

South Sudan Consumer Price Index for September 2024

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Introduction

Over the last decade, South Sudan's CPI has been generated from three major towns of the country, namely Wau, Juba, and Malakal. This information ultimately under-represents a vast majority of the country. As a result, in August 2024, the National Bureau of Statistics partnered with commercial banks to extend the analysis to the seven (7) remaining states of the country, collecting two sets of data in August and September, respectively. Thus, this Note is based on a more comprehensive data, with August used as a reference period.

Methodology

1.1. Definition

Typically, the CPI measures changes over time in the cost of a fixed basket of goods and services that are purchased by a representative sample of households. The South Sudan CPI basket comprises 104 goods and services, of which 60 are food and non-alcoholic beverages and 44 are non-food items. The September 2024 CPI uses price data collected from all of the 10 state capitals, extending the analysis by generating information from 7 additional states. The previous CPIs were

1.2. Weights and reference period

The CPI weights are based on monetary expenditures related to consumption of all households in South Sudan's ten states. The index is derived using weights drawn from expenditures of urban households documented by the World Bank during its 2021/22 Household Budget Survey. Given the expansion to the other states, the new reference period had to be established. In this respect, the base prices for the September index come from August 2024.

1.3. Classification

The current CPI uses the UN Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose, 2018 (UNCOICOP, 2018) and is being disseminated using 13 COICOP. In addition, the rebased CPI is disseminated together with several additional index aggregations which include core index (all items), energy, fuel and utilities, non-core index, services index, goods index, education services and ancillary products, and food and non-alcoholic beverages.

1.4. Computation

Computation of the CPI uses geometric mean of price relatives for compiling elementary index aggregates, while the Lowe Index formula (i.e., Lapsers approach) is used for computing higher level aggregates.

1.5. Overall South Sudan inflation index

Overall, our new estimate indicates a reduction of an inflation rate by 4.8 percent in September (Table 1).

Table 1. Inflation index for South Sudan, September 2024

	Weight	Aug 2024	Sep 2024
All Items Index	100.00	0.00	-4.76
food and non-alcoholic beverages	48.19	0.00	6.29
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	0.12	0.00	22.84
Clothing and footwear	1.52	0.00	0.07

Housing, water, and utilities	44.37	0.00	-19.15
Furnishings	0.97	0.00	113.78
Health	1.63	0.00	-54.49
Transport	0.05	0.00	-4.89
Information and communication	0.09	0.00	-19.15
Recreation, sports, and culture	0.04	0.00	-27.89
Education	2.84	0.00	16.40
Personal care, social protection, miscellaneous goods	0.19	0.00	16.20

The decrease in the overall index is mainly attributed to decreases in price for some non-food items and the expansion of the analytical market, presenting a more comprehensive index. Some non-food items that contributed to such decrease of include health, recreation, information, housing and utilities, and transport. On the other hand, some non-food items that had their cost increased include furnishings, household equipment and other routine household needs, alcoholic beverages and tobacco, education, personal care, and food. Clothing and footwear cost remains stable during this period.

Further information concerning methodology and related aspects of the CPI process can be obtained by directing inquiries to:

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