



REPUBLIC OF SOMALILAND
**MINISTRY OF NATIONAL PLANNING AND
DEVELOPMENT**
CENTRAL STATISTICS DEPARTMENT

**REPORT ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF
THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX**



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List of Acronyms

AfDB	African Development Bank
COICOP	Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CSD	Central Statistics Department
EA	Elementary Aggregate
EAI	Elementary Aggregate Index
GM	Geometric Mean
HFC	Household Final Consumption
LTSAs	Long Term Statistical Advisor
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MNDP	Ministry of National Planning and Development
NDP	National Development Plan
NSO	National Statistics Office
NSS	National Statistics System
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SHS	Somaliland Household Survey
SLG	Somaliland Government

Executive Summary

The Somaliland government is implementing the National Development Plan (NDP) 2012-2016. The NDP provides a medium term framework for achieving the country's long-term development aspirations as set out in the Somaliland Vision 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). To support the planning process, Somaliland also set up the legal and institutional framework for a National Statistical System (NSS). Accordingly, in 2013, the statistical law was passed by parliament and statistics development strategies were formulated by the government. The Central Statistics Department (CSD) which is the National Statistics Office (NSO) is mandated to collect data, process it, compute various indicators and disseminate them.

In this regard, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) based on the internationally recommended best practices using available data at the CSD. CPI is a flag bearer in many countries. In the case of Somaliland, the CPI is for some time, going to remain the flag carrier and the only economic indicator compiled regularly. Thus, the current CPI is one of the few tangible outputs that the Ministry of National Planning and Development (MNPD) is wielding on high demand. This implies that it is filling up a big gap in economic analysis and that in the future many decisions are likely to be based on it

The 2012 calendar (January – December 2012) was chosen to be the reference year for the new CPI. The computation of the CPI started in January 2013 and now available up to January 2016. The *All Items* annual inflation rate stands at 14.2%, 16.6% for *Food* and 12.6% for *Non-Food* for January 2016.

In general, the CPI results show that food¹ prices are persistently moving higher than prices for the non-food category. Despite the fact that a big proportion of food is imported, food prices keep on varying and they vary sharply which implies that they are still affected by the seasonal factors such as drought and rainfall. However, when the seasonal factors are removed from the series, there is a clear indication that there exists underlying inflation within the economy. Further analysis shows that on average, and for the entire period of the CPI computation and its derived statistics, both food and non-food categories contribute equal percentage points to the total annual inflation rates. Since food has a smaller weight (38.7%) and that for the non-food (61.3%), it is still evidence for high inflation for food in Somaliland. This means that the majority of households with a fixed monthly income together with those with unstable income and without any savings find it difficult to have the same meals and of the same quality as it used to be the situation during the 2012 calendar year.

I would like to thank all staff at the CDS and more especially staff from the section of Macro Economic Statistics for their contributions and commitment to CPI work during the entire period of this project.

I now hope that this CPI will be extensively used to guide decision making both in government, private sector enterprises and households as well as at individual level.

Mr. Hassan .A. Jama
Director, Central Statistics Department

¹ Food in this case, does not include soft drinks such as sodas, water, juices among others. It does not also include drinking coffee, tea, cocoa etc...

1. BACKGROUND ABOUT THE NEW CPI FOR SOMALILAND

1.1 Definitions

A Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a statistical estimate constructed based on periodic prices of a fixed basket of goods and services and weighted on the basis of the spending patterns of households within an economy. Thus, the CPI is defined more precisely as a measure of the changing cost, over time, of the base period fixed basket of goods and services.

Inflation is defined as a persistent rise in the general level of prices for goods and services within the economy, over a period of time. When the general price level rises, it means that each unit of currency buys fewer goods and services during the current period compared to those that the same unit of the currency could have bought during the previous period. When the inflation rate is lower than that of the previous period, it does not mean that the prices have come down. Instead, it implies that the prices have gone up but the rate at which the prices increased in the current period is lower than the rate of increase that was recorded during the previous period. The annual percentage change in the CPI is normally used as the measure of inflation.

Deflation is a decrease in the general price level of goods and services. Deflation occurs when the inflation rate falls below 0% (a negative inflation rate). Deflation normally happens when the rate of increase in money supply is not maintained in proportion to the positive population and the general growth of the economy. As a result, consumers make lower payment for goods and services than the cost incurred on such goods and services.

Thus, deflation is not a desirable situation in any economy due to its negative implications. Deflation generally exerts negative impact on a country's economic conditions. This is because it acts as a tax on the borrowers and the liquid asset holders simultaneously. As results it discourages both investment and expenditure resulting into a fall in the aggregate demand.

Thus, both monetary and fiscal policies in any economy are intended to control inflation within manageable levels but not to aim at deflation.

Disinflation is a slow-down in the inflation rate. That is a situation when inflation declines to lower levels. This is the desirable situation for an economy whereby some of monetary policies are geared towards inflation targeting.

Weight Reference Period is the period for which value shares serve as weights for a set of price relatives or elementary price indices. It does not have to have the same duration as the periods for which the index is calculated and is typically longer, a year or more, rather than a month or quarter.

Price Reference Period is the period whose prices appear in the denominator of the price relatives.

Index Reference Period is the period for which the value of the CPI is set at 100.

Elementary Aggregate is the lowest level at which reliable weights for the CPI is available.

Contribution to Overall Inflation Rate means the change that would have occurred in the All-Items CPI if a particular component index had undergone its observed change but all other component indices had remained unchanged.

1.2 Uses of the CPI

As an economic indicator: The CPI is the most widely used measure of inflation and in most cases is viewed as an indicator of the effectiveness of government economic policy. It provides information about price changes in the economy to government, business, labour, and other private citizens, and is used by them as a guide to making economic decisions. In addition, the CPI is used in formulating fiscal and monetary policies.

As a deflator of other economic series: The CPI and its components are used to adjust other economic series for price changes and to translate these series into inflation-free values such as the GDP.

Purchasing power of money incomes: The CPI measures the purchasing power of money incomes. The CPI is used to estimate the amount of disposable income that is required today to purchase the same basket of goods and services that was purchased during the previous period. The appropriate domain of the basket, in this case, is all those expenditures on consumer goods and services actually made by households in the previous period.

Assessing changes in living standards: In assessing changes in living standards, the CPI is used in conjunction with data on expenditures by households to measure changes in their volume of consumption of all goods and services.

Measuring household inflation: The CPI measures inflation facing households as consumers. This measure is primarily for use in macroeconomic management and also has some possible uses in contracts where an index of prices for household consumption items is appropriate.

1.3 Sources of Data for the New Somaliland CPI

Two categories of data sets are needed during the compilation of the CPI: Weights and Prices.

1.3.1 CPI Weights:

Weights are the proportionate expenditure of the Household Final Consumption (HFC) for each category of goods and services in the fixed CPI basket. Thus, weights are numbers that give relative importance to each category of goods and services in the CPI basket. In most countries, the major sources of the CPI weights are the results of the household budget/expenditure surveys. Similarly, the results of the 2012 Somaliland Household Survey (SHS) were used as a major source of data to compute the weights for the new Somaliland.

According to the internationally recommended best practices, weights for the CPI should be subjected to a general revision at regular intervals in order to avoid the CPI becoming outdated and irrelevant. The general revision of the weights should be carried out at a maximum interval of five years from the previous weight reference period. In addition, the CPI sample of items should be reviewed annually to ensure that it continues to be representative of the consumption pattern of the reference population and sufficiently reliable and relevant.

The 2012 Somaliland Household Survey (SHS) was designed in such a way that household data was collected from the entire Somaliland. However, the planning of the survey and the processing of the results was based on three domains: i.) Hargeisa, ii) Other urban towns and iii) Rural areas. Though the results of the survey are available for the three population groups, only the household expenditure data for the Hargeisa domain were analysed and used to compute the Somaliland CPI weights. This is due to the limited availability of resources. Thus, the Somaliland CPI weights are based on the HFC for Hargeisa and the surrounding areas.

Both Monetary and non-monetary household final consumption were included during the computation of the Somaliland CPI weights.

The exclusion approach was used during the compilation of the Somaliland CPI weights. Thus, all illegal expenditures such as expenditure on alcoholic drinks were excluded during the compilation of the Somaliland CPI weights. In addition, due to practical reasons of regular collection of rental charges, imputed rents for owner-occupied dwellings were excluded.

The National approach was used during the computation of the CPI weights. Thus, the weights were compiled according to the “Resident Population” concept. This implies that the household final consumption expenditures were used as reported during the SHS irrespective of where the purchase of the consumable goods and services took place. In addition, it also means that the final consumption expenditures for foreign visitors were not incorporated during the computation of the CPI weights.

The plutocratic approach was followed during the compilation of the CPI weights. This means that the Somaliland CPI weights were computed as a total aggregated expenditure values rather than average household expenditure proportions. In addition, it also implies that all eligible expenditures for all households were included during the computation of the CPI weights, irrespective of the levels of expenditure whether for the category of the wealthiest or the poorest.

The classification used during the compilation of the Somaliland CPI weights is the Official United Nations Classification Of Individual Consumption according to Purpose (COICOP). For instance household expenditure values on goods and services ancillary to education were classified under their relevant COICOP divisions, groups, classes and sub-classes. The top most level of the classification is called division. Under the COICOP divisions are groups, under the groups are classes and under the classes are sub-classes. COICOP has twelve (12) divisions², forty seven (47) groups, one hundred and sixteen (116) classes and one hundred and ninety nine (199) sub-classes. COICOP divisions are identified with a two digit code; groups with a three digit code; classes with a four digit code; while sub-classes with a five digit code.

The new Somaliland CPI has a wide range of goods and services coverage such that all the twelve (12) CPI COICOP divisions are covered. However, out of the forty seven (47) groups in COICOP, only thirty eight (38) are covered in the new Somaliland CPI. Nine (9) groups are not covered either due to low levels of household final consumption or to the illegal status of the products or to practicality reasons.

