



07th January 2020

Consumer Price Index for South Sudan December 2019

The South Sudan annual Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased by 69% from December 2018 to December 2019 and the prices of alcoholic beverages, gas, electricity, household equipment and food non-alcoholic beverages.

The South Sudan Monthly CPI decreased by 32.4% in the month of November 2019 to month of December 2019 while South Sudan monthly CPI regained by 0.8% in the month of December 2019. The monthly CPI decreased by 6.2% in Juba, and increased by 104.4% in Malakal and 10.1% in Wau respectively.

The annual CPI decreased in Juba by 30% and Wau by 31.7% from December 2018 to December 2019 while Malakal increased by 362.2% in the same period respectively.

Annual CPI

The annual growth in the CPI for South Sudan increased by 68.3% in December 2019 compared to 40.1% for December 2018. Food and non-alcoholic beverages increased by 102.1% from December 2018 to December 2019, while the prices for health decreased by 61.3% and restaurants and hotels increased by 12.2% over the same period.

The high prices of food and non-alcoholic beverage were mainly driven by higher prices of alcoholic beverages, gas, electricity, household equipment and food non-alcoholic beverages.

Monthly CPI

In addition to annual CPI, the National Bureau of Statistics also calculates CPI on a monthly basis. These figures are subject to volatility because of seasonal products entering and exiting the markets, so should be used with caution. Please see the technical notes for further explanation of how CPI is calculated.

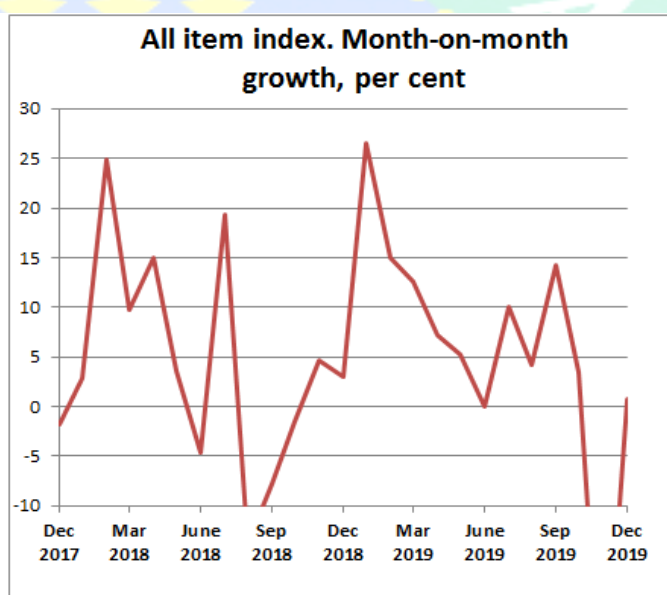
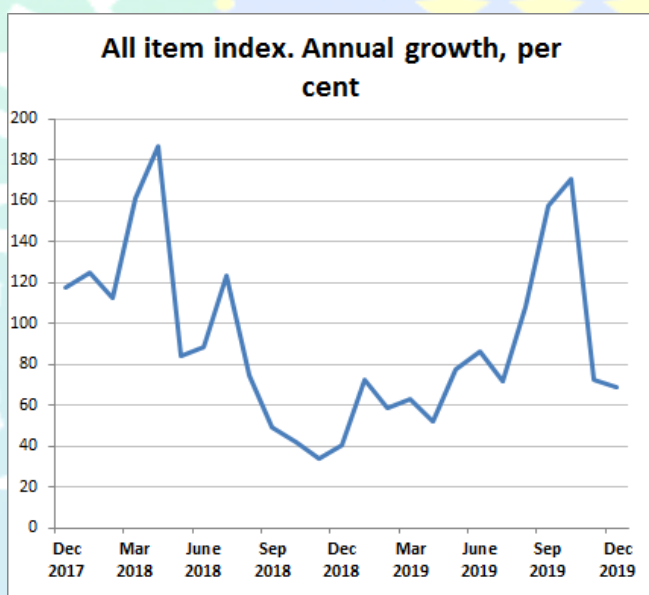
The monthly CPI improved by 0.8% between November 2019 and December 2019. Over this period the price for food and non-alcoholic beverages increased by 6.5%, and health decreased by 41.7%.

The increased in the price of food and non-alcoholic beverages was mainly caused by higher prices of Vegetables.

