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# Statistical release

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# Consumer Price Index (CPI)

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**INFLATION OVERVIEW – MARCH 2007**

The year on year increase in the headline CPI inflation rate in March 2007 was 6,1%

The annual change in CPIX, the monetary policy inflation target measure, was 5,5% in March 2007

**KEY FIGURES AT MARCH 2007**

Main indices	Indices (2000=100)			Percentage change between	
	March 2006	February 2007	March 2007	February 2007 and March 2007	March 2006 and March 2007
				Actual %	Actual %
CPI (historical metropolitan areas)	131,2	138,0	139,2	+ 0,9	+ 6,1
CPI excluding interest rates on mortgage bonds (CPIX) (historical metropolitan and other urban areas)	138,6	144,8	146,2	+ 1,0	+ 5,5
CPI for rural areas	134,5	141,8	143,3	+ 1,1	+ 6,5
CPI for total country	133,1	140,1	141,4	+ 0,9	+ 6,2
CPI for food (historical metropolitan areas)	144,6	155,2	155,8	+ 0,4	+ 7,7
CPI excluding food (historical metropolitan areas)	128,0	133,8	135,3	+ 1,1	+ 5,7
Core index (historical metropolitan areas)	137,2	142,3	143,9	+ 1,1	+ 4,9

The headline inflation rate (year-on-year) increased by 0,4 of a percentage point in March 2007 from the 5,7% increase recorded in February 2007. The year-on-year increase in the CPIX for March 2007 was 0,6 of a percentage point higher from the 4,9% y/y increase recorded in February 2007.

The main drivers of year-on-year consumer price inflation this month were:

- The CPI for education for which the rate increased to 8,0% at March 2007 from 7,0% at February 2007.
- The CPI for household operation for which the rate increased to 7,3% at March 2007 from 5,2% at February 2007.
  - The hourly rate for domestic workers increased by 2,6% from February 2007 to March 2007.
- The CPI for transport for which the rate increased to 4,6% at March 2007 from 2,1% at February 2007.
  - The petrol price increased to R5,85 per litre in March 2007 from R5,61 per litre in February 2007.

However, these increases were partially counteracted by a decrease in the annual rate of change for:

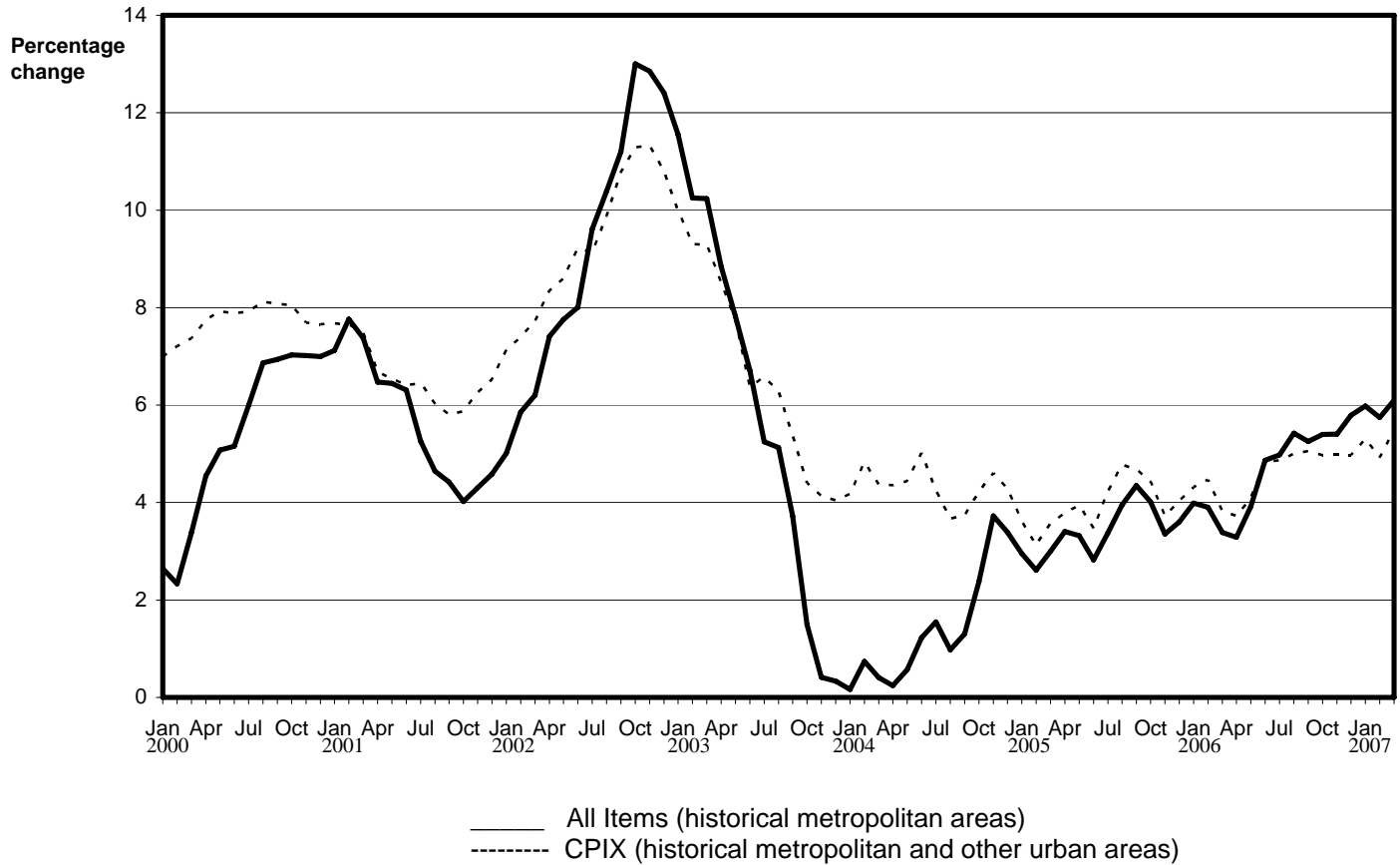
- The CPI for food for which the rate decreased to 7,7% at March 2007 from 8,0% at February 2007.
  - The CPI for meat for which the rate decreased to 12,7% at March 2007 from 15,0% at February 2007.

The main contributors to the annual increase of 6,1% in the CPI at March 2007 were relatively large annual contributions in the price indices for housing (+ 1,9 percentage points), food (+ 1,6 percentage points), transport (+ 0,6 of a percentage point), medical care and health expenses (+ 0,5 of a percentage point), household operation (+ 0,4 of a percentage point), education (+ 0,4 of a percentage point) and fuel and power (+ 0,3 of a percentage point). These annual increases were slightly counteracted by an annual decrease in the price index for clothing and footwear (- 0,2 of a percentage point) (see table 3.1, p.22).

The annual rate of increase in food prices for the historical metropolitan areas was 7,7% at March 2007. This rate was 0,3 of a percentage point lower than the corresponding annual rate of 8,0% at February 2007. The increase of 7,7% was due to annual increases in the prices of meat, grain products, other food products, milk, cheese and eggs, vegetables, fish and other seafood, fats and oils, coffee, tea and cocoa and sugar.

The annual rate of increase in the price index for non-food items for metropolitan areas was 5,7% at March 2007. This rate was 0,8 of a percentage point higher than the corresponding annual rate of 4,9% at February 2007. Annual increases occurred in the price indices for cigarettes, cigars and tobacco (+ 9,5%), housing (+ 9,2%), fuel and power (+ 8,2%), education (+ 8,0%), household operation (+ 7,3%), alcoholic beverages (+ 5,8%), reading matter (+ 5,6%), medical care and health expenses (+ 5,5%), personal care (+ 5,4%), transport (+ 4,6%), non-alcoholic beverages (+ 3,5%), other products (+ 2,8%), furniture and equipment (+ 0,4%), communication (+ 0,2%) and recreation and entertainment (+ 0,1%). These annual increases were slightly counteracted by an annual decrease in the price index for clothing and footwear (- 9,9%).

Figure 1 – Annual percentage change in the Consumer Price Index



The Consumer Price Index and the annual inflation rate on a monthly basis for the historical metropolitan areas

Base year: 2000=100

Year	Index	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ave.
2005	Index	125,4	125,6	126,9	127,6	127,6	127,4	128,5	129,0	129,5	129,6	129,5	129,5	128,0
	% 1)	+3,0	+2,6	+3,0	+3,4	+3,3	+2,8	+3,4	+3,9	+4,4	+4,0	+3,4	+3,6	+3,4 2)
2006	Index	130,4	130,5	131,2	131,8	132,6	133,6	134,9	136,0	136,3	136,6	136,5	137,0	134,0
	% 1)	+4,0	+3,9	+3,4	+3,3	+3,9	+4,9	+5,0	+5,4	+5,3	+5,4	+5,4	+5,8	+4,7 2)
2007	Index	138,2	138,0	139,2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	% 1)	+6,0	+5,7	+6,1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. 2)

- 1) % = annual inflation rate
- 2) Average annual inflation rate

The Consumer Price Index excluding interest rates on mortgage bonds (CPIX) and the annual inflation rate on a monthly basis for the historical metropolitan and other urban areas

Base year: 2000=100

Year	Index	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ave.
2005	Index	132,0	132,1	133,5	134,2	134,5	134,2	135,6	136,1	136,4	136,7	136,6	136,7	134,9
	% 1)	+3,6	+3,1	+3,6	+3,8	+3,9	+3,5	+4,2	+4,8	+4,7	+4,4	+3,7	+4,0	+3,9 2)
2006	Index	137,7	138,0	138,6	139,2	140,0	140,7	142,2	142,9	143,3	143,5	143,4	143,5	141,1
	% 1)	+4,3	+4,5	+3,8	+3,7	+4,1	+4,8	+4,9	+5,0	+5,1	+5,0	+5,0	+5,0	+4,6 2)
2007	Index	145,0	144,8	146,2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	% 1)	+5,3	+4,9	+5,5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. 2)

- 1) % = annual inflation rate
- 2) Average annual inflation rate

**NOTE****CPI FOR APRIL 2007**

As indicated in the planned schedule of price surveys, explanatory notes 15, 16 and 17, private hospital fees and property insurance are surveyed in January and July and motor vehicle insurance is surveyed in March, June, September and December. It has come to Stats SA's attention that price changes in these items will be introduced during April 2007. Additional surveys for these items will be conducted in certain areas in April 2007 to capture these changes.

**DOMESTIC WORKERS**

This release contains data on wages on domestic workers as sourced from the Labour Force Survey conducted in September 2006. The average hourly wage was calculated on a national basis and applied equally to all provinces.

**AMALGAMATED RELEASES**

Stats SA has combined the previously two CPI publications (Headline and Rural) into this one publication from January 2007. All the information that was previously available in the two publications is available in the combined release. In the January 2007 CPI publication (P0141) is a summarized table with the old and new table numbers.

**P J Lehohla**

Statistician-General: Statistics South Africa

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## KEY FINDINGS AT MARCH 2007

### A. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

#### 1. Metropolitan areas

The headline inflation rate at March 2007 (i.e. the Consumer Price Index for the historical metropolitan areas at March 2007 compared with that at March 2006) was 6,1%

*The official inflation rate (i.e. the percentage change in the CPI for the historical metropolitan areas at March 2007 compared with that at March 2006) was 6,1% at March 2007. This rate was 0,4 of a percentage point higher than the corresponding annual rate of 5,7% at February 2007 (i.e. the percentage change in the CPI for the historical metropolitan areas at February 2007 compared with that at February 2006) (see table 2.1.1, p.20). This higher annual rate at March 2007 can be explained by increases in the annual rates of change for:*

- *The CPI for education for which the rate increased to 8,0% at March 2007 from 7,0% at February 2007.*
- *The CPI for household operation for which the rate increased to 7,3% at March 2007 from 5,2% at February 2007.*
  - *The hourly rate for domestic workers increased by 2,6% from February 2007 to March 2007.*
- *The CPI for transport for which the rate increased to 4,6% at March 2007 from 2,1% at February 2007.*
  - *The petrol price increased to R5,85 per litre in March 2007 from R5,61 per litre in February 2007.*

*However, these increases were partially counteracted by a decrease in the annual rate of change for:*

- *The CPI for food for which the rate decreased to 7,7% at March 2007 from 8,0% at February 2007.*
  - *The CPI for meat for which the rate decreased to 12,7% at March 2007 from 15,0% at February 2007.*

From February 2007 to March 2007 the Consumer Price Index for the historical metropolitan areas increased by 0,9%.

The main contributors to the annual increase of 6,1% in the CPI at March 2007 were relatively large annual contributions in the price indices for housing (+ 1,9 percentage points), food (+ 1,6 percentage points), transport (+ 0,6 of a percentage point), medical care and health expenses (+ 0,5 of a percentage point), household operation (+ 0,4 of a percentage point), education (+ 0,4 of a percentage point) and fuel and power (+ 0,3 of a percentage point). These annual increases were slightly counteracted by an annual decrease in the price index for clothing and footwear (- 0,2 of a percentage point) (see table 3.1, p.22).

From February 2007 to March 2007 the Consumer Price Index for the historical metropolitan areas increased by 0,9%. This monthly increase was due to monthly contributions in the price indices for transport (+ 0,3 of a percentage point, mainly due to a 24c/l increase in the price of petrol), education (+ 0,3 of a percentage point), food (+ 0,1 of a percentage point), cigarettes, cigars and tobacco (+ 0,1 of a percentage point) and household operation (+ 0,1 of a percentage point) (see table 3.2, p.22).

#### 2. Metropolitan and other urban areas

The inflation rate for the historical metropolitan and other urban areas was 6,2% at March 2007 (i.e. the CPI at March 2007 compared with that at March 2006)

*The inflation rate for the historical metropolitan and other urban areas was 6,2% at March 2007 (i.e. the CPI at March 2007 compared with that at March 2006). This rate was 0,4 of a percentage point higher than the corresponding annual rate of 5,8% at February 2007. This higher annual rate at March 2007 can be explained by increases in the annual rates of change for:*

- *The CPI for cigarettes, cigars and tobacco for which the rate increased to 9,5% at March 2007 from 9,3% at February 2007.*
- *The CPI for household operation for which the rate increased to 8,0% at March 2007 from 5,9% at February 2007.*
- *The CPI for transport for which the rate increased to 4,6% at March 2007 from 2,3% at February 2007.*

*However, these increases were partially counteracted by a decrease in the annual rate of change for:*

- *The CPI for food for which the rate decreased to 7,8% at March 2007 from 7,9% at February 2007.*

**From February 2007 to March 2007 the Consumer Price Index for the historical metropolitan and other urban areas increased by 0,9%.**

The annual increase of 6,2% in the Consumer Price Index for the historical metropolitan and other urban areas was mainly due to relatively large annual contributions in the price indices for food (+ 1,9 percentage points), housing (+ 1,7 percentage points), transport (+ 0,6 of a percentage point), medical care and health expenses (+ 0,5 of a percentage point), household operation (+ 0,4 of a percentage point), fuel and power (+ 0,3 of a percentage point) and education (+ 0,3 of a percentage point). These annual increases were slightly counteracted by an annual decrease in the price index for clothing and footwear (- 0,2 of a percentage point) (see table 3.3, p.22).

From February 2007 to March 2007 the Consumer Price Index for the historical metropolitan and other urban areas increased by 0,9%. This monthly increase was due to monthly contributions in the price indices for education (+ 0,3 of a percentage point), transport (+ 0,2 of a percentage point, mainly due to a 24c/l increase in the price of petrol), food (+ 0,1 of a percentage point), alcoholic beverages (+ 0,1 of a percentage point), cigarettes, cigars and tobacco (+ 0,1 of a percentage point) and household operation (+ 0,1 of a percentage point) (see table 3.4, p.22).

### 3. Rural areas

**The inflation rate for the rural areas was 6,5% at March 2007 (i.e. the CPI at March 2007 compared with that at March 2006)**

*The inflation rate for the rural areas was 6,5% at March 2007 (i.e. the CPI at March 2007 compared with that at March 2006). This rate was 0,7 of a percentage point higher than the corresponding annual rate of 5,8% at February 2007. This higher rate at March 2007 can be explained by increases in the annual rates of change for:*

- *The CPI for food for which the rate increased to 9,3% at March 2007 from 8,4% at February 2007.*
- *The CPI for household operation for which the rate increased to 8,1% at March 2007 from 6,5% at February 2007.*
- *The CPI for education for which the rate increased to 6,6% at March 2007 from 6,5% at February 2007.*
- *The CPI for transport for which the rate increased to 3,0% at March 2007 from 1,5% at February 2007.*
- *The CPI for furniture and equipment for which the rate increased to - 0,6% at March 2007 from - 2,0% at February 2007.*

*However, these increases were partially counteracted by a decrease in the annual rate of change for:*

- *The CPI for alcoholic beverages for which the rate decreased to 5,4% at March 2007 from 6,0% at February 2007.*

**From February 2007 to March 2007 the Consumer Price Index for the rural areas increased by 1,1%.**

The annual increase of 6,5% in the Consumer Price Index for the rural areas was mainly due to relatively large annual contributions in the price indices for food (+ 4,3 percentage points), household operation (+ 0,6 of a percentage point), housing (+ 0,3 of a percentage point), personal care (+ 0,3 of a percentage point), fuel and power (+ 0,2 of a percentage point), medical care and health expenses (+ 0,2 of a percentage point), transport (+ 0,2 of a percentage point) and education (+ 0,2 of a percentage point). These annual increases were slightly counteracted by an annual decrease in the price index for clothing and footwear (- 0,2 of a percentage point) (see table 3.5, p.23).

From February 2007 to March 2007 the Consumer Price Index for the rural areas increased by 1,1%. This monthly increase was due to monthly contributions in the price indices for food (+ 0,4 of a percentage point), education (+ 0,2 of a percentage point), alcoholic beverages (+ 0,1 of a percentage point), cigarettes, cigars and tobacco (+ 0,1 of a percentage point), clothing and footwear (+ 0,1 of a percentage point), household operation (+ 0,1 of a percentage point) and transport (+ 0,1 of a percentage point, mainly due to a 24c/l increase in the price of petrol) (see table 3.6, p.23).

#### 4. Total country

The inflation rate for the total country was 6,2% at March 2007 (i.e. the CPI at March 2007 compared with that at March 2006)

*The inflation rate for the total country was 6,2% at March 2007 (i.e. the CPI at March 2007 compared with that at March 2006). This rate was 0,5 of a percentage point higher than the corresponding annual rate of 5,7% at February 2007. This higher annual rate at March 2007 can be explained by increases in the annual rates of change for:*

- *The CPI for cigarettes, cigars and tobacco for which the rate increased to 9,4% at March 2007 from 9,2% at February 2007.*
- *The CPI for household operation for which the rate increased to 8,0% at March 2007 from 6,0% at February 2007.*
- *The CPI for education for which the rate increased to 7,6% at March 2007 from 6,9% at February 2007.*
- *The CPI for transport for which the rate increased to 4,3% at March 2007 from 2,0% at February 2007.*

From February 2007 to March 2007 the Consumer Price Index for the total country increased by 0,9%.

The annual increase of 6,2% in the Consumer Price Index for the total country was mainly due to relatively large annual contributions in the price indices for food (+ 2,3 percentage points), housing (+ 1,5 percentage points), transport (+ 0,5 of a percentage point), household operation (+ 0,4 of a percentage point), medical care and health expenses (+ 0,4 of a percentage point), fuel and power (+ 0,3 of a percentage point) and education (+ 0,3 of a percentage point). These annual increases were slightly counteracted by an annual decrease in the price index for clothing and footwear (- 0,2 of a percentage point) (see table 3.7, p.23).

From February 2007 to March 2007 the Consumer Price Index for the total country increased by 0,9%. This monthly increase was due to monthly contributions in the price indices for education (+ 0,3 of a percentage point), transport (+ 0,2 of a percentage point, mainly due to a 24c/l increase in the price of petrol), food (+ 0,1 of a percentage point), alcoholic beverages (+ 0,1 of a percentage point), cigarettes, cigars and tobacco (+ 0,1 of a percentage point) and household operation (+ 0,1 of a percentage point) (see table 3.8, p.23).