Elementary Aggregate Weights. Weights are expressed as parts per thousand of the total household final consumption expenditure. This implies that the total sum of weights for the CPI basket is 1,000. The weights were computed at the lowest level of expenditure on specific products or group of homogenous products referred to as Elementary Aggregates (EAs). Thus, the lowest level at which the new Somaliland CPI weights were computed and are available is called Elementary Aggregate (EA) level. The cut-off point for each of the EA weight to be explicitly included in the CPI basket was 1 part per thousand (0.1%). In cases where the proportionate expenditure of an EA fell below the threshold, the expenditure for such an EA was proportionally redistributed among the EAs within the same COICOP sub-class or class.

Higher Level Weights. Higher level weights are weights above the Elementary Aggregate Level. These were computed as the total sum of weights for those EAs that are classified under that Higher Level.

CPI Weights by Division: Out of the twelve (12) CPI divisions, the first division, “Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages” (COICOP code: 01), has the biggest weight of 42%. This is followed by the fourth division, “Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels” (COICOP code: 04), with a weight of 14%. The division with the third biggest weight is “Transport” (COICOP code: 07), with a weight of 9%. The division with the least weight is “Recreation and Culture” (COICOP code: 09) which has a weight of 2%.

Thus, the three (3) divisions with the biggest weight take 65% of the total weight while the remaining nine (9) divisions have a weight of only 35%. This implies that the Somaliland CPI is

² COICOP has twelve (12) Divisions for the CPI while there are fourteen (14) Divisions for GDP

influenced mainly by the price movements of the above-mentioned three divisions with the biggest weight.

CPI Weights by Group: The group with the biggest weight is “Food” (COICOP code: 01.1) which has a weight of 39%. The second group with the biggest weight is “Electricity, Gas and Other Fuel” (COICOP code: 04.5) with a weight of 6%. This is followed by two groups “Actual Rental for Housing” (COICOP code: 04.1) and “Clothing” (COICOP code 03.1) each with a weight of 5%. The group with the least weight is “Accommodation Services” (COICOP Code: 11.2) with a weight of 0.1%.

Thus, out of the thirty eight (38) covered groups, the four (4) groups, which have the biggest weight, takes 55% of the total weight while the remaining thirty four (34) groups have a total weight of 45%. This means that a 10% increase in prices for the four (4) groups with the biggest weight, will cause the overall CPI for Somaliland to increase by 5.5% during the same period.

More details about the CPI weights are attached in Table 1.

1.3.2 CPI Prices:

Prices used to compute the Somaliland CPI are of three categories. The first category comprises prices of items that are advertised and payable in Somaliland Shillings. Such prices are recorded and used directly to compute the CPI.

The second category, are the prices of items that are advertised and transacted in United States Dollars in a particular outlet. Such prices are converted to the equivalents in the national currency at the open market nominal exchange rate applying on the date of price collection.

The third category caters for the missing prices. Such prices are estimated using one of the following four approaches during any particular month:

- i. The first approach is to impute the price of a missing item by using the price trend of the similar item but from a different outlet;
- ii. The second approach is to use the geometric mean ratios of the available prices for the remaining items within the same EA or sub-class;
- iii. The third approach is to assume that the cost of the product in dollars has remained the same for the period during which the price is missing. The procedure is to use the trend of the monthly open market nominal exchange rate per one United States Dollar to estimate the cost in the local currency;
- iv. The fourth approach is referred to as the “Borrow Technique”. This is where a trend from a different country is used to estimate the cost of the price in another country. Where none of the above three approaches was appropriate. The Borrow Technique was used. There are quite many commodities more especially food products that Somaliland imports from Ethiopia. Thus, the trends in consumer prices for specific items from the Ethiopia CPI were used to derive some of the missing price. This approach was used to estimate prices in the previous periods during the setting of the index and should not be used any further because there is already enough data to estimate any missing prices using any of the above first three approaches.

1.3.3 Data Validation and Editing.

Data validation means the process of checking to ensure that all inputs to the CPI calculations are correct. Data editing means the process of adjusting or eliminating erroneous inputs to the CPI calculations. Data validation and editing were done during the compilation of weights and also during the processing of consumer prices.

Data Validation and Editing on Weights. Validation on weights was done to identify missing, under-reported and over-reported household final consumption expenditures as reported from the 2012 SHS. There were some products on which no household expenditures were reported such as hair dressing charges, others were grossly under reported such as khat and cigarettes, while some products were over reported. In the above situations, adjustments on the 2012 SHS household expenditure data were carried out to come up with plausible estimates. In Somaliland, there were no data from surveys or other data sources that could be used to supplement the 2012 SHS data. The only data that is available and used for this purpose was the GDP³ estimates by expenditure for the 2012 calendar year. The other techniques used for the adjustments was the borrow approach as explained in subsection 1.3.2 above.

Data Validation and Editing on Prices. Data validation on prices was done by first setting up outlier boundaries. For all those prices that were identified as outliers⁴ or extreme outliers⁵, verifications were made to ensure that there were no mistakes during the data entry. Data entry mistakes that were found were corrected. The other common errors that were causing the extreme outliers were the wrong unit of measurements. For instance, instead of reporting a price of an item in kilogramme (kg), it was reported in a gramme (gm). Cases where the outliers were not due to data entry or unit of measurements errors, CSD staff were sent back to the outlets to confirm the reliability of such prices and also to make sure that the prices refer to exactly the same items as those described in the “*Somaliland CPI Master Framework for Price Collection*”. Through that process, some outlier and extreme outlier prices were confirmed as true prices and were left into the CPI computations while those that were wrong prices were corrected. There were also another category of outlier or extreme outlier prices that could not be confirmed as true prices by the time of computation of the CPI. In such a situation, extreme outlier prices were removed from the CPI computations and categorized as missing prices, hence estimation for such categories of prices was done.

³ The GDP numbers were compiled by Mr. Jan Redeby, a Consultant from the World Bank

⁴ Outlier means a price or price change which falls outside a specified “outlier” boundary

⁵ Extreme outlier refer to an outlier price or price change which falls outside a specified “extreme outlier” boundary

2. COMPUTATION OF THE CPI AND INFLATION RATES

2.1 Calculation of the Index Numbers

The price reference period (base) for the Somaliland CPI is the 2012 calendar year. i.e. from January to December, 2012. This implies that the monthly index calculations started from January 2013. The Somaliland CPI has been calculated in two stages. The first stage is the computation of the Elementary Aggregate Indices while the second stage is the computation of the Higher Level indices.

Computation of the Elementary Aggregate Indices. The Elementary Aggregate Indices were calculated using the geometric mean (GM) method, commonly referred to as the Jevons index. This is the GM of the un-weighted price relatives. The short term approach is used during the computation of elementary aggregate indices. This is where price ratios or price relatives are computed between the current month and the previous month.

A simplified presentation of the mathematical calculations involved is as follows:

Let P = Price
R = Price relatives between the current and the previous month
G = Geometric mean
EAI =Elementary Aggregate Index

In the subscripts to the formulae below;

i refers to prices of at the item level,
g to the Elementary Aggregate
m to number of items in an Elementary Aggregate
t refers to a month period

P_{ti} = Price of item i in period t

R_{ti} = Price relative of item i i.e. it is the price of item i in period t divided by price of the same item in period (t-1)

Thus, $R_{ti} = P_{ti}/P_{(t-1)i}$

G_{gt} is the geometric mean of the Elementary Aggregate g for period t and is computed as shown below

$$G_{gt} = (R_{t1} \times R_{t2} \times R_{t3} \times \dots \times R_{tm})^{(1/m)}$$

The index for the Elementary Aggregate g for the base period, EAI_{go} , was set to 100 during the base period

For the first month following the base period, the Index for the elementary aggregate g is computed as

$$EAI_{gt} = G_{gt} \times EAI_{go}$$

Index for the Elementary aggregate g for the following consecutive month, $EAI_{g(t+1)}$, is computed as

$$EAI_{g(t+1)} = G_{g(t+1)} \times EAI_{gt}$$

Computation of the Higher Level indices. These are the indices at levels above those of the elementary aggregate indices. They are in hierarchy starting with sub-class indices, class indices, group indices, division indices, non-food indices and all items indices. Higher level indices are calculated as a weighted arithmetic means of the indices for all the components within that higher level aggregate. For instance, sub-class indices are calculated as a weighted arithmetic means of the Elementary Aggregate indices, class indices are calculated as a weighted arithmetic means of the sub-class indices etc... The construction of these indices is based on a Laspeyres-type Fixed Base Weight Index, being the price of the consumption basket at a given time as a percentage of its price in the base period.

Let H be the sub-class higher level aggregate
 HI be the sub-class index
 k be the number of EAs within the sub-class H
 W_g be the weight for the elementary aggregate g within the sub-class

Then

$$HI = \sum_{g=1}^k W_g \cdot EAI_g / \sum_{g=1}^k W_g$$

The same procedure was followed to compute the indices for the classes by taking the sub-classes within that class as its components, groups by taking classes within a group as its components, until all the higher level aggregate indices mentioned in the previous paragraph have been computed.

2.2 Calculation of Inflation Rates and Average Indices

The following derived statistics are calculated from the CPI series and are published to one decimal place for the inflation rates and to two decimal places for the indices and the inflation contributions to the overall (total) inflation rates. The calculated derived statistics are the: monthly inflation rates, annual inflation rates, annual average indices, annual average inflation rates and contributions to the overall inflation rates.

2.2.1 Computation of the Monthly Inflation Rates

Monthly Inflation Rates are calculated as the percentage change between the CPI of the current month and the CPI of the previous month. Monthly Inflation Rate between any two consecutive months has been calculated using the formula;

$$R_{t0}^t = ((I_t / I_{t0}) - 1) \times 100$$

Where R_{t0}^t is the Monthly Inflation Rate between two consecutive months t_0 and t ; I_t is the CPI for the current month and I_{t0} is the CPI for the previous month.

2.2.2 Computation of the Annual Inflation Rates

Annual Inflation Rates are calculated as the percentage change between CPI of the current month and the CPI of the same month but for the previous year;

$$M_{t12}^t = (I_t / I_{t-12} - 1) \times 100$$

Where M_{t12}^t is the Annual Inflation Rate between a twelve month period t_{-12} and t ; I_t is the CPI for the current month and I_{t-12} is the CPI for the same month but for the previous year.

