

Monthly brief on household final consumer price trends in Cameroon Month of January 2025

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At the end of January 2025, consumer prices decreased by 0.2% compared to the previous month, marking the first monthly decrease since January 2024, meanwhile inflation calculated on average over the past twelve months stood at 4.5%. This decline over one month is mainly accounted for by the decrease in food prices and transport costs.

Compared to December 2024, household consumer prices decreased by 0.2%, following an increase of 0.6% the previous month. This decline was mainly attributable to the decrease of 0.5% in food prices and 0.3% in transport costs. At the same time, the prices of clothing and footwear items as well as those in the "leisure and culture" category also posted a downward trend, contributing to the decrease in the general price level. In contrast, the prices of the "furniture, household and routine maintenance items", "housing, water, gas, electricity and other fuels" components, as well as those of restaurants and hotels recorded increases of 0.3%, 0.2% and 0.3% respectively. The costs of communications, education and health remained virtually unchanged.

The decline in food prices was mainly due to the decrease in the prices of fresh vegetables, especially fruit and root vegetables such as onions, as well as leafy vegetables. This trend was reinforced by the decrease in the prices of fruits, meats and fishes and seafood, which also helped to ease inflationary pressures.

Year-on-year inflation reached 5.3% in January 2025, up from 5.0% in December 2024. Since it started accelerating in September 2024, annual inflation has maintained its progression, suggesting a possible change in momentum to watch in the coming months. Should this momentum continue, it could result in a gradual increase in average annual inflation.

On average over the past twelve months, the inflation rate stands at 4.5%, exceeding the 3% threshold set by CEMAC, which is largely due to the 5.9% increase in food prices and 11.8% in transport costs, two essential spending items for households. **By region, inflation rates change significantly from one region to another, from 3.0% in Garoua to 7.2% in Maroua.** The least affected cities are Garoua (3.0%), Ngaoundere (3.3%) and Bertoua (3.5%), meanwhile the most affected are Maroua (7.2%), Douala (5.0%), Bafoussam (4.9%), Buea (4.7%) and Ebolowa (4.7%). These regional disparities are partly accounted for by differences in transport costs, product availability and the specific effects of local supply chains.

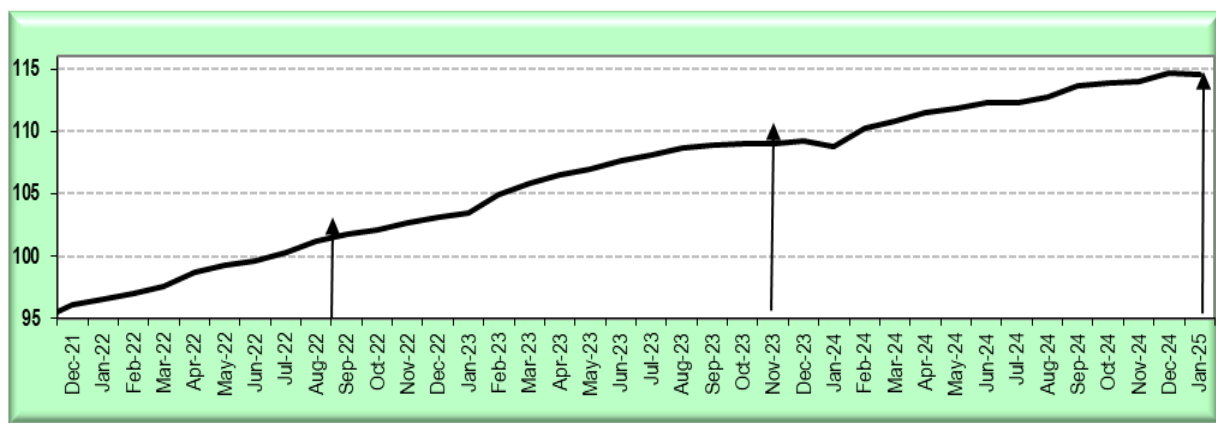
Core inflation rate¹ stands at 3.0%, indicating that current inflation is not only based on fluctuations in the prices of fresh produce or energy; it also reflects increases recorded in other categories of goods and services. However, fresh produce continue to post strong growth with an increase of 9.5%, meanwhile energy prices have climbed by 7.9%.

