

LRS Labour Research Service

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



LRS INFLATION MONITOR
FEBRUARY 2019

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased to 4.1% in February 2019

The term inflation means a sustained increase in the general level of prices of goods and services. It is measured as an annual percentage increase, for example, February 2018 to February 2019). A falling rate of inflation means that prices are rising at a slower rate.

The headline inflation rate declined to 4.1% in February 2019, compared to 4% in January 2019. On average, prices increased by 0.8% month-on-month in February 2019.

The inflation rate is at the midpoint of the South African Reserve Bank's targeted range of 3% - 6% in February 2019.

The **food price** stayed at 2.3% in February 2019.

Transport inflation rose to 3.6% in February 2019, compared to 2.9% in January 2019.

Public transport inflation declined to 8.9% in February 2019, compared to 9.6% in January 2019. (Buses, trains and other forms of transport that are available to the public charge set fares and run on fixed routes.)

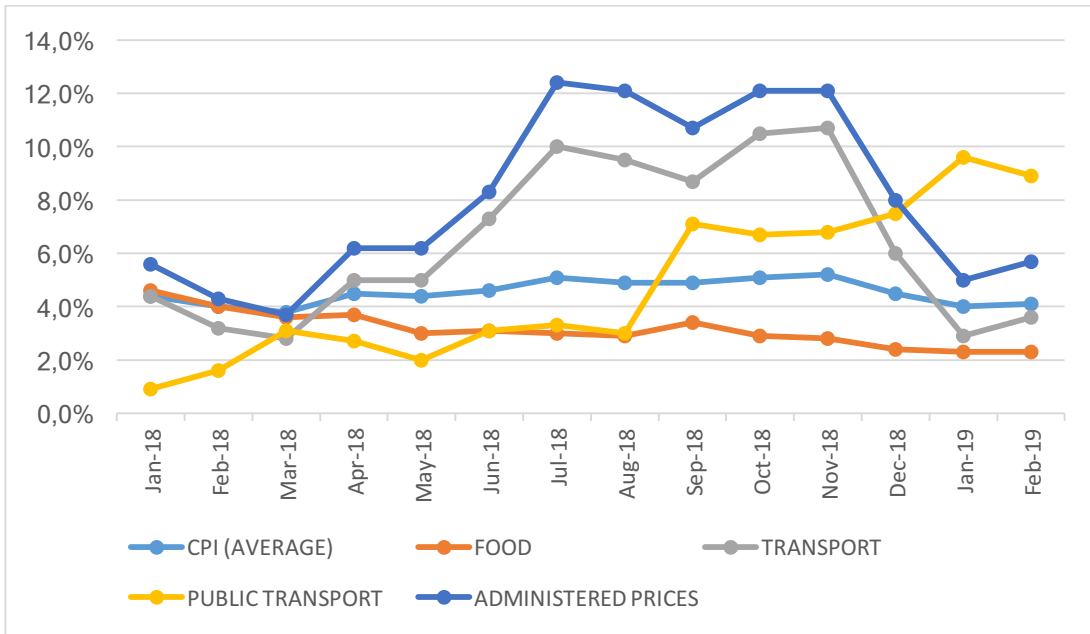
Administrator's price (school fees, telephone fees, electricity, trains, and petrol/paraffin) rose to 5.7% in February 2019, compared to 5% in January 2019.

Table 1: The Annual Inflation Rate (CPI) and Selected Price Categories

	Jan 18	Feb 18	Mar 18	Apr 18	May 18	Jun 18	Jul 18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18	Nov-18	Dec-18	Jan-19	Feb-19
CPI	4.4%	4%	3.8%	4.5%	4.4%	4.6%	5.1%	4.9%	4.9%	5.1%	5.2%	4.5%	4%	4.1%
Food	4.6%	4%	3.6%	3.7%	3.0%	3.1%	3%	2.9%	3.4%	2.9%	2.8%	2.4%	2.3%	2.3%
Transport	4.4%	3.2%	2.8%	5%	5.0%	7.3%	10%	9.5%	8.7%	10.5%	10.7%	6%	2.9%	3.6%
Public Transport	0.9%	1.6%	3.1%	2.7%	2.0%	3.1%	3.3%	3%	7.1%	6.7%	6.8%	7.5%	9.6%	8.9%
Administered Prices	5.6%	4.3%	3.7%	6.2%	6.2%	8.3%	12.4%	12.1%	10.7%	12.1%	12.1%	8%	5%	5.7%

Source: Statistics South Africa

Figure 1: Consumer Price Index and selected price categories January 2018 to February 2019



Source: Statistics South Africa

The below table shows that although the CPI was 4.1% in February 2019, other annualised items recorded increases above the CPI.