#### B. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX EXCLUDING INTEREST RATES ON MORTGAGE BONDS (CPIX)

##### 1. Metropolitan areas

The annual percentage change in the Consumer Price Index excluding interest rates on mortgage bonds (CPIX) for the historical metropolitan areas was 5,2% at March 2007 (i.e. the percentage change in the CPIX at March 2007 compared with that at March 2006)

*The annual percentage change in the CPIX for the historical metropolitan areas was 5,2% at March 2007 (i.e. the percentage change in the CPIX at March 2007 compared with that at March 2006). This rate was 0,4 of a percentage point higher than the corresponding annual rate of 4,8% at February 2007 (i.e. the percentage change in the CPIX for the historical metropolitan areas at February 2007 compared with that at February 2006).*

From February 2007 to March 2007 the CPIX for the historical metropolitan areas increased by 1,0%.

The annual increase of 5,2% in the CPIX for the historical metropolitan areas was mainly due to relatively large annual contributions in the price indices for food (+ 1,9 percentage points), housing excluding interest rates on mortgage bonds (+ 0,6 of a percentage point), transport (+ 0,6 of a percentage point), medical care and health expenses (+ 0,5 of a percentage point), household operation (+ 0,4 of a percentage point), education (+ 0,4 of a percentage point) and fuel and power (+ 0,3 of a percentage point). These annual increases were slightly counteracted by an annual decrease in the price index for clothing and footwear (- 0,2 of a percentage point) (see table 3.9, p.24).

From February 2007 to March 2007 the CPIX for the historical metropolitan areas increased by 1,0%. This monthly increase was due to monthly contributions in the price indices for education (+ 0,4 of a percentage point), transport (+ 0,3 of a percentage point, mainly due to a 24c/l increase in the price of petrol), food (+ 0,1 of a percentage point), cigarettes, cigars and tobacco (+ 0,1 of a percentage point) and household operation (+ 0,1 of a percentage point) (see table 3.10, p.24).

## 2. Metropolitan and other urban areas

The annual percentage change in the Consumer Price Index excluding interest rates on mortgage bonds (CPIX) for the historical metropolitan and other urban areas was 5,5% at March 2007 (i.e. the CPIX at March 2007 compared with that at March 2006)

*The annual percentage change in the CPIX, which is the Consumer Price Index excluding interest rates on mortgage bonds, for the historical metropolitan and other urban areas was 5,5% at March 2007 (i.e. the CPIX at March 2007 compared with that at March 2006). This rate was 0,6 of a percentage point higher than corresponding annual rate of 4,9% at February 2007.*

From February 2007 to March 2007 the CPIX for the historical metropolitan and other urban areas increased by 1,0%.

The annual increase of 5,5% in the CPIX for the historical metropolitan and other urban areas was mainly due to relatively large annual contributions in the price indices for food (+ 2,1 percentage points), transport (+ 0,7 of a percentage point), housing, excluding interest rates on mortgage bonds (+ 0,6 of a percentage point), medical care and health expenses (+ 0,5 of a percentage point), household operation (+ 0,4 of a percentage point), education (+ 0,4 of a percentage point) and fuel and power (+ 0,3 of a percentage point). These annual increases were slightly counteracted by an annual decrease in the price index for clothing and footwear (- 0,2 of a percentage point) (see table 3.11, p.24).

From February 2007 to March 2007 the CPIX for the historical metropolitan and other urban areas increased by 1,0%. This monthly increase was due to monthly contributions in the price indices for transport (+ 0,3 of a percentage point, mainly due to a 24c/l increase in the price of petrol), education (+ 0,3 of a percentage point), food (+ 0,1 of a percentage point), alcoholic beverages (+ 0,1 of a percentage point), cigarettes, cigars and tobacco (+ 0,1 of a percentage point) and household operation (+ 0,1 of a percentage point) (see table 3.12, p.24).

## 3. Rural areas

The annual percentage change in the Consumer Price Index excluding interest rates on mortgage bonds (CPIX) for the rural areas was 6,3% at March 2007 (i.e. the CPIX at March 2007 compared with that at March 2006)

*The annual percentage change in the CPIX, which is the Consumer Price Index excluding the interest rates on mortgage bonds, for the rural areas was 6,3% at March 2007 (i.e. the CPIX at March 2007 compared with that at March 2006). This rate was 0,8 of a percentage point higher than the corresponding annual rate of 5,5% at February 2007.*

From February 2007 to March 2007 the CPIX for the rural areas increased by 1,1%.

The annual increase of 6,3% in the Consumer Price Index excluding the interest rates on mortgage bonds (CPIX) for the rural areas was mainly due to relatively large annual contributions in the price indices for food (+ 4,3 percentage points), household operation (+ 0,6 of a percentage point), transport (+ 0,3 of a percentage point), personal care (+ 0,3 of a percentage point), fuel and power (+ 0,2 of a percentage point), medical care and health expenses (+ 0,2 of a percentage point) and education (+ 0,2 of a percentage point). These annual increases were slightly counteracted by an annual decrease in the price index for clothing and footwear (- 0,3 of a percentage point) (see table 3.13, p.25).

From February 2007 to March 2007 the Consumer Price Index excluding interest rates on mortgage bonds (CPIX) for the rural areas increased by 1,1%. This monthly increase was due to monthly contributions in the price indices for food (+ 0,4 of a percentage point), education (+ 0,2 of a percentage point), non-alcoholic beverages (+ 0,1 of a percentage point), alcoholic beverages (+ 0,1 of a percentage point), cigarettes, cigars and tobacco (+ 0,1 of a percentage point), household operation (+ 0,1 of a percentage point) and transport (+ 0,1 of a percentage point, mainly due to a 24c/l increase in the price of petrol) (see table 3.14, p.25).

## 4. Total country

The annual percentage change in the Consumer Price Index excluding interest rates on mortgage bonds (CPIX) for the total country was 5,6% at March 2007 (i.e. the CPIX at March 2007 compared with that at March 2006)

*The annual percentage change in the CPIX, which is the Consumer Price Index excluding the interest rates on mortgage bonds, for the total country was 5,6% at March 2007 (i.e. the CPIX at March 2007 compared with that at March 2006). This rate was 0,6 of a percentage point higher than the corresponding annual rate of 5,0% at February 2007.*

**From February 2007 to March 2007 the CPIX for the total country increased by 1,0%.**

The annual increase of 5,6% in the Consumer Price Index excluding the interest rates on mortgage bonds (CPIX) for the total country was mainly due to relatively large annual contributions in the price indices for food (+ 2,4 percentage points), housing excluding interest rates on mortgage bonds (+ 0,6 of a percentage point), transport (+ 0,6 of a percentage point), medical care and health expenses (+ 0,5 of a percentage point), household operation (+ 0,4 of a percentage point), fuel and power (+ 0,3 of a percentage point), education (+ 0,3 of a percentage point), cigarettes, cigars and tobacco (+ 0,2 of a percentage point) and personal care (+ 0,2 of a percentage point). These annual increases were slightly counteracted by an annual decrease in the price index for clothing and footwear (- 0,2 of a percentage point) (see table 3.15, p.25).

From February 2007 to March 2007 the Consumer Price Index excluding interest rates on mortgage bonds (CPIX) for the total country increased by 1,0%. This monthly increase was due to monthly contributions in the price indices for education (+ 0,3 of a percentage point), transport (+ 0,2 of a percentage point, mainly due to a 24c/l increase in the price of petrol), food (+ 0,1 of a percentage point), non-alcoholic beverages (+ 0,1 of a percentage point), alcoholic beverages (+ 0,1 of a percentage point), cigarettes, cigars and tobacco (+ 0,1 of a percentage point) and household operation (+ 0,1 of a percentage point) (see table 3.16, p.25).

**C. CORE INFLATION RATE****1. Metropolitan areas**

**The core inflation rate for the historical metropolitan areas was 4,9% at March 2007 (i.e. the core index at March 2007 compared with that at March 2006). This rate was 1,0 percentage point higher than the corresponding annual rate of 3,9% at February 2007.**

**From February 2007 to March 2007 the core index for the historical metropolitan areas increased by 1,1%.**

The annual increase of 4,9% in the core index for the historical metropolitan areas was mainly due to relatively large annual contributions in the price indices for transport (+ 1,4 percentage points), food (+ 0,8 of a percentage point), housing (+ 0,6 of a percentage point), medical care and health expenses (+ 0,6 of a percentage point), fuel and power (+ 0,4 of a percentage point), education (+ 0,4 of a percentage point), household operation (+ 0,3 of a percentage point), cigarettes, cigars and tobacco (+ 0,2 of a percentage point) and personal care (+ 0,2 of a percentage point). These annual increases were slightly counteracted by an annual decrease in the price index for clothing and footwear (- 0,2 of a percentage point) (see table 3.17, p.26).

From February 2007 to March 2007 the core index for the historical metropolitan areas increased by 1,1%. This monthly increase was due to monthly contributions in the price indices for education (+ 0,4 of a percentage point), transport (+ 0,3 of a percentage point, mainly due to a 24c/l increase in the price of petrol), food (+ 0,1 of a percentage point), alcoholic beverages (+ 0,1 of a percentage point), cigarettes, cigars and tobacco (+ 0,1 of a percentage point) and household operation (+ 0,1 of a percentage point) (see table 3.18, p.26).

**2. Metropolitan and other urban areas**

**The core inflation rate for the historical metropolitan and other urban areas was 4,9% at March 2007 (i.e. the core index at March 2007 compared with that at March 2006). This rate was 1,0 percentage point higher than the corresponding annual rate of 3,9% at February 2007. From February 2007 to March 2007 the core index for the historical metropolitan and other urban areas index increased by 1,1%.**

The annual increase of 4,9% in the core index for the historical metropolitan and other urban areas was mainly due to relatively large annual contributions in the price indices for transport (+ 1,3 percentage points), food (+ 0,8 of a percentage point), housing (+ 0,6 of a percentage point), medical care and health expenses (+ 0,6 of a percentage point), fuel and power (+ 0,4 of a percentage point), education (+ 0,4 of a percentage point) and cigarettes, cigars and tobacco (+ 0,3 of a percentage point). These annual increases were slightly counteracted by an annual decrease in the price index for clothing and footwear (- 0,1 of a percentage point) (see table 3.19, p.26).

From February 2007 to March 2007 the core index for the historical metropolitan and other urban areas increased by 1,1%. This monthly increase was due to monthly contributions in the price indices for education (+ 0,4 of a percentage point), transport (+ 0,3 of a percentage point, mainly due to a 24c/l increase in the price of petrol), food (+ 0,1 of a percentage point), alcoholic beverages (+ 0,1 of a percentage point), cigarettes, cigars and tobacco (+ 0,1 of a percentage point) and household operation (+ 0,1 of a percentage point) (see table 3.20, p.26).

### 3. Rural areas

**The core inflation rate for the rural areas was 5,3% at March 2007 (i.e. the core index at March 2007 compared with that at March 2006). This rate was 1,1 percentage points higher than the corresponding annual rate of 4,2% at February 2007. From February 2007 to March 2007 the core index for the rural areas increased by 1,1%.**

The annual increase of 5,3% in the core index for the rural areas was mainly due to relatively large annual contributions in the price indices for food (+ 2,8 percentage points), transport (+ 0,6 of a percentage point), household operation (+ 0,5 of a percentage point), personal care (+ 0,4 of a percentage point), medical care and health expenses (+ 0,3 of a percentage point) and education (+ 0,3 of a percentage point). These annual increases were slightly counteracted by an annual decrease in the price index for clothing and footwear (- 0,3 of a percentage point) (see table 3.21, p.27).

From February 2007 to March 2007 the core index for the rural areas increased by 1,1%. This monthly increase was due to monthly contributions in the price indices for education (+ 0,3 of a percentage point), food (+ 0,2 of a percentage point), household operation (+ 0,2 of a percentage point), non-alcoholic beverages (+ 0,1 of a percentage point), alcoholic beverages (+ 0,1 of a percentage point), cigarettes, cigars and tobacco (+ 0,1 of a percentage point) and transport (+ 0,1 of a percentage point, mainly due to a 24c/l increase in the price of petrol) (see table 3.22, p.27).

### 4. Total country

**The core inflation rate for the total country was 5,0% at March 2007 (i.e. the core index at March 2007 compared with that at March 2006). This rate was 1,1 percentage points higher than the corresponding rate of 3,9% at February 2007. From February 2007 to March 2007 the core index for the total country increased by 1,1%.**

The annual increase of 5,0% in the core index for the total country was mainly due to relatively large annual contributions in the price indices for food (+ 1,3 percentage points), transport (+ 1,3 percentage points), medical care and health expenses (+ 0,7 of a percentage point), housing (+ 0,4 of a percentage point), household operation (+ 0,4 of a percentage point), education (+ 0,4 of a percentage point), personal care (+ 0,3 of a percentage point) and cigarettes, cigars and tobacco (+ 0,2 of a percentage point). These annual increases were slightly counteracted by an annual decrease in the price index for clothing and footwear (- 0,3 of a percentage point) (see table 3.23, p.27).

From February 2007 to March 2007 the core index for the total country increased by 1,1%. This monthly increase was due to monthly contributions in the price indices for education (+ 0,4 of a percentage point), transport (+ 0,3 of a percentage point, mainly due to a 24c/l increase in the price of petrol), food (+ 0,1 of a percentage point), alcoholic beverages (+ 0,1 of a percentage point), cigarettes, cigars and tobacco (+ 0,1 of a percentage point) and household operation (+ 0,1 of a percentage point) (see table 3.24, p.27).

## D. OTHER INDICES

### 1. Area indices

The rural areas of KwaZulu-Natal recorded the highest annual inflation rate at 8,0%, while the lowest annual inflation rate of 4,9% was recorded for the Free State Goldfields area (see table 7.1, p.40).

Regarding food prices, the highest annual inflation rate of 10,8% was recorded for the other urban areas of the Western Cape and the other urban areas of the Northern Cape, while the lowest annual inflation rate of 4,9% was recorded for Polokwane (see table 7.2, p.41).

### 2. Pensioners

The rural areas of KwaZulu-Natal recorded the highest annual rate of increase of 8,7%, while the lowest annual rate of change of 3,9% was recorded for Polokwane (see table 7.5, p.44).

### 3. Administered prices

The CPI for administered prices at March 2007 (i.e. the CPI for administered prices for the historical metropolitan areas at March 2007 compared with that at March 2006) was 6,6%. This rate was 2,2 percentage points higher than the corresponding annual rate of 4,4% at February 2007. The annual increase of 6,6% at March 2007 was mainly due to relatively large annual contributions in the price indices for petrol (+ 2,6 percentage points), school fees (+ 1,2 percentage points), electricity (+ 1,1 percentage points), water tariffs (+ 0,6 of a percentage point), assessment rates (+ 0,5 of a percentage point) and tertiary fees (+ 0,5 of a percentage point). These annual increases were slightly counteracted by an annual decrease in the price index for telephone call rates (- 0,1 of a percentage point).

The CPIX for administered prices at March 2007 (i.e. the CPIX for administered prices for the historical metropolitan and other urban areas at March 2007 compared with that at March 2006) was 6,3%. This rate was 1,7 percentage points higher than the corresponding annual rate of 4,6% at February 2007. The annual increase of 6,3% at March 2007 was mainly due to relatively large annual contributions in the price indices for petrol (+ 2,1 percentage points), school fees (+ 1,1 percentage points), electricity (+ 1,1 percentage points), water tariffs (+ 0,7 of a percentage point), assessment rates (+ 0,6 of a percentage point) and tertiary fees (+ 0,5 of a percentage point). These annual increases were slightly counteracted by an annual decrease in the price index for telephone call rates (- 0,1 of a percentage point).

#### **4. An alternative expression of the change in the Consumer Price Index**

An alternative expression of the change in the Consumer Price Index for the historical metropolitan areas is to annualise the percentage change between the average index of the three months up to March 2007 and the average index of the previous three months. This approach, when using unadjusted data, shows an increase of 5,3% (which is 1,5 percentage points higher than the corresponding rate of 3,8% for February 2007).

An alternative expression of the change in the Consumer Price Index for the historical metropolitan and other urban areas is to annualise the percentage change between the average index of the three months up to March 2007 and the average index of the previous three months. This approach, when using the unadjusted data, shows an increase of 5,7% (which is 1,3 percentage points higher than the corresponding rate of 4,4% for February 2007).

Table 1.1 - Expenditure group and area indices of the Consumer Price Index and percentage change for the historical metropolitan areas

Expenditure group/Area indices	Indices (2000=100)			Percentage change between	
	Mar 2006	Feb 2007	Mar 2007	Feb 2007 and Mar 2007	Mar 2006 and Mar 2007
				Actual %	Actual %
Expenditure group indices					
Very low expenditure	139,5	148,3	149,2	+0,6	+7,0
Low expenditure	139,1	147,2	148,1	+0,6	+6,5
Middle expenditure	135,9	143,3	144,4	+0,8	+6,3
High expenditure	136,9	143,8	144,9	+0,8	+5,8
Very high expenditure	129,0	135,6	137,0	+1,0	+6,2
All expenditure groups	131,2	138,0	139,2	+0,9 1)	+6,1 1)
CPI excluding interest rates on mortgage bonds (CPIX)	139,1	145,0	146,4	+1,0	+5,2
Core index	137,2	142,3	143,9	+1,1	+4,9
Food only index	144,6	155,2	155,8	+0,4	+7,7
CPI excluding food	128,0	133,8	135,3	+1,1	+5,7
CPI for administered prices	144,8	150,3	154,3	+2,7	+6,6
CPI for regulated prices	135,7	141,9	144,6	+1,9	+6,6
CPI for administered prices that are not regulated	166,6	170,3	177,5	+4,2	+6,5
CPIX for administered prices	144,7	150,2	154,1	+2,6	+6,5
CPIX for regulated prices	135,6	141,8	144,5	+1,9	+6,6
CPIX for administered prices that are not regulated	166,6	170,2	177,4	+4,2	+6,5
CPI excluding VAT	131,2	138,0	139,2	+0,9	+6,1

1) On theoretical grounds and due to rounding off, these rates of change can differ.



Table 1.2 - Expenditure group and area indices of the Consumer Price Index and percentage change for the historical metropolitan and other urban areas

Expenditure group/Area indices	Indices (2000=100)			Percentage change between	
	Mar 2006	Feb 2007	Mar 2007	Feb 2007 and Mar 2007	Mar 2006 and Mar 2007
				Actual %	Actual %
Expenditure group indices					
Very low expenditure	139,5	148,1	149,3	+0,8	+7,0
Low expenditure	138,1	146,2	147,2	+0,7	+6,6
Middle expenditure	137,4	144,8	145,8	+0,7	+6,1
High expenditure	136,2	143,0	144,0	+0,7	+5,7
Very high expenditure	129,6	136,4	137,7	+1,0	+6,3
All expenditure groups	131,7	138,7	139,9	+0,9 1)	+6,2 1)
CPI excluding interest rates on mortgage bonds (CPIX)	138,6	144,8	146,2	+1,0	+5,5
Core index	136,5	141,6	143,2	+1,1	+4,9
Food only index	144,6	155,4	155,9	+0,3	+7,8
CPI excluding food	128,3	134,2	135,6	+1,0	+5,7
CPI for administered prices	142,8	148,3	151,8	+2,4	+6,3
CPI for regulated prices	134,5	140,5	142,6	+1,5	+6,0
CPI for administered prices that are not regulated	163,2	167,3	174,2	+4,1	+6,7
CPIX for administered prices	142,7	148,2	151,7	+2,4	+6,3
CPIX for regulated prices	134,4	140,4	142,5	+1,5	+6,0
CPIX for administered prices	162,8	167,0	173,9	+4,1	+6,8
CPI excluding VAT	131,7	138,7	139,9	+0,9	+6,2

1) On theoretical grounds and due to rounding off, these rates of change can differ.

