



MINISTRY OF PLANNING  
AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT



CENTRAL STATISTICS  
DEPARTMENT



# MONTHLY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)

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July 2025



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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 July 2025

In July 2025, the monthly inflation rate stayed at 0.8%, the same as in June. The annual inflation rate decreased slightly to 8.3%, down from 8.4% in the previous year.

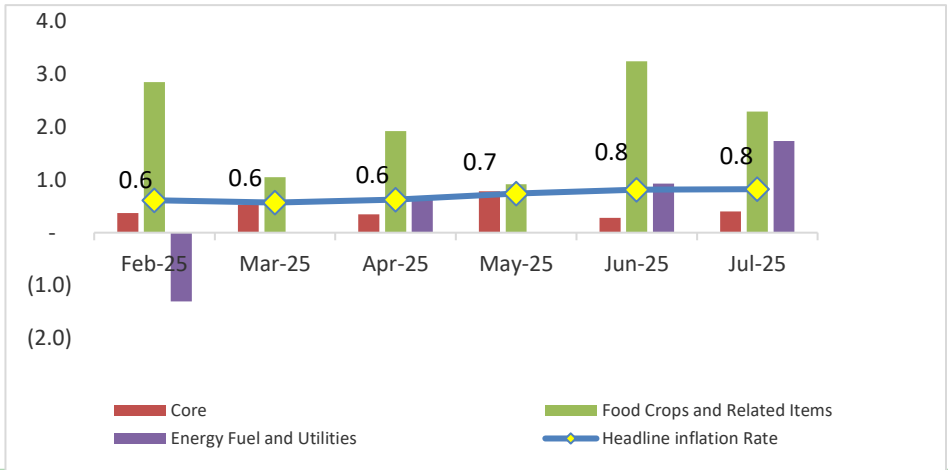
Table 1. Monthly and annual change in overall CPI and main COICOP Divisions for July 2025

Code	Main Divisions/classes	Weights	Jul_24	Jun_25	Jul_25	Month Percent change	Annual Percent change
	<b>HEADLINE INDEX</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>248.39</b>	<b>266.76</b>	<b>268.93</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>8.3</b>
1	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	41.75%	<b>296.02</b>	<b>323.26</b>	<b>324.86</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>9.7</b>
1.1	FOOD	38.71	<b>300.48</b>	<b>329.34</b>	<b>331.06</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>10.2</b>
01.1.1	Bread and Cereals	10.48	<b>237.26</b>	<b>254.57</b>	<b>254.49</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>7.3</b>
01.1.2	Meat	6.05	<b>336.30</b>	<b>362.72</b>	<b>359.20</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>6.8</b>
01.1.3	Fish and sea food	0.37	<b>260.98</b>	<b>257.48</b>	<b>260.27</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
01.1.4	Milk, cheese and eggs	4.23	<b>269.08</b>	<b>282.37</b>	<b>282.46</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>
01.1.5	Oil and fats	1.54	<b>221.49</b>	<b>266.48</b>	<b>266.48</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>20.3</b>
01.1.6	Fruits	3.26	<b>487.64</b>	<b>604.15</b>	<b>631.28</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>29.5</b>
01.1.7	Vegetables	6.28	<b>361.11</b>	<b>390.70</b>	<b>392.01</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>8.6</b>
01.1.8	Sugar, Jam, Honey, chocolate and confe.	2.53	<b>252.57</b>	<b>273.48</b>	<b>276.91</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>9.6</b>
01.1.9	Food products n.e.c	3.99	<b>261.84</b>	<b>270.29</b>	<b>265.55</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>
2	Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics	4.56%	<b>276.24</b>	<b>326.00</b>	<b>325.44</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>17.8</b>
3	Clothing and footwear	5.73%	<b>247.13</b>	<b>255.37</b>	<b>255.85</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>3.5</b>
4	Housing water, electricity, gas and other fuels	14.10%	<b>226.35</b>	<b>237.53</b>	<b>245.74</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>8.6</b>
5	Furnishings household equipment and routine household maintenance	5.55%	<b>210.45</b>	<b>219.31</b>	<b>219.15</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>
6	Health	2.56%	<b>219.52</b>	<b>223.70</b>	<b>225.71</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>
7	Transport	8.85%	<b>150.01</b>	<b>150.72</b>	<b>152.83</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>
8	Communication	2.99%	<b>203.03</b>	<b>202.82</b>	<b>202.82</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
9	Recreation and culture	2.25%	<b>194.97</b>	<b>199.89</b>	<b>199.89</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>
10	Education	3.69%	<b>161.18</b>	<b>172.65</b>	<b>172.65</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>7.1</b>
11	Restaurants and hotels	3.35%	<b>248.35</b>	<b>281.13</b>	<b>280.70</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>13.0</b>
12	Miscellaneous goods and services	4.62%	<b>234.38</b>	<b>242.83</b>	<b>245.71</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>4.8</b>

