

Inflation Monitor

DECEMBER 2019

"Knowledge is too important to leave in the hands of the bosses."

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) was 4% in December 2019

The term inflation means a sustained increase in the general level of prices of goods and services.

Inflation is measured as an annual percentage increase, for example, December 2018 to December 2019. A falling rate of inflation means that prices are rising at a slower rate.

The **headline inflation** rate was 4% in December 2019 compared to 3.6% in November 2019. On average, prices increased by 0.3% month-on-month in December 2019.

The **food price** increased to 3.8% in December 2019 from 3.5% in November 2019.

Transport inflation increased to 3.3% in December 2019 from -0.3% in November 2019.

Public transport inflation increased to 3.7% in December 2019 from 2.8% in November 2019 (Buses, trains and other forms of transport that are available to the public charge set fares and run on fixed routes.)

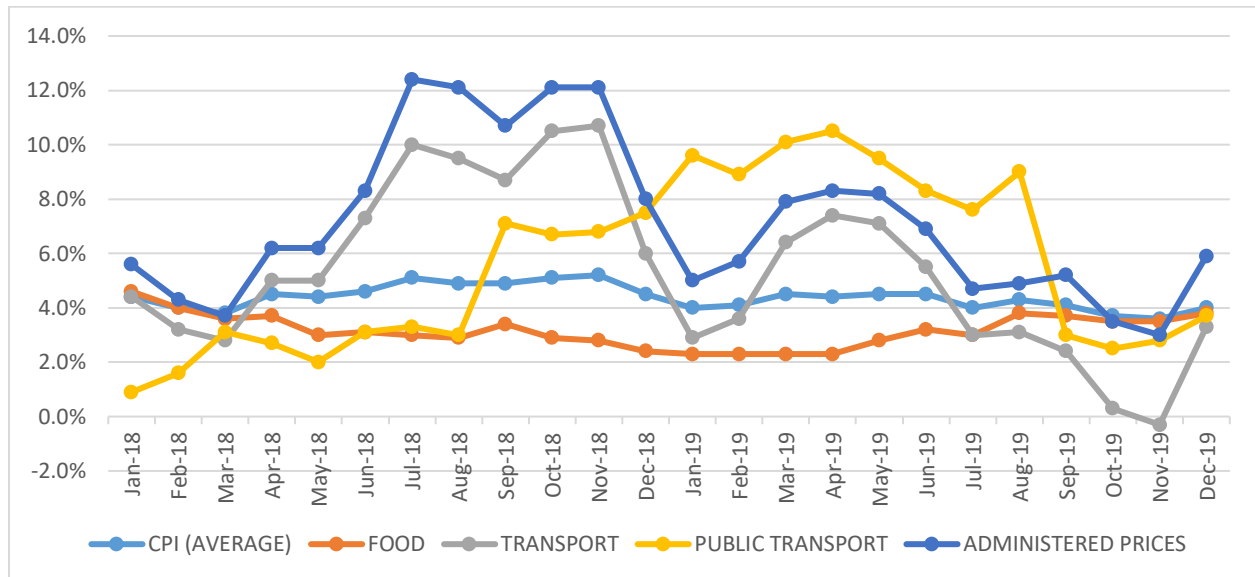
Administrator's price (school fees, telephone fees, electricity, trains, and petrol/paraffin) increased to 5.9% in December 2019 from 3% in November 2019.

Table 1: The Annual Inflation Rate and Selected Price Categories

	Dec-18	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19	Jun-19	Jul-19	Aug-19	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19
CPI	4.5%	4%	4.1%	4.5%	4.4%	4.5%	4.5%	4%	4.3%	4.1%	3.7%	3.6%	4%
Food	2.4%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.8%	3.2%	3%	3.8%	3.7%	3.5%	3.5%	3.8%
Transport	6%	2.9%	3.6%	6.4%	7.4%	7.1%	5.5%	3%	3.1%	2.4%	0.3%	-0.3%	3.3%
Public Transport	7.5%	9.6%	8.9%	10.1%	10.5%	9.5%	8.3%	7.6%	9%	3%	2.5%	2.8%	3.7%
Administered Prices	8%	5%	5.7%	7.9%	8.3%	8.2%	6.9%	4.7%	4.9%	5.2%	3.5%	3%	5.9%

Source: Statistics South Africa

Figure 1: Consumer Price Index (CPI) and selected price categories January 2018 to December 2019



Source: Statistics South Africa

Table 2: Contributions of the different groups to the annual percentage change in the CPI headline

Group	Contributions	
	November 2019	December 2019
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	0.6	0.7
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	0.3	0.3
Clothing and footwear	0.1	0.1
Housing and utilities	1.2	1.1
Household contents and services	0.1	0.1
Health	0.1	0.1
Transport	0.0	0.5
Recreation and culture	0.1	0.1
Education	0.2	0.2
Restaurants and hotels	0.1	0.1
Miscellaneous goods and services	0.9	0.8
Residual	-0.1	-0.1
All Items	3.6	4

Source: Statistics South Africa

Statistic South Africa divides household monthly expenditure into 10 decile. The table shows that decile 10 expenditure was higher than decile 1 expenditure, indicating a high level of inequality.