2.2.3 Computation of the Annual Average CPI

Annual Average CPI is calculated using the arithmetic mean of monthly CPIs. It is the sum of the twelve consecutive monthly CPIs divided by twelve as given in the following formula;

$$I_{12av} = \frac{1}{12} \sum_{t=1}^{12} I_t$$

Where I_{12av} is the Annual Average CPI over a 12-month period and I_t is the CPI for a particular month within the twelve (12) consecutive months.

2.2.4 Computation of the Annual Average Inflation Rates

The most popular inflation rates are the monthly and annual inflation rates. However, these two type inflation rates suffer from the fact that they can be strongly influenced by one-off effects in the start and end months. The annual average method has the advantage of eliminating most of the volatility associated with a single month. Thus, comparing a period of twelve (12) consecutive months on a rolling basis gives a useful indication of the longer-term trends in inflation.

Annual Average Inflation Rates are calculated as the percentage change between the Annual Average CPI for latest 12 consecutive months and the Annual Average CPI for the same 12 consecutive months of the previous 12-month period as given in the formula;

$$(y/(y-1)) * 100 - 100$$

Where y stands for the average CPI for the 12 consecutive months

2.2.5 Computation of the Contributions to the Overall Inflation Rates

The contribution of a component to a change in the overall CPI over a given time period is the change that would have occurred in the overall CPI if that component had undergone its observed price change but all other component indices had remained frozen at their values at the start of the period.

The contribution of a particular CPI component to the All-Items (Total) Inflation Rate between month t_0 and month t_1 are calculated according to the following formula

$$C_{t1}^i = (I_{t1}^i - I_{t0}^i) / I_{t0}^a \times 100 \times W^i / 1000$$

Where:

C_{t1}^i is the contribution of component i to the all-items (total) inflation rate in month t1;

I_{t1}^i is the CPI for component i in month t1;

I_{t0}^i is the CPI for component i in month t0;

I_{t0}^a is the All-Items CPI in month t0;

W^i is the weight for component i in parts per thousand.

CPI series together with their corresponding derived statistics are attached in Tables 2 to 10 below

3. SOMALILAND NEW CPI AND INFLATION RATES

3.1 Features of the New Consumer Price Index

The New CPI for Somaliland, details of which are contained in this publication, has replaced the previous CPI that used to be compiled by the Somaliland Central Statistics Department (CSD) of the Ministry of National Planning and Development.

The weighting pattern used in this new index has been based on the analysis of data collected in the 2012 Somaliland Household Survey for the Hargeisa. It is, therefore based on an up-to-date of the household final consumption pattern.

Some of the particular features that justify the robustness the new CPI series together with their derived statistics are as follows:

- i. The CPI is compiled with the weights unlike the previous CPI which used to be compiled without weights;
- ii. During the computation of the weights, both monetary and non-monetary household final consumption were included to come up with the total household final consumption expenditure;
- iii. During the computation of the weights, total household final consumption expenditures were classified according to the internationally recommended CPI classification (COICOP);
- iv. The new CPI has a wider and higher number of product coverage. The number of items covered in the new CPI basket is about five times compared to the previous CPI. The product coverage has been expanded from the previous 111 items to 520 and to the extent possible, all the sectors of household consumption expenditure are properly covered;
- v. All products included in the new CPI basket are for the household final consumption unlike in the previous CPI where its basket included some products that were not for household final consumption;
- vi. The methodology of collecting consumer prices and their processing is a lot improved compared to the previous system of data collection and processing;
- vii. The computation of the new CPI is based on the internationally recommended best practices of computing the CPI through the two stages unlike the previous CPI which was computed with one stage;

- viii. The methodology for computation and dissemination of the derived statistics has improved a lot since it now provides in-depth numbers that could be used to understand the likely sources of inflation compared to the previous system; and
- ix. The New CPI and its derived statistics shall be compiled and disseminated on a monthly basis compared to that of the previous practice where it was disseminated on a quarterly basis.

Limitation: The only limitation of the new CPI is that its coverage is restricted only to Hargeisa, the capital city. However, the improved international best practices, followed during the compilation of the new Somaliland CPI, have highly overcome limitations from its limited geographical coverage. Thus, the figures published for the new CPI start from January 2013 together with their corresponding derived statistics that begin from January 2014 onwards should be accepted as giving the most accurate trends of inflation rates within the Somaliland economy. The figures are at present available, and should be used in preference to the previous CPI that have been replaced.

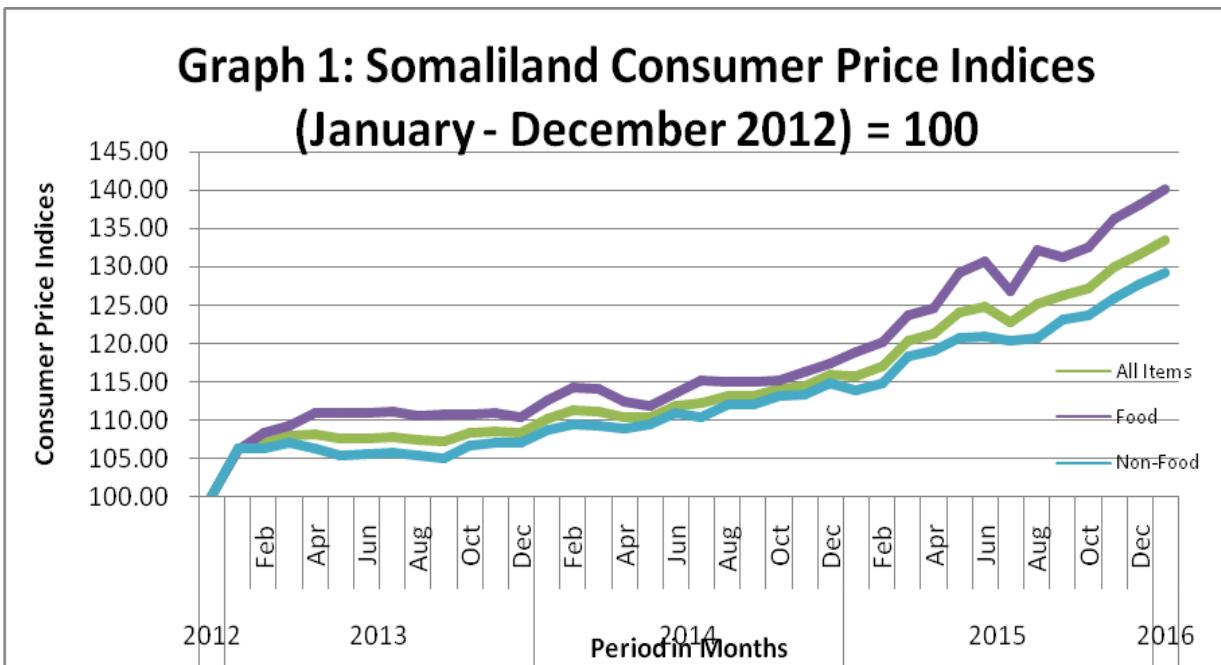
Revision of the CPI: The published CPI numbers are in principle open to revisions, especially when new or improved information becomes available. Thus, where such a situation arises, corrections shall be made and the published numbers shall be revised. The revised numbers shall be disseminated to the general public through the next Statistical Bulletin and other available means of Statistics Dissemination by the CSD.

3.2. Somaliland New CPI Numbers

The 2012 Calendar year i.e. from January to December 2012 is the reference period for the new Somaliland CPI. The CPI by the end of January 2016 for the: All Items (Total) is 132; Food⁶ is 139 while for Non-Food is 128. This means that from the 2012 calendar year to January 2016, the general increase in prices: for all consumer goods and services in the Somaliland CPI basket was 32%; for the food basket was 39%; while for Non-Food basket was 28%. This implies that due to substantial increase in consumer prices for food, households with a monthly fixed income and those with dwindling incomes find themselves in a very hard situation to get the required meals and of the same quality as it was the case during the 2012 calendar.

Graph 1 shows that price levels for food have gradually persistently moved faster than those for the non food category through the entire period of index measurement. i.e. from January 2013 to January 2016. During the period from December 2013 to December 2014, the gap narrowed but food price levels still remained higher. This implies that the food sector has gradually contributed a lot to the rising price levels of household consumer goods and services as indicated in the graph.

More detailed information is attached in Table 2.



⁶ Food in this case refers to COICOP Group 01.1, which implies that Non Alcoholic Beverages are excluded.

3.3. Somaliland New Annual Inflation Rates

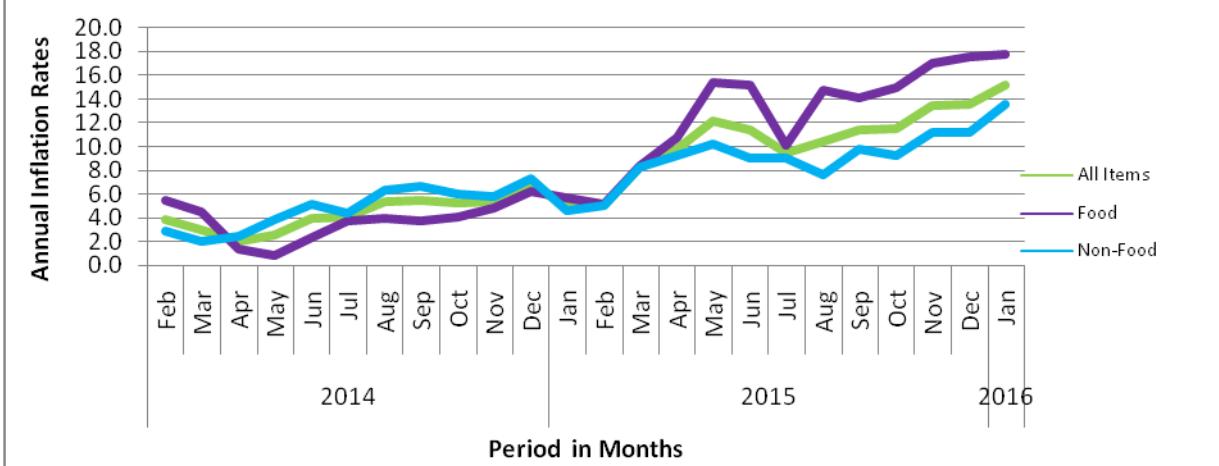
Computation of the monthly CPI started in January 2013; this implies that the calculation of the Annual Inflation Rates started from January 2014 onwards.

