

SPECIAL RELEASE

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

July 2025

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

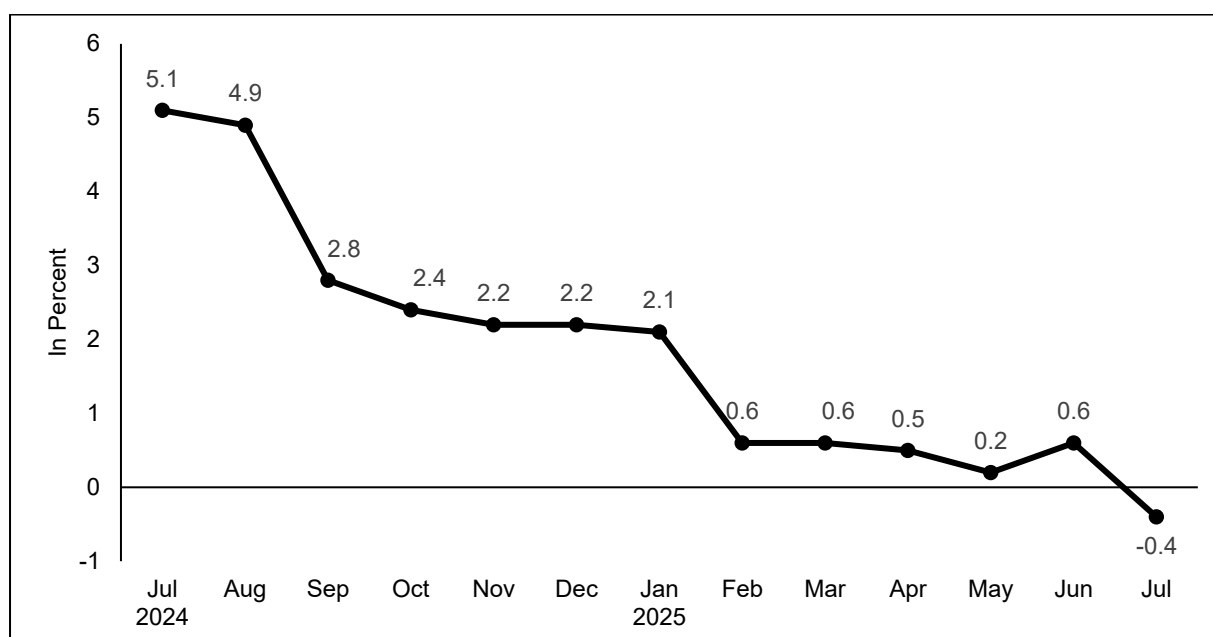
Area	July 2024	June 2025	July 2025	Year-to-date*
Philippines	4.4	1.4	0.9	1.7
Davao Region	5.1	0.6	-0.4	0.6
Davao del Norte	4.7	0.4	-1.3	-0.2
Davao del Sur	6.4	0.7	0.6	0.9
Davao Oriental	4.4	-2.1	-1.8	-1.9
Davao de Oro	5.6	-1.5	-2.1	-1.2
Davao Occidental	7.4	-3.5	-2.4	-1.3
Davao City	4.4	2.0	0.6	1.8

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 July 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 at -0.4 percent in July 2025 from 0.6 percent in June 2025. In July 2024, the region's inflation was higher at 5.1 percent. (Table 1 and Figure 1).

The downtrend in the region's overall inflation in July 2025 was primarily brought about by the slower annual increment in the index of Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels at -1.0 percent from 1.8 percent and a faster price decline in the commodity group of Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages at -2.4 percent from -1.4 percent.

Additionally, slower annual increments were noted in the indices of the following commodity groups during the month:

- Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco, at 4.2 percent from 4.5 percent;
- Clothing and Footwear, at 2.4 percent from 2.7 percent;
- Transport, at -2.0 percent from -1.7 percent;
- Recreation, Sport, and Culture at 4.9 percent from 5.4 percent;
- Education Services, at 10.4 percent from 11.7 percent; and
- Restaurants and Accommodation Services, at 3.5 percent from 3.6 percent.

On the other hand, faster annual increments were noted in the indices of Health, at 3.3 percent from 3.2 percent, Information and Communication, at 1.1 percent from 0.9 percent, and Personal Care, and Miscellaneous Goods and Services at 3.9 percent from 3.7 percent.

