



08th December 2020

Consumer Price Index for South Sudan October 2020

The South Sudan annual Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased by 11.5% from October 2019 to October 2020. The increased was mainly driven by higher price in food and non-alcoholic beverages.

The annual CPI increased in Juba by 14.8% and increased in Malakal by 23% and decreased in Wau by 26.8% from October 2019 to October 2020.

The South Sudan monthly CPI increased 8.9% from September 2020 to October 2020. The monthly CPI increased by 9.3% in Juba, decreased by 14.3% in Malakal, and increased by 0.6% in Wau.

Annual CPI

The annual growth in the CPI for South Sudan increased by 11.5% in October 2020 compared to 170.5% for October 2019. Food and non-alcoholic beverages increased by 20.4% from October 2019 to October 2020, while the prices for health decreased by 17.9% and restaurants and hotels increased by 38.6% over the same period.

The high prices of food and non-alcoholic beverage were mainly driven by higher price of non- alcoholic beverages, transport and communication (electronic goods).

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.

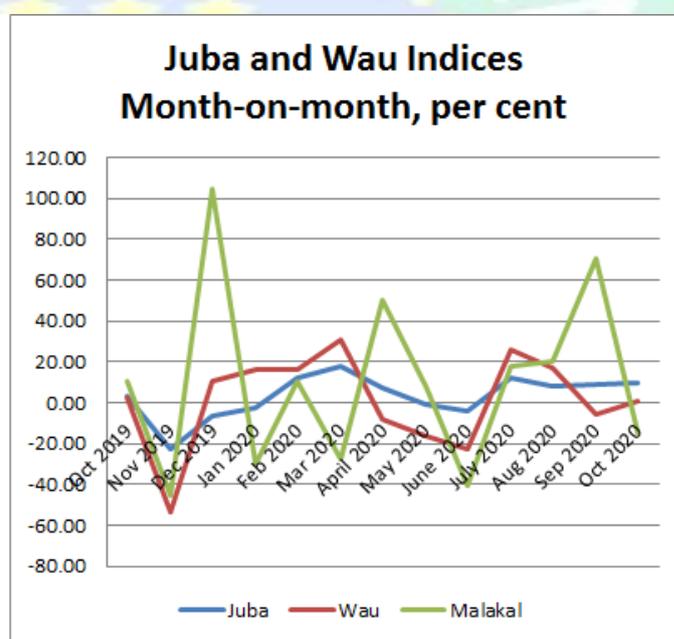
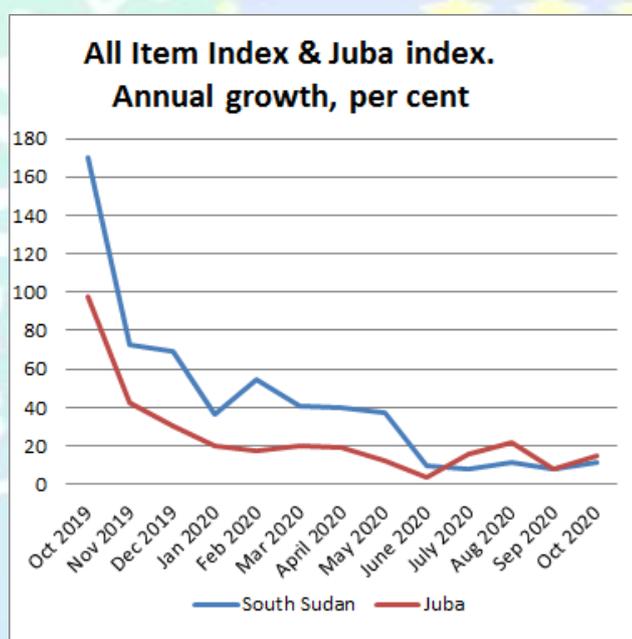
The monthly CPI increased by 8.9% between September 2020 and October 2020. Over this period the price for food and non-alcoholic beverages increased by 2.7%, and health increased by 6.1%.

The increased in the price of Alcoholic beverages & transport was mainly caused by higher prices of foods products.

