

Special Release

Summary Inflation Report of Davao Oriental Consumer Price Index (2018=100) March 2025

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

Area	March 2024	February 2025	March 2025	Year-to-date*
Philippines	3.7	2.1	1.8	2.2
Davao Region	4.8	0.6	0.6	1.1
Davao Oriental	5.3	-1.7	-2.1	-1.0

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

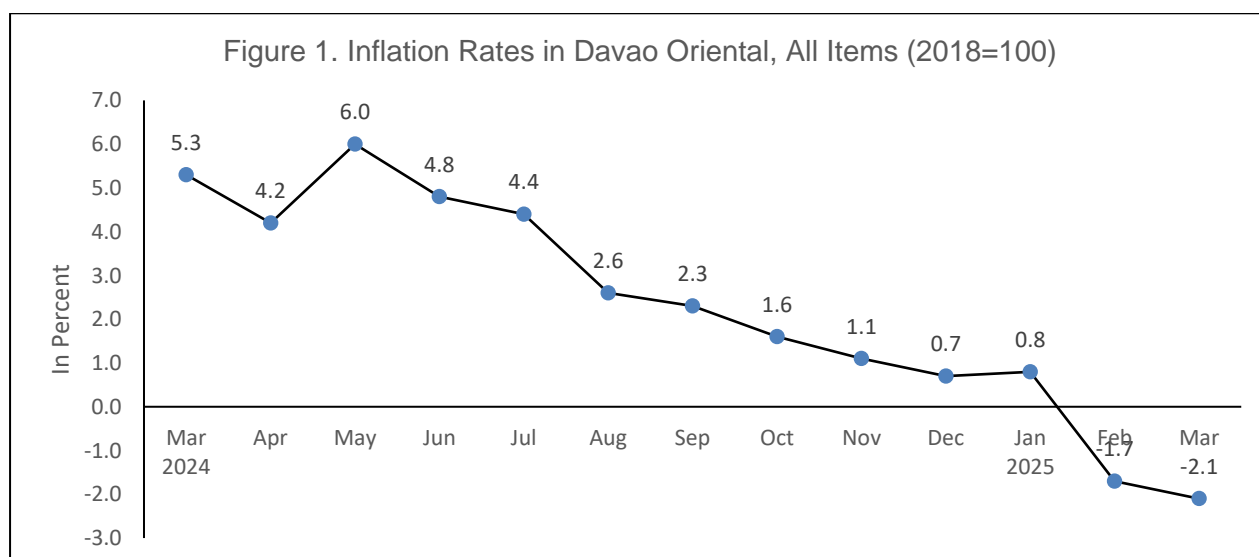
* Year-on-year change of average CPI for January to March 2025 vs. 2024

The inflation rate in Davao Oriental experienced a further decline, decreasing to -2.1 percent in March 2025, down from -1.7 percent in February. This reduction results in an average inflation rate of -1.0 percent for the province from January to March 2025. For comparison, the inflation rate in March 2024 was higher at 5.3 percent. (Tables A and B, and Figure 1)

**Table B. Year-on-Year Inflation Rates in Davao Oriental, All Items
In Percent
January 2021 – March 2025
(2018=100)**

Month	Year				
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
January	1.9	8.3	10.0	4.3	0.8
February	5.2	4.2	11.3	6.9	-1.7
March	7.2	4.1	12.4	5.3	-2.1
April	7.0	6.2	10.2	4.2	
May	7.4	5.9	7.5	6.0	
June	6.7	7.4	6.6	4.8	
July	7.6	8.5	5.0	4.4	
August	9.6	7.7	7.0	2.6	
September	8.1	9.6	6.5	2.3	
October	9.5	8.1	7.2	1.6	
November	7.7	9.3	6.7	1.1	
December	9.1	9.2	6.0	0.7	
Average	7.2	7.4	8.0	3.7	-1.0

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 overall inflation in March 2025 was primarily influenced by the faster annual decline in the index of food and non-alcoholic beverages, which was -3.6 percent in March 2025 from -3.4 percent the previous month. Another contributor to the downtrend was transport, which recorded a faster annual decline of -6.2 percent during the month from -4.2 percent in the previous month.

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

- a. Clothing and Footwear, 2.7 percent from 2.9 percent;
- b. Furnishings, household equipment, and routine household maintenance, 1.6 percent from 2.3 percent;
- c. Recreation, Sports and Culture, 1.7 percent from 2.6 percent; and
- d. Personal Care, and Miscellaneous Goods and Services, 2.5 percent from 2.8 percent.

In contrast, Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco registered higher inflation rates with 1.6 percent this month from 1.3 percent of the previous month. Meanwhile, the indices of the rest of the commodity groups retained their respective previous month's annual rates. (Tables C)

At the provincial level, food inflation eased to -4.0 percent in March 2025 from -3.8 percent in the previous month. In March 2024, food inflation was higher at 7.1 percent. (Table D)

The deceleration of food inflation in March 2025 was primarily brought about by the slower inflation rate of Rice at -12.4 percent during the month from -5.9 in February 2025. This was followed by the faster year-on-year decline of Cereals (ND) at -14.9 percent during the month from -9.1 percent in February 2025

In addition, lower inflation rates during the month were noted in the indices of the following food items:

- a. Corn, -24.2 percent from -20.8 percent;
- b. Flour, bread and other bakery products, pasta products, and other cereals, 0.8 percent from 1.0 percent;
- c. Fish and Other Seafood, -5.6 percent from -5.5 percent;
- d. Oils and Fats, 1.0 percent from 3.0 percent;
- e. Ready-made food and other food products n.e.c., 3.2 percent from 3.6 percent.

