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# Consumer Price Index: Sources and Methods

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**Preface**

The consumer price index (CPI) is one of South Africa's most closely watched economic indicators.

Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) collects the prices of a wide range of consumer goods and services to compile the country's monthly CPI. The weights (or relative importance) of these goods and services were updated at the beginning of 2025, using 2023 as the period for calculating the weights. This manual provides an explanation of the new weights and basket as well as a wealth of information on our CPI sources and methods.

Users can access a range of methodological information on the CPI dating back to 2008 on the Stats SA website: [https://www.statssa.gov.za/?page\\_id=2528](https://www.statssa.gov.za/?page_id=2528).

**Risenga Maluleke**  
**Statistician-General**

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## **1. Introduction to the South African consumer price index (CPI)**

### **1.1 Defining the CPI**

The CPI is a current social and economic indicator constructed to measure changes over time in the general level of prices of consumer goods and services that households acquire, use, or pay for. The index measures changes in consumer prices over time by tracking the cost of purchasing a fixed basket of consumer goods and services of constant quality and similar characteristics. The products in the basket are selected to be representative of households' expenditure during a specific year. Such an index is called a fixed-basket price index. Changes in the index reflect the effects of price changes on the cost of achieving a constant standard of living (i.e. level of utility or welfare).

### **1.2 The South African CPI**

#### **1.2.1 Uses of the South African CPI**

The South African CPI has three equally important objectives:

1. To measure inflation in the economy so that macroeconomic policy is based on comprehensive and up-to-date price information.
2. To measure changes in the cost of living of South African households to promote equity in measures taken to adjust wages, grants, service agreements and contracts.
3. To provide a deflator for consumer expenditure in the national accounts and other economic data, to compute volume (as opposed to nominal) estimates.

#### **1.2.2 History of the South African CPI**

The South African CPI originated in 1911, covering large urban areas only. Smaller urban areas were included from 1997. Prior to January 2006, all prices of goods and services were collected from the head office of Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) mainly using the post. A direct collection methodology, which entailed collecting prices of goods directly by visiting retail outlets, was piloted in July 2004. Since 2006, the CPI has been compiled using the prices of goods from the direct collection methodology. Initially, data from the field was collected by means of paper forms. During 2022 and 2023, Stats SA shifted to collecting data via a mobile application. Prices of services have continued to be collected centrally, now using email, the internet and telephone surveys.

#### **1.2.3 Scope**

The CPI is based on the domestic concept which includes all consumption expenditure inside the borders of the country irrespective of the normal country of residence. If all expenditure made by residents outside the boundaries of the country is included, then the national concept would be applied. The headline CPI is based on expenditures by residents of urban areas.

### 1.3 Alignment with international best practice in CPI compilation

#### 1.3.1 International expert groups

In compiling the South African CPI, Stats SA largely follows the methodology guidelines of the 2020 *Consumer Price Index Manual: Concepts and Methods* published jointly by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Statistical Office of the European Union (Eurostat), the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), and the World Bank. We shall refer to this as the CPI Manual. It is the main reference for concepts and definitions, it provides the theory and conceptual framework, and it aims to give methodological and practical guidelines for the compilation of the CPI.

The CPI Manual can be accessed at: <https://www.imf.org/en/Data/Statistics/cpi-manual>.

The introduction of the new and improved methodology comes as a result of technical and academic discussions of current methodology through expert groups. The groups provide a forum for specialists to share their experiences, discuss research and methodology on crucial problems of measuring price change, and identify best practice. These groups include:

- The Ottawa Group, which was formed in 1994. This group is also known as the United Nations International Working Group on Price Indices. The group focuses on applied research in the area of CPIs. More details are available at: [Ottawa group meeting - Home](#).
- ILO/UNECE joint meeting. Compilation issues are discussed including the collection, processing and dissemination of data as well as resource and organisational issues. More details are available at: [Meetings of the Expert Group on CPI | UNECE](#).

#### 1.3.2 International participation

##### 1.3.2.1 International comparison programme (ICP)

The ICP is a global statistical initiative established in 1970 to produce internationally comparable purchasing power parity (PPP) estimates using price and expenditure data. PPPs facilitate cross-country comparisons of price levels, gross domestic product, and related economic aggregates in real terms and free of price and exchange rate distortions. The programme is globally managed by the World Bank and implemented regionally in Africa by the African Development Bank Group.

##### 1.3.2.2 Harmonised CPI (HCPI)

The HCPI is compiled for members of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) by applying comparable methodologies to national CPIs. Stats SA calculates the monthly HCPI estimates for South Africa and provides the data to the SADC secretariat, which aggregates the information to compute the regional HCPI.

#### 1.3.3 Adoption and use of methodology in line with international best practice

Stats SA has committed itself to the adoption and use of methodology that is in line with international best practice and which is relevant and practicable in South African conditions. The sources and methods documents of other statistical agencies are used as reference material.

## **2. Classification of goods and services**

### **2.1 Background**

The South African CPI adopted the 2018 version of the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP) for goods and services with effect from the January 2025 publication. COICOP is the international standard for classifying household expenditure and is an integral part of the 2008 System of National Accounts. Goods and services are classified according to their intended use. In addition to the CPI, COICOP is used for household expenditure surveys and the household final consumption expenditure (HFCE) component of gross domestic product (GDP).

### **2.2 Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose**

The United Nations Statistical Division is the custodian of COICOP. The high-level COICOP categories as applied in the South African CPI are given below:

- 01 - Food and non-alcoholic beverages
- 02 - Alcoholic beverages and tobacco
- 03 - Clothing and footwear
- 04 – Housing and utilities
- 05 - Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance
- 06 - Health
- 07 - Transport
- 08 - Information and communication
- 09 - Recreation, sport and culture
- 10 - Education services
- 11 - Restaurants and accommodation services
- 12 - Insurance and financial services
- 13 - Personal care and miscellaneous services

#### **2.2.1 Individual consumption**

Individual consumption expenditures are those that are made for the benefit of individual persons or households. More specifically, all consumption expenditures by households are defined as individual. These are contained in COICOP categories 01 to 13.

#### **2.2.2 Structure of COICOP classification in the South African CPI**

The structure of COICOP is hierarchical and comprises six levels labelled according to the number of digits used to code products at each level, i.e. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 8. Table 1 shows an example of a decomposition of the 2-digit level down to the 8-digit level.

**Table 1 – Example of COICOP hierarchy**

COICOP code	COICOP description	Indicator product code	Indicator product
<b>01.</b>	<b>Food and non-alcoholic beverages</b>		
<b>01.1.</b>	<b>Food</b>		
<b>01.1.1</b>	<b>Cereal products</b>		
01.1.1.1	Cereals	01111201	White rice
01.1.1.1	Cereals	01111202	Basmati rice
01.1.1.2	Flour of cereals	01112101	Cake flour
01.1.1.2	Flour of cereals	01112102	Bread flour
01.1.1.2	Flour of cereals	01112301	Sorghum meal
01.1.1.2	Flour of cereals	01112601	Maize meal
01.1.1.2	Flour of cereals	01112602	Samp
01.1.1.3	Bread and bakery products	01113101	White bread
01.1.1.3	Bread and bakery products	01113102	Brown bread
01.1.1.3	Bread and bakery products	01113103	Bread rolls
01.1.1.3	Bread and bakery products	01113104	Rusks
01.1.1.3	Bread and bakery products	01113105	Savoury biscuits
01.1.1.3	Bread and bakery products	01113901	Sweet biscuits
01.1.1.3	Bread and bakery products	01113903	Cakes and tarts
01.1.1.4	Breakfast cereals	01114001	Cold cereals
01.1.1.4	Breakfast cereals	01114002	Hot cereals (porridge)
01.1.1.5	Macaroni, noodles, couscous and similar pasta products	01115001	Spaghetti
01.1.1.5	Macaroni, noodles, couscous and similar pasta products	01115002	Macaroni
01.1.1.5	Macaroni, noodles, couscous and similar pasta products	01115004	Instant noodles

The numbering system for the different classification levels has been simplified by naming the different levels according to the naming convention in Table 2 (also see the diagram in Section 8.1.1).

**Table 2 – COICOP naming convention**

COICOP level	Name	Example
2-digit	Division	Food and non-alcoholic beverages
3-digit	Group	Food
4-digit	Class	Cereal products
5-digit	Subclass	Bread and bakery products
8-digit	Indicator product	Loaf of white bread
12-digit	Sampled product	Albany 700g loaf of white bread

### 3. CPI geographical and analytical series

#### 3.1 Collection areas

The South African CPI uses prices collected from the following areas, representing all large urban areas, at least one smaller urban area, and a rural area, in each province:

Province	Urban and rural areas
Western Cape	City of Cape Town Paarl
Eastern Cape	Nelson Mandela Bay Buffalo City Komani
Northern Cape	Sol Plaatje Kuruman
Free State	Mangaung Matjhabeng Moghaka
KwaZulu-Natal	eThekweni Msunduzi Newcastle
North West	City of Matlosana Mahikeng Rustenburg
Gauteng	City of Tshwane Vereeniging Mogale City City of Johannesburg Ekurhuleni
Mpumalanga	Ermelo Secunda City of Mbombela eMalahleni
Limpopo	Polokwane Greater Tzaneen

#### 3.2 Headline CPI and CPIs for other areas

A headline CPI is calculated for all urban areas. The annual rate of change in the headline CPI is used by the South African Reserve Bank (SARB) for inflation targeting, and it is this rate that receives the most attention by users when it is published monthly by Stats SA. It is widely used in contracts and other personal and business affairs for adjusting monetary values over time.

Stats SA also publishes monthly CPIs for rural areas, the total country, and each province.

#### 3.3 Analytical series

Month-on-month changes in the CPI are sometimes dominated by volatile items such as food and fuel. To assist users to monitor inflation of less volatile items, or underlying inflation, Stats SA publishes a range of analytical series, which are price indices with exclusions. Other analytical series provide a specific focus. These may be found in Table A of the monthly statistical release and are listed below.

- CPI excluding food and non-alcoholic beverages (NAB), fuel and energy
- Trimmed mean CPI [see page 6]
- CPI for all goods
- CPI for durable goods

- CPI for semi-durable goods
- CPI for non-durable goods
- CPI for services
- CPI for administered prices
- CPI excluding administered prices
- CPI for administered prices excluding fuel and paraffin
- CPI excluding food and NAB
- CPI excluding fuel
- CPI excluding food and NAB and fuel
- CPI excluding housing
- CPI excluding fuel and energy
- CPI excluding energy
- CPI excluding owners' equivalent rent
- CPI for pensioners
- CPI for each expenditure decile

One measure of underlying inflation is the CPI excluding food & NAB<sup>1</sup>, fuel<sup>2</sup> and energy<sup>3</sup>. This is commonly known as core inflation. Food & NAB can be volatile during periods of adverse weather conditions, and fuel is volatile when there are large swings in the international oil price and the Rand exchange rate. Historically, energy (electricity) prices have been subject to large changes.

Another measure of underlying inflation is the trimmed mean. It is also based on exclusions, but instead of excluding specific items each month, it excludes different items depending on their measured monthly rate of change. The items that are excluded are those with the highest and lowest month-on-month percentage changes each month, where "lowest" refers to "most negative".

The basic idea of the trimmed mean is that each month the month-on-month changes that carry the strongest signal (as opposed to noise) regarding underlying inflation are those that lie in the middle of the distribution. By trimming (excluding) the noisy highest and lowest month-on-month changes from the data set each month, we are left with the middle of the distribution of month-on-month changes, and these can be used to compile a general (as opposed to specific) measure of underlying inflation.

The calculation follows these steps:

- **Step 1:** Compute the monthly percentage change for each elementary index.
- **Step 2:** Sort the elementary indices from the lowest to the highest percentage change.
- **Step 3:** Compute the cumulative weights.
- **Step 4:** Exclude those elementary indices for which the cumulative weight is either less than 5% or greater than 95%.
- **Step 5:** Adjust the weights.
- **Step 6:** Compute the contributions of each elementary index to the percentage change in the trimmed mean.
- **Step 7:** Compute the trimmed mean month-on-month inflation rate for the current month by summing the contributions.
- **Step 8:** Compute the trimmed mean index for the current month.
- **Step 9:** Compute the annual inflation rate for the trimmed mean index. This is the annual percentage change in the index.

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<sup>1</sup> Food and non-alcoholic beverages (weight of 18,23% in headline CPI).

<sup>2</sup> Petrol and diesel (weight of 3,80% in headline CPI).

<sup>3</sup> Electricity (weight of 3,44% in headline CPI).

## 4. Weights of the CPI

### 4.1 Introduction

The weights of the CPI represent the proportions of consumption expenditure by households in a specific period. Each indicator product in the CPI has a weight attached to it which reflects its relative importance in the overall index. The impact that a price change in a good or service has on the overall index is therefore determined by the weight attached to it. The weighted average of changes in the prices of specific products and services in the CPI provides the rate of inflation. Whereas the prices are updated on a monthly, quarterly or annual basis, the weights are updated periodically, ideally at least every five years.

There are two types of weighting for the construction of an aggregated price index for a population on the basis of household expenditure survey (HES) results. These are called plutocratic and democratic. The latter is very rarely used by national statistical offices as there is a consensus that a plutocratic index is the appropriate index to use for national accounts deflation and for a general measure of inflation (IMF 2020: 5).

Plutocratic weights reflect the total expenditures of all reference households. In this type of weighting, each household contributes to the weights an amount proportional to its expenditure. This is the method used to calculate the South African CPI weights.

### 4.2 Need to update weights

The weights reference period is the time period to which the estimated weights relate. The chosen period should cover a seasonal cycle, typically 12 months, and should reflect economic conditions that are reasonably normal or stable. Any irregularities may need to be adjusted.

The accuracy of weights to represent current expenditure patterns decreases as the length of time increases from the weights reference period. However, the frequency of updating weights depends on the availability of the HES results.

The CPI Manual lists the following sources for weights:

- HES. The main requirements of HESs are that the survey should be representative of all private households in the country, should not exclude any particular group, and should include all types of consumption expenditures by households.
- National accounts. The household sector in the national accounts consists of all individual households and institutional households. National accounts expenditure estimates may be used to adjust the weights of products that are known to suffer from significant cases of under- or over-reporting during surveys.
- Retail sales. Retail trade statistics can provide supplementary data at product level. The main difficulty in using the data is that it usually contains information for groups that are outside the CPI reference population, e.g. expenditure by businesses.
- Point-of-sale (scanner) data. Cash register data sourced from retail chain stores provides detailed expenditure values but requires classification.
- Population censuses. Population statistics may be used in the absence of any expenditure statistics as a basis for regional weights.

### 4.3 Deriving CPI weights

According to international standards, the weights and basket of the CPI should be updated at least every five years. This is to ensure that changes in consumer expenditure are reflected in the weighted aggregates of the measure of inflation. The most recent weights and basket updates for the South African CPI were introduced in January 2025.

