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STATISTICAL RELEASE

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Residential Property Price Index

March 2026

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IMPROVING LIVES THROUGH DATA ECOSYSTEMS



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Key findings as at March 2026

Annual national residential property price inflation was 8,6% in March 2026, an increase from a revised 8,4% in February 2026. The residential property price index (RPPI) increased by 0,7% month-on-month in March 2026.

The main contributors to the 8,6% annual national inflation rate were Western Cape (12,6% and contributing 5,2 percentage points) and Gauteng (4,8% and contributing 1,7 percentage points).

The RPPI for all metropolitan areas increased by 8,4% between March 2025 and March 2026. The main contributors to the 8,4% annual inflation rate for metropolitan areas were:

- City of Cape Town (12,8% and contributing 5,0 percentage points);
- City of Johannesburg (5,0% and contributing 1,0 percentage point); and
- City of Tshwane (5,3% and contributing 0,7 of a percentage point).

The RPPI for properties sold for the first time increased by 1,9% between March 2025 and March 2026. The index decreased by 0,1% month-on-month in March 2026.

The RPPI for resold properties increased by 9,0% between March 2025 and March 2026. The index increased by 0,8% month-on-month in March 2026.

The RPPI for sectional title properties increased by 6,3% between March 2025 and March 2026. The index increased by 0,7% month-on-month in March 2026.

The RPPI for freehold properties increased by 8,8% between March 2025 and March 2026. The index increased by 0,5% month-on-month in March 2026.


Risenga Maluleke
Statistician-General

Detailed results

Table 1 – Residential property price index: national and provincial indices

Province	Weight	Index (Dec 2020=100) ¹			% change	
		Mar 2025	Feb 2026	Mar 2026	Mar 2026 vs. Feb 2026	Mar 2026 vs. Mar 2025
National	100,00	116,9	126,1	127,0	0,7	8,6
Western Cape	37,53	128,5	143,2	144,7	1,0	12,6
Eastern Cape	4,89	112,2	119,2	119,7	0,4	6,7
Northern Cape	0,70	93,9	94,7	94,7	0,0	0,9
Free State	2,23	120,9	127,5	128,3	0,6	6,1
KwaZulu-Natal	10,09	107,0	111,4	111,5	0,1	4,2
North West	2,42	131,6	136,3	137,3	0,7	4,3
Gauteng	38,13	108,1	113,0	113,3	0,3	4,8
Mpumalanga	2,81	125,7	134,9	135,3	0,3	7,6
Limpopo	1,20	122,6	136,5	137,1	0,4	11,8

¹ The latest 12 months' data are subject to revision.