In contrast higher annual increments were noted in the indices of the



following food groups during the month:

- a. Meat and other slaughtered land animals, 7.2 percent from 5.2 percent;
- b. Milk, other dairy products and eggs, 3.3 percent from 2.2 percent;
- c. Fruits and Nuts, 4.3 percent from 0.9 percent;
- d. Vegetables, tubers, plantains, cooking bananas and pulses, 1.5 percent from -10.9 percent; and
- e. Sugar, confectionery and desserts, 9.0 percent from 6.5 percent.
(Table D)

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

Commodity Group	Inflation Rates		
	March 2024	February 2025	March 2025
ALL ITEMS	5.3	-1.7	-2.1
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	6.7	-3.4	-3.6
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	5.5	1.3	1.6
Clothing and Footwear	4.6	2.9	2.7
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels	0.1	-0.2	-0.2
Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance	3.7	2.3	1.6
Health	3.0	0.5	0.5
Transport	4.1	-4.2	-6.2
Information and Communication	0.0	0.8	0.8
Recreation, Sport and Culture	15.1	2.6	1.7
Education Services	11.0	2.4	2.4
Restaurants and Accommodation Services	5.7	1.1	1.1
Financial Services	0.0	0.0	0.0
Personal Care, and Miscellaneous Goods and Services	6.0	2.8	2.5

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

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

Food Group	Inflation Rates		
	March 2024	February 2025	March 2025
FOOD	7.1	-3.8	-4.0
Cereals and cereal products	22.5	-7.2	-12.0
Cereals (ND)	28.3	-9.1	-14.9
Rice	36.0	-5.9	-12.4
Corn	6.4	-20.8	-24.2
Flour, Bread and Other Bakery Products, Pasta Products, and Other Cereals	2.2	1.0	0.8
Meat and other parts of slaughtered land animals	-5.2	5.2	7.2
Fish and other seafood	-3.4	-5.5	-5.6
Milk, other dairy products and eggs	5.6	2.2	3.3
Oils and fats	-0.2	3.0	1.0
Fruits and nuts	7.6	0.9	4.3
Vegetables, tubers, plantains, cooking bananas and pulses	8.1	-10.9	1.5
Sugar, confectionery and desserts	-9.6	6.5	9.0
Ready-made food and other food products N.E.C.	4.3	3.6	3.2

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

In March 2025, a mixed inflation trend was observed across all provinces and the highly urbanized city in the Davao Region, compared to February 2025. Davao Oriental, Davao del Sur, and Davao Occidental recorded lower inflation rates, while Davao de Oro and Davao del Norte maintained the same rate as the previous month. Conversely, Davao City experienced a slight increase in its inflation rate. Davao Oriental reported the lowest



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inflation rate at -2.1 percent, whereas Davao City had the highest rate at 1.9 percent. (Table E)

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

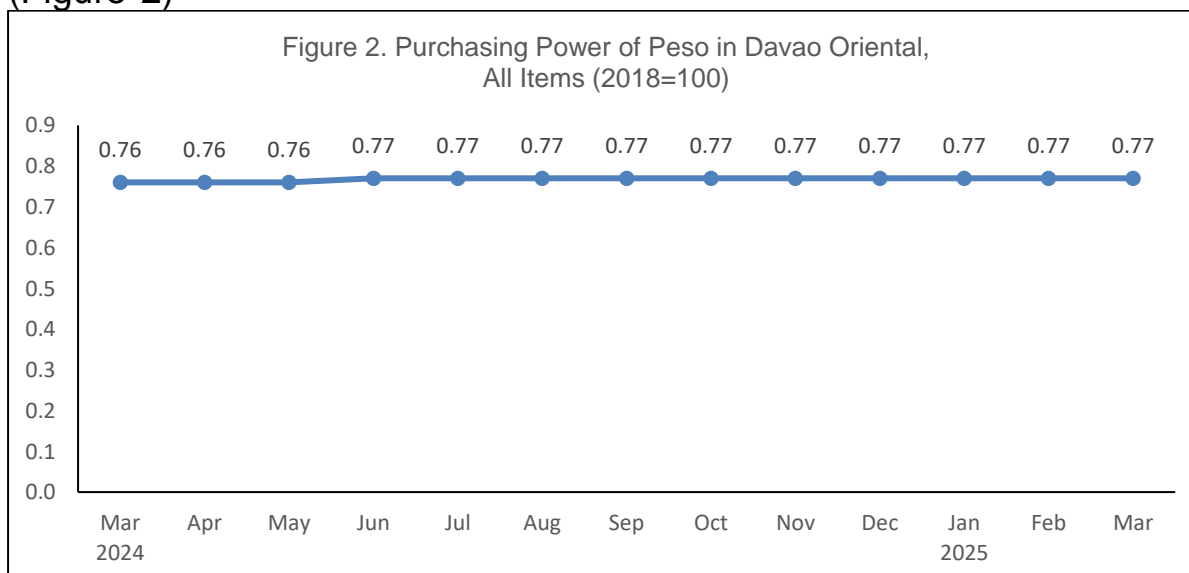
Areas	Inflation Rates		
	March 2024	February 2025	March 2025
Davao Region	4.4	0.6	0.6
Davao Del Norte	1.0	-0.5	0.0
Davao City	5.6	1.8	1.9
Davao Del Sur	4.8	0.7	0.3
Davao Oriental	4.3	-1.7	-2.1
Davao De Oro	4.1	-1.2	-1.2
Davao Occidental	5.6	-0.3	-0.7

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

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.

As of March 2025, the purchasing power of the peso (PPP) in Davao Oriental remained at 0.77, indicating that PhP1.00 in 2018 is now equivalent to PhP0.77. The PPP was higher than in March 2024 at 0.76. (Figure 2)



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/>).

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