#### 4.3.1 Source data for updating the weights

The CPI Manual (paragraph 3.35) states that a HES is “the primary data source for deriving expenditure shares for the goods and services covered by the CPI.” This is because the survey is designed to be representative of the entire population with the ability to provide geographic and population group breakdowns. Importantly, the survey captures expenditure on all products in a particular period, providing for calculation of detailed expenditure proportions.

In 2022/23 Stats SA conducted the most recent HES – the Income and expenditure survey (IES). The IES was carried out over a 12-month period (November 2022 to October 2023) and interviewed approximately 32 000 households across the country. Prior to this the most recent HES was the Living conditions survey (LCS) carried out in 2014/15.

The primary focus of the IES is to obtain detailed estimates of household spending. In addition to informing the CPI weights and basket, the results of the IES are used to compute statistics on poverty and inequality in South Africa as well as to compile national accounts estimates of household final consumption expenditure (HFCE). Post collection, the IES expenditure values were inflated and deflated to a common month – May 2023.

The weights of the CPI are based on total household expenditure coinciding with the IES collection period. The reference period for the new weights is 2023. An expenditure value is attached to each of the products in the CPI basket for all of the 21 collection areas covered by the CPI survey. Consequently, the weights determine the relative impact of price changes in any particular product or area on the aggregate inflation figure.

The primary data source for calculating the weights is the IES. The main advantage of the IES data is that it comprehensively covers all categories of household expenditure. However, some adjustments are made to the IES data while computing the CPI weights.

Adjustments are usually made for one of four reasons:

- More detail is required – the IES is not able to provide the granular level of detail required for the CPI weights. For example, the aggregate for pasta in the IES is required to be broken down into different types of pasta.
- Instances of systematic under reporting – households typically under report certain expenditures that may cause embarrassment such as alcohol, tobacco and gambling.
- Methodological differences – for example the IES records gross premiums paid for insurance, but the CPI deducts claims paid by insurers to households.
- To improve alignment with the HFCE – in some cases the expenditure recorded by the IES is significantly different to that obtained when computing HFCE. The HFCE is compiled using multiple data sources including the supply of goods and services which may give a more accurate estimate of household expenditure on particular categories.

To fill the gaps as far as possible, a range of official and private sector data sources are used to supplement the IES data. These include:

- National accounts data, especially from the HFCE component.
- Results of Stats SA's large sample surveys (LSS) which provide turnover data for product groups covering formal sector businesses.
- Detailed excise tax receipts from the South African Revenue Service (SARS) – mainly used to derive expenditure on alcoholic beverages and tobacco.
- Summarised point-of-sale data from the large retail chain stores to provide greater product level detail.
- Turnover and quantity data from regulatory and industry bodies.

Calculation of the CPI weights and the products comprising the basket go hand in hand. Using the various data sources, an expenditure value is assigned to each of a long list of products. Products that represent at least 80% of the expenditure in each group, or comprise at least 0,01% of total expenditure, are included in the basket. The expenditure value of products that are not selected is redistributed proportionally to those that are selected within that group. Final expenditure values are then converted into percentages.

Table 3 shows the 2019 (according to COICOP 1999 and COICOP 2018) and 2023 headline CPI weights. Although the weights are reported as percentages, they are calculated on the rand values of total expenditure.

**Table 3 – Comparison of 2019 and 2023 weights (headline CPI)**

COICOP category	2019 <sup>4</sup>	2019 <sup>5</sup>	2023
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	17,14	17,14	18,23
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	6,26	6,26	4,64
Clothing and footwear	3,65	3,65	3,90
Housing and utilities	24,49	24,49	24,10
Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance	4,37	4,49	3,33
Health	1,44	1,44	1,78
Transport	14,35	14,37	13,89
Information and communication	2,42	3,86	5,47
Recreation, sport and culture	5,20	3,62	2,94
Education services	2,62	2,62	2,41
Restaurants and accommodation services	3,25	3,25	6,12
Miscellaneous <sup>6</sup>	14,81		
Insurance and financial services		11,41	10,41
Personal care and miscellaneous services		3,39	2,78

#### 4.3.2 Weights reference period

As the weights remain fixed for a number of years, the CPI Manual (paragraph 3.36) recommends the use of weights that reflect a “normal” consumption period and which are unlikely to change much in the future. The reference period for the weights is 2023.

<sup>4</sup> Based on COICOP 1999.

<sup>5</sup> Based on COICOP 2018.

<sup>6</sup> This was split between insurance and financial services, and personal care and miscellaneous services as of January 2025 in accordance to the COICOP 2018 version.

### **4.3.3 Index reference period**

Re-referencing (or rebasing) the indices is important to limit the impact of historical inflation on current readings. It is good practice to re-reference the indices when updating the weights, revising the basket, or introducing significant methodological or classification changes. All indices were re-referenced to 100 in December 2024. Re-referencing simply changes the level of the indices, and does not affect the rates of change previously published.

## 5. CPI basket of goods and services

### 5.1 Introduction

The basket is a list of specific goods and services which forms the sample for price collection in the CPI.

### 5.2 The basket of goods and services for the South African CPI

Each province has its own basket. Every product that appears in at least one provincial basket is included in the national basket. Each basket item has a weight attached to it. These form the elementary indices of the CPI. Determining basket composition at a disaggregated level improves the relevance of the CPI to the purchasing patterns at a local level. The baskets reflect the pattern of residence rather than the point at which purchases are made.

### 5.3 Selection criteria for the basket of goods and services

The objective of the basket selection process is to ensure that those goods and services which represent the greatest share of expenditure within a group are included in the index. Stats SA uses results from the HES together with additional data sources to select products and services for the basket. Scanner data from retail chain stores is particularly useful for items typically sold in retail stores.

The basket items are selected according to the process outlined in Section 4.3.1.

### 5.4 Changes to the basket in 2025

The new basket contains a total of 391 products, slightly lower than the 396 in the previous basket. There are substantial changes to the composition of the basket. A total of 71 new products were included in the CPI, and 53 products were dropped from the basket. A further 29 products were either consolidated or split. These changes are listed in Table 4 below. The details of the provincial baskets are provided in Annexure 1.

**Table 4 – Products entering or leaving the basket**

Category	Products entering the basket	Products leaving the basket
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	Basmati rice	Pasta (excluding spaghetti and macaroni)
	Sorghum meal	Ready-mix flour
	Meat bones	Condensed milk
	Boerewors	Cream
	Viennas	Flavoured milk
	Russians	Tinned mixed vegetables
	Meat patties	Frozen potato chips
	Chicken nuggets, strips and fingers	Ground coffee or coffee beans
	Fish portions in batter or crumbed	Drinking chocolate
	Frozen shrimps and prawns	
	Parmesan cheese	

**Table 4 – Products entering or leaving the basket (continued)**

Category	Products entering the basket	Products leaving the basket
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	Olive oil	
	Butter	
	Garlic	
	Honey	
	Ready-made meals	
	Natural spices and herbs	
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	Rosé wine	
	Snuff	
	Refills for e-cigarettes	
Clothing and footwear	Sleepwear for women	Jacket – boys (3 to 13 years)
	Skirts for women	Jacket – infants (0 to 2 years)
	Sets (matching top and bottom) for girls	Skirts – girls (3 to 13 years)
	School shirts	Infant shoes (0 to 2 years)
	School jersey	
	School trouser/shorts	
	School skirts / dress / skort	
	School socks	
	School shoes	
Housing and utilities	Varnish	Plaster
	Paintbrush	Chipboard or brandering
	Refuse collection	
	Sewage removal	
	Gas in cylinders	
Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance	Loose carpets and rugs	Toaster/Sandwich maker
	Pillows	Teaspoon
	Table cloth	Grater
	Towels	Household batteries
	Face cloth	Garden sprinkler
	Air fryers	Wax shoe polish
	Cooler box	Indoor insecticide
	Refuse bags	
	Candles	
Health	Skin treatment	Eye drops
	Calming and mood enhancing treatment	General practitioner – public sector
	Condoms	Specialist – public sector
	Spectacles (including contact lens)	
	Clinic services	
	Orthopaedic surgeon	
	Optometrists	
	Physiotherapists	
	Inpatient care centre	
	Pathology services	

**Table 4 – Products entering or leaving the basket (concluded)**

Category	Products entering the basket	Products leaving the basket
Transport	Oil filter	Shock absorber
	Air filter	Driving licence
	Car lubricants	Rental of post box
	e-hailing services	
	School transport	
Information and communication	Modems and routers	Landline telephone fees
	Calculators	Soundbar/speakers
	USB and external hard drives	Television decoder
	Power banks	
	USB cable chargers	
	Subscription to streaming services	
Recreation, sport and culture	Toy building bricks	Digital camera
		Pre-recorded CD/streaming music
		Musical instrument
		Teddy bear
		Sleeping bag
		Pool brush or net
		Plant pots
		Television licence
		Magazine
		Files
		Crayons
Restaurants and accommodation services	Self-catering accommodation	
Personal care and miscellaneous services	Bodywash	Tissues
	Earrings	Toothbrush
	After school centres	Conditioner
	Professional associations and trade unions	Tampons
	Hiring of equipment for events	Hair relaxer
		Hair colour
		Bubble bath
		Baby powder
		Wipes
		Makeup (Foundation)
		Non-electrical shavers and blades

## 6. Sampling and CPI operations

### 6.1 Introduction

This chapter explains the sampling and collection methodology for all indicator products. The prices for most products are collected either directly from outlets by fieldworkers, or by head office staff through websites, email and telephone interviews.

### 6.2 Sampling methodology

The procedure used for price collection by a national statistical office in the production of the CPI is a sample survey. There are various methods of sampling, whether determined by probability or not. It is important for Stats SA to follow an internationally accepted practice when sampling occurs within the CPI. This section discusses the sampling method used by Stats SA.

South Africa has the following constraints in terms of sampling:

- No sampling frame for indicator products is available.
- Price collection must take place where there are price collectors.
- A probability sample with respect to the reference period is not a proper probability sample with respect to the current period.
- For the product dimension, numbers (sales in rand or units) are virtually impossible to obtain.

Any sampling method applied needs to maximise precision and minimise the cost of carrying out the survey. Regarding the constraints mentioned above, outlet selection is based on the convenience of locating indicator products, which are selected as follows:

- The item selected should be the most popular item in terms of brand and unit. Volume sellers are assumed to be the most popular items. In general, a volume seller is assumed to be the brand and unit with the most shelf space allocated to it.
- Special order items that are one-time, one-of-a-kind purchases are not eligible.
- The outlet should expect to continue selling the product.
- The item should be regular merchandise. An item is considered to be regular merchandise if the outlet normally sells the item.
- The item must be in good condition.

### 6.3 Field and head office collection

Field-based collection entails the use of fieldworkers (price collectors) who visit sampled outlets and markets to record actual prices. The field collection is mostly used for goods. The field collection is carried out monthly for goods and quarterly for housing rental data.

The CPI transitioned from a paper-based collection method to a mobile application during 2022 and 2023. The application, comprising mobile and web-based components, was developed in-house. The system ensures quality control from collection through to editing. The mobile application has the following modules:

1. Collection and capturing of data in the outlet.
2. Quality control features during collection.
3. Work allocation.

4. Data verification by supervisors.
5. Substitution of unavailable products.
6. Creation of new outlets.

The mobile application is fully integrated with a web-based data management and quality assurance module. The web system has the following modules which enables data management:

1. Data quality control to detect any errors in the data, so they can be corrected.
2. Progress reports that enable users and management to track progress at any given time.
3. Team and user management.
4. Maintenance of data including drop down lists.

Field collection includes collection of the housing rental data. This collection is carried out quarterly, where fieldworkers visit the rental agencies to record the price for rental of a dwelling. Three dwelling types are collected for the compilation of the CPI – houses, townhouses and flats.

Head office collection entails the use of staff based at Stats SA's head office mostly for the collection of prices for services. These collections are carried out by email, internet and telephone surveys. The history and nature of the frequency of changes in prices for specific types of products inform the decision on whether prices should be collected monthly, quarterly or annually. Additional information from respondents is used to supplement the information for determining the frequency of collection. Prices that are not measured monthly are assumed to be unchanged in the months when they are not measured. Annexure 2 shows the collection frequency of basket products.

#### **6.4 Auditing**

The International Organization for Standardization (2015) defines an audit as: "A systematic, independent and documented process for obtaining audit evidence and evaluating it objectively to determine the extent to which audit criteria are fulfilled" (ISO 9000). The purpose of quality assurance audits is to ensure that CPI methodology is correctly applied by fieldworkers at outlets. The audit process allows the auditors to confirm if prices and products collected by the price collectors are correct and comply with standards. Audits are performed parallel to price collection. For the purpose of general coverage and to ascertain the general level of quality, all nine provinces are audited at least twice during a year.

#### **6.5 Data editing**

Editing detects if there are any errors in the data, and if so they are investigated and corrected. The main objective of editing is to ensure that clean data is prepared for analysis. The first level of editing (logical edits) is done in the field by the field supervisor to ensure that data can be corrected in the field and clean data is sent to the head office. There are four stages in CPI editing:

1. Validation: check if the correct unit codes were allocated by the system during collection and allocate missing unit codes.
2. Logical edits: ensure that the current and previous months' data do not have contradictory values, e.g. compare the current month brand name with the previous month.
3. Range edits: identify whether the item value falls inside a determined acceptable range.
4. Item status codes: check the correctness of all the allocated item status codes.

## **6.6 Product maintenance**

The aim of product maintenance is to ensure there are enough prices for each product in each provincial basket. This process involves the substitution of items that are temporarily unavailable, out of season, or permanently unavailable. Products from the outlets that are permanently closed or temporarily closed for two consecutive months are substituted.

## **6.7 Listing of indicator products and methods**

Annexure 2 provides a summary of all indicator products and relevant collection methodology information.

## **7. Special cases**

### **7.1 Housing**

#### **7.1.1 Introduction**

Essentially there are two main types of arrangement that characterise the housing market. First, a dwelling may be occupied by the owner of the property, or, second, it may be rented out by a property owner to a tenant. Estimating the cost of housing should consider these two arrangements.

Defining actual rentals is straightforward. These are the amounts actually paid by tenants to property owners for the provision of accommodation. Typically, a tenant and property owner enter into a rental agreement valid for a particular period of time, for example one year.

Owners' equivalent rent (OER) measures the value of the services yielded by the use of an owner-occupied dwelling over a period of time using the corresponding market rental value for the same type of dwelling for the same period of time. This appraisal is based on the opportunity cost incurred by owners by deciding to live in their own homes, rather than renting them out. In other words, owners who decide to live in their own homes pay a virtual rent (or OER) to themselves.

#### **7.1.2 Actual rentals for housing**

The sample of indicator products includes houses, townhouses and flats. Stats SA uses its own rental survey of letting agents. Fieldworkers (price collectors) visit letting agents in order to record rental prices of actual rented properties. The collection is carried out quarterly.

#### **7.1.3 Owners' equivalent rent (OER)**

Owner-occupier housing costs represent the largest single component of the CPI.

There are three internationally acceptable approaches to measuring OER: acquisitions, user cost, and rental equivalence. The first two require data that are not easily available in South Africa. The third approach requires data on rentals of equivalent dwellings. Not only are these data available but they can be used with no significant risk of error.