- 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

### Headline Inflation

Headline inflation remained relatively stable and modest over the six-month period from February to July 2025. It started at 0.6% for three consecutive months (February to April), then gradually increased to 0.7% in May and reached 0.8% in both June and July. This steady upward trend suggests a slow but consistent rise in the general price level.

### Core Inflation

Core inflation, which excludes volatile items like food and energy, showed more fluctuation. It began at 0.4% in February, peaked at 0.8% in May, and then declined slightly to 0.4% in July. Despite this variability, core inflation remained moderate and closely aligned with the headline inflation, indicating overall price stability in non-food, non-energy categories.

### Food Crops and Related Items

Food inflation was the most volatile and significantly higher than other components. It reached a high of 2.9% in February, dropped to 1.0% in March, then fluctuated before peaking again at 3.2% in June and slightly decreasing to 2.2% in July. This pattern indicates strong seasonal or supply-driven pressures on food prices, which likely played a key role in driving overall inflation.

### Energy, Fuel, and Utilities

This component showed a notable recovery. It started with a sharp deflation of -1.3% in February, signaling a drop-in energy prices, then gradually moved into positive territory reaching 1.7% by July. The rebound suggests rising energy costs, which may have begun to contribute more significantly to overall inflation in the latter months.

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

	2024						2025						
Component	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
Headline index	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8
Core	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.4
Food crops & related items	1.0	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.3	2.1	0.1	2.9	1.0	1.9	0.9	3.2	2.2
EFU	1.7	4.0	0.2	0.0	2.0	1.3	1.6	-1.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.9	1.7
	2024						2025						
Component	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July
Headline index	9.9	9.8	9.4	8.9	8.7	8.2	7.8	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.3
Core	7.5	7.0	6.8	6.8	7.2	6.9	7.3	6.8	6.9	6.8	7.4	6.6	6.1
Food crops & related items	29.0	28.5	26.3	22.6	17.6	13.8	10.1	15.4	16.1	14.5	12.5	15.8	17.2
EFU	3.0	6.8	6.4	5.7	7.9	9.2	8.3	7.1	7.0	11.7	10.6	11.6	11.7

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

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

Monthly Inflation		Annual Inflation	
Current month index level	268.93	Current month index level	268.93
Less index for previous month	266.76	Less index for same month of the previous year	248.39
Index point difference	2.17	Index point difference	20.54
Divided by the previous month index	266.76	Divided by the previous year index	248.39
Equals	0.0081347	Equals	0.0826925
Results multiplied by 100	0.0081347x100	Results multiplied by 100	0.0826925x100
Equals percent change	0.8%	Equals percent change	8.3%

NB: Since in Jun 2025 there were one price-related incidents; The value of local currency Somaliland Shillings were increased due to of exchange rate since this year that dramatically changed July 2025 to now, that affected prices of some commodities to violated. The division and groups inflation rate were increased due to Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels and Transport, Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance while other division of July-2025 due to decreased such as Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics and Clothing and Footwear.

## 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

## 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.