Table 1.3 - Expenditure group and area indices of the Consumer Price Index and percentage change for the rural areas

Expenditure group/Area indices	Indices (2000=100)			Percentage change between	
	Mar 2006	Feb 2007	Mar 2007	Feb 2007 and Mar 2007	Mar 2006 and Mar 2007
				Actual %	Actual %
Expenditure group indices					
Very low expenditure	139,8	149,7	151,6	+1,3	+8,4
Low expenditure	138,8	148,1	149,8	+1,1	+7,9
Middle expenditure	137,4	145,3	146,8	+1,0	+6,8
High expenditure	137,3	143,7	145,1	+1,0	+5,7
Very high expenditure	129,7	136,2	137,5	+1,0	+6,0
All expenditure groups	134,5	141,8	143,3	+1,1	+6,5
CPI excluding interest rates on mortgage bonds (CPIX)	137,7	144,8	146,4	+1,1	+6,3
Core index	135,4	141,1	142,6	+1,1	+5,3
Food only index	144,4	156,5	157,9	+0,9	+9,3
CPI excluding food	127,5	131,4	132,9	+1,1	+4,2
CPI for administered prices	136,2	139,0	142,1	+2,2	+4,3
CPI for regulated prices	130,5	133,9	135,2	+1,0	+3,6
CPI for administered prices that are not regulated	148,5	150,1	157,1	+4,7	+5,8
CPIX for administered prices	136,2	139,0	142,2	+2,3	+4,4
CPIX for regulated prices	130,5	133,9	135,2	+1,0	+3,6
CPIX for administered prices that are not regulated	148,5	150,1	157,2	+4,7	+5,9
CPI excluding VAT	134,5	141,8	143,3	+1,1	+6,5

Table 1.4 - Expenditure group and area indices of the Consumer Price Index and percentage change for the total country

Expenditure group/Area indices	Indices (2000=100)			Percentage change between	
	Mar 2006	Feb 2007	Mar 2007	Feb 2007 and Mar 2007	Mar 2006 and Mar 2007
				Actual %	Actual %
Expenditure group indices					
Very low expenditure	140,3	149,7	151,3	+1,1	+7,8
Low expenditure	139,5	148,2	149,6	+0,9	+7,2
Middle expenditure	138,9	146,5	147,7	+0,8	+6,3
High expenditure	138,3	145,1	146,2	+0,8	+5,7
Very high expenditure	130,5	137,4	138,7	+0,9	+6,3
All expenditure groups	133,1	140,1	141,4	+0,9	+6,2
CPI excluding interest rates on mortgage bonds (CPIX)	139,5	145,9	147,3	+1,0	+5,6
Core index	137,5	142,8	144,4	+1,1	+5,0
Food only index	144,8	156,0	156,7	+0,4	+8,2
CPI excluding food	129,2	134,9	136,3	+1,0	+5,5
CPI for administered prices	141,8	147,0	150,4	+2,3	+6,1
CPI for regulated prices	133,6	139,2	141,2	+1,4	+5,7
CPI for administered prices that are not regulated	162,0	165,9	172,9	+4,2	+6,7
CPIX for administered prices	141,8	146,9	150,4	+2,4	+6,1
CPIX for regulated prices	133,6	139,2	141,2	+1,4	+5,7
CPIX for administered prices that are not regulated	161,9	165,8	172,8	+4,2	+6,7
CPI excluding VAT	133,1	140,1	141,4	+0,9	+6,2

**Table 2.1.1 - The Consumer Price Index and the annual inflation rate on a monthly basis for the historical metropolitan areas**

Base year: 2000=100

Year	Index	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ave.
2005	Index	125,4	125,6	126,9	127,6	127,6	127,4	128,5	129,0	129,5	129,6	129,5	129,5	128,0
	% 1)	+3,0	+2,6	+3,0	+3,4	+3,3	+2,8	+3,4	+3,9	+4,4	+4,0	+3,4	+3,6	+3,4 2)
2006	Index	130,4	130,5	131,2	131,8	132,6	133,6	134,9	136,0	136,3	136,6	136,5	137,0	134,0
	% 1)	+4,0	+3,9	+3,4	+3,3	+3,9	+4,9	+5,0	+5,4	+5,3	+5,4	+5,4	+5,8	+4,7 2)
2007	Index	138,2	138,0	139,2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	% 1)	+6,0	+5,7	+6,1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. 2)

**Table 2.1.2 - Food Index and the annual inflation rate on a monthly basis for the historical metropolitan areas**

Base year: 2000=100

Year	Index	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ave.
2005	Index	137,1	137,2	137,1	137,0	136,8	136,3	137,4	137,4	138,4	138,5	139,7	141,6	137,9
	% 1)	+1,3	+1,4	+1,5	+1,6	+1,4	+1,3	+2,8	+2,6	+3,4	+2,6	+2,4	+4,3	+2,2 2)
2006	Index	143,1	143,7	144,6	145,5	146,3	146,8	147,7	148,4	150,2	152,2	152,4	153,1	147,8
	% 1)	+4,4	+4,7	+5,5	+6,2	+6,9	+7,7	+7,5	+8,0	+8,5	+9,9	+9,1	+8,1	+7,2 2)
2007	Index	155,4	155,2	155,8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	% 1)	+8,6	+8,0	+7,7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. 2)

- 1) % = annual inflation rate
- 2) Average annual inflation rate

**Table 2.2.1 - The Consumer Price Index excluding interest rates on mortgage bonds (CPIX) and the annual inflation rate on a monthly basis for the historical metropolitan and other urban areas**

Base year: 2000=100

Year	Index	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ave.
2005	Index	132,0	132,1	133,5	134,2	134,5	134,2	135,6	136,1	136,4	136,7	136,6	136,7	134,9
	% 1)	+3,6	+3,1	+3,6	+3,8	+3,9	+3,5	+4,2	+4,8	+4,7	+4,4	+3,7	+4,0	+3,9 2)
2006	Index	137,7	138,0	138,6	139,2	140,0	140,7	142,2	142,9	143,3	143,5	143,4	143,5	141,1
	% 1)	+4,3	+4,5	+3,8	+3,7	+4,1	+4,8	+4,9	+5,0	+5,1	+5,0	+5,0	+5,0	+4,6 2)
2007	Index	145,0	144,8	146,2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	% 1)	+5,3	+4,9	+5,5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. 2)

**Table 2.2.2 - Food Index and the annual inflation rate on a monthly basis for the historical metropolitan and other urban areas**

Base year: 2000=100

Year	Index	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ave.
2005	Index	137,8	137,8	137,7	137,8	137,5	136,9	138,0	138,0	138,8	139,0	140,0	142,0	138,4
	% 1)	+1,4	+1,4	+1,4	+1,5	+1,2	+1,2	+2,7	+2,6	+3,1	+2,4	+2,0	+4,0	+2,1 2)
2006	Index	143,6	144,0	144,6	145,3	146,0	146,6	147,3	148,0	149,8	151,9	152,4	152,9	147,7
	% 1)	+4,2	+4,5	+5,0	+5,4	+6,2	+7,1	+6,7	+7,2	+7,9	+9,3	+8,9	+7,7	+6,7 2)
2007	Index	155,5	155,4	155,9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	% 1)	+8,3	+7,9	+7,8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. 2)

- 1) % = annual inflation rate
- 2) Average annual inflation rate

Table 2.3.1 - The Consumer Price Index and the annual inflation rate on a monthly basis for the rural areas

Base year: 2000=100

Year	Index	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ave.
2005	Index	129,1	129,3	129,8	130,2	130,3	129,9	131,0	131,4	131,5	131,7	131,8	132,3	130,7
	% 1)	+2,5	+2,0	+1,6	+1,8	+1,7	+1,7	+2,6	+3,3	+3,2	+3,1	+2,5	+2,9	+2,4 2)
2006	Index	133,1	134,0	134,5	134,7	135,4	136,4	137,2	138,2	139,0	139,9	140,2	140,4	136,9
	% 1)	+3,1	+3,6	+3,6	+3,5	+3,9	+5,0	+4,7	+5,2	+5,7	+6,2	+6,4	+6,1	+4,7 2)
2007	Index	141,9	141,8	143,3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	% 1)	+6,6	+5,8	+6,5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. 2)

Table 2.3.2 - The Consumer Price Index excluding interest rates on mortgage bonds (CPIX) and the annual inflation rate on a monthly basis for the rural areas

Base year: 2000=100

Year	Index	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ave.
2005	Index	131,8	132,0	132,6	133,1	133,3	132,9	134,1	134,5	134,6	134,9	135,0	135,5	133,7
	% 1)	+2,6	+2,2	+1,8	+2,0	+2,1	+2,0	+2,9	+3,6	+3,5	+3,4	+2,8	+3,2	+2,7 2)
2006	Index	136,3	137,2	137,7	138,0	138,7	139,7	140,5	141,5	142,2	143,0	143,3	143,3	140,1
	% 1)	+3,4	+3,9	+3,8	+3,7	+4,1	+5,1	+4,8	+5,2	+5,6	+6,0	+6,1	+5,8	+4,8 2)
2007	Index	145,0	144,8	146,4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	% 1)	+6,4	+5,5	+6,3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. 2)

- 1) % = annual inflation rate
- 2) Average annual inflation rate

Table 2.4.1 - The Consumer Price Index and the annual inflation rate on a monthly basis for the total country

Base year: 2000=100

Year	Index	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ave.
2005	Index	127,4	127,5	128,7	129,3	129,3	129,0	130,2	130,6	130,9	131,2	131,1	131,3	129,7
	% 1)	+2,9	+2,5	+2,8	+3,0	+2,9	+2,5	+3,3	+3,7	+4,0	+3,8	+3,1	+3,5	+3,2 2)
2006	Index	132,1	132,5	133,1	133,5	134,3	135,3	136,5	137,6	138,0	138,5	138,5	138,9	135,7
	% 1)	+3,7	+3,9	+3,4	+3,2	+3,9	+4,9	+4,8	+5,4	+5,4	+5,6	+5,6	+5,8	+4,6 2)
2007	Index	140,3	140,1	141,4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	% 1)	+6,2	+5,7	+6,2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. 2)

Table 2.4.2 - The Consumer Price Index excluding interest rates on mortgage bonds (CPIX) and the annual inflation rate on a monthly basis for the total country

Base year: 2000=100

Year	Index	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ave.
2005	Index	133,0	133,1	134,3	135,0	135,3	135,0	136,4	136,8	137,1	137,4	137,3	137,5	135,7
	% 1)	+3,4	+2,9	+3,1	+3,4	+3,6	+3,2	+4,0	+4,6	+4,5	+4,2	+3,5	+3,9	+3,7 2)
2006	Index	138,5	138,9	139,5	140,1	140,8	141,6	143,0	143,8	144,2	144,5	144,5	144,6	142,0
	% 1)	+4,1	+4,4	+3,9	+3,8	+4,1	+4,9	+4,8	+5,1	+5,2	+5,2	+5,2	+5,2	+4,6 2)
2007	Index	146,1	145,9	147,3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	% 1)	+5,5	+5,0	+5,6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. 2)

- 1) % = annual inflation rate
- 2) Average annual inflation rate

**Table 3.1 - Contributions of different groups to the annual percentage change in the CPI for the historical metropolitan areas**

Group	Contribution at February 2007	Contribution at March 2007
Food	1,7	1,6
Non-alcoholic beverages	0,1	0,1
Alcoholic beverages	0,1	0,1
Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco	0,1	0,1
Clothing and footwear	-0,2	-0,2
Housing	1,9	1,9
Fuel and power	0,3	0,3
Household operation	0,3	0,4
Medical care and health expenses	0,5	0,5
Transport	0,3	0,6
Education	0,3	0,4
Personal care	0,2	0,2
Other	0,1	0,1
<b>All groups</b>	<b>5,7</b>	<b>6,1</b>

**Table 3.2 - Contributions of different groups to the monthly percentage change in the CPI for the historical metropolitan areas**

Group	Contribution at February 2007	Contribution at March 2007
Food	0,0	0,1
Alcoholic beverages	0,1	0,0
Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco	0,0	0,1
Household operation	0,0	0,1
Transport	-0,2	0,3
Education	0,0	0,3
<b>All groups</b>	<b>-0,1</b>	<b>0,9</b>

**Table 3.3 - Contributions of different groups to the annual percentage change in the CPI for the historical metropolitan and other urban areas**

Group	Contribution at February 2007	Contribution at March 2007
Food	2,0	1,9
Non-alcoholic beverages	0,1	0,1
Alcoholic beverages	0,1	0,1
Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco	0,1	0,2
Clothing and footwear	-0,2	-0,2
Housing	1,7	1,7
Fuel and power	0,3	0,3
Household operation	0,3	0,4
Medical care and health expenses	0,5	0,5
Transport	0,3	0,6
Education	0,3	0,3
Personal care	0,2	0,2
Other	0,1	0,1
<b>All groups</b>	<b>5,8</b>	<b>6,2</b>

**Table 3.4 - Contributions of different groups to the monthly percentage change in the CPI for the historical metropolitan and other urban areas**

Group	Contribution at February 2007	Contribution at March 2007
Food	0,0	0,1
Alcoholic beverages	0,0	0,1
Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco	0,0	0,1
Household operation	0,0	0,1
Transport	-0,1	0,2
Education	0,0	0,3
<b>All groups</b>	<b>-0,1</b>	<b>0,9</b>

Table 3.5 - Contributions of different groups to the annual percentage change in the CPI for the rural areas

Group	Contribution at February 2007	Contribution at March 2007
Food	3,9	4,3
Non-alcoholic beverages	0,1	0,1
Alcoholic beverages	0,2	0,1
Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco	0,1	0,1
Clothing and footwear	-0,2	-0,2
Housing	0,3	0,3
Fuel and power	0,2	0,2
Furniture and equipment	-0,1	0,0
Household operation	0,5	0,6
Medical care and health expenses	0,2	0,2
Transport	0,1	0,2
Education	0,1	0,2
Personal care	0,3	0,3
Other	0,1	0,1
<b>All groups</b>	<b>5,8</b>	<b>6,5</b>

Table 3.6 - Contributions of different groups to the monthly percentage change in the CPI for the rural areas

Group	Contribution at February 2007	Contribution at March 2007
Food	0,0	0,4
Alcoholic beverages	0,0	0,1
Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco	0,0	0,1
Clothing and footwear	0,0	0,1
Household operation	0,0	0,1
Transport	-0,1	0,1
Education	0,0	0,2
<b>All groups</b>	<b>-0,1</b>	<b>1,1</b>

Table 3.7 - Contributions of different groups to the annual percentage change in the CPI for the total country

Group	Contribution at February 2007	Contribution at March 2007
Food	2,3	2,3
Non-alcoholic beverages	0,1	0,1
Alcoholic beverages	0,1	0,1
Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco	0,1	0,2
Clothing and footwear	-0,2	-0,2
Housing	1,5	1,5
Fuel and power	0,3	0,3
Household operation	0,3	0,4
Medical care and health expenses	0,4	0,4
Transport	0,4	0,5
Education	0,1	0,3
Personal care	0,2	0,2
Other	0,1	0,1
<b>All groups</b>	<b>5,7</b>	<b>6,2</b>

Table 3.8 - Contributions of different groups to the monthly percentage change in the CPI for the total country

Group	Contribution at February 2007	Contribution at March 2007
Food	0,0	0,1
Alcoholic beverages	0,0	0,1
Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco	0,0	0,1
Household operation	0,0	0,1
Transport	-0,1	0,2
Education	0,0	0,3
<b>All groups</b>	<b>-0,1</b>	<b>0,9</b>

Table 3.9 - Contributions of different groups to the annual percentage change in the CPIX for the historical metropolitan areas

Group	Contribution at February 2007	Contribution at March 2007
Food	2,1	1,9
Non-alcoholic beverages	0,1	0,1
Alcoholic beverages	0,1	0,1
Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco	0,1	0,2
Clothing and footwear	-0,3	-0,2
Housing (excl. interest rates on mortgage bonds)	0,6	0,6
Fuel and power	0,3	0,3
Household operation	0,3	0,4
Medical care and health expenses	0,5	0,5
Transport	0,4	0,6
Education	0,3	0,4
Personal care	0,2	0,2
Other	0,1	0,1
<b>All groups</b>	<b>4,8</b>	<b>5,2</b>

Table 3.10 - Contributions of different groups to the monthly percentage change in the CPIX for the historical metropolitan areas

Group	Contribution at February 2007	Contribution at March 2007
Food	0,0	0,1
Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco	0,0	0,1
Household operation	0,0	0,1
Transport	-0,2	0,3
Education	0,0	0,4
<b>All groups</b>	<b>-0,2</b>	<b>1,0</b>

Table 3.11 - Contributions of different groups to the annual percentage change in the CPIX for the historical metropolitan and other urban areas

Group	Contribution at February 2007	Contribution at March 2007
Food	2,1	2,1
Non-alcoholic beverages	0,1	0,1
Alcoholic beverages	0,1	0,1
Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco	0,1	0,2
Clothing and footwear	-0,2	-0,2
Housing (excl. interest rates on mortgage bonds)	0,6	0,6
Fuel and power	0,3	0,3
Household operation	0,3	0,4
Medical care and health expenses	0,5	0,5
Transport	0,3	0,7
Education	0,4	0,4
Personal care	0,2	0,2
Other	0,1	0,1
<b>All groups</b>	<b>4,9</b>	<b>5,5</b>

Table 3.12 - Contributions of different groups to the monthly percentage change in the CPIX for the historical metropolitan and other urban areas

Group	Contribution at February 2007	Contribution at March 2007
Food	0,0	0,1
Alcoholic beverages	0,0	0,1
Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco	0,0	0,1
Household operation	0,0	0,1
Transport	-0,1	0,3
Education	0,0	0,3
<b>All groups</b>	<b>-0,1</b>	<b>1,0</b>



Table 3.13 - Contributions of different groups to the annual percentage change in the CPIX for the rural areas

Group	Contribution at February 2007	Contribution at March 2007
Food	3,8	4,3
Non-alcoholic beverages	0,1	0,1
Alcoholic beverages	0,2	0,1
Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco	0,1	0,1
Clothing and footwear	-0,3	-0,3
Housing (excl. interest rates on mortgage bonds)	0,1	0,1
Fuel and power	0,2	0,2
Furniture and equipment	-0,1	0,0
Household operation	0,5	0,6
Medical care and health expenses	0,2	0,2
Transport	0,1	0,3
Education	0,1	0,2
Personal care	0,4	0,3
Other	0,1	0,1
<b>All groups</b>	<b>5,5</b>	<b>6,3</b>

Table 3.14 - Contributions of different groups to the monthly percentage change in the CPIX for the rural areas

Group	Contribution at February 2007	Contribution at March 2007
Food	0,0	0,4
Non-alcoholic beverages	0,0	0,1
Alcoholic beverages	0,0	0,1
Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco	0,0	0,1
Household operation	0,0	0,1
Transport	-0,1	0,1
Education	0,0	0,2
<b>All groups</b>	<b>-0,1</b>	<b>1,1</b>

Table 3.15 - Contributions of different groups to the annual percentage change in the CPIX for the total country

Group	Contribution at February 2007	Contribution at March 2007
Food	2,3	2,4
Non-alcoholic beverages	0,1	0,1
Alcoholic beverages	0,1	0,1
Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco	0,2	0,2
Clothing and footwear	-0,2	-0,2
Housing (excl. interest rates on mortgage bonds)	0,6	0,6
Fuel and power	0,3	0,3
Household operation	0,3	0,4
Medical care and health expenses	0,5	0,5
Transport	0,3	0,6
Education	0,2	0,3
Personal care	0,2	0,2
Other	0,1	0,1
<b>All groups</b>	<b>5,0</b>	<b>5,6</b>

Table 3.16 - Contributions of different groups to the monthly percentage change in the CPIX for the total country

Group	Contribution at February 2007	Contribution at March 2007
Food	0,0	0,1
Non-alcoholic beverages	0,0	0,1
Alcoholic beverages	0,0	0,1
Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco	0,0	0,1
Household operation	0,0	0,1
Transport	-0,1	0,2
Educarion	0,0	0,3
<b>All groups</b>	<b>-0,1</b>	<b>1,0</b>

Table 3.17 - Contributions of different groups to the annual percentage change in the Core index for the historical metropolitan areas

Group	Contribution at February 2007	Contribution at March 2007
Food	0,8	0,8
Non-alcoholic beverages	0,1	0,1
Alcoholic beverages	0,2	0,1
Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco	0,2	0,2
Clothing and footwear	-0,3	-0,2
Housing	0,6	0,6
Fuel and power	0,4	0,4
Household operation	0,1	0,3
Medical care and health expenses	0,6	0,6
Transport	1,0	1,4
Education	0,0	0,4
Personal care	0,2	0,2
<b>All groups</b>	<b>3,9</b>	<b>4,9</b>

