South Sudan Consumer Price Index for November 2024

National Bureau of Statistics
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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. 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. Monthly Inflation

The monthly inflation rate as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased to 22 per cent in November 2024, from 11.1 per cent in October 2024. This means that the general price level in November 2024 doubles that of October 2024. This price increase was mainly driven by rise in prices of commodities under food and non-alcoholic beverages (35%), Clothing and footwear (20%); and Alcoholic beverages and tobacco (6.0%).

As presented in Table 1 and Table 2, the index increased from 108.07 in October 2024 to 131.82 in November 2024 attributing to monthly inflation of 22 per cent.

Table 1: Overall CPI and Rates of Inflation (Base: 2024/25=100)

Month	Overall CPI	Monthly Inflation Rate
November 2024	131.82	22.0
October 2024	108.07	11.1
September 2024	106.64	6.6
August 2024	100.00	0.0

The increase in the overall index is mainly attributed to increases in price for some food and non-food items. Some food and non-food items that contributed to such increase include; food and non-alcoholic beverages (35%), Clothing and footwear (20%) and Alcoholic beverages and tobacco (6.6%). On the other hand, some non-food items that had their cost decreased include alcoholic Furnishings (1.7%), heath (5%), transport (3.9%), educations (0.8%), Personal care, social protection and miscellaneous goods (3.8%) and Housing, water, and utilities, recreation, information 8.1 and 8.3, respectively (see Table 2).

1.6. Monthly Changes in the Consumer Price Indices for the COICOP Divisions.

Table 2: Monthly Inflation by COICOP Divisions

13 COICOP Divisions	Weight	Monthly % Change Oct-2024	Monthly % Change Nov-2024
All Items Index	**100.00**	**11.1**	**22.0**
food and non-alcoholic beverages	48.19	12.5	35.0
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	0.12	0.0	6.6
Clothing and footwear	1.52	0.6	20.0
Housing, water, and utilities	44.37	9.1	8.1
Furnishings	0.97	10.3	1.7
Health	1.63	16.1	5.0
Transport	0.05	34.2	3.8
Information and communication	0.09	9.1	8.1

Recreation, sports, and culture	0.04	19.3	8.3
Education	2.84	15.1	0.8
Personal care, social protection & miscellaneous goods	0.19	10.5	6.3

1.7. Monthly Inflation by Geographical Areas

Analysis by geographical areas reveals that Yambio registered the highest Inflation rate of all locations, estimated at 29 percent for the month of November, from 20 percent recorded in October 2024. This was mainly driven by increases in the price of food and non-alcoholic beverages. The second highest Inflation rate was registered in Malakal, estimated at 27 percent in the month of November 2024, up from 16 percent recorded in October 2024. This was mainly driven by increases in prices for clothing and footwear; Rumbek follows with 25 percent.

The lowest monthly inflation rate was registered in Juba, estimated at 12 percent in November 2024. This was mainly due to decreases in 'Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels' prices.

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

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