Table 3: Annualised inflation by expenditure group, December 2019

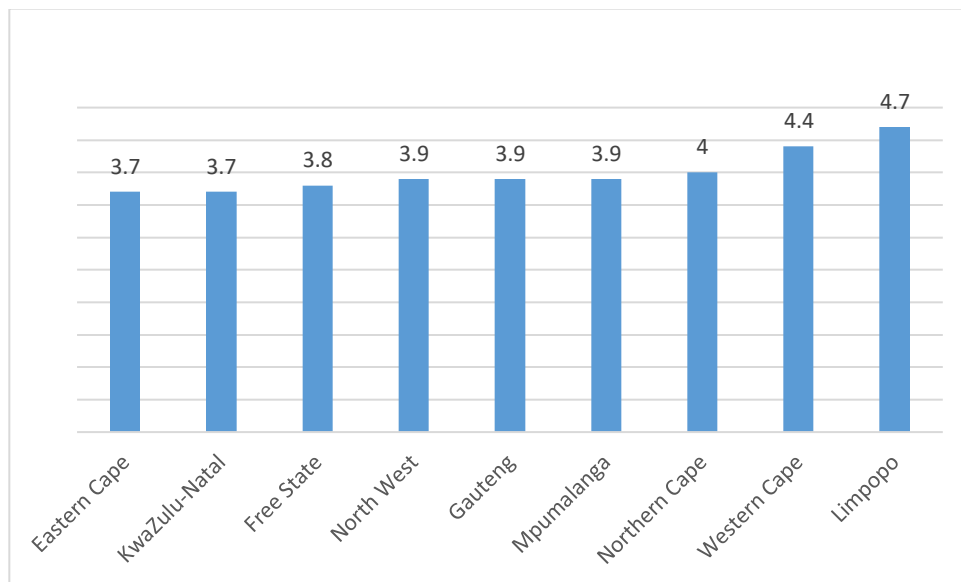
	Monthly expenditure	Inflation Rate Dec-19
Average annual CPI		4%
Decile 1	Up to R1477 per month	5.5%
Decile 2	R1477 up to R2456 per month	4.9%
Decile 3	R2456 up to R3549 per month	4.3%
Decile 4	R3549 up to R4742 per month	4.2%
Decile 5	R4742 up to R6151 per month	3.9%
Decile 6	R6151 up to R7907 per month	3.6%
Decile 7	R7907 up to R10352 per month	3.7%
Decile 8	R10352 up to R14419 per month	3.7%
Decile 9	R14419 up to R22492 per month	4.1%
Decile 10	R22492 and more...	4.2%

Source: Statistics South Africa

There is more than one inflation number. The inflation rate that's reported in mainstream media is the average inflation rate. Different groups, from the very poor to the wealthy, can experience different rates of inflation because they buy different things.

The very low group (Decile 1) experienced an inflation rate of 5.5%, which is higher than headline inflation rate of 4%, while the very high expenditure group (Decile 10) had an inflation rate of 4.2%.

Figure 2: Annualised inflation rate (%) by province, December 2019



Source: Statistics South Africa

The province with annual inflation rate **lower than or equal to headline inflation** were Eastern Cape (3.7%), KwaZulu-Natal (3.7%), Free State (3.8%), North West (3.9%), Gauteng (3.9%), Mpumalanga (3.9%) and Northern Cape (4%).

Western Cape and Limpopo had an annual inflation rate **higher than headline inflation**, at 4.4% and 4.7%, respectively.

The Consumer Price Index

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Ave.
2017	6.6%	6.3%	6.1%	5.3%	5.4%	5.1%	4.6%	4.8%	5.1%	4.8%	4.6%	4.7%	5.3%
2018	4.4%	4%	3.8%	4.5%	4.4%	4.6%	5.1%	4.9%	4.9%	5.1%	5.2%	4.5%	4.7%
2019	4%	4.1%	4.5%	4.4%	4.5%	4.5%	4%	4.3%	4.1%	3.7%	3.6%	4%	4.1%

Source: Statistics South Africa

The consumer Price Index is known as the headline inflation rate and is also referred to as the official inflation rate. The month to month prices of over a thousand goods and services go into the calculation of CPI.

The Food Price Index

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Ave.
2017	11.8%	10%	8.7%	6.6%	7%	7%	6.8%	5.7%	5.4%	5.3%	5.2%	4.9%	7%
2018	4.6%	4%	3.6%	3.7%	3%	3.1%	3%	2.9%	3.4%	2.9%	2.8%	2.4%	3.3%
2019	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.8%	3.2%	3%	3.8%	3.7%	3.5%	3.5%	3.8%	3%

Source: Statistics South Africa

The food price index shows the increase in the price level of food products only, on a monthly basis. This rate is incorporated in the overall CPI inflation rate (CPI).

The Transport Price Index

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Ave.
2017	6.7%	7.2%	7.7%	4.6%	5.2%	3.3%	6.8%	3.9%	5.6%	5.4%	4.4%	6.4%	5.6%
2018	4.4%	3.2%	2.8%	5%	5%	7.3%	10%	9.5%	8.7%	10.5%	10.7%	6%	6.5%
2019	2.9%	3.6%	6.4%	7.4%	7.1%	5.5%	3%	3.1%	2.4%	0.3%	-0.3%	3.3%	3.7%

Source: Statistics South Africa

The transport price index provides an indication of the increase in then price level of transport items in the basket of goods and services that make up the inflation index. This rate is incorporated in the overall CPI inflation rate.

The Administered Price Index

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Ave.
2017	6.2%	6.6%	8.4%	6%	6.7%	4.9%	1.8%	4.4%	6.1%	5.8%	5.1%	6.9%	5.7%
2018	5.6%	4.3%	3.7%	6.2%	6.2%	8.3%	12.4%	12.1%	10.7%	12.1%	12.1%	8%	8.5%
2019	5%	5.7%	7.9%	8.3%	8.2%	6.9%	4.7%	4.9%	5.2%	3.5%	3%	5.9%	5.8%

Source: Statistics South Africa

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/institution without reference to market forces. For example, school fees, telephone fees, electricity, trains, petrol/paraffin, cell calls and public transport. This rate is incorporated into the overall CPI inflation rate.

The CPI figures for January 2020 are expected on 19th February.

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