



29th March 2021

Consumer Price Index for South Sudan February 2021

The South Sudan annual Consumer Price Index (CPI) decreased from 18.3% in February 2021 as compared to 54.2% in February 2020. The decreased was mainly driven by higher price food and non-Alcoholic beverages, households and furnishing equipment, alcoholic beverages & Tobacco.

The annual CPI increased in Juba by 47.6% and increased in Malakal by 6.5% and increased in Wau by 20.3% from February 2020 to February 2021.

The South Sudan monthly CPI decreased from 4.8% in February 2021 as compared to increase of 30.1% in February 2020. The monthly CPI decreased by 14.7% in Juba, increased by 42.7% in Malakal, and by 3.8% in Wau respectively.

Annual CPI

The annual growth in the CPI for South Sudan decreased by 18.3% in February 2021 compared to increased of 46.8% in January 2021. Food and non-alcoholic beverages decreased by 38.1% from February 2020 to February 2021, while the prices for health increased by 6.4% and restaurants and hotels increased by 71.6% over the same period.

The high prices of food and non-alcoholic beverage were mainly driven by higher price food and non-beverages, households and furnishing equipment and alcoholic beverages and Tobacco.

Monthly CPI

In addition to annual CPI, the National Bureau of Statistics also calculates CPI on a monthly basis. These figure 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.

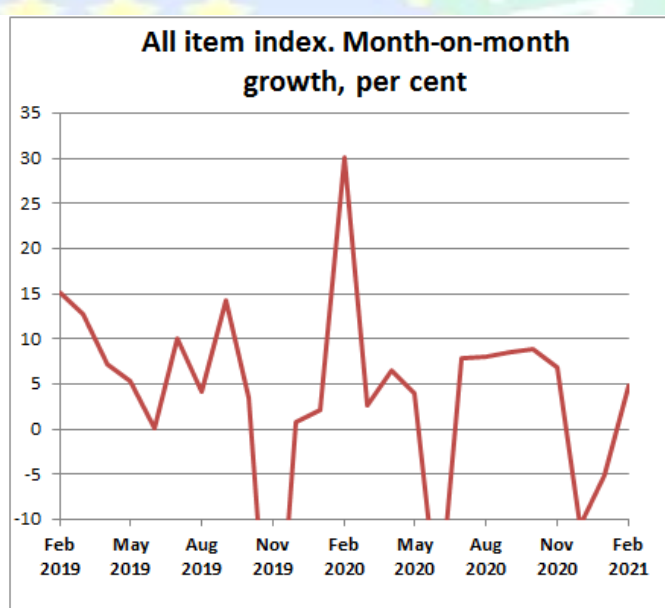
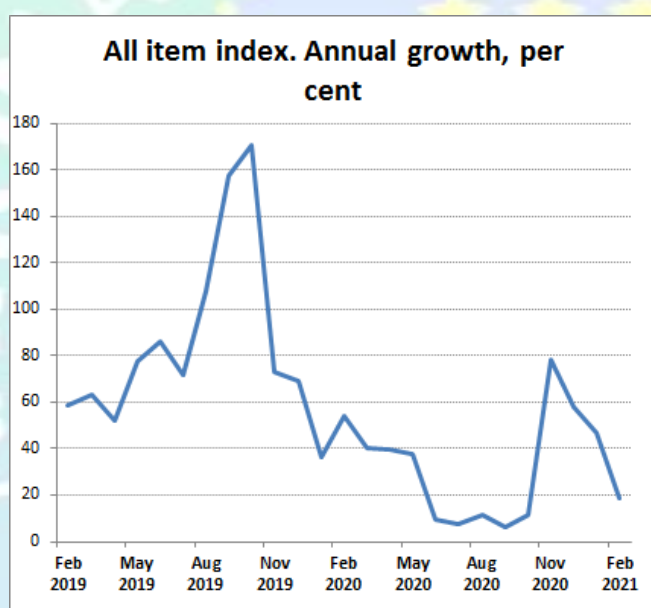
The monthly CPI increased by 4.8% between January 2021 and February 2021. Over this period the price for food and non-alcoholic beverages decreased by 7.4%, and health decreased by 1.4%.

The increased in the price of food and Non-Alcoholic beverages & Tobacco was mainly caused by higher prices of Food 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. Feb 2021