By produce origin, inflation is much more domestic and driven more by local goods and service prices. Local produce prices increased by 4.7%, as against a more moderate increase of 4.0% for those of imported produce.

Table 1: Changes in household final consumer prices

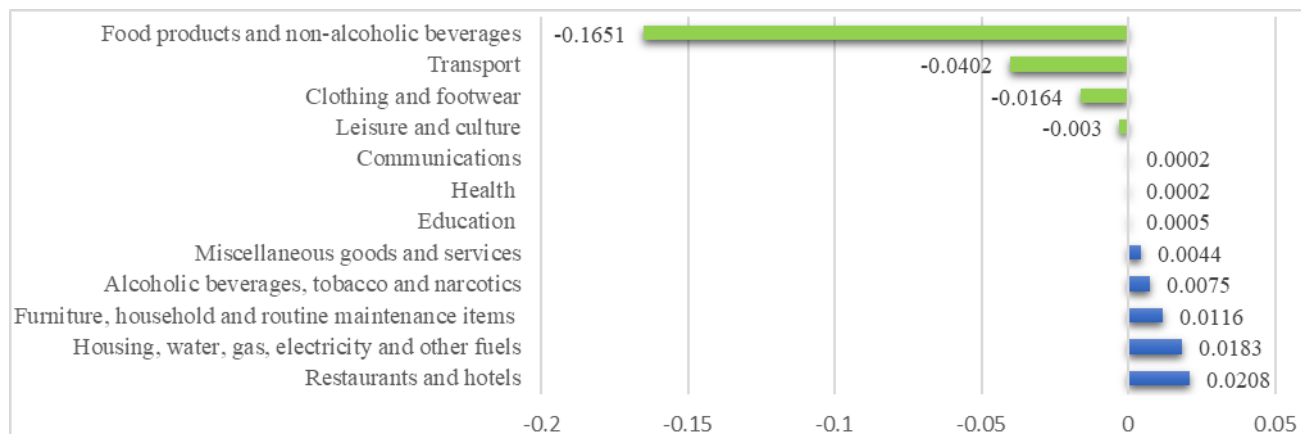
Change (%)	January 2024	November 2024	December 2024	January 2025
Monthly	-0.4	0.1	0.6	-0.2
Over one year	5.2	4.5	5.0	5.3
On average over the past 12 months	7.2	4.6	4.5	4.5

Figure 1: Trends in household final consumer price index



¹ Excluding produce with high price variability, especially petroleum products, domestic gas and fresh produce.

Figure 2: Contributions of consumer functions to the monthly index change



Reading note:

- Contribution of consumer functions to the monthly price index change presented in Figure 2 above is an indicator used to analyse the impact of each product category on the overall monthly index change.
- A positive contribution from a category shows that it is contributing to the rise in the consumer price index, meanwhile a negative contribution indicates that it is exerting a downward influence.
- The sum of contributions to the monthly index change corresponds to the monthly change.

