



**MINISTRY OF PLANNING
AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

**CENTRAL STATISTICS
DEPARTMENT**



MONTHLY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)

©CSD2025

OCTOBER 2025



www.mopnd.govsomaliland.org



<https://www.facebook.com/SLMoNPD/>

• 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 (2012) and auxiliary data sources to overcome data gaps.

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 reports and its main components, annual and monthly inflation, as well as detailed information on methodology are available on the **MoPND website:** www.mopnd.govsomaliland.org

• Consumer Price Index summary for October 2025

In October 2025, the overall monthly inflation rate remained at 0.9% compared to the previous month, while the annual inflation rate increased to 9.3% 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 the main COICOP Divisions.

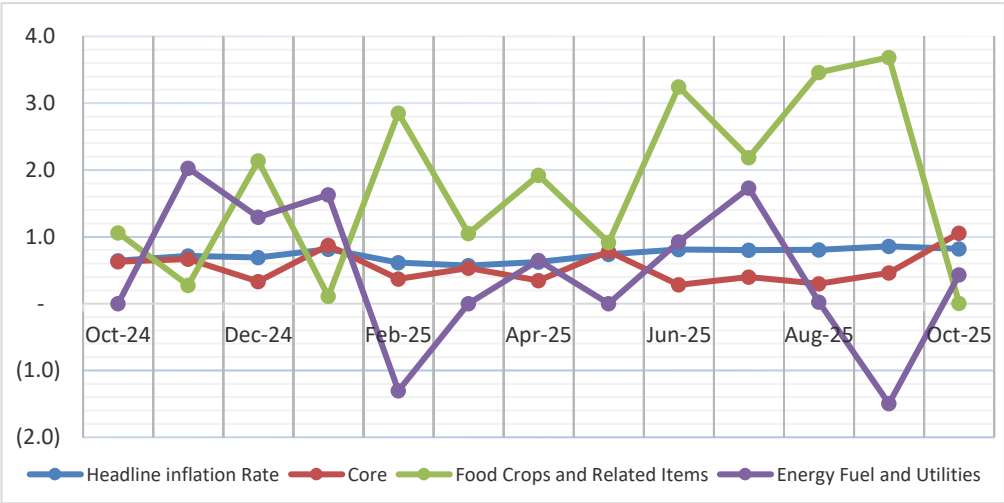
Table 1. Monthly and annual change in overall CPI and main COICOP Divisions for October 2025

Code	Main Divisions/classes	Weights	Oct.24	Sep_25	Oct_25	Month Percent change	Annual Percent change
	HEADLINE INDEX	100%	252.31	273.15	275.70	0.9	9.3
1	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	41.75%	300.54	334.64	337.04	0.7	12.1
1.1	FOOD	38.71	305.16	341.50	344.08	0.8	12.8
01.1.1	Bread and Cereals	10.48	245.24	259.32	260.59	0.5	6.3
01.1.2	Meat	6.05	340.60	359.20	359.12	0.5	5.4
01.1.3	Fish and sea food	0.37	259.06	265.83	271.38	2.1	4.8
01.1.4	Milk, cheese and eggs	4.23	270.65	273.12	272.95	-0.1	0.9
01.1.5	Oil and fats	1.54	225.19	276.99	277.56	0.2	23.3
01.1.6	Fruits	3.26	496.24	699.15	705.34	0.9	42.1
01.1.7	Vegetables	6.28	364.79	409.15	414.60	1.3	13.7
01.1.8	Sugar, Jam,Honey,chocolate and confe.	2.53	252.57	264.25	273.83	3.6	8.4
01.1.9	Food products n.e.c	3.99	264.04	285.39	286.96	0.5	8.7
2	Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics	4.56%	290.85	331.78	357.07	7.6	22.8
3	Clothing and footwear	5.73%	249.98	253.26	255.35	0.8	2.2
4	Housing water, electricity, gas and other fuels	14.10%	227.87	250.00	250.00	0.0	9.7
5	Furnishings household equipment and routine household maintenance	5.55%	210.90	219.99	220.26	0.1	4.4
6	Health	2.56%	219.52	226.70	227.76	0.5	3.8
7	Transport	8.85%	153.47	152.41	156.70	2.8	2.1
8	Communication	2.99%	202.82	202.86	199.56	-1.6	-1.6
9	Recreation and culture	2.25%	196.91	209.38	206.24	-1.5	4.7
10	Education	3.69%	172.65	172.43	173.64	0.7	0.6
11	Restaurants and hotels	3.35%	248.63	254.67	254.16	-0.2	2.2
12	Miscellaneous goods and services	4.62%	238.41	246.28	246.20	0.0	3.3