The rental sector in South Africa adequately represents the owner-occupied component. Similar to actual rentals, the indicator products are houses, townhouses and flats.

#### **7.1.4 Stats SA's rental survey**

Stats SA's quarterly rental survey tracks actual rental values for specific dwellings in each relevant geographic area. Actual rentals for a given dwelling are compared from one quarter to the next, enabling the calculation of quarterly price relatives for that dwelling for actual rent and OER.

The sample is drawn from real estate agents renting out privately-owned dwellings to the public in all CPI areas. The sample covers a wide geographic spread. Housing types should be selected to represent the formal property rental market. Accordingly, the housing types are houses, townhouses and flats.

Prices for specific dwellings are measured quarterly, with the sample spread over the three months of each quarter. The overall price change for each rental dwelling is calculated quarterly. The changes in the index are reflected quarterly in the CPI publication.

## 7.2 Seasonal fruit

Seasonal fruit as a collective has one weight. The contents of the basket change as the seasons change. The list was determined on the basis of data sourced from fresh produce markets.

**Table 5 – Seasonal fruit basket**

Indicator product	Indicator product code	Basket months
Naartjies - fresh	01162302	Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct
Pears - fresh	01163201	Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov
Peaches - fresh	01163501	Jan, Feb, Oct, Nov, Dec
Avocados - fresh	01161101	Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec
Nectarines - fresh	01163502	Jan, Feb, Dec
Grapes - fresh	01165101	Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Nov, Dec
Strawberries - fresh	01164501	May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct
Mangoes - fresh	01161501	Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, Dec
Watermelon - fresh	01165401	Jan, Feb, Oct, Nov, Dec
Blueberries	01164601	Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec
Oranges - fresh	01162301	Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct

Non-seasonal fruits in the basket (bananas and apples) have their own weight.

## 7.3 Used vehicles

To calculate an index for used vehicles, prices are collected from the TransUnion Auto Dealers' Guide. A sample of selected one- and two-year-old motor vehicles is used, and the sample is updated every year in January. A selected vehicle in the sample is then compared with a similar (model and age) vehicle over a twelve-month period and the year-on-year price ratio for this vehicle is established. The month-on-month price ratio is then derived from the calculated annual rate.

## 7.4 Games of chance

Games of chance are classified as recreational consumption expenditure in the South African CPI and national accounts. This is consistent with COICOP. Internationally, many countries include games of chance in their CPI, and those that exclude it usually do so because of the difficulty in tracking comparable prices. Expenditure on gambling in South Africa amounts to more than one percent of the current (2023) CPI weights. The expenditure value in the CPI weights and the national accounts is calculated on a net basis (total gambling revenue less winnings).

An increase in the price of gambling should be seen in the context of any change in the possible winnings that players may receive. The proportion of revenues paid out to winners is determined by the return to player (RTP) attached to each gambling mode (i.e. lottery, casino, limited payout machines, bingo, betting). The service charge for each gambling mode is the ratio of revenue that is not paid out to winners (1-RTP). Any change in price is therefore determined by changes in the service charge.

The general value of money affects the level of entertainment derived from gambling. Any change in price is therefore quality adjusted by the CPI excluding games of chance. Any change in the CPI excluding games of chance without an adjustment in the service charge is also considered a price change. For example, if the

service charge increases by 5%, and the CPI excluding games of chance increases by 2%, then the effective price increase in the CPI would be 7,1%, calculated as  $1,05 * 1,02 = 1,071$ .

The latest available service charges are collected quarterly and used to calculate price changes. These prices are quality adjusted monthly by the CPI excluding games of chance.

## **7.5 Books**

New books are published continually and each new book in the bestseller list remains there for only a limited time. This makes month-on-month price comparison of the same books difficult. Stats SA therefore measures the 'Top 10' bestselling books according to each retailer's website. Every month the prices of the top 10 books are collected, and the monthly averages of these are used to calculate price changes.

## **7.6 Domestic services (domestic worker wages)**

Stats SA uses data from the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) to calculate the domestic services price index. All domestic workers who work more than 24 hours a month need to be registered for the UIF. The source data is in the form of a declarations file and a payments file. The declaration file consists of all activities in terms of period of payment including the declaration of changes of personal and wage status by employees registered with the UIF. The payments file records all information regarding payments, including rates and dates.

The payments file is used to identify possible monthly payments. This requires tracking the series of payments for each domestic worker over a period of seven months. The seventh month is the current survey month. All payments that consistently do not double (100% increase) or halve (50% decrease) between successive months qualify as monthly payments if the pattern holds over the previous six months. Employers with exactly one domestic worker are identified using the payments file and the declarations file. These employers and their employees then have their monthly remuneration tracked over time. Domestic workers whose contribution payments meet the criteria for possible monthly payments over a period of seven months are then used for calculations.

The method of calculating changes in domestic services entails tracking all payments made per quarter for each employee. The method has a lag of three months and is consistent with the standard method of calculating links in the CPI by taking the geometric mean of price relatives.

## **7.7 Prescription medicines fees and dispensing fees**

The dispensing fees refer to the fees that pharmacies charge over and above the prices of prescription medicine. The CPI currently uses Medikredit as a data source for prescription medicines and dispensing fees prices. The prices are collected monthly from the head office. Medikredit is a dominant market player in this field. Medikredit also provides the gross sales values for the prescription medicines, from which the sample was drawn.

## 8. Index compilation

### 8.1 Index formulas

#### 8.1.1 Headline CPI

The CPI measures price changes by comparing the cost of a fixed basket of commodities over time. This basket is based on expenditures in a particular reference period.

The compilation of the South African CPI is based on prices in the current and previous survey periods. The survey periods are equal to a month. In the first stage of calculation, for each of the products (goods or services) for which prices are collected, an elementary index is calculated using the Jevons index number formula. The Jevons index is defined as the unweighted geometric mean of the price ratios, which is identical to the ratio of the unweighted geometric mean prices:

$$I_J^{0:t} = \prod \left( \frac{p_i^t}{p_i^0} \right)^{1/n} = \frac{\prod (p_i^t)^{1/n}}{\prod (p_i^0)^{1/n}}$$

The month-to-month price ratios are chained together monthly through successive multiplication, and as a result the Jevons index is transitive. Transitivity means that the chained monthly indices are identical to the corresponding direct indices.

The second stage of calculating the CPI does not involve individual prices or quantities. Instead, a higher-level index is calculated as a Young index in which the elementary price indices are averaged using a set of predetermined weights. The formula can be written as follows:

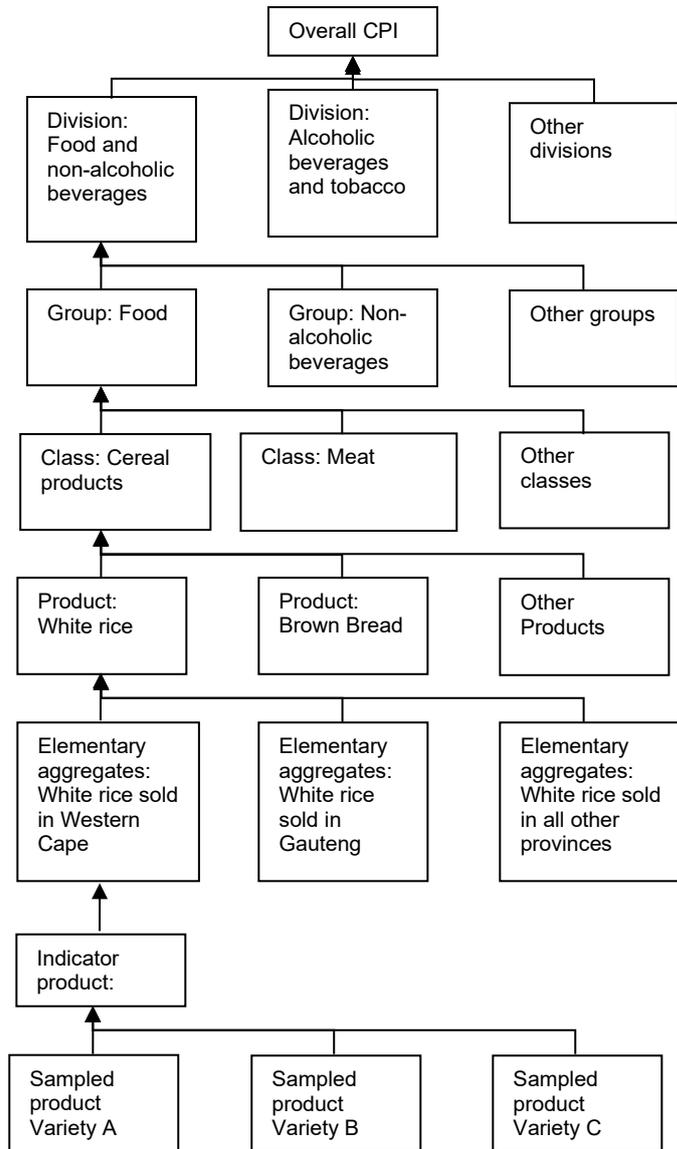
$$I^{0:t} = \sum w_i^b I_i^{0:t}, \sum w_i^b = 1$$

where  $I^{0:t}$  denotes the overall CPI, or any high-level index, from period 0 to t;  $w_i^b$  is the weight attached to each of the elementary price indices; and  $I_i^{0:t}$  is the corresponding elementary price index. The elementary indices are identified by the subscript  $i$ , whereas the higher-level index carries no subscript. The weights are derived in period  $b$ , which in practice has to precede period 0, the index reference period.

Note the following distinction between the weights and index reference periods:

- Weights reference period: the period covered by the expenditure statistics used to calculate the weights. Usually, the weights reference period is a year.
- Index reference period: the period in which the index is set to 100 (also referred to as the base period).

**Graphical example of the aggregation structure of the CPI**



**Numerical example**

The following example shows the calculations applicable to “instant coffee”.

**Table 6 – Calculating the price relative**

Product code	Instant coffee						
01211001							
Unique number	Respondent	Quantity	Unit	Previous price	Current price	Price relative	Geometric mean
xxxxxxx	Pick 'n Pay	1 tin	750g	154,99	154,99	1,00000	
yyyyyyy	Checkers	1 tin	250g	77,99	73,40	0,94115	
zzzzzzz	Woolworths	1 pouch	120g	59,99	65,99	1,10002	
wwwww	Corner café	1 tin	250g	70,79	70,79	1,00000	
							<b>1,00871</b>

**Table 7 – Creating the index**

<b>Instant coffee</b>				
<b>Product code</b>	<b>Previous index</b>	<b>Price relative</b>	<b>New index</b>	
01211001	139,2	1,00871	140,4	
<b>Product code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>New index</b>	<b>Weight in CPI</b>	<b>Weighted index</b>
01220101	Instant coffee	140,4	0,23	32,3
01220102	Cappuccino (sachets)	142,5	0,02	2,9
0122	Coffee and coffee substitutes		0,25	140,8 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Product code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>New index</b>	<b>Weight in CPI</b>	<b>Weighted index</b>
0121	Fruit and vegetable juices	140,6	0,27	38,0
0122	Coffee and coffee substitutes	140,8	0,25	35,2
0123	Tea, mate and other plant products for infusion	139,1	0,14	19,5
0125	Water	128,5	0,08	10,3
0126	Soft drinks	142,3	0,59	84,0
0129	Other non-alcoholic beverages	147,6	0,06	8,9
012	Non-alcoholic beverages		1,39	140,9
<b>Product code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>New index</b>	<b>Weight in CPI</b>	<b>Weighted index</b>
011	Food	150,3	16,84	2 531,1
012	Non-alcoholic beverages	140,9	1,39	195,9
01	Food and non-alcoholic beverages		18,23	149,6
<b>Product code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>New index</b>	<b>Weight in CPI</b>	<b>Weighted index</b>
01	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	149,6	18,23	2 727,2
02	Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	152,2	4,64	706,2
03	Clothing and footwear	165,4	3,90	645,1
04	Housing and utilities	174,9	24,10	4 215,1
05	Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance	86,0	3,33	286,4
06	Health	122,8	1,78	218,6
07	Transport	146,1	13,89	2 029,3
08	Information and communication	115,1	5,47	629,6
09	Recreation, sport and culture	138,2	2,94	406,3
10	Education services	164,0	2,41	395,2
11	Restaurants and accommodation services	145,8	6,12	892,3
12	Insurance and financial services	123,4	10,41	1 284,6
13	Personal care and miscellaneous services	137,9	2,78	383,4
	<b>CPI All Items (All urban areas)</b>		<b>100,00</b>	<b>148,2</b>

<sup>1</sup> (32,3 + 2,9) / 0,25 = 140,8

**Table 8 – Inflation rate**

	<b>Index (previous year, same month)</b>	<b>Index (previous month)</b>	<b>Index (current month)</b>	<b>Monthly percentage change</b>	<b>Annual percentage change (inflation rate)</b>
CPI All Items (All urban areas)	137,5	145,8	148,2	1,65	7,78

## 8.2 Linking new index series to old index series

### 8.2.1 The need for linking

From time to time the weights for the elementary aggregates are revised to ensure that they reflect current expenditure patterns and consumer behaviour. The introduction of new weights is often a complex operation because it provides an opportunity to introduce new items, new samples, new data sources, new compilation practices, new elementary aggregates, new higher-level indices, and new classifications. These tasks are often undertaken simultaneously at the time of reweighting to minimise the overall disruption to the time series and any resulting inconvenience to users of the indices.

When new weights are introduced, the new index based on the new weights is linked to the old index, thereby creating a continuous (or linked) index that is not distorted by the change in weights. The linked index formula allows weights to be updated and facilitates the introduction of new items and sub-indices as well as the removal of obsolete ones.

### 8.2.2 Features of a linked index

There are several important features of a linked index:

- In order to link the old and the new series, an overlapping period is needed in which the index has to be calculated using both the old and the new set of weights.
- The link period may be a month or a year, provided the weights and indices refer to the same period.
- Linking is intended to ensure that the individual indices on all levels show the correct development through time.
- Linking leads to non-additivity. When the index reference period is changed, and the index series prior to the link period is rebased to the new index reference period, this previous series cannot be aggregated to higher-level indices by use of the new weights.

### 8.2.3 Method of linking and rebasing

There are different methods of linking indices. The method followed for the South African CPI is as follows. All indices are rebased so that December 2024 (for example) equals 100. All new product indices are set to 100 in December 2024. Since all elementary (lowest-level) indices equal 100 in December 2024, all aggregations using the new weights also equal 100 in December 2024. The index levels for January 2025 are calculated in the normal manner (the sum of lower-level indices multiplied by their weights). This ensures that all month-on-month percentage changes from December 2024 to January 2025 are driven by price changes and the relative importance of each price change as determined by the new weights.

Similarly, the CPI for February (and all subsequent months) is calculated in the normal way. This method satisfies the following criteria:

- The historical, published rates of change in the CPI are retained (although historical additivity is lost).
- The index reference period of the CPI is December 2024 = 100.
- All monthly changes in the CPI from January 2025 are a true reflection of the underlying price movements.
- All indices are calculated in the normal fashion and additivity through all aggregation levels is ensured.