Graph 2 below gives the status of the annual inflation rates. The annual inflation rates for the year ending January 2016 stands at: 14.2% for All Items (Total); 16.6% for Food and 12.6% for Non-Food. The figures are substantially high compared to those that were registered for the year ending January 2014 as: 3.7% for All Items (Total); 6.1% for Food and 2.3% for Non-Food.

During the year ending April and May 2014, Food registered the Lowest Annual Inflation Rate of 1.4% and 0.8% per month respectively. In case of Non-Food, the lowest Annual Inflation Rate was recorded for the year ending March 2014 which was 2.0%. As a result the Annual Inflation Rates for the All Items (Total) Index was at its lowest for the year ending March, April and May 2014; at 3.0%, 2.1% and 2.6% respectively. The year ending May 2015 recorded the highest levels of Annual Inflation Rates for all the three indices partly due to the base effect.

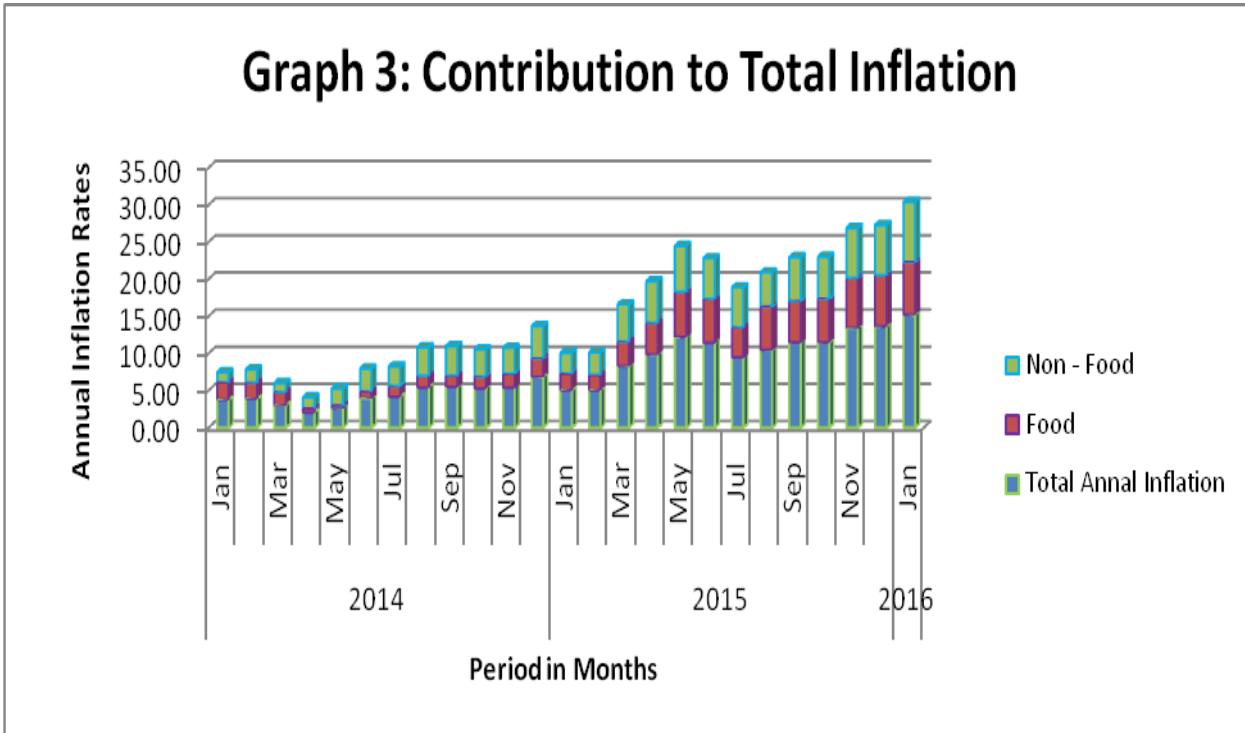
Graph 2 also demonstrates that for the entire period i.e. January 2014 to January 2016, all the measured annual inflation rates are positive. This is an indication of persistent increase in consumer prices within the Somaliland economy which has a negative impact on the welfare of the households more especially those with a fixed income together with those with very low income and without any savings at all. The same graph shows that food prices were very volatile in 2015 compared to non-food prices. Food prices changed more frequently and sharply mostly due the seasonal factors. The second factor that is likely to have affected the food prices is the depreciation of the local currency. It is assumed that a good proportion of food consumed in Somaliland is imported; hence a direct increase in prices for such products whenever there is a depreciation of the local currency.

Graph 2: Somaliland Annual Inflation Rates



3.4 Contributions to the Total Annual Inflation Rates

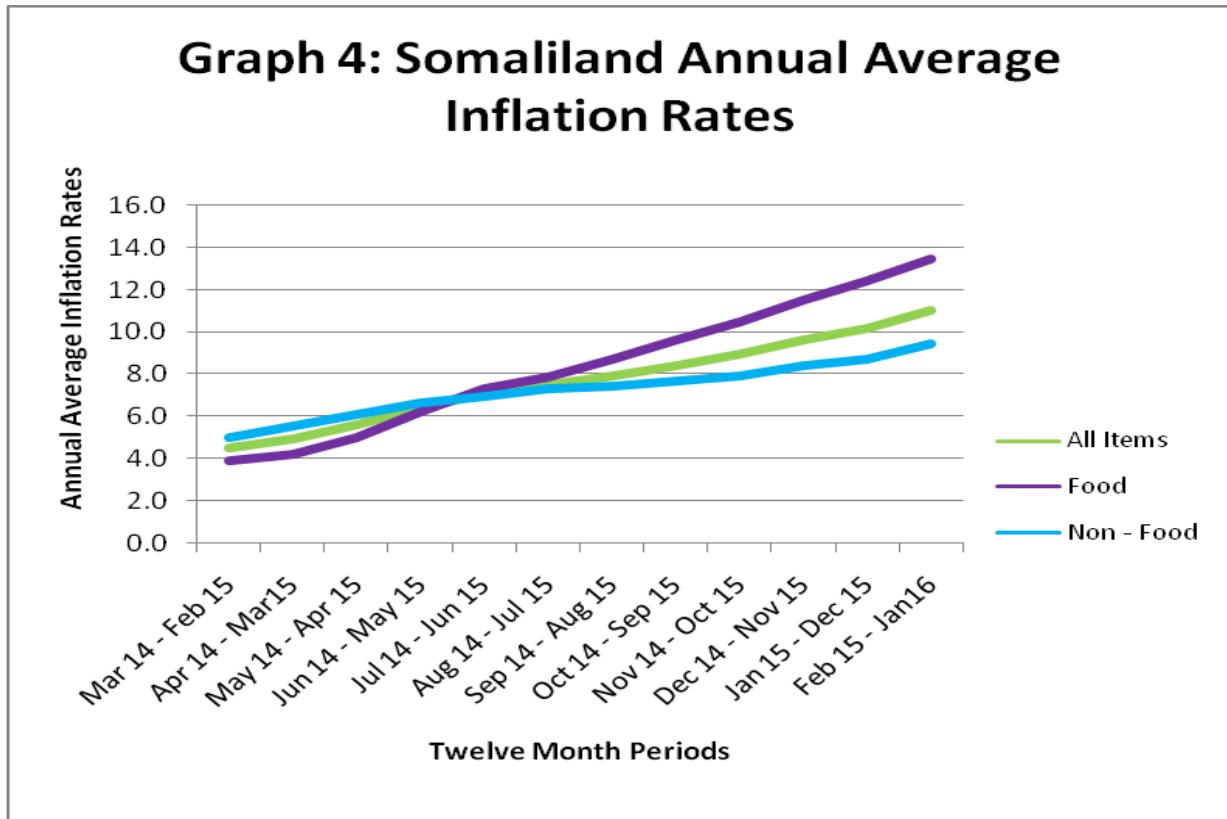
The weight for food is 38.7% while that for non-food is 61.3%. During the entire period of the computation of the total annual inflation rates, food and non-food on the average, contributed almost the same percentage points to the total annual inflation rate. This confirms the fact that the annual inflation rates for food are generally above the average.



3.5 Somaliland Annual Average Inflation Rates

Graph 4 gives the Annual Average Inflation Rates for Somaliland. The Annual Average Inflation Rates are the Inflation rates computed after removing the seasonal factors. It is a very good indicator of the underlying inflation since seasonality is removed from the series. The graph shows that inflation is rising gradually within the Somaliland Economy more especially for food prices.

More detailed information about the Consumer prices indices and their corresponding Inflation Rates are given below in Tables 2 to 10.



4. RECOMMENDATIONS AND THE WAY FORWARD

In order to maintain, produce, improve, disseminate and efficiently utilise the current Somaliland CPI produced based on improved internationally best practices, the following are the recommendations to the government:

- i. Given the various uses of the CPI as the major economic indicator, government should find resources to support and consolidate the production and dissemination of CPI. A sum of forty thousand United States dollars (40,000 USD) is required per annum. Collection of consumer prices, computation of the CPI and the dissemination of the numbers shall be carried out every month. The following are the monthly expenditure categories for the above required funds: Stationery including printer consumables, Purchasing of a sample of commodities sold on the market in local (non-standard) unit of measurements during price collection; Fuel, transport by public means and allowances for staff during data collection and supervision; and Press conferences during CPI dissemination. In addition, quarterly meetings or workshops shall be held for advocacy and capacity building;
- ii. There is urgent need to build capacity in the Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) that use the CPI so that deeper analysis of inflation and its causes are analysed. This will help to provide well formulated monetary and fiscal policies that will be used to have a desired and a steady level of inflation. Example of such MDAs are Bank of Somaliland, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of National Planning and Development and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry;
- iii. According to the internationally recommended best practices of CPI compilation, general rebasing of the CPI should be done at least once every five years. Thus, there is urgent need to start preparations for conducting a Household Budget Survey (HBS) whose main objective is to get weights for the CPI. The HBS should be conducted latest 2017;
- iv. After the consolidation of the current practices of compiling the CPI, there is urgent need to expand the CPI coverage to other urban areas as a second phase, and thereafter, to include rural areas. However, this can be done only during the general rebasing of the CPI. The urban areas that should incorporate as a second phase are the urban headquarters of the remaining five regions. These are Borama, Berbera, Burco, Ceerigabo and Lascanood. The monthly estimated cost for each additional urban centre is one thousand five hundred United States Dollars (1,500 USD) ;
- v. There is still a need to build capacity at the CSD so as to internalise the internationally recommended best practices of the CPI compilation and this can be done in a combination of approaches. These include further consultancies at CSD, formal Training, attachments, study tours as well as participation in international conferences and workshops;
- vi. There is a need for government to create Data backups outside the premises of the CSD for the CPI and other data available at the CSD. The recommendation is for data security in case one the CDS data source cannot be accessed due to various causes.
- vii. As a way forward, the CSD is expected to disseminate the Somaliland CPI for each month on the last working day of that particular month. This means that during the month t , consumer prices for that very month have to be collected, processed, CPI computed and disseminated on the last working day of that very month.