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. Oct 2020

	Weights ¹	Monthly changes				Annual changes			
		Oct 2019	Aug 2020	Sep 2020	Oct 2020	Oct 2019	Aug 2020	Sep 2020	Oct 2020
ALL ITEMS	100.00	3.5	8.0	8.6	8.9	170.5	11.6	6.0	11.5
Food & Non alcoholic beverages	71.39	4.1	14.4	15.4	2.7	188.5	9.1	22.0	20.4
Alcoholic beverages & Tobacco	3.12	0.2	16.8	-10.5	81.2	835.3	22.5	-59.6	-26.9
Clothing and footwear	2.49	0.7	6.4	-8.1	7.9	27.8	15.4	-0.8	6.3
Housing, water, electricity, gas etc	2.59	3.5	13.1	-8.7	15.9	209.5	-27.8	-50.0	-43.9
Furnishing & Household equipments	3.52	0.6	13.9	-14.2	26.9	99.4	22.9	3.3	30.4
Health	4.47	10.7	-46.5	7.6	6.1	41.5	-12.2	-14.3	-17.9
Transport	2.67	1.3	1.2	-0.7	-18.0	45.0	74.2	73.0	40.0
Communication	1.40	0.0	30.3	-63.9	140.4	62.9	149.9	-9.9	116.6
Recreation & Culture	0.46	4.1	-4.2	0.5	6.1	67.1	21.9	21.8	24.1
Education	1.29	0.0	377.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	377.7	377.7	377.7
Restaurants & Hotels	4.02	0.7	2.8	1.0	19.4	52.9	21.3	16.9	38.6
Miscellaneous goods & services	2.58	3.4	8.3	-13.9	11.8	75.6	52.8	29.2	39.6



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 October 2020 was 29.5% in Juba, 14.8% in Malakal, and decreased by 26.8% in Wau compared with 11.5% for South Sudan. Prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages decreased in Juba by 0.3%, increased by 53.6% in Malakal, and decreased by 41.4% in Wau respectively over this period.

From September 2020 to October 2020, the monthly CPI increased in Juba by 9.3%, decreased by 14.3% in Malakal, and increased by 0.6% in Wau respectively. Over this period the price for food and non-alcoholic beverages increased by 10.4% in Juba, 21.8% in Malakal, and decreased by 2.7% in Wau respectively.

Table 2. Consumer price index of South Sudan; Juba. Oct 2020

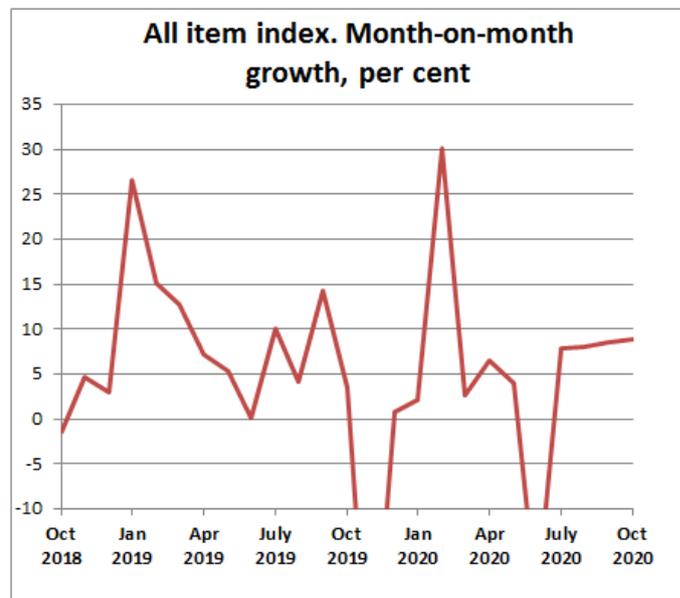
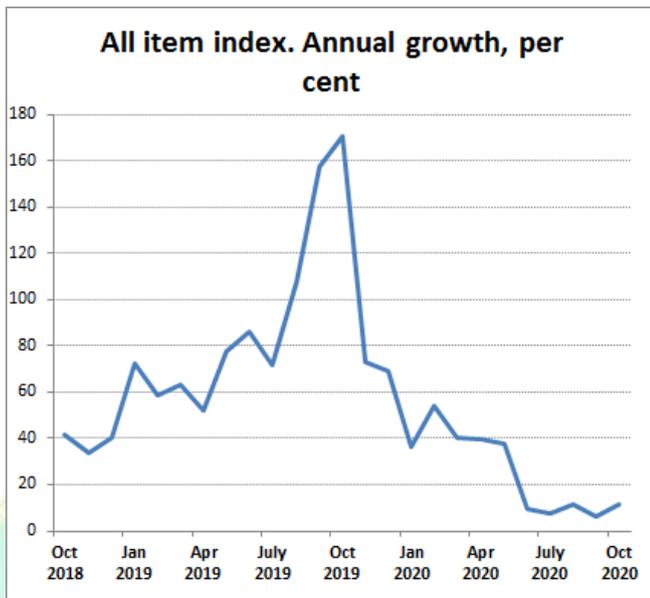
	Weights	Monthly changes				Annual changes			
		Oct 2019	Aug 2020	Sep 2020	Oct 2020	Oct 2019	Aug 2020	Sep 2020	Oct 2020
ALL ITEMS	100.00	2.9	8.0	8.6	9.3	97.4	21.5	8.2	14.8
Food & Non alcoholic beverages	54.57	2.6	12.9	8.2	10.4	123.7	3.7	-7.4	-0.3
Alcoholic beverages & Tobacco	3.05	0.6	18.2	4.9	-6.9	107.3	20.7	9.5	1.4
Clothing and footwear	3.53	0.5	12.3	4.4	8.8	48.3	32.0	6.8	15.7
Housing, water, electricity, gas etc	5.04	0.4	24.1	14.9	24.7	139.6	-33.9	-44.2	-30.7
Furnishing & Household equipments	5.71	0.8	58.5	19.6	22.7	71.6	72.6	32.9	61.8
Health	7.03	19.6	-37.2	-18.1	9.4	52.4	122.9	128.1	108.7
Transport	5.02	0.0	0.4	4.0	-26.8	43.3	95.3	110.2	53.9
Communication	3.22	0.0	200.0	252.4	2.2	72.7	162.5	-5.4	-3.3
Recreation & Culture	0.95	4.5	-13.4	-0.2	6.9	67.7	3.0	16.3	19.0
Education	3.11	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Restaurants & Hotels	4.42	0.4	10.4	7.9	17.5	45.9	30.9	30.4	52.6
Miscellaneous goods & services	4.37	5.2	11.6	-3.2	14.8	71.2	69.9	39.2	51.9