There are four new consumption groups measured in the CPI: clothing and footwear, health, communication and education. There are annual rates of change for these groups from June 2012.

Table 1. Consumer price index of South Sudan. Dec 2019

	Weights ¹	Monthly changes				Annual changes			
		Dec 2018	Oct 2019	Nov 2019	Dec 2019	Dec 2018	Oct 2019	Nov 2019	Dec 2019
ALL ITEMS	100.00	3.0	3.5	-33.2	0.8	40.1	170.5	72.7	69.0
Food & Non alcoholic beverages	71.39	-1.4	4.1	-31.4	6.5	30.0	188.5	87.1	102.1
Alcoholic beverages & Tobacco	3.12	-24.7	0.2	-36.9	-48.3	25.9	835.3	398.5	242.2
Clothing and footwear	2.49	1.5	0.7	-28.9	22.6	32.0	27.8	-18.7	-1.7
Housing, water, electricity, gas etc	2.59	-3.0	3.5	-71.3	131.1	25.3	209.5	12.9	169.0
Furnishing & Household equipments	3.52	5.4	0.6	-35.4	79.3	23.6	99.4	24.7	112.3
Health	4.47	15.8	10.7	-44.7	-41.7	108.9	41.5	-23.1	-61.3
Transport	2.67	31.0	1.3	-15.3	2.7	126.2	45.0	32.7	4.0
Communication	1.40	28.4	0.0	-37.9	5.9	38.0	62.9	-6.5	-22.8
Recreation & Culture	0.46	21.2	4.1	-22.0	0.7	157.4	67.1	20.3	-0.1
Education	1.29	0.0	0.0	0.0	-3.9	-2.8	0.0	0.0	-3.9
Restaurants & Hotels	4.02	31.1	0.7	-18.1	-14.2	82.6	52.9	34.2	-12.2
Miscellaneous goods & services	2.58	6.1	3.4	-4.6	21.4	6.9	75.6	30.8	49.7



Regional CPI

In June 2011, price collection was expanded from Juba alone to include Wau and Malakal. NBS now publishes an index for all of South Sudan, and three separate regional indices for Juba, Wau and Malakal. The individual regions have different weights reflecting the different consumption baskets in the three states. Annual changes are available for Wau and Malakal from June 2012.

Annual inflation in December 2019 was 30% in Juba, and 362.2% in Malakal, and 317% in Wau compared with 69% for South Sudan. Prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages increased in Juba by 25.3%, 885.5% in Malakal, and 44.8% in Wau respectively over this period.

From November 2019 to December 2019, the monthly CPI decreased in Juba by 6.2%, and increased by 104.4% in Malakal and 10.1% in Wau respectively. Over this period the price for food and non-alcoholic beverages decreased by 19.7% in Juba, and increased by 110.2% in Malakal and 13.1% in Wau respectively.

