



MINISTRY OF PLANNING
AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT



CENTRAL STATISTICS
DEPARTMENT



MONTHLY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)

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November 2024



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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 Budget 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 November 2024

In November 2024, the overall CPI increased at 0.7% over the previous month, and Decreased 8.7% over the same month in the previous year.

Table One below: - summarizes the month-over-month and year-over-year changes in the overall CPI and for the main COICOP groups.

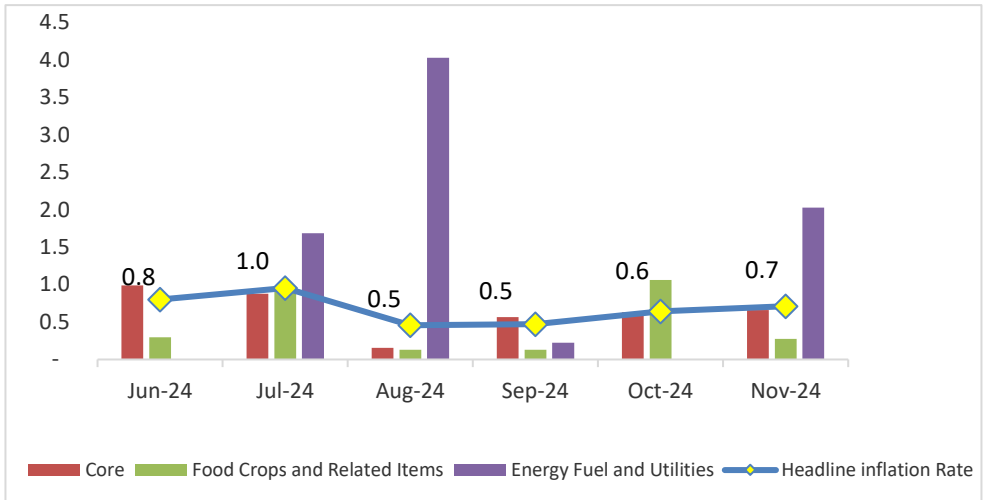
Table 1. Monthly and annual change in overall CPI and main COICOP Divisions for November 2024

Code	Main Divisions/classes	Weights	Nov_23	Oct_24	Nov_24	Month Percent change	Annual Percent change
	HEADLINE INDEX	100%	233.71	252.31	254.11	0.7	8.7
1	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	41.75%	272.49	300.54	303.77	1.1	11.5
1.1	FOOD	38.71	277.13	305.16	308.58	1.1	11.4
01.1.1	Bread and Cereals	10.48	223.69	245.24	245.24	0.0	9.6
01.1.2	Meat	6.05	308.36	340.60	359.76	0.0	16.7
01.1.3	Fish and sea food	0.37	237.90	259.06	259.06	0.0	8.9
01.1.4	Milk, cheese and eggs	4.23	270.76	270.65	271.98	0.5	0.5
01.1.5	Oil and fats	1.54	224.41	225.19	226.23	0.5	0.8
01.1.6	Fruits	3.26	444.94	496.24	499.55	0.7	12.3
01.1.7	Vegetables	6.28	299.92	364.79	364.79	0.0	21.6
01.1.8	Sugar,Jam,Honey,chocolate and confe.	2.53	240.17	252.57	252.57	0.0	5.2
01.1.9	Food products n.e.c	3.99	251.42	264.04	263.71	-0.1	4.9
2	Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics	4.56%	298.17	290.85	290.85	0.0	-2.5
3	Clothing and footwear	5.73%	221.47	249.98	249.85	-0.1	12.8
4	Housing water, electricity, gas and other fuels	14.10%	221.66	227.87	230.81	1.3	4.1
5	Furnishings household equipment and routine household maintenance	5.55%	192.44	210.90	211.42	0.2	9.9
6	Health	2.56%	216.54	219.52	219.52	0.0	1.4
7	Transport	8.85%	146.90	153.47	153.63	0.1	4.6
8	Communication	2.99%	192.45	202.82	202.82	0.0	5.4
9	Recreation and culture	2.25%	183.02	196.91	196.91	0.0	7.6
10	Education	3.69%	159.19	172.65	172.65	0.0	8.5
11	Restaurants and hotels	3.35%	217.95	248.63	248.63	0.0	14.1
12	Miscellaneous goods and services	4.62%	219.46	238.41	238.37	0.0	8.6

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

Decomposing inflation into the three components presented in Figure one 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 and Utilities 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 June 2024 the inflation rate increased at 0.8% while in July the inflation rate increased at 1.0%, where the following of August 2024 the inflation rate decreased at 0.5% while September increased at 0.5% where in October inflation rate was constant at 0.5% and the inflation rate of November 2024 increased at 0.7%. On the other hand, the “Energy, Fuel and Utilities” component monthly were in Jun 2024 inflation rate increased at 0.9%, while in July 2024 the inflation rate increased at 1.7% and August the inflation rate increased at 4.0% where in September inflation rate highly increased at 0.2% and October inflation constant at 0.2% while November inflation rate increased at 2.0%.

The biggest monthly increments were measured for the “Food Crop & Related items” component, in Jun 2024 decreased at 0.3% and the inflation rate of July is increased at 1.0% while inflation of August 2024 decreased at 0.1% in inflation rate September constant at 0.1% where in October inflation rate was increased at 1.1%.and November inflation rate decreased at 0.3%.

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 Jun the inflation rate increased at 1.0% While in July 2024 inflation rate decreased at 0.9% and August decreased at 0.2% and inflation rate of September 2024 increased by 0.6% where October inflation rate constant at 0.6% where November inflation rate increased at 0.7%.

Table 1. Monthly percentage change in overall CPI and main components

Component	2023		2024										
	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
Headline index	0.9	1.2	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7
Core	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.7
Food crops & related items	4.6	5.5	3.5	-1.9	0.4	3.4	2.7	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.3
EFU	0.0	0.1	2.5	-0.3	0.1	(3.6)	0.9	0.0	1.7	4.0	0.2	0.0	2.0

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

Component	2023		2024										
	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
Headline index	8.4	9.4	10.2	10.0	9.7	9.6	9.4	9.5	9.9	9.8	9.4	8.9	8.7
Core	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4	7.0	7.5	7.0	6.8	6.8	7.2
Food crops & related items	23.4	29.8	34.2	31.3	30.3	31.3	30.5	29.6	29.0	28.5	26.3	22.6	17.6
EFU	10.6	12.7	15.0	11.4	9.4	5.5	4.9	2.3	3.0	6.8	6.4	5.7	7.9

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

Monthly Inflation		Annual Inflation	
Current month index level	254.11	Current month index level	254.11
Less index for previous month	252.31	Less index for same month of the previous year	233.71
Index point difference	1.8	Index point difference	20.40
Divided by the previous month index	252.31	Divided by the previous year index	233.71
Equals	0.0071340811	Equals	0.0872877
Results multiplied by 100	0.0071340811x100	Results multiplied by 100	0.0872877x100
Equals percent change	0.7%	Equals percent change	8.7%

NB: Since in January 2024 there were two price-related incidents; The value of local currency Somaliland Shillings were increased due to of exchange rate since July that dramatically changed October and November, that affected prices of some commodities to violated, especially Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages were effected to the exchange rate 2024,

Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels, Transport division inflation rate at increased at November 2024, also the price of energy particular Fuel (Energy, Fuel and Utilities) of the November 2024 were being increased.

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.