Table 3.18 - Contributions of different groups to the monthly percentage change in the Core index for the historical metropolitan areas

Group	Contribution at February 2007	Contribution at March 2007
Food	0,2	0,1
Alcoholic beverages	0,0	0,1
Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco	0,0	0,1
Household operation	0,0	0,1
Transport	-0,3	0,3
Education	0,0	0,4
<b>All groups</b>	<b>-0,1</b>	<b>1,1</b>

Table 3.19 - Contributions of different groups to the annual percentage change in the Core index for the historical metropolitan and other urban areas

Group	Contribution at February 2007	Contribution at March 2007
Food	0,8	0,8
Non-alcoholic beverages	0,1	0,1
Alcoholic beverages	0,2	0,1
Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco	0,2	0,3
Clothing and footwear	-0,2	-0,1
Housing	0,6	0,6
Fuel and power	0,4	0,4
Household operation	0,1	0,2
Medical care and health expenses	0,6	0,6
Transport	0,9	1,3
Education	0,0	0,4
Personal care	0,2	0,2
<b>All groups</b>	<b>3,9</b>	<b>4,9</b>

Table 3.20 - Contributions of different groups to the monthly percentage change in the Core index for the historical metropolitan and other urban areas

Group	Contribution at February 2007	Contribution at March 2007
Food	0,1	0,1
Alcoholic beverages	0,0	0,1
Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco	0,0	0,1
Household operation	0,0	0,1
Transport	-0,2	0,3
Education	0,0	0,4
<b>All groups</b>	<b>-0,1</b>	<b>1,1</b>

**Table 3.21 - Contributions of different groups to the annual percentage change in the Core index for the rural areas**

Group	Contribution at February 2007	Contribution at March 2007
Food	2,4	2,8
Non-alcoholic beverages	0,1	0,2
Alcoholic beverages	0,1	0,1
Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco	0,1	0,1
Clothing and footwear	-0,3	-0,3
Housing	0,1	0,1
Fuel and power	0,1	0,1
Furniture and equipment	-0,1	0,0
Household operation	0,3	0,5
Medical care and health expenses	0,3	0,3
Transport	0,4	0,6
Education	0,2	0,3
Personal care	0,4	0,4
Other	0,1	0,1
<b>All groups</b>	<b>4,2</b>	<b>5,3</b>

**Table 3.22 - Contributions of different groups to the monthly percentage change in the Core index for the rural areas**

Group	Contribution at February 2007	Contribution at March 2007
Food	0,1	0,2
Non-alcoholic beverages	0,0	0,1
Alcoholic beverages	0,0	0,1
Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco	0,0	0,1
Household operation	0,0	0,2
Transport	-0,2	0,1
Education	0,0	0,3
<b>All groups</b>	<b>-0,1</b>	<b>1,1</b>

**Table 3.23 - Contributions of different groups to the annual percentage change in the Core index for the total country**

Group	Contribution at February 2007	Contribution at March 2007
Food	1,1	1,3
Non-alcoholic beverages	0,1	0,1
Alcoholic beverages	0,1	0,1
Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco	0,2	0,2
Clothing and footwear	-0,3	-0,3
Housing	0,4	0,4
Fuel and power	0,1	0,1
Household operation	0,2	0,4
Medical care and health expenses	0,7	0,7
Transport	0,9	1,3
Education	0,1	0,4
Personal care	0,3	0,3
<b>All groups</b>	<b>3,9</b>	<b>5,0</b>

**Table 3.24- Contributions of different groups to the monthly percentage change in the Core index for the total country**

Group	Contribution at February 2007	Contribution at March 2007
Food	0,1	0,1
Alcoholic beverages	0,0	0,1
Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco	0,0	0,1
Household operation	0,0	0,1
Transport	-0,2	0,3
Education	0,0	0,4
<b>All groups</b>	<b>-0,1</b>	<b>1,1</b>

Table 4.1 - Consumer Price Index group and product indices and percentage change for the historical metropolitan areas

Group/Product	Weights	Indices (2000=100)			Percentage change between	
		Mar 2006	Feb 2007	Mar 2007	Feb 2007 and Mar 2007	Mar 2006 and Mar 2007
CPI: All items	100,00	131,2	138,0	139,2	+0,9	+6,1
Expenditure groups - Very low	0,91	139,5	148,3	149,2	+0,6	+7,0
Low	1,76	139,1	147,2	148,1	+0,6	+6,5
Middle	6,36	135,9	143,3	144,4	+0,8	+6,3
High	14,57	136,9	143,8	144,9	+0,8	+5,8
Very high	76,40	129,0	135,6	137,0	+1,0	+6,2
Commodities	57,14	134,5	140,5	141,7	+0,9	+5,4
Services	42,86	126,9	134,6	136,1	+1,1	+7,2
CPI: All items, excluding housing	77,86	136,0	141,7	143,3	+1,1	+5,4
CPI: All items, excluding food	79,01	128,0	133,8	135,3	+1,1	+5,7
Food	20,99	144,6	155,2	155,8	+0,4	+7,7
Expenditure groups - Very low	51,39	144,3	155,0	156,2	+0,8	+8,2
Low	49,01	145,7	156,5	157,6	+0,7	+8,2
Middle	43,39	146,2	157,2	158,2	+0,6	+8,2
High	33,07	145,4	156,2	156,9	+0,4	+7,9
Very high	15,82	144,1	154,5	155,0	+0,3	+7,6
Processed	11,91	141,0	150,2	150,6	+0,3	+6,8
Unprocessed	9,08	149,1	161,5	162,3	+0,5	+8,9
Grain products	3,81	133,7	145,5	147,0	+1,0	+9,9
Meat	5,66	155,6	177,6	175,4	-1,2	+12,7
Fish and other seafood	0,69	145,8	158,8	161,3	+1,6	+10,6
Milk, cheese and eggs	1,96	153,3	160,3	161,7	+0,9	+5,5
Fats and oils	0,76	132,8	144,9	144,5	-0,3	+8,8
Fruit and nuts	1,09	151,9	143,8	149,5	+4,0	-1,6
Vegetables	2,00	140,0	142,1	146,0	+2,7	+4,3
Sugar	0,50	139,1	146,1	145,3	-0,5	+4,5
Coffee, tea and cocoa	1,07	124,4	127,7	128,8	+0,9	+3,5
Other	3,45	141,9	147,2	147,2	0,0	+3,7
Non-alcoholic beverages	1,10	149,3	151,6	154,6	+2,0	+3,5
Alcoholic beverages	1,40	165,0	170,0	174,5	+2,6	+5,8
Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco	1,14	173,9	182,0	190,4	+4,6	+9,5
Clothing and footwear	3,25	87,2	79,2	78,6	-0,8	-9,9
Clothing	2,04	91,2	84,3	84,1	-0,2	-7,8
Footwear	1,21	79,8	70,0	68,8	-1,7	-13,8
Housing	22,14	114,4	124,8	124,9	+0,1	+9,2
Fuel and power	3,49	136,0	147,2	147,2	0,0	+8,2
Furniture and equipment	2,53	115,5	115,6	116,0	+0,3	+0,4
Furniture	0,95	124,0	121,3	121,9	+0,5	-1,7
Appliances	0,80	114,0	116,4	117,1	+0,6	+2,7
Other household equipment and textiles	0,78	106,7	107,9	107,5	-0,4	+0,7
Household operation	4,82	137,8	144,9	147,9	+2,1	+7,3
Household consumables	1,25	134,4	141,1	141,8	+0,5	+5,5
Domestic workers	3,48	139,5	146,9	150,7	+2,6	+8,0
Other household services	0,09	117,2	121,2	121,3	+0,1	+3,5
Medical care and health expenses	7,15	169,7	178,9	179,0	+0,1	+5,5
Transport	14,84	132,1	135,8	138,2	+1,8	+4,6
Vehicles	5,95	116,3	115,8	115,8	0,0	-0,4
Running cost	7,05	152,1	160,1	165,1	+3,1	+8,5
Petrol	1/	159,5	165,9	173,1	+4,3	+8,5
Public and hired transport	1,84	110,4	111,2	111,3	+0,1	+0,8
Communication	2,98	125,1	125,3	125,4	+0,1	+0,2
Recreation and entertainment	3,31	97,5	97,3	97,6	+0,3	+0,1
Reading matter	0,39	138,1	144,5	145,9	+1,0	+5,6
Education	3,48	169,2	169,2	182,7	+8,0	+8,0
Personal care	3,67	131,3	138,6	138,4	-0,1	+5,4
Other	3,32	102,6	105,6	105,5	-0,1	+2,8

1/ The weight of petrol is included in that of running cost

Table 4.2 - Consumer Price Index group and product indices and percentage change for the historical metropolitan and other urban areas

Group/Product	Weights	Indices (2000=100)			Percentage change between	
		Mar 2006	Feb 2007	Mar 2007	Feb 2007 and Mar 2007	Mar 2006 and Mar 2007
CPI: All items	100,00	131,7	138,7	139,9	+0,9	+6,2
Expenditure groups - Very low	1,39	139,5	148,1	149,3	+0,8	+7,0
Low	2,26	138,1	146,2	147,2	+0,7	+6,6
Middle	8,11	137,4	144,8	145,8	+0,7	+6,1
High	16,96	136,2	143,0	144,0	+0,7	+5,7
Very high	71,28	129,6	136,4	137,7	+1,0	+6,3
Commodities	59,42	135,0	141,4	142,5	+0,8	+5,6
Services	40,58	127,5	135,2	136,7	+1,1	+7,2
CPI: All items, excluding housing	79,30	136,1	142,1	143,6	+1,1	+5,5
CPI: All items, excluding food	76,98	128,3	134,2	135,6	+1,0	+5,7
Food	23,02	144,6	155,4	155,9	+0,3	+7,8
Expenditure groups - Very low	51,24	141,5	152,3	153,4	+0,7	+8,4
Low	49,72	143,3	154,1	155,1	+0,6	+8,2
Middle	43,93	144,8	155,6	156,4	+0,5	+8,0
High	33,68	145,3	156,2	156,7	+0,3	+7,8
Very high	16,69	144,8	155,6	155,9	+0,2	+7,7
Processed	12,81	141,4	150,3	150,7	+0,3	+6,6
Unprocessed	10,21	148,5	161,7	162,3	+0,4	+9,3
Grain products	4,34	132,9	144,0	145,6	+1,1	+9,6
Meat	6,23	156,7	177,9	175,1	-1,6	+11,7
Fish and other seafood	0,70	147,0	160,9	163,1	+1,4	+11,0
Milk, cheese and eggs	2,10	153,2	159,6	160,2	+0,4	+4,6
Fats and oils	0,84	133,4	146,6	147,0	+0,3	+10,2
Fruit and nuts	1,13	153,7	156,8	163,7	+4,4	+6,5
Vegetables	2,18	136,8	137,8	142,4	+3,3	+4,1
Sugar	0,62	139,5	149,4	147,6	-1,2	+5,8
Coffee, tea and cocoa	1,14	124,1	127,8	129,1	+1,0	+4,0
Other	3,74	144,2	149,2	149,2	0,0	+3,5
Non-alcoholic beverages	1,13	147,0	149,0	152,8	+2,6	+3,9
Alcoholic beverages	1,52	163,4	167,7	172,7	+3,0	+5,7
Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco	1,21	178,8	187,6	195,7	+4,3	+9,5
Clothing and footwear	3,64	87,6	80,5	80,0	-0,6	-8,7
Clothing	2,27	91,0	84,5	84,3	-0,2	-7,4
Footwear	1,37	81,8	73,7	72,9	-1,1	-10,9
Housing	20,70	115,2	125,8	125,9	+0,1	+9,3
Fuel and power	3,84	135,8	145,8	145,8	0,0	+7,4
Furniture and equipment	2,82	114,3	114,2	114,4	+0,2	+0,1
Furniture	1,08	122,6	119,9	120,1	+0,2	-2,0
Appliances	0,84	113,2	115,2	116,1	+0,8	+2,6
Other household equipment and textiles	0,90	104,7	105,8	105,4	-0,4	+0,7
Household operation	4,68	141,6	149,9	152,9	+2,0	+8,0
Household consumables	1,34	138,6	146,7	147,6	+0,6	+6,5
Domestic workers	3,22	143,7	152,3	156,3	+2,6	+8,8
Other household services	0,12	117,9	120,6	120,9	+0,2	+2,5
Medical care and health expenses	6,90	170,3	180,0	180,0	0,0	+5,7
Transport	13,72	130,2	134,0	136,2	+1,6	+4,6
Vehicles	5,11	115,3	115,4	115,4	0,0	+0,1
Running cost	6,56	149,2	156,9	161,5	+2,9	+8,2
Petrol	1/	152,4	158,1	164,2	+3,9	+7,7
Public and hired transport	2,05	108,2	108,8	108,8	0,0	+0,6
Communication	2,86	125,3	125,6	125,7	+0,1	+0,3
Recreation and entertainment	3,04	96,1	96,4	96,6	+0,2	+0,5
Reading matter	0,36	136,2	142,0	143,1	+0,8	+5,1
Education	3,38	167,2	167,2	180,2	+7,8	+7,8
Personal care	3,92	135,7	142,7	142,7	0,0	+5,2
Other	3,26	102,6	105,9	105,8	-0,1	+3,1

1/ The weight of petrol is included in that of running cost

Table 4.3 - Consumer Price Index group and product indices and percentage change for the rural areas

Group/Product	Weights	Indices (2000=100)			Percentage change between	
		Mar 2006	Feb 2007	Mar 2007	Feb 2007 and Mar 2007	Mar 2006 and Mar 2007
CPI: All items	100,00	134,5	141,8	143,3	+1,1	+6,5
Expenditure groups - Very low	12,19	139,8	149,7	151,6	+1,3	+8,4
Low	15,22	138,8	148,1	149,8	+1,1	+7,9
Middle	26,12	137,4	145,3	146,8	+1,0	+6,8
High	19,87	137,3	143,7	145,1	+1,0	+5,7
Very high	26,60	129,7	136,2	137,5	+1,0	+6,0
Commodities	81,08	136,4	144,1	145,5	+1,0	+6,7
Services	18,92	129,8	136,3	137,8	+1,1	+6,2
CPI: All items, excluding housing	95,48	135,6	142,9	144,4	+1,0	+6,5
CPI: All items, excluding food	56,99	127,5	131,4	132,9	+1,1	+4,2
Food	43,01	144,4	156,5	157,9	+0,9	+9,3
Expenditure groups - Very low	62,27	141,5	154,1	156,2	+1,4	+10,4
Low	59,07	142,2	154,7	156,6	+1,2	+10,1
Middle	53,26	144,0	155,9	157,6	+1,1	+9,4
High	40,37	146,7	158,2	159,3	+0,7	+8,6
Very high	17,18	146,9	158,7	159,3	+0,4	+8,4
Processed	21,13	145,7	154,3	155,1	+0,5	+6,5
Unprocessed	21,88	143,2	158,5	160,7	+1,4	+12,2
Grain products	16,36	125,7	138,4	141,6	+2,3	+12,6
Meat	8,00	160,9	178,3	176,5	-1,0	+9,7
Fish and other seafood	1,17	149,3	166,3	168,6	+1,4	+12,9
Milk, cheese and eggs	2,55	153,6	159,2	159,8	+0,4	+4,0
Fats and oils	1,39	150,9	168,8	172,8	+2,4	+14,5
Fruit and nuts	1,39	183,6	226,2	232,9	+3,0	+26,9
Vegetables	3,42	135,1	134,4	139,7	+3,9	+3,4
Sugar	2,44	142,6	155,9	154,7	-0,8	+8,5
Coffee, tea and cocoa	1,55	129,6	134,7	135,7	+0,7	+4,7
Other	4,74	152,5	159,5	159,4	-0,1	+4,5
Non-alcoholic beverages	1,72	150,5	153,1	157,4	+2,8	+4,6
Alcoholic beverages	2,27	160,4	163,8	169,0	+3,2	+5,4
Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco	1,03	172,9	181,9	188,9	+3,8	+9,3
Clothing and footwear	5,40	92,0	86,3	86,4	+0,1	-6,1
Clothing	3,34	92,7	87,3	87,6	+0,3	-5,5
Footwear	2,06	90,9	84,7	84,6	-0,1	-6,9
Housing	4,52	118,3	127,4	127,5	+0,1	+7,8
Fuel and power	6,06	133,0	137,4	137,7	+0,2	+3,5
Furniture and equipment	4,46	111,7	110,3	111,0	+0,6	-0,6
Furniture	2,13	122,2	117,0	118,2	+1,0	-3,3
Appliances	0,94	107,1	108,2	109,4	+1,1	+2,1
Other household equipment and textiles	1,39	102,1	103,6	103,3	-0,3	+1,2
Household operation	5,78	164,7	174,8	178,1	+1,9	+8,1
Household consumables	3,48	148,4	160,8	162,5	+1,1	+9,5
Domestic workers	1,98	183,0	191,5	196,5	+2,6	+7,4
Other household services	0,32	115,4	117,6	118,2	+0,5	+2,4
Medical care and health expenses	3,07	162,8	173,3	173,7	+0,2	+6,7
Transport	9,29	120,7	123,0	124,3	+1,1	+3,0
Vehicles	2,59	112,5	111,5	111,5	0,0	-0,9
Running cost	4,02	137,9	144,2	147,4	+2,2	+6,9
Public and hired transport	2,68	102,3	102,4	102,5	+0,1	+0,2
Communication	1,17	126,4	126,6	126,7	+0,1	+0,2
Recreation and entertainment	1,26	91,6	92,6	92,7	+0,1	+1,2
Reading matter	0,29	124,9	129,2	129,7	+0,4	+3,8
Education	2,99	164,4	164,4	175,2	+6,6	+6,6
Personal care	5,06	142,3	150,9	150,9	0,0	+6,0
Other	2,62	96,1	102,8	102,8	0,0	+7,0

Table 4.4 - Consumer Price Index group and product indices and percentage change for the total country

Group/Product	Weights	Indices (2000=100)			Percentage change between	
		Mar 2006	Feb 2007	Mar 2007	Feb 2007 and Mar 2007	Mar 2006 and Mar 2007
CPI: All items	100,00	133,1	140,1	141,4	+0,9	+6,2
Expenditure groups - Very low	2,63	140,3	149,7	151,3	+1,1	+7,8
Low	3,83	139,5	148,2	149,6	+0,9	+7,2
Middle	10,46	138,9	146,5	147,7	+0,8	+6,3
High	17,62	138,3	145,1	146,2	+0,8	+5,7
Very high	65,46	130,5	137,4	138,7	+0,9	+6,3
Commodities	61,89	136,0	142,8	143,9	+0,8	+5,8
Services	38,11	128,6	136,2	137,7	+1,1	+7,1
CPI: All items, excluding housing	81,38	136,7	143,0	144,6	+1,1	+5,8
CPI: All items, excluding food	74,56	129,2	134,9	136,3	+1,0	+5,5
Food	25,44	144,8	156,0	156,7	+0,4	+8,2
Expenditure groups - Very low	57,58	142,3	154,2	155,9	+1,1	+9,6
Low	54,91	143,3	155,0	156,5	+1,0	+9,2
Middle	46,50	144,7	156,0	157,1	+0,7	+8,6
High	34,28	145,8	156,9	157,5	+0,4	+8,0
Very high	16,68	145,0	155,9	156,3	+0,3	+7,8
Processed	13,78	141,8	150,6	151,1	+0,3	+6,6
Unprocessed	11,66	148,4	162,3	163,4	+0,7	+10,1
Grain products	5,44	131,2	142,9	145,1	+1,5	+10,6
Meat	6,44	157,7	178,2	175,6	-1,5	+11,4
Fish and other seafood	0,72	146,8	161,2	163,4	+1,4	+11,3
Milk, cheese and eggs	2,20	154,0	160,3	160,9	+0,4	+4,5
Fats and oils	0,93	138,3	152,8	154,1	+0,9	+11,4
Fruit and nuts	1,16	159,3	169,9	176,8	+4,1	+11,0
Vegetables	2,42	137,9	138,4	143,2	+3,5	+3,8
Sugar	0,85	141,1	152,3	150,7	-1,1	+6,8
Coffee, tea and cocoa	1,27	124,7	128,7	129,9	+0,9	+4,2
Other	4,01	145,3	150,7	150,7	0,0	+3,7
Non-alcoholic beverages	1,16	149,3	151,4	155,4	+2,6	+4,1
Alcoholic beverages	1,62	162,4	166,5	171,6	+3,1	+5,7
Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco	1,24	177,8	186,7	194,6	+4,2	+9,4
Clothing and footwear	3,87	90,8	83,8	83,5	-0,4	-8,0
Clothing	2,41	93,1	86,7	86,6	-0,1	-7,0
Footwear	1,46	87,1	79,1	78,4	-0,9	-10,0
Housing	18,62	118,0	128,7	128,8	+0,1	+9,2
Fuel and power	4,08	135,0	143,8	143,8	0,0	+6,5
Furniture and equipment	2,94	114,0	113,6	114,0	+0,4	0,0
Furniture	1,14	122,1	118,9	119,3	+0,3	-2,3
Appliances	0,85	112,4	114,2	115,1	+0,8	+2,4
Other household equipment and textiles	0,95	105,5	106,7	106,3	-0,4	+0,8
Household operation	4,75	145,7	154,3	157,3	+1,9	+8,0
Household consumables	1,54	141,9	151,2	152,4	+0,8	+7,4
Domestic workers	3,08	148,7	157,2	161,3	+2,6	+8,5
Other household services	0,13	114,7	117,2	117,6	+0,3	+2,5
Medical care and health expenses	6,46	163,3	172,8	172,9	+0,1	+5,9
Transport	13,22	128,6	132,0	134,1	+1,6	+4,3
Vehicles	4,81	115,1	115,1	115,1	0,0	0,0
Running cost	6,22	146,9	154,0	158,5	+2,9	+7,9
Public and hired transport	2,19	106,2	106,7	106,7	0,0	+0,5
Communication	2,71	124,7	124,9	125,0	+0,1	+0,2
Recreation and entertainment	2,83	95,1	95,4	95,5	+0,1	+0,4
Reading matter	0,34	130,3	135,7	136,6	+0,7	+4,8
Education	3,22	168,1	168,1	180,9	+7,6	+7,6
Personal care	4,04	137,6	144,9	144,9	0,0	+5,3
Other	3,46	99,7	103,7	103,7	0,0	+4,0

