

# SPECIAL RELEASE

## SUMMARY INFLATION REPORT OF DAVAO DE ORO PROVINCE Consumer Price Index for All Income Households, (2018 = 100)

**MAY 2025**

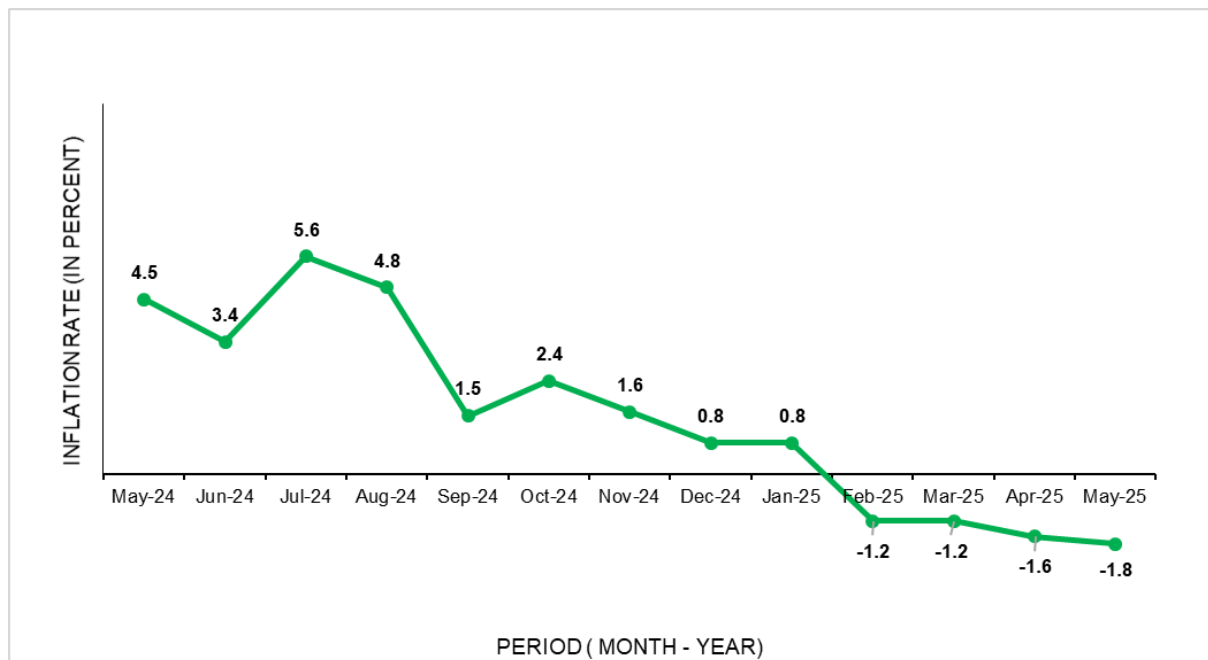
Date of Release : 13 June 2025  
Reference No. : SR-251182-036

The headline inflation of prices in Davao de Oro decreased to -1.8 percent in May 2025 from -1.6 percent in April 2025. This brings the year-to-date provincial average inflation rate to -1.0 percent. The inflation rate in May 2024 was observed at 4.5 percent. (*Table 1 and Figure 1*)

Table 1. Year-on-Year Inflation Rates, All Items				
In Percent (2018 = 100)				
Area	May 2024	April 2025	May 2025	Year-to-Date*
<b>Philippines</b>	3.9	1.4	1.3	<b>1.9</b>
<b>Davao Region</b>	5.3	0.5	0.2	<b>0.8</b>
<b>Davao de Oro</b>	4.5	-1.6	-1.8	<b>-1.0</b>

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

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

**Figure 1. Headline Inflation Rates in Davao de Oro (in percent), All Items (2018 = 100)**

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

The downtrend of provincial inflation in May 2025 was mainly driven by the lower annual growth rate in the indices of the following commodity groups: (a) Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels at 0.9 percent from 2.6 in April 2025 and (b) Transport at -3.3 percent from -2.9 percent in April 2025. (Table 2)

The percentage share of the above-mentioned commodity groups in the overall inflation in May 2025 are as follows: (a) Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels with 90.0 percent and (b) Transport with 10.0 percent.

