



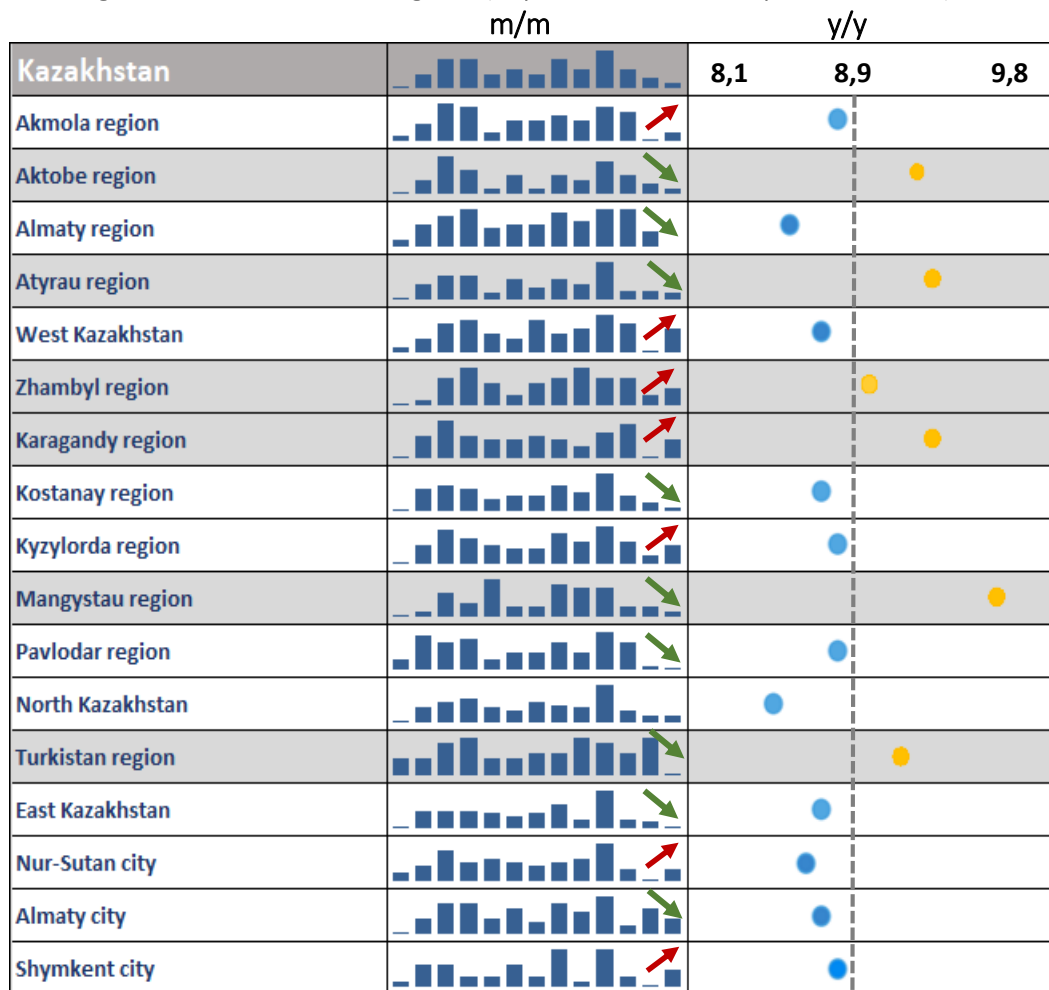
Inflation trends in the regions

September 2021

Inflation in September 2021 was 0.4% (in August – 0.75%). Prices for food increased by 0.1% (in August – 0.1%), for non-food - by 0.6% (in August - 0.6%), for paid services - by 0,7% (in August - 0.8%). Annual inflation grew up to 8.9% (in August – 8.7%).

The slowdown of annual inflation was observed in 13 regions, the acceleration - in 3 regions, in 1 region the growth rate remained unchanged. The most noticeable slowdown of growth rate was noted in Pavlodar region from 9.2% in August to 8.8% in September. The highest acceleration took place in Kyzylorda region (from 8.2% to 8.8%). Annual inflation was higher than the national level in 6 regions, among which the largest value was noted in Mangystau region (9.8%).

