

Special Release

Summary Inflation Report of Davao Oriental Consumer Price Index for the Bottom 30% Income Households (2018=100) June 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	June 2024	May 2025	June 2025	Year-to-date*
Philippines	5.5	0.0	-0.4	0.8
Davao Region	4.8	-2.0	-1.9	-1.3
Davao Oriental	5.5	-5.3	-3.8	-3.8

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

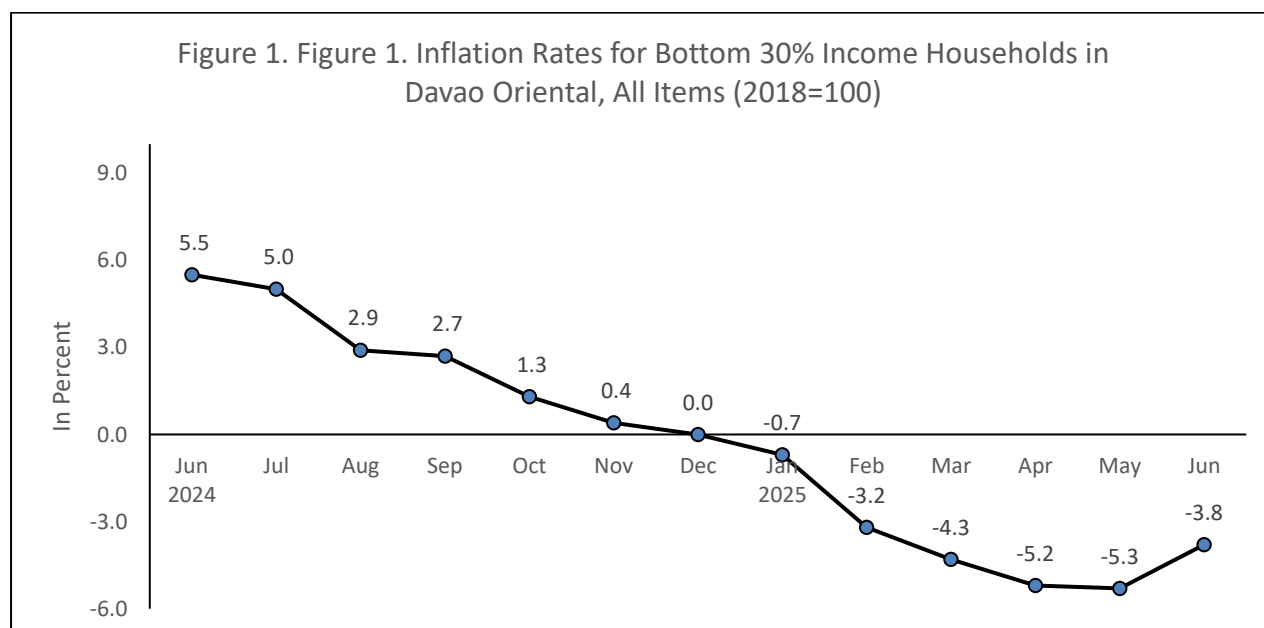
* Year-on-year change of average CPI for January to June 2025 vs. 2024

The inflation rate for the bottom 30% income households in the province was recorded at -3.8 percent in June 2025 from -5.3 percent in the previous month. In June 2024, the inflation rate was posted at 5.5 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 – June 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	-5.3
June	4.4	8.1	7.4	5.5	-3.8
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	-3.8

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 uptrend in the overall inflation for the bottom 30% income households in June 2025 was primarily brought about by the slower annual decrease in the index of the heavily weighted food and non-alcoholic beverages at -5.4 percent during the month from a -8.3 percent annual decrease in the previous month. Transport also contributed, with a decline of -7.7 percent in June 2025 from a -8.2 percent annual drop in the previous month.

**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		
	June 2024	May 2025	June 2025
ALL ITEMS	5.5	-5.3	-3.8
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	8.9	-8.3	-5.4
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	0.8	1.6	1.6
Clothing and Footwear	2.6	2.7	2.5
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels	-6.5	0.7	-2.3
Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance	3.9	1.7	1.6
Health	3.9	1.5	1.4
Transport	4.5	-8.2	-7.7
Information and Communication	0.0	1.1	-0.5
Recreation, Sport and Culture	12.7	1.8	1.4
Education Services	11.0	2.4	2.4
Restaurants and Accommodation Services	0.9	1.1	1.6
Financial Services	0.0	0.0	0.0
Personal Care, and Miscellaneous Goods and Services	4.6	2.6	2.8

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

In addition, faster annual increases were noted in the indices of restaurants and accommodation services at 1.6 percent from 1.1 percent, and personal care, and miscellaneous goods and services at 2.8 percent in June 2025 from 2.6 percent annual decrement in the previous month.

In contrast, lower annual growth rates were recorded in the indices of the following commodity groups in June 2025:

- a. Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels, -2.3 percent from 0.7 percent;
- b. Information and communication, -0.5 percent from 1.1 percent;
- c. Recreation, sport and culture, 1.4 percent from 1.8 percent;
- d. Clothing and footwear, 2.5 percent from 2.7 percent;
- e. Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance, 1.6 percent from 1.7 percent;
- f. Health, 1.4 percent from 1.5 percent;

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

Food inflation for the bottom 30% income households at the provincial level moved at a higher pace of -5.9 percent in June 2025 from -8.9 percent in the previous month. In June 2024, its annual increase was observed at 9.4 percent. (as shown in Table D).

The acceleration of food inflation was mainly due to the annual increase in the indices of fish and other seafood at -4.0 percent from -16.8 percent, fruits and nuts at 22.7 percent during the month from 7.1 percent, and milk, other dairy products and eggs at 11.7 percent from 5.2 in the previous month.

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

- a. Vegetables, tubers, plantains, cooking bananas and pulses, 2.7 percent from 0.0 percent;
- b. Sugar, confectionery and desserts, 5.9 percent from 4.0 percent;
- c. Meat and other parts of slaughtered land animals, 6.4 percent from 5.9 percent;
- d. Flour, bread and other bakery products, pasta products, and other cereals, 1.0 percent from 0.5 percent;

On the contrary, faster annual decline were noted in the following food groups:

- a. Corn, -26.1 percent from -23.7 percent;
- b. Ready-made food and other food products n.e.c, 1.5 percent from 3.2 percent.
- c. Cereals, -18.6 percent from -17.3 percent;
- d. Cereals and cereal products, -16.2 percent from -15.1 percent;
- e. Rice, -16.2 percent from -15.3 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		
	June 2024	May 2025	June 2025
FOOD	9.4	-8.9	-5.9
Cereals and cereal products	23.8	-15.1	-16.2
Cereals (ND)	27.5	-17.3	-18.6
Rice	30.1	-15.3	-16.2
Corn	20.0	-23.7	-26.1
Flour, Bread and Other Bakery Products, Pasta Products, and Other Cereals	1.8	0.5	1.0
Meat and other parts of slaughtered land animals	-2.7	5.9	6.4
Fish and other seafood	-1.9	-16.8	-4.0
Milk, other dairy products and eggs	-6.5	5.2	11.7
Oils and fats	0.4	-3.2	-3.2
Fruits and nuts	1.5	7.1	22.7
Vegetables, tubers, plantains, cooking bananas and pulses	14.5	0.0	2.7
Sugar, confectionery and desserts	-16.7	4.0	5.9
Ready-made food and other food products N.E.C.	7.4	3.2	1.5

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:


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