



SPECIAL RELEASE

SUMMARY INFLATION REPORT OF DAVAO DE ORO PROVINCE Consumer Price Index, (2018 = 100)

SEPTEMBER 2022

Date of Release : 07 October 2022
Reference No. : SR-221182-15

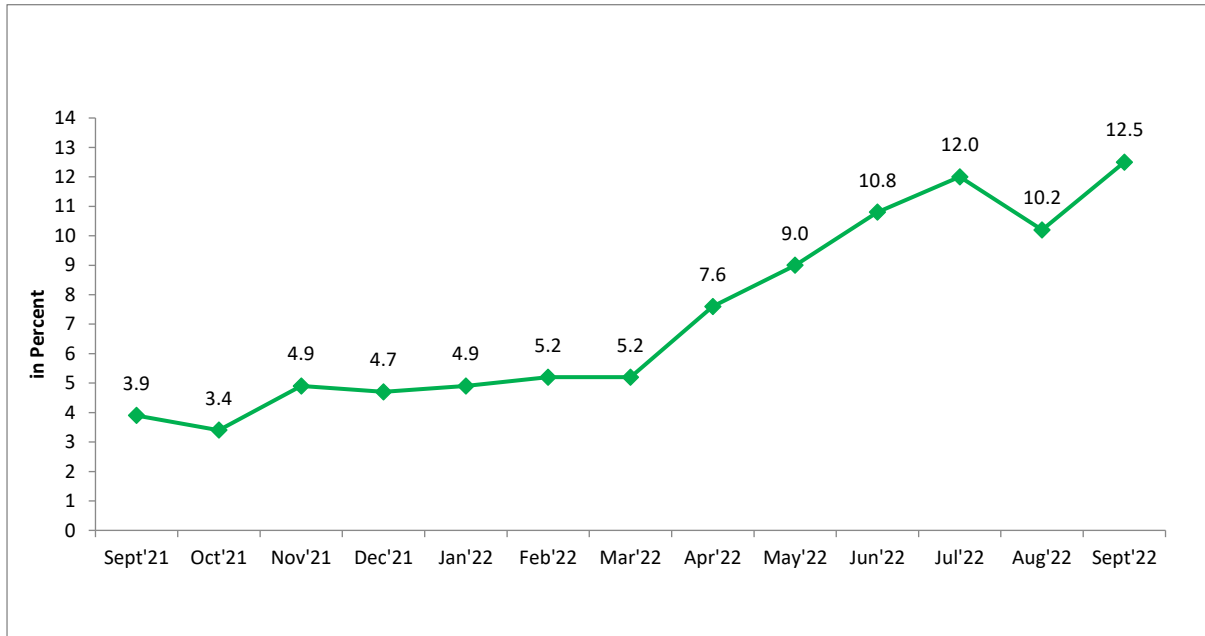
The headline inflation of prices in Davao de Oro Province increased to 12.5 percent in September 2022 from 10.2 percent in August 2022. This is the highest recorded inflation of prices since January 2019. Inflation of prices in September 2021 was lower at 3.9 percent. The average inflation for the first nine months of the year stood at 8.6 percent. (see *Table 1 and Figure 1*)

Table 1. Year-on-Year Inflation Rates, All Items In Percent (2018 = 100)				
Area	September 2021	August 2022	September 2022	Year-to-Date*
Philippines	4.2	6.3	6.9	5.1
Davao Region	4.0	8.9	9.6	6.7
Davao de Oro	3.9	10.2	12.5	8.6

* Year-on-year change of average CPI for January to September, 2022 vs. 2021

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 increase in the province’s inflation was mainly brought about by the higher annual increase in the index of Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages at 10.6 percent; Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels at 19.1 percent; and transport at 20.2 percent. (see Table 2)