Figure 1 – Contributions to the annual percentage change in the national RPPI

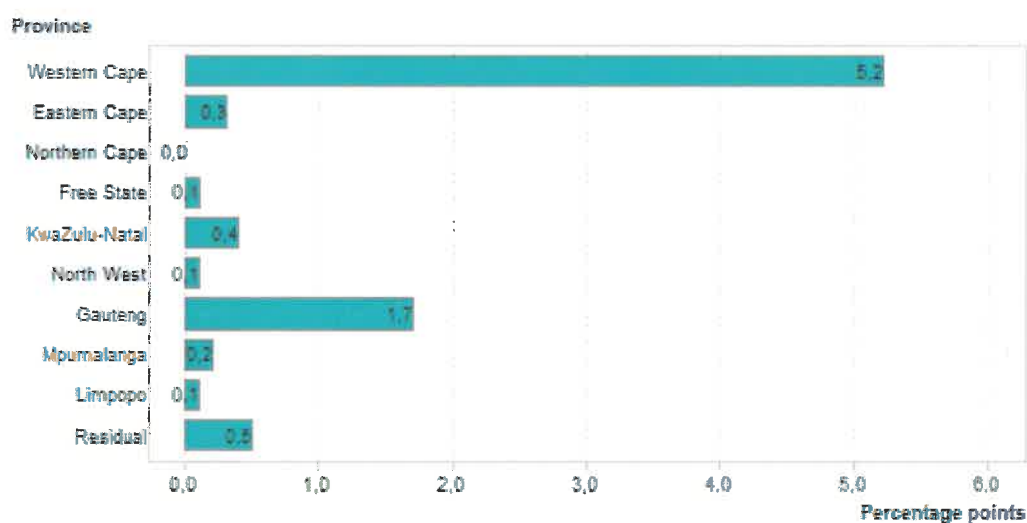


Figure 2 – Contributions to the monthly percentage change in the national RPPI

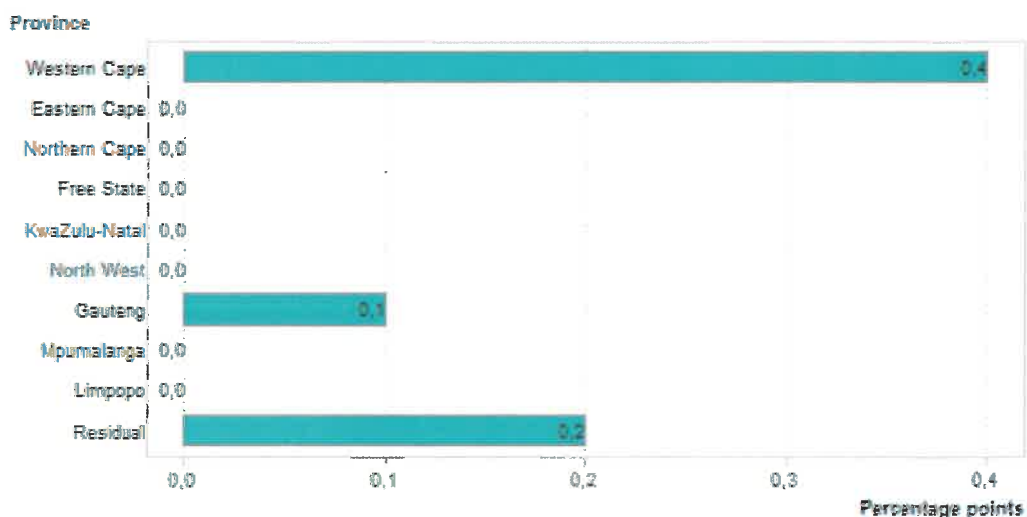


Table 2 – RPPI national index numbers (Dec 2020=100)¹

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Average ²
2021	100,5	101,1	101,7	102,3	102,9	103,4	104,0	104,4	104,8	105,2	105,6	106,1	103,5
2022	106,7	107,2	107,8	108,2	108,5	108,6	108,7	108,9	109,1	109,3	109,6	109,8	108,5
2023	110,0	110,1	110,1	110,1	110,2	110,3	110,4	110,5	110,7	110,9	111,2	111,6	110,5
2024	112,0	112,5	112,9	113,1	113,4	113,7	114,2	114,6	115,0	115,3	115,6	116,0	114,0
2025	116,2	116,3	116,9	117,6	118,4	119,0	119,7	120,4	121,2	122,2	123,2	124,3	119,6
2026	125,3	126,1	127,0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table 3 – RPPI national year-on-year rates

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Average ²
2021	6,6	6,9	7,1	7,1	7,0	6,7	6,6	6,3	6,2	6,2	6,1	6,1	6,6
2022	6,2	6,0	6,0	5,8	5,4	5,0	4,5	4,3	4,1	3,9	3,8	3,5	4,8
2023	3,1	2,7	2,1	1,8	1,6	1,6	1,6	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,6	1,8
2024	1,8	2,2	2,5	2,7	2,9	3,1	3,4	3,7	3,9	4,0	4,0	3,9	3,2
2025	3,8	3,4	3,5	4,0	4,4	4,7	4,8	5,1	5,4	6,0	6,6	7,2	4,9
2026	7,8	8,4	8,6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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² Annual average