Table: 1 Somaliland CPI Weights with 2012 Reference Year

COICOP Codes		Particulars	CPI Weights 2012 Calendar Year	
DIV	GROUP		parts per 1,000	parts per 100
		OVERALL WEIGHTS		1,000.00 100.00
01	Food And Non-Alcoholic Beverages		417.49	41.75
	01.1	Food	387.10	38.71
	01.2	Non-alcoholic beverages	30.39	3.04
02	Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco & Narcotics		45.57	4.56
	02.1	Alcoholic beverages	-	-
	02.2	Tobacco	10.77	1.08
	02.3	Narcotics	34.80	3.48
03	Clothing and Footwear		57.33	5.73
	03.1	Clothing	46.00	4.60
	03.2	Footwear	11.33	1.13
04	Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas And Other Fuels		141.02	14.10
	04.1	Actual Rentals for Housing	52.36	5.24
	04.3	Maintenance and repair of the dwelling	12.79	1.28
	04.4	Water Supply and Miscellaneous Services relating to the dwelling	17.94	1.79
	04.5	Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	57.93	5.79

COICOP Codes		Particulars	CPI Weights 2012 Calendar Year	
DIV	GROUP		parts per 1,000	parts per 100
05	Furnishings, Household Equipment And Routine Household Maintenance		55.49	5.55
	05.1	Furniture and furnishings, Carpets and Other Floor Coverings	20.99	2.10
	05.2	Household Textiles	7.78	0.78
	05.3	Household Appliances	6.79	0.68
	05.4	Glassware, Tableware and Household Utensils	5.68	0.57
	05.5	Tools and Equipments for House and Garden	3.12	0.31
	05.6	Goods and Services for Routine Household Maintenance	11.12	1.11
06	Health		25.55	2.55
	06.1	Medical Products, Appliances and Equipments	19.08	1.91
	06.2	Outpatient Services	4.64	0.46
	06.3	Hospital Services	1.82	0.18
07	Transport		88.51	8.85
	07.1	Purchase of Vehicles	13.88	1.39
	07.2	Operation of Personal Transport Equipment	26.38	2.64
	07.3	Transport Services	48.25	4.83

COICOP Codes		Particulars	CPI Weights 2012 Calendar Year	
DIV	GROUP		parts per 1,000	parts per 100
08	Communication		29.93	2.99
	08.1	Postal services	-	-
	08.2	Telephone and telefax equipment	12.51	1.25
	08.3	Telephone and telefax services	17.42	1.74
09	Recreation And Culture		22.46	2.25
	09.1	Audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment	8.94	0.89
	09.2	Other Major durables for Recreation and Culture	-	-
	09.3	Other Recreational Items and Equipments, Garden and Pets	-	-
	09.4	Recreational and Cultural Services	5.26	0.53
	09.5	Newspapers, books and stationery	3.06	0.31
	09.6	Package holidays	5.19	0.52
10	Education		36.88	3.69
	10.1	Pre-Primary and Primary Education	13.83	1.38
	10.2	Secondary Education	11.99	1.20
	10.3	Post - Secondary Non-Tertiary Education	-	-
	10.4	Tertiary Education	7.38	0.74
	10.5	Education not definable by level	3.69	0.37

COICOP Codes		Particulars	CPI Weights 2012 Calendar Year	
DIV	GROUP		parts per 1,000	parts per 100
11	Restaurants and Hotels		33.52	3.35
	11.1	Catering services	32.33	3.23
	11.2	Accommodation services	1.19	0.12
12	Miscellaneous Goods and Services		46.25	4.62
	12.1	Personal Care	24.51	2.45
	12.3	Personal Effects n.e.c	9.12	0.91
	12.4	Social Protection	-	-
	12.5	Insurance	-	-
	12.6	Financial Services n.e.c.	3.65	0.37
	12.7	Other Goods and Services n.e.c.	8.96	0.90

Source: Central Statistics Department, Ministry of National Planning and Development

Table 2: CPI and Inflation Rates by Major Category (January - December 2012) = 100

Consumer price Indices				Monthly Inflation Rates			Annual Inflation Rates			Contributions to Total Inflation Rates		
Weight	All Items CPI	Food	Non - Food	All Items CPI	Food	Non - Food	All Items (Total)	Food	Non - Food	All Items CPI (Total)	Food	Non - Food
	1,000.0000	387.0796	612.9204									
Year	Month											
2012	Jan - Dec	100.00	100.00	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013	Jan	106.27	106.07	106.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Feb	107.10	108.32	106.32	0.8	2.1	-0.1	-	-	-	-	-
	Mar	107.94	109.20	107.15	0.8	0.8	0.8	-	-	-	-	-
	Apr	108.10	110.87	106.34	0.1	1.5	-0.8	-	-	-	-	-
	May	107.59	111.01	105.43	-0.5	0.1	-0.9	-	-	-	-	-
	Jun	107.63	110.93	105.55	0.0	-0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
	Jul	107.76	111.03	105.70	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
	Aug	107.42	110.63	105.39	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3	-	-	-	-	-
	Sep	107.31	110.81	105.10	-0.1	0.2	-0.3	-	-	-	-	-
	Oct	108.27	110.65	106.77	0.9	-0.1	1.6	-	-	-	-	-
	Nov	108.62	110.97	107.15	0.3	0.3	0.4	-	-	-	-	-
	Dec	108.43	110.46	107.14	-0.2	-0.5	0.0	-	-	-	-	-
2014	Jan	110.25	112.52	108.81	1.7	1.9	1.6	3.7	6.1	2.3	3.7	2.35
	Feb	111.30	114.27	109.42	1.0	1.6	0.6	3.9	5.5	2.9	3.9	2.15
	Mar	111.20	114.16	109.33	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	3.0	4.5	2.0	3.0	1.78
	Apr	110.33	112.43	109.00	-0.8	-1.5	-0.3	2.1	1.4	2.5	2.1	0.56
	May	110.44	111.94	109.50	0.1	-0.4	0.5	2.6	0.8	3.9	2.6	0.33
	Jun	111.92	113.49	110.93	1.3	1.4	1.3	4.0	2.3	5.1	4.0	0.92
	Jul	112.23	115.16	110.37	0.3	1.5	-0.5	4.1	3.7	4.4	4.1	1.48
	Aug	113.24	115.07	112.09	0.9	-0.1	1.6	5.4	4.0	6.4	5.4	1.60
	Sep	113.22	114.95	112.12	0.0	-0.1	0.0	5.5	3.7	6.7	5.5	1.50
												4.01

Consumer price Indices				Monthly Inflation Rates			Annual Inflation Rates			Contributions to Total Inflation Rates			
Weight		All Items CPI	Food	Non - Food	All Items CPI	Food	Non - Food	All Items (Total)	Food	Non - Food	All Items CPI (Total)	Food	Non - Food
		1,000.0000	387.0796	612.9204									
Year	Month												
	Oct	113.99	115.21	113.23	0.7	0.2	1.0	5.3	4.1	6.1	5.3	1.63	3.66
	Nov	114.48	116.32	113.31	0.4	1.0	0.1	5.4	4.8	5.8	5.4	1.91	3.48
	Dec	115.86	117.39	114.90	1.2	0.9	1.4	6.9	6.3	7.2	6.9	2.47	4.38
2015	Jan	115.82	118.89	113.88	0.0	1.3	-0.9	5.1	5.7	4.7	5.1	2.24	2.82
	Feb	116.94	120.17	114.91	1.0	1.1	0.9	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.1	2.05	3.02
	Mar	121.71	126.97	118.39	4.1	5.7	3.0	9.5	11.2	8.3	9.5	4.46	4.99
	Apr	122.36	127.53	119.09	0.5	0.4	0.6	10.9	13.4	9.3	10.9	5.30	5.60
	May	124.48	130.54	120.66	1.7	2.4	1.3	12.7	16.6	10.2	12.7	6.52	6.19
	Jun	124.51	130.25	120.89	0.0	-0.2	0.2	11.2	14.8	9.0	11.2	5.80	5.45
	Jul	122.92	127.08	120.30	-1.3	-2.4	-0.5	9.5	10.3	9.0	9.5	4.11	5.42
	Aug	125.10	132.13	120.66	1.8	4.0	0.3	10.5	14.8	7.6	10.5	5.83	4.64
	Sep	126.22	131.17	123.09	0.9	-0.7	2.0	11.5	14.1	9.8	11.5	5.54	5.94
	Oct	127.12	132.51	123.71	0.7	1.0	0.5	11.5	15.0	9.3	11.5	5.88	5.64
	Nov	129.87	136.16	125.91	2.2	2.8	1.8	13.4	17.0	11.1	13.4	6.71	6.74
	Dec	131.68	138.06	127.65	1.4	1.4	1.4	13.7	17.6	11.1	13.7	6.90	6.75
2016	Jan	132.28	138.64	128.26	0.5	0.4	0.5	14.2	16.6	12.6	14.2	6.60	7.61

Source: Central Statistics Department, Ministry of National Planning and Development

Table 3: Somaliland Annual Average Consumer Price Indices and Inflation Rates by Major Category (Jan. - Dec. 2012) = 100