Table 5.1 - Consumer Price Index, excluding interest rates on mortgage bonds (CPIX), group and product indices and percentage change for the historical metropolitan areas

Group/Product	Weights	Indices (2000=100)			Percentage change between	
		Mar 2006	Feb 2007	Mar 2007	Feb 2007 and Mar 2007	Mar 2006 and Mar 2007
CPIX: All items	100,00	139,1	145,0	146,4	+1,0	+5,2
Expenditure groups - Very low	0,91	140,2	148,9	149,9	+0,7	+6,9
Low	1,76	140,1	148,1	149,0	+0,6	+6,4
Middle	6,36	140,5	147,9	149,1	+0,8	+6,1
High	14,57	141,3	147,8	149,0	+0,8	+5,4
Very high	76,40	138,6	144,1	145,7	+1,1	+5,1
Commodities	64,50	134,5	140,6	141,7	+0,8	+5,4
Services	35,50	147,3	152,8	154,9	+1,4	+5,2
CPIX: All items, excluding housing	87,90	136,6	142,3	144,0	+1,2	+5,4
CPIX: All items, excluding food	76,29	137,9	142,3	144,1	+1,3	+4,5
Food	23,71	144,7	155,3	155,9	+0,4	+7,7
Expenditure groups - Very low	51,39	144,4	155,1	156,3	+0,8	+8,2
Low	49,01	145,7	156,4	157,5	+0,7	+8,1
Middle	43,39	146,3	157,3	158,2	+0,6	+8,1
High	33,07	145,2	156,0	156,7	+0,4	+7,9
Very high	15,82	144,2	154,7	155,1	+0,3	+7,6
Processed	13,45	141,0	150,2	150,6	+0,3	+6,8
Unprocessed	10,26	149,1	161,5	162,3	+0,5	+8,9
Grain products	4,31	133,7	145,5	147,0	+1,0	+9,9
Meat	6,40	155,7	177,7	175,4	-1,3	+12,7
Fish and other seafood	0,76	145,8	158,8	161,4	+1,6	+10,7
Milk, cheese and eggs	2,21	153,4	160,5	161,8	+0,8	+5,5
Fats and oils	0,86	132,8	144,9	144,6	-0,2	+8,9
Fruit and nuts	1,23	151,9	143,8	149,5	+4,0	-1,6
Vegetables	2,26	140,0	142,0	146,0	+2,8	+4,3
Sugar	0,57	139,1	146,1	145,3	-0,5	+4,5
Coffee, tea and cocoa	1,21	124,4	127,7	128,8	+0,9	+3,5
Other	3,90	141,9	147,2	147,2	0,0	+3,7
Non-alcoholic beverages	1,24	149,3	151,6	154,6	+2,0	+3,5
Alcoholic beverages	1,58	165,0	170,0	174,5	+2,6	+5,8
Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco	1,29	173,9	182,0	190,4	+4,6	+9,5
Clothing and footwear	3,67	87,1	79,1	78,5	-0,8	-9,9
Clothing	2,31	91,3	84,4	84,1	-0,4	-7,9
Footwear	1,36	79,8	70,0	68,8	-1,7	-13,8
Housing	12,10	156,8	163,9	164,0	+0,1	+4,6
Fuel and power	3,94	136,1	147,2	147,2	0,0	+8,2
Furniture and equipment	2,86	115,5	115,6	116,0	+0,3	+0,4
Furniture	1,08	124,0	121,3	121,9	+0,5	-1,7
Appliances	0,90	114,0	116,4	117,1	+0,6	+2,7
Other household equipment and textiles	0,88	106,7	107,9	107,5	-0,4	+0,7
Household operation	5,45	137,9	145,1	148,0	+2,0	+7,3
Household consumables	1,42	134,3	141,0	141,7	+0,5	+5,5
Domestic workers	3,93	139,5	146,9	150,7	+2,6	+8,0
Other household services	0,10	117,1	121,0	121,2	+0,2	+3,5
Medical care and health expenses	8,07	169,7	178,9	179,0	+0,1	+5,5
Transport	16,75	132,1	135,8	138,2	+1,8	+4,6
Vehicles	6,72	116,5	116,0	116,0	0,0	-0,4
Running cost	7,96	152,2	160,1	165,1	+3,1	+8,5
Public and hired transport	2,07	110,4	111,2	111,3	+0,1	+0,8
Communication	3,36	125,1	125,3	125,4	+0,1	+0,2
Recreation and entertainment	3,73	97,6	97,4	97,6	+0,2	0,0
Reading matter	0,43	138,2	144,6	146,0	+1,0	+5,6
Education	3,93	169,3	169,3	182,7	+7,9	+7,9
Personal care	4,14	131,3	138,6	138,4	-0,1	+5,4
Other	3,75	102,5	105,5	105,4	-0,1	+2,8



Table 5.2 - Consumer Price Index, excluding interest rates on mortgage bonds (CPIX), group and product indices and percentage change for the historical metropolitan and other urban areas

Group/Product	Weights	Indices (2000=100)			Percentage change between	
		Mar 2006	Feb 2007	Mar 2007	Feb 2007 and Mar 2007	Mar 2006 and Mar 2007
CPIX: All items	100,00	138,6	144,8	146,2	+1,0	+5,5
Expenditure groups - Very low	1,39	140,3	148,8	150,0	+0,8	+6,9
Low	2,26	139,2	147,2	148,2	+0,7	+6,5
Middle	8,11	138,9	146,2	147,2	+0,7	+6,0
High	16,96	139,5	146,0	147,1	+0,8	+5,4
Very high	71,28	138,3	144,1	145,6	+1,0	+5,3
Commodities	66,24	134,8	141,2	142,3	+0,8	+5,6
Services	33,76	146,1	151,8	153,8	+1,3	+5,3
CPIX: All items, excluding housing	88,43	136,4	142,4	143,9	+1,1	+5,5
CPIX: All items, excluding food	74,34	136,7	141,3	142,9	+1,1	+4,5
Food	25,66	144,7	155,5	156,0	+0,3	+7,8
Expenditure groups - Very low	51,24	141,5	152,3	153,4	+0,7	+8,4
Low	49,72	143,4	154,2	155,2	+0,6	+8,2
Middle	43,93	144,7	155,6	156,4	+0,5	+8,1
High	33,68	145,4	156,3	156,8	+0,3	+7,8
Very high	16,69	144,7	155,5	155,9	+0,3	+7,7
Processed	14,26	141,4	150,3	150,7	+0,3	+6,6
Unprocessed	11,40	148,5	161,7	162,3	+0,4	+9,3
Grain products	4,84	132,9	144,0	145,6	+1,1	+9,6
Meat	6,95	156,7	177,9	175,1	-1,6	+11,7
Fish and other seafood	0,78	147,0	160,9	163,2	+1,4	+11,0
Milk, cheese and eggs	2,34	153,2	159,6	160,2	+0,4	+4,6
Fats and oils	0,93	133,4	146,6	147,0	+0,3	+10,2
Fruit and nuts	1,26	153,6	156,8	163,7	+4,4	+6,6
Vegetables	2,43	138,2	139,2	143,8	+3,3	+4,1
Sugar	0,69	139,5	149,4	147,6	-1,2	+5,8
Coffee, tea and cocoa	1,27	124,1	127,8	129,1	+1,0	+4,0
Other	4,17	144,2	149,2	149,2	0,0	+3,5
Non-alcoholic beverages	1,26	147,0	149,0	152,8	+2,6	+3,9
Alcoholic beverages	1,70	163,4	167,7	172,7	+3,0	+5,7
Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco	1,35	178,8	187,7	195,8	+4,3	+9,5
Clothing and footwear	4,06	87,6	80,5	80,0	-0,6	-8,7
Clothing	2,53	91,0	84,5	84,3	-0,2	-7,4
Footwear	1,53	81,8	73,7	72,9	-1,1	-10,9
Housing	11,57	155,2	162,6	162,7	+0,1	+4,8
Fuel and power	4,28	135,8	145,8	145,8	0,0	+7,4
Furniture and equipment	3,15	114,3	114,2	114,4	+0,2	+0,1
Furniture	1,21	122,6	120,0	120,1	+0,1	-2,0
Appliances	0,94	113,2	115,2	116,1	+0,8	+2,6
Other household equipment and textiles	1,00	104,7	105,8	105,4	-0,4	+0,7
Household operation	5,22	141,7	149,9	153,0	+2,1	+8,0
Household consumables	1,50	138,6	146,7	147,7	+0,7	+6,6
Domestic workers	3,59	143,7	152,3	156,3	+2,6	+8,8
Other household services	0,13	118,0	120,6	120,9	+0,2	+2,5
Medical care and health expenses	7,70	170,3	180,0	180,0	0,0	+5,7
Transport	15,30	130,2	134,0	136,2	+1,6	+4,6
Vehicles	5,69	115,3	115,4	115,4	0,0	+0,1
Running cost	7,32	149,2	156,9	161,5	+2,9	+8,2
Public and hired transport	2,29	108,2	108,8	108,8	0,0	+0,6
Communication	3,19	125,2	125,5	125,6	+0,1	+0,3
Recreation and entertainment	3,39	96,1	96,4	96,6	+0,2	+0,5
Reading matter	0,40	136,1	141,9	143,0	+0,8	+5,1
Education	3,77	167,1	167,1	180,1	+7,8	+7,8
Personal care	4,37	135,7	142,7	142,7	0,0	+5,2
Other	3,63	102,6	105,9	105,8	-0,1	+3,1

Table 5.3 - Consumer Price Index, excluding interest rates on mortgage bonds (CPIX), group and product indices and percentage change for the rural areas

Group/Product	Weights	Indices (2000=100)			Percentage change between	
		Mar 2006	Feb 2007	Mar 2007	Feb 2007 and Mar 2007	Mar 2006 and Mar 2007
CPIX: All items	100,00	137,7	144,8	146,4	+1,1	+6,3
Expenditure groups - Very low	12,38	140,1	149,9	151,8	+1,3	+8,4
Low	15,45	138,9	148,2	149,9	+1,1	+7,9
Middle	26,43	137,9	145,7	147,3	+1,1	+6,8
High	20,18	137,5	143,8	145,2	+1,0	+5,6
Very high	25,56	136,6	142,5	143,9	+1,0	+5,3
Commodities	82,35	136,8	144,6	146,0	+1,0	+6,7
Services	17,65	140,7	145,8	147,6	+1,2	+4,9
CPIX: All items, excluding housing	96,98	137,3	144,4	146,0	+1,1	+6,3
CPIX: All items, excluding food	56,30	132,7	135,9	137,5	+1,2	+3,6
Food	43,70	144,4	156,5	157,9	+0,9	+9,3
Expenditure groups - Very low	62,27	141,5	154,1	156,2	+1,4	+10,4
Low	59,07	142,2	154,7	156,6	+1,2	+10,1
Middle	53,26	144,0	155,9	157,6	+1,1	+9,4
High	40,37	146,7	158,2	159,3	+0,7	+8,6
Very high	18,15	146,9	158,7	159,3	+0,4	+8,4
Processed	21,56	145,7	154,3	155,1	+0,5	+6,5
Unprocessed	22,14	143,2	158,5	160,7	+1,4	+12,2
Grain products	16,63	125,7	138,4	141,6	+2,3	+12,6
Meat	8,13	160,9	178,3	176,5	-1,0	+9,7
Fish and other seafood	1,19	149,3	166,3	168,6	+1,4	+12,9
Milk, cheese and eggs	2,59	153,6	159,2	159,8	+0,4	+4,0
Fats and oils	1,41	150,9	168,8	172,8	+2,4	+14,5
Fruit and nuts	1,41	183,6	226,2	232,9	+3,0	+26,9
Vegetables	3,48	135,1	134,4	139,7	+3,9	+3,4
Sugar	2,48	142,6	155,9	154,7	-0,8	+8,5
Coffee, tea and cocoa	1,57	129,6	134,7	135,7	+0,7	+4,7
Other	4,81	152,5	159,5	159,4	-0,1	+4,5
Non-alcoholic beverages	1,75	150,5	153,1	157,4	+2,8	+4,6
Alcoholic beverages	2,32	160,4	163,8	169,0	+3,2	+5,4
Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco	1,04	172,9	181,9	188,9	+3,8	+9,3
Clothing and footwear	5,49	92,0	86,3	86,4	+0,1	-6,1
Clothing	3,40	92,7	87,3	87,6	+0,3	-5,5
Footwear	2,09	90,9	84,7	84,6	-0,1	-6,9
Housing	3,02	154,0	159,5	159,8	+0,2	+3,8
Fuel and power	6,17	133,0	137,4	137,7	+0,2	+3,5
Furniture and equipment	4,53	111,8	110,4	111,1	+0,6	-0,6
Furniture	2,16	122,2	117,0	118,2	+1,0	-3,3
Appliances	0,95	107,3	108,3	109,6	+1,2	+2,1
Other household equipment and textiles	1,42	102,1	103,6	103,3	-0,3	+1,2
Household operation	5,87	164,7	174,8	178,1	+1,9	+8,1
Household consumables	3,53	148,4	160,8	162,5	+1,1	+9,5
Domestic workers	2,02	183,0	191,5	196,5	+2,6	+7,4
Other household services	0,32	115,4	117,6	118,2	+0,5	+2,4
Medical care and health expenses	3,11	162,8	173,3	173,7	+0,2	+6,7
Transport	9,45	123,2	126,0	127,6	+1,3	+3,6
Vehicles	2,63	112,6	111,7	111,7	0,0	-0,8
Running cost	4,10	143,9	151,3	154,9	+2,4	+7,6
Public and hired transport	2,72	102,4	102,5	102,5	0,0	+0,1
Communication	1,13	125,8	126,1	126,2	+0,1	+0,3
Recreation and entertainment	1,28	91,8	92,8	93,0	+0,2	+1,3
Reading matter	0,29	125,1	129,4	129,9	+0,4	+3,8
Education	3,04	164,4	164,4	175,2	+6,6	+6,6
Personal care	5,14	142,3	150,9	150,9	0,0	+6,0
Other	2,67	96,1	102,8	102,8	0,0	+7,0

Table 5.4 - Consumer Price Index, excluding interest rates on mortgage bonds (CPIX), group and product indices and percentage change for the total country

Group/Product	Weights	Indices (2000=100)			Percentage change between	
		Mar 2006	Feb 2007	Mar 2007	Feb 2007 and Mar 2007	Mar 2006 and Mar 2007
CPIX: All items	100,00	139,5	145,9	147,3	+1,0	+5,6
Expenditure groups - Very low	2,90	140,8	150,0	151,6	+1,1	+7,7
Low	4,19	139,8	148,4	149,8	+0,9	+7,2
Middle	11,36	139,4	146,9	148,1	+0,8	+6,2
High	18,55	140,2	146,7	147,9	+0,8	+5,5
Very high	63,00	139,3	145,2	146,7	+1,0	+5,3
Commodities	68,04	136,2	143,0	144,1	+0,8	+5,8
Services	31,96	146,9	152,6	154,5	+1,2	+5,2
CPIX: All items, excluding housing	89,47	136,8	143,1	144,6	+1,0	+5,7
CPIX: All items, excluding food	72,04	137,6	142,1	143,8	+1,2	+4,5
Food	27,96	144,8	156,0	156,7	+0,4	+8,2
Expenditure groups - Very low	57,67	142,3	154,2	155,9	+1,1	+9,6
Low	55,10	143,3	155,0	156,5	+1,0	+9,2
Middle	47,07	144,7	156,0	157,1	+0,7	+8,6
High	35,80	145,8	156,9	157,5	+0,4	+8,0
Very high	19,05	145,0	155,9	156,3	+0,3	+7,8
Processed	15,15	141,8	150,6	151,1	+0,3	+6,6
Unprocessed	12,81	148,4	162,3	163,4	+0,7	+10,1
Grain products	5,99	131,2	142,9	145,1	+1,5	+10,6
Meat	7,07	157,7	178,2	175,6	-1,5	+11,4
Fish and other seafood	0,79	146,8	161,2	163,4	+1,4	+11,3
Milk, cheese and eggs	2,42	154,0	160,3	160,9	+0,4	+4,5
Fats and oils	1,02	138,3	152,8	154,1	+0,9	+11,4
Fruit and nuts	1,27	159,3	169,9	176,8	+4,1	+11,0
Vegetables	2,66	137,9	138,4	143,2	+3,5	+3,8
Sugar	0,93	141,1	152,3	150,7	-1,1	+6,8
Coffee, tea and cocoa	1,40	124,7	128,7	129,9	+0,9	+4,2
Other	4,41	145,3	150,7	150,7	0,0	+3,7
Non-alcoholic beverages	1,28	149,3	151,4	155,4	+2,6	+4,1
Alcoholic beverages	1,78	162,4	166,5	171,6	+3,1	+5,7
Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco	1,36	177,8	186,7	194,6	+4,2	+9,4
Clothing and footwear	4,26	90,8	83,8	83,5	-0,4	-8,0
Clothing	2,65	93,1	86,7	86,6	-0,1	-7,0
Footwear	1,61	87,1	79,1	78,4	-0,9	-10,0
Housing	10,53	163,7	171,4	171,5	+0,1	+4,8
Fuel and power	4,48	135,0	143,8	143,8	0,0	+6,5
Furniture and equipment	3,23	114,0	113,7	114,0	+0,3	0,0
Furniture	1,26	122,1	118,9	119,3	+0,3	-2,3
Appliances	0,93	112,4	114,3	115,2	+0,8	+2,5
Other household equipment and textiles	1,04	105,5	106,7	106,4	-0,3	+0,9
Household operation	5,22	145,7	154,3	157,3	+1,9	+8,0
Household consumables	1,70	141,9	151,2	152,4	+0,8	+7,4
Domestic workers	3,38	148,7	157,2	161,3	+2,6	+8,5
Other household services	0,14	114,7	117,2	117,6	+0,3	+2,5
Medical care and health expenses	7,11	163,3	172,8	172,9	+0,1	+5,9
Transport	14,53	129,2	132,8	134,9	+1,6	+4,4
Vehicles	5,29	115,1	115,1	115,1	0,0	0,0
Running cost	6,83	148,1	155,8	160,3	+2,9	+8,2
Public and hired transport	2,41	106,2	106,7	106,7	0,0	+0,5
Communication	2,98	124,7	124,9	125,0	+0,1	+0,2
Recreation and entertainment	3,11	95,3	95,6	95,8	+0,2	+0,5
Reading matter	0,38	130,7	136,1	137,1	+0,7	+4,9
Education	3,54	168,1	168,1	180,9	+7,6	+7,6
Personal care	4,44	137,6	144,9	144,9	0,0	+5,3
Other	3,81	99,7	103,7	103,7	0,0	+4,0

