

SPECIAL RELEASE

Davao Region Summary Inflation Report Consumer Price Index for the Bottom 30% Income Households (2018=100)

June 2025

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Table 1. Year-on-Year Provincial and Highly Urbanized City Inflation Rates for the Bottom 30% Income Households, All Items: Region XI

In Percent
 (2018=100)

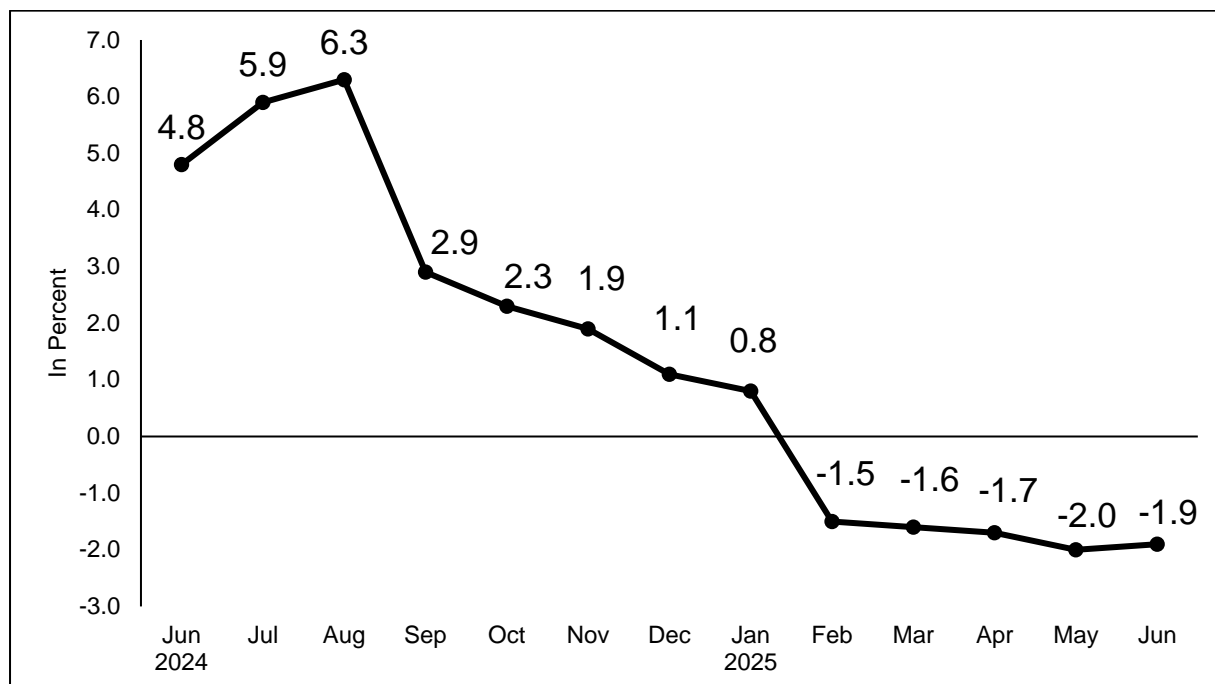
Area	June 2024	May 2025	June 2025	Year-to-date*
Philippines	5.5	0.0	-0.4	0.8
Davao Region	4.8	-2.0	-1.9	-1.3
Davao del Norte	2.8	-2.2	-0.8	-1.0
Davao del Sur	6.2	0.2	-0.5	0.0
Davao Oriental	5.5	-5.3	-3.8	-3.8
Davao de Oro	2.5	-2.9	-2.3	-2.0
Davao Occidental	8.9	-4.6	-6.2	-4.2
Davao City	4.3	0.6	0.7	1.3

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

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



Figure 1. Inflation Rates for the Bottom 30% Income Households 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 Davao Region's inflation rate for Bottom 30% Income Households recorded a slower price decline of -1.9 percent in June 2025, compared to -2.0 percent in May 2025. In June 2024, the region's inflation was higher at 4.8 percent. (Table 1 and Figure 1).

The uptrend in the region's overall inflation for the Bottom 30% Income Households in June 2025 was primarily due to the faster annual growth in the indices of Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and other Fuels, at 0.8 percent from -0.9 percent; Transport, at -1.3 percent from -3.0 percent; and Restaurants and Accommodation Services, at 5.2 percent from 5.0 percent.

Moreover, the following commodity groups recorded faster price movements in June 2025 than in May 2025:

- Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco, at 4.5 percent from 4.4 percent;
- Health at 4.1 percent from 4.0 percent;
- Recreation, Sport, and Culture, at 8.0 percent from 7.1 percent; and
- Education Services, at 3.7 percent from 2.7 percent.

