



MINISTRY OF PLANNING  
AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT



CENTRAL STATISTICS  
DEPARTMENT



# MONTHLY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)

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June 2025



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## • Methodological Note

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) and the accompanying report are prepared monthly by the Central Statistics Department (CSD) at the Ministry of Planning and National Development (MoPND). January to December 2012 is the price reference period, for which the CPI was set to 100.

The CPI is compiled from approximately 520 product prices collected in Hargeisa, mainly from the city's two biggest open-air markets. Those product prices are weighted according to the representative consumption basket, which is calculated based on consumption data from the Somaliland Household Budget Survey (2013) and auxiliary data sources to overcome data gaps.

Standards for price statistics. For instance, the CPI follows the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP), elementary aggregate indices are calculated using the geometric average method (Jevons index), and higher-level indices are computed as weighted arithmetic averages of their sub-indices (Laspeyres index).

Time series for the CPI and its main components, annual and monthly inflation, as well as detailed information on methodology are available on the **CSD website: <https://somalilandcsd.org/>**

## • Consumer Price Index summary for June 2025

**In June 2025, the overall monthly inflation rate increased by 0.8% compared to the previous month, while the annual inflation rate remained constant at 8.4% compared to the same month in the previous year.**

Table One below: - summarizes the month-over-month and year-over-year changes in the overall CPI and for

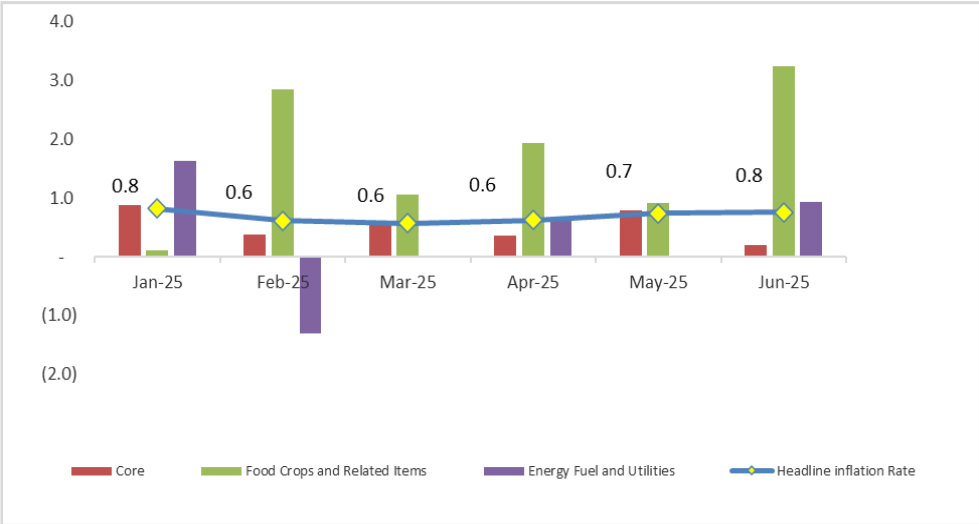
**Table 1. Monthly and annual change in overall CPI and main COICOP Divisions for June 2025**

Code	Main Divisions/classes	Weights	Jun_24	May_25	Jun_25	Month Percent change	Annual Percent change
	<b>HEADLINE INDEX</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>246.04</b>	<b>264.60</b>	<b>266.76</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>8.4</b>
1	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	41.75%	<b>292.21</b>	<b>318.47</b>	<b>323.26</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>10.6</b>
1.1	FOOD	38.71	<b>296.37</b>	<b>324.32</b>	<b>329.34</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>11.1</b>
01.1.1	Bread and Cereals	10.48	<b>225.11</b>	<b>254.95</b>	<b>254.57</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>13.1</b>
01.1.2	Meat	6.05	<b>336.30</b>	<b>362.58</b>	<b>362.72</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>7.9</b>
01.1.3	Fish and sea food	0.37	<b>260.98</b>	<b>260.40</b>	<b>257.48</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>-1.3</b>
01.1.4	Milk, cheese and eggs	4.23	<b>269.08</b>	<b>277.73</b>	<b>282.37</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>4.9</b>
01.1.5	Oil and fats	1.54	<b>221.49</b>	<b>267.22</b>	<b>266.48</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>20.3</b>
01.1.6	Fruits	3.26	<b>478.57</b>	<b>577.32</b>	<b>604.15</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>26.2</b>
01.1.7	Vegetables	6.28	<b>360.01</b>	<b>382.49</b>	<b>390.70</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>8.5</b>
01.1.8	Sugar,Jam,Honey,chocolate and confe.	2.53	<b>252.57</b>	<b>254.94</b>	<b>273.48</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>8.3</b>
01.1.9	Food products n.e.c	3.99	<b>261.78</b>	<b>271.87</b>	<b>270.29</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>3.3</b>
2	Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics	4.56%	<b>273.55</b>	<b>326.00</b>	<b>326.00</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>19.2</b>
3	Clothing and footwear	5.73%	<b>245.83</b>	<b>255.65</b>	<b>255.37</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>3.9</b>
4	Housing water, electricity, gas and other fuels	14.10%	<b>224.61</b>	<b>236.13</b>	<b>237.53</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>5.8</b>
5	Furnishings household equipment and routine household maintenance	5.55%	<b>209.93</b>	<b>218.66</b>	<b>219.31</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>4.5</b>
6	Health	2.56%	<b>219.50</b>	<b>223.68</b>	<b>223.70</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>
7	Transport	8.85%	<b>149.13</b>	<b>151.53</b>	<b>150.72</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>
8	Communication	2.99%	<b>203.03</b>	<b>202.82</b>	<b>202.82</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
9	Recreation and culture	2.25%	<b>192.43</b>	<b>197.44</b>	<b>199.89</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>3.9</b>
10	Education	3.69%	<b>161.09</b>	<b>172.65</b>	<b>172.65</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>7.2</b>
11	Restaurants and hotels	3.35%	<b>248.44</b>	<b>281.13</b>	<b>281.13</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>13.2</b>
12	Miscellaneous goods and services	4.62%	<b>232.17</b>	<b>243.83</b>	<b>242.83</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>4.6</b>

