

SPECIAL RELEASE

Davao Region Summary Inflation Report Consumer Price Index (2018=100)

May 2025

Date of Release: 09 June 2025

Reference No.: SR-25RSSO11-029

Table 1. Year-on-Year Provincial and Highly Urbanized City
 Inflation Rates, All Items: Region XI
 In Percent
 (2018=100)

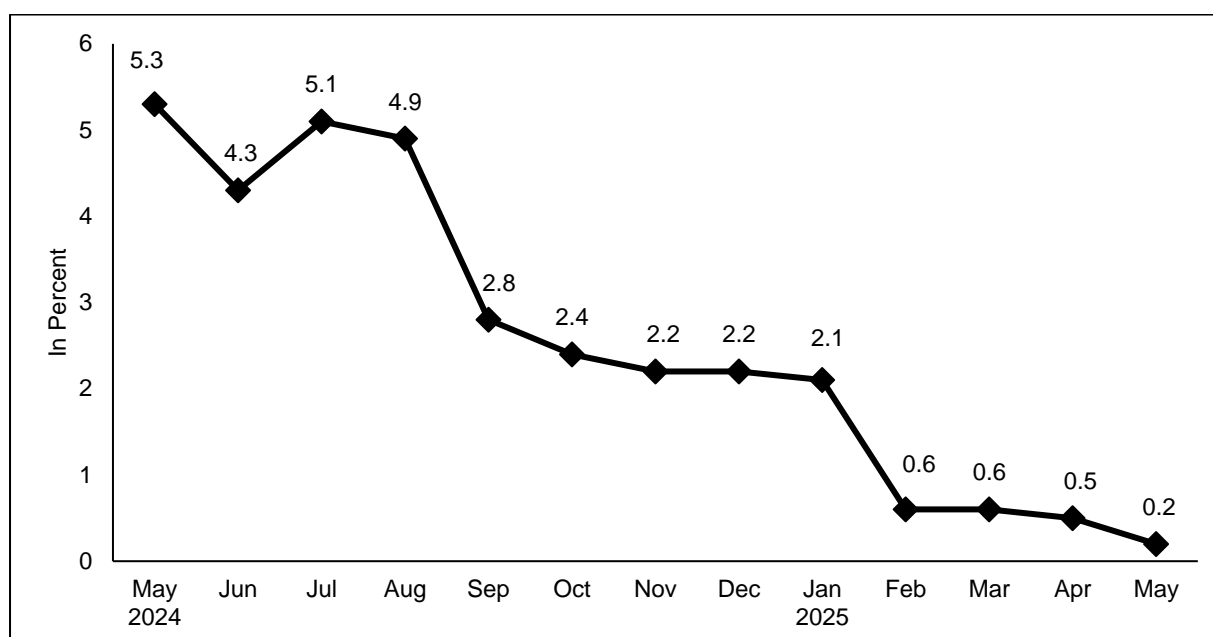
Area	May 2024	April 2025	May 2025	Year-to-date*
Philippines	3.9	1.4	1.3	1.9
Davao Region	5.3	0.5	0.2	0.8
Davao del Norte	4.9	-0.4	-0.6	0.0
Davao del Sur	7.1	0.5	0.8	1.1
Davao Oriental	6.0	-3.3	-3.3	-1.9
Davao de Oro	4.5	-1.6	-1.8	-1.0
Davao Occidental	8.3	-1.2	-2.6	-0.6
Davao City	4.7	1.9	1.4	1.9

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 May 2025 vs. 2024



Figure 1. Inflation Rates in Region XI, All Items
(2018=100)



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

1. Regional Headline Inflation

The year-on-year headline inflation of Davao Region declined further at 0.2 percent in May 2025 from 0.5 percent in April 2025. This is the lowest inflation of the region since October 2019 at -1.3 percent. In May 2024, the region's inflation was higher at 5.3 percent. (Table 1 and Figure 1).

The downtrend in the region's overall inflation in May 2025 was primarily brought about by the slower annual increment in the index of Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels at 0.1 percent from 2.4 percent; Also contributed to the downtrend were the faster year-on-year decrease in the indices of Furnishings, Household Equipment, and Routine Household Maintenance at 3.1 percent from 3.3 percent; and Recreation, Sport, and Culture at 4.7 percent from 4.8 percent.

On the other hand, faster annual increments were noted in the indices of the following commodity groups during the month:

- Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco at 4.5 percent from 4.4 percent;
- Health at 2.9 percent from 2.6 percent;
- Transport, at -3.5 percent from -3.7 percent;
- Restaurants and Accommodation Services at 3.0 percent from 2.8 percent; and
- Personal Care, and Miscellaneous Goods and Services at 3.5 percent from 3.3 percent.

Meanwhile, the following commodity groups retained its previous month's inflation rate:

- a. Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages at -1.1 percent;
- b. Clothing and Footwear, at 2.5 percent;
- c. Information and Communication at 1.0 percent;
- d. Education Services at 7.8 percent; and
- e. Financial Services at 0.0 percent.