Table 9 shows the respective indices that are used to calculate the month-on-month and year-on-year percentage changes for the first two months of 2025.

**Table 9 – Calculating monthly and annual percentage changes for the CPI**

	January 2025	February 2025
<b>Month-on-month</b>	$\frac{\text{Jan-25 (new weights)}}{\text{Dec-24 (rebased to 100)}^1}$	$\frac{\text{Feb-25 (new weights)}}{\text{Jan-25 (new weights)}}$
<b>Year-on-year</b>	$\frac{\text{Jan-25 (new weights)}}{\text{Jan-24 (old weights, rebased)}}$	$\frac{\text{Feb-25 (new weights)}}{\text{Feb-24 (old weights, rebased)}}$

<sup>1</sup> Dec-24 = 100 at all levels of aggregation (using new weights and old weights).

## **9. Imputations in the CPI**

### **9.1 Introduction**

Although the CPI is published every month, certain price observations are not available in each period. This may be due to the seasonal nature of the product, the fact that prices change only periodically (such as administrative prices, tariffs and fees), or the absence of the product from outlets for various reasons (e.g. items temporarily unavailable). In all of these cases, an imputation method should be used, whether at an aggregated level or a more disaggregated level. Failure to impute for missing prices may lead to a bias in the index.

### **9.2 Imputation methods**

Stats SA uses two main methods to impute movement in an index when there are no price observations available.

First, indices are kept constant when the prices are not due for collection in a particular month. For example, school fees change once a year and are collected and incorporated into the index in March each year.

Second, the price changes of similar products are used to impute a price when no price is recorded for a given product. The imputation procedure follows a stepwise approach to find the closest possible match for a missing price.

For example, if a particular sampled variety of bread is not available in a particular store.

- First, the average price change of all varieties of bread from the same store is used.
- If this is not available, the average price change of all varieties of bread from the same region is used.
- If regional data is also unavailable, the average price change of all varieties of bread from the same province is used.
- Finally, if none of the above are available, the average price change of all varieties of bread from the entire country is used.

The imputation method is also used to obtain a price for the previous month when a new variety is priced for the first time.

## **10. Quality and quantity adjustments in the CPI**

### **10.1 Quality adjustments in the CPI**

The objective of the CPI is to measure pure price change over time, so ideally identical goods and services should be priced from one period to the next. This is called pricing to constant quality. However, in practice, new products appear on the market and replace older products. These new products have different attributes (or quality). For price index purposes it is necessary to measure these changes in quality, and to remove any change in price attributable purely to the change in quality from the change in the price.

Quality adjustment is the process of estimating what the market price of a replacement product would be if it had the characteristics of the product it replaces and with whose price it is to be compared. The process requires estimating the market value of any differences in the price-determining characteristics of the two products and adjusting the observed price of the replacement product.

The products for which prices are quality adjusted are motor vehicles, cell phones and TVs.

In line with international best practice, Stats SA uses a hedonic regression method for quality adjustments. The quality adjustment starts with a periodic assessment of which characteristics have an influence on the price. Parameter estimates are obtained from the hedonic model to adjust the price change used in index calculations in instances where the new item and old item differ in quality. The new price is then adjusted using these results. This allows the price series to be extended using the new item.

### **10.2 Quantity adjustments in the CPI**

A quantity adjustment is required when there is a change in quantity of an item from one period to the next. The quantity change may take the form of a change in the physical characteristics of the product that can easily be quantified, such as a change in weight, dimensions, purity, or chemical composition. For example, a tub of ice cream may change from 2 litres to 1,8 litres. Quantity adjustments are applied only to products with permanent quantity changes.

Quantity adjustments are applied in the South African CPI by scaling the price of the new product by the ratio of quantities.

## 11. Dissemination

The South African CPI complies with the IMF Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS). Established in 1996, the SDDS provides guidance to countries on disseminating key data, ensuring that users and financial market participants have sufficient information to assess the economic situations of individual countries (IMF 2007: ix).

The CPI release, excel timeseries files and relevant metadata are published monthly, within a month of the reference period.

The CPI release is available in PDF format here:

[https://www.statssa.gov.za/?page\\_id=1854&PPN=P0141](https://www.statssa.gov.za/?page_id=1854&PPN=P0141).

The time series data for the CPI are accessible in Excel format here:

[https://www.statssa.gov.za/?page\\_id=1417](https://www.statssa.gov.za/?page_id=1417).

An advanced schedule of future CPI publications is available at:

[https://www.statssa.gov.za/?page\\_id=2643&PPN=P0141&SCH=73835](https://www.statssa.gov.za/?page_id=2643&PPN=P0141&SCH=73835).

This report and other methodological notes and metadata can be found at:

[https://www.statssa.gov.za/?page\\_id=2528](https://www.statssa.gov.za/?page_id=2528).

**Abbreviations**

COICOP	Classification of individual consumption by purpose
CPI	Consumer price index
CPI Manual	Consumer Price Index Manual: Concepts and Methods. 2020. International Monetary Fund et al.
D	Durable
EUROSTAT	Statistical Office of the European Union
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HCPI	Harmonised Consumer Price Index
HES	Household expenditure survey
HFCE	House final consumption expenditure
ICP	International Comparison Programme
IES	Income and Expenditure Survey
ILO	International Labour Organization
ISO 9000	International Organization for Standardization 9000 Series (a set of quality management standards)
IMF	International Monetary Fund
NAB	Non-Alcoholic Beverages
ND	Non-Durable
n.e.c.	Not elsewhere classified
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OER	Owners' equivalent rent
PPP	Purchasing power parity
RTP	Return To Player
S	Service
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SARB	South African Reserve Bank
SD	Semi-Durable
SNA	System of National Accounts
Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
UIF	Unemployment Insurance Fund
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
USC	Unit Status Code

## Annexures

### Annexure 1 – CPI basket of goods and services

COICOP code	Indicator product code	Indicator product	Durability <sup>7</sup>	Provincial baskets	Weight		
					Total country	Headline	
<b>01.</b>	<b>Food and non-alcoholic beverages</b>					<b>19,88</b>	<b>18,23</b>
<b>01.1.</b>	<b>Food</b>					<b>18,45</b>	<b>16,84</b>
<b>01.1.1.</b>	<b>Cereal products (ND)</b>					<b>4,80</b>	<b>4,14</b>
01.1.1.1	01111201	White rice	ND	All provinces		0,68	0,54
01.1.1.1	01111202	Basmati rice	ND	All provinces		0,02	0,01
01.1.1.2	01112101	Cake flour	ND	All provinces		0,26	0,19
01.1.1.2	01112102	Bread flour	ND	WC, EC, NC, FS, KZN, NW, GP, LP		0,03	0,02
01.1.1.2	01112301	Sorghum meal	ND	EC, NC, FS, KZN, NW, GP, MP, LP		0,02	0,02
01.1.1.2	01112601	Maize meal	ND	All provinces		1,24	0,92
01.1.1.2	01112602	Samp	ND	All provinces		0,06	0,04
01.1.1.3	01113101	White bread	ND	All provinces		0,77	0,77
01.1.1.3	01113102	Brown bread	ND	All provinces		0,71	0,63
01.1.1.3	01113103	Bread rolls	ND	All provinces		0,06	0,06
01.1.1.3	01113104	Rusks	ND	WC, EC, NC, FS, KZN, NW, GP		0,01	0,02
01.1.1.3	01113105	Savoury biscuits	ND	WC, EC, NC, FS, KZN, NW, GP		0,02	0,02
01.1.1.3	01113901	Sweet biscuits	ND	All provinces		0,12	0,12
01.1.1.3	01113903	Cakes and tarts	ND	All provinces		0,14	0,14
01.1.1.4	01114001	Cold cereals	ND	All provinces		0,24	0,23
01.1.1.4	01114002	Hot cereals (porridge)	ND	All provinces		0,12	0,11
01.1.1.5	01115001	Spaghetti	ND	All provinces		0,10	0,10
01.1.1.5	01115002	Macaroni	ND	All provinces		0,10	0,10
01.1.1.5	01115004	Instant noodles	ND	All provinces		0,10	0,10

<sup>7</sup> This classification includes non-durable (ND), semi-durable (SD), durable (D) and services (S).

COICOP code	Indicator product code	Indicator product	Durability <sup>7</sup>	Provincial baskets	Weight	
					Total country	Headline
<b>01.1.2.</b>	<b>Meat (ND)</b>				<b>5,36</b>	<b>5,10</b>
01.1.2.2	01122101	Beef mince - fresh	ND	All provinces	0,43	0,43
01.1.2.2	01122102	Stewing beef	ND	All provinces	0,60	0,60
01.1.2.2	01122103	Beef - steak	ND	All provinces	0,12	0,12
01.1.2.2	01122299	Pork - combined	ND	All provinces	0,27	0,27
01.1.2.2	01122399	Mutton and lamb - combined	ND	All provinces	0,23	0,24
01.1.2.2	01122401	Whole chicken - fresh	ND	All provinces	0,02	0,02
01.1.2.2	01122402	Chicken portions - fresh	ND	All provinces	0,43	0,39
01.1.2.2	01122403	Chicken Portions - frozen (non IQF)	ND	All provinces	0,04	0,04
01.1.2.2	01122404	IQF chicken portions	ND	All provinces	1,59	1,45
01.1.2.3	01123101	Biltong	ND	All provinces	0,05	0,05
01.1.2.3	01123201	Ham	ND	All provinces	0,03	0,03
01.1.2.3	01123202	Bacon	ND	All provinces	0,04	0,05
01.1.2.4	01124001	Beef offal	ND	All provinces	0,06	0,06
01.1.2.4	01124002	Meat bones	ND	All provinces	0,05	0,05
01.1.2.4	01124003	Mutton/Lamb offal	ND	All provinces	0,01	0,01
01.1.2.4	01124004	Chicken giblets	ND	All provinces	0,26	0,20
01.1.2.5	01125101	Sausages (beef, pork, mutton)	ND	All provinces	0,10	0,10
01.1.2.5	01125102	Boerewors	ND	All provinces	0,52	0,50
01.1.2.5	01125103	Polony	ND	All provinces	0,16	0,15
01.1.2.5	01125104	Viennas	ND	All provinces	0,09	0,09
01.1.2.5	01125105	Russians	ND	All provinces	0,13	0,11
01.1.2.5	01125201	Corned meat	ND	All provinces	0,03	0,03
01.1.2.5	01125901	Meat patties	ND	All provinces	0,05	0,06
01.1.2.5	01125902	Chicken nuggets, strips and fingers	ND	WC, EC, NC, FS, KZN, NW, GP, LP	0,05	0,05
<b>01.1.3.</b>	<b>Fish and other seafood (ND)</b>				<b>0,47</b>	<b>0,43</b>
01.1.3.1	01131401	Hake - fresh or frozen	ND	All provinces	0,12	0,13

<sup>7</sup> This classification includes non-durable (ND), semi-durable (SD), durable (D) and services (S).

COICOP code	Indicator product code	Indicator product	Durability <sup>7</sup>	Provincial baskets	Weight	
					Total country	Headline
01.1.3.2	01132901	Tuna - canned	ND	WC, EC, NC, FS, KZN, NW, GP	0,03	0,03
01.1.3.2	01132902	Fish (excluding tuna) - canned	ND	All provinces	0,25	0,20
01.1.3.3	01133901	Fish fingers - frozen	ND	All provinces	0,02	0,02
01.1.3.3	01133902	Fish portions in batter or crumbed	ND	All provinces	0,02	0,02
01.1.3.4	01134101	Frozen shrimps and prawns	ND	WC, EC, NC, FS, KZN, GP, MP	0,03	0,03
<b>01.1.4.</b>	<b>Milk, other dairy products and eggs (ND)</b>				<b>1,92</b>	<b>1,83</b>
01.1.4.1	01141101	Full cream milk - fresh	ND	All provinces	0,34	0,35
01.1.4.1	01141102	Full cream milk - long life	ND	All provinces	0,28	0,26
01.1.4.2	01142001	Low fat milk - fresh	ND	WC, EC, , KZN, NW, GP, MP, LP	0,01	0,01
01.1.4.2	01142002	Low fat milk - long life	ND	WC, NC, FS, KZN, GP, LP	0,02	0,02
01.1.4.3	01143201	Powdered milk	ND	All provinces	0,04	0,03
01.1.4.3	01143202	Whiteners	ND	All provinces	0,10	0,09
01.1.4.5	01145001	Cheddar cheese	ND	All provinces	0,10	0,11
01.1.4.5	01145002	Gouda cheese	ND	All provinces	0,10	0,11
01.1.4.5	01145003	Cheese spread	ND	WC, EC, NC, FS, KZN, NW, GP, LP	0,01	0,02
01.1.4.5	01145004	Feta cheese	ND	WC, EC, NC, FS, KZN, NW, GP, LP	0,02	0,02
01.1.4.5	01145005	Parmesan cheese	ND	All provinces	0,04	0,04
01.1.4.6	01146001	Plain yogurt	ND	All provinces	0,01	0,01
01.1.4.6	01146002	Flavoured yogurt	ND	All provinces	0,13	0,12
01.1.4.6	01146003	Sour milk	ND	All provinces	0,15	0,11
01.1.4.7	01147001	Maize based food drinks - Amageu	ND	EC, NC, FS, KZN, NW, GP, MP, LP	0,01	0,01
01.1.4.7	01147002	Custard - prepared	ND	All provinces	0,03	0,03
01.1.4.8	01148101	Eggs	ND	All provinces	0,53	0,49
<b>01.1.5.</b>	<b>Oils and fats (ND)</b>				<b>0,96</b>	<b>0,82</b>
01.1.5.1	01151101	Sunflower-seed oil (cooking oil)	ND	All provinces	0,67	0,55
01.1.5.1	01151301	Olive oil	ND	All provinces	0,05	0,05
01.1.5.2	01152101	Butter	ND	WC, EC, NC, FS, KZN, NW, GP, LP	0,04	0,04

<sup>7</sup> This classification includes non-durable (ND), semi-durable (SD), durable (D) and services (S).