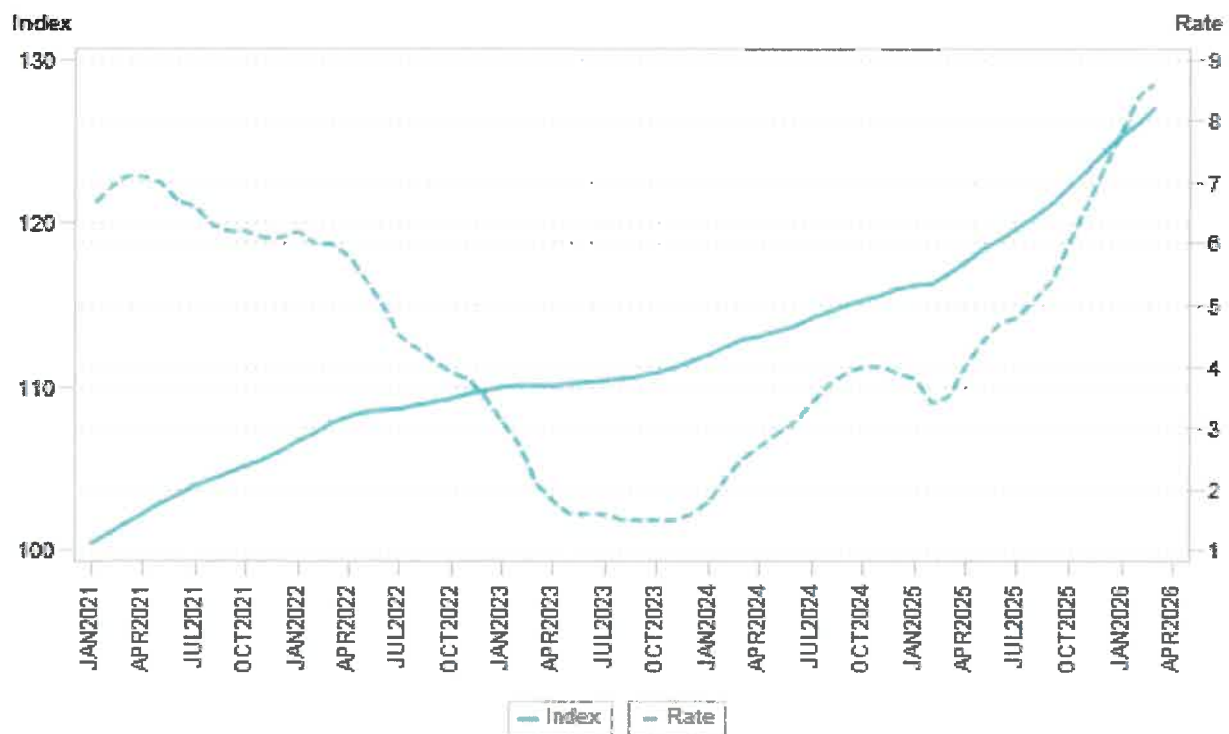
Figure 3 – RPPI national index numbers and year-on-year rates

Table 4 – RPPI for all metropolitan areas

Metropolitan area	Weight	Index (Dec 2020=100) ¹			% change	
		Mar 2025	Feb 2026	Mar 2026	Mar 2026 vs. Feb 2026	Mar 2026 vs. Mar 2025
All metropolitan areas	100,00	113,3	122,0	122,8	0,7	8,4
City of Cape Town	36,54	121,4	135,3	136,9	1,2	12,8
Buffalo City	1,75	103,3	108,8	108,9	0,1	5,4
Nelson Mandela Bay	4,19	116,7	124,4	125,1	0,6	7,2
Mangaung	2,19	123,5	128,5	128,9	0,3	4,4
eThekweni	9,05	108,3	112,6	112,8	0,2	4,2
Ekurhuleni	11,14	111,1	115,4	115,6	0,2	4,1
City of Johannesburg	21,60	103,0	107,9	108,2	0,3	5,0
City of Tshwane	13,54	111,8	117,3	117,7	0,3	5,3

¹ The latest 12 months' data are subject to revision.