Recent trends in the CPI and its main components

Decomposing inflation into the three components presented in Figure one allows us to see the effects on prices of the movement by typically most volatile components of the CPI, Food crops increased and Energy, Fuel and Utilities prices increased. It also allows us to calculate “Core Inflation” by subtracting these volatile components, which more accurately reflects the economy-wide change in prices that influenced by aggregate demand and supply evolutions.

Figure 1. Monthly headline inflation and its main components, trailing Six months



Monthly inflation rates over 6 months

Over the past six months, monthly headline inflation has shown a slight deceleration, followed by relative stability. In January 2025, the inflation rate increased by 0.8%, then decreased to 0.6% in February. The rate remained unchanged at 0.6% in both March and April. In May, it rose slightly to 0.7%, and in June 2025, it further increased to 0.8%.

The largest monthly fluctuations were observed in the “Food Crop & Related Items” component. In January 2025, the inflation rate decreased slightly by 0.1%, followed by a sharp increase of 2.9% in February. In March, the rate fell by 1.0%, then rose again by 1.9% in April. In May, it declined by 0.9%, before a significant increase of 3.2% in June.

On the other hand, the “Energy, Fuel, and Utilities” component experienced notable monthly changes. In January 2025, the inflation rate increased by 1.6%, followed by a decline of 1.3% in February. The rate then remained unchanged at in March. In April, it rose by 0.7% and remained steady at 0.7% in May. In June, the inflation rate further increased to 0.9%.

The “Core Inflation” component, which tracks price changes of goods excluding volatile items such as food crops and energy, was the least volatile among the three components. In January 2025, the inflation rate increased by 0.9%, followed by a decrease of 0.4% in February. In March, it rose again by 0.5%, then declined by 0.3% in April. The rate increased to 0.8% in May, before falling again by 0.3% in June.

Table 2. Monthly percentage change in overall CPI and main components

	2024							2025					
Component	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Headline index	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8
Core	1.0	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.3
Food crops & related items	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.3	2.1	0.1	2.9	1.0	1.9	0.9	3.2
EFU	0.0	1.7	4.0	0.2	0.0	2.0	1.3	1.6	-1.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.9

	2024							2025					
Component	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Headline index	9.5	9.9	9.8	9.4	8.9	8.7	8.2	7.8	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.4
Core	7.0	7.5	7.0	6.8	6.8	7.2	6.9	7.3	6.8	6.9	6.8	7.4	6.6
Food crops & related items	29.6	29.0	28.5	26.3	22.6	17.6	13.8	10.1	15.4	16.1	14.5	12.5	15.8
EFU	2.3	3.0	6.8	6.4	5.7	7.9	9.2	8.3	7.1	7.0	11.7	10.6	11.6

Table 3. Annual percentage change in overall CPI and main components

Example on how to interpret the relations between index changes and inflation

Monthly Inflation				Annual Inflation			
Current month index level	266.76			Current month index level	266.76		
Less index for previous month	264.60			Less index for same month of the previous year	246.04		
Index point difference	2.16			Index point difference	20.72		
Divided by the previous month index	264.60			Divided by the previous year index	246.04		
Equals	0.0081633			Equals	0.0842139		
Results multiplied by 100	0.0081633x100			Results multiplied by 100	0.0842139x100		
Equals percent change	0.8%			Equals percent change	8.4%		

NB: in recent years there were price-related incidents in which the value of local currency Somaliland Shillings were increased due to of exchange rate, that affected prices of some commodities to violated.the division and groups inflation rate were increased due to Eid such as Clothing and Footwear , Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels and Miscellaneous Goods and Services.

### How to interpret inflation and CPI statistics?

Movements of the indices from one month to another usually are expressed as percentage changes rather than changes in index points. For instance, one index going from 50 in one month to 55 the next month represents a 10% increase in that index, which will be typically reported as a 10% rate of monthly inflation

### Glossary

- Index reference period (Jan-Dec 2012=100): The period with which all other periods are compared (the period for which the value of the CPI is set at 100).
- Percentage change: The change in an index or other statistical series from one period to another expressed as a percentage of its value in the first of the two periods.
- Annual inflation: Percentage change between the current index number for a particular month and the index number for the same month of the previous year.
- Monthly inflation: Percentage change between the current index number for a particular month and the index number for the previous month.
- COICOP: The Classification of individual consumption by purpose, abbreviated as COICOP, is a classification developed by the United Nations Statistics Division to classify and analyses individual consumption expenditures incurred by households, non-profit institutions serving households and general government according to their purpose.