	Weights ¹	Monthly changes				Annual changes			
		Feb 2020	Dec 2020	Jan 2021	Feb 2021	Feb 2020	Dec 2020	Jan 2021	Feb 2021
ALL ITEMS	100.00	30.1	-10.7	-5.1	4.8	54.2	58.0	46.8	18.3
Food & Non alcoholic beverages	170.26	10.4	-8.4	2.3	7.4	34.7	42.6	42.0	38.1
Alcoholic beverages & Tobacco	368.21	290.5	-24.8	-47.1	2.5	694.2	241.2	69.4	-55.5
Clothing and footwear	164.90	2.1	-0.8	-12.0	17.9	17.7	46.6	23.6	42.7
Housing, water, electricity, gas etc	148.85	15.7	1.2	29.2	23.4	101.3	-8.3	1.5	8.2
Furnishing & Household equipments	213.02	12.5	1.1	-2.7	18.1	13.0	8.7	71.0	79.5
Health	129.78	44.5	-24.4	-19.8	-1.4	-33.0	127.9	55.8	6.4
Transport	134.50	4.6	4.5	-11.1	6.7	39.5	100.5	66.3	69.5
Communication	97.89	0.2	-3.2	70.8	-83.3	-17.3	373.8	566.4	10.8
Recreation & Culture	136.80	2.9	-0.2	15.4	-7.6	-42.1	51.6	55.1	39.3
Education	154.01	0.0	0.0	0.0	-79.1	0.0	397.2	377.7	0.0
Restaurants & Hotels	155.72	9.9	-11.2	4.0	13.2	10.0	63.9	66.6	71.6
Miscellaneous goods & services	149.69	2.1	6.5	-8.3	-23.6	62.4	37.5	19.8	-10.4



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 February 2021 was 47.6% in Juba, increased by 6.5% in Malakal, and increased by 20.3 in Wau compared with 18.3% for South Sudan. Prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages increased in Juba by 49.8%, increased by 6.2% in Malakal, and by 21% in Wau respectively over this period.

From January 2021 to February 2021, the monthly CPI decreased in Juba by 14.7%, increased by 42.7% in Malakal and increased by 3.8% in Wau respectively. Over this period the price for food and non-alcoholic beverages decreased by 14.2% in Juba, and increased by 36.6% in Malakal, and by 12.9% in Wau respectively.

Table 2. Consumer price index of South Sudan; Juba. Feb 2021

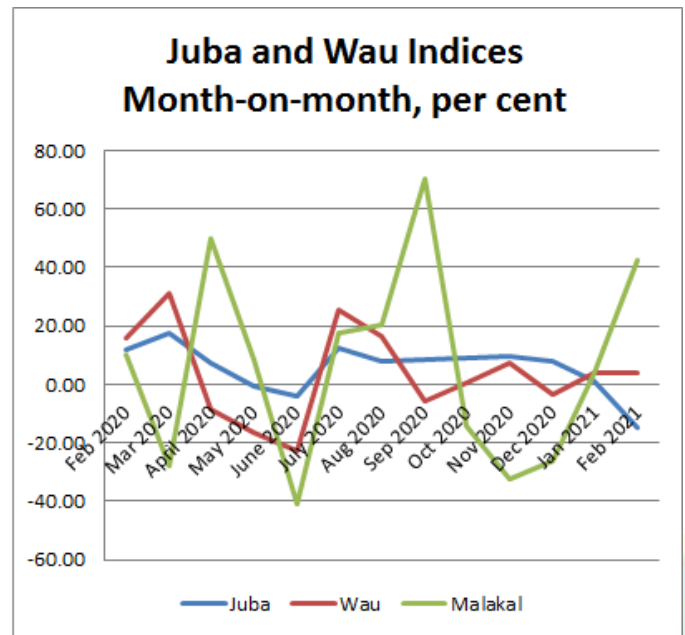
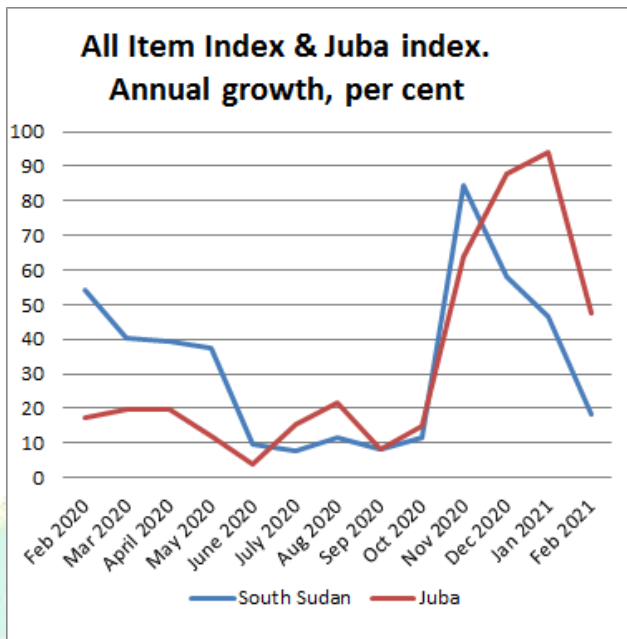
	Weights	Monthly changes				Annual changes			
		Feb 2020	Dec 2020	Jan 2021	Feb 2021	Feb 2020	Dec 2020	Jan 2021	Feb 2021
ALL ITEMS	100.00	12.0	7.6	0.9	-14.7	17.6	87.7	93.8	47.6
Food & Non alcoholic beverages	54.57	9.1	11.6	1.9	-14.2	18.7	102.2	90.3	49.8
Alcoholic beverages & Tobacco	3.05	12.4	5.0	-26.3	-34.6	47.9	228.3	86.0	8.2
Clothing and footwear	3.53	-17.2	2.7	-11.2	19.1	-0.3	51.7	29.2	86.0
Housing, water, electricity, gas etc	5.04	46.3	32.0	29.6	0.6	-23.8	58.2	204.1	109.1
Furnishing & Household equipments	5.71	15.8	3.9	-2.1	21.9	6.1	-17.8	82.3	91.8
Health	7.03	62.7	-29.8	-26.6	-25.6	76.2	172.0	62.7	-25.5
Transport	5.02	-0.1	9.2	-15.3	18.1	36.1	106.9	75.7	107.7
Communication	3.22	-4.7	280.4	81.2	-88.3	-7.7	535.8	757.8	5.1
Recreation & Culture	0.95	5.5	10.8	9.1	-6.9	-43.2	58.7	49.7	32.1
Education	3.11	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0
Restaurants & Hotels	4.42	18.2	-13.2	3.5	16.1	13.1	68.6	78.8	75.5
Miscellaneous goods & services	4.37	-13.8	15.3	-11.8	-23.1	40.5	34.8	17.1	4.5