Table 6.1 - Consumer Price Index group and product indices classified according to COICOP<sup>1)</sup> and percentage change for the historical metropolitan areas

Group/Product	Weights	Indices (2000=100)			Percentage change between	
		Mar 2006	Feb 2007	Mar 2007	Feb 2007 and Mar 2007	Mar 2006 and Mar 2007
CPI: All items	100,00	131,2	138,0	139,2	+0,9	+6,1
Expenditure groups - Very low	0,91	139,5	148,3	149,2	+0,6	+7,0
Low	1,76	139,1	147,2	148,1	+0,6	+6,5
Middle	6,36	135,9	143,3	144,4	+0,8	+6,3
High	14,57	136,9	143,8	144,9	+0,8	+5,8
Very high	76,40	129,0	135,6	137,0	+1,0	+6,2
Commodities	57,14	134,5	140,5	141,7	+0,9	+5,4
Services	42,86	126,9	134,6	136,1	+1,1	+7,2
CPI: All items, excluding housing	77,86	136,0	141,7	143,3	+1,1	+5,4
CPI: All items, excluding food	80,08	128,0	133,8	135,3	+1,1	+5,7
Food, beverages and tobacco	24,63	147,8	157,6	158,9	+0,8	+7,5
Food excluding coffee, tea and cocoa	19,92	145,4	156,4	156,9	+0,3	+7,9
Grain products	3,81	133,7	145,5	147,0	+1,0	+9,9
Meat	5,66	155,6	177,6	175,4	-1,2	+12,7
Fish and other seafood	0,69	145,8	158,8	161,3	+1,6	+10,6
Milk, cheese and eggs	1,96	153,3	160,3	161,7	+0,9	+5,5
Fats and oils	0,76	132,8	144,9	144,5	-0,3	+8,8
Fruit and nuts	1,09	151,9	143,8	149,5	+4,0	-1,6
Vegetables	2,00	140,0	142,1	146,0	+2,7	+4,3
Sugar	0,50	139,1	146,1	145,3	-0,5	+4,5
Other	3,45	141,9	147,2	147,2	0,0	+3,7
Beverages	3,57	148,3	152,0	155,0	+2,0	+4,5
Coffee, tea and cocoa	1,07	124,4	127,7	128,8	+0,9	+3,5
Non-alcoholic beverages	1,10	149,3	151,6	154,6	+2,0	+3,5
Alcoholic beverages	1,40	165,0	170,0	174,5	+2,6	+5,8
Tobacco	1,14	173,9	182,0	190,4	+4,6	+9,5
Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco	1,14	173,9	182,0	190,4	+4,6	+9,5
Clothing and footwear	3,25	87,2	79,2	78,6	-0,8	-9,9
Clothing	2,04	91,2	84,3	84,1	-0,2	-7,8
Footwear	1,21	79,8	70,0	68,8	-1,7	-13,8
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	25,63	117,4	127,9	128,0	+0,1	+9,0
Housing	22,14	114,4	124,8	124,9	+0,1	+9,2
Fuel and power	3,49	136,0	147,2	147,2	0,0	+8,2
Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house	7,35	130,6	135,4	137,4	+1,5	+5,2
Furniture and equipment	2,53	115,5	115,6	116,0	+0,3	+0,4
Furniture	0,95	124,0	121,3	121,9	+0,5	-1,7
Appliances	0,80	114,0	116,4	117,1	+0,6	+2,7
Other household equipment and textiles	0,78	106,7	107,9	107,5	-0,4	+0,7
Household operation	4,82	137,8	144,9	147,9	+2,1	+7,3
Household consumables	1,25	134,4	141,1	141,8	+0,5	+5,5
Domestic workers	3,48	139,5	146,9	150,7	+2,6	+8,0
Other household services	0,09	117,2	121,2	121,3	+0,1	+3,5
Health (Medical care and health expenses)	7,15	169,7	178,9	179,0	+0,1	+5,5
Transport	14,84	132,1	135,8	138,2	+1,8	+4,6
Vehicles	5,95	116,3	115,8	115,8	0,0	-0,4
Running cost	7,05	152,1	160,1	165,1	+3,1	+8,5
Petrol	1/	159,5	165,9	173,1	+4,3	+8,5
Public and hired transport	1,84	110,4	111,2	111,3	+0,1	+0,8
Leisure, entertainment and culture	3,70	104,8	105,3	105,7	+0,4	+0,9
Recreation and entertainment	3,31	97,5	97,3	97,6	+0,3	+0,1
Reading matter	0,39	138,1	144,5	145,9	+1,0	+5,6
Education	3,48	169,2	169,2	182,7	+8,0	+8,0
Miscellaneous goods and services	9,97	116,5	120,2	120,1	-0,1	+3,1
Communication	2,98	125,1	125,3	125,4	+0,1	+0,2
Personal care	3,67	131,3	138,6	138,4	-0,1	+5,4
Other	3,32	102,6	105,6	105,5	-0,1	+2,8

1) COICOP = Classification of individual consumption by purpose

Table 6.2 - Consumer Price Index group and product indices classified according to COICOP<sup>1)</sup> and percentage change for the historical metropolitan and other urban areas

Group/Product	Weights	Indices (2000=100)			Percentage change between	
		Mar 2006	Feb 2007	Mar 2007	Feb 2007 and Mar 2007	Mar 2006 and Mar 2007
CPI: All items	100,00	131,7	138,7	139,9	+0,9	+6,2
Expenditure groups - Very low	1,39	139,5	148,1	149,3	+0,8	+7,0
Low	2,26	138,1	146,2	147,2	+0,7	+6,6
Middle	8,11	137,4	144,8	145,8	+0,7	+6,1
High	16,96	136,2	143,0	144,0	+0,7	+5,7
Very high	71,28	129,6	136,4	137,7	+1,0	+6,3
Commodities	59,42	135,0	141,4	142,5	+0,8	+5,6
Services	40,58	127,5	135,2	136,7	+1,1	+7,2
CPI: All items, excluding housing	79,30	136,1	142,1	143,6	+1,1	+5,5
CPI: All items, excluding food	78,12	128,3	134,2	135,6	+1,0	+5,7
Food, beverages and tobacco	26,88	147,6	157,5	158,8	+0,8	+7,6
Food excluding coffee, tea and cocoa	21,88	145,3	156,5	156,9	+0,3	+8,0
Grain products	4,34	132,9	144,0	145,6	+1,1	+9,6
Meat	6,23	156,7	177,9	175,1	-1,6	+11,7
Fish and other seafood	0,70	147,0	160,9	163,1	+1,4	+11,0
Milk, cheese and eggs	2,10	153,2	159,6	160,2	+0,4	+4,6
Fats and oils	0,84	133,4	146,6	147,0	+0,3	+10,2
Fruit and nuts	1,13	153,7	156,8	163,7	+4,4	+6,5
Vegetables	2,18	136,8	137,8	142,4	+3,3	+4,1
Sugar	0,62	139,5	149,4	147,6	-1,2	+5,8
Other	3,74	144,2	149,2	149,2	0,0	+3,5
Beverages	3,79	146,7	150,2	153,7	+2,3	+4,8
Coffee, tea and cocoa	1,14	124,1	127,8	129,1	+1,0	+4,0
Non-alcoholic beverages	1,13	147,0	149,0	152,8	+2,6	+3,9
Alcoholic beverages	1,52	163,4	167,7	172,7	+3,0	+5,7
Tobacco						
Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco	1,21	178,8	187,6	195,7	+4,3	+9,5
Clothing and footwear	3,64	87,6	80,5	80,0	-0,6	-8,7
Clothing	2,27	91,0	84,5	84,3	-0,2	-7,4
Footwear	1,37	81,8	73,7	72,9	-1,1	-10,9
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	24,54	118,3	128,8	128,9	+0,1	+9,0
Housing	20,70	115,2	125,8	125,9	+0,1	+9,3
Fuel and power	3,84	135,8	145,8	145,8	0,0	+7,4
Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house	7,50	131,6	136,7	138,7	+1,5	+5,4
Furniture and equipment	2,82	114,3	114,2	114,4	+0,2	+0,1
Furniture	1,08	122,6	119,9	120,1	+0,2	-2,0
Appliances	0,84	113,2	115,2	116,1	+0,8	+2,6
Other household equipment and textiles	0,90	104,7	105,8	105,4	-0,4	+0,7
Household operation	4,68	141,6	149,9	152,9	+2,0	+8,0
Household consumables	1,34	138,6	146,7	147,6	+0,6	+6,5
Domestic workers	3,22	143,7	152,3	156,3	+2,6	+8,8
Other household services	0,12	117,9	120,6	120,9	+0,2	+2,5
Health (Medical care and health expenses)	6,90	170,3	180,0	180,0	0,0	+5,7
Transport	13,72	130,2	134,0	136,2	+1,6	+4,6
Vehicles	5,11	115,3	115,4	115,4	0,0	+0,1
Running cost	6,56	149,2	156,9	161,5	+2,9	+8,2
Petrol	1/	152,4	158,1	164,2	+3,9	+7,7
Public and hired transport	2,05	108,2	108,8	108,8	0,0	+0,6
Leisure, entertainment and culture	3,40	103,2	104,0	104,3	+0,3	+1,1
Recreation and entertainment	3,04	96,1	96,4	96,6	+0,2	+0,5
Reading matter	0,36	136,2	142,0	143,1	+0,8	+5,1
Education	3,38	167,2	167,2	180,2	+7,8	+7,8
Miscellaneous goods and services	10,04	118,2	122,0	122,0	0,0	+3,2
Communication	2,86	125,3	125,6	125,7	+0,1	+0,3
Personal care	3,92	135,7	142,7	142,7	0,0	+5,2
Other	3,26	102,6	105,9	105,8	-0,1	+3,1

1) COICOP = Classification of individual consumption by purpose

Table 6.3 - Consumer Price Index group and product indices classified according to COICOP<sup>1)</sup> and percentage change for the rural areas

Group/Product	Weights	Indices (2000=100)			Percentage change between	
		Mar 2006	Feb 2007	Mar 2007	Feb 2007 and Mar 2007	Mar 2006 and Mar 2007
CPI: All items	100,00	134,5	141,8	143,3	+1,1	+6,5
Expenditure groups - Very low	12,19	139,8	149,7	151,6	+1,3	+8,4
Low	15,22	138,8	148,1	149,8	+1,1	+7,9
Middle	26,12	137,4	145,3	146,8	+1,0	+6,8
High	19,87	137,3	143,7	145,1	+1,0	+5,7
Very high	26,60	129,7	136,2	137,5	+1,0	+6,0
Commodities	81,08	136,4	144,1	145,5	+1,0	+6,7
Services	18,92	129,8	136,3	137,8	+1,1	+6,2
CPI: All items, excluding housing	95,48	135,6	142,9	144,4	+1,0	+6,5
CPI: All items, excluding food	58,54	127,5	131,4	132,9	+1,1	+4,2
Food, beverages and tobacco	48,03	146,1	157,4	159,2	+1,1	+9,0
Food excluding coffee, tea and cocoa	41,46	144,7	156,9	158,4	+1,0	+9,5
Grain products	16,36	125,7	138,4	141,6	+2,3	+12,6
Meat	8,00	160,9	178,3	176,5	-1,0	+9,7
Fish and other seafood	1,17	149,3	166,3	168,6	+1,4	+12,9
Milk, cheese and eggs	2,55	153,6	159,2	159,8	+0,4	+4,0
Fats and oils	1,39	150,9	168,8	172,8	+2,4	+14,5
Fruit and nuts	1,39	183,6	226,2	232,9	+3,0	+26,9
Vegetables	3,42	135,1	134,4	139,7	+3,9	+3,4
Sugar	2,44	142,6	155,9	154,7	-0,8	+8,5
Other	4,74	152,5	159,5	159,4	-0,1	+4,5
Beverages	5,54	148,7	152,3	156,1	+2,5	+5,0
Coffee, tea and cocoa	1,55	129,6	134,7	135,7	+0,7	+4,7
Non-alcoholic beverages	1,72	150,5	153,1	157,4	+2,8	+4,6
Alcoholic beverages	2,27	160,4	163,8	169,0	+3,2	+5,4
Tobacco						
Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco	1,03	172,9	181,9	188,9	+3,8	+9,3
Clothing and footwear	5,40	92,0	86,3	86,4	+0,1	-6,1
Clothing	3,34	92,7	87,3	87,6	+0,3	-5,5
Footwear	2,06	90,9	84,7	84,6	-0,1	-6,9
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	10,58	130,0	136,6	136,9	+0,2	+5,3
Housing	4,52	118,3	127,4	127,5	+0,1	+7,8
Fuel and power	6,06	133,0	137,4	137,7	+0,2	+3,5
Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house	10,24	141,1	146,2	148,4	+1,5	+5,2
Furniture and equipment	4,46	111,7	110,3	111,0	+0,6	-0,6
Furniture	2,13	122,2	117,0	118,2	+1,0	-3,3
Appliances	0,94	107,1	108,2	109,4	+1,1	+2,1
Other household equipment and textiles	1,39	102,1	103,6	103,3	-0,3	+1,2
Household operation	5,78	164,7	174,8	178,1	+1,9	+8,1
Household consumables	3,48	148,4	160,8	162,5	+1,1	+9,5
Domestic workers	1,98	183,0	191,5	196,5	+2,6	+7,4
Other household services	0,32	115,4	117,6	118,2	+0,5	+2,4
Health (Medical care and health expenses)	3,07	162,8	173,3	173,7	+0,2	+6,7
Transport	9,29	120,7	123,0	124,3	+1,1	+3,0
Vehicles	2,59	112,5	111,5	111,5	0,0	-0,9
Running cost	4,02	137,9	144,2	147,4	+2,2	+6,9
Public and hired transport	2,68	102,3	102,4	102,5	+0,1	+0,2
Leisure, entertainment and culture	1,55	98,5	100,1	100,3	+0,2	+1,8
Recreation and entertainment	1,26	91,6	92,6	92,7	+0,1	+1,2
Reading matter	0,29	124,9	129,2	129,7	+0,4	+3,8
Education	2,99	164,4	164,4	175,2	+6,6	+6,6
Miscellaneous goods and services	8,85	119,1	125,7	125,7	0,0	+5,5
Communication	1,17	126,4	126,6	126,7	+0,1	+0,2
Personal care	5,06	142,3	150,9	150,9	0,0	+6,0
Other	2,62	96,1	102,8	102,8	0,0	+7,0

1) COICOP = Classification of individual consumption by purpose

Table 6.4 - Consumer Price Index group and product indices classified according to COICOP<sup>1)</sup> and percentage change for the total country

Group/Product	Weights	Indices (2000=100)			Percentage change between	
		Mar 2006	Feb 2007	Mar 2007	Feb 2007 and Mar 2007	Mar 2006 and Mar 2007
CPI: All items	100,00	133,1	140,1	141,4	+0,9	+6,2
Expenditure groups - Very low	2,63	140,3	149,7	151,3	+1,1	+7,8
Low	3,83	139,5	148,2	149,6	+0,9	+7,2
Middle	10,46	138,9	146,5	147,7	+0,8	+6,3
High	17,62	138,3	145,1	146,2	+0,8	+5,7
Very high	65,46	130,5	137,4	138,7	+0,9	+6,3
Commodities	61,89	136,0	142,8	143,9	+0,8	+5,8
Services	38,11	128,6	136,2	137,7	+1,1	+7,1
CPI: All items, excluding housing	81,38	136,7	143,0	144,6	+1,1	+5,8
CPI: All items, excluding food	75,83	129,2	134,9	136,3	+1,0	+5,5
Food, beverages and tobacco	29,46	147,6	157,9	159,3	+0,9	+7,9
Food excluding coffee, tea and cocoa	24,17	145,4	156,8	157,5	+0,4	+8,3
Grain products	5,44	131,2	142,9	145,1	+1,5	+10,6
Meat	6,44	157,7	178,2	175,6	-1,5	+11,4
Fish and other seafood	0,72	146,8	161,2	163,4	+1,4	+11,3
Milk, cheese and eggs	2,20	154,0	160,3	160,9	+0,4	+4,5
Fats and oils	0,93	138,3	152,8	154,1	+0,9	+11,4
Fruit and nuts	1,16	159,3	169,9	176,8	+4,1	+11,0
Vegetables	2,42	137,9	138,4	143,2	+3,5	+3,8
Sugar	0,85	141,1	152,3	150,7	-1,1	+6,8
Other	4,01	145,3	150,7	150,7	0,0	+3,7
Beverages	4,05	147,1	150,7	154,2	+2,3	+4,8
Coffee, tea and cocoa	1,27	124,7	128,7	129,9	+0,9	+4,2
Non-alcoholic beverages	1,16	149,3	151,4	155,4	+2,6	+4,1
Alcoholic beverages	1,62	162,4	166,5	171,6	+3,1	+5,7
Tobacco	1,24	177,8	186,7	194,6	+4,2	+9,4
Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco	1,24	177,8	186,7	194,6	+4,2	+9,4
Clothing and footwear	3,87	90,8	83,8	83,5	-0,4	-8,0
Clothing	2,41	93,1	86,7	86,6	-0,1	-7,0
Footwear	1,46	87,1	79,1	78,4	-0,9	-10,0
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	22,70	121,0	131,4	131,5	+0,1	+8,7
Housing	18,62	118,0	128,7	128,8	+0,1	+9,2
Fuel and power	4,08	135,0	143,8	143,8	0,0	+6,5
Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house	7,69	132,8	137,9	139,9	+1,5	+5,3
Furniture and equipment	2,94	114,0	113,6	114,0	+0,4	0,0
Furniture	1,14	122,1	118,9	119,3	+0,3	-2,3
Appliances	0,85	112,4	114,2	115,1	+0,8	+2,4
Other household equipment and textiles	0,95	105,5	106,7	106,3	-0,4	+0,8
Household operation	4,75	145,7	154,3	157,3	+1,9	+8,0
Household consumables	1,54	141,9	151,2	152,4	+0,8	+7,4
Domestic workers	3,08	148,7	157,2	161,3	+2,6	+8,5
Other household services	0,13	114,7	117,2	117,6	+0,3	+2,5
Health (Medical care and health expenses)	6,46	163,3	172,8	172,9	+0,1	+5,9
Transport	13,22	128,6	132,0	134,1	+1,6	+4,3
Vehicles	4,81	115,1	115,1	115,1	0,0	0,0
Running cost	6,22	146,9	154,0	158,5	+2,9	+7,9
Public and hired transport	2,19	106,2	106,7	106,7	0,0	+0,5
Leisure, entertainment and culture	3,17	101,1	101,9	102,2	+0,3	+1,1
Recreation and entertainment	2,83	95,1	95,4	95,5	+0,1	+0,4
Reading matter	0,34	130,3	135,7	136,6	+0,7	+4,8
Education	3,22	168,1	168,1	180,9	+7,6	+7,6
Miscellaneous goods and services	10,21	116,8	121,0	121,0	0,0	+3,6
Communication	2,71	124,7	124,9	125,0	+0,1	+0,2
Personal care	4,04	137,6	144,9	144,9	0,0	+5,3
Other	3,46	99,7	103,7	103,7	0,0	+4,0