Figure 3: Trends in household final consumer price index by produce origin

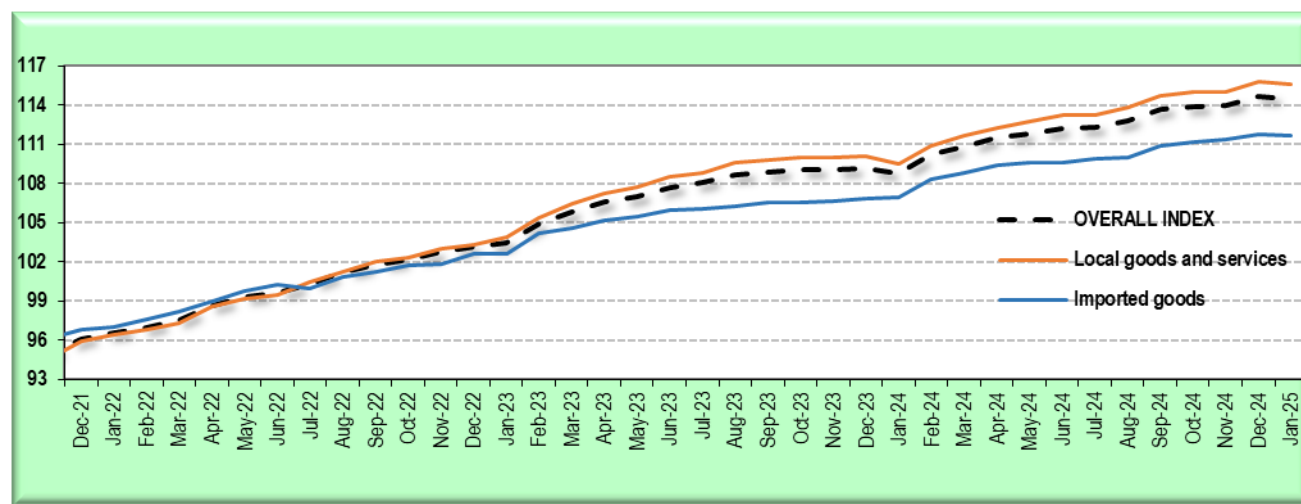
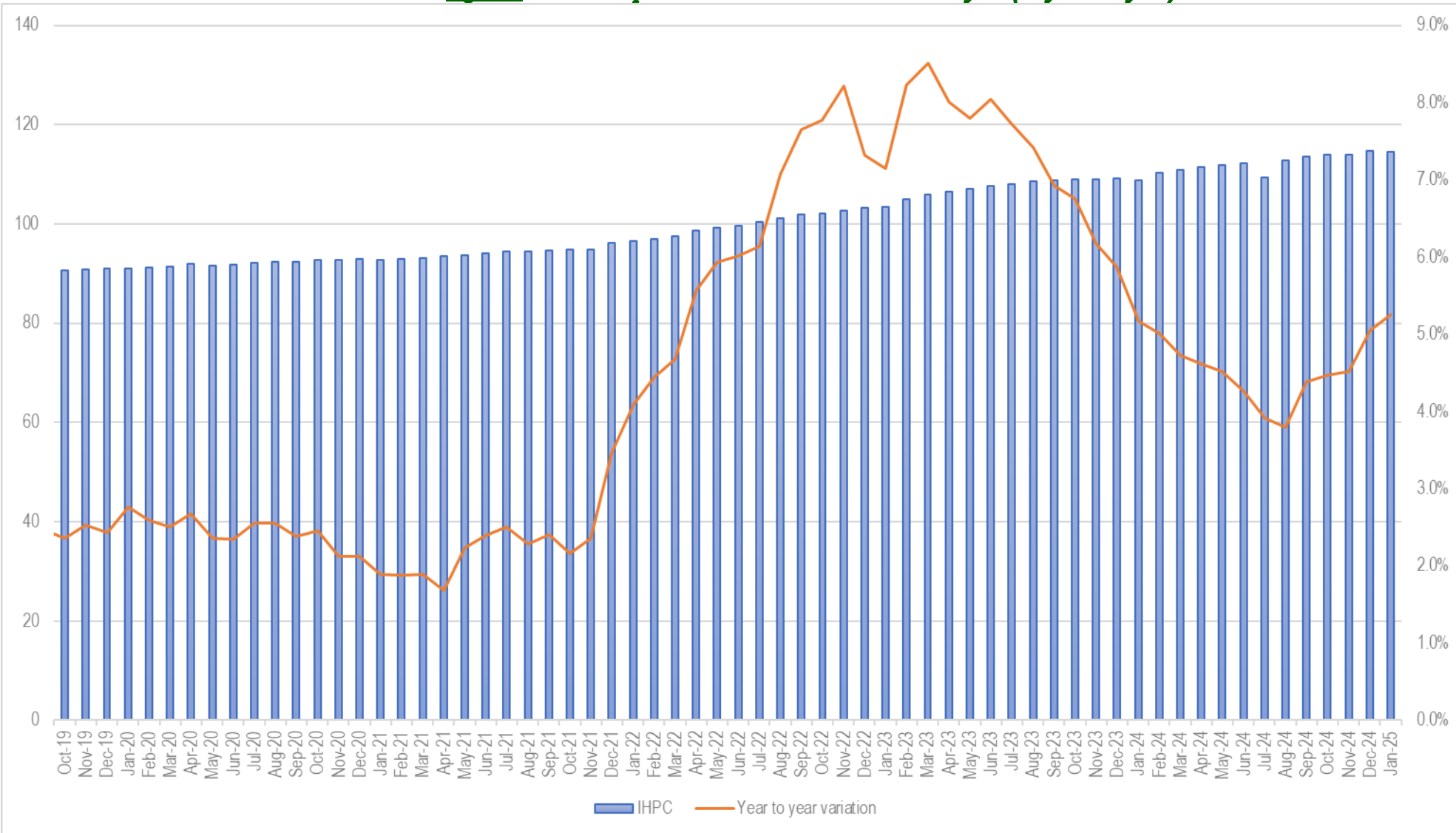