Table 3. Consumer price index of South Sudan; Malakal. Feb 2021

	Weights	Monthly changes				Annual changes			
		Feb 2020	Dec 2020	Jan 2021	Feb 2021	Feb 2020	Dec 2020	Jan 2021	Feb 2021
ALL ITEMS	100.00	10.2	-26.0	4.0	42.7	80.0	-44.8	-17.7	6.5
Food & Non alcoholic beverages	65.42	11.4	-27.6	4.3	36.6	106.5	-48.4	-13.4	6.2
Alcoholic beverages & Tobacco	2.81	14.4	-19.7	6.1	350.2	108.8	-63.8	-57.7	66.4
Clothing and footwear	3.44	66.0	-19.9	-1.1	2.9	37.7	35.4	28.4	-20.4
Housing, water, electricity, gas etc	4.90	3.3	-64.4	58.9	94.4	3652.9	-81.9	-81.2	-64.7
Furnishing & Household equipments	5.38	-9.2	4.3	-9.4	38.6	91.6	46.1	34.7	105.4
Health	6.23	8.6	0.0	6.8	94.5	-93.4	103.8	131.0	313.8
Transport	3.23	4.7	0.0	27.1	0.0	39.0	-0.9	27.1	21.4
Communication	1.49	34.6	-81.9	6.9	-28.1	-36.5	93.3	138.5	27.3
Recreation & Culture	0.25	6.2	-16.7	23.8	-16.4	-38.4	98.4	162.6	106.6
Education	1.08	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Restaurants & Hotels	2.14	-18.5	4.9	-0.5	16.8	-29.6	62.7	8.9	56.1
Miscellaneous goods & services	3.60	20.8	7.6	-5.8	-24.6	81.6	77.2	22.1	-23.8

Table 4. Consumer price index of South Sudan; Wau. Feb 2021

	Weights	Monthly changes				Annual changes			
		Feb 2020	Dec 2020	Jan 2021	Feb 2021	Feb 2020	Dec 2020	Jan 2021	Feb 2021
ALL ITEMS	100.00	16.1	-3.3	4.0	3.8	-5.7	49.7	34.5	20.3
Food & Non alcoholic beverages	66.91	14.1	7.5	4.3	12.9	-17.2	49.6	22.3	21.0
Alcoholic beverages & Tobacco	3.65	21.9	-18.1	14.7	-23.1	-18.7	1.5	59.8	0.7
Clothing and footwear	2.56	63.7	11.4	-16.7	15.0	78.4	38.1	35.0	-5.2
Housing, water, electricity, gas etc	3.95	1.8	-20.8	7.5	185.3	32.2	-4.1	22.2	242.3
Furnishing & Household equipments	4.26	40.6	-12.5	0.5	-6.0	86.9	64.0	86.6	24.7
Health	4.38	3.7	1.0	0.5	-32.6	69.3	36.4	32.1	-14.1
Transport	2.59	19.7	-7.7	-11.3	-39.3	77.5	187.4	55.2	-21.3
Communication	1.44	-6.5	-84.0	4.2	-32.0	-25.6	71.4	61.3	17.2
Recreation & Culture	0.52	-0.2	0.2	35.3	-54.3	83.7	40.9	68.6	-22.8
Education	1.08	0.0	0.0	0.0	-96.6	0.0	2845.4	2845.4	0.0
Restaurants & Hotels	6.01	-11.3	-6.0	21.2	-5.2	-6.7	15.2	46.0	55.9
Miscellaneous goods & services	2.64	73.7	-18.1	2.7	-27.7	100.3	45.4	50.6	-37.3



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.