



MINISTRY OF PLANNING
AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT



CENTRAL STATISTICS
DEPARTMENT



MONTHLY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)

©CSD2023

May 2023



www.somalilandcsd.org
www.mopnd.govsomaliland.org



@somalilandcsd

• 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.

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 2023

In MAY 2023, the overall CPI increased at 0.9% over the previous month, and decreased 10.0% 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.

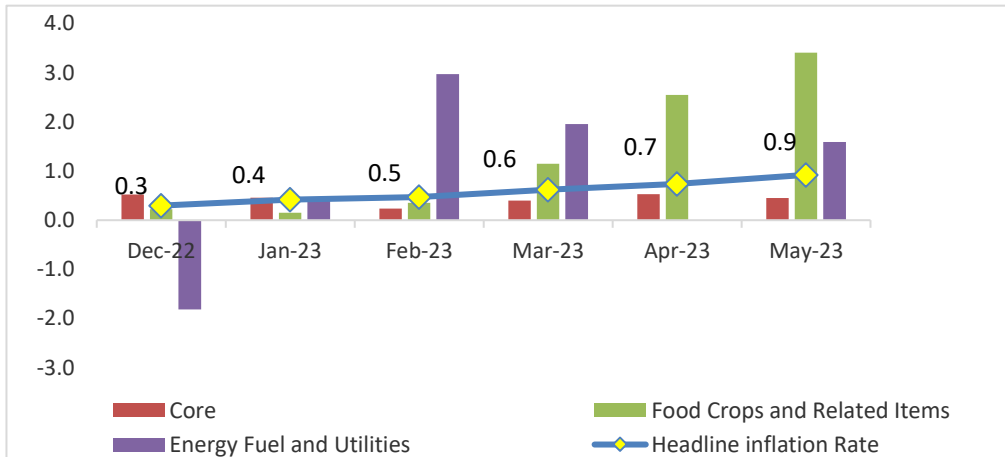
Table 1. Monthly and annual change in overall CPI and main COICOP Divisions for May 2023

Code	Main Divisions/classes	Weights	May_22	Apr_23	May_23	Month Percent change	Annual Percent change
	HEADLINE INDEX	100%	202.73	221.21	223.11	0.9	10.0
1	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	41.75%	226.43	252.35	255.97	1.4	13.0
1.1	FOOD	38.71	227.65	255.41	259.32	1.5	13.9
01.1.1	Bread and Cereals	10.48	199.69	217.85	218.61	0.3	9.5
01.1.2	Meat	6.05	238.79	278.99	279.23	0.1	16.9
01.1.3	Fish and sea food	0.37	214.69	232.71	232.71	0.0	8.4
01.1.4	Milk, cheese and eggs	4.23	244.78	256.82	266.98	4.0	9.1
01.1.5	Oil and fats	1.54	186.32	213.39	213.39	0.0	14.5
01.1.6	Fruits	3.26	344.23	400.25	411.41	2.8	19.5
01.1.7	Vegetables	6.28	208.26	241.87	251.40	3.9	20.7
01.1.8	Sugar, Jam, Honey, chocolate and confe.	2.53	176.99	237.61	237.61	0.0	34.3
01.1.9	Food products n.e.c	3.99	250.74	249.47	250.15	0.3	-0.2
2	A.Beverages, Tobacco and Nar(khat)	4.56%	278.20	294.76	294.76	0.0	6.0
3	Clothing and footwear	5.73%	190.91	204.27	204.27	0.0	7.0
4	Housing water, electricity, gas and other fuels	14.10%	192.77	210.95	213.04	1.0	10.5
5	Furnishings household equipment and routine household maintenance	5.55%	170.36	185.36	186.08	0.4	9.2
6	Health	2.56%	205.84	214.07	214.07	0.0	4.0
7	Transport	8.85%	138.03	145.66	146.23	0.4	5.9
8	Communication	2.99%	189.70	190.12	190.12	0.0	0.2
9	Recreation and culture	2.25%	166.41	174.43	174.87	0.3	5.1
10	Education	3.69%	147.70	160.40	160.40	0.0	8.6
11	Restaurants and hotels	3.35%	205.14	214.81	214.85	0.0	4.7
12	Miscellaneous goods and services	4.62%	188.51	207.36	207.36	0.0	10.0

- 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 influenced by aggregate demand and supply evolutions.

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



- 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 the Inflation rate was constant at 0.3% while January 2023 inflation rate increased at 0.4% and February the inflation rate increased at 0.5% similarly March increased at 0.6% also in April increased at 0.7% where the following May increased at **0.9%**

The biggest monthly increments were measured for the “Food Crop & Related items” component, in December decreased at 0.2% whereas the inflation rate at January 2023 is constant 0.2%

And the inflation rate at February increased at 0.4% while in March increased at 1.1% and the inflation rate of April increased 2.5% also May increased at 3.4%

On the other hand, the “Energy, Fuel and Utilities” component monthly were in December increased at -1.8%

Were January 2023 the inflation rate increased at 0.5% While the February the inflation rate decreased at 3.0%, And the inflation rate of March decreased at 2.0% and April inflation rate constant at 0.0% while in May increased at 1.6%

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 Inflation rate reached at 0.5%, and the inflation rate January 2023 is constant at 0.5%, while the inflation rate of February decreased at 0.2% and the inflation rate of March increased at 0.4% and also April inflation rate is slightly increased at 0.5% similarly the inflation rate of May were decreased at 0.4% “Core Inflation” as the more volatile components varied less than in previous months.

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

	2022										2023		
Component	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Headline index	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9
Core	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.3	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4
Food crops & related items	0.3	0.8	2.6	1.4	3.4	2.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.1	2.5	3.4
EFU	1.9	3.6	3.8	4.6	0.4	-2.4	-0.2	-1.8	0.5	3.0	2.0	0.0	1.6

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

	2022										2023		
Component	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Headline index	7.0	7.3	7.7	8.8	9.5	11.0	10.8	10.7	10.7	10.5	10.4	10.2	10.0
Core	6.8	6.9	7.1	8.1	8.4	10.2	10.0	10.1	10.2	9.3	9.1	8.7	8.0
Food crops & related items	6.9	6.2	5.1	4.7	8.1	8.6	9.1	10.7	9.9	14.4	14.4	16.6	20.2
EFU	9.3	13.3	17.6	22.9	23.4	23.1	22.8	17.6	16.9	16.9	18.2	16.0	15.7

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

NB: In May there were two price-related incidents; 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. Were some food commodities being increased such as Tomatoes – Imported and Tomatoes –local were shortage for supply at Hargeisa market. On the other hand, the inflation of May 2023 at aggregate a monthly were slightly increased that reviewed the price of some commodities, also the price of energy particular (Petrol and Diesel and Kerosene) since Last three months of the year 2023 was being stable.

Monthly Inflation				Annual Inflation			
Current month index level		223.11		Current month index level		223.11	
Less index for previous month		221.21		Less index for same month of the previous year		202.76	
Index point difference		2.04		Index point difference		20.35	
Divided by the previous month index		221.21		Divided by the previous year index		202.76	
Equals		0.0085891		Equals		0.100365	
Results multiplied by 100		0.0085891x100		Results multiplied by 100		0. 100365x100	
Equals percent change		0.9%		Equals percent change		10.0%	

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