Table 2. CPI and Inflation Rates by Commodity Group (2018 = 100),
Region XI: May 2024, April 2025, and May 2025

Commodity Group	May 2024 Inflation Rate	April 2025 Inflation Rate	May CPI		May 2025 Inflation Rate
			2024	2025	
All Items	5.3	0.5	128.3	128.5	0.2
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	8.8	-1.1	131.6	130.2	-1.1
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	5.4	4.4	176.8	184.7	4.5
Clothing and Footwear	4.6	2.5	123.0	126.1	2.5
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels	-1.1	2.4	119.9	120.0	0.1
Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance	4.5	3.3	125.8	129.7	3.1
Health	4.4	2.6	129.4	133.2	2.9
Transport	4.5	-3.7	132.4	127.8	-3.5
Information and Communication	-0.2	1.0	105.1	106.1	1.0
Recreation, Sport, and Culture	4.9	4.8	126.6	132.6	4.7
Education Services	4.0	7.8	116.7	125.8	7.8
Restaurants and Accommodation Services	6.6	2.8	128.0	131.9	3.0
Financial Services	-0.1	0.0	147.2	147.2	0.0
Personal Care, and Miscellaneous Goods and Services	4.4	3.3	124.7	129.1	3.5

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

2. Davao Region Food Inflation

The region's Food inflation recorded a slower price decline at -1.4 percent in May 2025 from -1.5 percent in the previous month. In May 2024, the Food inflation was higher at 9.0 percent. (Table 3)

The commodity group of Fish and Other Seafood, at 3.5 percent from 2.7 percent, was the main contributor to the uptrend of the region's Food inflation, followed by Milk, Other Dairy Products, and Eggs, at 5.4 percent from 4.6 percent, Fruits and Nuts at 4.1 percent from 2.4 percent, and Oils and Fats, at 15.8 percent from 13.6 percent.

On the other hand, the indices of the following food commodity groups recorded slower annual growth rates during the month, namely:

- a. Cereals and Cereal Products, at -10.7 percent from -10.3 percent;
- b. Meat and Other Parts of Slaughtered Land Animals at 5.6 percent from 5.9 percent;
- c. Vegetables, Tubers, Plantains, Cooking Bananas, and Pulses, at -4.0 percent from -2.9 percent;
- a. Sugar, Confectionery, and Desserts, at -1.4 percent from -1.0 percent; and
- b. Ready-made Food and Other Food Products n.e.c. at 4.8 percent from 4.9 percent.

Table 3. CPI and Inflation Rates of Selected Food Items (2018=100),
Region XI: May 2024, April 2025, and May 2025

Commodity Group	May 2024 Inflation Rate	April 2025 Inflation Rate	May CPI		May 2025 Inflation Rate
			2024	2025	
Food	9.0	-1.5	131.5	129.6	-1.4
Cereals and Cereal Products	19.7	-10.3	121.6	108.6	-10.7
Cereals	24.3	-13.4	119.2	102.6	-13.9
Rice	28.0	-13.5	116.3	100.1	-13.9
Corn	7.0	-13.1	138.5	119.4	-13.8
Flour, Bread, and Other Bakery Products, Pasta Products, and Other Cereals	4.4	2.0	132.3	134.8	1.9
Meat and Other Parts of Slaughtered Land Animals	-1.1	5.9	143.9	152.0	5.6
Fish and Other Seafood	4.6	2.7	132.7	137.3	3.5
Milk, Other Dairy Products, and Eggs	1.1	4.6	128.8	135.8	5.4
Oils and Fats	0.1	13.6	141.1	163.4	15.8
Fruits and Nuts	19.6	2.4	143.1	149.0	4.1
Vegetables, Tubers, Plantains, Cooking Bananas and Pulses	12.8	-2.9	140.9	135.3	-4.0
Sugar, Confectionery and Desserts	-2.9	-1.0	147.3	145.3	-1.4
Ready-Made Food and Other Food Products N.E.C.	8.0	4.9	134.9	141.4	4.8