COICOP code	Indicator product code	Indicator product	Durability <sup>7</sup>	Provincial baskets	Weight	
					Total country	Headline
01.1.5.3	01153001	Margarine spread	ND	All provinces	0,13	0,12
01.1.5.3	01153002	Brick margarine	ND	All provinces	0,07	0,06
<b>01.1.6.</b>	<b>Fruits and nuts (ND)</b>				<b>0,62</b>	<b>0,62</b>
01.1.6.1	01161201	Bananas - fresh	ND	All provinces	0,17	0,17
01.1.6.3	01163101	Apples - fresh	ND	All provinces	0,12	0,11
01.1.6.5	01165999	Seasonal fruit	ND	All provinces	0,26	0,27
01.1.6.9	01169401	Peanuts	ND	All provinces	0,02	0,02
01.1.6.9	01169901	Atchar	ND	WC, NC, FS, KZN, NW, GP, MP, LP	0,05	0,05
<b>01.1.7.</b>	<b>Vegetables (ND)</b>				<b>1,92</b>	<b>1,74</b>
01.1.7.1	01171201	Cabbages - fresh (green and red)	ND	All provinces	0,11	0,09
01.1.7.1	01171401	Lettuce - fresh	ND	All provinces	0,03	0,03
01.1.7.1	01171501	Spinach/morogo - fresh	ND	All provinces	0,05	0,05
01.1.7.2	01172101	Green/red/yellow pepper - fresh	ND	All provinces	0,06	0,05
01.1.7.2	01172201	Cucumber - fresh	ND	All provinces	0,02	0,03
01.1.7.2	01172401	Tomatoes - fresh	ND	All provinces	0,20	0,18
01.1.7.2	01172501	Pumpkin - fresh	ND	All provinces	0,05	0,05
01.1.7.4	01174101	Carrots - fresh	ND	All provinces	0,06	0,05
01.1.7.4	01174201	Garlic	ND	All provinces	0,01	0,02
01.1.7.4	01174301	Onions - fresh	ND	All provinces	0,20	0,18
01.1.7.4	01174501	Mushrooms - fresh	ND	WC, EC, NC, FS, KZN, NW, GP	0,02	0,02
01.1.7.4	01174901	Beetroot - fresh	ND	All provinces	0,20	0,19
01.1.7.5	01175101	Potatoes - fresh	ND	All provinces	0,35	0,30
01.1.7.5	01175201	Sweet potatoes - fresh	ND	All provinces	0,02	0,02
01.1.7.6	01176101	Beans - dried	ND	All provinces	0,09	0,06
01.1.7.8	01178001	Vegetables - frozen	ND	All provinces	0,03	0,03
01.1.7.9	01179202	Baked beans - canned	ND	All provinces	0,18	0,16
01.1.7.9	01179901	Potato crisps	ND	All provinces	0,13	0,12

<sup>7</sup> This classification includes non-durable (ND), semi-durable (SD), durable (D) and services (S).

COICOP code	Indicator product code	Indicator product	Durability <sup>7</sup>	Provincial baskets	Weight	
					Total country	Headline
01.1.7.9	01179902	Corn/Maize chips	ND	All provinces	0,11	0,11
<b>01.1.8.</b>	<b>Sugar, confectionery and desserts (ND)</b>				<b>1,05</b>	<b>0,92</b>
01.1.8.1	01181101	White sugar	ND	All provinces	0,32	0,25
01.1.8.1	01181102	Brown sugar	ND	All provinces	0,28	0,23
01.1.8.3	01183101	Honey	ND	All provinces	0,03	0,03
01.1.8.3	01183901	Jam	ND	All provinces	0,04	0,04
01.1.8.4	01184001	Peanut butter	ND	All provinces	0,08	0,08
01.1.8.5	01185101	Chocolate slab	ND	All provinces	0,08	0,08
01.1.8.5	01185102	Chocolate bar	ND	All provinces	0,05	0,05
01.1.8.6	01186001	Ice cream	ND	All provinces	0,07	0,07
01.1.8.9	01189901	Sweets	ND	All provinces	0,09	0,08
01.1.8.9	01189902	Chewing gum	ND	WC, NC, FS, KZN, NW, GP, MP, LP	0,01	0,01
<b>01.1.9.</b>	<b>Other food (ND)</b>				<b>1,35</b>	<b>1,24</b>
01.1.9.1	01191301	Prepared salads	ND	WC, EC, KZN, NW, GP	0,01	0,01
01.1.9.1	01191401	Frozen pastry products (pizza, pies)	ND	All provinces	0,08	0,08
01.1.9.1	01191901	Ready-made meals	ND	All provinces	0,17	0,17
01.1.9.2	01192101	Baby food - milk formula	ND	All provinces	0,17	0,15
01.1.9.2	01192201	Baby food - cereal	ND	All provinces	0,03	0,03
01.1.9.2	01192301	Baby food - pureed	ND	All provinces	0,02	0,02
01.1.9.3	01193101	Salt	ND	All provinces	0,04	0,04
01.1.9.3	01193901	Vinegar	ND	All provinces	0,01	0,01
01.1.9.3	01193902	Chutney	ND	WC, EC, NC, FS, KZN, NW, GP, LP	0,01	0,01
01.1.9.3	01193903	Tomato sauce	ND	All provinces	0,06	0,06
01.1.9.3	01193904	Mayonnaise	ND	All provinces	0,10	0,09
01.1.9.3	01193905	Salad dressing	ND	All provinces	0,05	0,05
01.1.9.4	01194001	Natural spices/herbs	ND	All provinces	0,03	0,03
01.1.9.4	01194002	Curry powder	ND	All provinces	0,05	0,04

<sup>7</sup> This classification includes non-durable (ND), semi-durable (SD), durable (D) and services (S).

COICOP code	Indicator product code	Indicator product	Durability <sup>7</sup>	Provincial baskets	Weight	
					Total country	Headline
01.1.9.4	01194003	Mixed spices	ND	All provinces	0,10	0,10
01.1.9.9	01199001	Instant yeast	ND	All provinces	0,03	0,03
01.1.9.9	01199002	Baking powder	ND	All provinces	0,03	0,03
01.1.9.9	01199004	Soup powder	ND	All provinces	0,24	0,19
01.1.9.9	01199011	Stock cubes/powder	ND	All provinces	0,12	0,10
<b>01.2.</b>	<b>Non-alcoholic beverages</b>				<b>1,43</b>	<b>1,39</b>
<b>01.2.1.</b>	<b>Fruit juices (ND)</b>				<b>0,27</b>	<b>0,27</b>
01.2.1.0	01210001	Fruit juice	ND	All provinces	0,16	0,17
01.2.1.0	01210002	Fruit juice concentrate	ND	All provinces	0,11	0,10
<b>01.2.2.</b>	<b>Coffee (ND)</b>				<b>0,24</b>	<b>0,25</b>
01.2.2.0	01220101	Instant coffee	ND	All provinces	0,22	0,23
01.2.2.0	01220102	Cappuccino (sachets)	ND	WC, EC, FS, KZN, NW, GP, MP	0,02	0,02
<b>01.2.3.</b>	<b>Tea (ND)</b>				<b>0,15</b>	<b>0,14</b>
01.2.3.0	01230201	Ceylon/black tea	ND	All provinces	0,10	0,09
01.2.3.0	01230901	Rooibos tea	ND	All provinces	0,05	0,05
<b>01.2.5.</b>	<b>Water (ND)</b>				<b>0,08</b>	<b>0,08</b>
01.2.5.0	01250001	Mineral water/spring water (aerated and still)	ND	All provinces	0,08	0,08
<b>01.2.6.</b>	<b>Soft drinks (ND)</b>				<b>0,63</b>	<b>0,59</b>
01.2.6.0	01260001	Fizzy drinks - can	ND	All provinces	0,51	0,48
01.2.6.0	01260002	Fizzy drinks - bottle	ND	All provinces	0,12	0,11
<b>01.2.9.</b>	<b>Other non-alcoholic beverages (ND)</b>				<b>0,06</b>	<b>0,06</b>
01.2.9.0	01290001	Other soft drinks (excluding fizzy and fruit drinks)	ND	All provinces	0,06	0,06
<b>02.</b>	<b>Alcoholic beverages and tobacco</b>				<b>4,65</b>	<b>4,64</b>
<b>02.1.</b>	<b>Alcoholic beverages</b>				<b>3,50</b>	<b>3,51</b>
<b>02.1.1.</b>	<b>Spirits and liqueurs (ND)</b>				<b>0,78</b>	<b>0,77</b>
02.1.1.0	02110101	Brandy	ND	All provinces	0,12	0,12
02.1.1.0	02110102	Whiskey	ND	All provinces	0,25	0,24

<sup>7</sup> This classification includes non-durable (ND), semi-durable (SD), durable (D) and services (S).

COICOP code	Indicator product code	Indicator product	Durability <sup>7</sup>	Provincial baskets	Weight	
					Total country	Headline
02.1.1.0	02110103	Liqueur & creams	ND	All provinces	0,10	0,10
02.1.1.0	02110104	Vodka	ND	All provinces	0,10	0,10
02.1.1.0	02110105	Gin	ND	All provinces	0,21	0,21
<b>02.1.2.</b>	<b>Wine (ND)</b>				<b>0,94</b>	<b>0,97</b>
02.1.2.1	02121101	Red wine	ND	All provinces	0,21	0,22
02.1.2.1	02121102	White wine	ND	All provinces	0,15	0,16
02.1.2.1	02121103	Rose wine	ND	All provinces	0,09	0,09
02.1.2.2	02122101	Spirit coolers and ciders	ND	All provinces	0,49	0,50
<b>02.1.3.</b>	<b>Beer (ND)</b>				<b>1,78</b>	<b>1,77</b>
02.1.3.0	02130101	Beer	ND	All provinces	1,78	1,77
<b>02.3.</b>	<b>Tobacco</b>				<b>1,15</b>	<b>1,13</b>
<b>02.3.0.</b>	<b>Tobacco (ND)</b>				<b>1,15</b>	<b>1,13</b>
02.3.0.1	02301101	Cigarettes	ND	All provinces	1,01	1,02
02.3.0.9	02309101	Tobacco	ND	All provinces	0,06	0,05
02.3.0.9	02309102	Snuff	ND	All provinces	0,05	0,04
02.3.0.9	02309103	Electronic cigarettes & refills	ND	All provinces	0,03	0,02
<b>03.</b>	<b>Clothing and footwear</b>				<b>4,07</b>	<b>3,90</b>
<b>03.1.</b>	<b>Clothing</b>				<b>2,98</b>	<b>2,85</b>
<b>03.1.2.</b>	<b>Clothing (SD)</b>				<b>2,98</b>	<b>2,85</b>
03.1.2.1	03121101	Tops for men	SD	All provinces	0,31	0,31
03.1.2.1	03121102	Jeans for men	SD	All provinces	0,15	0,15
03.1.2.1	03121103	Underwear for men	SD	All provinces	0,12	0,11
03.1.2.1	03121104	Trousers (excluding jeans) - casual for men	SD	All provinces	0,11	0,11
03.1.2.1	03121105	Casual jackets and coats for men	SD	All provinces	0,09	0,08
03.1.2.1	03121106	Smart/Formal wear for men	SD	All provinces	0,07	0,07
03.1.2.1	03121107	Shorts for men	SD	All provinces	0,06	0,06
03.1.2.1	03121201	Tops for boys	SD	All provinces	0,18	0,17

<sup>7</sup> This classification includes non-durable (ND), semi-durable (SD), durable (D) and services (S).

COICOP code	Indicator product code	Indicator product	Durability <sup>7</sup>	Provincial baskets	Weight	
					Total country	Headline
03.1.2.1	03121202	Jeans, trousers and shorts for boys	SD	All provinces	0,17	0,16
03.1.2.1	03121203	Underwear for boys	SD	All provinces	0,03	0,03
03.1.2.2	03122101	Tops for women	SD	All provinces	0,19	0,19
03.1.2.2	03122102	Dresses	SD	All provinces	0,14	0,14
03.1.2.2	03122103	Bottoms for women	SD	All provinces	0,11	0,11
03.1.2.2	03122104	Jeans for women	SD	All provinces	0,08	0,08
03.1.2.2	03122105	Underwear for women	SD	All provinces	0,08	0,08
03.1.2.2	03122106	Jackets and coats for women	SD	All provinces	0,07	0,07
03.1.2.2	03122107	Sleepwear for women	SD	All provinces	0,05	0,05
03.1.2.2	03122108	Bras for women	SD	All provinces	0,05	0,05
03.1.2.2	03122109	Skirts for women	SD	All provinces	0,04	0,04
03.1.2.2	03122110	Women's knitwear	SD	All provinces	0,04	0,04
03.1.2.2	03122201	Tops for girls	SD	All provinces	0,13	0,12
03.1.2.2	03122202	Jeans, trousers and shorts for girls	SD	All provinces	0,13	0,12
03.1.2.2	03122203	Sets (matching top and bottom) for girls	SD	All provinces	0,04	0,04
03.1.2.2	03122204	Underwear for girls	SD	All provinces	0,03	0,03
03.1.2.2	03122205	Sleepwear for girls	SD	All provinces	0,02	0,01
03.1.2.3	03123101	Bottoms for infants	SD	All provinces	0,08	0,07
03.1.2.3	03123102	Sets for infants	SD	All provinces	0,02	0,02
03.1.2.3	03123103	Tops for infants	SD	All provinces	0,02	0,02
03.1.2.3	03123104	Vests for infants	SD	All provinces	0,03	0,03
03.1.2.3	03123105	Baby grow	SD	All provinces	0,03	0,03
03.1.2.4	03124101	School shirts	SD	All provinces	0,06	0,05
03.1.2.4	03124102	School jersey	SD	All provinces	0,08	0,07
03.1.2.4	03124103	School trouser/shorts	SD	All provinces	0,07	0,06
03.1.2.4	03124104	School skirts/dress/skort	SD	All provinces	0,05	0,04
03.1.2.4	03124105	School socks	SD	All provinces	0,05	0,04

<sup>7</sup> This classification includes non-durable (ND), semi-durable (SD), durable (D) and services (S).

COICOP code	Indicator product code	Indicator product	Durability <sup>7</sup>	Provincial baskets	Weight		
					Total country	Headline	
<b>03.2.</b>	<b>Footwear</b>					<b>1,09</b>	<b>1,05</b>
<b>03.2.1.</b>	<b>Shoes and other footwear (SD)</b>					<b>1,09</b>	<b>1,05</b>
03.2.1.1	03211101	Casual footwear for men	SD	All provinces	0,23	0,22	
03.2.1.1	03211102	Sandals and slops for men	SD	All provinces	0,11	0,11	
03.2.1.1	03211103	Formal footwear for men	SD	All provinces	0,17	0,16	
03.2.1.2	03212101	Casual footwear for women	SD	All provinces	0,13	0,13	
03.2.1.2	03212102	Sandals and slops for women	SD	All provinces	0,08	0,08	
03.2.1.2	03212103	Formal footwear for women	SD	All provinces	0,14	0,14	
03.2.1.3	03213101	Shoes (excluding sport shoes, slippers and sandals) for girls	SD	All provinces	0,05	0,05	
03.2.1.3	03213102	Sandals for girls	SD	All provinces	0,01	0,01	
03.2.1.3	03213103	Sport shoes for girls	SD	All provinces	0,02	0,02	
03.2.1.3	03213104	Sandals for boys	SD	All provinces	0,03	0,02	
03.2.1.3	03213106	Shoes (excluding sport shoes and sandals) for boys	SD	All provinces	0,02	0,02	
03.2.1.3	03213201	School shoes	SD	All provinces	0,10	0,09	
<b>04.</b>	<b>Housing and utilities</b>					<b>23,41</b>	<b>24,10</b>
<b>04.1.</b>	<b>Actual rentals for housing</b>					<b>3,98</b>	<b>4,37</b>
<b>04.1.1.</b>	<b>Actual rentals for housing (S)</b>					<b>3,98</b>	<b>4,37</b>
04.1.1.0	04110101	Actual rentals - house	S	All provinces	2,43	2,63	
04.1.1.0	04110201	Actual rentals - townhouse	S	All provinces	0,47	0,53	
04.1.1.0	04110301	Actual rentals - flat	S	All provinces	1,08	1,21	
<b>04.2.</b>	<b>Owners' equivalent rent</b>					<b>11,04</b>	<b>11,16</b>
<b>04.2.1.</b>	<b>Owners' equivalent rent (S)</b>					<b>11,04</b>	<b>11,16</b>
04.2.1.0	04210101	Owners' equivalent rent - house	S	All provinces	10,27	10,30	
04.2.1.0	04210201	Owners' equivalent rent - townhouse	S	All provinces	0,56	0,63	
04.2.1.0	04210301	Owners' equivalent rent - flat	S	WC, EC, FS, KZN, GP	0,21	0,23	
<b>04.3.</b>	<b>Maintenance and repair</b>					<b>0,68</b>	<b>0,64</b>

<sup>7</sup> This classification includes non-durable (ND), semi-durable (SD), durable (D) and services (S).