**Table 2. Consumer Price Index by Subgroup, Month-on-Month and Year-on-Year  
Percent Changes in Davao de Oro (2018=100)**

Commodity Group	CPI			Inflation Rates	
	May 2024	Apr 2025	May 2025	Month- on-Mon th	Year-on -Year
ALL ITEMS	131.2	129.1	128.9	-0.2	-1.8
I. FOOD AND NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	132.9	125.2	125.6	0.3	-5.5
* Food	132.9	124.5	124.9	0.3	-6.0
Cereals and Cereal Products	122.9	101.1	100.3	-0.8	-18.4
Meat and Other Parts of Slaughtered Land Animals	139.0	143.1	142.8	-0.2	2.7
Fish and Other Seafood	137.0	134.9	137.8	2.1	0.6
Milk, Other Dairy Products, and Eggs	126.0	134.6	134.4	-0.1	6.7
Oils and Fats	135.3	173.5	177.6	2.4	31.3
Fruits and Nuts	154.5	159.8	164.8	3.1	6.7
Vegetables, Tubers, Cooking Bananas and Pulses	152.9	145.1	144.8	-0.2	-5.3
Sugar, Confectionery and Desserts	156.2	143.8	143.8	0.0	-7.9
Ready-Made Food and Other Food Products N.E.C.	138.4	139.9	141.2	0.9	2.0
* Non-alcoholic Beverages	132.3	135.9	137.6	1.3	4.0
II. ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO	181.0	183.6	184.6	0.5	2.0
NON-FOOD	127.5	131.1	130.3	-0.6	2.2
III. CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	138.1	140.7	141.3	0.4	2.3
IV. HOUSING, WATER, ELECTRICITY, GAS AND OTHER FUELS	124.9	128.2	126.0	-1.7	0.9
V. FURNISHINGS, HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND ROUTINE HOUSEHOLD MAINTENANCE	139.7	143.3	144.5	0.8	3.4
VI. HEALTH	132.0	137.7	138.4	0.5	4.8
VII. TRANSPORT	131.6	128.4	127.3	-0.9	-3.3
VIII. INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION	107.0	107.1	107.1	0.0	0.1
IX. RECREATION, SPORT AND CULTURE	150.8	156.0	156.1	0.1	3.5
X. EDUCATION SERVICES	117.9	118.7	118.7	0.0	0.7
XI. RESTAURANTS AND ACCOMMODATION SERVICES	115.6	136.5	136.5	0.0	18.1
XII. FINANCIAL SERVICES	163.6	163.6	163.6	0.0	0.0
XIII. PERSONAL CARE, AND MISCELLANEOUS GOODS AND SERVICES	129.7	133.0	133.4	0.3	2.9

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

On the other hand, the following commodity groups posted a faster annual increment in their respective inflation rate for the month of May 2025:

- a. Food and non-alcoholic beverages at -5.5 percent;

- b. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco at 2.0 percent;
- c. Clothing and footwear at 2.3 percent;
- d. Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance at 3.4 percent;
- e. Health at 4.8 percent; and
- f. Personal care, and miscellaneous goods and services at 2.9 percent.

Meanwhile, the indices of the following commodity groups remained at their respective previous month's annual rates:

- a. Information and communication at 0.1 percent;
- b. Recreation, sport and culture at 3.5 percent;
- c. Education services at 0.7 percent;
- d. Restaurants and accommodation services at 18.1 percent; and
- e. Financial services with zero percent.