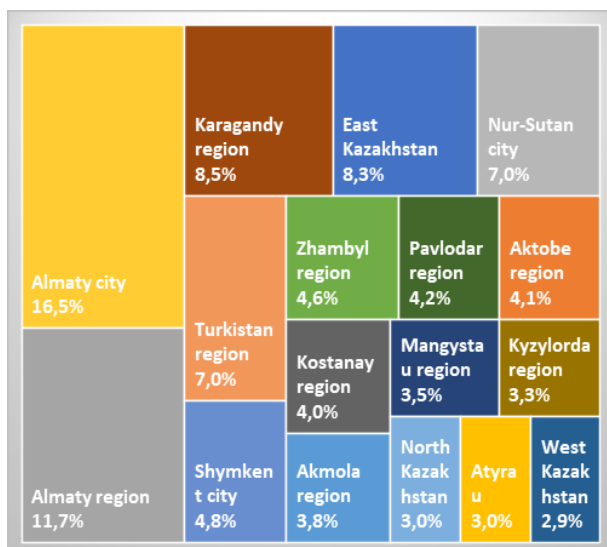
Figure 1. Inflation in the regions (September 2020 – September 2021), %



Source: BNS of ASPR RK

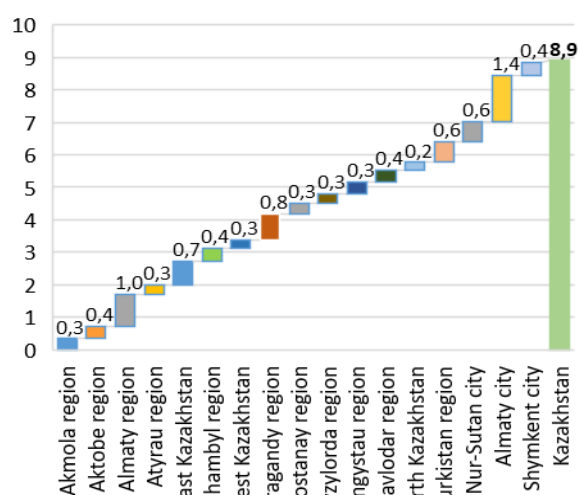
The most significant contribution to the annual CPI in Kazakhstan was made by Almaty city and Almaty region (1.4 p.p. and 1.0 p.p., respectively), which have the highest weight in the CPI. Price growth in these regions were 8.7% and 8.5%, respectively.

Figure 2. Weights of regions in the CPI, in %



Source: BNS of ASPR RK

Figure 3. Contribution of regions to the CPI, %



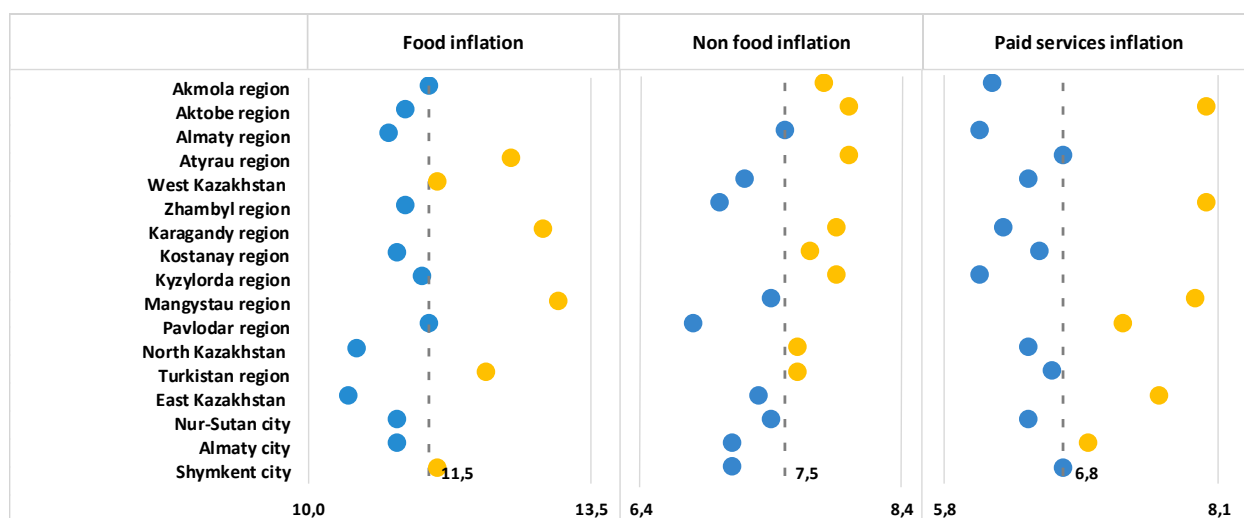
Source: BNS of ASPR RK

Annual growth of food products price in Kazakhstan amounted to 11,5% (in August - 11,4%). The smallest growth was noted in East Kazakhstan (10,5%) and North Kazakhstan (10,6%) regions, the largest - in Mangystau region (13,1%).