On the other hand, lower annual increments were recorded in the following commodity groups:

- a. Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages, at -4.8 percent from -4.4 percent;
- b. Clothing and Footwear at 2.4 percent from 2.7 percent;
- c. Furnishings, Household Equipment, and Routine Household Maintenance at 3.4 percent from 3.7 percent;
- d. Information and Communication at 1.6 percent from 1.8 percent; and
- e. Personal Care, and Miscellaneous Goods and Services at 3.2 percent from 3.3 percent.

Meanwhile, Financial Services, at 0.0 percent, retained their previous month's inflation rate.

Table 2. Inflation Rates for the Bottom 30% Income Households
by Commodity Group (2018=100), Region XI:
June 2024, May 2025, and June 2025

Commodity Group	June 2024 Inflation Rate	May 2025 Inflation Rate	June CPI		June 2025 Inflation Rate
			2024	2025	
All Items	4.8	-2.0	128.9	126.5	-1.9
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	9.6	-4.4	130.5	124.3	-4.8
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	4.8	4.4	186.8	195.2	4.5
Clothing and Footwear	5.1	2.7	122.3	125.2	2.4
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels	-10.5	-0.9	117.8	118.7	0.8
Furnishings, Household Equipment, and Routine Household Maintenance	3.7	3.7	123.8	128.0	3.4
Health	2.4	4.0	134.4	139.9	4.1
Transport	3.1	-3.0	130.3	128.6	-1.3
Information and Communication	-0.2	1.8	102.5	104.1	1.6
Recreation, Sport and Culture	8.4	7.1	144.6	156.1	8.0
Education Services	3.9	2.7	116.6	120.9	3.7
Restaurants and Accommodation Services	6.0	5.0	127.4	134.0	5.2
Financial Services	-0.1	0.0	147.0	147.0	0.0
Personal Care, and Miscellaneous Goods and Services	3.9	3.3	123.5	127.4	3.2

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

2. Davao Region Food Inflation

The food inflation for Bottom 30% Income Households at the regional level posted a faster price decline of -5.3 percent in June 2025, from -5.0 percent in the previous month. In June 2024, the Food inflation was higher at 9.8 percent. (Table 3)

The main contributors to the downtrend of overall food inflation in the region in June 2025 were Cereals and Cereal Products, at -16.4 percent from -14.6 percent, and Ready-Made Food and Other Food Products N.E.C., at 1.9 percent from 3.5 percent.

On the other hand, the following food groups recorded faster year-on-year price movements, namely:

- a. Fish and Other Seafood at 2.2 percent from 0.1 percent;
- b. Milk, Other Dairy Products and Eggs at 7.1 percent from 6.2 percent;
- c. Oils and Fats at 48.0 percent from 46.7 percent;
- d. Fruits and Nuts at 6.6 percent from 6.5 percent;
- e. Vegetables, Tubers, Plantains, Cooking Bananas and Pulses, at -2.7 percent from -4.7 percent; and
- f. Sugar, Confectionery, and Desserts, at -2.9 percent from -3.4 percent.

Meanwhile, the food group of Meat and Other Parts of Slaughtered Land Animals, at 5.0 percent, retained its previous month's inflation.

Table 3. CPI and Inflation Rates of Selected Food Items for the Bottom 30% Income Households (2018=100), Region XI:
June 2024, May 2025, and June 2025

Commodity Group	June 2024 Inflation Rate	May 2025 Inflation Rate	June CPI		June 2025 Inflation Rate
			2024	2025	
Food	9.8	-5.0	130.5	123.6	-5.3
Cereals and Cereal Products	20.4	-14.6	124.6	104.2	-16.4
Cereals	23.5	-17.1	123.4	99.8	-19.1
Rice	28.4	-17.6	118.8	95.8	-19.3
Corn	9.5	-15.5	141.8	115.7	-18.4
Flour, Bread, and Other Bakery Products, Pasta Products, and Other Cereals	3.5	1.8	133.0	135.4	1.8
Meat and Other Parts of Slaughtered Land Animals	-0.8	5.0	140.6	147.6	5.0
Fish and Other Seafood	0.7	0.1	130.0	132.9	2.2
Milk, Other Dairy Products, and Eggs	-0.2	6.2	130.8	140.1	7.1
Oils and Fats	-2.3	46.7	129.7	192.0	48.0
Fruits and Nuts	21.4	6.5	146.3	156.0	6.6
Vegetables, Tubers, Plantains, Cooking Bananas and Pulses	10.5	-4.7	134.7	131.1	-2.7
Sugar, Confectionery and Desserts	-6.0	-3.4	153.3	148.9	-2.9
Ready-Made Food and Other Food Products N.E.C.	10.4	3.5	143.7	146.4	1.9

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 inflation for the Bottom 30% Income Households decreased to -0.4 percent in June 2025 from 0.0 percent in May 2025. (Table 4)