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 decreased. 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 one year Oct_Oct_2025



Monthly inflation rates over 6 months

Over the past six months, headline inflation has shown a modest upward trend with brief periods of stability. In May, the inflation rate stood at 0.7%, before increasing to 0.8% in June. The rate remained stable at 0.8% throughout July, August and September. In October, inflation rose slightly to 0.9%.

The most pronounced monthly changes were observed in the “Food Crop & Related Items” component, which displayed significant volatility throughout the period. In May, inflation within this category decreased to 0.9%, before rising sharply to 3.2% in June. The rate then dropped to 2.2% in July, followed by another increase to 3.5% in August. This upward trend continued in September, reaching 3.7%. However, in October, the inflation rate fell significantly to 1.1%, indicating a temporary easing of pressures in this component.

The “Energy, Fuel and Utilities” Component remained relatively low and stable over

the period. Prices is constant to 0.7% in May, and the inflation rate of June increased at 0.9% while the inflation rate July increase at 1.7% and August the inflation rate is constant at 1.7% and September the inflation rate decreased at minus1.5% while October the inflation rate increased at 0.4% .

The “Core Inflation” component, which excludes the highly volatile food and energy categories, was the least volatile. It rose by 0.8% in May, declined by 0.3% in June, edged up by 0.4% in July, and dipped once more by 0.3% in August, remained by 0.3% in September, and rise up 0.9% in October.

Overall, the stability of headline inflation between May and October 2025 largely masks underlying volatility, with food price swings emerging as the main driver of short-term inflation risks, while energy inflation decreased and core inflation steady.

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

	2024			2025									
Component	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
Headline index	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
Core	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.9
Food crops & related items	1.1	0.3	2.1	0.1	2.9	1.0	1.9	0.9	3.2	2.2	3.5	3.7	1.1
Energy, Fuel \$ Utilities	0.0	2.0	1.3	1.6	-1.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.9	1.7	0.0	-1.5	0.4

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

	2024			2025									
Component	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct
Headline index	8.9	8.7	8.2	.8	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.6	9.0	9.3
Core	6.8	7.2	6.9	7.3	6.8	6.9	6.8	7.4	6.6	6.1	6.2	6.0	6.3
Food crops & related items	22.6	17.6	13.8	10.1	15.4	16.1	14.5	12.5	15.8	17.2	21.1	25.4	25.4
Energy Fuel \$ Utilities	5.7	7.9	9.2	8.3	7.1	7.0	11.7	10.6	11.6	11.7	7.4	5.6	6.0

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

Monthly Inflation				Annual Inflation			
Current month index level		275.70		Current month index level		275.70	
Less index for previous month	273.15			Less index for same month of the previous year	252.31		
Index point difference	2.55			Index point difference	23.39		
Divided by the previous month index	273.15			Divided by the previous year index	252.31		
Equals	0.0093355			Equals	0.0927034		
Results multiplied by 100	0.0093355x100			Results multiplied by 100	0.0927034x100		
Equals percent change	0.9%			Equals percent change	9.3%		

NB: The Food price volatility is likely linked to seasonal fluctuations in agricultural production, heavy reliance on imported food commodities, exchange rate pressures, and climate-related shocks such as droughts and irregular rainfall. Temporary increase in Energy, Fuel and Utilities (EFU) can be related short-term rises in international crude oil prices that directly affect local fuel, electricity, gas and transport costs as Somaliland is dependent on imported petroleum products

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

Email: statistics.mopnd@sldgov.org | www.mopnd.govsomaliland.org