Table 2. Consumer price index of South Sudan; Juba. Dec 2019

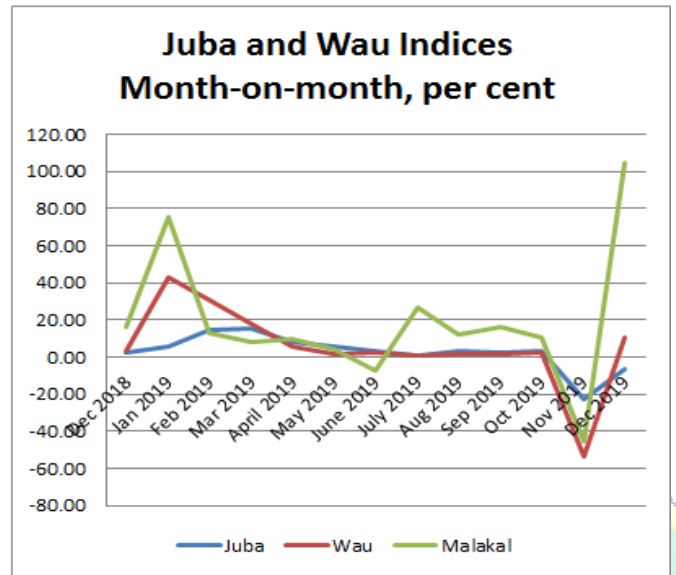
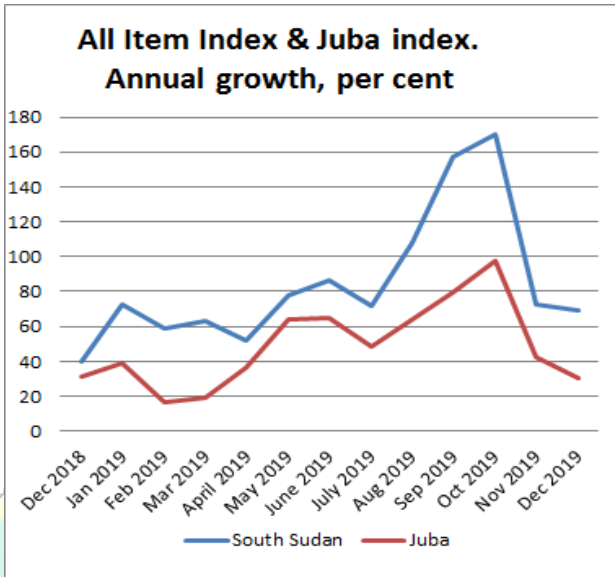
	Weights	Monthly changes				Annual changes			
		Dec 2018	Oct 2019	Nov 2019	Dec 2019	Dec 2018	Oct 2019	Nov 2019	Dec 2019
ALL ITEMS	100.00	2.7	2.9	-23.1	-6.2	31.4	97.4	42.4	30.0
Food & Non alcoholic beverages	54.57	-0.8	2.6	-24.6	-19.7	30.8	123.7	54.7	25.3
Alcoholic beverages & Tobacco	3.05	-37.6	0.6	-57.5	29.8	-9.3	107.3	-28.6	48.5
Clothing and footwear	3.53	-4.8	0.5	-27.6	26.2	13.4	48.3	-11.7	17.0
Housing, water, electricity, gas etc	5.04	-6.9	0.4	-66.9	55.0	23.2	139.6	1.9	69.7
Furnishing & Household equipments	5.71	0.8	0.8	-17.5	120.5	32.2	71.6	33.8	192.6
Health	7.03	5.7	19.6	40.2	-53.1	-1.1	52.4	97.0	-12.5
Transport	5.02	38.3	0.0	-9.3	5.1	166.6	43.3	42.3	8.2
Communication	3.22	31.3	0.0	-29.2	-1.5	35.5	72.7	6.3	-20.2
Recreation & Culture	0.95	44.3	4.5	-21.8	-6.9	233.2	67.7	21.8	-21.4
Education	3.11	0.0	0.0	0.0	-5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	-5.6
Restaurants & Hotels	4.42	30.7	0.4	-14.7	-12.9	72.8	45.9	33.6	-11.0
Miscellaneous goods & services	4.37	6.9	5.2	6.2	24.8	30.6	71.2	37.8	60.9

Table 3. Consumer price index of South Sudan; Malakal. Dec 2019

	Weights	Monthly changes				Annual changes			
		Dec 2018	Oct 2019	Nov 2019	Dec 2019	Dec 2018	Oct 2019	Nov 2019	Dec 2019
ALL ITEMS	100.00	16.3	10.6	-45.4	104.4	75.9	352.0	162.9	362.2
Food & Non alcoholic beverages	65.42	11.0	13.6	-32.5	110.2	32.2	590.4	420.4	885.5
Alcoholic beverages & Tobacco	2.81	21.5	0.2	-59.0	12.7	622.7	1093.7	592.7	542.6
Clothing and footwear	3.44	16.9	0.3	-53.8	25.3	63.2	21.5	-42.5	-38.3
Housing, water, electricity, gas etc	4.90	15.7	10.1	-86.9	598.5	-20.1	3106.4	331.3	2503.4
Furnishing & Household equipments	5.38	9.3	0.1	-56.0	61.7	-6.5	316.7	79.1	164.8
Health	6.23	24.3	8.7	-94.8	7.9	401.9	32.1	-92.9	-93.8
Transport	3.23	28.5	0.0	-11.8	1.4	48.6	55.3	47.7	16.6
Communication	1.49	28.4	0.0	-54.7	15.4	87.4	64.2	-31.2	-38.2
Recreation & Culture	0.25	37.9	3.6	-49.3	24.2	166.8	107.1	-3.6	-13.2
Education	1.08	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-17.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Restaurants & Hotels	2.14	15.9	1.0	-34.1	-52.2	114.9	157.3	80.9	-25.3
Miscellaneous goods & services	3.60	-1.7	1.4	-37.6	18.9	-48.1	80.4	-8.0	11.2