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	
	Sept 2021	Aug 2022	Sept 2022	Month-on-Month	Year-on-Year
ALL ITEMS	108.1	120.9	121.6	0.6	12.5
I. FOOD AND NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	105.2	115.7	116.3	0.5	10.6
* Food	104.7	115.2	115.8	0.5	10.6
Cereals and Cereal Products	90.2	100.9	103.3	2.4	14.5
Meat and Other Parts of Slaughtered Land Animals	119.9	131.6	130.7	-0.7	9.0
Fish and Other Seafood	116.1	122.4	121.2	-1.0	4.4
Milk, Other Dairy Products, and Eggs	112.8	111.1	112.0	0.8	-0.7
Oils and Fats	116.5	159.7	159.2	-0.3	36.7
Fruits and Nuts	105.6	117.0	117.6	0.5	11.4
Vegetables, Tubers, Cooking Bananas and Pulses	116.1	126.8	122.6	-3.3	5.6
Sugar, Confectionery and Desserts	101.6	145.2	154.4	6.3	52.0
Ready-Made Food and Other Food Products N.E.C.	111.6	122.9	123.3	0.3	10.5
* Non-alcoholic Beverages	113.5	124.0	124.0	0.0	9.3
II. ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO	146.2	162.5	162.6	0.1	11.2
NON-FOOD	109.7	124.8	125.6	0.6	14.5
III. CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	112.5	123.5	124.0	0.4	10.2
IV. HOUSING, WATER, ELECTRICITY, GAS AND OTHER FUELS	109.2	127.9	130.1	1.7	19.1
V. FURNISHINGS, HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND ROUTINE HOUSEHOLD MAINTENANCE	110.9	122.7	123.1	0.3	11.0
VI. HEALTH	114.5	121.4	121.5	0.1	6.1
VII. TRANSPORT	111.7	135.5	134.3	-0.9	20.2
VIII. INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION	100.9	105.0	105.0	0.0	4.1
IX. RECREATION, SPORT AND CULTURE	111.6	123.6	124.3	0.6	11.4
X. EDUCATION SERVICES	115.0	115.0	115.0	0.0	0.0
XI. RESTAURANTS AND ACCOMMODATION SERVICES	104.6	114.4	114.4	0.0	9.4
XII. FINANCIAL SERVICES	163.6	163.6	163.6	0.0	0.0
XIII. PERSONAL CARE, AND MISCELLANEOUS GOODS AND SERVICES	108.5	118.6	119.0	0.3	9.7

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



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Also contributing to the uptrend in the overall inflation during the period were the higher annual increments in the indices of the following commodity groups as compared with their previous month's inflation rates:

- a. Recreation, Sport and Culture, 11.4 percent;
- b. Furnishings, Household, Equipment and Routine, 11.0 percent;
- c. Clothing and footwear, 10.2 percent;
- d. Personal Care, and Miscellaneous Goods and Services, 9.7 percent; and
- e. Health, 6.1 percent.

Financial Services commodity group remains zero percent inflation rate for the six successive months, while the Education Services group remains at zero percent inflation rate since July 2020. Restaurants and Accommodation Services group also remains at 9.4 percent for the five successive months.

Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages group shared the highest contribution for the month inflation rate at 5.4 points (43.0 percent). The major contributor to the inflation from the sub-items of this group are Corn at 3.9 points (36.4 percent), Meat and other parts of slaughtered land animals at 1.3 points (12.1 percent), and Sugar, confectionery and desserts at 1.3 points (11.8 percent). (*see Table 3*).

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)