Meanwhile, Furnishings, Household Equipment, and Routine Household Maintenance at 3.2 percent, and Financial Services, at 0.0 percent, retained its previous month's inflation rate.

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

Commodity Group	July 2024 Inflation Rate	June 2025 Inflation Rate	July CPI		July 2025 Inflation Rate
			2024	2025	
All Items	5.1	0.6	128.5	128.0	-0.4
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	7.8	-1.4	131.5	128.4	-2.4
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	5.3	4.5	177.8	185.3	4.2
Clothing and Footwear	4.8	2.7	123.9	126.9	2.4
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels	-0.2	1.8	120.0	118.8	-1.0
Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance	4.8	3.2	126.7	130.7	3.2
Health	3.8	3.2	129.9	134.2	3.3
Transport	4.0	-1.7	132.1	129.4	-2.0
Information and Communication	-0.3	0.9	105.1	106.3	1.1
Recreation, Sport, and Culture	5.2	5.4	127.7	133.9	4.9
Education Services	9.8	11.7	123.2	136.0	10.4
Restaurants and Accommodation Services	6.6	3.6	128.5	133.0	3.5
Financial Services	-0.1	0.0	147.2	147.2	0.0
Personal Care, and Miscellaneous Goods and Services	4.7	3.7	125.5	130.4	3.9

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 faster price decline at -2.8 percent in July 2025 from -1.9 percent in the previous month. In July 2024, the Food inflation was higher at 8.1 percent. (Table 3)

The main contributors to the downtrend in the region's food inflation were the commodity group of Fish and Other Seafood, at 3.5 percent from 5.3 percent, followed by Cereals and Cereal Products, at -13.1 percent from -12.3 percent, and Vegetables, Tubers, Plantains, Cooking Bananas, and Pulses, at -5.8 percent from -2.5 percent.

Moreover, the following commodity groups also recorded slower inflation in July 2025 than in June 2025, namely:

- Meat and Other Parts of Slaughtered Land Animals, at 4.6 percent from 5.2 percent;
- Fruits and Nuts at 0.9 percent from 2.3 percent; and

- c. Ready-made Food and Other Food Products n.e.c. at 2.2 percent from 3.1 percent.

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

- a. Milk, Other Dairy Products, and Eggs, at 6.5 percent from 5.9 percent;
- b. Oils and Fats, at 17.4 percent from 16.3 percent; and
- c. Sugar, Confectionery, and Desserts, at 0.1 percent from -1.5 percent.

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

Commodity Group	July 2024 Inflation Rate	June 2025 Inflation Rate	July CPI		July 2025 Inflation Rate
			2024	2025	
Food	8.1	-1.9	131.3	127.6	-2.8
Cereals and Cereal Products	17.3	-12.3	122.3	106.3	-13.1
Cereals	21.4	-15.9	119.9	99.6	-16.9
Rice	24.1	-15.9	116.5	96.2	-17.4
Corn	8.5	-16.0	143.0	122.3	-14.4
Flour, Bread, and Other Bakery Products, Pasta Products, and Other Cereals	3.1	1.9	132.6	135.6	2.3
Meat and Other Parts of Slaughtered Land Animals	1.6	5.2	145.5	152.2	4.6
Fish and Other Seafood	1.0	5.3	127.5	131.9	3.5
Milk, Other Dairy Products, and Eggs	0.7	5.9	127.8	136.1	6.5
Oils and Fats	-0.7	16.3	141.0	165.6	17.4
Fruits and Nuts	14.7	2.3	139.0	140.3	0.9
Vegetables, Tubers, Plantains, Cooking Bananas and Pulses	14.8	-2.5	146.5	138.0	-5.8
Sugar, Confectionery and Desserts	-5.4	-1.5	144.0	144.1	0.1
Ready-Made Food and Other Food Products N.E.C.	9.9	3.1	138.5	141.6	2.2