1) COICOP = Classification of individual consumption by purpose

Table 7.1 - Consumer Price Index and percentage change according to area

Urban area	Weights	Indices (2000=100)			Percentage change between	
		Mar 2006	Feb 2007	Mar 2007	Feb 2007 and Mar 2007	Mar 2006 and Mar 2007
Western Cape (Province)	15,35	133,5	141,3	142,5	+0,8	+6,7
Western Cape (excluding rural)	14,55	132,0	139,7	140,9	+0,9	+6,7
Cape Peninsula	9,81	129,9	137,3	138,5	+0,9	+6,6
Other urban areas	4,74	135,4	143,7	145,0	+0,9	+7,1
Rural areas	0,80	139,8	147,8	149,1	+0,9	+6,7
Eastern Cape (Province)	10,95	135,2	142,3	143,5	+0,8	+6,1
Eastern Cape (excluding rural)	4,46	135,3	142,1	143,4	+0,9	+6,0
Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage	1,88	136,0	143,1	144,7	+1,1	+6,4
East London	0,91	134,8	141,1	142,4	+0,9	+5,6
Other urban areas	1,67	134,7	141,5	142,6	+0,8	+5,9
Rural areas	6,49	135,3	142,5	143,7	+0,8	+6,2
Northern Cape (Province)	2,13	136,6	144,9	146,1	+0,8	+7,0
Northern Cape (excluding rural)	0,83	136,0	144,2	145,3	+0,8	+6,8
Kimberley	0,34	136,5	144,9	146,0	+0,8	+7,0
Other urban areas	0,49	136,6	144,7	145,8	+0,8	+6,7
Rural areas	1,30	136,9	145,2	146,5	+0,9	+7,0
Free State (Province)	4,94	126,5	133,2	134,6	+1,1	+6,4
Free State (excluding rural)	3,94	128,9	135,3	136,7	+1,0	+6,1
Bloemfontein	1,31	130,5	137,1	139,1	+1,5	+6,6
Free State Goldfields	1,00	131,6	137,4	138,1	+0,5	+4,9
Other urban areas	1,63	126,1	132,6	134,0	+1,1	+6,3
Rural areas	1,00	115,5	123,5	124,6	+0,9	+7,9
KwaZulu-Natal (Province)	18,89	133,0	140,6	141,8	+0,9	+6,6
KwaZulu-Natal (excluding rural)	16,90	131,9	139,3	140,4	+0,8	+6,4
Durban/Pinetown	5,94	132,6	140,0	141,1	+0,8	+6,4
Pietermaritzburg	1,11	135,0	143,0	144,5	+1,0	+7,0
Other urban areas	9,85	130,9	138,3	139,3	+0,7	+6,4
Rural areas	1,99	138,9	147,9	150,0	+1,4	+8,0
North West (Province)	3,70	132,4	137,7	139,3	+1,2	+5,2
North West (excluding rural)	2,16	133,0	138,5	139,9	+1,0	+5,2
Gauteng (Province)	36,39	133,4	140,0	141,3	+0,9	+5,9
Gauteng (excluding rural)	35,47	130,9	137,4	138,6	+0,9	+5,9
Pretoria/Centurion/Akasia	9,18	131,2	137,1	138,7	+1,2	+5,7
Witwatersrand	20,25	130,9	137,4	138,6	+0,9	+5,9
Other urban areas	6,04	131,8	138,9	139,5	+0,4	+5,8
Rural areas	0,92	134,6	140,3	141,4	+0,8	+5,1
Mpumalanga (Province)	4,29	136,0	144,6	146,2	+1,1	+7,5
Mpumalanga (excluding rural)	2,99	135,0	143,5	145,1	+1,1	+7,5
Nelspruit/Witbank	0,92	130,1	137,9	139,6	+1,2	+7,3
Other urban areas	2,07	137,3	146,0	147,6	+1,1	+7,5
Rural areas	1,30	141,2	150,3	152,0	+1,1	+7,6
Limpopo Province	3,36	130,0	136,7	138,3	+1,2	+6,4
Limpopo Province (excl. rural)	1,22	128,6	135,3	136,8	+1,1	+6,4
Polokwane	0,17	121,9	128,5	129,7	+0,9	+6,4
Other urban areas	1,05	131,8	138,5	140,0	+1,1	+6,2
Rural areas	2,14	131,8	138,6	140,4	+1,3	+6,5
CPI for the historical metropolitan areas	52,83	131,2	138,0	139,2	+0,9	+6,1
CPI for the historical metropolitan and other urban areas	82,52	131,7	138,7	139,9	+0,9	+6,2
CPI for the rural areas	17,48	134,5	141,8	143,3	+1,1	+6,5
CPI for the total country	100,00	133,1	140,1	141,4	+0,9	+6,2



Table 7.2 - Food price index and percentage change according to area

Urban area	Weights	Indices (2000=100)			Percentage change between	
		Mar 2006	Feb 2007	Mar 2007	Feb 2007 and Mar 2007	Mar 2006 and Mar 2007
Western Cape (Province)	14,79	143,7	156,0	156,6	+0,4	+9,0
Western Cape (excluding rural)	13,46	143,0	155,1	155,7	+0,4	+8,9
Cape Peninsula	8,17	143,4	154,2	154,4	+0,1	+7,7
Other urban areas	5,29	144,5	158,9	160,1	+0,8	+10,8
Rural areas	1,33	142,7	156,0	157,2	+0,8	+10,2
Eastern Cape (Province)	12,43	149,4	162,2	162,9	+0,4	+9,0
Eastern Cape (excluding rural)	4,19	148,8	160,4	160,9	+0,3	+8,1
Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage	1,72	153,3	165,2	165,8	+0,4	+8,2
East London	0,57	147,6	158,6	158,2	-0,3	+7,2
Other urban areas	1,90	146,5	158,2	158,8	+0,4	+8,4
Rural areas	8,24	148,6	161,9	162,7	+0,5	+9,5
Northern Cape (Province)	2,36	144,5	158,0	159,0	+0,6	+10,0
Northern Cape (excluding rural)	0,91	144,3	156,8	157,4	+0,4	+9,1
Kimberley	0,33	147,4	156,8	156,7	-0,1	+6,3
Other urban areas	0,58	144,5	158,9	160,1	+0,8	+10,8
Rural areas	1,45	144,2	158,2	159,4	+0,8	+10,5
Free State (Province)	4,48	145,4	156,9	157,8	+0,6	+8,5
Free State (excluding rural)	3,71	146,2	157,6	158,6	+0,6	+8,5
Bloemfontein	1,14	163,1	174,7	178,3	+2,1	+9,3
Free State Goldfields	0,79	146,9	159,7	158,2	-0,9	+7,7
Other urban areas	1,78	138,0	148,7	149,2	+0,3	+8,1
Rural areas	0,77	136,4	148,1	148,6	+0,3	+8,9
KwaZulu-Natal (Province)	20,28	145,6	156,4	156,9	+0,3	+7,8
KwaZulu-Natal (excluding rural)	16,08	147,9	158,5	158,5	0,0	+7,2
Durban/Pinetown	5,11	147,9	158,9	158,8	-0,1	+7,4
Pietermaritzburg	1,26	146,9	158,1	157,6	-0,3	+7,3
Other urban areas	9,71	147,9	158,2	158,3	+0,1	+7,0
Rural areas	4,20	143,4	155,3	157,7	+1,5	+10,0
North West (Province)	4,34	142,5	150,5	152,4	+1,3	+6,9
North West (excluding rural)	2,06	145,7	153,3	154,6	+0,8	+6,1
Gauteng (Province)	31,77	142,9	153,2	153,6	+0,3	+7,5
Gauteng (excluding rural)	31,02	142,9	153,2	153,7	+0,3	+7,6
Pretoria/Centurion/Akasia	6,19	141,9	151,3	152,6	+0,9	+7,5
Witwatersrand	17,94	143,5	154,1	154,8	+0,5	+7,9
Other urban areas	6,89	142,7	152,9	152,2	-0,5	+6,7
Rural areas	0,75	143,5	153,9	152,9	-0,6	+6,6
Mpumalanga (Province)	4,75	153,2	166,7	168,1	+0,8	+9,7
Mpumalanga (excluding rural)	2,75	154,0	167,4	169,0	+1,0	+9,7
Nelspruit/Witbank	0,68	148,6	160,0	162,8	+1,8	+9,6
Other urban areas	2,07	156,0	170,1	171,2	+0,6	+9,7
Rural areas	2,00	152,6	166,3	167,5	+0,7	+9,8
Limpopo Province	4,80	140,5	149,9	151,9	+1,3	+8,1
Limpopo Province (excl. rural)	1,14	147,8	157,0	158,0	+0,6	+6,9
Polokwane	0,10	151,6	159,4	159,0	-0,3	+4,9
Other urban areas	1,04	146,3	156,5	158,5	+1,3	+8,3
Rural areas	3,66	137,2	146,8	149,1	+1,6	+8,7
CPI for the historical metropolitan areas	44,03	144,6	155,2	155,8	+0,4	+7,7
CPI for the historical metropolitan and other urban areas	75,32	144,6	155,4	155,9	+0,3	+7,8
CPI for the rural areas	14,68	144,4	156,5	157,9	+0,9	+9,3
CPI for the total country	100,00	144,8	156,0	156,7	+0,4	+8,2

Table 7.3 - Consumer Price Index excluding housing and percentage change according to area

Urban area	Weights	Indices (2000=100)			Percentage change between	
		Mar 2006	Feb 2007	Mar 2007	Feb 2007 and Mar 2007	Mar 2006 and Mar 2007
Western Cape (Province)	13,25	135,6	142,7	144,2	+1,1	+6,3
Western Cape (excluding rural)	12,45	135,1	141,9	143,4	+1,1	+6,1
Cape Peninsula	8,12	134,7	140,9	142,4	+1,1	+5,7
Other urban areas	4,33	136,6	144,5	146,1	+1,1	+7,0
Rural areas	0,80	137,7	146,1	147,5	+1,0	+7,1
Eastern Cape (Province)	10,33	140,2	146,6	148,0	+1,0	+5,6
Eastern Cape (excluding rural)	4,26	141,2	146,9	148,6	+1,2	+5,2
Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage	1,60	144,8	150,8	152,8	+1,3	+5,5
East London	1,16	141,1	145,8	147,3	+1,0	+4,4
Other urban areas	1,50	139,2	145,2	146,6	+1,0	+5,3
Rural areas	6,07	140,3	146,9	148,3	+1,0	+5,7
Northern Cape (Province)	12,40	139,7	148,1	149,5	+0,9	+7,0
Northern Cape (excluding rural)	0,52	138,8	146,6	147,9	+0,9	+6,6
Kimberley	0,08	141,6	148,4	149,8	+0,9	+5,8
Other urban areas	0,44	138,5	147,1	148,3	+0,8	+7,1
Rural areas	11,88	139,5	148,3	149,7	+0,9	+7,3
Free State (Province)	4,51	128,0	133,8	135,4	+1,2	+5,8
Free State (excluding rural)	3,51	131,0	136,3	138,0	+1,2	+5,3
Bloemfontein	1,05	136,3	141,1	143,8	+1,9	+5,5
Free State Goldfields	0,91	132,8	138,0	138,7	+0,5	+4,4
Other urban areas	1,55	127,3	133,0	134,6	+1,2	+5,7
Rural areas	1,00	113,8	121,6	122,7	+0,9	+7,8
KwaZulu-Natal (Province)	16,85	138,4	145,4	146,8	+1,0	+6,1
KwaZulu-Natal (excluding rural)	14,73	138,1	144,6	146,0	+1,0	+5,7
Durban/Pinetown	5,11	138,1	144,6	145,9	+0,9	+5,6
Pietermaritzburg	0,98	140,3	147,5	149,2	+1,2	+6,3
Other urban areas	8,64	137,2	143,8	145,1	+0,9	+5,8
Rural areas	2,12	138,9	148,0	150,1	+1,4	+8,1
North West (Province)	3,46	138,4	142,9	144,8	+1,3	+4,6
North West (excluding rural)	1,88	139,8	144,0	145,7	+1,2	+4,2
Gauteng (Province)	31,81	135,4	140,9	142,5	+1,1	+5,2
Gauteng (excluding rural)	30,96	134,8	140,3	141,9	+1,1	+5,3
Pretoria/Centurion/Akasia	8,13	134,5	139,5	141,4	+1,4	+5,1
Witwatersrand	17,35	135,2	140,9	142,5	+1,1	+5,4
Other urban areas	5,48	134,0	140,0	140,8	+0,6	+5,1
Rural areas	0,85	135,1	140,4	141,7	+0,9	+4,9
Mpumalanga (Province)	4,03	141,2	149,3	151,2	+1,3	+7,1
Mpumalanga (excluding rural)	2,66	142,1	149,7	151,7	+1,3	+6,8
Nelspruit/Witbank	0,75	139,8	145,5	147,8	+1,6	+5,7
Other urban areas	1,91	143,1	151,6	153,4	+1,2	+7,2
Rural areas	1,37	141,0	150,2	151,9	+1,1	+7,7
Limpopo Province	3,36	132,4	138,7	140,4	+1,2	+6,0
Limpopo Province (excl. rural)	1,11	132,8	138,2	139,9	+1,2	+5,3
Polokwane	0,12	132,4	136,8	138,4	+1,2	+4,5
Other urban areas	0,99	133,0	139,2	141,0	+1,3	+6,0
Rural areas	2,25	132,2	138,8	140,6	+1,3	+6,4
CPI for the historical metropolitan areas	45,38	136,0	141,7	143,3	+1,1	+5,4
CPI for the historical metropolitan and other urban areas	72,08	136,1	142,1	143,6	+1,1	+5,5
CPI for the rural areas	27,92	135,6	142,9	144,4	+1,0	+6,5
CPI for the total country	100,00	136,7	143,0	144,6	+1,1	+5,8

Table 7.4 - Consumer Price Index excluding food and percentage change according to area

Urban area	Weights	Indices (2000=100)			Percentage change between	
		Mar 2006	Feb 2007	Mar 2007	Feb 2007 and Mar 2007	Mar 2006 and Mar 2007
Western Cape (Province)	15,46	130,3	136,7	138,1	+1,0	+6,0
Western Cape (excluding rural)	14,84	129,2	135,6	137,0	+1,0	+6,0
Cape Peninsula	10,31	126,9	133,5	134,9	+1,0	+6,3
Other urban areas	4,53	132,8	138,7	140,1	+1,0	+5,5
Rural areas	0,62	137,7	141,9	143,3	+1,0	+4,1
Eastern Cape (Province)	10,39	128,7	133,0	134,5	+1,1	+4,5
Eastern Cape (excluding rural)	4,52	131,5	136,8	138,5	+1,2	+5,3
Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage	1,93	130,9	136,6	138,5	+1,4	+5,8
East London	1,01	132,9	138,3	139,9	+1,2	+5,3
Other urban areas	1,58	131,8	136,5	138,0	+1,1	+4,7
Rural areas	5,87	129,0	133,4	134,7	+1,0	+4,4
Northern Cape (Province)	2,50	133,6	139,8	141,1	+0,9	+5,6
Northern Cape (excluding rural)	1,26	133,2	139,7	141,0	+0,9	+5,9
Kimberley	0,80	132,2	140,1	141,7	+1,1	+7,2
Other urban areas	0,46	133,8	139,3	140,4	+0,8	+4,9
Rural areas	1,24	134,1	140,1	141,4	+0,9	+5,4
Free State (Province)	5,08	120,9	126,2	127,7	+1,2	+5,6
Free State (excluding rural)	4,01	123,5	128,3	129,9	+1,2	+5,2
Bloemfontein	1,36	122,4	127,7	129,3	+1,3	+5,6
Free State Goldfields	1,07	127,6	131,7	132,9	+0,9	+4,2
Other urban areas	1,58	122,1	127,1	128,9	+1,4	+5,6
Rural areas	1,07	110,5	117,6	118,8	+1,0	+7,5
KwaZulu-Natal (Province)	18,33	127,6	134,0	135,4	+1,0	+6,1
KwaZulu-Natal (excluding rural)	17,09	127,9	134,4	135,8	+1,0	+6,2
Durban/Pinetown	6,19	128,4	134,9	136,3	+1,0	+6,2
Pietermaritzburg	1,05	131,5	138,4	140,6	+1,6	+6,9
Other urban areas	9,85	126,3	132,6	134,0	+1,1	+6,1
Rural areas	1,24	133,7	139,5	141,2	+1,2	+5,6
North West (Province)	3,46	128,2	132,4	133,9	+1,1	+4,4
North West (excluding rural)	2,18	129,9	134,8	136,2	+1,0	+4,8
Gauteng (Province)	37,78	130,8	136,4	137,8	+1,0	+5,4
Gauteng (excluding rural)	36,81	128,0	133,4	134,8	+1,0	+5,3
Pretoria/Centurion/Akasia	10,15	129,0	134,3	135,8	+1,1	+5,3
Witwatersrand	20,93	127,9	133,3	134,7	+1,1	+5,3
Other urban areas	5,73	129,6	135,5	136,8	+1,0	+5,6
Rural areas	0,97	132,2	136,6	138,4	+1,3	+4,7
Mpumalanga (Province)	4,12	128,2	134,8	136,5	+1,3	+6,5
Mpumalanga (excluding rural)	3,06	129,8	136,7	138,4	+1,2	+6,6
Nelspruit/Witbank	1,00	126,1	133,0	134,5	+1,1	+6,7
Other urban areas	2,06	132,0	139,1	140,8	+1,2	+6,7
Rural areas	1,06	134,0	140,2	142,2	+1,4	+6,1
Limpopo Province	2,88	123,9	129,0	130,4	+1,1	+5,2
Limpopo Province (excl. rural)	1,25	124,0	130,0	131,6	+1,2	+6,1
Polokwane	0,20	116,1	122,5	124,1	+1,3	+6,9
Other urban areas	1,05	128,5	134,0	135,4	+1,0	+5,4
Rural areas	1,63	127,8	132,4	133,7	+1,0	+4,6
CPI for the historical metropolitan areas	56,01	128,0	133,8	135,3	+1,1	+5,7
CPI for the historical metropolitan and other urban areas	85,02	128,3	134,2	135,6	+1,0	+5,7
CPI for the rural areas	14,98	127,5	131,4	132,9	+1,1	+4,2
CPI for the total country	100,00	129,2	134,9	136,3	+1,0	+5,5

Table 7.5 - Consumer Price Index for pensioners and percentage change according to area

Urban area	Weights	Indices (2000=100)			Percentage change between	
		Mar 2006	Feb 2007	Mar 2007	Feb 2007 and Mar 2007	Mar 2006 and Mar 2007
Western Cape (Province)	15,82	138,5	145,7	146,7	+0,7	+5,9
Western Cape (excluding rural)	15,04	137,3	144,2	145,3	+0,8	+5,8
Cape Peninsula	9,44	136,1	142,4	143,3	+0,6	+5,3
Other urban areas	5,60	139,0	147,1	148,5	+1,0	+6,8
Rural areas	0,78	139,8	148,2	149,5	+0,9	+6,9
Eastern Cape (Province)	14,58	139,5	147,8	149,1	+0,9	+6,9
Eastern Cape (excluding rural)	4,58	138,7	146,1	147,4	+0,9	+6,3
Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage	2,30	136,7	144,9	146,3	+1,0	+7,0
East London	0,47	150,9	157,6	159,6	+1,3	+5,8
Other urban areas	1,81	139,0	145,7	146,7	+0,7	+5,5
Rural areas	10,00	139,6	148,1	149,5	+0,9	+7,1
Northern Cape (Province)	2,55	144,2	152,9	153,8	+0,6	+6,7
Northern Cape (excluding rural)	1,18	143,2	151,9	152,8	+0,6	+6,7
Kimberley	0,52	143,1	152,2	153,1	+0,6	+7,0
Other urban areas	0,66	142,9	151,3	152,3	+0,7	+6,6
Rural areas	1,37	143,9	152,6	153,6	+0,7	+6,7
Free State (Province)	4,51	132,9	139,9	140,9	+0,7	+6,0
Free State (excluding rural)	4,13	132,2	139,0	140,0	+0,7	+5,9
Bloemfontein	1,38	133,5	140,3	141,9	+1,1	+6,3
Free State Goldfields	0,65	135,8	143,5	143,1	-0,3	+5,4
Other urban areas	2,10	127,9	134,5	135,4	+0,7	+5,9
Rural areas	0,38	129,5	136,9	138,3	+1,0	+6,8
KwaZulu-Natal (Province)	21,14	137,7	145,7	146,8	+0,8	+6,6
KwaZulu-Natal (excluding rural)	17,10	137,5	145,1	145,8	+0,5	+6,0
Durban/Pinetown	5,29	139,5	147,0	147,6	+0,4	+5,8
Pietermaritzburg	1,05	139,2	147,3	148,1	+0,5	+6,4
Other urban areas	10,76	136,3	143,9	144,7	+0,6	+6,2
Rural areas	4,04	140,6	150,5	152,9	+1,6	+8,7
North West (Province)	3,70	137,2	142,8	144,6	+1,3	+5,4
North West (excluding rural)	1,81	138,7	143,6	145,0	+1,0	+4,5
Gauteng (Province)	28,57	136,9	143,6	144,6	+0,7	+5,6
Gauteng (excluding rural)	28,34	136,4	143,1	144,1	+0,7	+5,6
Pretoria/Centurion/Akasia	8,54	136,9	143,2	144,0	+0,6	+5,2
Witwatersrand	12,11	137,1	144,0	145,2	+0,8	+5,9
Other urban areas	7,69	134,5	141,3	141,9	+0,4	+5,5
Rural areas	0,23	133,1	139,1	139,4	+0,2	+4,7
Mpumalanga (Province)	3,55	141,4	151,6	153,3	+1,1	+8,4
Mpumalanga (excluding rural)	1,82	142,9	152,8	154,7	+1,2	+8,3
Nelspruit/Witbank	0,20	145,6	153,1	155,7	+1,7	+6,9
Other urban areas	1,62	142,5	152,7	154,5	+1,2	+8,4
Rural areas	1,73	140,5	151,0	152,4	+0,9	+8,5
Limpopo Province	5,58	132,7	139,3	141,0	+1,2	+6,3
Limpopo Province (excl. rural)	1,21	134,1	140,0	141,3	+0,9	+5,4
Polokwane	0,20	140,2	145,4	145,6	+0,1	+3,9
Other urban areas	1,01	133,5	139,5	141,0	+1,1	+5,6
Rural areas	4,37	132,2	138,9	140,8	+1,4	+6,5
CPI for the historical metropolitan areas	42,16	137,4	144,3	145,3	+0,7	+5,7
CPI for the historical metropolitan and other urban areas	75,21	137,0	144,1	145,1	+0,7	+5,9
CPI for the rural areas	24,79	138,1	146,5	148,1	+1,1	+7,2
CPI for the total country	100,00	138,0	145,4	146,5	+0,8	+6,2

