



25<sup>th</sup> April 2022

## **Consumer Price Index for South Sudan March 2022**

The South Sudan annual Consumer Price Index (CPI) decreased 8.2% from March 2021 to March 2022. The decrease was mainly driven by lower prices of Housing, water, electricity, gas etc.

The annual CPI increased in Juba by 1.9%, Malakal by 2.9% and in Wau by 11.9% from March 2021 to March 2022.

The South Sudan monthly CPI increased by 9.2% from February 2022 to March 2022. The monthly CPI increased by 0.4% in Juba, 147.4% in Malakal and by 18.7% in Wau.

### **Annual CPI**

The annual growth in the CPI for South Sudan decreased by 8.2% in March 2022 compared to 19% for March 2021. Food and non-alcoholic beverages decreased by 10.7% from March 2021 to March 2022, while the prices for health increased by 1.4% and restaurants and hotels increased by 30% over the same period.

The high prices of food and non-alcoholic beverage were mainly driven by higher price of Tobacco.

### **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.

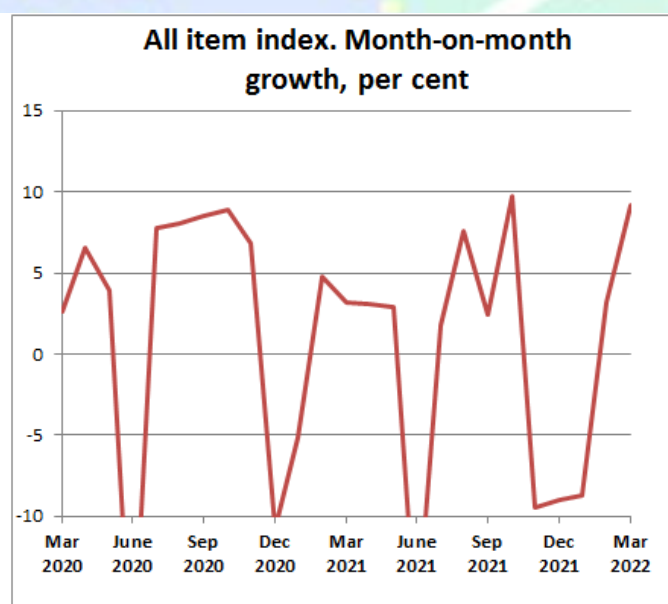
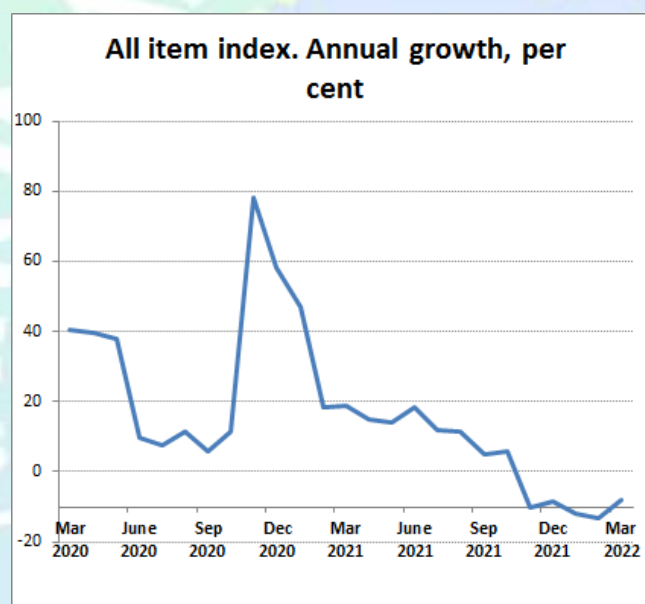
The monthly CPI increased by 9.2% between February 2022 and March 2022. Over this period the price for food and non-alcoholic beverages increased by 12.4%, and health increased by 1.1%.

The increase in the price of Food & Non-alcoholic beverages was mainly caused by the higher prices in the markets.