Table 2: Annualized increase in prices February 2019 by expenditure category

CPI	4.1
Fruits	4.7
Bread and cereals	4.9
Tertiary Education	5.3
Restaurants	5.3
Beer	5.4
Wine	5.5
Fish	5.7
Medical Services	5.7
Financial Services	5.8
Spirits	6.5
Insurance	6.8
Books, Newspapers & Stationery	7.1
Electricity & Other Fuel	7.6
Primary & Secondary Education	7.7
Vegetables	8.9
Water & Other Services	11
Cold Beverages	11.2

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.

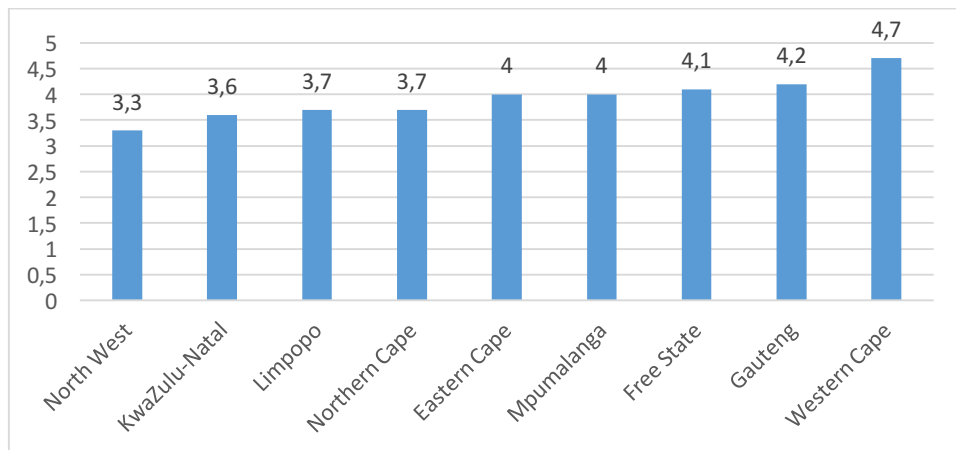
Table 3: Annualised inflation by expenditure group, February 2019

	Monthly expenditure	Inflation Rate Feb-19
Average annual CPI		4.1%
Decile 1	Up to R1477 per month	4.3%
Decile 2	R1477 up to R2456 per month	3.9%
Decile 3	R2456 up to R3549 per month	3.7%
Decile 4	R3549 up to R4742 per month	3.7%
Decile 5	R4742 up to R6151 per month	3.7%
Decile 6	R6151 up to R7907 per month	3.7%
Decile 7	R7907 up to R10352 per month	3.8%
Decile 8	R10352 up to R14419 per month	3.9%
Decile 9	R14419 up to R22492 per month	4.2%
Decile 10	R22492 and more...	4.3%

Source: Statistics South Africa

There is more than one inflation number. The inflation rate that is 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. At the moment, inflation appears to be higher for wealthier households. This is not always the case - in 2009, the inflation rate for the poorest households was 4% higher than inflation for the wealthiest households.

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



Source: Statistics South Africa

The provinces with annual inflation rate **lower than or equal to headline inflation** were North West (3.3%), KwaZulu-Natal (3.6%), Limpopo (3.7%), Northern Cape (3.7%), Eastern Cape (4%), Mpumalanga (4%) and Free State (4.1%). Gauteng and Western Cape Provinces had annual inflation rate **higher than headline inflation**, at 4.2% 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%											

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%	0.5%
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%											

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%	1.0%	3.9%	5.6%	5.4%	4.4%	6.4%	1%
2018	4.4%	3.2%	2.8%	5%	5%	7.3%	10%	9.5%	8.7%	10.5%	10.7%	6%	6.9%
2019	2.9%	3.6%											

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%	6%
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%											

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. School fees, telephone fees, electricity, petrol/paraffin, cell phone calls and public transport are examples of administered prices. This rate is incorporated into the overall CPI inflation rate.

THE MARCH 2019 CPI FIGURES WILL BE RELEASED ON 17th APRIL 2019

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