Table 4. Consumer price index of South Sudan; Wau. Dec 2019

	Weights	Monthly changes				Annual changes			
		Dec 2018	Oct 2019	Nov 2019	Dec 2019	Dec 2018	Oct 2019	Nov 2019	Dec 2019
ALL ITEMS	100.00	3.4	2.3	-53.9	10.1	49.6	178.3	23.7	31.7
Food & Non alcoholic beverages	66.91	-1.7	2.4	-63.1	13.1	40.4	266.2	25.8	44.8
Alcoholic beverages & Tobacco	3.65	5.9	0.2	-40.9	7.4	19.2	91.8	38.7	40.6
Clothing and footwear	2.56	5.3	2.4	-11.3	17.8	184.7	-40.3	-45.5	-39.0
Housing, water, electricity, gas etc	3.95	-2.3	0.4	-24.3	11.3	21.5	45.7	23.9	41.2
Furnishing & Household equipments	4.26	30.9	2.7	-6.5	12.7	9.2	81.1	79.0	54.1
Health	4.38	-7.1	0.0	-14.8	0.0	68.7	95.4	45.4	56.5
Transport	2.59	1.2	9.0	-36.4	0.2	56.2	45.0	-6.7	-7.7
Communication	1.44	17.4	0.0	-46.5	30.8	3.3	33.3	-18.9	-9.7
Recreation & Culture	0.52	-13.8	1.6	-2.2	7.0	57.4	39.9	30.9	62.5
Education	1.08	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Restaurants & Hotels	6.01	27.4	2.5	-18.3	-8.7	149.5	80.6	39.8	0.3
Miscellaneous goods & services	2.64	8.7	0.6	-27.4	10.5	54.1	76.0	14.6	16.4



The full index series for South Sudan and the regional indices for Juba, Wau and Malakal are available Online at www.ssnbs.org

For more information, please contact:

David Chan Thiang

Ag.Chief, Economic Statistics

National Bureau of Statistics

Tel: +211955213923

E-mail: davidthiangc1@gmail.com

NBS website: www.ssnbs.org

Technical note

National Consumer Price Index (CPI) for South Sudan

Since October 2011, a national CPI has been published for South Sudan. The index has been rebased to June 2011=100 and is directly chained on to the previous Juba index which got a time series back to May 2007. The national CPI has weights calculated from the 2009 National Baseline Household Survey (NBHS) and includes all twelve major consumption groups in the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP). The item basket has been revised and updated according to the results from the NBHS. With price collection in the major three cities of Juba, Malakal and Wau, the price collection covers all three regions of South Sudan.

What is NBS?

The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), formerly known as the Southern Sudan Centre for Census, Statistics and Evaluation (SSCCSE), is the official statistical agency of the Government of South Sudan.

Republic of South Sudan National Basket:

Until May 2011, the consumption basket contained eight COICOP groups. Since May 2011, the South Sudan National Basket has contained the following twelve COICOP groups:

No/S	Group	Number of items
1.	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	53
2.	Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	5
3.	Clothing and footwear	7
4.	Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other	6
5.	Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	7
6.	Health	4
7.	Transport	3
8.	Communication	1
9.	Recreation and culture	3
10.	Education	3
11.	Restaurants and hotels	7
12.	Miscellaneous goods and services	10

Consumer Price Index (CPI):

The Consumer Price Index is an index which tracks the price of a representative basket of goods and services consumed by households in South Sudan. The composition of the goods and services in the basket reflects consumption of the average household in South Sudan. The change in the CPI over time indicates how much more expensive it is for the average household to continue consuming the same basket of goods and services. The percentage change in the CPI is consumer price inflation. It is an important tool to measure both development of the economy and the welfare of households.

Annual Consumer Price Inflation Rate:

Annual consumer price inflation is the percentage change in the CPI over the course of one year. It is the most commonly used measure of consumer price inflation.

Monthly Consumer Price Inflation Rate:

Monthly consumer price inflation is the percentage change in the CPI over the course of one month.

Monthly consumer price index does not take into account the variations in the population's consumption pattern caused by entry and exit of seasonal products in the market. Seasonal products are those which are only available part of the year, such as mango, papaya, or cassava and whose supply is significantly affected by the changing of the seasons, such as green okra. Monthly CPI should therefore be interpreted and used with caution.

On an annual basis CPI is less affected by the entry and exit of seasonal products in the market.