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

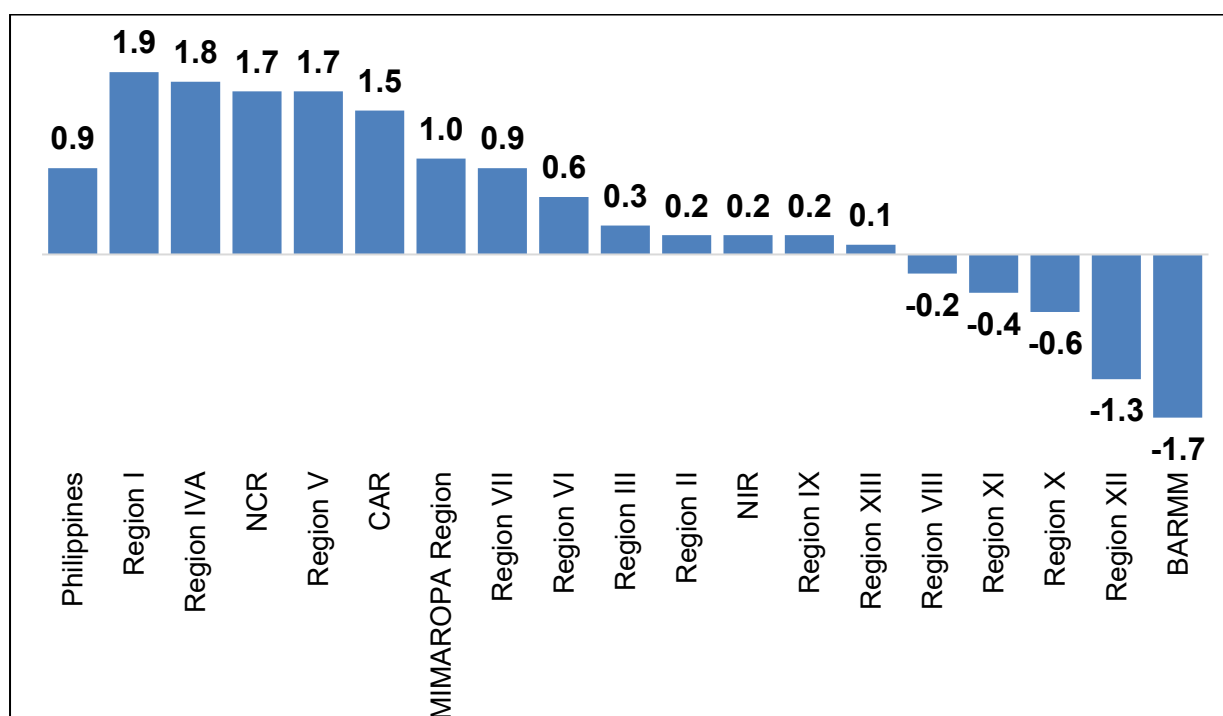
3. Regional Inflation Rates

At the national level, the country's headline inflation increased to 0.9 percent from its previous month's inflation at 1.4 percent. (Table 4 and Figure 2)

Among the 18 administrative regions, the Region I (Ilocos Region) had the highest inflation rate at 1.9 percent, followed by Region IVA (CALABARZON) at 1.8 percent, and National Capital Region (NCR) and Region V (Bicol Region) both at 1.7 percent.

On the other hand, BARMM recorded the lowest inflation rate at -1.7 percent.

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

Area/Region	June 2025	July 2025	Area/Region	June 2025	July 2025
Philippines	1.4	0.9	Negros Island Region (NIR)	0.5	0.2
National Capital Region (NCR)	2.6	1.7	VII - Central Visayas	0.2	0.9
Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR)	2.1	1.5	VIII - Eastern Visayas	0.7	-0.2
I - Ilocos Region	2.2	1.9	IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	0.2	0.2
II - Cagayan Valley	1.4	0.2	X - Northern Mindanao	-0.3	-0.6
III - Central Luzon	1.4	0.3	XI - Davao Region	0.6	-0.4
IVA - CALABARZON	1.8	1.8	XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	-0.9	-1.3
MIMAROPA Region	1.4	1.0	Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM)	-0.9	-1.7
V - Bicol Region	1.5	1.7	XIII - Caraga	0.4	0.1
VI - Western Visayas	0.6	0.6			

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

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

APPROVED FOR RELEASE:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Baby Jean P. Alid', with a stylized flourish at the end.

BABY JEAN P. ALID
(Chief Administrative Officer)
Officer-In-Charge
Regional Statistical Services Office XI

MLCM/KAA

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.