The Food and non-alcoholic beverages commodity group had the highest contribution for the month's inflation rate with 160.7 percent share (-2.89 points). As to the share to the month's inflation rate of the said commodity group, Cereals and cereal products posted the highest percentage share of 195.7 percent (-3.52 points) and having a -18.4 percent inflation rate. This was followed by Vegetables, tubers, plantains, cooking bananas and pulses with a 13.9 percent share (-0.25 points) and -5.3 percent inflation rate. Sugar, confectionery, and desserts had the third highest percentage share of 6.3 percent (-0.11 points) with -7.9 percent inflation rate. (*Table 3*)

<b>Table 3. Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages Commodity Group Contribution to Year-on-Year Inflation for All Income Households in Davao de Oro Province, (2018 = 100)</b>			
<b>Commodities</b>	<b>Inflation</b>		
	<b>May 2024</b>	<b>April 2025</b>	<b>May 2025</b>
<b>FOOD AND NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>-5.8</b>	<b>-5.5</b>
Cereals and cereal products (ND)	13.7	-16.9	<b>-18.4</b>
Meat and other parts of slaughtered land animals (ND)	1.2	3.6	<b>2.7</b>
Fish and other seafood (ND)	7.5	-4.1	<b>0.6</b>
Milk, other dairy products and eggs (ND)	4.0	5.2	<b>6.7</b>
Oils and fats (ND)	-3.6	32.3	<b>31.3</b>
Fruits and nuts (ND)	24.7	2.9	<b>6.7</b>
Vegetables, tubers, plantains, cooking bananas and pulses (ND)	10.6	-5.6	<b>-5.3</b>
Sugar, confectionery and desserts (ND)	-1.7	-6.7	<b>-7.9</b>
Ready-made food and other food products n.e.c. (ND)	7.0	1.6	<b>2.0</b>
Fruit and vegetable juices (ND)	0.0	0.0	<b>0.0</b>
Coffee and coffee substitutes (ND)	0.2	7.5	<b>10.6</b>
Tea, maté and other plant products for infusion (ND)			
Cocoa drinks (ND)	1.9	4.4	<b>4.4</b>
Water (ND)	2.8	0.0	<b>0.0</b>
Soft drinks (ND)	1.1	0.0	<b>0.0</b>
Other non-alcoholic beverages (ND)	2.3	0.9	<b>0.9</b>

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

The second highest contributor is the Transport commodity group with 15.6 percent share (-0.28 points) among all items. As to the share to the month's inflation rate of the said commodity group, Fuels and lubricants for personal transport equipment posted the highest share of 21.9 percent (-0.39 points) with -11.8 percent inflation rate. (*Table 4*)

**Table 4. Transport Commodity Group Contribution to Year-on-Year Inflation for All Income Households in Davao de Oro Province, (2018 = 100)**

Commodities	Inflation		
	May 2024	April 2025	May 2025
<b>TRANSPORT</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>-3.3</b>
Motor cars (D)			
Motorcycles (D)	2.0	7.6	7.7
Bicycles (D)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Parts and accessories for personal transport equipment (SD)	0.6	1.4	1.4
Fuels and lubricants for personal transport equipment (ND)	6.3	-10.9	-11.8
Maintenance and repair of personal transport equipment (S)	1.6	0.0	0.0
Other services in respect of personal transport equipment (S)			
Passenger transport by railway (S)			
Passenger transport by road (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Passenger transport by air (S)	2.7	-5.4	-16.9
Passenger transport by sea and inland waterway (S)	11.9	48.1	29
Postal and courier services (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

Below is the summary of inflation rates in Davao de Oro Province since the rebasing of the market basket with 2018 as the base year.

