



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES  
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY  
PROVINCE OF DINAGAT ISLANDS



# SPECIAL RELEASE

## Summary Inflation Report Consumer Price Index for All Income Household (2018=100)

April 2025

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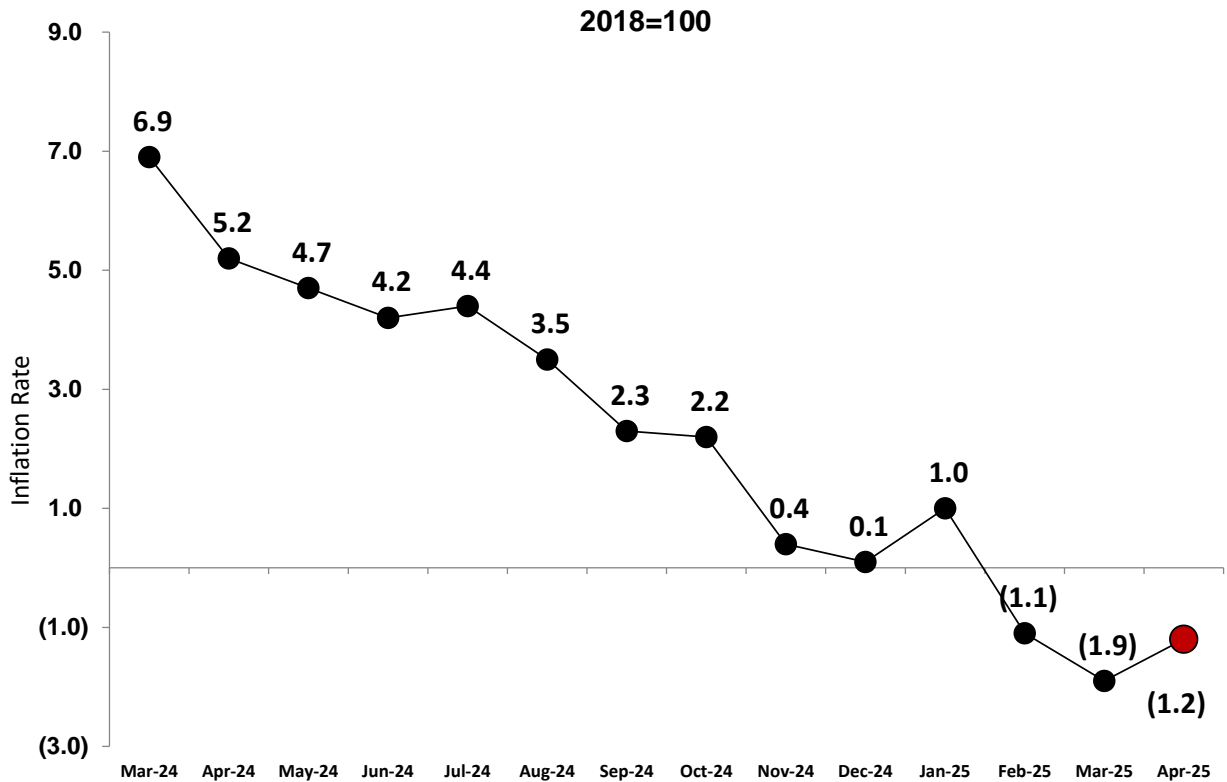
**Table A. Year-on-Year Inflation Rates, All Items  
In Percent  
(2018=100)**

Area	Apr 2024	Mar 2025	Apr 2025	Year to Date
<b>Philippines</b>				
Headline	6.6	1.8	1.4	2.0
<b>Caraga</b>				
Headline	3.4	1.3	0.6	1.1
<b>Dinagat Islands</b>				
Headline	5.2	-1.9	-1.2	-0.8

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

\*Year-to-year change of average CPI for Apr 2025

**Figure 1. Headline Inflation Rates in Dinagat Islands, All Items**



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

## Headline Inflation

The headline inflation rate in the Province of Dinagat Islands rebounded to -1.2 percent this April 2025 from -1.9 percent in March 2025. This points to a 0.7 percentage increase from the previous month, and a 6.4 percentage point decrease compared to April 2024. The year-to-date average inflation rate stands at -0.8 percent, significantly below the national average of 2.0 percent and the Caraga regional average of 1.1 percent (Table A and Figure 1).

## Key Drivers to the Upturn of Inflation to -1.2 percent

The increase in April 2025 was primarily driven by the faster increase in the average retail prices of Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages group, which recorded a -3.4 percent inflation rate from -4.3 percent in previous month and contributed 61.6 percent to the overall increase in provincial inflation.

Other contributing commodity groups to the acceleration of inflation rate for April 2025 include:

- Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels: Inflation growth to 2.5 percent from 1.2 percent in previous month, contributing 26.3 percent to the growth.
- Restaurants and Accommodation Services: Increased to 2.6 percent

from 1.5 percent and shared about 5.0 percent to the provincial uptrend of inflation this April 2025.

Moreover, the following commodity groups were also noted to have expanding inflation rates this April 2025:

1. Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco: Inflation improved to 5.3 percent, contributing 2.5 percent to the increase.
2. Clothing and Footwear: Rose to 2.2 percent from 1.5 percent with 4.1 percent share to the uptrend.
3. Health: Slight improvement, from -1.4 percent to -1.3 percent giving a 0.4 share to the inflation increase for April 2025.

Despite the overall increase of the inflation rate in April 2025, some commodity groups registered lower inflation for the month:

1. Transport: Dropped to -3.6 percent from -2.6 percent in March 2025.
2. Personal Care & Miscellaneous Goods and Services: Eased to 0.3 percent from 0.8 percent.
3. Recreation., Sports and Culture: Inflation slid to 2.6 percent from 2.7 percent in previous month.

Moreover, these were the commodity groups showing a stable inflation rate. Inflation in the following groups remained unchanged:

1. Education Services: 0.0%
2. Financial Services: 0.0%
3. Information and Communication: 0.9%

### **Top Contributors to the Overall Provincial Inflation Rate of -1.2 percent**

The overall inflation rate of -1.2 percent in the Province of Dinagat Islands for April 2025 is the result of weighted contributions from various commodity groups. These groups pushed the inflation rate higher or maintained its negative level, reflecting the relative price changes and consumption patterns across households.

1. Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages: This group contributes 146.1 percent or -1.75 percentage points to the overall inflation rate which can be pointed out directly to cereals which recorded a drop in the inflation rate from 20.2 percent in March 2025 to 21.0 percent in April 2025.
2. Transport: It contributes about 25.5 percent or -0.31 percentage points, to the total provincial inflation rate. Lower retail prices of gasoline for this month recorded an inflation rate of -7.9 percent from -5.5 percent in

previous month.

3. Health: This commodity group has a contribution of 3.8 percent or -0.05 percentage points to the overall provincial inflation. The fast-increasing prices for medicines, vaccines and other pharmaceutical preparations resulted to an inflation of -1.6 percent this April from -1.7 percent in March 2025.

## **Food Index**

The food index for province rebounded in April 2025, posting slight increase at -4.2 percent, compared to -5.0 percent in March 2025. Several key food subgroups contributed to this upsurge:

1. Fish, live, fresh, chilled or frozen This subgroup experienced an overturn in the retail price index, with inflation shooting up to 3.0 percent in April 2025 from 0.0 percent in the previous month. This increase accounted for a 36.7 percent share to the total decrease in food inflation. This can be due to the speedy increase in the average retail prices for other pelagic fishes like Alumahan, Bonito ad the likes recording an inflation rate of 2.7 percent from -3.9 percent in previous month.
2. Tubers, Plantains, Cooking Bananas: Prices in this group swelled up as well, with inflation increasing to 13.4 percent from -4.8 percent in March 2025. This contributed to 16.1 percent to the overall decline in food inflation. Particularly, the faster increase in the average retail prices of sweet potatoes with an inflation rate of 13.3 percent from -5.9 percent in March 2025 was noted.
3. Dates, figs ad tropical fruits, fresh: Inflation rose to 6.6 percent from 3.0 percent in the previous month contributing 9.6 percent to the total growth in the food inflation. The faster price increase of the average retail price for Bananas, fresh from -2.1 percent in March 2025 to 3.9 percent this month contributed the increase in the overall food inflation.

## **Purchasing Power of the Peso**

The Purchasing Power of the Peso (PPP) in Dinagat Islands showed also an upturn to Php 0.74 from P0.73 in March 2025, reflecting the increasing inflation experienced in the province for the month of April 2025.

  
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**Table B. Year-on-Year Inflation Rates in Dinagat Islands, All Items,  
In Percent  
(2018=100)**

Month	INFLATION RATE			
	2022	2023	2024	2025
January	5.7	10.3	3.9	1.0
February	5.4	8.8	6.1	-1.1
March	6.0	6.8	6.9	-1.9
April	6.3	7.0	5.2	-1.2
May	6.3	6.3	4.7	
June	8.7	4.6	4.2	
July	11.0	3.1	4.4	
August	9.5	5.0	3.5	
September	9.4	5.5	2.3	
October	9.6	5.8	2.2	
November	9.5	5.9	0.4	
December	9.3	6.7	0.1	

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

**Table C. Year-on-Year Inflation Rates by Commodity Groups, Dinagat Islands, All Items (In Percent)**

COMMODITY GROUPS	INFLATION RATE		
	APR '24	MAR '25	APR '25
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	7.1	(4.3)	(3.4)
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	5.9	4.3	5.3
Clothing and footwear	4.8	1.5	2.2
Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels	3.6	1.2	2.5
Furnishings, household equipment, and routine household maintenance	4.2	2.2	2.2
Health	1.3	(1.4)	(1.3)
Transport	3.9	(2.6)	(3.6)
Information and communication	0.6	0.9	0.9
Recreation, sport, and culture	1.9	2.7	2.6
Education services	(0.3)	0.0	0.0
Restaurants and accommodation services	3.7	1.5	2.6
Financial services	0.0	0.0	0.0
Personal care, and miscellaneous goods and services	3.7	0.8	0.3

**Table D. Year-on-Year Inflation Rates of Food Commodity Groups,  
Dinagat Islands, All Items (In Percent)  
(2018=100)**

COMMODITY GROUPS	INFLATION RATE		
	APR '24	MAR '25	APR '25
Rice	26.0	(20.6)	(21.2)
Corn	5.0	(11.4)	(14.5)
Flour of wheat	(4.4)	(4.2)	(3.6)
Bread	2.3	1.9	2.8
Other bakery products	(0.8)	(0.8)	0.0
Breakfast cereals	4.5	3.8	1.5
Macaroni, noodles, couscous and similar pasta products	0.5	7.6	7.8
Other cereal and grain mill products	20.0	2.1	1.6
Meat of pigs, fresh, chilled or frozen	19.6	(1.5)	1.4
Meat of poultry, fresh, chilled or frozen	(3.4)	12.1	9.7
Offal, blood and other parts of slaughtered animals, fresh, chilled or frozen, dried, salted, in brine or smoked	13.3	2.1	4.2
Sausages and similar products of meat, offal or blood	(5.4)	(0.1)	(0.9)
Canned meat	4.2	1.0	(0.1)
Tunas, skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito, live, fresh, chilled, or frozen	(23.1)	11.0	6.2
Other pelagic fish, live, fresh, chilled, or frozen	(2.4)	(3.9)	2.7
Other fish, live, fresh, chilled, or frozen	(7.7)	0.1	1.3
Other fish, dried, salted, in brine, smoked	(19.6)	13.1	13.1
Tunas, skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito, prepared or preserved	3.5	(0.2)	1.5
Other pelagic fish, prepared or preserved	5.9	5.8	5.6
Other fish, prepared or preserved	(10.7)	(3.2)	(2.4)
Shrimps and prawns, live, fresh, chilled, or frozen	2.0	(12.1)	(1.4)
Other crustaceans, live, fresh, chilled, or frozen	3.5	32.2	50.1
Cephalopods, live, fresh, chilled, or frozen	4.7	(6.8)	(9.0)
Shrimps and prawns, prepared or preserved	(25.0)	22.9	22.9
Condensed or evaporated milk	0.3	0.1	(0.7)
Powdered milk	1.9	2.6	0.9
Cheese	2.4	1.1	0.6

COMMODITY GROUPS	INFLATION RATE		
	APR '24	MAR '25	APR '25
Milk-based dessert and beverages	5.0	(1.0)	(1.9)
Eggs of hen and other birds in shell, fresh	1.4	5.3	9.5
Coconut oil	(5.3)	12.4	14.8
Margarine and similar preparations	(0.3)	0.5	3.5
Avocados, fresh	11.6	26.1	20.0
Bananas, fresh	4.8	(2.1)	3.9
Mangoes, guavas and mangosteens, fresh	1.3	5.1	7.7
Papayas, fresh	1.8	11.1	10.7
Pineapples, fresh	(1.4)	16.9	5.7
Coconuts, fresh	7.5	4.7	8.9
Pomelos and grapefruits, fresh	0.8	(8.2)	(14.8)
Oranges, fresh	(4.3)	(12.3)	(12.3)
Other citrus fruits, fresh	27.3	0.0	(28.6)
Apples, fresh	2.0	5.2	(5.0)
Watermelons, fresh	(26.5)	8.9	16.7
Groundnuts, in shell or shelled	2.3	(12.6)	(14.6)
Canned fruit	0.4	5.7	5.1
Other fruit and nuts preparations	2.3	(2.2)	0.0
Cabbages, fresh or chilled	16.3	2.7	(3.6)
Other leafy or stem vegetables, fresh or chilled	5.1	16.5	20.5
Cucumbers and gherkins, fresh or chilled	15.6	9.5	(1.4)
Eggplants (aubergines), fresh or chilled	8.5	(7.5)	7.4
Tomatoes, fresh or chilled	34.7	(16.7)	(20.3)
Pumpkins, squash and gourds, fresh or chilled	7.1	9.3	10.0
String beans, fresh or chilled	(9.0)	25.5	26.2
Broad beans and horse beans, fresh or chilled	8.5	11.6	20.3
Munggo beans and sprouts, fresh or chilled	(6.1)	0.0	4.9
Carrots and turnips, fresh or chilled	40.8	(1.5)	(2.9)
Garlic, fresh or chilled	28.9	0.0	9.2
Onions and shallots, fresh or chilled	1.2	13.8	19.1