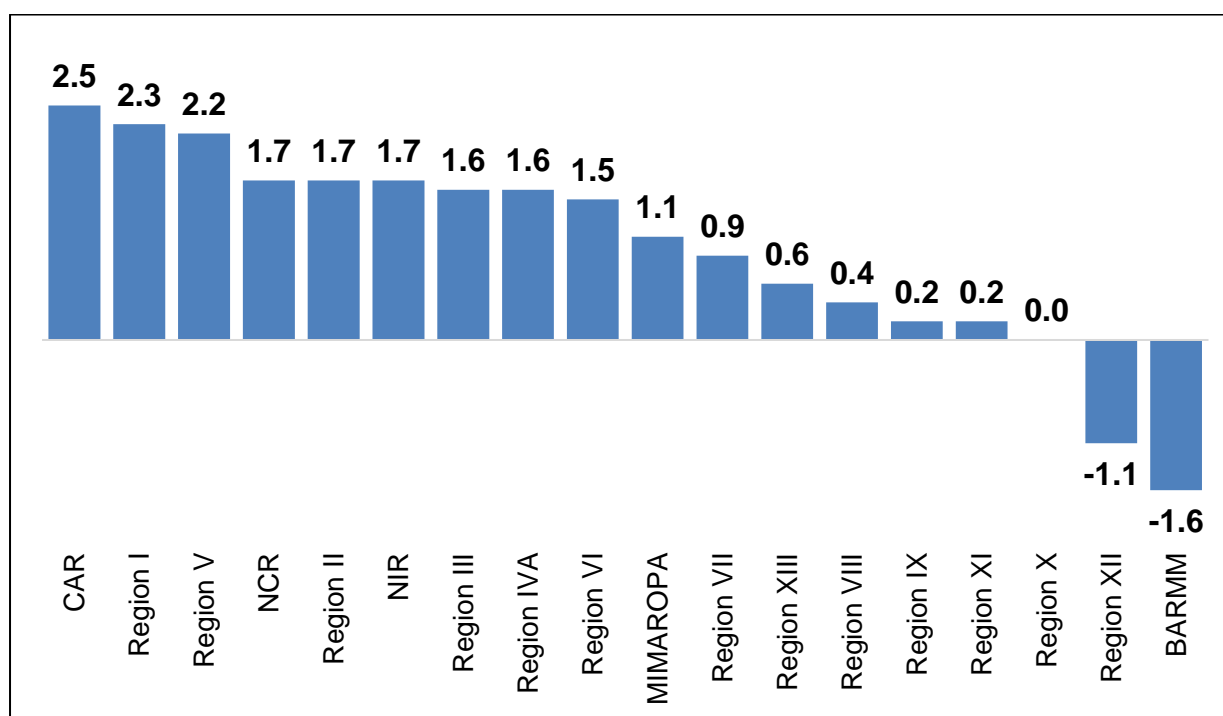
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Retail Price Survey of Commodities for the Generation of Consumer Price Index

3. Regional Inflation Rates

At the national level, the country's headline inflation declined to 1.3 percent from its previous month's inflation at 1.4 percent. (Table 4)

Among the 18 administrative regions, the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) had the highest inflation rate at 2.5 percent, followed by Region I (Ilocos Region), at 2.3 percent, and Region V (Bicol Region), at 2.2 percent. On the other hand, BARMM recorded the lowest inflation rate at -1.6 percent. (Table 4 and Figure 2)

Figure 2. Year-on-Year Regional Inflation Rates in Percent for All Income Households for All Items (2018=100): Philippines, April 2025



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

Table 4. Year-on-Year Regional Inflation Rates for All Items (2018-100): April 2025 and May 2025

Area/Region	April 2025	May 2025	Area/Region	April 2025	May 2025
Philippines	1.4	1.3			
National Capital Region (NCR)	2.4	1.7	Negros Island Region (NIR)	1.5	1.7
Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR)	2.0	2.5	VII - Central Visayas	2.0	0.9
I - Ilocos Region	1.6	2.3	VIII - Eastern Visayas	0.6	0.4
II - Cagayan Valley	2.0	1.7	IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	0.0	0.2
III - Central Luzon	1.3	1.6	X - Northern Mindanao	0.1	0.0
IVA - CALABARZON	1.7	1.6	XI - Davao Region	0.5	0.2
MIMAROPA Region	1.7	1.1	XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	-1.2	-1.1
V - Bicol Region	1.6	2.2	Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM)	-1.4	-1.6
VI - Western Visayas	1.8	1.5	XIII - Caraga	0.6	0.6

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

Note: r - revised

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

APPROVED FOR RELEASE:


RANDOLPH ANTHONY B. GALES
(Chief Statistical Specialist)
Officer-In-Charge
Regional Statistical Services Office 11


MLC/MIAA

TECHNICAL NOTES

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

The CPI is an indicator of the change in the average prices of goods and services commonly purchased by consumers.

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 Period

Base year is a reference period, usually a year, at which the index number is set to 100. It is the reference point of the index number series. The CPI is rebased from the base year 2012 to the base year 2018.

b. Market Basket

Market basket refers to a sample of goods and services commonly purchased by households.

c. Weighting System

The weighting pattern uses the expenditures on various consumer items purchased by households as a proportion of total expenditure.

d. Formula

The 2018-based CPI series uses the same method of computation as the 2012-based CPI series, which is Chained Laspeyres formula.

e. Geographic Coverage

CPI values are computed at the national, regional, and provincial levels, and Highly Urbanized Cities.

Inflation Rate is the rate of change of the CPI expressed in percent. Inflation is interpreted in terms of the declining purchasing power of peso.

Headline Inflation refers to the rate of change in the CPI, a measure of the average standard “basket” of goods and services consumed by a typical family.

Purchasing Power of Peso shows how much the peso in the base period is worth in the current period. It is computed as the reciprocal of the CPI for the period under review multiplied by 100.