COICOP code	Indicator product code	Indicator product	Durability <sup>7</sup>	Provincial baskets	Weight	
					Total country	Headline
<b>04.3.1.</b>	<b>Materials for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling (ND)</b>				<b>0,42</b>	<b>0,40</b>
04.3.1.1	04311101	Paint	ND	All provinces	0,16	0,16
04.3.1.1	04311102	Varnish	ND	All provinces	0,01	0,01
04.3.1.1	04311103	Paintbrush	ND	All provinces	0,01	0,01
04.3.1.1	04311201	Bricks	ND	All provinces	0,04	0,04
04.3.1.1	04311202	Cement	ND	All provinces	0,09	0,08
04.3.1.1	04311203	Door and doorframe	ND	All provinces	0,10	0,09
04.3.1.1	04311204	Tiles	ND	All provinces	0,01	0,01
<b>04.3.2.</b>	<b>Services for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling (S)</b>				<b>0,26</b>	<b>0,24</b>
04.3.2.0	04320101	Electricians	S	All provinces	0,19	0,18
04.3.2.0	04320102	Plumbers	S	All provinces	0,07	0,06
<b>04.4.</b>	<b>Water supply and miscellaneous services</b>				<b>3,50</b>	<b>3,83</b>
<b>04.4.1.</b>	<b>Water supply (ND)</b>				<b>1,00</b>	<b>1,04</b>
04.4.1.1	04411101	Water supply	ND	All provinces	1,00	1,04
<b>04.4.2.</b>	<b>Refuse collection (S)</b>				<b>0,25</b>	<b>0,28</b>
04.4.2.0	04420101	Refuse collection	S	All provinces	0,25	0,28
<b>04.4.3.</b>	<b>Sewage removal (S)</b>				<b>0,36</b>	<b>0,41</b>
04.4.3.1	04431101	Sewage removal	S	All provinces	0,36	0,41
<b>04.4.4.</b>	<b>Other services relating to the dwelling n.e.c. (S)</b>				<b>1,89</b>	<b>2,10</b>
04.4.4.1	04441201	Sectional title levies	S	All provinces	0,45	0,49
04.4.4.9	04449101	Assessment rates	S	All provinces	1,44	1,61
<b>04.5.</b>	<b>Electricity, gas and other fuels</b>				<b>4,21</b>	<b>4,10</b>
<b>04.5.1.</b>	<b>Electricity (ND)</b>				<b>3,51</b>	<b>3,44</b>
04.5.1.0	04510101	Electricity	ND	All provinces	3,51	3,44
<b>04.5.2.</b>	<b>Gas (ND)</b>				<b>0,64</b>	<b>0,61</b>
04.5.2.2	04522101	Gas in cylinders	ND	All provinces	0,64	0,61

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					Total country	Headline
<b>04.5.3.</b>	<b>Liquid fuels (ND)</b>				<b>0,06</b>	<b>0,05</b>
04.5.3.0	04530101	Paraffin	ND	All provinces	0,06	0,05
<b>05.</b>	<b>Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance</b>				<b>3,41</b>	<b>3,33</b>
<b>05.1.</b>	<b>Furniture, furnishings and loose carpets</b>				<b>0,59</b>	<b>0,53</b>
<b>05.1.1.</b>	<b>Furniture, furnishings and loose carpets (D)</b>				<b>0,59</b>	<b>0,53</b>
05.1.1.1	05111101	Bed bases and mattresses	D	All provinces	0,15	0,14
05.1.1.1	05111201	Bedroom suite	D	All provinces	0,07	0,06
05.1.1.1	05111301	Dining room furniture	D	All provinces	0,13	0,11
05.1.1.1	05111401	Lounge suite	D	All provinces	0,20	0,19
05.1.1.3	05113101	Light bulbs	D	All provinces	0,01	0,01
05.1.1.4	05114201	Loose carpets and rugs	D	All provinces	0,03	0,02
<b>05.2.</b>	<b>Household textiles</b>				<b>0,37</b>	<b>0,35</b>
<b>05.2.1.</b>	<b>Household textiles (SD)</b>				<b>0,37</b>	<b>0,35</b>
05.2.1.1	05211101	Curtains	SD	All provinces	0,09	0,08
05.2.1.2	05212101	Duvet cover and pillowcase set	SD	All provinces	0,03	0,03
05.2.1.2	05212102	Blankets	SD	All provinces	0,01	0,01
05.2.1.2	05212103	Sheets and/or pillowcases	SD	All provinces	0,10	0,09
05.2.1.2	05212201	Pillows	SD	All provinces	0,09	0,09
05.2.1.3	05213101	Table cloth	SD	All provinces	0,01	0,01
05.2.1.3	05213201	Towels	SD	All provinces	0,03	0,03
05.2.1.3	05213202	Face cloth	SD	All provinces	0,01	0,01
<b>05.3.</b>	<b>Household appliances</b>				<b>0,39</b>	<b>0,38</b>
<b>05.3.1.</b>	<b>Large appliances (D)</b>				<b>0,31</b>	<b>0,30</b>
05.3.1.1	05311101	Refrigerator/Freezer and refrigerator combination/deep freezer	D	All provinces	0,16	0,15
05.3.1.1	05311201	Microwave oven	D	All provinces	0,01	0,01
05.3.1.1	05311202	Stove and/or oven	D	All provinces	0,08	0,08

<sup>7</sup> This classification includes non-durable (ND), semi-durable (SD), durable (D) and services (S).

COICOP code	Indicator product code	Indicator product	Durability <sup>7</sup>	Provincial baskets	Weight	
					Total country	Headline
05.3.1.2	05312101	Washing machine	D	All provinces	0,06	0,06
<b>05.3.2.</b>	<b>Small appliances (SD)</b>				<b>0,08</b>	<b>0,08</b>
05.3.2.1	05321101	Hotplates	SD	All provinces	0,03	0,03
05.3.2.1	05321102	Air fryers	SD	All provinces	0,02	0,02
05.3.2.2	05322101	Kettle	SD	All provinces	0,02	0,02
05.3.2.9	05329101	Iron	SD	All provinces	0,01	0,01
<b>05.4.</b>	<b>Glassware, tableware and household utensils</b>				<b>0,15</b>	<b>0,13</b>
<b>05.4.0.</b>	<b>Glassware, tableware and household utensils (SD)</b>				<b>0,15</b>	<b>0,13</b>
05.4.0.1	05401101	Coffee mug	SD	All provinces	0,01	0,01
05.4.0.1	05401102	Crockery	SD	All provinces	0,01	0,01
05.4.0.1	05401103	Glassware	SD	All provinces	0,03	0,03
05.4.0.2	05402101	Cutlery set	SD	All provinces	0,04	0,03
05.4.0.3	05403101	Non-electrical frying pan	SD	All provinces	0,03	0,02
05.4.0.3	05403102	Cooler box	SD	All provinces	0,02	0,02
05.4.0.3	05403103	Cooking pot	SD	All provinces	0,01	0,01
<b>05.5.</b>	<b>Tools and equipment for house and garden</b>				<b>0,12</b>	<b>0,11</b>
<b>05.5.1.</b>	<b>Motorised tools and equipment (D)</b>				<b>0,08</b>	<b>0,08</b>
05.5.1.0	05510101	Power drills	D	All provinces	0,04	0,04
05.5.1.0	05510102	Lawnmower	D	All provinces	0,04	0,04
<b>05.5.2.</b>	<b>Non-motorised tools and miscellaneous accessories (SD)</b>				<b>0,04</b>	<b>0,03</b>
05.5.2.1	05521101	Garden hand tools - spade, fork	SD	All provinces	0,04	0,03
<b>05.6.</b>	<b>Goods and services for routine household maintenance</b>				<b>1,79</b>	<b>1,83</b>
<b>05.6.1.</b>	<b>Cleaning and maintenance products (ND)</b>				<b>0,33</b>	<b>0,31</b>
05.6.1.1	05611101	Laundry soap	ND	All provinces	0,02	0,02
05.6.1.1	05611102	Washing powder	ND	All provinces	0,06	0,05
05.6.1.1	05611103	Dishwashing liquid	ND	All provinces	0,02	0,02

<sup>7</sup> This classification includes non-durable (ND), semi-durable (SD), durable (D) and services (S).

COICOP code	Indicator product code	Indicator product	Durability <sup>7</sup>	Provincial baskets	Weight	
					Total country	Headline
05.6.1.1	05611105	Toilet care - disinfectant bleaches	ND	All provinces	0,02	0,02
05.6.1.1	05611106	Fabric softener	ND	All provinces	0,02	0,01
05.6.1.1	05611201	Swimming pool chlorine	ND	All provinces	0,11	0,13
05.6.1.9	05619201	Refuse bags	ND	All provinces	0,06	0,05
05.6.1.9	05619202	Candles	ND	All provinces	0,02	0,01
<b>05.6.2.</b>	<b>Domestic services (S)</b>				<b>1,46</b>	<b>1,52</b>
05.6.2.1	05621101	Domestic services	S	All provinces	1,46	1,52
<b>06.</b>	<b>Health</b>				<b>1,76</b>	<b>1,78</b>
<b>06.1.</b>	<b>Medicines and health products</b>				<b>0,88</b>	<b>0,90</b>
<b>06.1.1.</b>	<b>Medicines (ND)</b>				<b>0,75</b>	<b>0,76</b>
06.1.1.1	06111101	Prescription medicine	ND	All provinces	0,38	0,40
06.1.1.1	06111201	Pain killers	ND	All provinces	0,05	0,05
06.1.1.1	06111202	Cough and other respiratory products	ND	All provinces	0,06	0,06
06.1.1.1	06111203	Vitamin and mineral supplements	ND	All provinces	0,13	0,12
06.1.1.1	06111205	Digestive & other intestinal products	ND	All provinces	0,07	0,07
06.1.1.1	06111206	Skin treatment	ND	All provinces	0,02	0,02
06.1.1.1	06111207	Calming and mood enhancing treatment	ND	All provinces	0,02	0,02
06.1.1.1	06111301	Dispensing fees	ND	All provinces	0,02	0,02
<b>06.1.2.</b>	<b>Medical products (ND)</b>				<b>0,02</b>	<b>0,02</b>
06.1.2.2	06122101	Condoms	ND	WC, EC, NC, FS, KZN, GP, MP, LP	0,02	0,02
<b>06.1.3.</b>	<b>Assistive products (D)</b>				<b>0,11</b>	<b>0,12</b>
06.1.3.1	06131101	Spectacles (including contact lens)	D	All provinces	0,11	0,12
<b>06.2.</b>	<b>Outpatient care services</b>				<b>0,75</b>	<b>0,74</b>
<b>06.2.1.</b>	<b>Preventive care services (S)</b>				<b>0,12</b>	<b>0,12</b>
06.2.1.9	06219101	Clinic services	S	All provinces	0,12	0,12

<sup>7</sup> This classification includes non-durable (ND), semi-durable (SD), durable (D) and services (S).

COICOP code	Indicator product code	Indicator product	Durability <sup>7</sup>	Provincial baskets	Weight		
					Total country	Headline	
<b>06.2.2.</b>	<b>Outpatient dental services (S)</b>					<b>0,10</b>	<b>0,11</b>
06.2.2.1	06221101	Dentists	S	All provinces		0,10	0,11
<b>06.2.3.</b>	<b>Other outpatient care services (S)</b>					<b>0,53</b>	<b>0,51</b>
06.2.3.1	06231101	General practitioners	S	All provinces		0,11	0,10
06.2.3.1	06231102	Obstetricians and gynaecologists	S	All provinces		0,09	0,09
06.2.3.1	06231103	Physicians	S	All provinces		0,08	0,08
06.2.3.1	06231104	Paediatricians	S	All provinces		0,03	0,03
06.2.3.1	06231105	Orthopedic surgeon	S	All provinces		0,08	0,07
06.2.3.1	06231106	Optometrists	S	All provinces		0,12	0,12
06.2.3.1	06231107	Physiotherapists	S	All provinces		0,02	0,02
<b>06.3.</b>	<b>Inpatient care services</b>					<b>0,07</b>	<b>0,07</b>
<b>06.3.1.</b>	<b>Inpatient curative and rehabilitative services (S)</b>					<b>0,04</b>	<b>0,04</b>
06.3.1.0	06310101	Private hospital - ward and theatre fees	S	WC, NC, FS, KZN, NW, GP, MP		0,04	0,04
<b>06.3.2.</b>	<b>Inpatient long-term care services (S)</b>					<b>0,03</b>	<b>0,03</b>
06.3.2.0	06320101	Inpatient care centre	S	WC, NC, FS, KZN, GP, LP		0,03	0,03
<b>06.4.</b>	<b>Other health services</b>					<b>0,06</b>	<b>0,07</b>
<b>06.4.1.</b>	<b>Diagnostic imaging services and medical laboratory services (S)</b>					<b>0,06</b>	<b>0,07</b>
06.4.1.0	06410101	Pathology services	S	All provinces		0,06	0,07
<b>07.</b>	<b>Transport</b>					<b>13,63</b>	<b>13,89</b>
<b>07.1.</b>	<b>Purchase of vehicles</b>					<b>5,48</b>	<b>5,61</b>
<b>07.1.1.</b>	<b>Motor cars (D)</b>					<b>5,48</b>	<b>5,61</b>
07.1.1.1	07111101	Hatchback - new	D	All provinces		1,47	1,55
07.1.1.1	07111201	Sedan - new	D	All provinces		0,39	0,39
07.1.1.1	07111301	SUV/MPV - new	D	All provinces		1,87	1,90
07.1.1.1	07111401	Bakkie - new	D	All provinces		1,16	1,15
07.1.1.2	07112101	Hatchback - used	D	All provinces		0,17	0,18
07.1.1.2	07112201	Sedan - used	D	All provinces		0,15	0,16

<sup>7</sup> This classification includes non-durable (ND), semi-durable (SD), durable (D) and services (S).

COICOP code	Indicator product code	Indicator product	Durability <sup>7</sup>	Provincial baskets	Weight	
					Total country	Headline
07.1.1.2	07112301	SUV/MPV - used	D	All provinces	0,18	0,19
07.1.1.2	07112401	Bakkie - used	D	All provinces	0,09	0,09
<b>07.2.</b>	<b>Operation of personal transport equipment</b>				<b>5,10</b>	<b>5,28</b>
<b>07.2.1.</b>	<b>Spare parts and accessories (SD)</b>				<b>0,42</b>	<b>0,41</b>
07.2.1.1	07211101	Tyres	SD	All provinces	0,30	0,29
07.2.1.2	07212101	Disc pads	SD	All provinces	0,04	0,04
07.2.1.2	07212102	Spark plug	SD	All provinces	0,02	0,02
07.2.1.2	07212103	Clutch kits	SD	All provinces	0,01	0,01
07.2.1.2	07212104	Oil filter	SD	All provinces	0,02	0,02
07.2.1.2	07212105	Air filter	SD	All provinces	0,02	0,02
07.2.1.2	07212106	Battery	SD	All provinces	0,01	0,01
<b>07.2.2.</b>	<b>Fuel and lubricants (ND)</b>				<b>3,74</b>	<b>3,89</b>
07.2.2.1	07221101	Diesel	ND	All provinces	0,53	0,52
07.2.2.2	07222101	Petrol	ND	All provinces	3,11	3,28
07.2.2.4	07224101	Car lubricants	ND	All provinces	0,10	0,09
<b>07.2.3.</b>	<b>Maintenance and repair (S)</b>				<b>0,58</b>	<b>0,60</b>
07.2.3.0	07230101	Car services	S	All provinces	0,47	0,49
07.2.3.0	07230201	Car wash/valet services	S	All provinces	0,11	0,11
<b>07.2.4.</b>	<b>Other personal transport services (S)</b>				<b>0,36</b>	<b>0,38</b>
07.2.4.2	07242101	Toll fees	S	All provinces	0,07	0,08
07.2.4.3	07243101	Motor vehicle licence and registration fees	S	All provinces	0,18	0,19
07.2.4.3	07243201	Driving lessons	S	All provinces	0,07	0,07
07.2.4.4	07244101	Car rental	S	All provinces	0,04	0,04
<b>07.3.</b>	<b>Passenger transport services</b>				<b>2,96</b>	<b>2,91</b>
<b>07.3.1.</b>	<b>Passenger transport by railway (S)</b>				<b>0,01</b>	<b>0,01</b>
07.3.1.1	07311101	Train fares	S	WC, NC, KZN, GP	0,01	0,01

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					Total country	Headline
<b>07.3.2.</b>	<b>Passenger transport by road (S)</b>				<b>2,76</b>	<b>2,69</b>
07.3.2.1	07321101	Local bus fares	S	All provinces	0,14	0,13
07.3.2.1	07321102	Long distance bus fares	S	All provinces	0,10	0,10
07.3.2.2	07322101	Taxi fare (minibus taxi)	S	All provinces	2,05	1,99
07.3.2.2	07322301	e-hailing services	S	All provinces	0,18	0,19
07.3.2.3	07323101	School transport	S	All provinces	0,29	0,28
<b>07.3.3.</b>	<b>Passenger transport by air (S)</b>				<b>0,19</b>	<b>0,21</b>
07.3.3.1	07331101	Airfares	S	All provinces	0,19	0,21
<b>07.4.</b>	<b>Transport services of goods</b>				<b>0,09</b>	<b>0,09</b>
<b>07.4.1.</b>	<b>Postal and courier services (S)</b>				<b>0,09</b>	<b>0,09</b>
07.4.1.2	07412101	Courier services	S	All provinces	0,09	0,09
<b>08.</b>	<b>Information and communication</b>				<b>5,40</b>	<b>5,47</b>
<b>08.1.</b>	<b>Information and communication equipment</b>				<b>0,95</b>	<b>0,94</b>
<b>08.1.2.</b>	<b>Mobile telephone equipment (D)</b>				<b>0,39</b>	<b>0,38</b>
08.1.2.0	08120101	Cell phone (instrument)	D	All provinces	0,39	0,38
<b>08.1.3.</b>	<b>Information processing equipment (D)</b>				<b>0,32</b>	<b>0,33</b>
08.1.3.1	08131101	Laptop	D	All provinces	0,19	0,20
08.1.3.1	08131201	Tablets	D	All provinces	0,04	0,04
08.1.3.2	08132301	Modems and routers	D	All provinces	0,04	0,05
08.1.3.2	08132401	Calculators	D	All provinces	0,03	0,02
08.1.3.2	08132601	Printer cartridges	D	All provinces	0,02	0,02
<b>08.1.4.</b>	<b>Equipment for the reception, recording and reproduction of sound and vision (D)</b>				<b>0,13</b>	<b>0,12</b>
08.1.4.0	08140101	Television	D	All provinces	0,13	0,12
<b>08.1.5.</b>	<b>Unrecorded recording media (SD)</b>				<b>0,02</b>	<b>0,02</b>
08.1.5.0	08150301	USB and external hard drives	SD	All provinces	0,02	0,02
<b>08.1.9.</b>	<b>Other information and communication equipment and accessories (SD)</b>				<b>0,09</b>	<b>0,09</b>

<sup>7</sup> This classification includes non-durable (ND), semi-durable (SD), durable (D) and services (S).

COICOP code	Indicator product code	Indicator product	Durability <sup>7</sup>	Provincial baskets	Weight	
					Total country	Headline
08.1.9.2	08192201	Power banks	SD	All provinces	0,03	0,03
08.1.9.2	08192202	USB cable chargers	SD	All provinces	0,06	0,06
<b>08.3.</b>	<b>Information and communication services</b>				<b>4,45</b>	<b>4,53</b>
<b>08.3.2.</b>	<b>Mobile communication services (S)</b>				<b>3,05</b>	<b>3,05</b>
08.3.2.0	08320201	Mobile voice	S	All provinces	1,14	1,12
08.3.2.0	08320301	Mobile data	S	All provinces	1,91	1,93
<b>08.3.3.</b>	<b>Internet access provision services and net storage services (S)</b>				<b>0,85</b>	<b>0,94</b>
08.3.3.0	08330101	Internet usage costs - wired	S	All provinces	0,69	0,76
08.3.3.0	08330102	Internet usage costs - wireless	S	All provinces	0,16	0,18
<b>08.3.9.</b>	<b>Other information and communication services (S)</b>				<b>0,55</b>	<b>0,54</b>
08.3.9.2	08392101	Subscription to satellite TV	S	All provinces	0,51	0,50
08.3.9.2	08392201	Subscription to streaming services	S	All provinces	0,04	0,04
<b>09.</b>	<b>Recreation, sport and culture</b>				<b>2,86</b>	<b>2,94</b>
<b>09.2.</b>	<b>Other recreational goods</b>				<b>0,49</b>	<b>0,49</b>
<b>09.2.1.</b>	<b>Games, toys and hobbies (SD)</b>				<b>0,44</b>	<b>0,44</b>
09.2.1.1	09211101	Video games	SD	WC, KZN, GP, MP, LP	0,02	0,02
09.2.1.2	09212101	Doll	SD	All provinces	0,14	0,14
09.2.1.2	09212102	Toy building bricks	SD	All provinces	0,14	0,14
09.2.1.2	09212103	Toy car	SD	All provinces	0,14	0,14
<b>09.2.2.</b>	<b>Equipment for sport, camping and open-air recreation (SD)</b>				<b>0,05</b>	<b>0,05</b>
09.2.2.1	09221101	Sports boots	SD	All provinces	0,03	0,03
09.2.2.1	09221501	Ball for sport	SD	WC, EC, FS, KZN, GP, MP, LP	0,02	0,02
<b>09.3.</b>	<b>Garden products and pets</b>				<b>0,28</b>	<b>0,29</b>
<b>09.3.1.</b>	<b>Garden products, plants and flowers (ND)</b>				<b>0,03</b>	<b>0,02</b>
09.3.1.2	09312101	Seeds	ND	All provinces	0,03	0,02
<b>09.3.2.</b>	<b>Pets and products for pets (ND)</b>				<b>0,25</b>	<b>0,27</b>

<sup>7</sup> This classification includes non-durable (ND), semi-durable (SD), durable (D) and services (S).

COICOP code	Indicator product code	Indicator product	Durability <sup>7</sup>	Provincial baskets	Weight	
					Total country	Headline
09.3.2.2	09322101	Dog food - pellets	ND	All provinces	0,12	0,13
09.3.2.2	09322102	Dog food - tinned	ND	All provinces	0,03	0,04
09.3.2.2	09322103	Cat food - pellets	ND	All provinces	0,06	0,06
09.3.2.2	09322104	Cat food - tinned	ND	All provinces	0,04	0,04
<b>09.4.</b>	<b>Recreational services</b>				<b>1,76</b>	<b>1,83</b>
<b>09.4.6.</b>	<b>Recreational and sporting services (S)</b>				<b>0,20</b>	<b>0,22</b>
09.4.6.2	09462101	Gym fees	S	All provinces	0,17	0,19
09.4.6.3	09463101	Tickets for sporting events	S	All provinces	0,03	0,03
<b>09.4.7.</b>	<b>Games of chance (S)</b>				<b>1,56</b>	<b>1,61</b>
09.4.7.0	09470101	Gambling	S	All provinces	1,56	1,61
<b>09.6.</b>	<b>Cultural services</b>				<b>0,02</b>	<b>0,02</b>
<b>09.6.1.</b>	<b>Cinemas, theatres, concerts (S)</b>				<b>0,02</b>	<b>0,02</b>
09.6.1.0	09610101	Movie tickets	S	All provinces	0,02	0,02
<b>09.7.</b>	<b>Newspapers, books and stationery</b>				<b>0,25</b>	<b>0,25</b>
<b>09.7.1.</b>	<b>Books (SD)</b>				<b>0,07</b>	<b>0,07</b>
09.7.1.1	09711101	Text books	SD	All provinces	0,04	0,04
09.7.1.9	09719101	Books	SD	All provinces	0,03	0,03
<b>09.7.2.</b>	<b>Newspapers and periodicals (ND)</b>				<b>0,03</b>	<b>0,03</b>
09.7.2.1	09721101	Newspapers	ND	All provinces	0,03	0,03
<b>09.7.4.</b>	<b>Stationery and drawing materials (ND)</b>				<b>0,15</b>	<b>0,15</b>
09.7.4.0	09740101	Books (including exam pads and writing pads)	ND	All provinces	0,05	0,05
09.7.4.0	09740102	Pen	ND	All provinces	0,05	0,05
09.7.4.0	09740103	Printing paper	ND	All provinces	0,05	0,05
<b>09.8.</b>	<b>Package holidays</b>				<b>0,06</b>	<b>0,06</b>
<b>09.8.0.</b>	<b>Package holidays (S)</b>				<b>0,06</b>	<b>0,06</b>

<sup>7</sup> This classification includes non-durable (ND), semi-durable (SD), durable (D) and services (S).

COICOP code	Indicator product code	Indicator product	Durability <sup>7</sup>	Provincial baskets	Weight	
					Total country	Headline
09.8.0.0	09800101	Package holidays	S	All provinces	0,06	0,06
<b>10.</b>	<b>Education services</b>				<b>2,18</b>	<b>2,41</b>
<b>10.1.</b>	<b>Pre-primary and primary education</b>				<b>0,59</b>	<b>0,64</b>
<b>10.1.0.</b>	<b>Pre-primary and primary education (S)</b>				<b>0,59</b>	<b>0,64</b>
10.1.0.2	10102101	Pre-primary and primary education (Public)	S	All provinces	0,08	0,08
10.1.0.2	10102201	Pre-primary and primary education (Private)	S	All provinces	0,51	0,56
<b>10.2.</b>	<b>Secondary education</b>				<b>0,68</b>	<b>0,77</b>
<b>10.2.0.</b>	<b>Secondary education (S)</b>				<b>0,68</b>	<b>0,77</b>
10.2.0.0	10200101	Secondary education (Public)	S	All provinces	0,09	0,10
10.2.0.0	10200201	Secondary education (Private)	S	All provinces	0,59	0,67
<b>10.4.</b>	<b>Tertiary education</b>				<b>0,91</b>	<b>1,00</b>
<b>10.4.0.</b>	<b>Tertiary education (S)</b>				<b>0,91</b>	<b>1,00</b>
10.4.0.0	10400101	Tertiary education (Public)	S	All provinces	0,54	0,59
10.4.0.0	10400201	Tertiary education (Private)	S	All provinces	0,37	0,41
<b>11.</b>	<b>Restaurants and accommodation services</b>				<b>5,88</b>	<b>6,12</b>
<b>11.1.</b>	<b>Catering services</b>				<b>4,60</b>	<b>4,75</b>
<b>11.1.1.</b>	<b>Restaurants (S)</b>				<b>4,60</b>	<b>4,75</b>
11.1.1.1	11111101	Full-service restaurants	S	All provinces	1,00	1,10
11.1.1.2	11112101	Take-away restaurants	S	All provinces	3,60	3,65
<b>11.2.</b>	<b>Accommodation services</b>				<b>1,28</b>	<b>1,37</b>
<b>11.2.0.</b>	<b>Accommodation services (S)</b>				<b>1,28</b>	<b>1,37</b>
11.2.0.1	11201101	Hotels	S	All provinces	0,83	0,90
11.2.0.1	11201201	Bed and breakfast/Guest-houses	S	All provinces	0,31	0,33
11.2.0.2	11202101	Self-catering accommodation	S	All provinces	0,08	0,08
11.2.0.3	11203201	University boarding fees	S	WC, FS, KZN, NW, GP, MP, LP	0,06	0,06
<b>12.</b>	<b>Insurance and financial services</b>				<b>9,95</b>	<b>10,41</b>

<sup>7</sup> This classification includes non-durable (ND), semi-durable (SD), durable (D) and services (S).