COMMODITY GROUPS	INFLATION RATE		
	APR '24	MAR '25	APR '25
Edible seaweeds and other aquatic plants, fresh or chilled	56.3	(52.4)	(60.0)
Other vegetable, mixtures of vegetables, fresh or chilled, n.e.c.	(8.6)	0.0	(3.1)
Potatoes	9.1	8.3	14.3
Sweet potatoes	0.0	(5.9)	13.3
Canned vegetables	4.5	5.6	2.0
Tubers except potatoes, preserved or processed	4.1	(1.6)	(4.8)
Cane sugar	(14.2)	7.1	2.2
Other jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit purée and pastes	(8.9)	(1.3)	(3.0)
Peanut butter	(4.9)	6.7	6.7
Chocolate, including white chocolate	5.0	(0.9)	(0.9)
Ice, ice cream and sorbet	2.7	5.8	(1.9)
Other sugar confectionery and desserts n.e.c. (not containing cocoa)	13.4	(3.2)	1.0
Baby formula	2.6	2.5	4.3
Baby rice cereals and flours for baby meals	1.6	(2.0)	(3.4)
Salt	1.2	(1.0)	(3.2)
Vinegar and substitutes	8.2	(4.7)	(4.1)
Other sauces and condiments	1.7	10.6	7.0
Spices, culinary herbs and seeds	18.3	5.0	2.9
Other food products n.e.c.	4.3	2.1	1.7

*Note: CPIs and inflation rates in the province are posted on the PSA website (<https://openstat.psa.gov.ph>)*

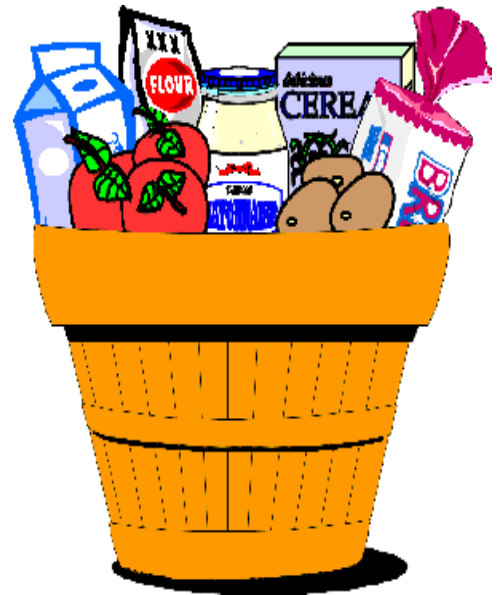
## Technical Notes

The Philippine Statistics Authority generates the monthly Consumer Price Index (CPI) based on the nationwide survey of prices for a given basket of goods and services. Two important indicators, the inflation rate and purchasing power of the peso (PPP) are derived from the CPI which is important in monitoring price stability and the value of the country's currency.

The **Consumer Price Index (CPI)** is an indicator of the change in the average retail prices of a fixed basket of goods and services commonly purchased by households relative to a base year. It shows how much on the average, prices of goods and services have increased or decreased from a particular reference period known as base year.

The **CPI** is mostly used in the calculation of the rate and purchasing power of the peso. It is a major statistical series used for economic analysis and as monitoring indicator of government economic policy.

The **CPI** is also used to adjust other economic series for price changes. Another major importance of the CPI is its use as basis to adjust wages in labor management contracts as well as pensions and retirement benefits.



**Inflation rate** refers to the rate of change in the average prices of goods and services typically purchased by consumers. It is interpreted in terms of declining purchasing power of money.

**The Purchasing Power of the Peso (PPP)** indicates the value of the peso in the period under review as compared to the value of the peso in the base period. It is computed as the reciprocal of the CPI for the period under review multiplied by 100.

