



# MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND NATIONAL

## Central Statistics Department

### Monthly Consumer Price Index

May 2022



Website: [somalilandcsd.org](http://somalilandcsd.org) or [mopnd.gov.somaliland](http://mopnd.gov.somaliland)

## Methodological Note

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) and the accompanying report are prepared monthly by the Central Statistics Department (CSD) at the Ministry of Planning and National Development (MoPND). January to December 2012 is the price reference period, for which the CPI was set to 100.

The CPI is compiled from approximately 520 product prices collected in Hargeisa, mainly from the city's two biggest open-air markets. Those product prices are weighted according to the representative consumption basket, which is calculated based on consumption data from the Somaliland Household Survey (2013) and auxiliary data sources to overcome data gaps.

The CPI is produced following international standards for price statistics. For instance, the CPI follows the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP), elementary aggregate indices are calculated using the geometric average method (Jevons index), and higher-level indices are computed as weighted arithmetic averages of their sub-indices (Laspeyres index).

Time series for the CPI and its main components, annual and monthly inflation, as well as detailed information on methodology are available on the CSD website: <https://somalilandcsd.org/>

## Consumer Price Index summary for May 2022

**In May 2022, the overall CPI increased by 1.0% over the previous month, and increased 7.0% over the same month in the previous year.** Table 1 below summarizes the month-over-month and year-over-year changes in the overall CPI and for the main COICOP groups.

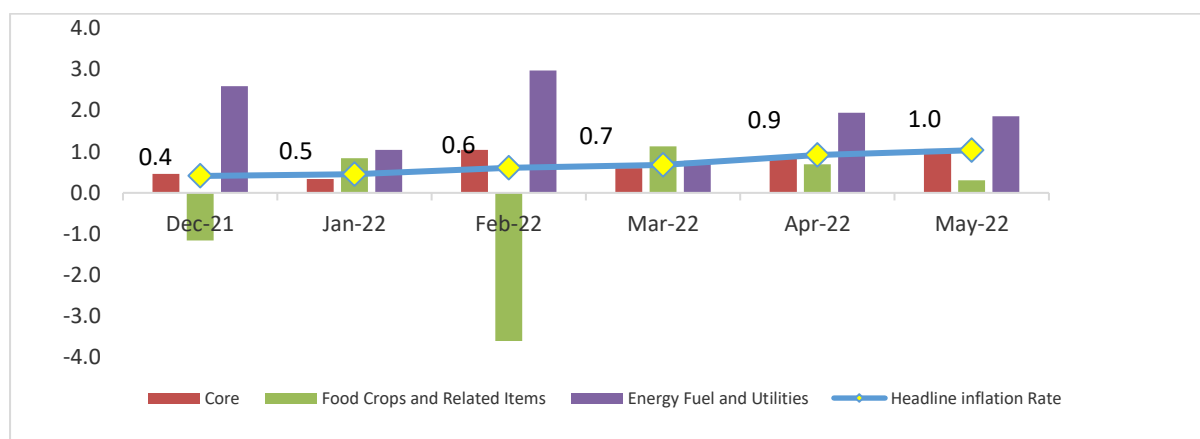
**Table 1. Monthly and annual change in overall CPI and main COICOP Divisions for May 2022**

Code	Main Divisions/classes	Weights	May_21	Apr_22	May_22	Month Percent change	Annual Percent change
	<b>HEADLINE INDEX</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>189.43</b>	<b>200.65</b>	<b>202.73</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>7.0</b>
1	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	41.75%	209.69	222.16	222.16	0.0	5.9
1.1	FOOD	38.71	210.14	223.28	227.65	2.0	8.3
01.1.1	Bread and Cereals	10.48	184.89	196.72	199.69	1.5	8.0
01.1.2	Meat	6.05	226.34	232.13	238.79	2.9	5.5
01.1.3	Fish and sea food	0.37	221.96	219.04	214.69	-2.0	-3.3
01.1.4	Milk, cheese and eggs	4.23	220.85	235.74	244.78	3.8	10.8
01.1.5	Oil and fats	1.54	137.15	178.57	186.32	4.3	35.8
01.1.6	Fruits	3.26	315.76	341.85	344.23	0.7	9.0
01.1.7	Vegetables	6.28	198.18	208.33	208.26	0.0	5.1
01.1.8	Sugar, Jam, Honey, chocolate and confe.	2.53	150.68	176.99	176.99	0.0	17.5
01.1.9	Food products n.e.c	3.99	237.97	240.18	250.74	4.4	5.4
2	Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics	4.56%	257.96	275.84	278.20	0.9	7.8
3	Clothing and footwear	5.73%	187.26	192.02	190.91	-0.6	2.0
4	Housing water, electricity, gas and other fuels	14.10%	174.30	191.10	192.77	0.9	10.6
5	Furnishings household equipment and routine household maintenance	5.55%	167.69	171.01	170.36	-0.4	1.6
6	Health	2.56%	200.67	205.48	205.84	0.2	2.6
7	Transport	8.85%	123.39	136.85	138.03	0.9	11.9
8	Communication	2.99%	181.42	190.25	189.70	-0.3	4.6
9	Recreation and culture	2.25%	162.63	168.53	166.41	-1.3	2.3
10	Education	3.69%	148.42	147.12	147.70	0.4	-0.5
11	Restaurants and hotels	3.35%	169.75	205.16	205.14	0.0	20.8
12	Miscellaneous goods and services	4.62%	186.40	188.93	188.51	-0.2	1.1

### Recent trends in the CPI and its main components

Decomposing inflation into the three components presented in Figure 1 allows us to see the effects on prices of the movement by typically most volatile components of the CPI, food crops increased and energy fuel prices increased. It also allows us to calculate “Core Inflation” by subtracting these volatile components, which more accurately reflects the economy-wide change in prices that are influenced by aggregate demand and supply evolutions.