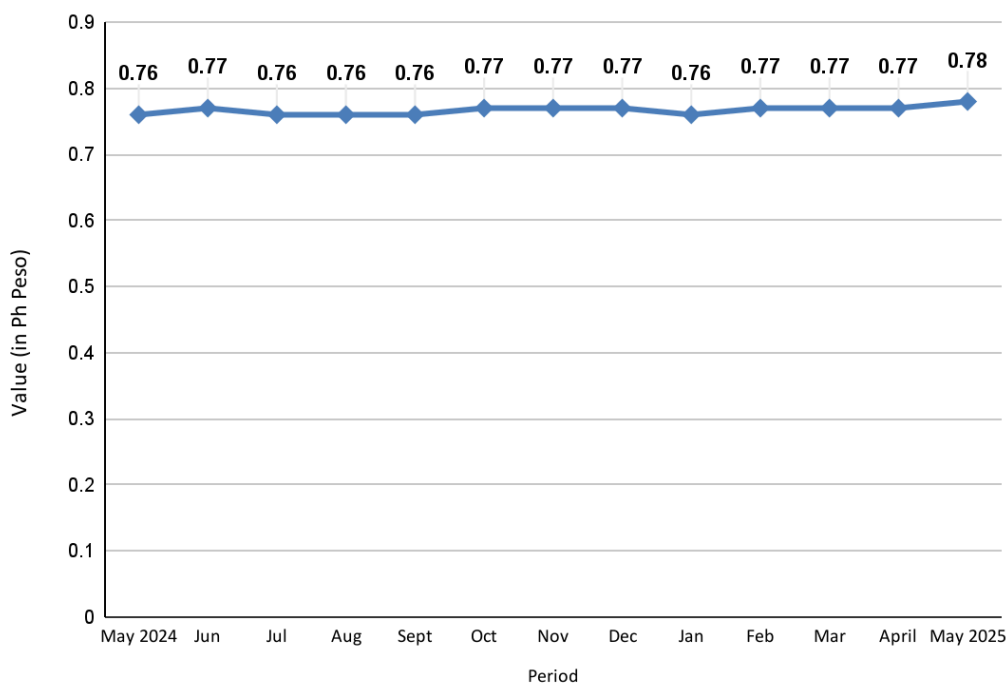
**Table 6. Year-on-Year Rates in Davao de Oro Province, All Items (in percent) (2018 = 100) January 2021 – May 2025**

Month	Inflation Rates				
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
January	1.1	4.9	12.2	4.1	0.8
February	1.5	5.2	12.3	4.9	-1.2
March	3.4	5.2	11.5	4.1	-1.2
April	1.9	7.6	8.1	4.4	-1.6
May	2.0	9.0	6.6	4.5	-1.8
June	2.1	10.8	5.5	3.4	
July	3.6	12.0	3.1	5.6	
August	6.3	10.2	3.6	4.8	
September	3.9	12.5	6.1	1.5	
October	3.4	13.2	4.4	2.4	
November	4.9	12.1	5.1	1.6	
December	4.7	12.8	4.7	0.8	
<b>Average</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>-1.0</b>

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

Consequently, the Purchasing Power of Peso (PPP) with base year 2018 in Davao de Oro is equivalent to 0.78 in May 2025.

**Figure 2. Purchasing Power of Peso in Davao de Oro (2018 = 100)  
May 2024 - May 2025**



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

  
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Attachment:

1. Technical Notes

## Technical Notes

**Price** – is the amount or value paid in exchange for the commodity, or a service rendered.

**Retail/Consumer Price** – refers to the price at which a commodity is sold in small quantities for consumption.

**Market Basket**– a term used to refer to a sample of goods and services that are commonly purchased and bought by an average Filipino household.

**Consumer Price Index (CPI)** – it is an indicator of the change in the average retail prices of a fixed basket of goods and services commonly purchased by an average Filipino household. 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.

**Inflation Rate** – is an indicator derived from the CPI. It refers to the annual rate of change or the year-on-year change of the CPI expressed in percent. Inflation is interpreted in terms of declining purchasing power of money.

**Weight**– a value attached to a commodity or group of commodities depending on the magnitude of its contribution to the index.

**Base Period** – a reference date at which the index is equal to 100. Base year is 2018.

**Index Methodology**– a Laspeyre's formula: fixed base year and weights.

**Purchasing Power of the Peso (PPP)** – the measure of how much the peso in the base period is worth in the current period.

**Percentage Change**– is a simple mathematical concept that represents the degree of change over time. It is used for many purposes in finance, often to represent the price change of a security.

**Headline Inflation**– measures changes in the cost of living based on movements in the prices of a specified basket of major commodities. It refers to the annual rate of change or the year-on-year change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI).