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Consumer Price Index (CPI)

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INFLATION OVERVIEW

The headline CPI annual inflation rate at March 2008 was 10,6%.

The annual change in CPIX, the monetary policy inflation target measure, was 10,1% at March 2008.

KEY FIGURES

Main index	Index (2000=100)			Percentage change between	
	Mar 2007	Feb 2008	Mar 2008	Feb 2008 and Mar 2008	Mar 2007 and Mar 2008
CPI (historical metropolitan areas)	139,2	151,5	153,9	+1,6	+10,6
CPI excluding interest rates on mortgage bonds (CPIX) (historical metropolitan and other urban areas)	146,2	158,4	160,9	+1,6	+10,1
CPI for rural areas	143,3	156,9	158,9	+1,3	+10,9
CPI for total country	141,4	154,1	156,3	+1,4	+10,5
CPI for food (historical metropolitan areas)	155,8	177,1	179,6	+1,4	+15,3
CPI excluding food (historical metropolitan areas)	135,3	145,2	147,5	+1,6	+9,0
Core index (historical metropolitan areas)	143,9	155,0	158,0	+1,9	+9,8

The headline inflation rate (year-on-year) was 0,8 of a percentage point higher than the 9,8% recorded at February 2008. The year-on-year increase in the CPIX for March 2008 was 0,7 of a percentage point higher than the 9,4% y/y increase recorded at February 2008.

This higher headline rate at March 2008 can be explained by increases in the annual rates of change for:

- The CPI for transport which increased to 16,1% at March 2008 from 14,1% at February 2008.
- The CPI for food which increased to 15,3% at March 2008 from 14,1% at February 2008.
- The CPI for personal care which increased to 5,9% at March 2008 from 4,3% at February 2008.

These increases were slightly counteracted by decreases in the annual rates of change for:

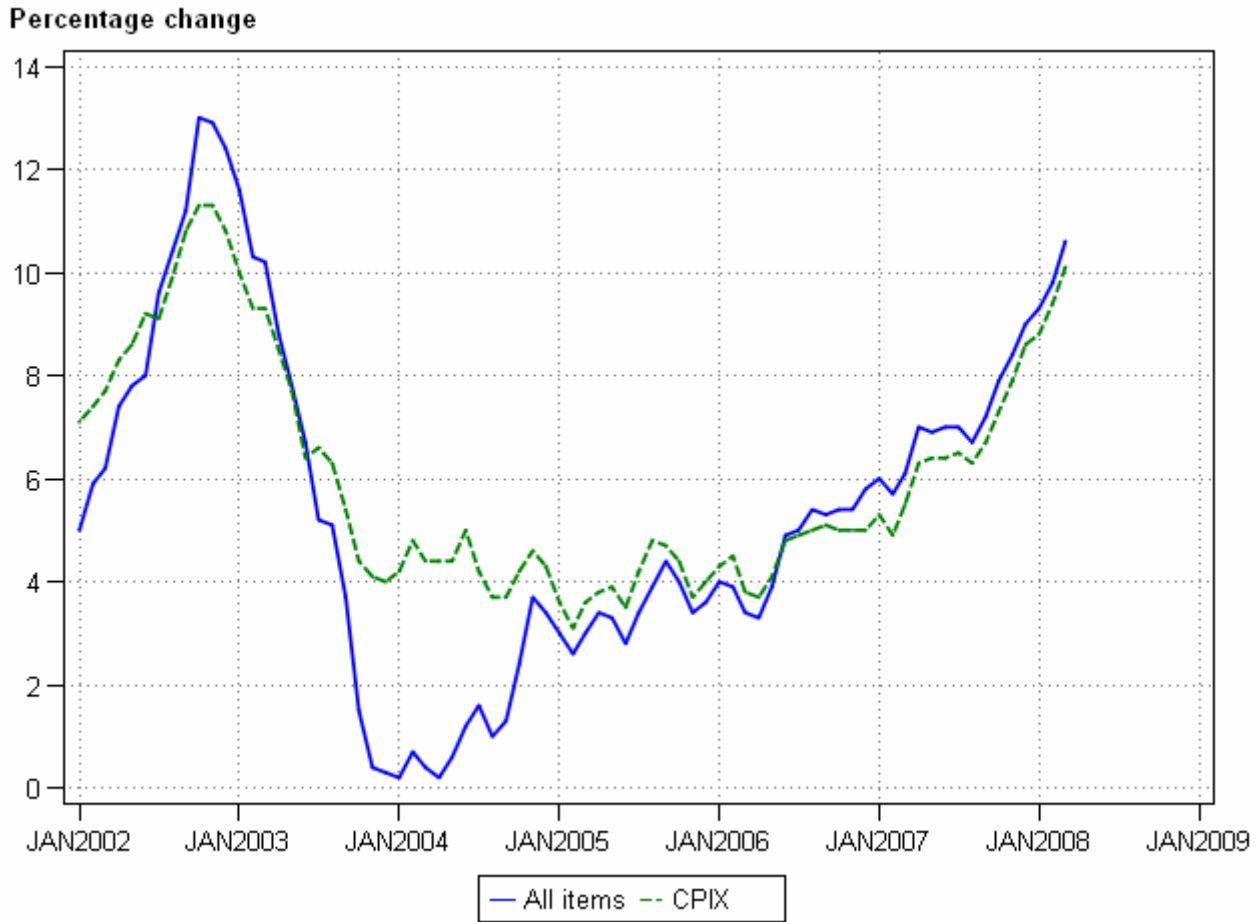
- The CPI for cigarettes, cigars and tobacco which decreased to 9,0% at March 2008 from 9,8% at February 2008.
- The CPI for fuel and power which decreased to 8,6% at March 2008 from 8,7% at February 2008.

The main contributors to the annual increase of 10,6% in the CPI at March 2008 were food (+ 3,6 percentage points), transport (+ 2,4 percentage points), housing (+ 2,1 percentage points), 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) (see table 3.1 on page 18).

The annual rate of increase in food prices for the historical metropolitan areas was 15,3% at March 2008. This rate was 1,2 percentage points higher than the corresponding annual rate of 14,1% at February 2008. The increase of 15,3% was due to increases in the prices of grain products, meat, milk, cheese and eggs, fats and oils, other food products, vegetables, fruit and nuts, coffee, tea and cocoa, fish and other seafood and sugar.

The annual rate of increase in the price index for non-food items for metropolitan areas was 9,0% at March 2008. This rate was 0,5 of a percentage point higher than the corresponding annual rate of 8,5% at February 2008. Annual increases occurred in the price indices for transport (+ 16,1%), clothing and footwear (+ 10,9%), housing (+ 10,2%), cigarettes, cigars and tobacco (+ 9,0%), education (+ 8,8%), non-alcoholic beverages (+ 8,7%), fuel and power (+ 8,6%), household operation (+ 7,2%), alcoholic beverages (+ 6,4%), medical care and health expenses (+ 5,9%), personal care (+ 5,9%), reading matter (+ 4,2%), other products (+ 3,7%), communication (+ 2,0%) and recreation and entertainment (+ 0,1%). These increases were slightly counteracted by a decrease in the price index for furniture and equipment (- 1,2%).

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

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Average [2]
Year													
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
Rate [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
2007													
Index	138,2	138,0	139,2	141,0	141,8	143,0	144,4	145,1	146,1	147,4	148,0	149,3	143,5
Rate [1]	+6,0	+5,7	+6,1	+7,0	+6,9	+7,0	+7,0	+6,7	+7,2	+7,9	+8,4	+9,0	+7,1
2008													
Index	151,0	151,5	153,9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rate [1]	+9,3	+9,8	+10,6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

[1] Annual inflation rate.

[2] Annual average.

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

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Average [2]
Year													
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
Rate [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
2007													
Index	145,0	144,8	146,2	148,0	148,9	149,7	151,4	151,9	152,9	154,0	154,7	155,8	150,3
Rate [1]	+5,3	+4,9	+5,5	+6,3	+6,4	+6,4	+6,5	+6,3	+6,7	+7,3	+7,9	+8,6	+6,5
2008													
Index	157,7	158,4	160,9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rate [1]	+8,8	+9,4	+10,1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

[1] Annual inflation rate.

[2] Annual average.

NOTES

CPI for April 2008

As indicated in the planned schedule of price surveys, explanatory notes 15, 16 and 17, motor vehicle licence and registration fees are surveyed in January and property insurance is surveyed in January and July. It has come to Stats SA's attention that price changes in these items will be introduced during April 2008. Additional surveys for these items will be conducted in certain areas in April 2008 to capture these changes.

Domestic workers' wages

Updated information on the wages of domestic workers will not be included in the March 2008 release of the CPI due for issue on 23 April 2008. Domestic worker wages form part of the Household operations index. For several years the data source for this index has been Stats SA's Labour Force Survey (LFS). A household survey of this nature was not an ideal vehicle for collecting wages information, but it was the only source available.

The results of the LFS released last month showed a large increase in the number of domestic workers employed in the country. The corresponding wage information is not comparable with the wage information from the previous round of the LFS.

For some time Stats SA has been evaluating the Unemployment Insurance Fund data on domestic workers. This dataset will form the source of changes to the domestic worker wages index in the April 2008 CPI release (to be published on 28 May 2008), and in subsequent releases.

Clothing and footwear

The January 2008 CPI release contained changes to the methods used for collecting prices for and compiling the clothing and footwear index. Following the release of the January 2008 figures, Stats SA published an explanatory note on this matter. This note is available on the Stats SA website.

In order to assist users in understanding the impact of the change in method for footwear and clothing, Stats SA has committed to publishing the 'non-discounted' indices and rates of change for information purposes. We will also publish the impact of comparing the old 'discounted' index with the new 'non-discounted' index on the year on year rates of change of the various aggregate indices. This information follows below.

Non-discounted clothing index

	Mar 2007	Feb 2008	Mar 2008	Monthly % change	Annual % change
CPI Metropolitan areas	86,7	87,1	87,2	+ 0,1	0,6
CPIX Metropolitan and other urban areas	87,1	87,3	87,3	0,0	0,2

Estimates of upward bias in the annual percentage changes of selected main indices resulting from the non-discounted clothing and footwear for March 2008

Main index	Percentage points
CPI All items - Metropolitan areas	0,19
CPIX All items - Metropolitan and other urban areas	0,20
Core - Metropolitan areas	0,24
Core - Metropolitan and other urban areas	0,21
CPIX All items excluding food – Metropolitan and other urban areas	0,27

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KEY FINDINGS

A. Consumer Price Index

1. Metropolitan areas

The headline inflation rate at March 2008 (i.e. the Consumer Price Index for the historical metropolitan areas at March 2008 compared with that at March 2007) was 10,6%

The official inflation rate (i.e. the percentage change in the CPI for the historical metropolitan areas at March 2008 compared with that at March 2007) was 10,6% at March 2008. This rate was 0,8 of a percentage point higher than the corresponding annual rate of 9,8% at February 2008 (see table 2.1.1, p.16).

This higher headline rate at March 2008 can be explained by increases in the annual rates of change for:

- *The CPI for transport which increased to 16,1% at March 2008 from 14,1% at February 2008.*
- *The CPI for food which increased to 15,3% at March 2008 from 14,1% at February 2008.*
- *The CPI for personal care which increased to 5,9% at March 2008 from 4,3% at February 2008.*

These increases were slightly counteracted by decreases in the annual rates of change for:

- *The CPI for cigarettes, cigars and tobacco which decreased to 9,0% at March 2008 from 9,8% at February 2008.*
- *The CPI for fuel and power which decreased to 8,6% at March 2008 from 8,7% at February 2008.*

From February 2008 to March 2008 the Consumer Price Index for the historical metropolitan areas increased by 1,6%.

The main contributors to the annual increase of 10,6% in the CPI at March 2008 were food (+ 3,6 percentage points), transport (+ 2,4 percentage points), housing (+ 2,1 percentage points), 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) (see table 3.1 on page 18).

From February 2008 to March 2008 the Consumer Price Index for the historical metropolitan areas increased by 1,6%. This monthly increase was due to monthly contributions in the price indices for transport (+ 0,5 of a percentage point, mainly due to a 61c/l increase in the price of petrol), food (+ 0,4 of a percentage point), education (+ 0,4 of a percentage point), cigarettes, cigars and tobacco (+ 0,1 of a percentage point), clothing and footwear (+ 0,1 of a percentage point) and personal care (+ 0,1 of a percentage point) (see table 3.2, p.18).

2. Metropolitan and other urban areas

The inflation rate for the historical metropolitan and other urban areas was 10,4% at March 2008 (i.e. the CPI at March 2008 compared with that at March 2007)

The inflation rate for the historical metropolitan and other urban areas was 10,4% at March 2008 (i.e. the CPI at March 2008 compared with that at March 2007). This rate was 0,6 of a percentage point higher than the corresponding annual rate of 9,8% at February 2008.

This higher rate at March 2008 can be explained by increases in the annual rates of change for:

- *The CPI annual rate for food which increased to 15,6% at March 2008 from 14,4% at February 2008.*
- *The CPI annual rate for transport which increased to 15,1% at March 2008 from 13,2% at February 2008.*
- *The CPI annual rate for education which increased to 8,3% at March 2008 from 7,8% at February 2008.*
- *The CPI annual rate for personal care which increased to 7,3% at March 2008 from 5,9% at February 2008.*

These increases were slightly counteracted by a decrease in the annual rate of change for:

- *The CPI annual rate for communication which decreased to 2,0% at March 2008 from 2,1% at February 2008.*

From February 2008 to March 2008 the Consumer Price Index for the historical metropolitan and other urban areas increased by 1,4%.

The annual increase of 10,4% in the Consumer Price Index for the historical metropolitan and other urban areas was mainly due to annual contributions in the price indices for food (+ 3,9 percentage points), housing (+ 1,9 percentage points), transport (+ 1,9 percentage points), medical care and health expenses (+ 0,5 of a percentage point), fuel and power (+ 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), cigarettes, cigars and tobacco (+ 0,2 of a percentage point) and clothing and footwear (+ 0,2 of a percentage point) (see table 3.3, p.18).

From February 2008 to March 2008 the Consumer Price Index for the historical metropolitan and other urban areas increased by 1,4%. This monthly increase was due to monthly contributions in the price indices for food (+ 0,4 of a percentage point), transport (+ 0,4 of a percentage point, mainly due to a 61c/l increase in the price of petrol), education (+ 0,2 of a percentage point), non-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 personal care (+ 0,1 of a percentage point) (see table 3.4, p.18).

3. Rural areas

The inflation rate for the rural areas was 10,9% at March 2008 (i.e. the CPI at March 2008 compared with that at March 2007)

The inflation rate for the rural areas was 10,9% at March 2008 (i.e. the CPI at March 2008 compared with that at March 2007). This rate was 0,3 of a percentage point higher than corresponding annual rate of 10,6% at February 2008. This higher rate at March 2008 can be explained by increases in the annual rates of change for:

- The CPI for food which increased to 16,1% at March 2008 from 16,0% at February 2008.
- The CPI for transport which increased to 10,1% at March 2008 from 8,8% at February 2008.
- The CPI for non-alcoholic beverages which increased to 9,0% at March 2008 from 4,2% at February 2008.
- The CPI for housing which increased to 8,7% at March 2008 from 8,3% at February 2008.
- The CPI for personal care which increased to 8,3% at March 2008 from 7,1% at February 2008.

These increases were slightly counteracted by decreases in the annual rates of change for:

- The CPI for household operation which decreased to 7,9% at March 2008 from 8,1% at February 2008.
- The CPI for furniture and equipment which decreased to – 1,5% at March 2008 from – 0,8% at February 2008.

From February 2008 to March 2008 the Consumer Price Index for the rural areas increased by 1,3%.

The annual increase of 10,9% in the Consumer Price Index for the rural areas was mainly due to annual contributions in the price indices for food (+ 7,3 percentage points), transport (+ 0,8 of a percentage point), fuel and power (+ 0,7 of a percentage point), housing (+ 0,4 of a percentage point), household operation (+ 0,4 of a percentage point), personal care (+ 0,3 of a percentage point), non-alcoholic beverages (+ 0,2 of a percentage point), alcoholic beverages (+ 0,2 of a percentage point), clothing and footwear (+ 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 increase were slightly counteracted by a decrease in the price index for furniture and equipment (- 0,2 of a percentage point) (see table 3.5, p.19).

From February 2008 to March 2008 the Consumer Price Index for the rural areas increased by 1,3%. This monthly increase was due to monthly contributions in the price indices for food (+ 0,5 of a percentage point), transport (+ 0,2 of a percentage point, mainly due to the 61c/l increase in the price of petrol), 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), household operation (+ 0,1 of a percentage point) and personal care (+ 0,1 of a percentage point) (see table 3.6, p.19).

4. Total country

The inflation rate for the total country was 10,5% at March 2008 (i.e. the CPI at March 2008 compared with that at March 2007)

The inflation rate for the total country was 10,5% at March 2008 (i.e. the CPI at March 2008 compared with that at March 2007). This rate was 0,5 of a percentage point higher than the corresponding annual rate of 10,0% at February 2008. This higher rate at March 2008 can be explained by increases in the annual rates of change for:

- *The CPI for food which increased to 15,8% at March 2008 from 14,7% at February 2008.*
- *The CPI for transport which increased to 14,8% at March 2008 from 12,9% at February 2008.*
- *The CPI for personal care which increased to 7,5% at March 2008 from 6,1% at February 2008.*

From February 2008 to March 2008 the Consumer Price Index for the total country increased by 1,4%.

The annual increase of 10,5% in the Consumer Price Index for the total country was mainly due to annual contributions in the price indices for food (+ 4,3 percentage points), housing (+ 1,8 percentage points), transport (+ 1,8 percentage points), fuel and power (+ 0,4 of a percentage point), household operation (+ 0,4 of a percentage point), medical care and health expenses (+ 0,4 of a percentage point), education (+ 0,3 of a percentage point) and personal care (+ 0,3 of a percentage point) (see table 3.7, p.19).

From February 2008 to March 2008 the Consumer Price Index for the total country increased by 1,4%. This monthly increase was due to monthly contributions in the price indices for transport (+ 0,4 of a percentage point, mainly due to a 61c/l increase in the price of petrol), food (+ 0,3 of a percentage point), education (+ 0,3 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 personal care (+ 0,1 of a percentage point) (see table 3.8, p.19).

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 10,1% at March 2008 (i.e. the percentage change in the CPIX at March 2008 compared with that at March 2007)

The annual percentage change in the CPIX for the historical metropolitan areas was 10,1% at March 2008 (i.e. the percentage change in the CPIX at March 2008 compared with that at March 2007). This rate was 0,7 of a percentage point higher than the corresponding annual rate of 9,4% at February 2008.

From February 2008 to March 2008 the CPIX for the historical metropolitan areas increased by 1,6%.

The annual increase of 10,1% in the CPIX for the historical metropolitan areas was mainly due to annual contributions in the price indices for food (+ 3,8 percentage points), transport (+ 2,6 percentage points), housing excluding interest rates on mortgage bonds (+ 1,0 percentage point), medical care and health expenses (+ 0,6 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) (see table 3.9, p.20).

From February 2008 to March 2008 the CPIX for the historical metropolitan areas increased by 1,6%. This monthly increase was due to monthly contributions in the price indices for transport (+ 0,6 of a percentage point, mainly due to a 61c/l increase in the price of petrol), education (+ 0,4 of a percentage point), food (+ 0,3 of a percentage point), non-alcoholic beverages (+ 0,1 of a percentage point), cigarettes, cigars and tobacco (+ 0,1 of a percentage point) and personal care (+ 0,1 of a percentage point) (see table 3.10, p.20).

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 10,1% at March 2008 (i.e. the CPIX at March 2008 compared with that at March 2007)

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 10,1% at March 2008 (i.e. the CPIX at March 2008 compared with that at March 2007). This rate was 0,7 of a percentage point higher than the corresponding annual rate of 9,4% at February 2008.

From February 2008 to March 2008 the CPIX for the historical metropolitan and other urban areas increased by 1,6%.

The annual increase of 10,1% in the CPIX for the historical metropolitan and other urban areas was mainly due to annual contributions in the price indices for food (+ 4,4 percentage points), transport (+ 2,1 percentage points), housing excluding interest rates on mortgage bonds (+ 0,9 of a percentage point), medical care and health expenses (+ 0,5 of a percentage point), fuel and power (+ 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), cigarettes, cigars and tobacco (+ 0,2 of a percentage point) and clothing and footwear (+ 0,2 of a percentage point). These increase were slightly counteracted by a decrease in the price index for furniture and equipment (- 0,1 of a percentage point) (see table 3.11, p.20).

From February 2008 to March 2008 the CPIX for the historical metropolitan and other urban areas increased by 1,6%. This monthly increase was due to monthly contributions in the price indices for transport (+ 0,5 of a percentage point, mainly due to a 61c/l increase in the price of petrol), food (+ 0,4 of a percentage point), education (+ 0,4 of a percentage point), non-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.20).

3. Rural areas

The annual percentage change in the Consumer Price Index excluding interest rates on mortgage bonds (CPIX) for the rural areas was 10,9% at March 2008 (i.e. the CPIX at March 2008 compared with that at March 2007)

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 10,9% at March 2008 (i.e. the CPIX at March 2008 compared with that at March 2007). This rate was 0,3 of a percentage point higher than the corresponding annual rate of 10,6% at February 2008.

From February 2008 to March 2008 the CPIX for the rural areas increased by 1,4%.

The annual increase of 10,9% in the Consumer Price Index excluding the interest rates on mortgage bonds (CPIX) for the rural areas was mainly due to annual contributions in the price indices for food (+ 7,4 percentage points), transport (+ 0,9 of a percentage point), fuel and power (+ 0,7 of a percentage point), household operation (+ 0,4 of a percentage point), education (+ 0,3 of a percentage point), personal care (+ 0,3 of a percentage point), alcoholic beverages (+ 0,2 of a percentage point), clothing and footwear (+ 0,2 of a percentage point) and housing excluding interest rates on mortgage bonds (+ 0,2 of a percentage point). These increases were slightly counteracted by a decrease in the price index for furniture and equipment (- 0,1 of a percentage point) (see table 3.13, p.21).

From February 2008 to March 2008 the Consumer Price Index excluding interest rates on mortgage bonds (CPIX) for the rural areas increased by 1,4%. This monthly increase was due to monthly contributions in the price index for food (+ 0,5 of a percentage point), transport (+ 0,2 of a percentage point, mainly due to a 61c/l increase in the price of petrol), education (+ 0,2 of a percentage point), non-alcoholic beverages (+ 0,1 of a percentage point), alcoholic beverages (+ 0,1 of a percentages points), cigarettes, cigars and tobacco (+ 0,1 of a percentage point), household operation (+ 0,1 of a percentage point and personal care (+ 0,1 of a percentage point) (see table 3.14, p.21).

4. Total country

The annual percentage change in the Consumer Price Index excluding interest rates on mortgage bonds (CPIX) for the total country was 10,3% at March 2008 (i.e. the CPIX at March 2008 compared with that at March 2007)

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 10,3% at March 2008 (i.e. the CPIX at March 2008 compared with that at March 2007). This rate was 0,7 of a percentage point higher than the corresponding annual rate of 9,6% at February 2008.

From February 2008 to March 2008 the CPIX for the total country increased by 1,6%.

The annual increase of 10,3% in the Consumer Price Index excluding the interest rates on mortgage bonds (CPIX) for the total country was mainly due to annual contributions in the price indices for food (+ 4,7 percentage points), transport (+ 2,0 percentage points), housing excluding interest rates on mortgage bonds (+ 0,8 of a percentage point), medical care and health expenses (+ 0,5 of a percentage point), fuel and power (+ 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), non-alcoholic beverages (+ 0,2 of a percentage point), cigarettes, cigars and tobacco (+ 0,2 of a percentage point) and clothing and footwear (+ 0,2 of a percentage point) (see table 3.15, p.21).

From February 2008 to March 2008 the Consumer Price Index excluding interest rates on mortgage bonds (CPIX) for the total country increased by 1,6%. This monthly increase was due to monthly contributions in the price indices for transport (+ 0,5 of a percentage point, mainly due to a 61c/l increase in the price of petrol), food (+ 0,4 of a percentage point), education (+ 0,3 of a percentage point), non-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 personal care (+ 0,1 of a percentage point) (see table 3.16, p.21).

C. Core Inflation Rate

1. Metropolitan areas

The core inflation rate for the historical metropolitan areas was 9,8% at March 2008 (i.e. the core index at March 2008 compared with that at March 2007). This rate was 0,9 of a percentage point higher than the corresponding annual rate of 8,9% at February 2008.

From February 2008 to March 2008 the core index for the historical metropolitan areas increased by 1,9%.

The annual increase of 9,8% in the core index for the historical metropolitan areas was mainly due to annual contributions in the price indices for transport (+ 3,1 percentage points), food (+ 2,7 percentage points), housing (+ 0,9 of a percentage point), medical care and health expenses (+ 0,6 of a percentage point), education (+ 0,5 of a percentage point), fuel and power (+ 0,4 of a percentage point), household operation (+ 0,4 of a percentage point), personal care (+ 0,4 of a percentage point), clothing and footwear (+ 0,3 of a percentage point) and cigarettes, cigars and tobacco (+ 0,2 of a percentage point) (see table 3.17, p.22).

From February 2008 to March 2008 the core index for the historical metropolitan areas increased by 1,9%. This monthly increase was due to monthly contributions in the price indices for transport (+ 0,7 of a percentage point, mainly due to a 61c/l increase in the price of petrol), education (+ 0,4 of a percentage point), food (+ 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), housing (+ 0,1 of a percentage point), household operation (+ 0,1 of a percentage point) and personal care (+ 0,1 of a percentage point) (see table 3.18, p.22).

2. Metropolitan and other urban areas

The core inflation rate for the historical metropolitan and other urban areas was 9,7% at March 2008 (i.e. the core index at March 2008 compared with that at March 2007). This rate was 0,8 of a percentage point higher than the corresponding annual rate of 8,9% at February 2008.

From February 2008 to March 2008 the core index for the historical metropolitan and other urban areas index increased by 1,9%.

The annual increase of 9,7% in the core index for the historical metropolitan and other urban areas was mainly due to annual contributions in the price indices for food (+ 3,0 percentage points), transport (+ 2,5 percentage points), housing (+ 0,9 of a percentage point), medical care and health expenses (+ 0,6 of a percentage point), fuel and power (+ 0,5 of a percentage point), household operation (+ 0,5 of a percentage point), education (+ 0,4 of a percentage point), personal care (+ 0,4 of a percentage point) and non-alcoholic beverages (+ 0,3 of a percentage point) (see table 3.19, p.22).

From February 2008 to March 2008 the core index for the historical metropolitan and other urban areas increased by 1,9%. This monthly increase was due to monthly contributions in the price indices for transport (+ 0,6 of a percentage point, mainly due to a 61c/l increase in the price of petrol), education (+ 0,4 of a percentage point), food (+ 0,3 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), housing (+ 0,1 of a percentage point), household operation (+ 0,1 of a percentage point) and personal care (+ 0,1 of a percentage point) (see table 3.20, p.21).

3. Rural areas

The core inflation rate for the rural areas was 10,4% at March 2008 (i.e. the core index at March 2008 compared with that at March 2007). This rate was 0,8 of a percentage point higher than the corresponding annual rate of 9,6% at February 2008.

From February 2008 to March 2008 the core index for the rural areas increased by 1,8%.

The annual increase of 10,4% in the core index for the rural areas was mainly due to annual contributions in the price indices for food (+ 4,8 percentage points), transport (+ 1,5 percentage points), fuel and power (+ 0,9 of a percentage point), household operation (+ 0,8 of a percentage point), personal care (+ 0,6 of a percentage point), clothing and footwear (+ 0,3 of a percentage point), housing (+ 0,3 of a percentage point), medical care and health expenses (+ 0,3 of a percentage point) and education (+ 0,3 of a percentage point). These increases were slightly counteracted by a decrease in the price index for furniture and equipment (- 0,1 of a percentage point) (see table 3.21, p.23).

From February 2008 to March 2008 the core index for the rural areas increased by 1,8%. This monthly increase was due to monthly contributions in the price indices for food (+ 0,4 of a percentage point), transport (+ 0,4 of a percentage point, mainly due to a 61c/l increase in the price of petrol), education (+ 0,3 of a percentage point), non-alcoholic beverages (+ 0,2 of a percentage point), household operation (+ 0,2 of a percentage point), alcoholic beverages (+ 0,1 of a percentage point), cigarettes, cigars and tobacco (+ 0,1 of a percentage point) and personal care (+ 0,1 of a percentage point) (see table 3.22, p.23).

4. Total country

The core inflation rate for the total country was 9,9% at March 2008 (i.e. the core index at March 2008 compared with that at March 2007). This rate was 0,9 of a percentage point higher than the corresponding annual rate of 9,0% at February 2008.

From February 2008 to March 2008 the core index for the total country increased by 1,9%.

The annual increase of 9,9% in the core index for the total country was mainly due to annual contributions in the price indices for food (+ 2,9 percentage points), transport (+ 2,7 percentage points), medical care and health expenses (+ 0,7 of a percentage point), housing (+ 0,6 of a percentage point), household operation (+ 0,6 of a percentage point), education (+ 0,5 of a percentage point), personal care (+ 0,5 of a percentage point), clothing and footwear (+ 0,3 of a percentage point), fuel and power (+ 0,3 of a percentage point), non-alcoholic beverages (+ 0,2 of a percentage point), alcoholic beverages (+ 0,2 of a percentage point) and cigarettes, cigars and tobacco (+ 0,2 of a percentage point) (see table 3.23, p.23).

From February 2008 to March 2008 the core index for the total country increased by 1,9%. This monthly increase was due to monthly contributions in the price indices for transport (+ 0,6 of a percentage point, mainly due to a 61c/l increase in the price of petrol), education (+ 0,4 of a percentage point), food (+ 0,3 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), housing (+ 0,1 of a percentage point), household operation (+ 0,1 of a percentage point) and personal care (+ 0,1 of a percentage point) (see table 3.24, p.23).

D. Other indices

1. Area indices

The rural areas of Limpopo recorded the highest annual inflation rate at 13,1%, while the lowest annual inflation rate of 7,7% was recorded for the Bloemfontein area (see table 7.1, p.36).

Regarding food prices, the highest annual inflation rate of 21,7% was recorded for the North West Province, while the lowest annual inflation rate of 10,0% was recorded for the Bloemfontein area (see table 7.2, p.37).

2. Pensioners

The rural areas of Gauteng recorded the highest annual rate of increase of 14,7%, while the lowest annual rate of change of 7,9% was recorded for the Bloemfontein area (see table 7.5, p.40).

3. Administered prices

The CPI for administered prices at March 2008 (i.e. the CPI for administered prices for the historical metropolitan areas at March 2008 compared with that at March 2007) was 16,6%. This rate was 1,6 percentage points higher than the corresponding annual rate of 15,0% at February 2008. The annual increase of 16,6% at March 2008 was mainly due to annual contributions in the price indices for petrol (+ 12,1 percentage points), electricity (+ 1,2 percentage points), school fees (+ 1,2 percentage points), assessment rates (+ 1,1 percentage points), water tariffs (+ 0,8 of a percentage point) and tertiary fees (+ 0,5 of a percentage point).

The CPIX for administered prices at March 2008 (i.e. the CPIX for administered prices for the historical metropolitan and other urban areas at March 2008 compared with that at March 2007) was 14,8%. This rate was 1,3 percentage points higher than the corresponding annual rate of 13,5% at February 2008. The annual increase of 14,8% at March 2008 was mainly due to annual contributions in the price indices for petrol (+ 9,9 percentage points), electricity (+ 1,2 percentage points), school fees (+ 1,1 percentage point), water tariffs (+ 0,9 of a percentage point), assessment rates (+ 0,9 of a percentage point), paraffin (+ 0,6 of a percentage point) and tertiary fees (+ 0,5 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 2008 and the average index of the previous three months. This approach, when using unadjusted data, shows an increase of 11,0% (which is 1,3 percentage points higher than the corresponding rate of 9,7% for February 2008).

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 2008 and the average index of the previous three months. This approach, when using the unadjusted data, shows an increase of 11,1% (which is 1,3 percentage points higher than the corresponding rate of 9,8% for February 2008).

TABLES

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

Product/expenditure group		Index (2000=100)			Percentage change between	
		Mar 2007	Feb 2008	Mar 2008	Feb 2008 and Mar 2008	Mar 2007 and Mar 2008
Expenditure group	Very low	149,2	165,7	168,1	+1,4	+12,7
	Low	148,1	164,1	166,4	+1,4	+12,4
	Middle	144,4	158,7	161,2	+1,6	+11,6
	High	144,9	158,3	160,7	+1,5	+10,9
	Very high	137,0	148,7	151,0	+1,5	+10,2
All expenditure groups		139,2	151,5	153,9	+1,6	+10,6
CPI excluding interest rates on mortgage bonds (CPIX)		146,4	158,6	161,2	+1,6	+10,1
Core index		143,9	155,0	158,0	+1,9	+9,8
Food index		155,8	177,1	179,6	+1,4	+15,3
CPI excluding food		135,3	145,2	147,5	+1,6	+9,0
CPI for administered prices		154,3	172,8	179,9	+4,1	+16,6
CPI for regulated prices		144,6	167,9	174,5	+3,9	+20,7
CPI for administered prices that are not regulated		177,5	184,1	192,3	+4,5	+8,3
CPIX for administered prices		154,1	172,7	179,7	+4,1	+16,6
CPIX for regulated prices		144,5	167,8	174,4	+3,9	+20,7
CPIX for administered prices that are not regulated		177,4	184,1	192,2	+4,4	+8,3
CPI excluding VAT [1]		139,2	151,5	153,9	+1,6	+10,6

[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

Product/expenditure group		Index (2000=100)			Percentage change between	
		Mar 2007	Feb 2008	Mar 2008	Feb 2008 and Mar 2008	Mar 2007 and Mar 2008
Expenditure group	Very low	149,3	166,9	169,4	+1,5	+13,5
	Low	147,2	163,7	166,0	+1,4	+12,8
	Middle	145,8	160,9	163,3	+1,5	+12,0
	High	144,0	157,3	159,6	+1,5	+10,8
	Very high	137,7	149,3	151,5	+1,5	+10,0
All expenditure groups		139,9	152,3	154,5	+1,4	+10,4
CPI excluding interest rates on mortgage bonds (CPIX)		146,2	158,4	160,9	+1,6	+10,1
Core index		143,2	154,2	157,1	+1,9	+9,7
Food index		155,9	177,7	180,2	+1,4	+15,6
CPI excluding food		135,6	145,2	147,4	+1,5	+8,7
CPI for administered prices		151,8	168,3	174,4	+3,6	+14,9
CPI for regulated prices		142,6	163,3	168,8	+3,4	+18,4
CPI for administered prices that are not regulated		174,2	180,2	187,8	+4,2	+7,8
CPIX for administered prices		151,7	168,2	174,2	+3,6	+14,8
CPIX for regulated prices		142,5	163,2	168,6	+3,3	+18,3
CPIX for administered prices that are not regulated		173,9	179,9	187,4	+4,2	+7,8
CPI excluding VAT [1]		139,9	152,3	154,5	+1,4	+10,4

[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

Product/expenditure group		Index (2000=100)			Percentage change between	
		Mar 2007	Feb 2008	Mar 2008	Feb 2008 and Mar 2008	Mar 2007 and Mar 2008
Expenditure group	Very low	151,6	170,8	173,0	+1,3	+14,1
	Low	149,8	168,0	170,2	+1,3	+13,6
	Middle	146,8	162,9	165,1	+1,4	+12,5
	High	145,1	158,1	160,4	+1,5	+10,5
	Very high	137,5	148,0	149,7	+1,1	+8,9
All expenditure groups		143,3	156,9	158,9	+1,3	+10,9
CPI excluding interest rates on mortgage bonds (CPIX)		146,4	160,2	162,4	+1,4	+10,9
Core index		142,6	154,6	157,4	+1,8	+10,4
Food index		157,9	181,5	183,4	+1,0	+16,1
CPI excluding food		132,9	139,3	141,5	+1,6	+6,5
CPI for administered prices		142,1	154,5	158,9	+2,8	+11,8
CPI for regulated prices		135,2	152,3	155,5	+2,1	+15,0
CPI for administered prices that are not regulated		157,1	159,0	166,0	+4,4	+5,7
CPIX for administered prices		142,2	154,5	158,8	+2,8	+11,7
CPIX for regulated prices		135,2	152,3	155,5	+2,1	+15,0
CPIX for administered prices that are not regulated		157,2	159,1	166,0	+4,3	+5,6
CPI excluding VAT [1]		143,3	156,9	158,9	+1,3	+10,9

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

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

Product/expenditure group		Index (2000=100)			Percentage change between	
		Mar 2007	Feb 2008	Mar 2008	Feb 2008 and Mar 2008	Mar 2007 and Mar 2008
Expenditure group	Very low	151,3	169,8	172,2	+1,4	+13,8
	Low	149,6	167,0	169,3	+1,4	+13,2
	Middle	147,7	163,3	165,7	+1,5	+12,2
	High	146,2	159,6	161,9	+1,4	+10,7
	Very high	138,7	150,3	152,5	+1,5	+9,9
All expenditure groups		141,4	154,1	156,3	+1,4	+10,5
CPI excluding interest rates on mortgage bonds (CPIX)		147,3	159,9	162,4	+1,6	+10,3
Core index		144,4	155,7	158,7	+1,9	+9,9
Food index		156,7	179,0	181,4	+1,3	+15,8
CPI excluding food		136,3	145,7	147,9	+1,5	+8,5
CPI for administered prices		150,4	166,4	172,2	+3,5	+14,5
CPI for regulated prices		141,2	161,4	166,5	+3,2	+17,9
CPI for administered prices that are not regulated		172,9	178,4	186,0	+4,3	+7,6
CPIX for administered prices		150,4	166,3	172,2	+3,5	+14,5
CPIX for regulated prices		141,2	161,3	166,5	+3,2	+17,9
CPIX for administered prices that are not regulated		172,8	178,3	185,8	+4,2	+7,5
CPI excluding VAT [1]		141,4	154,1	156,3	+1,4	+10,5

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

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

		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Average [2]
Year	Index/rate													
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
	Rate [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
2007	Index	138,2	138,0	139,2	141,0	141,8	143,0	144,4	145,1	146,1	147,4	148,0	149,3	143,5
	Rate [1]	+6,0	+5,7	+6,1	+7,0	+6,9	+7,0	+7,0	+6,7	+7,2	+7,9	+8,4	+9,0	+7,1
2008	Index	151,0	151,5	153,9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rate [1]	+9,3	+9,8	+10,6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

[1] Annual inflation rate.

[2] Annual average.

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

Base year: 2000=100

		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Average [2]
Year	Index/rate													
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
	Rate [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
2007	Index	155,4	155,2	155,8	157,7	159,1	160,7	162,7	164,8	168,1	170,9	172,8	173,8	163,1
	Rate [1]	+8,6	+8,0	+7,7	+8,4	+8,7	+9,5	+10,2	+11,1	+11,9	+12,3	+13,4	+13,5	+10,4
2008	Index	176,3	177,1	179,6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rate [1]	+13,4	+14,1	+15,3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

[1] Annual inflation rate.

[2] Annual average.

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

		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Average [2]
Year	Index/rate													
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
	Rate [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
2007	Index	145,0	144,8	146,2	148,0	148,9	149,7	151,4	151,9	152,9	154,0	154,7	155,8	150,3
	Rate [1]	+5,3	+4,9	+5,5	+6,3	+6,4	+6,4	+6,5	+6,3	+6,7	+7,3	+7,9	+8,6	+6,5
2008	Index	157,7	158,4	160,9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rate [1]	+8,8	+9,4	+10,1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

[1] Annual inflation rate.

[2] Annual average.

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

		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Average [2]
Year	Index/rate													
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
	Rate [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
2007	Index	155,5	155,4	155,9	157,9	159,3	160,4	162,3	164,7	167,8	170,7	172,7	174,1	163,1
	Rate [1]	+8,3	+7,9	+7,8	+8,7	+9,1	+9,4	+10,2	+11,3	+12,0	+12,4	+13,3	+13,9	+10,4
2008	Index	176,7	177,7	180,2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rate [1]	+13,6	+14,4	+15,6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

[1] Annual inflation rate.

[2] Annual average.

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

		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Average [2]
Year	Index/rate													
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
	Rate [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
2007	Index	141,9	141,8	143,3	144,7	145,9	146,6	147,9	149,1	150,7	152,2	153,2	154,0	147,6
	Rate [1]	+6,6	+5,8	+6,5	+7,4	+7,8	+7,5	+7,8	+7,9	+8,4	+8,8	+9,3	+9,7	+7,8
2008	Index	156,4	156,9	158,9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rate [1]	+10,2	+10,6	+10,9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

[1] Annual inflation rate.

[2] Annual average.

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

		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Average [2]
Year	Index/rate													
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
	Rate [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
2007	Index	145,0	144,8	146,4	147,9	149,2	149,8	151,2	152,3	153,9	155,3	156,4	157,1	150,8
	Rate [1]	+6,4	+5,5	+6,3	+7,2	+7,6	+7,2	+7,6	+7,6	+8,2	+8,6	+9,1	+9,6	+7,6
2008	Index	159,6	160,2	162,4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rate [1]	+10,1	+10,6	+10,9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

[1] Annual inflation rate.

[2] Annual average.

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

		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Average [2]
Year	Index/rate													
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
	Rate [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
2007	Index	140,3	140,1	141,4	143,0	143,9	144,9	146,4	147,3	148,3	149,7	150,4	151,6	145,6
	Rate [1]	+6,2	+5,7	+6,2	+7,1	+7,1	+7,1	+7,3	+7,0	+7,5	+8,1	+8,6	+9,1	+7,3
2008	Index	153,5	154,1	156,3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rate [1]	+9,4	+10,0	+10,5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

[1] Annual inflation rate.

[2] Annual average.

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

		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Average [2]
Year	Index/rate													
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
	Rate [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
2007	Index	146,1	145,9	147,3	149,1	150,1	150,8	152,5	153,2	154,3	155,5	156,2	157,2	151,5
	Rate [1]	+5,5	+5,0	+5,6	+6,4	+6,6	+6,5	+6,6	+6,5	+7,0	+7,6	+8,1	+8,7	+6,7
2008	Index	159,3	159,9	162,4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rate [1]	+9,0	+9,6	+10,3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

[1] Annual inflation rate.

[2] Annual average.

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

Product group	Contribution	
	Feb 2008	Mar 2008
Food	+3,3	+3,6
Non-alcoholic beverages	+0,1	+0,1
Alcoholic beverages	+0,1	+0,1
Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco	+0,2	+0,1
Clothing and footwear	+0,2	+0,2
Housing	+2,0	+2,1
Fuel and power	+0,4	+0,3
Household operation	+0,4	+0,4
Medical care and health expenses	+0,5	+0,5
Transport	+1,9	+2,4
Communication	+0,1	+0,1
Education	+0,4	+0,4
Personal care	+0,1	+0,2
Other	+0,1	+0,1
All groups	+9,8	+10,6

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

Product group	Contribution	
	Feb 2008	Mar 2008
Food	+0,1	+0,4
Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco	0,0	+0,1
Clothing and footwear	0,0	+0,1
Transport	+0,2	+0,5
Education	0,0	+0,4
Personal care	0,0	+0,1
All groups	+0,3	+1,6

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

Product group	Contribution	
	Feb 2008	Mar 2008
Food	+3,6	+3,9
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	+1,9	+1,9
Fuel and power	+0,4	+0,4
Household operation	+0,4	+0,4
Medical care and health expenses	+0,5	+0,5
Transport	+1,7	+1,9
Communication	+0,1	0,0
Education	+0,3	+0,4
Personal care	+0,2	+0,3
Other	+0,1	+0,1
All groups	+9,8	+10,4

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

Product group	Contribution	
	Feb 2008	Mar 2008
Food	+0,2	+0,4
Non-alcoholic beverages	0,0	+0,1
Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco	0,0	+0,1
Household operation	0,0	+0,1
Transport	+0,2	+0,4
Education	0,0	+0,2
Personal care	0,0	+0,1
All groups	+0,4	+1,4

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

Product group	Contribution	
	Feb 2008	Mar 2008
Food	+7,2	+7,3
Non-alcoholic beverages	+0,1	+0,2
Alcoholic beverages	+0,2	+0,2
Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco	+0,1	+0,1
Clothing and footwear	+0,2	+0,2
Housing	+0,3	+0,4
Fuel and power	+0,7	+0,7
Furniture and equipment	0,0	-0,2
Household operation	+0,5	+0,4
Medical care and health expenses	+0,2	+0,2
Transport	+0,6	+0,8
Education	+0,2	+0,2
Personal care	+0,2	+0,3
Other	+0,1	+0,1
All groups	+10,6	+10,9

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

Product group	Contribution	
	Feb 2008	Mar 2008
Food	+0,3	+0,5
Alcoholic beverages	0,0	+0,1
Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco	0,0	+0,1
Household operation	0,0	+0,1
Transport	0,0	+0,2
Education	0,0	+0,2
Personal care	0,0	+0,1
All groups	+0,3	+1,3

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

Product group	Contribution	
	Feb 2008	Mar 2008
Food	+4,1	+4,3
Non-alcoholic beverages	+0,2	+0,2
Alcoholic beverages	+0,1	+0,1
Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco	+0,2	+0,2
Clothing and footwear	+0,2	+0,2
Housing	+1,8	+1,8
Fuel and power	+0,4	+0,4
Household operation	+0,4	+0,4
Medical care and health expenses	+0,4	+0,4
Transport	+1,6	+1,8
Education	+0,3	+0,3
Personal care	+0,2	+0,3
Other	+0,1	+0,1
All groups	+10,0	+10,5

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

Product group	Contribution	
	Feb 2008	Mar 2008
Food	+0,2	+0,3
Alcoholic beverages	+0,1	+0,1
Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco	0,0	+0,1
Household operation	0,0	+0,1
Transport	+0,1	+0,4
Education	0,0	+0,3
Personal care	0,0	+0,1
All groups	+0,4	+1,4

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

Product group	Contribution	
	Feb 2008	Mar 2008
Food	+3,5	+3,8
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	+0,9	+1,0
Fuel and power	+0,3	+0,3
Household operation	+0,5	+0,4
Medical care and health expenses	+0,6	+0,6
Transport	+2,2	+2,6
Communication	+0,1	+0,1
Education	+0,4	+0,4
Personal care	+0,2	+0,2
Other	+0,1	+0,1
All groups	+9,4	+10,1

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

Product group	Contribution	
	Feb 2008	Mar 2008
Food	+0,1	+0,3
Non-alcoholic beverages	0,0	+0,1
Alcoholic beverages	+0,1	0,0
Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco	0,0	+0,1
Transport	+0,2	+0,6
Education	0,0	+0,4
Personal care	0,0	+0,1
All groups	+0,4	+1,6

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

Product group	Contribution	
	Feb 2008	Mar 2008
Food	+4,0	+4,4
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	+0,9	+0,9
Fuel and power	+0,4	+0,4
Furniture and equipment	-0,1	-0,1
Household operation	+0,4	+0,4
Medical care and health expenses	+0,5	+0,5
Transport	+1,9	+2,1
Communication	+0,1	+0,1
Education	+0,4	+0,4
Personal care	+0,2	+0,3
Other	+0,1	+0,1
All groups	+9,4	+10,1

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

Product group	Contribution	
	Feb 2008	Mar 2008
Food	+0,2	+0,4
Non-alcoholic beverages	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	+0,1	+0,5
Education	0,0	+0,4
All groups	+0,4	+1,6

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

Product group	Contribution	
	Feb 2008	Mar 2008
Food	+7,3	+7,4
Non-alcoholic beverages	+0,1	+0,1
Alcoholic beverages	+0,2	+0,2
Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco	+0,1	+0,1
Clothing and footwear	+0,2	+0,2
Housing	+0,2	+0,2
Fuel and power	+0,7	+0,7
Furniture and equipment	-0,1	-0,1
Household operation	+0,5	+0,4
Medical care and health expenses	+0,1	+0,1
Transport	+0,8	+0,9
Education	+0,2	+0,3
Personal care	+0,2	+0,3
Other	+0,1	+0,1
All groups	+10,6	+10,9

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

Product group	Contribution	
	Feb 2008	Mar 2008
Food	+0,3	+0,5
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
Education	0,0	+0,2
Personal care	0,0	+0,1
All groups	+0,4	+1,4

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

Product group	Contribution	
	Feb 2008	Mar 2008
Food	+4,4	+4,7
Non-alcoholic beverages	+0,2	+0,2
Alcoholic beverages	+0,1	+0,1
Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco	+0,2	+0,2
Clothing and footwear	+0,2	+0,2
Housing	+0,8	+0,8
Fuel and power	+0,4	+0,4
Household operation	+0,5	+0,4
Medical care and health expenses	+0,5	+0,5
Transport	+1,6	+2,0
Education	+0,3	+0,4
Personal care	+0,3	+0,3
Other	+0,1	+0,1
All groups	+9,6	+10,3

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

Product group	Contribution	
	Feb 2008	Mar 2008
Food	+0,2	+0,4
Non-alcoholic beverages	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	+0,1	+0,5
Education	0,0	+0,3
Personal care	0,0	+0,1
All groups	+0,4	+1,6

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

Product group	Contribution	
	Feb 2008	Mar 2008
Food	+2,5	+2,7
Non-alcoholic beverages	+0,1	+0,1
Alcoholic beverages	+0,2	+0,1
Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco	+0,2	+0,2
Clothing and footwear	+0,2	+0,3
Housing	+0,9	+0,9
Fuel and power	+0,4	+0,4
Household operation	+0,4	+0,4
Medical care and health expenses	+0,7	+0,6
Transport	+2,5	+3,1
Communication	+0,1	+0,1
Education	+0,4	+0,5
Personal care	+0,3	+0,4
All groups	+8,9	+9,8

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

Product group	Contribution	
	Feb 2008	Mar 2008
Food	+0,2	+0,2
Non-alcoholic beverages	0,0	+0,1
Alcoholic beverages	+0,1	+0,1
Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco	0,0	+0,1
Housing	0,0	+0,1
Household operation	0,0	+0,1
Transport	+0,3	+0,7
Education	0,0	+0,4
Personal care	0,0	+0,1
All groups	+0,6	+1,9

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

Product group	Contribution	
	Feb 2008	Mar 2008
Food	+2,7	+3,0
Non-alcoholic beverages	+0,2	+0,3
Alcoholic beverages	+0,2	+0,1
Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco	+0,2	+0,2
Clothing and footwear	+0,2	+0,2
Housing	+0,8	+0,9
Fuel and power	+0,5	+0,5
Household operation	+0,5	+0,5
Medical care and health expenses	+0,6	+0,6
Transport	+2,2	+2,5
Communication	+0,1	+0,1
Education	+0,4	+0,4
Personal care	+0,3	+0,4
All groups	+8,9	+9,7

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

Product group	Contribution	
	Feb 2008	Mar 2008
Food	+0,3	+0,3
Non-alcoholic beverages	0,0	+0,1
Alcoholic beverages	+0,1	+0,1
Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco	0,0	+0,1
Housing	0,0	+0,1
Household operation	0,0	+0,1
Transport	+0,2	+0,6
Education	0,0	+0,4
Personal care	0,0	+0,1
All groups	+0,6	+1,9

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

Product group	Contribution	
	Feb 2008	Mar 2008
Food	+4,4	+4,8
Non-alcoholic beverages	+0,2	+0,2
Alcoholic beverages	+0,3	+0,2
Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco	+0,1	+0,2
Clothing and footwear	+0,3	+0,3
Housing	+0,3	+0,3
Fuel and power	+0,9	+0,9
Furniture and equipment	0,0	-0,1
Household operation	+0,8	+0,8
Medical care and health expenses	+0,3	+0,3
Transport	+1,1	+1,5
Education	+0,3	+0,3
Personal care	+0,5	+0,6
Other	+0,1	+0,1
All groups	+9,6	+10,4

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

Product group	Contribution	
	Feb 2008	Mar 2008
Food	+0,2	+0,4
Non-alcoholic beverages	0,0	+0,2
Alcoholic beverages	+0,1	+0,1
Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco	0,0	+0,1
Household operation	0,0	+0,2
Transport	+0,2	+0,4
Education	0,0	+0,3
Personal care	0,0	+0,1
All groups	+0,5	+1,8

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

Product group	Contribution	
	Feb 2008	Mar 2008
Food	+2,8	+2,9
Non-alcoholic beverages	+0,1	+0,2
Alcoholic beverages	+0,2	+0,2
Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco	+0,2	+0,2
Clothing and footwear	+0,3	+0,3
Housing	+0,6	+0,6
Fuel and power	+0,3	+0,3
Household operation	+0,6	+0,6
Medical care and health expenses	+0,7	+0,7
Transport	+2,3	+2,7
Communication	+0,1	+0,1
Education	+0,4	+0,5
Personal care	+0,4	+0,5
Other	0,0	+0,1
All groups	+9,0	+9,9

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

Product group	Contribution	
	Feb 2008	Mar 2008
Food	+0,3	+0,3
Non-alcoholic beverages	0,0	+0,1
Alcoholic beverages	0,0	+0,1
Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco	0,0	+0,1
Housing	0,0	+0,1
Household operation	0,0	+0,1
Transport	+0,2	+0,6
Education	0,0	+0,4
Personal care	0,0	+0,1
All groups	+0,5	+1,9

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

Product/expenditure group	Weight	Index (2000=100)			Percentage change between		
		Mar 2007	Feb 2008	Mar 2008	Feb 2008 and Mar 2008	Mar 2007 and Mar 2008	
All items	100,00	139,2	151,5	153,9	+1,6	+10,6	
Expenditure group	Very low	0,91	149,2	165,7	168,1	+1,4	+12,7
	Low	1,76	148,1	164,1	166,4	+1,4	+12,4
	Middle	6,36	144,4	158,7	161,2	+1,6	+11,6
	High	14,57	144,9	158,3	160,7	+1,5	+10,9
	Very high	76,40	137,0	148,7	151,0	+1,5	+10,2
Commodities	57,14	141,7	156,6	159,5	+1,9	+12,6	
Services	42,86	136,1	145,2	146,7	+1,0	+7,8	
All items, excluding housing	77,86	143,3	155,5	158,5	+1,9	+10,6	
All items, excluding food	79,01	135,3	145,2	147,5	+1,6	+9,0	
Food		20,99	155,8	177,1	179,6	+1,4	+15,3
	Very low expenditure group	51,39	156,2	179,9	182,6	+1,5	+16,9
	Low expenditure group	49,01	157,6	181,3	184,2	+1,6	+16,9
	Middle expenditure group	43,39	158,2	181,0	183,9	+1,6	+16,2
	High expenditure group	33,07	156,9	179,1	181,6	+1,4	+15,7
	Very high expenditure group	15,82	155,0	175,3	177,6	+1,3	+14,6
	Processed	11,91	150,6	171,7	175,2	+2,0	+16,3
	Unprocessed	9,08	162,3	183,9	185,0	+0,6	+14,0
	Grain products	3,81	147,0	175,7	180,7	+2,8	+22,9
	Meat	5,66	175,4	190,4	190,0	-0,2	+8,3
	Fish and other seafood	0,69	161,3	171,8	173,9	+1,2	+7,8
	Milk, cheese and eggs	1,96	161,7	197,0	203,7	+3,4	+26,0
	Fats and oils	0,76	144,5	204,4	219,8	+7,5	+52,1
	Fruit and nuts	1,09	149,5	165,7	167,2	+0,9	+11,8
	Vegetables	2,00	146,0	170,4	170,5	+0,1	+16,8
	Sugar	0,50	145,3	150,1	150,0	-0,1	+3,2
	Coffee, tea and cocoa	1,07	128,8	139,5	140,6	+0,8	+9,2
Other	3,45	147,2	160,7	161,8	+0,7	+9,9	
Non-alcoholic beverages	1,10	154,6	158,7	168,1	+5,9	+8,7	
Alcoholic beverages	1,40	174,5	181,2	185,7	+2,5	+6,4	
Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco	1,14	190,4	199,8	207,6	+3,9	+9,0	
Clothing and footwear [1]		3,25	78,6	87,1	87,2	+0,1	+10,9
	Clothing	2,04	84,1	91,3	91,5	+0,2	+8,8
	Footwear	1,21	68,8	79,3	79,3	0,0	+15,3
Housing	22,14	124,9	137,4	137,7	+0,2	+10,2	
Fuel and power	3,49	147,2	160,0	159,9	-0,1	+8,6	
Furniture and equipment		2,53	116,0	114,6	114,6	0,0	-1,2
	Furniture	0,95	121,9	119,1	118,4	-0,6	-2,9
	Appliances	0,80	117,1	117,1	118,3	+1,0	+1,0
	Other household equipment and textiles	0,78	107,5	106,3	106,1	-0,2	-1,3
Household operation		4,82	147,9	157,3	158,6	+0,8	+7,2
	Household consumables	1,25	141,8	150,0	154,8	+3,2	+9,2
	Domestic workers	3,48	150,7	160,7	160,7	0,0	+6,6
	Other household services	0,09	121,3	125,7	126,2	+0,4	+4,0
Medical care and health expenses	7,15	179,0	189,6	189,5	-0,1	+5,9	
Transport		14,84	138,2	155,0	160,5	+3,5	+16,1
	Vehicles	5,95	115,8	115,4	115,1	-0,3	-0,6
	Running cost	7,05	165,1	200,5	212,3	+5,9	+28,6
	Petrol [2]	..	173,1	222,0	240,1	+8,2	+38,7
	Public and hired transport	1,84	111,3	112,4	112,6	+0,2	+1,2
Communication	2,98	125,4	127,9	127,9	0,0	+2,0	
Recreation and entertainment	3,31	97,6	97,6	97,7	+0,1	+0,1	
Reading matter	0,39	145,9	152,0	152,1	+0,1	+4,2	
Education	3,48	182,7	182,7	198,7	+8,8	+8,8	
Personal care	3,67	138,4	144,5	146,6	+1,5	+5,9	
Other	3,32	105,5	109,3	109,4	+0,1	+3,7	

[1] Discounted (sale) prices excluded as from January 2008.

[2] 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

Product/expenditure group	Weight	Index (2000=100)			Percentage change between		
		Mar 2007	Feb 2008	Mar 2008	Feb 2008 and Mar 2008	Mar 2007 and Mar 2008	
All items	100,00	139,9	152,3	154,5	+1,4	+10,4	
Expenditure group	Very low	1,39	149,3	166,9	169,4	+1,5	+13,5
	Low	2,26	147,2	163,7	166,0	+1,4	+12,8
	Middle	8,11	145,8	160,9	163,3	+1,5	+12,0
	High	16,96	144,0	157,3	159,6	+1,5	+10,8
	Very high	71,28	137,7	149,3	151,5	+1,5	+10,0
Commodities	59,42	142,5	157,4	160,2	+1,8	+12,4	
Services	40,58	136,7	145,5	147,0	+1,0	+7,5	
All items, excluding housing	79,30	143,6	156,0	158,8	+1,8	+10,6	
All items, excluding food	76,98	135,6	145,2	147,4	+1,5	+8,7	
Food		23,02	155,9	177,7	180,2	+1,4	+15,6
	Very low expenditure group	51,24	153,4	177,8	180,4	+1,5	+17,6
	Low expenditure group	49,72	155,1	179,3	182,1	+1,6	+17,4
	Middle expenditure group	43,93	156,4	180,2	183,0	+1,6	+17,0
	High expenditure group	33,68	156,7	179,3	181,9	+1,5	+16,1
	Very high expenditure group	16,69	155,9	176,4	178,7	+1,3	+14,6
	Processed	12,81	150,7	171,6	175,5	+2,3	+16,5
	Unprocessed	10,21	162,3	185,2	186,1	+0,5	+14,7
	Grain products	4,34	145,6	173,8	178,9	+2,9	+22,9
	Meat	6,23	175,1	190,9	190,8	-0,1	+9,0
	Fish and other seafood	0,70	163,1	171,3	172,9	+0,9	+6,0
	Milk, cheese and eggs	2,10	160,2	194,9	200,9	+3,1	+25,4
	Fats and oils	0,84	147,0	207,5	224,4	+8,1	+52,7
	Fruit and nuts	1,13	163,7	183,5	185,3	+1,0	+13,2
	Vegetables	2,18	142,4	168,2	167,5	-0,4	+17,6
	Sugar	0,62	147,6	155,7	154,3	-0,9	+4,5
	Coffee, tea and cocoa	1,14	129,1	139,4	140,2	+0,6	+8,6
Other	3,74	149,2	163,2	164,7	+0,9	+10,4	
Non-alcoholic beverages	1,13	152,8	156,9	166,3	+6,0	+8,8	
Alcoholic beverages	1,52	172,7	179,8	183,4	+2,0	+6,2	
Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco	1,21	195,7	205,9	213,7	+3,8	+9,2	
Clothing and footwear [1]		3,64	80,0	87,3	87,3	0,0	+9,1
	Clothing	2,27	84,3	90,9	90,8	-0,1	+7,7
	Footwear	1,37	72,9	81,2	81,2	0,0	+11,4
Housing	20,70	125,9	138,2	138,5	+0,2	+10,0	
Fuel and power	3,84	145,8	158,9	159,0	+0,1	+9,1	
Furniture and equipment		2,82	114,4	113,2	113,1	-0,1	-1,1
	Furniture	1,08	120,1	117,5	116,5	-0,9	-3,0
	Appliances	0,84	116,1	116,6	117,3	+0,6	+1,0
	Other household equipment and textiles	0,90	105,4	104,4	104,4	0,0	-0,9
Household operation		4,68	152,9	162,5	164,2	+1,0	+7,4
	Household consumables	1,34	147,6	155,5	161,3	+3,7	+9,3
	Domestic workers	3,22	156,3	166,7	166,7	0,0	+6,7
	Other household services	0,12	120,9	125,2	125,7	+0,4	+4,0
Medical care and health expenses	6,90	180,0	190,0	190,0	0,0	+5,6	
Transport		13,72	136,2	151,7	156,8	+3,4	+15,1
	Vehicles	5,11	115,4	115,0	114,6	-0,3	-0,7
	Running cost	6,56	161,5	194,3	205,1	+5,6	+27,0
	Petrol [2]	..	164,2	207,3	223,1	+7,6	+35,9
	Public and hired transport	2,05	108,8	109,6	109,7	+0,1	+0,8
Communication	2,86	125,7	128,2	128,2	0,0	+2,0	
Recreation and entertainment	3,04	96,6	96,2	96,5	+0,3	-0,1	
Reading matter	0,36	143,1	148,6	148,8	+0,1	+4,0	
Education	3,38	180,2	180,2	195,2	+8,3	+8,3	
Personal care	3,92	142,7	151,1	153,1	+1,3	+7,3	
Other	3,26	105,8	109,9	110,1	+0,2	+4,1	

[1] Discounted (sale) prices excluded as from January 2008.

[2] 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

Product/expenditure group	Weight	Index (2000=100)			Percentage change between	
		Mar 2007	Feb 2008	Mar 2008	Feb 2008 and Mar 2008	Mar 2007 and Mar 2008
All items	100,00	143,3	156,9	158,9	+1,3	+10,9
Expenditure group						
Very low	12,19	151,6	170,8	173,0	+1,3	+14,1
Low	15,22	149,8	168,0	170,2	+1,3	+13,6
Middle	26,12	146,8	162,9	165,1	+1,4	+12,5
High	19,87	145,1	158,1	160,4	+1,5	+10,5
Very high	26,60	137,5	148,0	149,7	+1,1	+8,9
Commodities	81,08	145,5	161,6	163,8	+1,4	+12,6
Services	18,92	137,8	145,3	146,7	+1,0	+6,5
All items, excluding housing	95,48	144,4	158,4	160,6	+1,4	+11,2
All items, excluding food	56,99	132,9	139,3	141,5	+1,6	+6,5
Food	43,01	157,9	181,5	183,4	+1,0	+16,1
Very low expenditure group	62,27	156,2	181,0	182,9	+1,0	+17,1
Low expenditure group	59,07	156,6	181,1	183,1	+1,1	+16,9
Middle expenditure group	53,26	157,6	182,1	184,3	+1,2	+16,9
High expenditure group	40,37	159,3	182,9	185,2	+1,3	+16,3
Very high expenditure group	17,18	159,3	179,8	180,8	+0,6	+13,5
Processed	21,13	155,1	175,8	179,9	+2,3	+16,0
Unprocessed	21,88	160,7	187,1	186,8	-0,2	+16,2
Grain products	16,36	141,6	166,9	170,9	+2,4	+20,7
Meat	8,00	176,5	194,4	192,0	-1,2	+8,8
Fish and other seafood	1,17	168,6	177,3	178,2	+0,5	+5,7
Milk, cheese and eggs	2,55	159,8	190,6	195,3	+2,5	+22,2
Fats and oils	1,39	172,8	252,7	278,2	+10,1	+61,0
Fruit and nuts	1,39	232,9	277,4	278,9	+0,5	+19,8
Vegetables	3,42	139,7	170,6	167,4	-1,9	+19,8
Sugar	2,44	154,7	165,2	162,8	-1,5	+5,2
Coffee, tea and cocoa	1,55	135,7	143,1	142,8	-0,2	+5,2
Other	4,74	159,4	171,8	174,1	+1,3	+9,2
Non-alcoholic beverages	1,72	157,4	159,5	171,6	+7,6	+9,0
Alcoholic beverages	2,27	169,0	176,3	180,4	+2,3	+6,7
Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco	1,03	188,9	197,3	205,3	+4,1	+8,7
Clothing and footwear[1]	5,40	86,4	92,5	92,5	0,0	+7,1
Clothing	3,34	87,6	93,0	92,9	-0,1	+6,1
Footwear	2,06	84,6	91,6	91,8	+0,2	+8,5
Housing	4,52	127,5	138,0	138,6	+0,4	+8,7
Fuel and power	6,06	137,7	153,3	153,8	+0,3	+11,7
Furniture and equipment	4,46	111,0	109,4	109,3	-0,1	-1,5
Furniture	2,13	118,2	114,7	114,1	-0,5	-3,5
Appliances	0,94	109,4	110,3	110,4	+0,1	+0,9
Other household equipment and textiles	1,39	103,3	102,2	102,5	+0,3	-0,8
Household operation	5,78	178,1	189,0	192,1	+1,6	+7,9
Household consumables	3,48	162,5	171,3	178,0	+3,9	+9,5
Domestic workers	1,98	196,5	209,6	209,6	0,0	+6,7
Other household services	0,32	118,2	125,1	125,7	+0,5	+6,3
Medical care and health expenses	3,07	173,7	182,6	183,4	+0,4	+5,6
Transport	9,29	124,3	133,8	136,9	+2,3	+10,1
Vehicles	2,59	111,5	110,6	110,2	-0,4	-1,2
Running cost	4,02	147,4	170,7	178,2	+4,4	+20,9
Public and hired transport	2,68	102,5	102,6	102,7	+0,1	+0,2
Communication	1,17	126,7	127,9	127,9	0,0	+0,9
Recreation and entertainment	1,26	92,7	91,4	91,4	0,0	-1,4
Reading matter	0,29	129,7	135,2	135,5	+0,2	+4,5
Education	2,99	175,2	175,2	187,4	+7,0	+7,0
Personal care	5,06	150,9	161,6	163,5	+1,2	+8,3
Other	2,62	102,8	110,4	110,6	+0,2	+7,6

[1] Discounted (sale) prices excluded as from January 2008

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

Product/expenditure group	Weight	Index (2000=100)			Percentage change between	
		Mar 2007	Feb 2008	Mar 2008	Feb 2008 and Mar 2008	Mar 2007 and Mar 2008
All items	100,00	141,4	154,1	156,3	+1,4	+10,5
Expenditure group						
Very low	2,63	151,3	169,8	172,2	+1,4	+13,8
Low	3,83	149,6	167,0	169,3	+1,4	+13,2
Middle	10,46	147,7	163,3	165,7	+1,5	+12,2
High	17,62	146,2	159,6	161,9	+1,4	+10,7
Very high	65,46	138,7	150,3	152,5	+1,5	+9,9
Commodities	61,89	143,9	159,1	161,8	+1,7	+12,4
Services	38,11	137,7	146,4	147,9	+1,0	+7,4
All items, excluding housing	81,38	144,6	157,3	160,0	+1,7	+10,7
All items, excluding food	74,56	136,3	145,7	147,9	+1,5	+8,5
Food	25,44	156,7	179,0	181,4	+1,3	+15,8
Very low expenditure group	57,58	155,9	180,7	182,8	+1,2	+17,3
Low expenditure group	54,91	156,5	180,9	183,3	+1,3	+17,1
Middle expenditure group	46,50	157,1	181,2	183,8	+1,4	+17,0
High expenditure group	34,28	157,5	180,3	182,8	+1,4	+16,1
Very high expenditure group	16,68	156,3	176,8	179,0	+1,2	+14,5
Processed	13,78	151,1	171,9	175,7	+2,2	+16,3
Unprocessed	11,66	163,4	187,4	187,9	+0,3	+15,0
Grain products	5,44	145,1	172,4	177,2	+2,8	+22,1
Meat	6,44	175,6	191,9	191,3	-0,3	+8,9
Fish and other seafood	0,72	163,4	171,6	173,1	+0,9	+5,9
Milk, cheese and eggs	2,20	160,9	194,9	200,8	+3,0	+24,8
Fats and oils	0,93	154,1	219,7	238,8	+8,7	+55,0
Fruit and nuts	1,16	176,8	201,2	202,9	+0,8	+14,8
Vegetables	2,42	143,2	170,6	169,3	-0,8	+18,2
Sugar	0,85	150,7	159,8	158,0	-1,1	+4,8
Coffee, tea and cocoa	1,27	129,9	139,4	139,9	+0,4	+7,7
Other	4,01	150,7	164,2	166,0	+1,1	+10,2
Non-alcoholic beverages	1,16	155,4	159,2	169,1	+6,2	+8,8
Alcoholic beverages	1,62	171,6	178,7	182,4	+2,1	+6,3
Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco	1,24	194,6	204,4	212,3	+3,9	+9,1
Clothing and footwear [1]	3,87	83,5	90,7	90,7	0,0	+8,6
Clothing	2,41	86,6	93,1	93,0	-0,1	+7,4
Footwear	1,46	78,4	86,7	86,8	+0,1	+10,7
Housing	18,62	128,8	141,2	141,5	+0,2	+9,9
Fuel and power	4,08	143,8	157,4	157,6	+0,1	+9,6
Furniture and equipment	2,94	114,0	112,7	112,6	-0,1	-1,2
Furniture	1,14	119,3	116,5	115,6	-0,8	-3,1
Appliances	0,85	115,1	115,7	116,3	+0,5	+1,0
Other household equipment and textiles	0,95	106,3	105,3	105,4	+0,1	-0,8
Household operation	4,75	157,3	167,1	169,0	+1,1	+7,4
Household consumables	1,54	152,4	160,5	166,6	+3,8	+9,3
Domestic workers	3,08	161,3	172,0	172,0	0,0	+6,6
Other household services	0,13	117,6	122,4	122,9	+0,4	+4,5
Medical care and health expenses	6,46	172,9	182,3	182,5	+0,1	+5,6
Transport	13,22	134,1	149,0	153,9	+3,3	+14,8
Vehicles	4,81	115,1	114,6	114,3	-0,3	-0,7
Running cost	6,22	158,5	190,4	201,1	+5,6	+26,9
Public and hired transport	2,19	106,7	107,3	107,5	+0,2	+0,7
Communication	2,71	125,0	127,3	127,3	0,0	+1,8
Recreation and entertainment	2,83	95,5	95,0	95,2	+0,2	-0,3
Reading matter	0,34	136,6	142,0	142,2	+0,1	+4,1
Education	3,22	180,9	180,9	195,7	+8,2	+8,2
Personal care	4,04	144,9	153,8	155,8	+1,3	+7,5
Other	3,46	103,7	108,5	108,7	+0,2	+4,8

[1] Discounted (sale) prices excluded as from January 2008

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

Product/expenditure group	Weight	Index (2000=100)			Percentage change between		
		Mar 2007	Feb 2008	Mar 2008	Feb 2008 and Mar 2008	Mar 2007 and Mar 2008	
All items	100,00	146,4	158,6	161,2	+1,6	+10,1	
Expenditure group	Very low	0,91	149,9	166,3	168,8	+1,5	+12,6
	Low	1,76	149,0	164,9	167,3	+1,5	+12,3
	Middle	6,36	149,1	163,7	166,3	+1,6	+11,5
	High	14,57	149,0	162,5	165,0	+1,5	+10,7
	Very high	76,40	145,7	157,2	159,9	+1,7	+9,7
Commodities	64,50	141,7	156,6	159,6	+1,9	+12,6	
Services	35,50	154,9	162,3	164,4	+1,3	+6,1	
All items, excluding housing	87,90	144,0	156,3	159,2	+1,9	+10,6	
All items, excluding food	76,29	144,1	153,4	156,1	+1,8	+8,3	
Food		23,71	155,9	177,2	179,7	+1,4	+15,3
	Very low expenditure group	51,39	156,3	180,0	182,7	+1,5	+16,9
	Low expenditure group	49,01	157,5	181,2	184,1	+1,6	+16,9
	Middle expenditure group	43,39	158,2	181,1	184,0	+1,6	+16,3
	High expenditure group	33,07	156,7	178,9	181,4	+1,4	+15,8
	Very high expenditure group	15,82	155,1	175,4	177,7	+1,3	+14,6
	Processed	13,45	150,6	171,7	175,2	+2,0	+16,3
	Unprocessed	10,26	162,3	184,0	185,0	+0,5	+14,0
	Grain products	4,31	147,0	175,7	180,7	+2,8	+22,9
	Meat	6,40	175,4	190,5	190,1	-0,2	+8,4
	Fish and other seafood	0,76	161,4	171,8	173,9	+1,2	+7,7
	Milk, cheese and eggs	2,21	161,8	197,2	203,9	+3,4	+26,0
	Fats and oils	0,86	144,6	204,5	219,9	+7,5	+52,1
	Fruit and nuts	1,23	149,5	165,8	167,2	+0,8	+11,8
	Vegetables	2,26	146,0	170,3	170,5	+0,1	+16,8
	Sugar	0,57	145,3	150,1	150,0	-0,1	+3,2
	Coffee, tea and cocoa	1,21	128,8	139,5	140,6	+0,8	+9,2
Other	3,90	147,2	160,7	161,8	+0,7	+9,9	
Non-alcoholic beverages	1,24	154,6	158,7	168,1	+5,9	+8,7	
Alcoholic beverages	1,58	174,5	181,2	185,7	+2,5	+6,4	
Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco	1,29	190,4	199,8	207,6	+3,9	+9,0	
Clothing and footwear [1]		3,67	78,5	87,0	87,1	+0,1	+11,0
	Clothing	2,31	84,1	91,4	91,5	+0,1	+8,8
	Footwear	1,36	68,8	79,3	79,3	0,0	+15,3
Housing	12,10	164,0	175,3	175,9	+0,3	+7,3	
Fuel and power	3,94	147,2	160,1	159,9	-0,1	+8,6	
Furniture and equipment		2,86	116,0	114,6	114,6	0,0	-1,2
	Furniture	1,08	121,9	119,1	118,4	-0,6	-2,9
	Appliances	0,90	117,1	117,1	118,3	+1,0	+1,0
	Other household equipment and textiles	0,88	107,5	106,3	106,1	-0,2	-1,3
Household operation		5,45	148,0	157,5	158,8	+0,8	+7,3
	Household consumables	1,42	141,7	149,8	154,7	+3,3	+9,2
	Domestic workers	3,93	150,7	160,7	160,7	0,0	+6,6
	Other household services	0,10	121,2	125,6	126,1	+0,4	+4,0
Medical care and health expenses	8,07	179,0	189,6	189,5	-0,1	+5,9	
Transport		16,75	138,2	155,0	160,6	+3,6	+16,2
	Vehicles	6,72	116,0	115,6	115,2	-0,3	-0,7
	Running cost	7,96	165,1	200,5	212,4	+5,9	+28,6
	Public and hired transport	2,07	111,3	112,4	112,6	+0,2	+1,2
Communication	3,36	125,4	127,9	127,9	0,0	+2,0	
Recreation and entertainment	3,73	97,6	97,6	97,7	+0,1	+0,1	
Reading matter	0,43	146,0	152,1	152,2	+0,1	+4,2	
Education	3,93	182,7	182,7	198,8	+8,8	+8,8	
Personal care	4,14	138,4	144,5	146,6	+1,5	+5,9	
Other	3,75	105,4	109,2	109,3	+0,1	+3,7	

[1] Discounted (sale) prices excluded as from January 2008

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

Product/expenditure group	Weight	Index (2000=100)			Percentage change between		
		Mar 2007	Feb 2008	Mar 2008	Feb 2008 and Mar 2008	Mar 2007 and Mar 2008	
All items	100,00	146,2	158,4	160,9	+1,6	+10,1	
Expenditure group	Very low	1,39	150,0	167,7	170,2	+1,5	+13,5
	Low	2,26	148,2	164,7	167,1	+1,5	+12,8
	Middle	8,11	147,2	162,3	164,8	+1,5	+12,0
	High	16,96	147,1	160,4	162,8	+1,5	+10,7
	Very high	71,28	145,6	156,9	159,5	+1,7	+9,5
Commodities	66,24	142,3	157,1	160,0	+1,8	+12,4	
Services	33,76	153,8	160,9	162,9	+1,2	+5,9	
All items, excluding housing	88,43	143,9	156,3	159,1	+1,8	+10,6	
All items, excluding food	74,34	142,9	151,8	154,4	+1,7	+8,0	
Food		25,66	156,0	177,8	180,3	+1,4	+15,6
	Very low expenditure group	51,24	153,4	177,8	180,4	+1,5	+17,6
	Low expenditure group	49,72	155,2	179,3	182,1	+1,6	+17,3
	Middle expenditure group	43,93	156,4	180,1	182,9	+1,6	+16,9
	High expenditure group	33,68	156,8	179,4	181,9	+1,4	+16,0
	Very high expenditure group	16,69	155,9	176,4	178,7	+1,3	+14,6
	Processed	14,26	150,7	171,6	175,5	+2,3	+16,5
	Unprocessed	11,40	162,3	185,2	186,1	+0,5	+14,7
	Grain products	4,84	145,6	173,8	178,9	+2,9	+22,9
	Meat	6,95	175,1	190,9	190,8	-0,1	+9,0
	Fish and other seafood	0,78	163,2	171,3	172,9	+0,9	+5,9
	Milk, cheese and eggs	2,34	160,2	194,9	201,0	+3,1	+25,5
	Fats and oils	0,93	147,0	207,5	224,5	+8,2	+52,7
	Fruit and nuts	1,26	163,7	183,4	185,2	+1,0	+13,1
	Vegetables	2,43	143,8	169,8	169,1	-0,4	+17,6
	Sugar	0,69	147,6	155,7	154,3	-0,9	+4,5
Coffee, tea and cocoa	1,27	129,1	139,4	140,2	+0,6	+8,6	
Other	4,17	149,2	163,2	164,7	+0,9	+10,4	
Non-alcoholic beverages	1,26	152,8	156,9	166,3	+6,0	+8,8	
Alcoholic beverages	1,70	172,7	179,8	183,4	+2,0	+6,2	
Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco	1,35	195,8	205,9	213,8	+3,8	+9,2	
Clothing and footwear [1]		4,06	80,0	87,3	87,3	0,0	+9,1
	Clothing	2,53	84,3	90,9	90,8	-0,1	+7,7
	Footwear	1,53	72,9	81,2	81,2	0,0	+11,4
Housing	11,57	162,7	173,6	174,2	+0,3	+7,1	
Fuel and power	4,28	145,8	158,9	159,0	+0,1	+9,1	
Furniture and equipment		3,15	114,4	113,2	113,1	-0,1	-1,1
	Furniture	1,21	120,1	117,5	116,5	-0,9	-3,0
	Appliances	0,94	116,1	116,6	117,3	+0,6	+1,0
	Other household equipment and textiles	1,00	105,4	104,4	104,4	0,0	-0,9
Household operation		5,22	153,0	162,5	164,2	+1,0	+7,3
	Household consumables	1,50	147,7	155,5	161,3	+3,7	+9,2
	Domestic workers	3,59	156,3	166,7	166,7	0,0	+6,7
	Other household services	0,13	120,9	125,3	125,7	+0,3	+4,0
Medical care and health expenses	7,70	180,0	190,0	190,0	0,0	+5,6	
Transport		15,30	136,2	151,7	156,8	+3,4	+15,1
	Vehicles	5,69	115,4	115,0	114,7	-0,3	-0,6
	Running cost	7,32	161,5	194,3	205,1	+5,6	+27,0
	Public and hired transport	2,29	108,8	109,6	109,7	+0,1	+0,8
Communication	3,19	125,6	128,1	128,1	0,0	+2,0	
Recreation and entertainment	3,39	96,6	96,2	96,5	+0,3	-0,1	
Reading matter	0,40	143,0	148,5	148,7	+0,1	+4,0	
Education	3,77	180,1	180,1	195,1	+8,3	+8,3	
Personal care	4,37	142,7	151,1	153,1	+1,3	+7,3	
Other	3,63	105,8	109,9	110,1	+0,2	+4,1	

[1] Discounted (sale) prices excluded as from January 2008

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

Product/expenditure group	Weight	Index (2000=100)			Percentage change between		
		Mar 2007	Feb 2008	Mar 2008	Feb 2008 and Mar 2008	Mar 2007 and Mar 2008	
All items	100,00	146,4	160,2	162,4	+1,4	+10,9	
Expenditure group	Very low	12,38	151,8	171,0	173,2	+1,3	+14,1
	Low	15,45	149,9	168,1	170,3	+1,3	+13,6
	Middle	26,43	147,3	163,4	165,7	+1,4	+12,5
	High	20,18	145,2	158,3	160,6	+1,5	+10,6
	Very high	25,56	143,9	154,5	156,5	+1,3	+8,8
Commodities	82,35	146,0	162,4	164,7	+1,4	+12,8	
Services	17,65	147,6	153,9	155,6	+1,1	+5,4	
All items, excluding housing	96,98	146,0	160,0	162,2	+1,4	+11,1	
All items, excluding food	56,30	137,5	143,8	146,2	+1,7	+6,3	
Food		43,70	157,9	181,5	183,4	+1,0	+16,1
	Very low expenditure group	62,27	156,2	181,0	182,9	+1,0	+17,1
	Low expenditure group	59,07	156,6	181,1	183,1	+1,1	+16,9
	Middle expenditure group	53,26	157,6	182,1	184,3	+1,2	+16,9
	High expenditure group	40,37	159,3	182,9	185,2	+1,3	+16,3
	Very high expenditure group	18,15	159,3	179,8	180,8	+0,6	+13,5
	Processed	21,56	155,1	175,8	179,9	+2,3	+16,0
	Unprocessed	22,14	160,7	187,1	186,8	-0,2	+16,2
	Grain products	16,63	141,6	166,9	170,9	+2,4	+20,7
	Meat	8,13	176,5	194,4	192,0	-1,2	+8,8
	Fish and other seafood	1,19	168,6	177,3	178,2	+0,5	+5,7
	Milk, cheese and eggs	2,59	159,8	190,6	195,3	+2,5	+22,2
	Fats and oils	1,41	172,8	252,7	278,2	+10,1	+61,0
	Fruit and nuts	1,41	232,9	277,4	278,9	+0,5	+19,8
	Vegetables	3,48	139,7	170,6	167,4	-1,9	+19,8
	Sugar	2,48	154,7	165,2	162,8	-1,5	+5,2
	Coffee, tea and cocoa	1,57	135,7	143,1	142,8	-0,2	+5,2
Other	4,81	159,4	171,8	174,1	+1,3	+9,2	
Non-alcoholic beverages	1,75	157,4	159,5	171,6	+7,6	+9,0	
Alcoholic beverages	2,32	169,0	176,3	180,4	+2,3	+6,7	
Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco	1,04	188,9	197,3	205,3	+4,1	+8,7	
Clothing and footwear [1]		5,49	86,4	92,5	92,5	0,0	+7,1
	Clothing	3,40	87,6	93,0	92,9	-0,1	+6,1
	Footwear	2,09	84,6	91,6	91,8	+0,2	+8,5
Housing	3,02	159,8	167,8	168,7	+0,5	+5,6	
Fuel and power	6,17	137,7	153,3	153,8	+0,3	+11,7	
Furniture and equipment		4,53	111,1	109,5	109,4	-0,1	-1,5
	Furniture	2,16	118,2	114,7	114,1	-0,5	-3,5
	Appliances	0,95	109,6	110,4	110,5	+0,1	+0,8
	Other household equipment and textiles	1,42	103,3	102,2	102,5	+0,3	-0,8
Household operation		5,87	178,1	189,0	192,1	+1,6	+7,9
	Household consumables	3,53	162,5	171,3	178,0	+3,9	+9,5
	Domestic workers	2,02	196,5	209,6	209,6	0,0	+6,7
	Other household services	0,32	118,2	125,1	125,7	+0,5	+6,3
Medical care and health expenses	3,11	173,7	182,6	183,4	+0,4	+5,6	
Transport		9,45	127,6	138,7	142,3	+2,6	+11,5
	Vehicles	2,63	111,7	110,7	110,4	-0,3	-1,2
	Running cost	4,10	154,9	182,2	191,0	+4,8	+23,3
	Public and hired transport	2,72	102,5	102,7	102,7	0,0	+0,2
Communication	1,13	126,2	127,3	127,3	0,0	+0,9	
Recreation and entertainment	1,28	93,0	91,7	91,7	0,0	-1,4	
Reading matter	0,29	129,9	135,4	135,6	+0,1	+4,4	
Education	3,04	175,2	175,2	187,4	+7,0	+7,0	
Personal care	5,14	150,9	161,6	163,5	+1,2	+8,3	
Other	2,67	102,8	110,4	110,6	+0,2	+7,6	

[1] Discounted (sale) prices excluded as from January 2008

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

Product/expenditure group	Weight	Index (2000=100)			Percentage change between		
		Mar 2007	Feb 2008	Mar 2008	Feb 2008 and Mar 2008	Mar 2007 and Mar 2008	
All items	100,00	147,3	159,9	162,4	+1,6	+10,3	
Expenditure group	Very low	2,90	151,6	170,2	172,5	+1,4	+13,8
	Low	4,19	149,8	167,2	169,5	+1,4	+13,2
	Middle	11,36	148,1	163,6	166,1	+1,5	+12,2
	High	18,55	147,9	161,2	163,6	+1,5	+10,6
	Very high	63,00	146,7	158,0	160,5	+1,6	+9,4
Commodities	68,04	144,1	159,4	162,2	+1,8	+12,6	
Services	31,96	154,5	161,6	163,6	+1,2	+5,9	
All items, excluding housing	89,47	144,6	157,4	160,1	+1,7	+10,7	
All items, excluding food	72,04	143,8	152,6	155,2	+1,7	+7,9	
Food		27,96	156,7	179,0	181,4	+1,3	+15,8
	Very low expenditure group	57,67	155,9	180,7	182,8	+1,2	+17,3
	Low expenditure group	55,10	156,5	180,9	183,3	+1,3	+17,1
	Middle expenditure group	47,07	157,1	181,2	183,8	+1,4	+17,0
	High expenditure group	35,80	157,5	180,3	182,8	+1,4	+16,1
	Very high expenditure group	19,05	156,3	176,8	179,0	+1,2	+14,5
	Processed	15,15	151,1	171,9	175,7	+2,2	+16,3
	Unprocessed	12,81	163,4	187,4	187,9	+0,3	+15,0
	Grain products	5,99	145,1	172,4	177,2	+2,8	+22,1
	Meat	7,07	175,6	191,9	191,3	-0,3	+8,9
	Fish and other seafood	0,79	163,4	171,6	173,1	+0,9	+5,9
	Milk, cheese and eggs	2,42	160,9	194,9	200,8	+3,0	+24,8
	Fats and oils	1,02	154,1	219,7	238,8	+8,7	+55,0
	Fruit and nuts	1,27	176,8	201,2	202,9	+0,8	+14,8
	Vegetables	2,66	143,2	170,6	169,3	-0,8	+18,2
	Sugar	0,93	150,7	159,8	158,0	-1,1	+4,8
	Coffee, tea and cocoa	1,40	129,9	139,4	139,9	+0,4	+7,7
Other	4,41	150,7	164,2	166,0	+1,1	+10,2	
Non-alcoholic beverages	1,28	155,4	159,2	169,1	+6,2	+8,8	
Alcoholic beverages	1,78	171,6	178,7	182,4	+2,1	+6,3	
Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco	1,36	194,6	204,4	212,3	+3,9	+9,1	
Clothing and footwear [1]		4,26	83,5	90,7	90,7	0,0	+8,6
	Clothing	2,65	86,6	93,1	93,0	-0,1	+7,4
	Footwear	1,61	78,4	86,7	86,8	+0,1	+10,7
Housing	10,53	171,5	182,7	183,3	+0,3	+6,9	
Fuel and power	4,48	143,8	157,4	157,6	+0,1	+9,6	
Furniture and equipment		3,23	114,0	112,7	112,6	-0,1	-1,2
	Furniture	1,26	119,3	116,5	115,6	-0,8	-3,1
	Appliances	0,93	115,2	115,7	116,4	+0,6	+1,0
	Other household equipment and textiles	1,04	106,4	105,3	105,4	+0,1	-0,9
Household operation		5,22	157,3	167,1	169,0	+1,1	+7,4
	Household consumables	1,70	152,4	160,5	166,6	+3,8	+9,3
	Domestic workers	3,38	161,3	172,0	172,0	0,0	+6,6
	Other household services	0,14	117,6	122,4	122,9	+0,4	+4,5
Medical care and health expenses	7,11	172,9	182,3	182,5	+0,1	+5,6	
Transport		14,53	134,9	149,8	154,7	+3,3	+14,7
	Vehicles	5,29	115,1	114,6	114,3	-0,3	-0,7
	Running cost	6,83	160,3	192,2	202,8	+5,5	+26,5
	Public and hired transport	2,41	106,7	107,3	107,5	+0,2	+0,7
Communication	2,98	125,0	127,3	127,3	0,0	+1,8	
Recreation and entertainment	3,11	95,8	95,4	95,6	+0,2	-0,2	
Reading matter	0,38	137,1	142,5	142,6	+0,1	+4,0	
Education	3,54	180,9	180,9	195,7	+8,2	+8,2	
Personal care	4,44	144,9	153,8	155,8	+1,3	+7,5	
Other	3,81	103,7	108,5	108,7	+0,2	+4,8	

[1] Discounted (sale) prices excluded as from January 2008

Table 6.1 – Consumer Price Index group and product indices classified according to COICOP and percentage change for the historical metropolitan areas

Product/expenditure group	Weight	Index (2000=100)			Percentage change between	
		Mar 2007	Feb 2008	Mar 2008	Feb 2008 and Mar 2008	Mar 2007 and Mar 2008
All items	100,00	139,2	151,5	153,9	+1,6	+10,6
Expenditure group						
Very low	0,91	149,2	165,7	168,1	+1,4	+12,7
Low	1,76	148,1	164,1	166,4	+1,4	+12,4
Middle	6,36	144,4	158,7	161,2	+1,6	+11,6
High	14,57	144,9	158,3	160,7	+1,5	+10,9
Very high	76,40	137,0	148,7	151,0	+1,5	+10,2
Commodities	57,14	141,7	156,6	159,5	+1,9	+12,6
Services	42,86	136,1	145,2	146,7	+1,0	+7,8
All items, excluding housing	77,86	143,3	155,5	158,5	+1,9	+10,6
All items, excluding food	80,08	135,3	145,2	147,5	+1,6	+9,0
Food, beverages and tobacco	24,63	158,9	178,1	181,3	+1,8	+14,1
Food excluding coffee, tea and cocoa	19,92	156,9	178,7	181,2	+1,4	+15,5
- Grain products	3,81	147,0	175,7	180,7	+2,8	+22,9
- Meat	5,66	175,4	190,4	190,0	-0,2	+8,3
- Fish and other seafood	0,69	161,3	171,8	173,9	+1,2	+7,8
- Milk, cheese and eggs	1,96	161,7	197,0	203,7	+3,4	+26,0
- Fats and oils	0,76	144,5	204,4	219,8	+7,5	+52,1
- Fruit and nuts	1,09	149,5	165,7	167,2	+0,9	+11,8
- Vegetables	2,00	146,0	170,4	170,5	+0,1	+16,8
- Sugar	0,50	145,3	150,1	150,0	-0,1	+3,2
- Other food	3,45	147,2	160,7	161,8	+0,7	+9,9
Beverages	3,57	155,0	162,1	167,1	+3,1	+7,8
- Coffee, tea and cocoa	1,07	128,8	139,5	140,6	+0,8	+9,2
- Non-alcoholic beverages	1,10	154,6	158,7	168,1	+5,9	+8,7
- Alcoholic beverages	1,40	174,5	181,2	185,7	+2,5	+6,4
Tobacco (cigarettes, cigars and tobacco)	1,14	190,4	199,8	207,6	+3,9	+9,0
Clothing and footwear [1]	3,25	78,6	87,1	87,2	+0,1	+10,9
Clothing	2,04	84,1	91,3	91,5	+0,2	+8,8
Footwear	1,21	68,8	79,3	79,3	0,0	+15,3
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	25,63	128,0	140,6	140,8	+0,1	+10,0
Housing	22,14	124,9	137,4	137,7	+0,2	+10,2
Fuel and power	3,49	147,2	160,0	159,9	-0,1	+8,6
Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house	7,35	137,4	143,1	144,0	+0,6	+4,8
Furniture and equipment	2,53	116,0	114,6	114,6	0,0	-1,2
- Furniture	0,95	121,9	119,1	118,4	-0,6	-2,9
- Appliances	0,80	117,1	117,1	118,3	+1,0	+1,0
- Other household equipment and textiles	0,78	107,5	106,3	106,1	-0,2	-1,3
Household operation	4,82	147,9	157,3	158,6	+0,8	+7,2
- Household consumables	1,25	141,8	150,0	154,8	+3,2	+9,2
- Domestic workers	3,48	150,7	160,7	160,7	0,0	+6,6
- Other household services	0,09	121,3	125,7	126,2	+0,4	+4,0
Health (medical care and health expenses)	7,15	179,0	189,6	189,5	-0,1	+5,9
Transport	14,84	138,2	155,0	160,5	+3,5	+16,1
Vehicles	5,95	115,8	115,4	115,1	-0,3	-0,6
Running cost	7,05	165,1	200,5	212,3	+5,9	+28,6
Petrol [2]	..	173,1	222,0	240,1	+8,2	+38,7
Public and hired transport	1,84	111,3	112,4	112,6	+0,2	+1,2
Leisure, entertainment and culture	3,70	105,7	106,4	106,4	0,0	+0,7
Recreation and entertainment	3,31	97,6	97,6	97,7	+0,1	+0,1
Reading matter	0,39	145,9	152,0	152,1	+0,1	+4,2
Education	3,48	182,7	182,7	198,7	+8,8	+8,8
Miscellaneous goods and services	9,97	120,1	124,2	125,0	+0,6	+4,1
Communication	2,98	125,4	127,9	127,9	0,0	+2,0
Personal care	3,67	138,4	144,5	146,6	+1,5	+5,9
Other	3,32	105,5	109,3	109,4	+0,1	+3,7

[1] Discounted (sale) prices excluded as from January 2008.

[2] The weight of petrol is included in that of running cost.

Table 6.2 – Consumer Price Index group and product indices classified according to COICOP and percentage change for the historical metropolitan and other urban areas

Product/expenditure group	Weight	Index (2000=100)			Percentage change between	
		Mar 2007	Feb 2008	Mar 2008	Feb 2008 and Mar 2008	Mar 2007 and Mar 2008
All items	100,00	139,9	152,3	154,5	+1,4	+10,4
Expenditure group						
Very low	1,39	149,3	166,9	169,4	+1,5	+13,5
Low	2,26	147,2	163,7	166,0	+1,4	+12,8
Middle	8,11	145,8	160,9	163,3	+1,5	+12,0
High	16,96	144,0	157,3	159,6	+1,5	+10,8
Very high	71,28	137,7	149,3	151,5	+1,5	+10,0
Commodities	59,42	142,5	157,4	160,2	+1,8	+12,4
Services	40,58	136,7	145,5	147,0	+1,0	+7,5
All items, excluding housing	79,30	143,6	156,0	158,8	+1,8	+10,6
All items, excluding food	78,12	135,6	145,2	147,4	+1,5	+8,7
Food, beverages and tobacco	26,88	158,8	178,5	181,6	+1,7	+14,4
Food excluding coffee, tea and cocoa	21,88	156,9	179,3	181,9	+1,5	+15,9
- Grain products	4,34	145,6	173,8	178,9	+2,9	+22,9
- Meat	6,23	175,1	190,9	190,8	-0,1	+9,0
- Fish and other seafood	0,70	163,1	171,3	172,9	+0,9	+6,0
- Milk, cheese and eggs	2,10	160,2	194,9	200,9	+3,1	+25,4
- Fats and oils	0,84	147,0	207,5	224,4	+8,1	+52,7
- Fruit and nuts	1,13	163,7	183,5	185,3	+1,0	+13,2
- Vegetables	2,18	142,4	168,2	167,5	-0,4	+17,6
- Sugar	0,62	147,6	155,7	154,3	-0,9	+4,5
- Other food	3,74	149,2	163,2	164,7	+0,9	+10,4
Beverages	3,79	153,7	160,9	165,4	+2,8	+7,6
- Coffee, tea and cocoa	1,14	129,1	139,4	140,2	+0,6	+8,6
- Non-alcoholic beverages	1,13	152,8	156,9	166,3	+6,0	+8,8
- Alcoholic beverages	1,52	172,7	179,8	183,4	+2,0	+6,2
Tobacco (cigarettes, cigars and tobacco)	1,21	195,7	205,9	213,7	+3,8	+9,2
Clothing and footwear [1]	3,64	80,0	87,3	87,3	0,0	+9,1
Clothing	2,27	84,3	90,9	90,8	-0,1	+7,7
Footwear	1,37	72,9	81,2	81,2	0,0	+11,4
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	24,54	128,9	141,3	141,6	+0,2	+9,9
Housing	20,70	125,9	138,2	138,5	+0,2	+10,0
Fuel and power	3,84	145,8	158,9	159,0	+0,1	+9,1
Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house	7,50	138,7	144,2	145,2	+0,7	+4,7
Furniture and equipment	2,82	114,4	113,2	113,1	-0,1	-1,1
- Furniture	1,08	120,1	117,5	116,5	-0,9	-3,0
- Appliances	0,84	116,1	116,6	117,3	+0,6	+1,0
- Other household equipment and textiles	0,90	105,4	104,4	104,4	0,0	-0,9
Household operation	4,68	152,9	162,5	164,2	+1,0	+7,4
- Household consumables	1,34	147,6	155,5	161,3	+3,7	+9,3
- Domestic workers	3,22	156,3	166,7	166,7	0,0	+6,7
- Other household services	0,12	120,9	125,2	125,7	+0,4	+4,0
Health (medical care and health expenses)	6,90	180,0	190,0	190,0	0,0	+5,6
Transport	13,72	136,2	151,7	156,8	+3,4	+15,1
Vehicles	5,11	115,4	115,0	114,6	-0,3	-0,7
Running cost	6,56	161,5	194,3	205,1	+5,6	+27,0
Petrol [2]	..	164,2	207,3	223,1	+7,6	+35,9
Public and hired transport	2,05	108,8	109,6	109,7	+0,1	+0,8
Leisure, entertainment and culture	3,40	104,3	104,6	104,9	+0,3	+0,6
Recreation and entertainment	3,04	96,6	96,2	96,5	+0,3	-0,1
Reading matter	0,36	143,1	148,6	148,8	+0,1	+4,0
Education	3,38	180,2	180,2	195,2	+8,3	+8,3
Miscellaneous goods and services	10,04	122,0	127,2	128,0	+0,6	+4,9
Communication	2,86	125,7	128,2	128,2	0,0	+2,0
Personal care	3,92	142,7	151,1	153,1	+1,3	+7,3
Other	3,26	105,8	109,9	110,1	+0,2	+4,1

[1] Discounted (sale) prices excluded as from January 2008.

[2] The weight of petrol is included in that of running cost.

Table 6.3 – Consumer Price Index group and product indices classified according to COICOP and percentage change for the rural areas

Product/expenditure group		Weight	Index (2000=100)			Percentage change between	
			Mar 2007	Feb 2008	Mar 2008	Feb 2008 and Mar 2008	Mar 2007 and Mar 2008
All items		100,00	143,3	156,9	158,9	+1,3	+10,9
Expenditure group	Very low	12,19	151,6	170,8	173,0	+1,3	+14,1
	Low	15,22	149,8	168,0	170,2	+1,3	+13,6
	Middle	26,12	146,8	162,9	165,1	+1,4	+12,5
	High	19,87	145,1	158,1	160,4	+1,5	+10,5
	Very high	26,60	137,5	148,0	149,7	+1,1	+8,9
Commodities		81,08	145,5	161,6	163,8	+1,4	+12,6
Services		18,92	137,8	145,3	146,7	+1,0	+6,5
All items, excluding housing		95,48	144,4	158,4	160,6	+1,4	+11,2
All items, excluding food		58,54	132,9	139,3	141,5	+1,6	+6,5
Food, beverages and tobacco		48,03	159,2	180,9	183,4	+1,4	+15,2
	Food excluding coffee, tea and cocoa	41,46	158,4	182,5	184,5	+1,1	+16,5
	- Grain products	16,36	141,6	166,9	170,9	+2,4	+20,7
	- Meat	8,00	176,5	194,4	192,0	-1,2	+8,8
	- Fish and other seafood	1,17	168,6	177,3	178,2	+0,5	+5,7
	- Milk, cheese and eggs	2,55	159,8	190,6	195,3	+2,5	+22,2
	- Fats and oils	1,39	172,8	252,7	278,2	+10,1	+61,0
	- Fruit and nuts	1,39	232,9	277,4	278,9	+0,5	+19,8
	- Vegetables	3,42	139,7	170,6	167,4	-1,9	+19,8
	- Sugar	2,44	154,7	165,2	162,8	-1,5	+5,2
	- Other food	4,74	159,4	171,8	174,1	+1,3	+9,2
	Beverages	5,54	156,1	161,8	167,2	+3,3	+7,1
	- Coffee, tea and cocoa	1,55	135,7	143,1	142,8	-0,2	+5,2
	- Non-alcoholic beverages	1,72	157,4	159,5	171,6	+7,6	+9,0
	- Alcoholic beverages	2,27	169,0	176,3	180,4	+2,3	+6,7
	Tobacco (cigarettes, cigars and tobacco)	1,03	188,9	197,3	205,3	+4,1	+8,7
Clothing and footwear [1]		5,40	86,4	92,5	92,5	0,0	+7,1
	Clothing	3,34	87,6	93,0	92,9	-0,1	+6,1
	Footwear	2,06	84,6	91,6	91,8	+0,2	+8,5
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels		10,58	136,9	150,6	151,2	+0,4	+10,4
	Housing	4,52	127,5	138,0	138,6	+0,4	+8,7
	Fuel and power	6,06	137,7	153,3	153,8	+0,3	+11,7
Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house		10,24	148,4	153,8	155,6	+1,2	+4,9
	Furniture and equipment	4,46	111,0	109,4	109,3	-0,1	-1,5
	- Furniture	2,13	118,2	114,7	114,1	-0,5	-3,5
	- Appliances	0,94	109,4	110,3	110,4	+0,1	+0,9
	- Other household equipment and textiles	1,39	103,3	102,2	102,5	+0,3	-0,8
	Household operation	5,78	178,1	189,0	192,1	+1,6	+7,9
	- Household consumables	3,48	162,5	171,3	178,0	+3,9	+9,5
	- Domestic workers	1,98	196,5	209,6	209,6	0,0	+6,7
	- Other household services	0,32	118,2	125,1	125,7	+0,5	+6,3
Health (medical care and health expenses)		3,07	173,7	182,6	183,4	+0,4	+5,6
Transport		9,29	124,3	133,8	136,9	+2,3	+10,1
	Vehicles	2,59	111,5	110,6	110,2	-0,4	-1,2
	Running cost	4,02	147,4	170,7	178,2	+4,4	+20,9
	Public and hired transport	2,68	102,5	102,6	102,7	+0,1	+0,2
Leisure, entertainment and culture		1,55	100,3	100,2	100,3	+0,1	0,0
	Recreation and entertainment	1,26	92,7	91,4	91,4	0,0	-1,4
	Reading matter	0,29	129,7	135,2	135,5	+0,2	+4,5
Education		2,99	175,2	175,2	187,4	+7,0	+7,0
Miscellaneous goods and services		8,85	125,7	133,7	134,8	+0,8	+7,2
	Communication	1,17	126,7	127,9	127,9	0,0	+0,9
	Personal care	5,06	150,9	161,6	163,5	+1,2	+8,3
	Other	2,62	102,8	110,4	110,6	+0,2	+7,6

[1] Discounted (sale) prices excluded as from January 2008

Table 6.4 – Consumer Price Index group and product indices classified according to COICOP and percentage change for the total country

Product/expenditure group		Weight	Index (2000=100)			Percentage change between	
			Mar 2007	Feb 2008	Mar 2008	Feb 2008 and Mar 2008	Mar 2007 and Mar 2008
All items		100,00	141,4	154,1	156,3	+1,4	+10,5
Expenditure group							
	Very low	2,63	151,3	169,8	172,2	+1,4	+13,8
	Low	3,83	149,6	167,0	169,3	+1,4	+13,2
	Middle	10,46	147,7	163,3	165,7	+1,5	+12,2
	High	17,62	146,2	159,6	161,9	+1,4	+10,7
	Very high	65,46	138,7	150,3	152,5	+1,5	+9,9
Commodities		61,89	143,9	159,1	161,8	+1,7	+12,4
Services		38,11	137,7	146,4	147,9	+1,0	+7,4
All items, excluding housing		81,38	144,6	157,3	160,0	+1,7	+10,7
All items, excluding food		75,83	136,3	145,7	147,9	+1,5	+8,5
Food, beverages and tobacco		29,46	159,3	179,5	182,5	+1,7	+14,6
	Food excluding coffee, tea and cocoa	24,17	157,5	180,4	182,8	+1,3	+16,1
	- Grain products	5,44	145,1	172,4	177,2	+2,8	+22,1
	- Meat	6,44	175,6	191,9	191,3	-0,3	+8,9
	- Fish and other seafood	0,72	163,4	171,6	173,1	+0,9	+5,9
	- Milk, cheese and eggs	2,20	160,9	194,9	200,8	+3,0	+24,8
	- Fats and oils	0,93	154,1	219,7	238,8	+8,7	+55,0
	- Fruit and nuts	1,16	176,8	201,2	202,9	+0,8	+14,8
	- Vegetables	2,42	143,2	170,6	169,3	-0,8	+18,2
	- Sugar	0,85	150,7	159,8	158,0	-1,1	+4,8
	- Other food	4,01	150,7	164,2	166,0	+1,1	+10,2
	Beverages	4,05	154,2	161,1	165,6	+2,8	+7,4
	- Coffee, tea and cocoa	1,27	129,9	139,4	139,9	+0,4	+7,7
	- Non-alcoholic beverages	1,16	155,4	159,2	169,1	+6,2	+8,8
	- Alcoholic beverages	1,62	171,6	178,7	182,4	+2,1	+6,3
	Tobacco (cigarettes, cigars and tobacco)	1,24	194,6	204,4	212,3	+3,9	+9,1
Clothing and footwear [1]		3,87	83,5	90,7	90,7	0,0	+8,6
	Clothing	2,41	86,6	93,1	93,0	-0,1	+7,4
	Footwear	1,46	78,4	86,7	86,8	+0,1	+10,7
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels		22,70	131,5	144,1	144,4	+0,2	+9,8
	Housing	18,62	128,8	141,2	141,5	+0,2	+9,9
	Fuel and power	4,08	143,8	157,4	157,6	+0,1	+9,6
Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house		7,69	139,9	145,4	146,6	+0,8	+4,8
	Furniture and equipment	2,94	114,0	112,7	112,6	-0,1	-1,2
	- Furniture	1,14	119,3	116,5	115,6	-0,8	-3,1
	- Appliances	0,85	115,1	115,7	116,3	+0,5	+1,0
	- Other household equipment and textiles	0,95	106,3	105,3	105,4	+0,1	-0,8
	Household operation	4,75	157,3	167,1	169,0	+1,1	+7,4
	- Household consumables	1,54	152,4	160,5	166,6	+3,8	+9,3
	- Domestic workers	3,08	161,3	172,0	172,0	0,0	+6,6
	- Other household services	0,13	117,6	122,4	122,9	+0,4	+4,5
Health (medical care and health expenses)		6,46	172,9	182,3	182,5	+0,1	+5,6
Transport		13,22	134,1	149,0	153,9	+3,3	+14,8
	Vehicles	4,81	115,1	114,6	114,3	-0,3	-0,7
	Running cost	6,22	158,5	190,4	201,1	+5,6	+26,9
	Public and hired transport	2,19	106,7	107,3	107,5	+0,2	+0,7
Leisure, entertainment and culture		3,17	102,2	102,3	102,5	+0,2	+0,3
	Recreation and entertainment	2,83	95,5	95,0	95,2	+0,2	-0,3
	Reading matter	0,34	136,6	142,0	142,2	+0,1	+4,1
Education		3,22	180,9	180,9	195,7	+8,2	+8,2
Miscellaneous goods and services		10,21	121,0	126,5	127,4	+0,7	+5,3
	Communication	2,71	125,0	127,3	127,3	0,0	+1,8
	Personal care	4,04	144,9	153,8	155,8	+1,3	+7,5
	Other	3,46	103,7	108,5	108,7	+0,2	+4,8

[1] Discounted (sale) prices excluded as from January 2008

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

Geographical area		Weight	Index (2000=100)			Percentage change between	
			Mar 2007	Feb 2008	Mar 2008	Feb 2008 and Mar 2008	Mar 2007 and Mar 2008
Western Cape	Province	15,35	142,5	155,4	157,6	+1,4	+10,6
	- Excluding rural areas	14,55	140,9	153,6	155,8	+1,4	+10,6
	- Cape Peninsula	9,81	138,5	151,2	153,3	+1,4	+10,7
	- Other urban areas	4,74	145,0	157,5	159,8	+1,5	+10,2
	- Rural areas	0,80	149,1	162,7	164,9	+1,4	+10,6
Eastern Cape	Province	10,95	143,5	155,5	157,1	+1,0	+9,5
	- Excluding rural areas	4,46	143,4	155,1	157,0	+1,2	+9,5
	- Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage	1,88	144,7	157,0	159,2	+1,4	+10,0
	- East London	0,91	142,4	153,0	155,7	+1,8	+9,3
	- Other urban areas	1,67	142,6	153,9	155,2	+0,8	+8,8
	- Rural areas	6,49	143,7	155,8	157,3	+1,0	+9,5
Northern Cape	Province	2,13	146,1	157,8	160,3	+1,6	+9,7
	- Excluding rural areas	0,83	145,3	157,1	159,5	+1,5	+9,8
	- Kimberley	0,34	146,0	158,5	160,6	+1,3	+10,0
	- Other urban areas	0,49	145,8	157,2	159,8	+1,7	+9,6
	- Rural areas	1,30	146,5	158,1	160,6	+1,6	+9,6
Free State	Province	4,94	134,6	145,9	147,9	+1,4	+9,9
	- Excluding rural areas	3,94	136,7	147,8	149,8	+1,4	+9,6
	- Bloemfontein	1,31	139,1	148,7	149,8	+0,7	+7,7
	- Free State Goldfields	1,00	138,1	148,5	150,7	+1,5	+9,1
	- Other urban areas	1,63	134,0	146,7	149,3	+1,8	+11,4
	- Rural areas	1,00	124,6	136,8	139,1	+1,7	+11,6
KwaZulu-Natal	Province	18,89	141,8	154,4	156,2	+1,2	+10,2
	- Excluding rural areas	16,90	140,4	152,6	154,4	+1,2	+10,0
	- Durban/Pinetown	5,94	141,1	154,5	156,7	+1,4	+11,1
	- Pietermaritzburg	1,11	144,5	159,4	162,0	+1,6	+12,1
	- Other urban areas	9,85	139,3	150,4	151,9	+1,0	+9,0
	- Rural areas	1,99	150,0	166,3	167,9	+1,0	+11,9
North West	Province	3,70	139,3	153,9	156,8	+1,9	+12,6
	- Excluding rural areas	2,16	139,9	153,8	156,6	+1,8	+11,9
Gauteng	Province	36,39	141,3	153,9	156,4	+1,6	+10,7
	- Excluding rural areas	35,47	138,6	150,9	153,4	+1,7	+10,7
	- Pretoria/Centurion/Akasia	9,18	138,7	150,4	152,5	+1,4	+9,9
	- Witwatersrand	20,25	138,6	150,7	153,3	+1,7	+10,6
	- Other urban areas	6,04	139,5	153,8	156,4	+1,7	+12,1
	- Rural areas	0,92	141,4	156,2	159,0	+1,8	+12,4
Mpumalanga	Province	4,29	146,2	159,9	162,8	+1,8	+11,4
	- Excluding rural areas	2,99	145,1	158,2	160,9	+1,7	+10,9
	- Nelspruit/Witbank	0,92	139,6	152,8	155,3	+1,6	+11,2
	- Other urban areas	2,07	147,6	160,7	163,5	+1,7	+10,8
	- Rural areas	1,30	152,0	167,5	170,9	+2,0	+12,4
Limpopo	Province	3,36	138,3	152,8	155,1	+1,5	+12,1
	- Excluding rural areas	1,22	136,8	149,6	152,0	+1,6	+11,1
	- Polokwane	0,17	129,7	142,4	144,5	+1,5	+11,4
	- Other urban areas	1,05	140,0	152,8	155,3	+1,6	+10,9
	- Rural areas	2,14	140,4	156,6	158,8	+1,4	+13,1
		Historical metropolitan areas	52,83	139,2	151,5	153,9	+1,6	+10,6
	Historical metropolitan and other urban areas	82,52	139,9	152,3	154,5	+1,4	+10,4
	Rural areas	17,48	143,3	156,9	158,9	+1,3	+10,9
	Total country	100,00	141,4	154,1	156,3	+1,4	+10,5

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

Geographical area		Weight	Index (2000=100)			Percentage change between	
			Mar 2007	Feb 2008	Mar 2008	Feb 2008 and Mar 2008	Mar 2007 and Mar 2008
Western Cape	Province	14,79	156,6	177,2	179,7	+1,4	+14,8
	- Excluding rural areas	13,46	155,7	176,1	178,5	+1,4	+14,6
	- Cape Peninsula	8,17	154,4	173,8	176,4	+1,5	+14,2
	- Other urban areas	5,29	160,1	182,2	184,5	+1,3	+15,2
	- Rural areas	1,33	157,2	179,8	182,0	+1,2	+15,8
Eastern Cape	Province	12,43	162,9	182,8	183,9	+0,6	+12,9
	- Excluding rural areas	4,19	160,9	180,1	181,4	+0,7	+12,7
	- Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage	1,72	165,8	184,7	186,1	+0,8	+12,2
	- East London	0,57	158,2	180,6	184,0	+1,9	+16,3
	- Other urban areas	1,90	158,8	177,6	178,1	+0,3	+12,2
	- Rural areas	8,24	162,7	182,7	183,8	+0,6	+13,0
Northern Cape	Province	2,36	159,0	177,5	180,7	+1,8	+13,6
	- Excluding rural areas	0,91	157,4	176,4	179,0	+1,5	+13,7
	- Kimberley	0,33	156,7	178,4	179,3	+0,5	+14,4
	- Other urban areas	0,58	160,1	177,7	181,3	+2,0	+13,2
	- Rural areas	1,45	159,4	177,6	181,2	+2,0	+13,7
Free State	Province	4,48	157,8	178,4	181,0	+1,5	+14,7
	- Excluding rural areas	3,71	158,6	178,5	180,7	+1,2	+13,9
	- Bloemfontein	1,14	178,3	196,4	196,1	-0,2	+10,0
	- Free State Goldfields	0,79	158,2	177,5	180,0	+1,4	+13,8
	- Other urban areas	1,78	149,2	171,0	174,7	+2,2	+17,1
	- Rural areas	0,77	148,6	171,6	176,2	+2,7	+18,6
KwaZulu-Natal	Province	20,28	156,9	178,7	180,3	+0,9	+14,9
	- Excluding rural areas	16,08	158,5	180,2	181,9	+0,9	+14,8
	- Durban/Pinetown	5,11	158,8	184,3	186,7	+1,3	+17,6
	- Pietermaritzburg	1,26	157,6	180,9	182,9	+1,1	+16,1
	- Other urban areas	9,71	158,3	177,7	179,2	+0,8	+13,2
	- Rural areas	4,20	157,7	181,4	182,0	+0,3	+15,4
North West	Province	4,34	152,4	182,1	185,5	+1,9	+21,7
	- Excluding rural areas	2,06	154,6	183,4	186,7	+1,8	+20,8
Gauteng	Province	31,77	153,6	176,0	178,9	+1,6	+16,5
	- Excluding rural areas	31,02	153,7	175,9	178,8	+1,6	+16,3
	- Pretoria/Centurion/Akasia	6,19	152,6	173,9	174,2	+0,2	+14,2
	- Witwatersrand	17,94	154,8	175,9	179,4	+2,0	+15,9
	- Other urban areas	6,89	152,2	178,3	181,9	+2,0	+19,5
	- Rural areas	0,75	152,9	179,7	182,9	+1,8	+19,6
Mpumalanga	Province	4,75	168,1	194,4	198,6	+2,2	+18,1
	- Excluding rural areas	2,75	169,0	194,6	198,7	+2,1	+17,6
	- Nelspruit/Witbank	0,68	162,8	186,5	188,6	+1,1	+15,8
	- Other urban areas	2,07	171,2	197,5	202,3	+2,4	+18,2
	- Rural areas	2,00	167,5	194,8	199,2	+2,3	+18,9
Limpopo	Province	4,80	151,9	179,0	180,5	+0,8	+18,8
	- Excluding rural areas	1,14	158,0	185,4	187,7	+1,2	+18,8
	- Polokwane	0,10	159,0	188,0	190,3	+1,2	+19,7
	- Other urban areas	1,04	158,5	184,9	187,2	+1,2	+18,1
	- Rural areas	3,66	149,1	176,3	177,3	+0,6	+18,9
	Historical metropolitan areas	44,03	155,8	177,1	179,6	+1,4	+15,3
	Historical metropolitan and other urban areas	75,32	155,9	177,7	180,2	+1,4	+15,6
	Rural areas	14,68	157,9	181,5	183,4	+1,0	+16,1
	Total country	100,00	156,7	179,0	181,4	+1,3	+15,8