Table 2: Trends in the Harmonised Consumer Price Index (Base 100 Year 2022)

Item label	Index												Changes		
	Feb-24	March-24	April-24	May-24	June-24	July-24	Aug-24	Sept-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Jan. -25/ Dec. -24	Jan. -25/ Jan. -24	Feb. -24 to Jan. -25/ Feb. -23 to Jan. -24
CONSUMER FUNCTION															
Food products and non-alcoholic beverages	113.0	113.8	115.1	115.6	116.6	116.6	117.9	120.1	120.5	120.1	121.7	121.1	-0.5%	7.9%	5.7%
Food products	113.3	114.2	115.5	116.0	117.0	117.1	118.3	120.7	121.0	120.6	122.3	121.6	-0.5%	8.1%	5.9%
<i>Breads and cereals</i>	109.8	110.8	112.9	114.2	114.3	115.9	116.4	118.3	117.4	117.5	117.1	117.7	0.5%	9.0%	6.2%
<i>Meats</i>	106.7	107.2	107.3	107.4	107.1	107.9	107.9	108.5	109.6	109.8	110.4	109.5	-0.8%	3.1%	2.7%
<i>Fishes and seafood</i>	109.5	110.8	113.5	115.1	115.7	114.2	115.2	118.2	115.5	115.5	115.9	114.7	-1.0%	5.5%	4.8%
<i>Milk, cheese and eggs</i>	110.6	110.3	110.2	110.9	112.0	110.9	112.3	113.3	113.5	113.8	113.7	114.0	0.3%	3.3%	3.6%
<i>Oils and fats</i>	100.4	98.5	97.6	97.4	96.8	95.8	96.1	97.7	98.1	99.3	102.5	102.7	0.2%	1.0%	-6.1%
<i>Fruits</i>	119.8	124.0	123.4	122.0	122.7	120.6	122.0	125.7	130.8	130.2	137.5	135.4	-1.5%	15.3%	9.8%
<i>Vegetables</i>	128.7	129.8	131.8	131.8	135.4	135.0	138.1	142.5	144.8	142.3	146.4	143.5	-2.0%	12.0%	11.1%
<i>Sugar and confectionery</i>	107.5	107.8	107.1	107.8	107.2	107.3	107.3	107.6	107.9	107.5	108.0	107.6	-0.4%	0.3%	0.4%
<i>Food products n.e.c.</i>	112.3	114.4	116.8	117.4	118.9	119.5	122.2	123.1	123.2	123.6	125.4	128.7	2.7%	15.6%	9.9%
Non-alcoholic beverages	103.5	103.6	103.7	103.8	104.0	104.0	104.0	104.1	104.2	104.3	104.3	104.6	0.3%	1.2%	1.1%
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics	104.8	105.0	105.6	106.0	105.9	106.1	106.1	106.2	106.2	107.1	107.6	108.0	0.4%	3.5%	2.5%
Clothing and footwear	106.3	106.6	106.6	106.7	106.7	106.9	106.9	107.1	107.3	107.6	108.7	108.5	-0.2%	2.2%	2.4%
Housing, water, gas, electricity and other fuels	105.6	105.7	105.9	106.7	107.1	107.1	107.3	107.5	107.7	108.0	108.5	108.7	0.2%	3.8%	3.3%
Furniture, household and routine maintenance items	108.6	108.7	108.9	109.2	109.4	109.6	109.7	109.8	109.8	109.9	109.7	110.0	0.3%	1.7%	1.9%
Health	101.2	101.4	101.4	101.4	101.5	101.5	101.5	101.6	101.7	101.7	101.8	101.8	0.0%	0.7%	0.6%
Transport	125.8	128.3	129.6	130.2	130.2	130.2	130.2	130.7	131.5	132.0	132.2	131.8	-0.3%	11.5%	11.8%
Communications	100.4	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.4	100.2	100.2	100.2	0.0%	-0.1%	0.0%
Leisure and culture	102.6	102.6	102.6	102.6	102.4	102.3	103.0	103.0	103.0	103.0	103.1	103.0	-0.1%	0.4%	0.7%
Education	104.5	104.5	104.5	104.5	104.6	105.1	105.5	105.9	106.1	106.1	106.1	106.1	0.0%	1.5%	1.9%
Restaurants and hotels	106.3	106.4	106.5	106.6	106.9	107.0	107.1	107.2	107.4	107.8	108.2	108.4	0.3%	2.3%	1.9%
Miscellaneous goods and services	107.0	107.2	107.4	107.4	107.7	107.9	108.0	108.1	108.3	108.6	108.7	108.7	0.1%	2.1%	2.3%
OVERALL INDEX	110.2	110.9	111.5	111.8	112.2	112.3	112.8	113.6	113.9	114.0	114.7	114.5	-0.2%	5.3%	4.5%