**NOTES**

**GLOSSARY**

<b>Annual inflation rate</b>	The annual inflation rate is the change in the CPI for all items of the relevant month of the current year compared with the CPI for all items of the same month in the previous year expressed as a percentage.
<b>Annual percentage change</b>	The annual percentage change is the change in the index of the relevant month of the current year compared with the index of the same month in the previous year expressed as a percentage.
<b>Average annual inflation rate</b>	The average annual inflation rate is the change in the average CPI for all items of one year compared with the average CPI for all items of the previous year expressed as a percentage.
<b>Average annual percentage change</b>	The average annual percentage change is the change in the average index of one year compared with the average index of the previous year expressed as a percentage.
<b>CPI excluding interest rates on mortgage bonds (CPIX)</b>	The CPI excluding interest rates on mortgage bonds (CPIX) is derived by excluding the interest rates on mortgage bonds from the basket of goods and services.
<b>CPI for administered prices</b>	An administered price is defined as the price of a product, which is set consciously by an individual producer or group of producers and/or any price, which can be determined or influenced by government, either directly, or through one or other government agencies/institutions without reference to market forces.
<b>CPI for regulated prices</b>	Regulated prices are those administered prices that are said to be monitored and controlled by government policy. To this end, price regulation does not necessarily imply the presence of an economic regulator, but the restriction on the extent to which prices may vary, depending on government's policy objective.
<b>Core index</b>	<p>The core index is derived by exclusions from the CPI on the basis that changes in their prices are policy. Exclusions from the CPI to obtain the core index, and the reasons for exclusion are as follows –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fresh and frozen meat and fish: Prices may be highly volatile, particularly during and following periods of drought.</li> <li>• Fresh and frozen vegetables and fresh fruit and nuts: Prices may be highly volatile from month to month due to their sensitivity to climatic conditions.</li> <li>• Interest rates on mortgage bonds and overdrafts/personal loans: These are excluded due to their "perverse" effect on the CPI. A tightening in monetary policy to counter inflation pressures would cause interest rates to rise and be reflected in the interest cost component of measured inflation. This, in turn, could provoke a further tightening of monetary policy resulting in excessive movements in the inflation rate.</li> <li>• Changes in VAT (Value Added Tax): VAT is predominantly determined by government (fiscal policy).</li> <li>• Assessment rates: These taxes are predominantly determined by local government.</li> </ul>
<b>Core inflation</b>	The core inflation is derived by the change in the Core index of the relevant month of the current year compared with the Core index of the same month in the previous year expressed as a percentage.
<b>Indicator products</b>	Indicator products are those products or services that were selected in the basket, which is used to compile the Consumer Price Index.

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<b>Inflation rate</b>	Inflation rate is the annual percentage change in the CPI for all items of the relevant month of the current year compared with the CPI for all items of the same month in the previous year expressed as a percentage.
<b>Monthly percentage change</b>	The monthly percentage change is the change in the CPI of the relevant month compared to the CPI of the previous month expressed as a percentage.
<b>Weights</b>	The weights are the relevant importance of the indicator product. The weight of a product is calculated by dividing the total expenditure by households on that product by the total expenditure on all goods and services by households.

**EXPLANATORY NOTES**

- |   |          |  |
|---|----------|--|
| <b>Survey of Consumer (Retail) prices</b>                   | <b>1</b> | This publication contains results of the monthly Survey of Consumer (Retail) Prices. The results of the survey are used to compile the Consumer Price Index (CPI), an economic indicator.  |
| <b>CPI</b>  | <b>2</b> | The CPI is a general measure of price change of consumer goods and services bought by typical households in SA. The CPI is a measure of pure price change; hence it excludes the effect of changes in quality or quantity of goods and services. The objective is to measure price change of an identical basket of goods and services each month. The CPI measures changes in transaction prices, i.e. prices actually paid when purchasing goods or services.  |
| <b>Uses and users of the CPI</b>                            | <b>3</b> | The South African Reserve Bank (SARB) and the Department of Finance use the CPI when formulating monetary and fiscal policy. The National Accounts component of Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) uses the CPI when calculating the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Furthermore, the CPI is used as a general measure of inflation; to make adjustments to pensions paid and for the adjustment of taxes, fines or fees levied by government; to adjust prices, wages and salaries in contracts; to revalue fixed assets and stocks for accounting purposes; to remove price changes on measures of the economy such as the GDP and estimates of consumption expenditure and to remove the effect of price changes in retail sales to compile a volume measure of retail sales. |
| <b>Survey of Income and Expenditure of Households (IES)</b> | <b>4</b> | <p>Stats SA conducts a Survey of Income and Expenditure of Households (IES) every five years. This survey is conducted by enumerators visiting a number of households throughout South Africa to obtain information on income and expenditure of households. The information obtained through this survey is weighted according to the Population Census figures in order to represent all households in South Africa.</p> <p>The results of the IES conducted in 2000 are used in the current CPI. The 2000 IES covered a sample of 30 000 households. The information obtained through this survey was weighted according to the 1996 Population Census figures in order to represent all households in South Africa.</p>  |
| <b>CPI basket</b>   | <b>5</b> | <p>Every five years the results of the IES are used to identify the goods and services bought by a typical consumer. These results are used to construct the CPI basket. To be selected, a product should constitute a large quantity, at least 0,01% of total expenditure. Furthermore, it must be possible to obtain price quotations for the relevant product throughout the whole year. The price changes of the goods and services included in the basket are monitored.</p> <p>The 2000 IES collected information regarding approximately 1 000 different goods and services groups. Stats SA made a further breakdown of these groups using supplementary sources. The current CPI basket obtains approximately 1 200 goods and services.</p>                           |

<b>ITC Classification</b>	<b>6</b>	<p>The CPI basket is classified according to the International Trade Classification (ITC) (refer to tables 1.1 to 5.4, and 7.1 to 7.4). The ITC Classification consists of the following 17 main groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food;</li> <li>• Non-alcoholic beverages;</li> <li>• Alcoholic beverages;</li> <li>• Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco;</li> <li>• Clothing and Footwear;</li> <li>• Housing;</li> <li>• Fuel and power;</li> <li>• Furniture and equipment;</li> <li>• Household operation;</li> <li>• Medical care and health expenses;</li> <li>• Transport;</li> <li>• Communication;</li> <li>• Recreation and entertainment;</li> <li>• Reading matter;</li> <li>• Education;</li> <li>• Personal care; and</li> <li>• Other</li> </ul>
<b>COICOP Classification</b>	<b>7</b>	<p>The CPI basket is also classified according to the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP) (refer to tables 6.1 to 6.4). The COICOP Classification consists of the following 9 main groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food, beverages and tobacco;</li> <li>• Clothing and footwear;</li> <li>• Housing, water electricity, gas and other fuels;</li> <li>• Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house;</li> <li>• Health;</li> <li>• Transport;</li> <li>• Leisure, entertainment and culture;</li> <li>• Education; and</li> <li>• Miscellaneous goods and services.</li> </ul>
<b>CPI weights</b>	<b>8</b>	<p>Every five years the results of the IES are used to determine the weights of the products/product groups in the basket. The weights of a specific product/product group is calculated by dividing the total amount spent by all households in South Africa on the specific product/product group by the total amount spent on all goods and services by all households.</p> <p>Stats SA implemented the weights from the 2000 IES as from the January 2002 CPI publication.</p>
<b>Fixed weighting basis</b>	<b>9</b>	<p>The CPI is a fixed weights index, which implies that the weight of each product/product group remains constant for the five year period until the results of the next IES become available.</p>
<b>Expenditure groups</b>	<b>10</b>	<p>Five expenditure group categories or quintiles are defined according to total annual expenditure per household, based on the IES results. The five expenditure group categories from the 2000 IES are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• very low expenditure group – up to R8 070;</li> <li>• low expenditure group R8 071 up to R12 263;</li> <li>• middle expenditure group R12 264 up to R24 365;</li> <li>• high expenditure group R24 366 up to R55 159; and</li> <li>• very high expenditure group – R55 160 and more.</li> </ul>



<b>Coverage</b>	<b>11</b>	<p>Prices on the goods and services included in the CPI basket are collected from the sample of retail trade and service outlets. The 12 historical metropolitan areas and 22 “Other urban areas” are covered. The 12 metropolitan areas were selected, based on the population figures as well as the size of the economical activity in these areas.</p> <p>Metropolitan areas are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cape Peninsula</li> <li>• Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage</li> <li>• East London</li> <li>• Kimberley</li> <li>• Bloemfontein</li> <li>• Free State Goldfields</li> <li>• Durban/Pinetown</li> <li>• Pietermaritzburg</li> <li>• Pretoria/Centurion/Akasia</li> <li>• Witwatersrand</li> <li>• Nelspruit/Witbank</li> <li>• Polokwane (Pietersburg)</li> </ul>
<b>Collection methodology</b>	<b>12</b>	<p>Prices of goods are collected by enumerators visiting retail outlets and observing the goods and recording the prices. This collection methodology is in-line with international best practice. Administered prices are collected from suitable sources, mainly by means of telephonic surveys and mailing questionnaires to respondents.</p>
<b>Collection frequency</b>	<b>13</b>	<p>Prices of goods and services are collected during the first three weeks of the month. The majority of these prices are collected monthly. The prices of some items are collected quarterly, six monthly or annually. The collection of prices depends on the frequency at which these prices tend to change. However, if it comes to the attention of Stats SA that prices could change, these prices will be collected, even if it is not according to the normal collection schedule.</p>

**Prices collected monthly**

- 14 Prices of goods and services collected monthly:
- Bread.
  - Meat.
  - Milk.
  - Vegetables and fruit.
  - Other groceries.
  - Alcoholic beverages.
  - Sweets, non-alcoholic beverages, ice-cream and tobacco products.
  - Clothing and footwear.
  - Repairs of clothing, footwear and furniture.
  - Interest rates on mortgage bonds.
  - Coal and wood.
  - New vehicles, repairs and services.
  - Motor spare parts and accessories.
  - Petrol.
  - Newspapers and magazines.
  - Entrance fees – drive inns and bioscopes.
  - Air transport fees.
  - Cellular phone tariffs.
  - Furniture and equipment.
  - Medicine.
  - Garden tools.
  - Washing ironing and dry-cleaning.
  - Sport equipment.
  - Reading matter and stationery.
  - Tariffs of hairdressing services.
  - Ironware and crockery.
  - New and retread tyres.
  - Household textiles.
  - Electrical appliances and equipment.
  - Medical, toilet and photographic requisites and services.
  - Musical instruments.
  - Prices of pets.

**Prices collected quarterly**

15 Prices of goods and services collected quarterly:

Goods/services	Months of survey
• Rent of dwellings.	• January, April, July and October.
• Motor vehicle insurance.	• March, June, September and December.
• Public transport tariffs.	• March, June, September and December.

**Prices collected annually**

16 Prices of goods and services collected annually:

Goods/services	Month of survey
• Doctor's and dentist's fees. • Motor vehicle license and registration fees. • Telephone (land lines).	• January.
• Toll-fees at toll-gates. • School funds. • University boarding and class fees.	• March.
• Parking fees. • Postal tariffs.	• April.
• Property taxes. • Refuse removal. • Sanitary fees.	• July.
• Maintenance of graves.	• October.

**Prices collected at other times of the year**

17 Prices of goods/services collected at other times of the year:

Goods/services	Months of survey
• Contribution to medical aid.	• January.
• Property insurance • Hospital fees.	• January and July.
• Water. • Electricity.	• January, July and August.
• Domestic workers.	• February, September.
• Television licenses.	• April, October.

**Survey methodology and design**

18 Three sampling phases occur. Firstly, a sample of goods and services, based on the information collected through the IES is designed and selected. An indicator product is selected purposively within each product group. To be selected, a product should constitute a large quantity, at least 0,01% of total expenditure. Furthermore, it must be possible to obtain price quotations for the relevant product throughout the whole year.

Secondly, a geographical sample for price collection is designed and selected. Currently 12 major metropolitan areas, covering all nine provinces, are included in the geographical sample for price collection. The “other urban areas” are covered by nine provincial samples of two to three other urban areas each, depending on the population size of the area. Therefore a total of 22 “other urban areas” are sampled.

Thirdly, for each of the 34 sample areas, a retail trade and service outlet sampling frame is constructed, based on available data sources. The main sources are the Business Register of Stats SA, telephone directories and lists obtained from the head offices of chain stores. The sample is purposively distributed geographically within areas. Specific retail trade and service outlets are selected randomly within each area. Prices are collected from department stores, as well as specialist shops.

Currently, an average of 105 000 price quotations are collected each month from approximately 2 100 outlets.

**Pricing basis**

19 The prices of all items include VAT.

**Processing of price information**

20 The prices obtained are quality assured to ensure comparability with the information received in the previous month. The current price levels of prices changes between consecutive months that fall outside specified boundaries are confirmed.

**Calculating product price indices**

21 Price relatives are calculated for each product per respondent by dividing the current price by the price obtained in the previous period. The geometric mean of the price relatives for each respondent is calculated. This price relative for each product is then multiplied with the product index for the previous month in order to obtain a product index for the relevant month.

**Calculating group price indices**

22 Group price indices are calculated by weighting product indices with the relevant product weight, according to each weighting structure, using a modified Laspeyres formula. This formula is arithmetically equivalent to the standard Laspeyres formula but is considered more versatile, since the chaining process used allows for the introduction of replacement varieties as the need arises.

**Contributions of specific items to the total CPI**

23 The monthly (annual) contribution of a product or product group to the total CPI is calculated by multiplying the weight of the product or product group with the monthly (annual) change in the index for the product or product group and dividing by the index for ‘All items’.

<b>CPI excluding interest rates on mortgage bonds (CPIX)</b>	<b>24</b>	The CPIX is the CPI excluding interest rates on mortgage bonds. The SARB uses this index for inflation targeting purposes. These figures have been published since February 2000.
<b>Administered prices</b>	<b>25</b>	<p>An administered price can be defined as the price of a product or service, which is set consciously by an individual producer or group of producers and/or any price, which can be determined or influenced by government, either directly, or through one or other government agencies without reference to market forces. The following administered prices are included in the CPI basket:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Housing (sanitary fees, refuse removal, assessment rates, water and university boarding fees);</li> <li>• Fuel and power (electricity and paraffin);</li> <li>• Medical care (public hospital);</li> <li>• Communication (telephone calls, telephone rent and installation, postage, cell phones connection fees and cell phones calls);</li> <li>• Education (school fees and university/technicons/colleges);</li> <li>• Transport (petrol, public transport – municipal buses and trains, motor licenses and registration); and</li> <li>• Recreation and entertainment (television licence).</li> </ul>
<b>CPI for regulated prices</b>	<b>26</b>	<p>Regulated prices are those administered prices that are monitored or controlled by government policy. Price regulation does not necessarily imply the presence of an economic regulator, but the restriction on the extent to which prices may vary, depending on government's policy objective. The basket of administered prices that are regulated are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Housing (water);</li> <li>• Fuel and power (electricity and paraffin);</li> <li>• Medical care (public hospital);</li> <li>• Communication (telephone calls, telephone rent and installation, postage, cell phones connection fees and cell phones calls); and</li> <li>• Transport (petrol).</li> </ul>
<b>Rebasing the CPI from 1995=100 to 2000=100</b>	<b>27</b>	Following international practice, the base year of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) has been changed from 1995=100 to 2000=100 with effect from February 2001.
<b>Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF)</b>	<b>28</b>	South Africa's data dissemination practices are assessed against the IMF's Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS). A detailed description of the SDDS can be found on the IMF's Dissemination Standards Bulletin Board on the internet at <a href="http://dsbb.imf.org">http://dsbb.imf.org</a> . This is an international best practice standard. It covers the real, fiscal, financial and external sectors of the economy. It covers the following dimensions of data dissemination: data, access, integrity and quality. For each of these dimensions, the SDDS prescribes two to four monitorable elements or good practices that can be observed, or monitored, by users of statistics.

<b>Reports on Observance of Standards and Codes (ROSC) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF)</b>	<b>29</b>	<p>The IMF has been working actively on producing Reports on Observance of Standards and Codes (ROSC) as a step to strengthen the architecture of the international financial system. The objectives of the ROSC include the promotion of increased transparency and encouragement of implementation of internationally accepted standards and codes. One of the ROSC components is the data dissemination module, which falls under the responsibility of the IMF's Statistics Department (STA). In this module, a country is assessed according to the SDDS.</p> <p>The data dissemination module of the ROSC provides a summary of South Africa's practices on the coverage, periodicity and timeliness of the data categories specified in the IMF's SDDS, and on the practices on the provision of advance release calendars for these categories. It is complemented by an assessment of the quality of the CPI, using the Data Quality Assessment Framework (DQAF) developed by the IMF's Statistics Department. The DQAF undertakes to assess data quality under the following dimensions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prerequisites of quality;</li> <li>• Integrity;</li> <li>• Methodological soundness;</li> <li>• Accuracy and reliability;</li> <li>• Serviceability; and</li> <li>• Accessibility</li> </ul>										
<b>Reliability of estimates</b>	<b>30</b>	<p>Inaccuracies may occur because of imperfections in reporting by enumerators and respondents. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to as non-sampling errors. Every effort is made to reduce non-sampling errors to a minimum by careful designing the questionnaires, quality assurance procedures and efficient operating procedures.</p>										
<b>Related publications</b>	<b>31</b>	<p>Users may also wish to refer to the following Stats SA publications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bulletin of Statistics; and</li> <li>• SA Statistics.</li> </ul>										
<b>Unpublished statistics</b>	<b>32</b>	<p>In some cases, Stats SA can also make available information, which is not published. This information can be made available in one or more of the following ways: computer printout, diskette or CD. Generally a fee is levied for providing unpublished information.</p>										
<b>Symbols and abbreviations</b>	<b>33</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Stats SA</td> <td>Statistics South Africa</td> </tr> <tr> <td>..</td> <td>not available</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-</td> <td>nil or not applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>*</td> <td>revised since previous publication</td> </tr> <tr> <td>avg</td> <td>average</td> </tr> </table>	Stats SA	Statistics South Africa	..	not available	-	nil or not applicable	*	revised since previous publication	avg	average
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August 2007	26 September 2007
September 2007	24 October 2007

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