Annual Average Consumer price Indices				Annual Average Inflation Rates			Contr. to Total Inflation Rates		
Weight	All Items CPI	Food	Non - Food	All Items	Food	Non - Food	All Items (Total)	Food	Non - Food
	1,000.0000	387.0796	612.9204						
12 Month Period									
Jan 2013 - Dec 2013	107.70	110.08	106.20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feb 2013 - Jan 2014	108.03	110.62	106.40	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mar 2013 - Feb 2014	108.38	111.11	106.66	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apr 2013 - Mar 2014	108.66	111.53	106.84	-	-	-	-	-	-
May 2013 - Apr 2014	108.84	111.66	107.07	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jun 2013 - May 2014	109.08	111.73	107.40	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jul 2013 - Jun 2014	109.44	111.95	107.85	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aug 2013 - Jul 2014	109.81	112.29	108.24	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sep 2013 - Aug 2014	110.29	112.66	108.80	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oct 2013 - Sep 2014	110.79	113.01	109.39	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nov 2013 - Oct 2014	111.26	113.39	109.92	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dec 2013 - Nov 2014	111.75	113.83	110.44	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jan 2014 - Dec 2014	112.37	114.41	111.08	4.3	3.9	4.6	4.3	1.56	2.78
Feb 2014 - Jan 2015	112.84	114.94	111.51	4.4	3.9	4.8	4.4	1.55	2.89
Mar 2014 - Feb 2015	113.31	115.43	111.96	4.5	3.9	5.0	4.5	1.54	3.00
Apr 2014 - Mar 2015	114.18	116.50	112.72	5.1	4.5	5.5	5.1	1.77	3.31
May 2014 - Apr 2015	115.18	117.76	113.56	5.8	5.5	6.1	5.8	2.17	3.66
Jun 2014 - May 2015	116.35	119.31	114.49	6.7	6.8	6.6	6.7	2.69	3.98
Jul 2014 - Jun 2015	117.40	120.71	115.32	7.3	7.8	6.9	7.3	3.10	4.18
Aug 2014 - Jul 2015	118.30	121.70	116.15	7.7	8.4	7.3	7.7	3.32	4.41
Sep 2014 - Aug 2015	119.28	123.12	116.86	8.1	9.3	7.4	8.1	3.67	4.48
Oct 2014 - Sep 2015	120.37	124.47	117.78	8.6	10.1	7.7	8.6	4.01	4.64
Nov 2014 - Oct 2015	121.46	125.91	118.65	9.2	11.0	7.9	9.2	4.36	4.81
Dec 2014 - Nov 2015	122.42	126.74	119.70	9.5	11.3	8.4	9.5	4.47	5.08
Jan 2015 - Dec 2015	123.83	128.68	120.76	10.2	12.5	8.7	10.2	4.91	5.28
Feb 2015 - Jan 2016	125.20	130.33	121.96	11.0	13.4	9.4	11.0	5.28	5.68

Source: Central Statistics Department, Ministry of National Planning and Development

Table 4: Somaliland Monthly Consumer Price Indices by Division

		All Items	Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco & Narcotics	Clothing and Footwear	Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation and Culture	Education	Restaurants and Hotels	Miscellaneous Goods and Services	
Division Code		01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	
Weights		1,000.000	417.4884	45.6032	57.3741	141.1200	55.1646	25.5642	88.5743	29.9540	22.4314	36.9052	33.5434	46.2772
Year	Month													
2012	Jan - Dec	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2013	Jan	106.27	106.09	115.61	103.39	106.67	104.92	103.12	105.21	106.55	106.30	106.55	105.85	106.29
	Feb	107.10	108.29	115.06	104.12	106.44	104.67	102.92	105.17	106.12	106.23	106.11	105.71	105.93
	Mar	107.94	109.12	108.40	104.87	107.74	106.35	104.07	106.61	108.50	108.17	108.53	106.50	107.95
	Apr	108.10	110.67	96.62	105.86	107.76	106.37	104.08	106.48	108.53	107.87	108.55	106.51	107.97
	May	107.59	110.85	103.30	105.41	106.24	103.46	102.74	105.49	105.76	105.62	105.75	105.59	105.99
	Jun	107.63	110.90	103.00	105.56	106.25	103.48	102.76	105.64	105.79	105.68	105.78	105.60	106.01
	Jul	107.76	110.94	100.73	105.64	106.48	107.01	102.90	105.02	106.08	105.86	106.07	105.70	106.26
	Aug	107.42	110.66	98.27	105.68	106.79	106.73	102.68	104.02	105.62	105.10	105.61	105.54	106.25
	Sep	107.31	110.86	111.78	105.34	104.99	104.74	100.90	104.27	102.33	102.63	102.28	104.45	104.31
	Oct	108.27	110.79	121.28	105.71	106.29	105.79	101.74	104.71	104.06	104.12	104.03	105.02	105.77
	Nov	108.62	111.13	119.79	105.92	106.91	106.73	102.09	104.90	104.80	104.79	104.78	105.27	106.40
	Dec	108.43	110.68	115.48	106.30	107.23	107.07	102.37	105.05	105.37	105.50	105.36	105.46	106.88
2014	Jan	110.25	112.73	117.75	108.10	108.88	108.30	110.96	104.48	107.46	107.49	107.41	106.14	108.60
	Feb	111.30	114.38	121.42	109.42	109.44	108.48	111.00	104.50	107.54	107.63	107.50	106.16	109.03
	Mar	111.20	114.26	119.26	109.32	109.55	108.91	111.04	104.52	107.62	107.81	107.58	106.19	109.10
	Apr	110.33	112.68	109.18	109.78	109.54	109.40	111.08	106.59	107.70	107.86	107.66	106.22	109.17
	May	110.44	112.34	116.24	110.69	108.62	109.45	111.72	106.41	107.78	107.77	107.74	106.25	109.24
	Jun	111.92	114.02	114.32	110.74	113.73	109.50	111.76	107.74	107.86	108.25	107.83	106.27	109.31

		All Items	Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco & Narcotics	Clothing and Footwear	Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation and Culture	Education	Restaurants and Hotels	Miscellaneous Goods and Services	
Division Code		01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	
Weights		1,000.000	417.4884	45.6032	57.3741	141.1200	55.1646	25.5642	88.5743	29.9540	22.4314	36.9052	33.5434	46.2772
	Jul	112.23	115.56	114.72	111.22	111.43	109.55	111.80	106.81	107.94	108.65	107.91	106.30	109.38
	Aug	113.24	115.57	118.08	112.14	111.94	110.04	112.61	113.35	108.75	109.38	108.73	106.57	110.06
	Sep	113.22	115.52	108.48	112.25	114.15	110.36	112.87	113.49	109.29	110.04	109.27	106.75	110.52
	Oct	113.99	115.84	109.86	112.89	115.22	111.51	113.79	113.98	111.20	111.74	111.20	107.38	112.14
	Nov	114.48	116.80	113.11	113.42	115.98	112.28	114.42	108.93	112.50	112.89	112.52	107.82	113.24
	Dec	115.86	117.93	122.08	113.70	118.32	112.76	114.80	109.13	113.29	113.50	113.32	108.08	113.91
2015	Jan	115.82	119.40	123.98	113.68	118.66	111.62	114.27	102.02	112.15	113.45	112.16	109.21	112.94
	Feb	116.94	120.54	136.07	113.89	118.87	111.74	114.29	102.08	112.36	114.24	112.38	109.28	113.12
	Mar	121.71	127.02	140.13	114.93	121.67	113.92	116.84	108.23	117.65	118.14	117.73	111.05	117.27
	Apr	122.36	127.59	151.75	115.46	122.72	114.45	115.47	108.80	114.23	115.73	113.97	109.85	117.01
	May	124.48	130.39	161.13	116.27	124.41	114.72	115.86	109.57	114.32	116.91	115.37	109.74	118.72
	Jun	124.51	130.12	150.34	118.96	125.66	115.32	116.93	112.66	114.53	117.04	113.66	109.75	119.18
	Jul	122.92	127.19	134.59	120.45	125.47	115.91	117.45	113.60	114.76	117.51	113.66	112.21	120.51
	Aug	125.10	131.87	134.93	122.02	125.63	116.33	117.64	113.74	114.71	117.56	113.66	112.29	121.69
	Sep	126.22	130.99	144.57	123.21	129.33	117.28	118.79	115.55	116.52	118.11	114.23	113.65	123.44
	Oct	127.12	132.23	138.39	124.72	131.08	118.11	121.20	116.01	116.51	118.92	115.47	113.79	125.87
	Nov	129.87	135.80	155.29	125.45	132.71	119.32	120.75	117.01	117.15	119.24	116.26	113.11	126.86
	Dec	131.68	137.65	167.45	126.74	133.37	119.13	121.31	118.35	117.93	121.96	117.33	113.34	128.21
2016	Jan	132.28	138.14	179.81	127.00	132.90	119.00	121.12	116.08	118.07	122.85	118.91	113.27	128.44

Source: Central Statistics Department, Ministry of National Planning and Development

Table 5: Somaliland Annual Average Consumer Price Indices by Division

	All Items	Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco & Narcotics	Clothing and Footwear	Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other	Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation and Culture	Education	Restaurants and Hotels	Miscellaneous Goods and Services
Division Code	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	
Weights	1,000.0000	417.4884	45.6032	57.3741	141.1200	55.1646	25.5642	88.5743	29.9540	22.4314	36.9052	33.5434	46.2772
12 Month Period													
Jan 2013 - Dec 2013	107.70	110.08	109.11	105.32	106.65	105.61	102.70	105.21	105.79	105.66	105.78	105.60	106.33
Feb 2013 - Jan 2014	108.03	110.64	109.29	105.71	106.83	105.89	103.35	105.15	105.87	105.76	105.85	105.63	106.53
Mar 2013 - Feb 2014	108.38	111.14	109.82	106.15	107.08	106.21	104.02	105.10	105.99	105.87	105.97	105.66	106.79
Apr 2013 - Mar 2014	108.66	111.57	110.73	106.52	107.23	106.42	104.60	104.92	105.91	105.84	105.89	105.64	106.88
May 2013 - Apr 2014	108.84	111.74	111.77	106.85	107.38	106.68	105.19	104.93	105.84	105.84	105.82	105.61	106.98
Jun 2013 - May 2014	109.08	111.86	112.85	107.29	107.58	107.17	105.94	105.01	106.01	106.02	105.98	105.67	107.25
Jul 2013 - Jun 2014	109.44	112.12	113.79	107.72	108.20	107.68	106.69	105.19	106.18	106.23	106.15	105.72	107.53
Aug 2013 - Jul 2014	109.81	112.51	114.96	108.18	108.62	107.89	107.43	105.34	106.34	106.47	106.31	105.77	107.79
Sep 2013 - Aug 2014	110.29	112.92	116.61	108.72	109.05	108.16	108.25	106.11	106.60	106.82	106.57	105.86	108.10
Oct 2013 - Sep 2014	110.79	113.31	116.34	109.30	109.81	108.63	109.25	106.88	107.18	107.44	107.15	106.05	108.62
Nov 2013 - Oct 2014	111.26	113.73	115.38	109.90	110.55	109.11	110.26	107.65	107.78	108.07	107.75	106.25	109.15
Dec 2013 - Nov 2014	111.75	114.20	114.83	110.52	111.31	109.57	111.28	107.99	108.42	108.75	108.39	106.46	109.72
Jan 2014 - Dec 2014	112.37	114.80	115.38	111.14	112.23	110.04	112.32	108.33	109.08	109.42	109.06	106.68	110.31
Feb 2014 - Jan 2015	112.84	115.36	115.90	111.60	113.05	110.32	112.59	108.12	109.47	109.91	109.45	106.93	110.67