Prices for non-food products in the country increased by 7,5% (in August – by 7,3%). The largest increase in prices for non-food products was noted in Atyrau and Aktobe regions (8,0%), the smallest – in Pavlodar (6,8%).

Paid services in the country rose in price by 6,8% (in August – by 6,6%), while in Aktobe and Zhambyl regions the price growth was 8,0%, significantly lower prices increased in Almaty and Kyzylorda regions (by 6,1% both).

Figure 4. The main components of the CPI by regions, in %

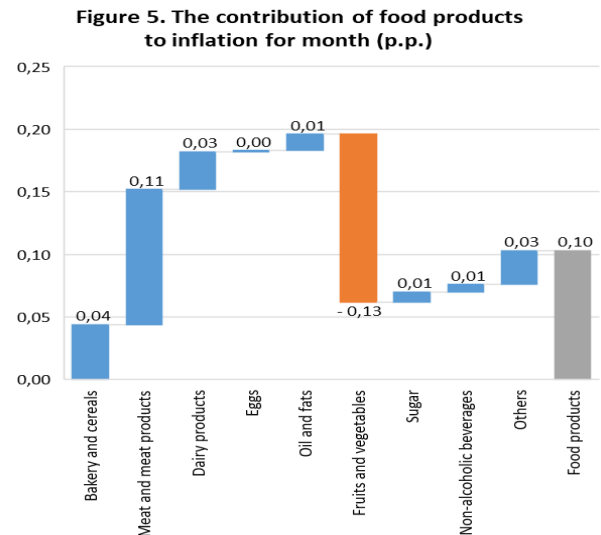


Source: BNS of ASPR RK

The contribution of **food** to the monthly CPI in September was lower (0.10 p.p.) than the contribution of non-food products (0.13 p.p.) and paid services (0.17 p.p.). Meat and meat products make the biggest contribution (0.11 p.p.) to the food inflation, while fruits and vegetables became cheaper by 4.7%, and made a negative contribution ((-)0.13 p.p) to the food inflation (Figure 5).

Food prices in the country increased by 0.1%, as well as in August. The highest price growth or food products (0.6%) was noted in Atyrau region, Almaty and Shymkent cities, at the same time a slight decrease between 0.1% and 0.6% was observed in Almaty, East Kazakhstan, North Kazakhstan, Aktobe, Kostanay and Pavlodar regions.

The growth rate of meat and meat products in the country remained unchanged (1.3%), while bird meat price growth slowed down (from 3.7% to 2.3%). The highest growth for meat and meat products prices (3.2%) was observed in Almaty city, where particularly for the beef (5.3%) and horse meat (4.0%), which grew in price in Kazakhstan by 1.6% and 1.4%, respectively. In Atyrau region also was noted a noticeable increase in the price of horse meat (3.5%) and the highest growth for bird meat price (4.5%). In Shymkent city dairy products grew in price (2.3%), namely pasteurized milk (3.0%) and sour cream (2.5%), while in Kazakhstan the growth was 1.1% and 1.2%, respectively.



Source: BNS of ASPR RK

The contribution of **non-food products** to the monthly inflation amounted to 0.13 p.p. (in August – 0.15 p.p.). The rise in price level remained unchanged - 0.6%. In the country diesel fuel became more expensive (by 3.8%), the highest growth was registered in West Kazakhstan (10.9%), Karagandy (10.1%), North Kazakhstan (9.2%) regions, the lowest increase was in Turkistan region (0.6%). At the same time petrol became cheaper by 0.1%.

Paid services made the biggest contribution to the inflation in September – 0.17 p.p. (in August – 0.20 p.p.), the rise in prices for paid services in September amounted to 0.7% (in August - 0,8%). In Kazakhstan passenger transportation services became cheaper by 0.7%, but education became more expensive (by 6.3%). The cost of education became higher in the most of the regions, the highest increase was noted in West Kazakhstan (13.2%), moreover the highest growth of accommodation rental price (12.8%) was registered in this region, while nationwide growth was 2.1%. Also it should be noted that accommodation rental cost became noticeably higher in Nur-Sultan and Shymkent cities (by 7.4% and 6.3%, respectively). In West Kazakhstan despite the obvious decrease in the tariffs of cold (by 25.4%) and hot (by 2.5%) water, as well as for drainage services (by 29.2%), paid services inflation was the highest (1.7%) among other regions.