**Figure 1. Monthly headline inflation and its main components, trailing 6 months**



### Annual and monthly inflation rates over 6 months

Over the past 6 months, monthly headline inflation has slightly decelerated in the following months, before almost stopping in December at 0.4% and increased in January at 0.5%, the inflation of February increased at 0.6 % while March inflation is increased at 0.7% and April 2022 inflation rate increased at 0.9% and following May increased 1.0 %.

The biggest monthly increments were measured for the “Food crop & related items” component, in December, minus 1.2% followed by January increased at 0.8% and also the inflation rate in February inflation decreased at minus 3.6% however the inflation rate in March increased at 1.1%. Whereas the inflation rate at April 2022 decreased at 0.7 % but in May 2022 decreased 0.3%.

On the other hand, the “Energy, Fuel and Utilities” component monthly were in December by increased 2.6% And inflation rate in January decreased at 1.0% were February inflation rate increased at 3.0 %, and the inflation rate of March decreased at 0.8 %. While the inflation rate in April 2022 increased at 1.9% and May constant 1.9%.

The “Core Inflation” component, which reflects change in prices of goods in the consumption goods belonging to one of the other two components, was the least volatile of the three, in December the inflation rate reached at 0.5%, in the January inflation rate decreased at 0.3%, and February the inflation rate decreased at 1.0%, and also March the inflation rate is decreased at 0.6 %, in April 2022 the inflation rate by increased at 0.9% the inflation of May 2022 were increased 1.1%. “Core Inflation” as the more volatile components varied less than in previous months.

**Table 2. Monthly percentage change in overall CPI and main components**

	2021									2022			
Component	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Headline index	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	-0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0
Core	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.5	-0.8	0.5	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.9	1.1
Food crops & related items	0.7	1.4	3.7	1.8	0.2	1.6	0.0	-1.2	0.8	-3.6	1.1	0.7	0.3
EFU	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2.1	-0.1	2.6	1.0	3.0	0.8	1.9	1.9

**Table 3. Annual percentage change in overall CPI and main components**

	2021									2022			
Component	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Headline index	2.4	2.7	3.6	3.7	5.0	5.2	5.3	6.0	6.1	6.5	6.8	6.9	7.0
Core	1.5	2.1	3.0	2.5	3.3	4.2	4.4	5.2	5.1	5.9	6.6	6.4	6.8
Food crops & related items	2.7	1.8	4.8	8.4	13.9	13.7	13.6	12.3	13.9	9.8	8.2	7.3	6.9
EFU	13.5	10.6	8.5	9.6	9.6	3.7	2.0	4.7	5.5	7.3	6.8	10.5	9.3

**NB:** In May, there were two price-related accidents; one of the periods of global inflation, that caused some commodities to rise and the second was the burning of the main market in Hargeisa (Waheen Market) severely affected the prices of some commodities.

## Glossary

**Index reference period (Jan-Dec 2012=100):** The period with which all other periods are compared (the period for which the value of the CPI is set at 100).

**Percentage change:** The change in an index or other statistical series from one period to another expressed as a percentage of its value in the first of the two periods.

**Annual inflation:** Percentage change between the current index number for a particular month and the index number for the same month of the previous year.

**Monthly inflation:** Percentage change between the current index number for a particular month and the index number for the previous month.

**COICOP:** The Classification of individual consumption by purpose, abbreviated as COICOP, is a classification developed by the United Nations Statistics Division to classify and analyses individual consumption expenditures incurred by households, non-profit institutions serving households and general government according to their purpose.

## How to interpret inflation and CPI statistics?

Movements of the indices from one month to another usually are expressed as percentage changes rather than changes in index points. For instance, one index going from 50 in one month to 55 the next month represents a 10% increase in that index, which will be typically reported as a 10% rate of monthly inflation.

Table 4 below illustrates in more detail how to calculate monthly and annual inflation rates from index changes.

**Table 4. Example on how to interpret the relations between index changes and inflation**

Monthly Inflation		Annual Inflation	
Current month index level	202.73	Current month index level	202.73
Less index for previous month	200.65	Less index for same month of the previous year	189.43
Index point difference	2.08	Index point difference	13.3
Divided by the previous month index	200.65	Divided by the previous year index	189.43
Equals	0.01036630	Equals	0.07021063
Results multiplied by 100	0.01036630x100	Results multiplied by 100	0.07021063x100
Equals percent change	1.0%	Equals percent change	7.0%