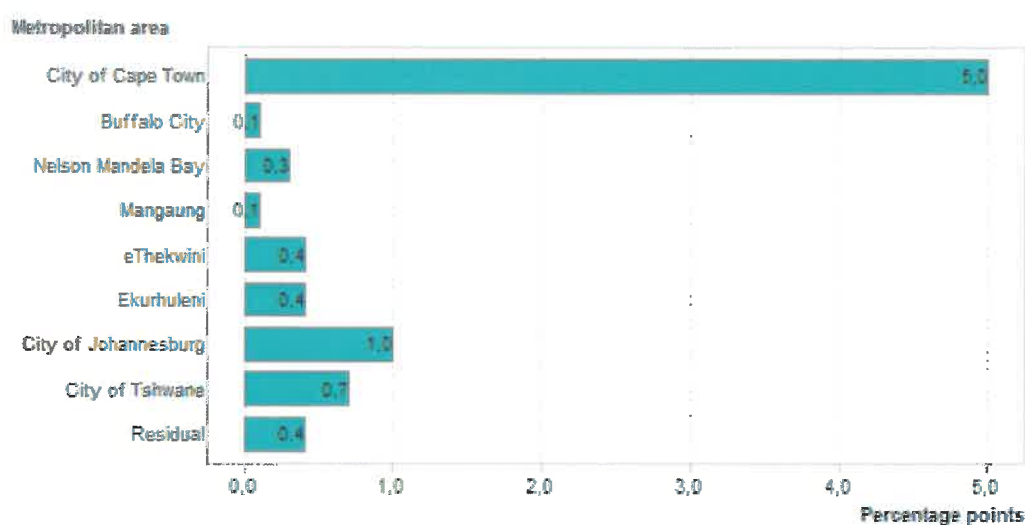
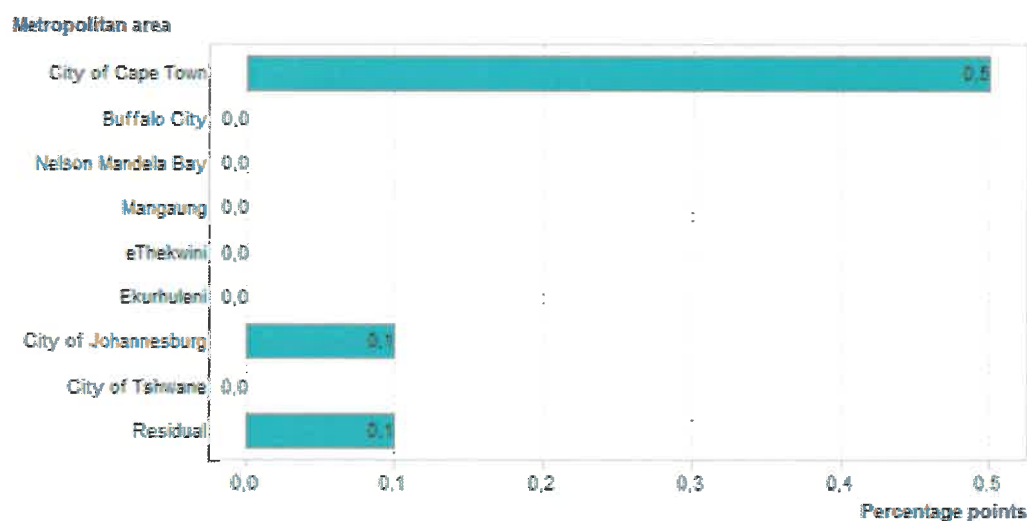
Figure 4 – Contributions to the annual percentage change in the RPPI for all metropolitan areas**Figure 5 – Contributions to the monthly percentage change in the RPPI for all metropolitan areas**

Table 5 – RPPI for properties sold the first time

Metropolitan area	Weight	Index (Dec 2020=100) ¹			% change	
		Mar 2025	Feb 2026	Mar 2026	Mar 2026 vs. Feb 2026	Mar 2026 vs. Mar 2025
All metropolitan areas	100,00	118,0	120,3	120,2	-0,1	1,9
City of Cape Town	38,42	117,2	118,9	118,3	-0,5	0,9
Buffalo City	1,80	79,3	70,8	71,3	0,7	-10,1
Nelson Mandela Bay	3,03	132,0	135,5	135,5	0,0	2,7
Mangaung	2,47	99,6	126,4	127,9	1,2	28,4
eThekweni	7,71	99,5	100,0	99,7	-0,3	0,2
Ekurhuleni	11,60	120,0	122,7	123,0	0,2	2,5
City of Johannesburg	22,89	120,8	122,2	122,4	0,2	1,3
City of Tshwane	12,08	126,6	127,5	127,7	0,2	0,9

¹The latest 12 months' data are subject to revision.**Table 6 – RPPI for resold properties**