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. Mar 2022**

	Weights <sup>1</sup>	Monthly changes				Annual changes			
		Mar 2021	Jan 2022	Feb 2022	Mar 2022	Mar 2021	Jan 2022	Feb 2022	Mar 2022
<b>ALL ITEMS</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>-8.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>-12.0</b>	<b>-13.3</b>	<b>-8.2</b>
Food & Non alcoholic beverages	170.26	2.4	-15.7	2.4	12.4	35.1	-14.6	-18.6	-10.7
Alcoholic beverages & Tobacco	368.21	0.3	77.4	-2.8	1.7	-53.4	-13.7	-18.2	-17.0
Clothing and footwear	164.90	4.6	-18.1	4.8	-17.3	44.2	-4.7	-15.2	-32.9
Housing, water, electricity, gas etc	148.85	1.7	12.9	-7.2	13.6	3.8	-21.9	-41.3	-34.4
Furnishing & Household equipments	213.02	2.3	-5.8	22.9	16.3	75.1	-11.4	-7.8	4.8
Health	129.78	3.8	-2.9	3.1	1.1	8.5	-0.4	4.1	1.4
Transport	134.50	34.8	0.0	-1.0	11.3	127.9	29.5	20.2	-0.7
Communication	97.89	4.6	-9.8	11.5	12.3	7.8	-83.6	9.8	18.0
Recreation & Culture	136.80	-2.5	33.2	-7.2	-8.5	26.7	-19.0	-18.6	-23.6
Education	154.01	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	-78.0	5.3	0.0
Restaurants & Hotels	155.72	1.9	0.7	13.1	5.2	66.6	25.9	25.9	30.0
Miscellaneous goods & services	149.69	14.3	0.8	5.1	-10.9	0.8	31.1	80.4	40.6



## 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 March 2022 was increased by 1.9% in Juba, 2.9% in Malakal, and 11.9% in Wau compared with 8.2% for South Sudan. Prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages increased in Juba by 4.6%, 7.1% in Malakal, and decreased by 12.9% in Wau respectively over this period.

From February 2022 to March 2022, the monthly CPI increased in Juba by 0.4%, 147.4% in Malakal and 18.7% in Wau respectively. Over this period the price for food and non-alcoholic beverages decreased by 1% in Juba, increased by 285.6% in Malakal, and decreased by 0.6% in Wau respectively.

Table 2. Consumer price index of South Sudan; Juba. Mar 2022

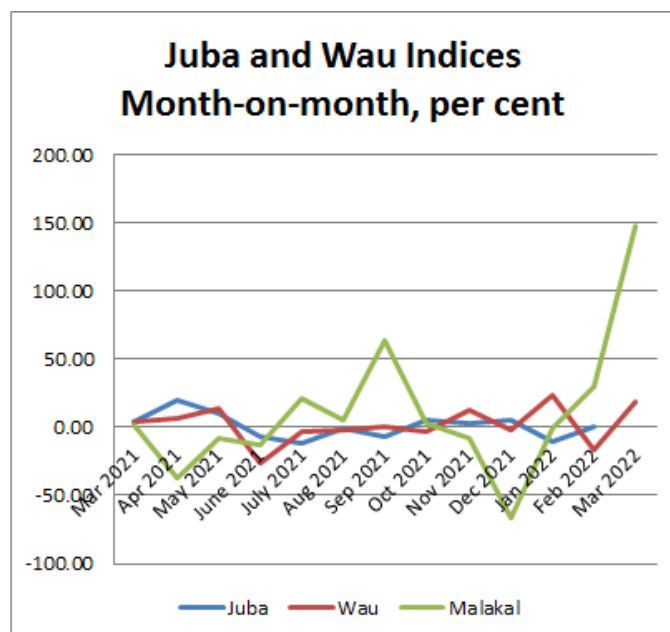
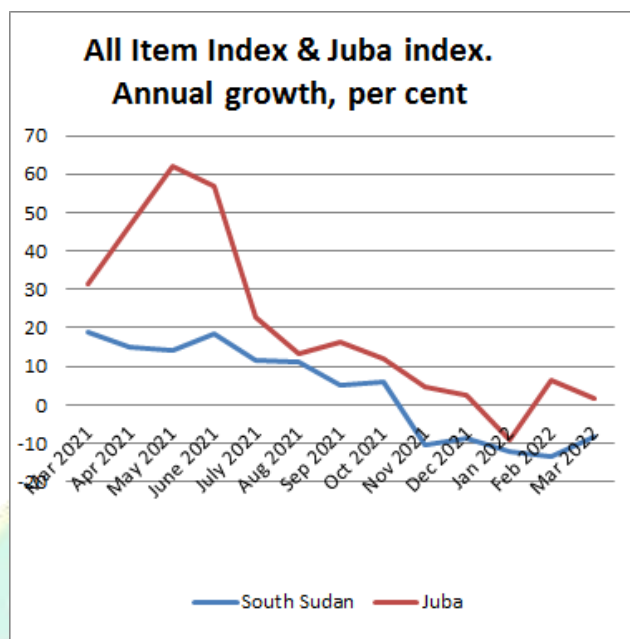
	Weights	Monthly changes				Annual changes			
		Mar 2021	Jan 2022	Feb 2022	Mar 2022	Mar 2021	Jan 2022	Feb 2022	Mar 2022
<b>ALL ITEMS</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>-10.7</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>-9.3</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Food & Non alcoholic beverages	54.57	3.3	-16.9	-3.8	-1.0	11.8	-2.6	9.2	4.6
Alcoholic beverages & Tobacco	3.05	1.1	9.1	-21.1	3.3	34.3	-18.5	-1.7	0.5
Clothing and footwear	3.53	2.7	-21.2	-6.3	-13.4	68.8	-6.5	-26.5	-38.0
Housing, water, electricity, gas etc	5.04	2.2	10.2	-9.9	25.3	99.1	-38.9	-45.3	-32.9
Furnishing & Household equipments	5.71	2.7	-3.1	23.8	25.1	84.5	-6.4	-5.0	15.7
Health	7.03	6.6	0.5	0.3	0.0	20.4	-5.8	26.9	19.1
Transport	5.02	22.8	-2.3	0.7	12.9	132.8	28.9	9.9	1.0
Communication	3.22	6.0	-15.2	25.0	20.0	3.0	-89.1	16.4	31.8
Recreation & Culture	0.95	2.7	9.1	8.5	-14.7	27.0	-29.5	-17.8	-31.8
Education	3.11	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	0.0
Restaurants & Hotels	4.42	1.2	-6.5	23.3	-16.6	70.5	12.1	19.0	-1.8
Miscellaneous goods & services	4.37	17.3	5.4	1.4	-13.1	19.2	42.2	87.6	39.0