	All Items	Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco & Narcotics	Clothing and Footwear	Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other	Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation and Culture	Education	Restaurants and Hotels	Miscellaneous Goods and Services
Division Code		01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
Weights	1,000.0000	417.4884	45.6032	57.3741	141.1200	55.1646	25.5642	88.5743	29.9540	22.4314	36.9052	33.5434	46.2772
12 Month Period													
Mar 2014 - Feb 2015	113.31	115.87	117.12	111.98	113.83	110.59	112.87	107.92	109.87	110.46	109.86	107.19	111.01
Apr 2014 - Mar 2015	114.18	116.94	118.85	112.44	114.84	111.01	113.35	108.23	110.71	111.33	110.70	107.60	111.69
May 2014 - Apr 2015	115.18	118.18	122.40	112.92	115.94	111.43	113.72	108.41	111.25	111.98	111.23	107.90	112.34
Jun 2014 - May 2015	116.35	119.68	126.14	113.38	117.26	111.87	114.06	108.68	111.80	112.74	111.87	108.19	113.13
Jul 2014 - Jun 2015	117.40	121.02	129.15	114.07	118.25	112.36	114.50	109.09	112.35	113.48	112.35	108.48	113.96
Aug 2014 - Jul 2015	118.30	121.99	130.80	114.84	119.42	112.89	114.97	109.65	112.92	114.21	112.83	108.98	114.88
Sep 2014 - Aug 2015	119.28	123.35	132.20	115.66	120.56	113.41	115.39	109.69	113.42	114.90	113.24	109.45	115.85
Oct 2014 - Sep 2015	120.37	124.64	135.21	116.57	121.83	113.99	115.88	109.86	114.02	115.57	113.66	110.03	116.93
Nov 2014 - Oct 2015	121.46	126.01	137.59	117.56	123.15	114.54	116.50	110.03	114.46	116.17	114.01	110.56	118.07
Dec 2014 - Nov 2015	122.42	127.25	138.56	119.03	123.33	115.28	116.63	110.66	115.00	116.38	114.12	112.07	119.13
Jan 2015 - Dec 2015	123.83	128.67	144.89	119.65	125.80	115.66	117.57	111.47	115.24	117.40	114.66	111.44	120.40
Feb 2015 - Jan 2016	125.20	130.23	149.54	120.76	126.99	116.27	118.14	112.64	115.73	118.18	115.22	111.78	121.69

Source: Central Statistics Department, Ministry of National Planning and Development

Table 6: Somaliland Annual Inflation Rates by Division

		All Items (Total)	Food and Non- Alcoholic Beverages	Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco & Narcotics	Clothing and Footwear	Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation and Culture	Education	Restaurants and Hotels	Miscellaneo us Goods and Services
Division Code			01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
Year	Month													
2014	Jan	3.7	6.3	1.9	4.6	2.1	3.2	7.6	-0.7	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.3	2.2
	Feb	3.9	5.6	5.5	5.1	2.8	3.6	7.9	-0.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.4	2.9
	Mar	3.0	4.7	10.0	4.2	1.7	2.4	6.7	-2.0	-0.8	-0.3	-0.9	-0.3	1.1
	Apr	2.1	1.8	13.0	3.7	1.7	2.9	6.7	0.1	-0.8	0.0	-0.8	-0.3	1.1
	May	2.6	1.3	12.5	5.0	2.2	5.8	8.7	0.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	0.6	3.1
	Jun	4.0	2.8	11.0	4.9	7.0	5.8	8.8	2.0	2.0	2.4	1.9	0.6	3.1
	Jul	4.1	4.2	13.9	5.3	4.6	2.4	8.6	1.7	1.8	2.6	1.7	0.6	2.9
	Aug	5.4	4.4	20.2	6.1	4.8	3.1	9.7	9.0	3.0	4.1	3.0	1.0	3.6
	Sep	5.5	4.2	-3.0	6.6	8.7	5.4	11.9	8.8	6.8	7.2	6.8	2.2	6.0
	Oct	5.3	4.6	-9.4	6.8	8.4	5.4	11.8	8.8	6.9	7.3	6.9	2.2	6.0
	Nov	5.4	5.1	-5.6	7.1	8.5	5.2	12.1	3.8	7.3	7.7	7.4	2.4	6.4
	Dec	6.9	6.6	5.7	7.0	10.3	5.3	12.1	3.9	7.5	7.6	7.6	2.5	6.6
2015	Jan	5.1	5.9	5.3	5.2	9.0	3.1	3.0	-2.4	4.4	5.5	4.4	2.9	4.0
	Feb	5.1	5.4	12.1	4.1	8.6	3.0	3.0	-2.3	4.5	6.1	4.5	2.9	3.7
	Mar	9.5	11.2	17.5	5.1	11.1	4.6	5.2	3.5	9.3	9.6	9.4	4.6	7.5
	Apr	10.9	13.2	39.0	5.2	12.0	4.6	4.0	2.1	6.1	7.3	5.9	3.4	7.2
	May	12.7	16.1	38.6	5.0	14.5	4.8	3.7	3.0	6.1	8.5	7.1	3.3	8.7
	Jun	11.2	14.1	31.5	7.4	10.5	5.3	4.6	4.6	6.2	8.1	5.4	3.3	9.0
	Jul	9.5	10.1	17.3	8.3	12.6	5.8	5.1	6.4	6.3	8.1	5.3	5.6	10.2
	Aug	10.5	14.1	14.3	8.8	12.2	5.7	4.5	0.3	5.5	7.5	4.5	5.4	10.6
	Sep	11.5	13.4	33.3	9.8	13.3	6.3	5.2	1.8	6.6	7.3	4.5	6.5	11.7
	Oct	11.5	14.2	26.0	10.5	13.8	5.9	6.5	1.8	4.8	6.4	3.8	6.0	12.3
	Nov	13.4	16.3	37.3	10.6	14.4	6.3	5.5	7.4	4.1	5.6	3.3	4.9	12.0
	Dec	13.7	16.7	37.2	11.5	12.7	5.7	5.7	8.4	4.1	7.5	3.5	4.9	12.6
2016	Jan	14.2	15.7	45.0	11.7	12.0	6.6	6.0	13.8	5.3	8.3	6.0	3.7	13.7

Source: Central Statistics Department, Ministry of National Planning and Development

Table 7: Somaliland Annual Inflation Rates Contributions by Division

		All Items (Total)	Food and Non- Alcoholic Beverages	Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco & Narcotics	Clothing and Footwear	Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation and Culture	Education	Restaurants and Hotels	Miscellaneous Goods and Services	
Division Code		01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	
Year	Month													
2014	Jan	3.7	2.61	0.09	0.25	0.29	0.18	0.19	-0.06	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.10
	Feb	3.9	2.38	0.27	0.28	0.40	0.20	0.19	-0.06	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.01	0.13
	Mar	3.0	1.99	0.46	0.24	0.24	0.13	0.17	-0.17	-0.02	-0.01	-0.03	-0.01	0.05
	Apr	2.1	0.77	0.53	0.21	0.23	0.15	0.17	0.01	-0.02	0.00	-0.03	-0.01	0.05
	May	2.6	0.58	0.55	0.28	0.31	0.31	0.21	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.07	0.02	0.14
	Jun	4.0	1.21	0.48	0.28	0.98	0.31	0.21	0.17	0.06	0.05	0.07	0.02	0.14
	Jul	4.1	1.79	0.59	0.30	0.65	0.13	0.21	0.15	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.02	0.13
	Aug	5.4	1.91	0.84	0.35	0.68	0.17	0.24	0.77	0.09	0.09	0.11	0.03	0.16
	Sep	5.5	1.81	-0.14	0.37	1.20	0.29	0.29	0.76	0.19	0.15	0.24	0.07	0.27
	Oct	5.3	1.95	-0.48	0.38	1.16	0.29	0.28	0.76	0.20	0.16	0.24	0.07	0.27
	Nov	5.4	2.18	-0.28	0.40	1.18	0.28	0.29	0.33	0.21	0.17	0.26	0.08	0.29
	Dec	6.9	2.79	0.28	0.39	1.44	0.29	0.29	0.33	0.22	0.17	0.27	0.08	0.30
2015	Jan	5.1	2.53	0.26	0.29	1.25	0.17	0.08	-0.20	0.13	0.12	0.16	0.09	0.18
	Feb	5.1	2.31	0.60	0.23	1.20	0.16	0.08	-0.19	0.13	0.13	0.16	0.09	0.17
	Mar	9.5	4.79	0.86	0.29	1.54	0.25	0.13	0.30	0.27	0.21	0.34	0.15	0.34
	Apr	10.9	5.65	1.76	0.30	1.69	0.25	0.10	0.18	0.18	0.16	0.21	0.11	0.33
	May	12.7	6.82	1.85	0.29	2.02	0.26	0.10	0.25	0.18	0.19	0.25	0.11	0.40
	Jun	11.2	6.00	1.47	0.42	1.50	0.29	0.12	0.39	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.10	0.41
	Jul	9.5	4.32	0.81	0.47	1.77	0.31	0.13	0.54	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.18	0.46
	Aug	10.5	6.01	0.68	0.50	1.71	0.31	0.11	0.03	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.48
	Sep	11.5	5.71	1.45	0.56	1.89	0.34	0.13	0.16	0.19	0.16	0.16	0.20	0.53
	Oct	11.5	6.00	1.14	0.60	1.96	0.32	0.17	0.16	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.19	0.56
	Nov	13.5	6.93	1.68	0.60	2.06	0.34	0.14	0.63	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.16	0.55
	Dec	13.5	6.91	1.79	0.65	1.83	0.30	0.14	0.70	0.12	0.16	0.13	0.15	0.57
2016	Jan	14.2	6.75	2.20	0.66	1.74	0.35	0.15	1.08	0.15	0.18	0.22	0.12	0.62