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	Feb-24	March-24	April-24	May-24	June-24	July-24	Aug-24	Sept-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Jan. -25/ Dec. -24	Jan. -25/ Jan. -24	Feb. -24 to Jan. -25/ Feb. -23 to Jan. -24
SECONDARY CLASSIFICATIONS															
Local goods and services	110.9	111.6	112.3	112.7	113.3	113.3	113.9	114.7	115.0	115.0	115.9	115.6	-0.2%	5.6%	4.7%
Imported goods	108.4	108.8	109.4	109.6	109.6	109.9	110.0	110.9	111.1	111.4	111.7	111.6	-0.1%	4.4%	4.0%
Energy	114.8	114.7	116.0	117.5	117.7	117.6	117.4	118.2	118.9	119.2	119.9	119.8	-0.1%	9.1%	7.9%
Fresh produce	119.3	118.2	120.8	121.8	123.9	126.2	128.7	132.5	133.0	132.3	134.5	132.8	-1.2%	12.7%	9.5%
Excluding fresh produce and energy	108.2	108.7	108.9	109.1	109.2	109.3	109.5	109.9	110.1	110.3	110.7	110.8	0.1%	3.4%	3.0%
REGIONAL CAPITAL CITIES															
Yaounde	109.9	110.5	111.3	111.7	111.6	111.8	112.1	113.1	113.0	112.9	113.4	113.7	0.2%	4.8%	4.0%
Douala	111.1	111.7	112.2	112.2	113.0	113.0	113.9	114.6	115.3	115.2	116.0	115.3	-0.6%	5.2%	5.0%
Maroua	110.1	111.0	113.4	116.2	117.2	117.0	116.2	117.2	117.5	117.8	118.8	117.7	-0.9%	8.4%	7.2%
Bafoussam	110.3	111.4	111.6	112.2	112.9	111.7	112.1	113.3	113.7	113.5	114.0	114.5	0.5%	5.7%	4.9%
Buea	109.9	110.8	111.4	111.4	111.5	111.2	112.8	113.9	113.8	113.7	113.9	114.0	0.1%	4.9%	4.7%
Garoua	108.6	108.6	109.1	109.4	110.1	110.4	110.6	111.0	111.9	112.0	113.1	112.4	-0.6%	4.1%	3.0%
Ebolowa	109.8	111.0	111.2	112.4	112.4	112.4	112.7	113.9	113.9	114.1	114.8	115.1	0.3%	5.5%	4.7%
Ngaoundere	111.2	111.3	111.6	111.0	110.9	112.4	113.0	112.6	113.3	113.3	115.3	115.4	0.0%	4.7%	3.3%
Bertoua	112.0	112.8	112.5	111.1	111.5	110.9	111.9	112.6	112.4	113.4	113.9	113.7	-0.2%	3.4%	3.5%
Bamenda	107.7	108.2	108.2	107.9	108.5	110.0	110.4	111.4	111.7	112.3	112.8	112.9	0.1%	5.9%	3.7%

Figure 4: Consumer price index and its trends over one year (or year-on-year)



Reading note:

The year-on-year, or year-over-year change is an indicator to measure price changes from one year to another for a given month. For example, with a change of 5.3% recorded in January 2025, a product that cost on 100 CFA francs in January 2024 would now cost 105 CFA francs. This month, year-on-year inflation continued to accelerate, extending the trend observed in the previous month. Should this momentum persists in the coming months, it could mark a turning point in the inflation trajectory, leading to a gradual increase in the annual average change.