Table 3. Consumer price index of South Sudan; Malakal. Oct 2020

	Weights	Monthly changes				Annual changes			
		Oct 2019	Aug 2020	Sep 2020	Oct 2020	Oct 2019	Aug 2020	Sep 2020	Oct 2020
ALL ITEMS	100.00	10.6	20.5	70.2	-14.3	352.0	8.7	58.8	23.0
Food & Non alcoholic beverages	65.42	13.6	33.2	85.2	-21.8	590.4	28.5	123.0	53.6
Alcoholic beverages & Tobacco	2.81	0.2	-2.0	-64.4	600.0	1093.7	-14.2	-84.7	7.2
Clothing and footwear	3.44	0.3	-18.1	0.2	4.2	21.5	-35.3	-36.8	-34.3
Housing, water, electricity, gas etc	4.90	10.1	-1.7	7.1	-13.9	3106.4	0.9	-70.2	-76.7
Furnishing & Household equipments	5.38	0.1	-11.4	-19.1	47.5	316.7	-15.1	-34.7	-3.8
Health	6.23	8.7	-65.6	19.1	5.1	32.1	-88.3	-88.1	-88.5
Transport	3.23	0.0	-0.4	-12.4	2.0	55.3	-3.5	-15.5	-13.9
Communication	1.49	0.0	-85.8	-6.8	729.3	64.2	-23.1	-28.6	492.3
Recreation & Culture	0.25	3.6	74.3	-45.2	10.0	107.1	124.1	19.2	26.5
Education	1.08	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Restaurants & Hotels	2.14	1.0	-42.6	13.6	14.1	157.3	-59.9	-54.8	-49.0
Miscellaneous goods & services	3.60	1.4	-12.5	1.2	8.2	80.4	7.5	4.6	11.6

Table 4. Consumer price index of South Sudan; Wau. Oct 2020

	Weights	Monthly changes				Annual changes			
		Oct 2019	Aug 2020	Sep 2020	Oct 2020	Oct 2019	Aug 2020	Sep 2020	Oct 2020
ALL ITEMS	100.00	2.3	16.6	-5.9	0.6	178.3	-19.6	-25.5	-26.8
Food & Non alcoholic beverages	66.91	2.4	24.2	-0.3	-2.7	266.2	-37.2	-38.3	-41.4
Alcoholic beverages & Tobacco	3.65	0.2	75.1	-35.4	-0.6	91.8	13.6	-27.7	-28.2
Clothing and footwear	2.56	2.4	-8.6	17.4	-1.0	-40.3	2.3	17.1	13.2
Housing, water, electricity, gas etc	3.95	0.4	-22.3	20.4	24.5	45.7	-24.3	-10.0	11.5
Furnishing & Household equipments	4.26	2.7	56.6	22.4	0.5	81.1	57.7	92.6	88.5
Health	4.38	0.0	-69.4	-12.9	13.7	95.4	15.0	0.2	13.8
Transport	2.59	9.0	9.5	-32.8	49.7	45.0	74.8	17.5	61.4
Communication	1.44	0.0	462.5	-77.8	25.0	33.3	350.0	0.0	25.0
Recreation & Culture	0.52	1.6	-15.8	46.4	-14.8	39.9	20.4	75.9	47.7
Education	1.08	0.0	2845.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2845.4	2845.4	2845.4
Restaurants & Hotels	6.01	2.5	21.6	-30.1	2.5	80.6	28.6	-14.4	-14.5
Miscellaneous goods & services	2.64	0.6	22.0	1.6	9.6	76.0	10.3	4.4	13.7



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: +211921702505
 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.