Metropolitan area	Weight	Index (Dec 2020=100) ¹			% change	
		Mar 2025	Feb 2026	Mar 2026	Mar 2026 vs. Feb 2026	Mar 2026 vs. Mar 2025
All metropolitan areas	100,00	113,3	122,5	123,5	0,8	9,0
City of Cape Town	36,21	122,1	136,8	138,6	1,3	13,5
Buffalo City	1,74	106,5	107,5	107,6	0,1	1,0
Nelson Mandela Bay	4,39	114,5	121,8	122,8	0,8	7,2
Mangaung	2,15	119,1	123,7	124,2	0,4	4,3
eThekweni	9,28	107,7	112,2	112,5	0,3	4,5
Ekurhuleni	11,06	107,8	113,0	113,2	0,2	5,0
City of Johannesburg	21,37	103,5	108,2	108,5	0,3	4,8
City of Tshwane	13,80	110,1	116,6	116,7	0,1	6,0

¹The latest 12 months' data are subject to revision.**Table 7 – RPPI for sectional title properties**

Metropolitan area	Weight	Index (Dec 2020=100) ¹			% change	
		Mar 2025	Feb 2026	Mar 2026	Mar 2026 vs. Feb 2026	Mar 2026 vs. Mar 2025
All metropolitan areas	100,00	110,9	117,1	117,9	0,7	6,3
City of Cape Town	34,72	124,3	137,1	138,6	1,1	11,5
Buffalo City	0,61	103,7	103,2	101,2	-1,9	-2,4
Nelson Mandela Bay	3,17	110,4	115,2	115,6	0,3	4,7
Mangaung	2,49	117,1	126,5	126,8	0,2	8,3
eThekweni	11,41	102,3	107,7	108,0	0,3	5,6
Ekurhuleni	6,71	99,7	102,8	102,7	-0,1	3,0
City of Johannesburg	23,70	99,4	98,9	98,9	0,0	-0,5
City of Tshwane	17,19	113,7	114,6	114,8	0,2	1,0

¹The latest 12 months' data are subject to revision.

Table 8 – RPPI for freehold properties

Metropolitan area	Weight	Index (Dec 2020=100) ¹			% change	
		Mar 2025	Feb 2026	Mar 2026	Mar 2026 vs. Feb 2026	Mar 2026 vs. Mar 2025
All metropolitan areas	100,00	115,0	124,5	125,1	0,5	8,8
City of Cape Town	37,33	120,2	132,7	133,3	0,5	10,9
Buffalo City	2,33	103,5	108,0	108,6	0,6	4,9
Nelson Mandela Bay	4,67	115,4	125,6	125,9	0,2	9,1
Mangaung	1,99	110,6	112,4	113,6	1,1	2,7
eThekweni	7,92	112,0	116,7	117,6	0,8	5,0
Ekurhuleni	13,46	114,0	118,3	118,4	0,1	3,9
City of Johannesburg	20,59	108,8	118,2	118,7	0,4	9,1
City of Tshwane	11,71	115,0	124,1	124,7	0,5	8,4

¹The latest 12 months' data are subject to revision.