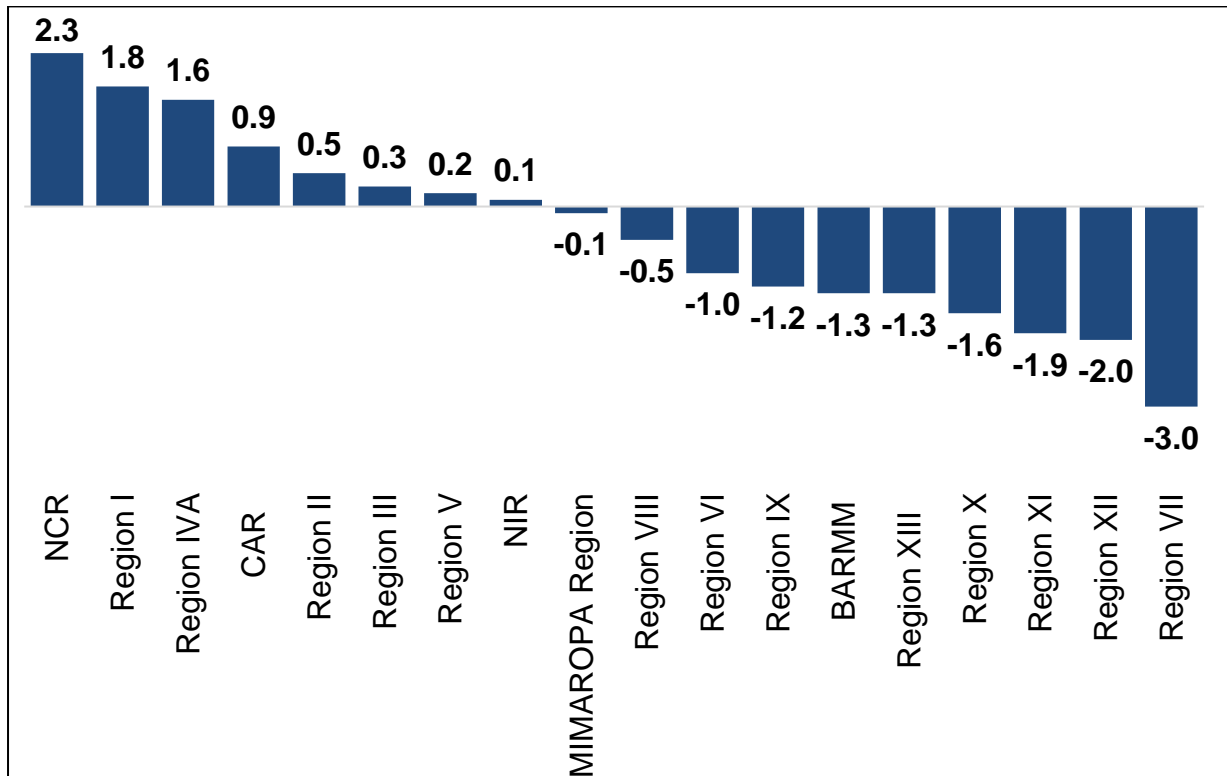
Among the 18 administrative regions, the National Capital Region (NCR) had the highest inflation at 2.3 percent, followed by Region I (Ilocos Region) at 1.8 percent, and Region IVA (CALABARZON) at 1.6 percent. On the other hand, Region VII (Central Visayas) had the lowest inflation at -3.0 percent. (Table 4 and Figure 2)

Table 4. Year-on-Year Regional Inflation Rates for the Bottom 30% Income Households for All Items (2018=100):
May 2025 and June 2025

Area/Region	May 2025	June 2025	Area/Region	May 2025	June 2025
Philippines	0.0	-0.4			
National Capital Region (NCR)	1.7	2.3	Negros Island Region (NIR)	1.3	0.1
Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR)	1.6	0.9	VII - Central Visayas	-1.9	-3.0
I - Ilocos Region	1.9	1.8	VIII - Eastern Visayas	-0.8	-0.5
II - Cagayan Valley	1.2	0.5	IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	-1.0	-1.2
III - Central Luzon	0.9	0.3	X - Northern Mindanao	-0.9	-1.6
IVA - CALABARZON	1.7	1.6	XI - Davao Region	-2.0	-1.9
MIMAROPA Region	-0.4	-0.1	XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	-1.9	-2.0
V - Bicol Region	1.2	0.2	Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM)	-2.0	-1.3
VI - Western Visayas	0.3	-1.0	XIII - Caraga	-0.6	-1.3

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

Figure 2. Year-on-Year Regional Inflation Rates for the Bottom 30% Income Households for All Items (2018=100): Philippines, June 2025



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

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

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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.

How does the PSA compile the CPI for the bottom 30% income households?

The CPI for the bottom 30% income households is compiled by the PSA to measure the changes of prices of commodities commonly purchased by the families that belong to the bottom 30% income decile. The process of price collection and CPI computation is the same as that of the CPI for all income households. However, there is a separate market basket and weights for the CPI for the bottom 30% income households.

