 percent from -11.5 in the previous month.

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

- a. Flour, bread and other bakery products, pasta products, and other cereals, 0.6 percent from 0.9 percent;
- b. Fish and other seafood, -17.1 percent from -11.4 percent;
- c. Oils and fats, 2.5 percent from 3.5 percent;
- d. Vegetables, tubers, plantains, cooking bananas and pulses, 1.1 percent from 1.3 percent; and
- e. Sugar, confectionery and desserts, 6.9 percent from 10.9 percent.

On the contrary, higher annual increases were noted in the following food groups:

- a. Corn, -20.3 percent from -24.2 percent;
- b. Milk, other dairy products and eggs, 3.7 percent from 3.5 percent;
- c. Fruits and nuts, 4.9 percent from 3.1 percent;
- d. Ready-made food and other food products N.E.C., 4.1 percent from 3.5 percent;

The index of Meat and other parts of slaughtered land animals retained its previous month's annual increase of 7.1 percent. (Table D)

**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		
	April 2024	March 2025	April 2025
FOOD	7.5	-6.3	-8.3
Cereals and cereal products	20.8	-12.4	-14.2
Cereals (ND)	23.9	-14.2	-16.3
Rice	29.9	-11.5	-15.2
Corn	6.1	-24.2	-20.3
Flour, Bread and Other Bakery Products, Pasta Products, and Other Cereals	2.3	0.9	0.6
Meat and other parts of slaughtered land animals	-7.0	7.1	7.1
Fish and other seafood	0.1	-11.4	-17.1
Milk, other dairy products and eggs	4.3	3.5	3.7
Oils and fats	-3.2	3.5	2.5
Fruits and nuts	7.1	3.1	4.9
Vegetables, tubers, plantains, cooking bananas and pulses	2.5	1.3	1.1
Sugar, confectionery and desserts	-10.6	10.9	6.9
Ready-made food and other food products N.E.C.	2.5	3.5	4.1

**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) weight.
- 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



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