Explanatory notes

Data source	The primary source data used to estimate the RPPI comes from the Office of the Chief Registrar of Deeds (Deeds office). It is an administrative record of all property transactions in South Africa. Stats SA obtains the data from a third-party provider.																																							
Purpose of the survey	The RPPI aims to measure the rate at which the prices of residential properties purchased by households change over time. It measures this rate at national, provincial and metropolitan municipality levels.																																							
Properties sold for the first time and resold properties	All properties in the data source are identified by a unique number. A property sold for the first time has a unique number that appears in the data source for the first time in the month it is sold. The unique number of a resold property will have appeared previously in the data source.																																							
Revised figures	The Deeds office data is continuously updated and therefore Stats SA allows for revisions of the indices. The RPPIs for the latest 12 months will be subject to revision. The reasons for routine revisions are outlined in the following schedule. Any unscheduled revisions will be promptly indicated in relevant tables to maintain transparency and accuracy. <table><tr><th>Statistical release</th><th>Reason for revision</th><th>Period subject to revision</th></tr><tr><td>Mar-26</td><td>Updated source data</td><td>Mar-25 - Feb-26</td></tr><tr><td>Apr-26</td><td>Updated source data</td><td>Apr-25 - Mar-26</td></tr><tr><td>May-26</td><td>Updated source data</td><td>May-25 - Apr-26</td></tr><tr><td>Jun-26</td><td>Updated source data</td><td>Jun-25 - May-26</td></tr><tr><td>Jul-26</td><td>Updated source data</td><td>Jul-25- Jun-26</td></tr><tr><td>Aug-26</td><td>Updated source data</td><td>Aug-25 - Jul-26</td></tr><tr><td>Sep-26</td><td>Updated source data</td><td>Sep-25 - Aug-26</td></tr><tr><td>Oct-26</td><td>Updated source data</td><td>Oct-25 - Sep-26</td></tr><tr><td>Nov-26</td><td>Updated source data</td><td>Nov-25 - Oct-26</td></tr><tr><td>Dec-26</td><td>Updated source data</td><td>Dec-25 - Nov-26</td></tr><tr><td>Jan-27</td><td>Updated source data Indices re-referenced to Dec-25 = 100</td><td>Jan-10 - Dec-26</td></tr><tr><td>Feb-27</td><td>Updated source data</td><td>Feb-26 - Jan-27</td></tr></table> Index re-referencing is periodic, approximately four- to five-year intervals.	Statistical release	Reason for revision	Period subject to revision	Mar-26	Updated source data	Mar-25 - Feb-26	Apr-26	Updated source data	Apr-25 - Mar-26	May-26	Updated source data	May-25 - Apr-26	Jun-26	Updated source data	Jun-25 - May-26	Jul-26	Updated source data	Jul-25- Jun-26	Aug-26	Updated source data	Aug-25 - Jul-26	Sep-26	Updated source data	Sep-25 - Aug-26	Oct-26	Updated source data	Oct-25 - Sep-26	Nov-26	Updated source data	Nov-25 - Oct-26	Dec-26	Updated source data	Dec-25 - Nov-26	Jan-27	Updated source data Indices re-referenced to Dec-25 = 100	Jan-10 - Dec-26	Feb-27	Updated source data	Feb-26 - Jan-27
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Scope of the survey	Both new and existing dwellings are covered. Only market prices from actual transactions are considered. They include the price of the land on which residential buildings are located.																																							
The model	The time dummy hedonic regression method was used to estimate the indices. According to this method, regression analysis is used to describe the relation between the prices set by the market for residential property and the available characteristics. The prices and characteristics of all dwellings for 13 months are pooled in the same regression and a dummy variable is established for each period. The estimated coefficients of these dummy variables are used to derive the index. The resulting indices show a high level of volatility and in order to provide a more meaningful interpretation of changes in the index, a smoothing algorithm (a Henderson filter) is applied.																																							

Weights	The sales values of the most recent complete calendar year are calculated from the Deeds office data and are used to compile the weights. The 'most recent complete calendar year' refers to the most recent calendar year that is no longer open for revision. The weights in this publication are based on the sales values for 2024. Weights will be updated annually with effect from the January RPPI each year.
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Further information on the sources of information, weighting structure and methods of compilation of the RPPI can be found in the RPPI sources and methods document, available on the Stats SA website at: https://www.statssa.gov.za/?page_id=16474.

Time series data in excel format is available on the Stats SA website at:

https://www.statssa.gov.za/?page_id=1847.

Glossary

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 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.
Chain linking	The construction of a continuous price series by multiplying together price indices that have been calculated using different weights reference periods. The resulting index is referred to as a chained index. Linking is intended to ensure that the individual indices on all levels show the correct development through time but leads to non-additivity. The RPPI is chained annually as new weights are implemented.
Freehold property	A tenure status where the owner has title to both the dwelling and the land – for example, stand-alone houses.
Metropolitan municipality	Local authority that has a municipal executive and legislative authority in an area that includes more than one municipality, as described in section 155(1) of the Constitution as a category A municipality.
Monthly percentage change	The monthly percentage change is the change in the index of the relevant month compared with the index of the previous month expressed as a percentage.
Residential property price index	Residential property price indices measure the changes in the price of residential properties.
Sectional title property	A tenure status where the owner has title to only the dwelling – for example, apartments and townhouses.

General information

Stats SA publishes approximately 300 different statistical releases each year. It is not economically viable to produce them in more than one of South Africa's 12 official languages. Since the releases are used extensively locally and by international economic and social-scientific communities, Stats SA releases are published in English only.

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June 2026	5 November 2026

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