Commodities	Inflation		
	Sept'21	Aug'22	Sept'21
FOOD AND NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	4.6	6.4	10.6
Cereals (ND)	-4.8	6.1	14.7
Flour of cereals (ND)	-0.7	32.4	32.7
Bread and bakery products (ND)	1.3	11.9	11.6
Breakfast cereals (ND)	0.0	10.6	11.1
Macaroni, noodles, couscous and similar pasta products (ND)	1.4	13.4	16.0
Other cereal and grain mill products (ND)	1.1	19.5	18.5
Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen (ND)	15.5	9.6	8.5
Offal, blood and other parts of slaughtered animals, fresh, chilled or frozen, dried, salted, in brine or smoked (ND)	9.5	12.5	12.8
Meat, offal, blood and other parts of slaughtered animals' preparations (ND)	4.1	9.2	10.1
Fish, live, fresh, chilled or frozen (ND)	17.8	-8.1	1.1
Fish, dried, salted, in brine or smoked (ND)	22.5	12.5	11.1
Fish preparations (ND)	0.7	11.9	12.8
Other seafood, live, fresh, chilled or frozen (ND)	10.2	5.4	5.2
Other seafood preparations (ND)	-0.7	9.8	11.5
Other milk and cream (ND)	5.5	6.3	6.3
Non-animal milk (ND)	1.2	8.3	8.3
Cheese (ND)	-1.1	7.9	8.6
Milk-based dessert and beverages (ND)	0.0	4.8	4.8
Eggs (ND)	12.1	-10.6	-7.5
Vegetable oils (ND)	19.3	45.0	39.4
Margarine and similar preparations (ND)	1.6	9.3	8.5
Other animal oils and fats (ND)	25.0	48.9	48.9
Dates, figs and tropical fruits, fresh (ND)	-21.5	13.4	8.9
Citrus fruits, fresh (ND)	73.4	60.6	24.8
Stone fruits and pome fruits, fresh (ND)	-38.2	18.3	8.6
Other fruits, fresh (ND)	-30.6	236.3	210.2
Fruit, dried and dehydrated (ND)	1.3	9.3	10.0
Nuts, in shell or shelled (ND)	-2.3	41.3	36.1
Fruit and nuts ground and other preparations (ND)	2.2	18.1	16.3
Leafy or stem vegetables, fresh or chilled (ND)	11.9	41.5	36.0
Fruit-bearing vegetables, fresh or chilled (ND)	51.5	-5.7	-9.0
Green leguminous vegetables, fresh or chilled (ND)	56.4	1.7	0.9
Other vegetables, fresh or chilled (ND)	-0.2	-14.4	5.4
Tubers, plantains and cooking bananas (ND)	4.0	3.7	8.3
Vegetables, tubers, plantains, cooking bananas and pulses ground and other preparations (ND)	1.7	16.0	17.5
Cane and beet sugar (ND)	-0.6	65.6	78.1
Nut purée, nut butter and nut pastes (ND)	5.1	7.1	7.3
Chocolate, cocoa, and cocoa-based food products (ND)	-3.3	8.9	9.2
Ice, ice cream and sorbet (ND)	0.2	7.2	7.4
Other sugar confectionery and desserts n.e.c. (ND)	-1.0	5.4	5.4
Baby food (ND)	1.5	10.2	10.2
Salt, condiments and sauces (ND)	3.0	14.2	14.8
Spices, culinary herbs and seeds (ND)	3.2	1.1	1.3
Other food products n.e.c. (ND)	0.6	10.2	11.0
Fruit and vegetable juices (ND)	0.1	8.5	8.5
Coffee and coffee substitutes (ND)	-1.2	12.6	12.6
Cocoa drinks (ND)	-0.4	7.7	7.7
Water (ND)	0.0	5.8	5.8
Soft drinks (ND)	0.0	8.5	8.5
Other non-alcoholic beverages (ND)	2.5	15.7	16.0

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

The second highest contributor for September 2022 inflation rate is the Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels commodity group with a contribution of 3.4 points (27.1 percent) among all items. Under this group, electricity ranked first with a contribution of 65.3 percent, followed by actual rentals paid by tenants for main residence and wood fuel, including pellets and briquettes with a contribution of 25.2 and 2.9 percent, respectively (see Table 4).

Table 4. Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels Commodity Group Contribution to Year-on-Year Inflation for All Income Households in Davao de Oro Province, (2018 = 100)			
Commodities	Inflation		
	Sept'21	Aug'22	Sept'21
HOUSING, WATER, ELECTRICITY, GAS AND OTHER FUELS	3.5	17.9	19.1
Actual rentals paid by tenants for main residence (S)	3.0	11.0	11.0
Materials for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling (ND)	-0.1	14.3	14.2
Services for the maintenance, repair and security of the dwelling (S)	2.9	8.2	8.0
Water supply through network systems (ND)	3.3	3.4	3.4
Electricity (ND)	4.0	47.2	53.0
Liquefied hydrocarbons (ND)	17.7	9.9	7.1
Liquid fuels (ND)	41.6	52.9	58.3
Wood fuel, including pellets and briquettes (ND)	0.0	4.3	4.3
Charcoal (ND)	0.0	14.8	17.4

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

Transport commodity group ranked third with a contribution of 1.7 points (13.5 percent). Under this group, gasoline has the highest contribution to inflation at 48.1 percent, followed by other passenger transport by road and passenger transport by bus and coach with a contribution of 21.9 and 15.0 percent, respectively (see Table 5).