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

Geographical area		Weight	Index (2000=100)			Percentage change between	
			Mar 2007	Feb 2008	Mar 2008	Feb 2008 and Mar 2008	Mar 2007 and Mar 2008
Western Cape	Province	13,25	144,2	156,5	159,0	+1,6	+10,3
	- Excluding rural areas	12,45	143,4	155,3	158,0	+1,7	+10,2
	- Cape Peninsula	8,12	142,4	154,0	156,7	+1,8	+10,0
	- Other urban areas	4,33	146,1	158,7	161,4	+1,7	+10,5
	- Rural areas	0,80	147,5	161,7	164,1	+1,5	+11,3
Eastern Cape	Province	10,33	148,0	160,0	161,9	+1,2	+9,4
	- Excluding rural areas	4,26	148,6	160,1	162,4	+1,4	+9,3
	- Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage	1,60	152,8	165,2	167,9	+1,6	+9,9
	- East London	1,16	147,3	157,5	160,8	+2,1	+9,2
	- Other urban areas	1,50	146,6	157,9	159,4	+0,9	+8,7
- Rural areas	6,07	148,3	160,6	162,3	+1,1	+9,4	
Northern Cape	Province	12,40	149,5	161,7	164,7	+1,9	+10,2
	- Excluding rural areas	0,52	147,9	160,1	163,0	+1,8	+10,2
	- Kimberley	0,08	149,8	162,5	164,9	+1,5	+10,1
	- Other urban areas	0,44	148,3	160,4	163,5	+1,9	+10,2
	- Rural areas	11,88	149,7	161,9	165,0	+1,9	+10,2
Free State	Province	4,51	135,4	146,9	149,2	+1,6	+10,2
	- Excluding rural areas	3,51	138,0	149,1	151,4	+1,5	+9,7
	- Bloemfontein	1,05	143,8	153,5	154,8	+0,8	+7,6
	- Free State Goldfields	0,91	138,7	149,2	151,7	+1,7	+9,4
	- Other urban areas	1,55	134,6	147,0	149,8	+1,9	+11,3
- Rural areas	1,00	122,7	135,4	137,8	+1,8	+12,3	
KwaZulu-Natal	Province	16,85	146,8	159,6	161,7	+1,3	+10,1
	- Excluding rural areas	14,73	146,0	158,2	160,4	+1,4	+9,9
	- Durban/Pinetown	5,11	145,9	159,4	162,1	+1,7	+11,1
	- Pietermaritzburg	0,98	149,2	164,7	167,9	+1,9	+12,5
	- Other urban areas	8,64	145,1	156,1	158,0	+1,2	+8,9
- Rural areas	2,12	150,1	166,7	168,2	+0,9	+12,1	
North West	Province	3,46	144,8	160,3	163,7	+2,1	+13,1
	- Excluding rural areas	1,88	145,7	160,4	163,9	+2,2	+12,5
Gauteng	Province	31,81	142,5	155,1	158,2	+2,0	+11,0
	- Excluding rural areas	30,96	141,9	154,4	157,5	+2,0	+11,0
	- Pretoria/Centurion/Akasia	8,13	141,4	153,1	155,7	+1,7	+10,1
	- Witwatersrand	17,35	142,5	154,8	158,1	+2,1	+10,9
	- Other urban areas	5,48	140,8	155,6	158,6	+1,9	+12,6
- Rural areas	0,85	141,7	156,4	159,7	+2,1	+12,7	
Mpumalanga	Province	4,03	151,2	165,2	168,6	+2,1	+11,5
	- Excluding rural areas	2,66	151,7	164,9	168,2	+2,0	+10,9
	- Nelspruit/Witbank	0,75	147,8	160,1	163,4	+2,1	+10,6
	- Other urban areas	1,91	153,4	166,9	170,3	+2,0	+11,0
- Rural areas	1,37	151,9	167,8	171,2	+2,0	+12,7	
Limpopo	Province	3,36	140,4	155,4	157,8	+1,5	+12,4
	- Excluding rural areas	1,11	139,9	152,9	155,8	+1,9	+11,4
	- Polokwane	0,12	138,4	151,0	153,9	+1,9	+11,2
	- Other urban areas	0,99	141,0	154,2	157,1	+1,9	+11,4
	- Rural areas	2,25	140,6	157,1	159,4	+1,5	+13,4
	Historical metropolitan areas	45,38	143,3	155,5	158,5	+1,9	+10,6
	Historical metropolitan and other urban areas	72,08	143,6	156,0	158,8	+1,8	+10,6
	Rural areas	27,92	144,4	158,4	160,6	+1,4	+11,2
	Total country	100,00	144,6	157,3	160,0	+1,7	+10,7

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

Geographical area		Weight	Index (2000=100)			Percentage change between	
			Mar 2007	Feb 2008	Mar 2008	Feb 2008 and Mar 2008	Mar 2007 and Mar 2008
Western Cape	Province	15,46	138,1	148,4	150,6	+1,5	+9,1
	- Excluding rural areas	14,84	137,0	147,4	149,5	+1,4	+9,1
	- Cape Peninsula	10,31	134,9	145,9	147,9	+1,4	+9,6
	- Other urban areas	4,53	140,1	149,0	151,4	+1,6	+8,1
	- Rural areas	0,62	143,3	150,4	152,6	+1,5	+6,5
Eastern Cape	Province	10,39	134,5	142,7	144,6	+1,3	+7,5
	- Excluding rural areas	4,52	138,5	147,7	149,8	+1,4	+8,2
	- Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage	1,93	138,5	148,9	151,3	+1,6	+9,2
	- East London	1,01	139,9	148,3	150,8	+1,7	+7,8
	- Other urban areas	1,58	138,0	146,2	147,9	+1,2	+7,2
- Rural areas	5,87	134,7	143,1	144,8	+1,2	+7,5	
Northern Cape	Province	2,50	141,1	150,1	152,3	+1,5	+7,9
	- Excluding rural areas	1,26	141,0	150,1	152,3	+1,5	+8,0
	- Kimberley	0,80	141,7	151,2	153,5	+1,5	+8,3
	- Other urban areas	0,46	140,4	149,2	151,4	+1,5	+7,8
	- Rural areas	1,24	141,4	150,4	152,5	+1,4	+7,9
Free State	Province	5,08	127,7	136,3	138,2	+1,4	+8,2
	- Excluding rural areas	4,01	129,9	138,2	140,1	+1,4	+7,9
	- Bloemfontein	1,36	129,3	136,7	138,1	+1,0	+6,8
	- Free State Goldfields	1,07	132,9	141,0	143,2	+1,6	+7,8
	- Other urban areas	1,58	128,9	138,2	140,3	+1,5	+8,8
- Rural areas	1,07	118,8	128,4	130,1	+1,3	+9,5	
KwaZulu-Natal	Province	18,33	135,4	144,2	146,1	+1,3	+7,9
	- Excluding rural areas	17,09	135,8	145,1	147,0	+1,3	+8,2
	- Durban/Pinetown	6,19	136,3	146,4	148,6	+1,5	+9,0
	- Pietermaritzburg	1,05	140,6	152,2	155,2	+2,0	+10,4
	- Other urban areas	9,85	134,0	141,7	143,3	+1,1	+6,9
- Rural areas	1,24	141,2	149,3	151,9	+1,7	+7,6	
North West	Province	3,46	133,9	142,2	144,9	+1,9	+8,2
	- Excluding rural areas	2,18	136,2	145,4	148,1	+1,9	+8,7
Gauteng	Province	37,78	137,8	147,7	150,1	+1,6	+8,9
	- Excluding rural areas	36,81	134,8	144,4	146,8	+1,7	+8,9
	- Pretoria/Centurion/Akasia	10,15	135,8	145,6	148,1	+1,7	+9,1
	- Witwatersrand	20,93	134,7	144,3	146,6	+1,6	+8,8
	- Other urban areas	5,73	136,8	146,5	148,7	+1,5	+8,7
- Rural areas	0,97	138,4	149,9	152,6	+1,8	+10,3	
Mpumalanga	Province	4,12	136,5	145,4	147,7	+1,6	+8,2
	- Excluding rural areas	3,06	138,4	147,7	150,0	+1,6	+8,4
	- Nelspruit/Witbank	1,00	134,5	145,1	147,8	+1,9	+9,9
	- Other urban areas	2,06	140,8	149,6	151,7	+1,4	+7,7
	- Rural areas	1,06	142,2	150,4	153,0	+1,7	+7,6
Limpopo	Province	2,88	130,4	137,9	140,7	+2,0	+7,9
	- Excluding rural areas	1,25	131,6	140,4	142,8	+1,7	+8,5
	- Polokwane	0,20	124,1	133,2	135,3	+1,6	+9,0
	- Other urban areas	1,05	135,4	143,8	146,4	+1,8	+8,1
	- Rural areas	1,63	133,7	141,7	144,8	+2,2	+8,3
	Historical metropolitan areas	56,01	135,3	145,2	147,5	+1,6	+9,0
	Historical metropolitan and other urban areas	85,02	135,6	145,2	147,4	+1,5	+8,7
	Rural areas	14,98	132,9	139,3	141,5	+1,6	+6,5
	Total country	100,00	136,3	145,7	147,9	+1,5	+8,5

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

Geographical area		Weight	Index (2000=100)			Percentage change between	
			Mar 2007	Feb 2008	Mar 2008	Feb 2008 and Mar 2008	Mar 2007 and Mar 2008
Western Cape	Province	15,82	146,7	159,9	161,9	+1,3	+10,4
	- Excluding rural areas	15,04	145,3	158,2	160,2	+1,3	+10,3
	- Cape Peninsula	9,44	143,3	155,8	157,6	+1,2	+10,0
	- Other urban areas	5,60	148,5	162,2	164,4	+1,4	+10,7
	- Rural areas	0,78	149,5	164,1	166,2	+1,3	+11,2
Eastern Cape	Province	14,58	149,1	163,0	164,8	+1,1	+10,5
	- Excluding rural areas	4,58	147,4	160,0	162,0	+1,3	+9,9
	- Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage	2,30	146,3	159,3	161,3	+1,3	+10,3
	- East London	0,47	159,6	170,8	175,4	+2,7	+9,9
	- Other urban areas	1,81	146,7	159,2	160,5	+0,8	+9,4
	- Rural areas	10,00	149,5	163,9	165,6	+1,0	+10,8
Northern Cape	Province	2,55	153,8	167,1	169,8	+1,6	+10,4
	- Excluding rural areas	1,18	152,8	166,1	168,5	+1,4	+10,3
	- Kimberley	0,52	153,1	166,6	168,4	+1,1	+10,0
	- Other urban areas	0,66	152,3	165,3	168,3	+1,8	+10,5
	- Rural areas	1,37	153,6	166,7	169,6	+1,7	+10,4
Free State	Province	4,51	140,9	154,0	155,8	+1,2	+10,6
	- Excluding rural areas	4,13	140,0	152,8	154,5	+1,1	+10,4
	- Bloemfontein	1,38	141,9	152,4	153,1	+0,5	+7,9
	- Free State Goldfields	0,65	143,1	155,3	157,3	+1,3	+9,9
	- Other urban areas	2,10	135,4	149,7	152,0	+1,5	+12,3
	- Rural areas	0,38	138,3	153,8	157,0	+2,1	+13,5
KwaZulu-Natal	Province	21,14	146,8	160,2	161,6	+0,9	+10,1
	- Excluding rural areas	17,10	145,8	158,3	159,7	+0,9	+9,5
	- Durban/Pinetown	5,29	147,6	161,5	163,0	+0,9	+10,4
	- Pietermaritzburg	1,05	148,1	161,5	163,5	+1,2	+10,4
	- Other urban areas	10,76	144,7	156,4	157,7	+0,8	+9,0
	- Rural areas	4,04	152,9	170,8	172,3	+0,9	+12,7
North West	Province	3,70	144,6	162,6	165,4	+1,7	+14,4
	- Excluding rural areas	1,81	145,0	160,9	163,7	+1,7	+12,9
Gauteng	Province	28,57	144,6	157,9	160,2	+1,5	+10,8
	- Excluding rural areas	28,34	144,1	157,3	159,6	+1,5	+10,8
	- Pretoria/Centurion/Akasia	8,54	144,0	155,6	156,7	+0,7	+8,8
	- Witwatersrand	12,11	145,2	158,4	161,2	+1,8	+11,0
	- Other urban areas	7,69	141,9	157,1	159,9	+1,8	+12,7
	- Rural areas	0,23	139,4	157,2	159,9	+1,7	+14,7
Mpumalanga	Province	3,55	153,3	169,0	172,2	+1,9	+12,3
	- Excluding rural areas	1,82	154,7	169,6	173,0	+2,0	+11,8
	- Nelspruit/Witbank	0,20	155,7	170,7	173,5	+1,6	+11,4
	- Other urban areas	1,62	154,5	169,5	172,9	+2,0	+11,9
	- Rural areas	1,73	152,4	169,0	171,9	+1,7	+12,8
Limpopo	Province	5,58	141,0	157,7	159,9	+1,4	+13,4
	- Excluding rural areas	1,21	141,3	155,7	158,3	+1,7	+12,0
	- Polokwane	0,20	145,6	161,3	163,3	+1,2	+12,2
	- Other urban areas	1,01	141,0	155,3	158,0	+1,7	+12,1
	- Rural areas	4,37	140,8	158,0	160,1	+1,3	+13,7
	Historical metropolitan areas	42,16	145,3	158,0	159,9	+1,2	+10,0
	Historical metropolitan and other urban areas	75,21	145,1	158,1	160,1	+1,3	+10,3
	Rural areas	24,79	148,1	164,1	166,1	+1,2	+12,2
	Total country	100,00	146,5	160,4	162,4	+1,2	+10,9

EXPLANATORY NOTES

- | | | |
|---|----------|--|
| Survey of Consumer (Retail) prices | 1 | 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. |
| CPI | 2 | 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. |
| Uses and users of the CPI | 3 | 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. |
| Survey of Income and Expenditure of Households (IES) | 4 | <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> |
| CPI basket | 5 | <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> |

ITC Classification	6	<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"> • Food. • Non-alcoholic beverages. • Alcoholic beverages. • Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco. • Clothing and Footwear. • Housing. • Fuel and power. • Furniture and equipment. • Household operation. • Medical care and health expenses. • Transport. • Communication. • Recreation and entertainment. • Reading matter. • Education. • Personal care. • Other.
COICOP Classification	7	<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"> • Food, beverages and tobacco. • Clothing and footwear. • Housing, water electricity, gas and other fuels. • Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house. • Health. • Transport. • Leisure, entertainment and culture. • Education. • Miscellaneous goods and services.
CPI weights	8	<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>
Fixed weighting basis	9	<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>
Expenditure groups	10	<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"> • Very low expenditure group – up to R8 070. • Low expenditure group – R8 071 up to R12 263. • Middle expenditure group – R12 264 up to R24 365. • High expenditure group – R24 366 up to R55 159. • Very high expenditure group – R55 160 and more.

Coverage	11	<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 28 "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. Metropolitan areas are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cape Peninsula.• Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage.• East London.• Kimberley.• Bloemfontein.• Free State Goldfields.• Durban/Pinetown.• Pietermaritzburg.• Pretoria/Centurion/Akasia .• Witwatersrand.• Nelspruit/Witbank.• Polokwane (Pietersburg).
Collection methodology	12	<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>
Collection frequency	13	<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:

Good/service	Survey month
Rent of dwellings. Hospital fees	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:

Good/service	Survey month
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.

Prices collected at other times of the year

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

Good/service	Survey month
Contribution to medical aid.	January.
Property insurance.	January and July.
Water. Electricity.	January, July and August.
Domestic workers.	February and September.
Television licenses.	April and 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 28 other urban areas” are sampled.

Thirdly, for each of the 40 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’.

CPI excluding interest rates on mortgage bonds (CPIX)

24 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.

Administered prices	25	<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"> • Housing (sanitary fees, refuse removal, assessment rates, water and university boarding fees). • Fuel and power (electricity and paraffin). • Medical care (public hospital). • Communication (telephone calls, telephone rent and installation, postage, cell phones connection fees and cell phones calls). • Education (school fees and university/technicons/colleges). • Transport (petrol, public transport – municipal buses and trains, motor licenses and registration). • Recreation and entertainment (television licence).
CPI for regulated prices	26	<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"> • Housing (water). • Fuel and power (electricity and paraffin). • Medical care (public hospital). • Communication (telephone calls, telephone rent and installation, postage, cell phones connection fees and cell phones calls). • Transport (petrol).
Rebasing the CPI from 1995=100 to 2000=100	27	<p>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 2002.</p>
Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF)	28	<p>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 http://dsbb.imf.org. 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.</p>

Reports on Observance of Standards and Codes (ROSC) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF)	29	<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"> • Prerequisites of quality. • Integrity. • Methodological soundness. • Accuracy and reliability. • Serviceability. • Accessibility. 										
Reliability of estimates	30	<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>										
Related publications	31	<p>Users may also wish to refer to the following Stats SA publications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bulletin of Statistics. • SA Statistics. 										
Unpublished statistics	32	<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>										
Symbols and abbreviations	33	<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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GLOSSARY

Annual inflation rate	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.
Annual percentage change	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.
Average annual inflation rate	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.
Average annual percentage change	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.
CPI excluding interest rates on mortgage bonds (CPIX)	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.
CPI for administered prices	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.
CPI for regulated prices	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.
Core index	<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">• Fresh and frozen meat and fish: Prices may be highly volatile, particularly during and following periods of drought.• 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.• 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.• Changes in VAT (Value Added Tax): VAT is predominantly determined by government (fiscal policy).• Assessment rates: These taxes are predominantly determined by local government.
Core inflation	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.
Indicator products	Indicator products are those products or services that were selected in the basket, which is used to compile the Consumer Price Index.
Inflation rate	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.

Monthly percentage change	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.
Weights	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.

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August 2008	23 September 2008
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