Table 3. Consumer price index of South Sudan; Malakal. Mar 2022

	Weights	Monthly changes				Annual changes			
		Mar 2021	Jan 2022	Feb 2022	Mar 2022	Mar 2021	Jan 2022	Feb 2022	Mar 2022
<b>ALL ITEMS</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>147.4</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>-53.2</b>	<b>-57.7</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Food & Non alcoholic beverages	65.42	1.4	-10.2	42.8	285.6	56.5	-73.1	-71.8	7.1
Alcoholic beverages & Tobacco	2.81	0.0	120.2	26.4	0.0	104.1	243.4	-3.6	-3.6
Clothing and footwear	3.44	8.6	-17.7	22.3	-2.3	-1.1	-23.4	-8.9	-18.1
Housing, water, electricity, gas etc	4.90	0.3	13.3	-3.7	-4.2	-34.0	51.5	-24.9	-28.3
Furnishing & Household equipments	5.38	0.6	-6.4	19.2	-0.4	77.1	-8.5	-21.3	-22.0
Health	6.23	1.0	-3.9	1.0	0.0	56.2	3.7	-46.2	-46.7
Transport	3.23	51.9	1.2	14.8	-1.2	89.6	35.8	55.9	1.4
Communication	1.49	2.0	-9.8	2.3	0.0	29.9	-24.4	7.7	5.6
Recreation & Culture	0.25	-34.1	93.4	-37.2	0.1	-42.1	25.1	-6.1	42.7
Education	1.08	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	8.2	8.2	0.0
Restaurants & Hotels	2.14	5.1	10.2	-7.1	0.0	50.6	88.2	49.7	42.4
Miscellaneous goods & services	3.60	8.3	-33.2	45.9	2.1	-15.6	5.8	104.6	92.8

Table 4. Consumer price index of South Sudan; Wau. Mar 2022

	Weights	Monthly changes				Annual changes			
		Mar 2021	Jan 2022	Feb 2022	Mar 2022	Mar 2021	Jan 2022	Feb 2022	Mar 2022
<b>ALL ITEMS</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>-16.5</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>-4.6</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>11.9</b>
Food & Non alcoholic beverages	66.91	1.7	20.1	-17.6	-0.6	1.4	22.0	-10.9	-12.9
Alcoholic beverages & Tobacco	3.65	2.8	139.6	-63.4	9.7	-47.3	187.0	36.8	46.0
Clothing and footwear	2.56	9.5	4.5	7.5	-29.9	8.4	39.1	30.0	-16.7
Housing, water, electricity, gas etc	3.95	0.5	35.1	3.9	1.1	-58.2	36.3	-50.3	-50.0
Furnishing & Household equipments	4.26	2.1	-23.8	38.9	7.8	44.9	-36.9	-6.8	-1.6
Health	4.38	0.8	-13.0	11.0	6.8	-57.2	-9.1	49.8	58.8
Transport	2.59	106.6	12.4	-20.1	12.6	123.4	26.0	65.8	-9.7
Communication	1.44	2.0	15.2	-23.7	-10.3	5.1	-24.0	-14.7	-25.0
Recreation & Culture	0.52	2.4	244.9	-0.7	-0.7	-7.8	-19.4	75.2	70.1
Education	1.08	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	-96.5	4.5	0.0
Restaurants & Hotels	6.01	2.9	57.5	-18.3	209.9	40.6	70.3	46.8	342.4
Miscellaneous goods & services	2.64	9.2	15.2	2.0	-13.0	-28.9	17.9	66.4	32.6



The full index series for South Sudan and the regional indices for Juba, Wau and Malakal are available Online at [www.ssnbs.org](http://www.ssnbs.org)

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## 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.