Source: Central Statistics Department, Ministry of National Planning and Development

Table 8: Somaliland Annual Average Inflation Rates by Division

	All Items	Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco & Narcotics	Clothing and Footwear	Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation and Culture	Education	Restaurants and Hotels	Miscellaneous Goods and Services
Division Code	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	
12 Month Period													
Jan 2014 - Dec 2014	4.3	4.29	5.74	5.53	5.24	4.20	9.37	2.96	3.11	3.56	3.09	1.02	3.74
Feb 2014 - Jan 2015	4.4	4.27	6.04	5.58	5.82	4.18	8.95	2.82	3.40	3.93	3.40	1.24	3.89
Mar 2014 - Feb 2015	4.5	4.26	6.64	5.49	6.30	4.13	8.50	2.69	3.67	4.34	3.67	1.45	3.96
Apr 2014 - Mar 2015	5.1	4.81	7.34	5.56	7.10	4.31	8.36	3.15	4.53	5.18	4.55	1.86	4.50
May 2014 - Apr 2015	5.8	5.76	9.51	5.68	7.97	4.46	8.11	3.32	5.11	5.80	5.12	2.17	5.01
Jun 2014 - May 2015	6.7	6.99	11.78	5.68	8.99	4.38	7.67	3.49	5.46	6.34	5.55	2.39	5.48
Jul 2014 - Jun 2015	7.3	7.94	13.49	5.89	9.28	4.35	7.32	3.71	5.81	6.82	5.84	2.61	5.98
Aug 2014 - Jul 2015	7.7	8.43	13.78	6.15	9.95	4.63	7.02	4.10	6.19	7.28	6.14	3.03	6.58
Sep 2014 - Aug 2015	8.1	9.24	13.37	6.38	10.56	4.85	6.59	3.37	6.39	7.56	6.27	3.39	7.17
Oct 2014 - Sep 2015	8.6	10.00	16.23	6.66	10.95	4.93	6.07	2.79	6.38	7.57	6.07	3.75	7.65
Nov 2014 - Oct 2015	8.9	10.30	19.25	6.97	11.39	4.98	5.66	2.21	6.20	7.49	5.81	4.06	8.17
Dec 2014 - Nov 2015	9.55	11.42	20.67	7.70	10.80	5.21	4.80	2.47	6.07	7.02	5.28	5.27	8.57
Jan 2015 - Dec 2015	10.6	12.04	25.58	7.66	12.09	5.10	4.67	2.90	5.64	7.30	5.14	4.46	9.15
Feb 2015 - Jan 2016	11.0	12.89	29.03	8.20	12.33	5.39	4.92	4.18	5.72	7.53	5.27	4.53	9.96

Source: Central Statistics Department, Ministry of National Planning and Development

Table 9: Somaliland - Contributions by each Divisions to the All Items (Total) Annual Average Inflation Rates

	All Items (Total)	Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco & Narcotics	Clothing and Footwear	Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation and Culture	Education	Restaurants and Hotels	Miscellaneous Goods and Services
Division Code	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	
12 Month Period													
Jan 2014 - Dec 2014	4.3	1.83	0.27	0.31	0.73	0.23	0.23	0.26	0.09	0.08	0.11	0.03	0.17
Feb 2014 - Jan 2015	4.4	1.83	0.28	0.31	0.81	0.23	0.22	0.24	0.10	0.09	0.12	0.04	0.18
Mar 2014 - Feb 2015	4.5	1.82	0.31	0.31	0.88	0.22	0.21	0.23	0.11	0.10	0.13	0.05	0.18
Apr 2014 - Mar 2015	5.1	2.06	0.34	0.31	0.99	0.23	0.21	0.27	0.13	0.11	0.16	0.06	0.20
May 2014 - Apr 2015	5.8	2.47	0.45	0.32	1.11	0.24	0.20	0.28	0.15	0.13	0.18	0.07	0.23
Jun 2014 - May 2015	6.7	2.99	0.56	0.32	1.25	0.24	0.19	0.30	0.16	0.14	0.20	0.08	0.25
Jul 2014 - Jun 2015	7.3	3.40	0.64	0.33	1.30	0.24	0.18	0.32	0.17	0.15	0.21	0.08	0.27
Aug 2014 - Jul 2015	7.7	3.61	0.66	0.35	1.39	0.25	0.18	0.35	0.18	0.16	0.22	0.10	0.30
Sep 2014 - Aug 2015	8.2	3.95	0.64	0.36	1.47	0.26	0.17	0.29	0.19	0.16	0.22	0.11	0.33
Oct 2014 - Sep 2015	8.6	4.27	0.78	0.38	1.53	0.27	0.15	0.24	0.18	0.16	0.22	0.12	0.35
Nov 2014 - Oct 2015	9.2	4.61	0.91	0.40	1.60	0.27	0.14	0.19	0.18	0.16	0.21	0.13	0.37
Dec 2014 - Nov 2015	9.5	4.87	0.97	0.44	1.52	0.28	0.12	0.21	0.18	0.15	0.19	0.17	0.39
Jan 2015 - Dec 2015	9.2	5.13	1.20	0.35	0.55	0.23	0.21	0.13	0.25	0.32	0.23	0.19	0.41
Feb 2015 - Jan 2016	9.9	5.50	1.36	0.37	0.56	0.24	0.22	0.18	0.25	0.33	0.23	0.20	0.45

Source: Central Statistics Department, Ministry of National Planning and Development

Table 10: Somaliland Monthly Inflation Rates by Division

		All Items	Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco & Narcotics	Clothing and Footwear	Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation and Culture	Education	Restaurants and Hotels	Miscellaneous Goods and Services
Division Code		01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	
Year	Month													
2013	Feb	0.8	2.1	-0.5	0.7	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	-0.4	-0.1	-0.4	-0.1	-0.3
	Mar	0.8	0.8	-5.8	0.7	1.2	1.6	1.1	1.4	2.2	1.8	2.3	0.8	1.9
	Apr	0.1	1.4	-10.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
	May	-0.5	0.2	6.9	-0.4	-1.4	-2.7	-1.3	-0.9	-2.6	-2.1	-2.6	-0.9	-1.8
	Jun	0.0	0.0	-0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Jul	0.1	0.0	-2.2	0.1	0.2	3.4	0.1	-0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
	Aug	-0.3	-0.2	-2.4	0.0	0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-1.0	-0.4	-0.7	-0.4	-0.1	0.0
	Sep	-0.1	0.2	13.7	-0.3	-1.7	-1.9	-1.7	0.2	-3.1	-2.4	-3.2	-1.0	-1.8
	Oct	0.9	-0.1	8.5	0.3	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.4	1.7	1.5	1.7	0.6	1.4
	Nov	0.3	0.3	-1.2	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.6
	Dec	-0.2	-0.4	-3.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.5
2014	Jan	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.1	8.4	-0.5	2.0	1.9	1.9	0.6	1.6
	Feb	1.0	1.5	3.1	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4
	Mar	-0.1	-0.1	-1.8	-0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
	Apr	-0.8	-1.4	-8.5	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
	May	0.1	-0.3	6.5	0.8	-0.8	0.0	0.6	-0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
	Jun	1.3	1.5	-1.6	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1
	Jul	0.3	1.4	0.3	0.4	-2.0	0.0	0.0	-0.9	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1
	Aug	0.9	0.0	2.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.7	6.1	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.6
	Sep	0.0	0.0	-8.1	0.1	2.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.4

		All Items	Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco & Narcotics	Clothing and Footwear	Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation and Culture	Education	Restaurants and Hotels	Miscellaneous Goods and Services
Division Code		01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	
Year	Month													
	Oct	0.7	0.3	1.3	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.4	1.7	1.6	1.8	0.6	1.5
	Nov	0.4	0.8	3.0	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	-4.4	1.2	1.0	1.2	0.4	1.0
	Dec	1.2	1.0	7.9	0.2	2.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.6
2015	Jan	0.0	1.2	1.6	0.0	0.3	-1.0	-0.5	-6.5	-1.0	0.0	-1.0	1.0	-0.9
	Feb	1.0	1.0	9.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.2
	Mar	4.1	5.4	3.0	0.9	2.4	2.0	2.2	6.0	4.7	3.4	4.8	1.6	3.7
	Apr	0.5	0.4	8.3	0.5	0.9	0.5	-1.2	0.5	-2.9	-2.0	-3.2	-1.1	-0.2
	May	1.7	2.2	6.2	0.7	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.1	1.0	1.2	-0.1	1.5
	Jun	0.0	-0.2	-6.7	2.3	1.0	0.5	0.9	2.8	0.2	0.1	-1.5	0.0	0.4
	Jul	-1.3	-2.2	-10.5	1.3	-0.1	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.0	2.2	1.1
	Aug	1.8	3.7	0.2	1.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0
	Sep	0.9	-0.7	7.1	1.0	2.9	0.8	1.0	1.6	1.6	0.5	0.5	1.2	1.4
	Oct	0.7	0.9	-4.3	1.2	1.4	0.7	2.0	0.4	0.0	0.7	1.1	0.1	2.0
	Nov	2.2	2.7	12.2	0.6	1.2	1.0	-0.4	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.7	-0.6	0.8
	Dec	5.9	1.0	7.8	1.0	0.5	-0.2	0.5	1.1	0.7	2.3	0.9	0.2	1.1
2016	Jan	0.5	0.4	7.4	0.2	-0.4	-0.1	-0.2	-1.9	0.1	0.7	1.3	-0.1	0.2

Source: Central Statistics Department, Ministry of National Planning and Development