Table 5. Transport Commodity Group Contribution to Year-on-Year Inflation for All Income Households in Davao de Oro Province, (2018 = 100)			
Commodities	Inflation		
	Sept'21	Aug'22	Sept'21
TRANSPORT	8.1	21.3	20.2
Motorcycles (D)	2.5	1.3	1.3
Bicycles (D)	0.0	13.2	13.2
Tires (SD)	5.2	7.1	7.2
Parts for personal transport equipment (SD)	4.6	6.1	6.1
Diesel (ND)	30.2	62.1	63.9
Gasoline (ND)	16.5	33.4	30.1
Lubricants (ND)	0.9	16.0	16.0
Maintenance and repair of personal transport equipment (S)	1.7	18.2	18.9
Passenger transport by bus and coach (S)	0.0	24.4	24.4
Other passenger transport by road (S)	5.6	16.5	16.5
Passenger transport by air, domestic (S)	3.7	21.1	14.7
Passenger transport by sea and inland waterway (S)	-2.4	7.3	20.2
Courier and parcel delivery services (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

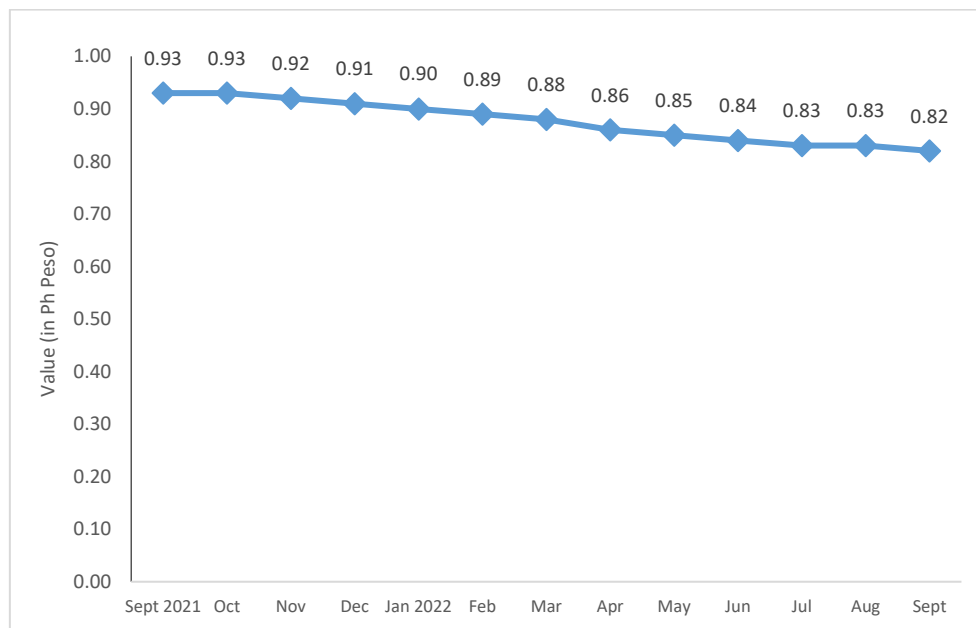
Below is the inflation rate trend of Davao de Oro Province since the rebasing of market basket with year 2018 as the base year. (see Table 6)

Table 6. Year-on-Year Rates in Davao de Oro Province, All Items (in percent) (2018 = 100), January 2019 – September 2022				
Month	Inflation Rates			
	2019	2020	2021	2022
January	4.5	3.0	1.1	4.9
February	6.0	1.3	1.5	5.2
March	5.1	1.4	3.4	5.2
April	4.8	3.3	1.9	7.6
May	4.0	3.1	2.0	9.0
June	3.1	3.2	2.1	10.8
July	1.9	2.1	3.6	12.0
August	2.1	0.1	6.3	10.2
September	1.0	1.2	3.9	12.5
October	(2.0)	2.3	3.4	
November	(1.0)	1.4	4.9	
December	2.8	0.4	4.7	
Average	2.7	1.9	3.2	8.6

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

Consequently, the Purchasing Power of Peso (PPP) based on year 2018 in Davao de Oro Province is equivalent to 0.82 in September 2022. (see Figure 2)

**Figure 2. Purchasing Power of Peso in Davao de Oro (2018 = 100)
September 2021 – September 2022**



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

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



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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).

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