COICOP code	Indicator product code	Indicator product	Durability <sup>7</sup>	Provincial baskets	Weight		
					Total country	Headline	
<b>12.1.</b>	<b>Insurance</b>					<b>7,93</b>	<b>8,41</b>
<b>12.1.1.</b>	<b>Funeral policies (S)</b>					<b>0,92</b>	<b>0,88</b>
12.1.1.0	12110101	Funeral policies	S	All provinces		0,92	0,88
<b>12.1.2.</b>	<b>Insurance connected with health (S)</b>					<b>5,75</b>	<b>6,17</b>
12.1.2.0	12120101	Health insurance	S	All provinces		5,75	6,17
<b>12.1.3.</b>	<b>Insurance connected with the dwelling (S)</b>					<b>0,78</b>	<b>0,85</b>
12.1.3.0	12130101	Household content insurance	S	All provinces		0,28	0,30
12.1.3.0	12130201	Building insurance	S	All provinces		0,50	0,55
<b>12.1.4.</b>	<b>Insurance connected with transport (S)</b>					<b>0,48</b>	<b>0,51</b>
12.1.4.1	12141101	Motor vehicle insurance	S	All provinces		0,48	0,51
<b>12.2.</b>	<b>Financial services</b>					<b>2,02</b>	<b>2,00</b>
<b>12.2.2.</b>	<b>Bank charges (S)</b>					<b>2,02</b>	<b>2,00</b>
12.2.2.0	12220101	Bank charges	S	All provinces		2,02	2,00
<b>13.</b>	<b>Personal care and miscellaneous services</b>					<b>2,92</b>	<b>2,78</b>
<b>13.1.</b>	<b>Personal care</b>					<b>1,05</b>	<b>1,01</b>
<b>13.1.2.</b>	<b>Other appliances, articles and products for personal care (ND)</b>					<b>1,05</b>	<b>1,01</b>
13.1.2.0	13120201	Shampoo	ND	All provinces		0,06	0,06
13.1.2.0	13120202	Bodywash	ND	All provinces		0,04	0,04
13.1.2.0	13120203	Bar of soap	ND	All provinces		0,15	0,14
13.1.2.0	13120204	Toilet paper	ND	All provinces		0,09	0,09
13.1.2.0	13120205	Toothpaste	ND	All provinces		0,14	0,13
13.1.2.0	13120206	Sanitary pads	ND	All provinces		0,07	0,06
13.1.2.0	13120207	Disposable nappies	ND	All provinces		0,20	0,19
13.1.2.0	13120301	Deodorant	ND	All provinces		0,07	0,07
13.1.2.0	13120302	Skin lotion	ND	All provinces		0,19	0,19

<sup>7</sup> This classification includes non-durable (ND), semi-durable (SD), durable (D) and services (S).

COICOP code	Indicator product code	Indicator product	Durability <sup>7</sup>	Provincial baskets	Weight	
					Total country	Headline
13.1.2.0	13120303	Hair pieces	ND	All provinces	0,04	0,04
<b>13.2.</b>	<b>Personal effects</b>				<b>0,41</b>	<b>0,39</b>
<b>13.2.1.</b>	<b>Jewellery and watches (D)</b>				<b>0,19</b>	<b>0,19</b>
13.2.1.1	13211101	Watch	D	All provinces	0,07	0,07
13.2.1.1	13211102	Earrings	D	All provinces	0,12	0,12
<b>13.2.9.</b>	<b>Other personal effects (SD)</b>				<b>0,22</b>	<b>0,20</b>
13.2.9.1	13291101	Travelling bag	SD	All provinces	0,05	0,04
13.2.9.1	13291102	School bag	SD	All provinces	0,10	0,09
13.2.9.1	13291201	Pram	SD	All provinces	0,04	0,04
13.2.9.1	13291401	Sunglasses	SD	All provinces	0,03	0,03
<b>13.3.</b>	<b>Social protection</b>				<b>0,28</b>	<b>0,29</b>
<b>13.3.0.</b>	<b>Social protection (S)</b>				<b>0,28</b>	<b>0,29</b>
13.3.0.1	13301101	Creche fees	S	All provinces	0,09	0,09
13.3.0.1	13301201	After school centres	S	All provinces	0,19	0,20
<b>13.9.</b>	<b>Other services</b>				<b>1,18</b>	<b>1,09</b>
<b>13.9.0.</b>	<b>Other services (S)</b>				<b>1,18</b>	<b>1,09</b>
13.9.0.9	13909101	Professional associations and trade unions	S	All provinces	0,22	0,22
13.9.0.9	13909401	Hiring of equipment for events	S	All provinces	0,30	0,27
13.9.0.9	13909501	Funeral expenses	S	All provinces	0,58	0,53
13.9.0.9	13909911	Gravestone	SD	All provinces	0,08	0,07

<sup>7</sup> This classification includes non-durable (ND), semi-durable (SD), durable (D) and services (S).

**Annexure 2 – Collection methodology**

<b>3-digit COICOP code and description</b>	<b>5-digit COICOP code and description</b>	<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Collection method</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
01.1 Food 01.2 Non-alcoholic beverages	See Annexure 1	Supermarkets, convenience stores, specialty shops, e.g. butcheries, green grocers and markets	Field collection	Monthly
02.1 Alcoholic beverages 02.3 Tobacco	02.1.1.0 Spirits and liqueurs 02.1.2.1 Wine from grapes 02.1.2.2 Wine from other sources 02.1.3.0 Beer 02.3.0.1 Cigarettes 02.3.0.9 Other tobacco products	Liquor stores and supermarkets	Field collection	Monthly
03.1 Clothing 03.2 Footwear	See Annexure 1	Clothing and footwear retailers, i.e. chain stores and smaller independent stores	Field collection	Monthly
04.1 Actual rentals for housing	04.1.1.0 Actual rentals for housing	Letting agents in Stats SA's rental survey	Field collection	Mar, Jun, Sep, Dec [see Section 7.1.4]
04.2 Owners' equivalent rent	04.2.1.0 Owners' equivalent rent for housing	Letting agents in Stats SA's rental survey	Field collection	Mar, Jun, Sep, Dec [see Section 7.1.4]
04.3 Maintenance and repair	04.3.1.1 Materials for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling	Hardware and DIY stores	Field collection	Monthly
	04.3.2.0 Services for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling	Electricians and plumbers in the CPI collection areas	Email, internet collection	May, Nov

3-digit COICOP code and description	5-digit COICOP code and description	Respondents	Collection method	Frequency
04.4 Water supply and miscellaneous services	04.4.1.1 Water supply 04.4.2.0 Refuse collection 04.4.3.1 Sewage removal 04.4.4.1 Sectional title levies 04.4.4.9 Assessment rates	All municipalities within CPI collection areas	Email, internet collection	Jul
04.5 Electricity, gas and other fuels	04.5.1.0 Electricity 04.5.2.2 Gas in cylinders 04.5.3.0 Paraffin	Electricity - All municipalities within CPI collection areas Gas and paraffin – outlets stocking these products	Email, internet collection Field collection	Jul Monthly
05.1 Furniture, furnishings and loose carpets	05.1.1.1 Household furniture 05.1.1.3 Light bulbs 05.1.1.4 Loose carpets and rugs	Furniture outlets and other major retailers who sell furniture in addition to other products, e.g. hypermarkets	Field collection	Monthly
05.2 Household textiles	05.2.1.1 Furnishing, fabrics and curtains 05.2.1.2 Bed linen and beddings 05.2.1.3 Table linen and bathroom linen	Furniture outlets, hypermarkets and other independent suppliers of household textiles	Field collection	Monthly
05.3 Household appliances	05.3.1.1 Major kitchen appliances, electrical or not 05.3.1.2 Major laundry appliances 05.3.2.1 Small appliances for cooking and processing of food 05.3.2.1 Small electrical household appliances 05.3.2.2 Small appliances for preparing beverages 05.3.2.9 Other small household appliances	Furniture outlets, hypermarkets and other major retailers of appliances, and other independent retailers	Field collection	Monthly

3-digit COICOP code and description	5-digit COICOP code and description	Respondents	Collection method	Frequency
05.4 Glassware, tableware and household utensils	05.4.0.1 Glassware, crystalware and tableware 05.4.0.2 Cutlery, flatware and silverware 05.4.0.3 Kitchen utensils and articles	Retailers of glassware, tableware and household utensils	Field collection	Monthly
05.5 Tools and equipment for house and garden	05.5.1.0 Motorised tools and equipment 05.5.2.1 Non-motorised tools and miscellaneous accessories	Major retailers of tools and equipment for house and garden, e.g. hardware stores, hypermarkets and other independent retailers	Field collection	Monthly
05.6 Goods and services for routine household maintenance	05.6.1.1 Household cleaning and maintenance products 05.6.1.9 Other non-durable household goods	Supermarkets, hypermarkets and other independent retailers	Field collection	Monthly
	05.6.2.1 Domestic services	Unemployment Insurance Fund is a data source	Unemployment Insurance Fund database	Mar, Jun, Sep, Dec
06.1 Medicines and health products	06.1.1.1 Medicines, vaccines and other pharmaceutical preparations 06.1.2.2 Prevention and protective devices 06.1.3.1 Assistive products for vision	Pharmacies, supermarkets and other retailers of pharmaceutical products. Medikredit is the data source for prescription medicines.	Email collection	Monthly
06.2 Outpatient services	06.2.1.9 Preventive care services	Clinics	Field and telephonic collection	Mar, Jun, Sep, Dec
	06.2.2.1 Outpatient dental services 06.2.3.1 Outpatient care services	Medical services including general practitioners, gynaecologists, paediatricians, physicians, orthopaedic surgeons, optometrists, physiotherapists,	Telephonic collection	Feb
06.3 Inpatient care services	06.3.1.0 Inpatient curative and rehabilitative services 06.3.2.0 Inpatient long-term care services	Private hospital groups, frail care centres, hospices, mental health institutions and homes for the disabled	Email, internet collection	Mar, Jun, Sep, Dec

3-digit COICOP code and description	5-digit COICOP code and description	Respondents	Collection method	Frequency
06.4. Other health services	06.4.1.0 Diagnostic imaging services and medical laboratory services	Medical laboratories	Email	Feb
07.1 Purchase of vehicles	07.1.1.1 New motor vehicles	Price list from major newspapers and websites	Newspapers/internet collection	Monthly
	07.1.1.2 Used motor vehicles	Retail selling value for stock in specified condition obtained from the TransUnion Auto Dealers' Guide	Online access	Monthly
07.2 Operation of personal transport equipment	07.2.1.1 Tyres 07.2.1.2 Parts for personal transport equipment	Spares outlets	Field collection	Monthly
	07.2.2.1 Diesel 07.2.2.2 Petrol 07.2.2.4 Car lubricants	Department of Mineral Resources and Energy	Internet collection	Monthly
	07.2.3.0 Maintenance and repair of personal transport equipment	Motor vehicle maintenance services	Telephonic collection	Monthly
	07.2.4.2 Toll facilities	Sample of toll gates based on annual traffic volumes	Internet collection	Mar
	07.2.4.3 Driving lessons, and car licence fees	Driving lessons – Driving schools Vehicle licence fees - Department of Transport	Email collection	Monthly
	07.2.4.4 Hire of personal transport equipment without driver	Car rental companies	Internet collection	Monthly
07.3 Passenger transport services	07.3.1.1 Passenger transport by train	Rail company providing daily commuter services and Gautrain	Email and telephonic collection	Mar, Jun, Sep, Dec

3-digit COICOP code and description	5-digit COICOP code and description	Respondents	Collection method	Frequency
07.3 Passenger transport services	07.3.2.1 Passenger transport by bus and coach	Bus operators, and other departure points	Field collection and Internet collection	Mar, Jun, Sep, Dec
	07.3.2.2 Passenger transport by taxi and hired car with driver	e-hailing company's applications Taxi associations	Internet collection Field collection	Monthly
	07.3.2.2 Passenger transport for students to and from school	Bus companies Prices collected from clients	Field collection	Monthly
	07.3.3.1 Passenger transport by air, domestic	Airlines which provide daily scheduled flights to and from destinations across South Africa	Internet collection	Monthly
07.4 Transport services of goods	07.4.1.2 Courier and parcel delivery services	Courier companies	Internet and telephonic collection	Monthly
08.1 Information and communication equipment	08.1.2.0 Mobile telephone equipment 08.1.3.1 Computers, laptops and tablets 08.1.3.2 Peripheral equipment and its consumable components 08.1.4.0 Equipment for the reception, recording and reproduction of sound and vision 08.1.5.0 Unrecorded recording media 08.1.9.2 Other information and communication accessories	Retailers of phones, electronic and computer appliances	Field collection	Monthly
08.3 Information and communication services	08.3.2.0 Mobile communication services 08.3.3.0 Internet access provision services and net storage services	Telkom and cell phone operators	Internet collection	Monthly

3-digit COICOP code and description	5-digit COICOP code and description	Respondents	Collection method	Frequency
08.3 Information and communication services	08.3.9.2 Subscription to audio-visual content, streaming services and rentals of audio-visual content	Subscription to paid TV channels Streaming services	Internet collection Internet collection	Jan, Apr, Jul, Oct Monthly
09.2 Other recreational goods	09.1.2.1 Video game computers, game consoles, game apps and software	Retailers of electronic and computer appliances	Field collection	Monthly
	09.2.1.2 Other games, toys and hobbies	Retailers of games and toys	Field collection	Monthly
	09.2.2.1 Equipment for sport	Retailers of sports equipment	Field collection	Monthly
09.3 Garden products and pets	09.3.1.2 Plants, seeds and flowers	Nurseries and retail outlets	Field collection	Monthly
	09.3.2.2 Products for pets and other household animals	Retailers of pet food and requirements	Field collection	Monthly
09.4 Recreational services	09.4.6.2 Sporting services - practice 09.4.6.3 Sporting services - attendance	Chain and independent gyms, sport stadiums	Internet and telephonic collection	Gym fees: Jan, Apr, Jul, Oct Sports tickets: Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec

<b>3-digit COICOP code and description</b>	<b>5-digit COICOP code and description</b>	<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Collection method</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
09.4 Recreational services	09.4.7.0 Games of chance	National Gambling Board, National Lottery Commission	Email collection	Jan, Apr, Jul, Oct with monthly quality adjustments
09.6 Cultural services	09.6.1.0 Services provided by cinemas, theatres and concert venues	Cinemas	Internet collection	Monthly
09.7 Newspapers, books and stationery	09.7.1.1 Educational and textbooks	University textbooks from different book sellers	Internet collection	Monthly
	09.7.1.9 Other books	Book sellers with branches nationwide maintaining a top 10 list	Internet collection	Monthly
	09.7.2.1 Newspapers and periodicals	Marketing departments of sampled newspapers	Telephonic collection	Monthly
	09.7.4.0 Stationery and drawing materials	Stationery retailers	Field collection	Monthly
09.8 Package holidays	09.6.1.1 Package holidays	Travel agencies	Telephonic collection	Monthly
10.1 Pre-primary and primary education	10.1.0.2 Primary education	Public and private primary schools	Telephonic collection	Mar
10.2 Secondary education	10.2.1.1 Secondary education	Public and private secondary schools	Telephonic collection	Mar
10.4 Tertiary education	10.4.1.1 Tertiary education	Public and private tertiary education institutions within CPI collection areas	Email collection	Mar

3-digit COICOP code and description	5-digit COICOP code and description	Respondents	Collection method	Frequency
11.1 Catering services	11.1.1.1 Restaurants - with full services 11.1.1.2 Restaurants - with limited services	Chain and independent restaurants and take-away outlets	Field and internet collection	Monthly
11.2 Accommodation services	11.2.0.1 Hotels, motels, inns and similar accommodation services	3-star hotels and bed and breakfast accommodation	Internet and telephonic collection	Monthly
	11.2.0.3 Accommodation services of boarding schools, universities and other educational establishments	All universities within CPI collection areas	Email collection	Mar
12.1 Insurance	12.1.2.0 Insurance connected with health	Medical schemes	Internet, email and telephonic collection	Feb
	12.1.3.0 Insurance connected with the dwelling	Sample of short-term insurance companies based on market share and customers' brand loyalty levels	Email and telephonic collection	Jan, Jul
	12.1.4.1 Insurance connected with transport	Sample of short-term insurance companies; mainstream insurance companies and specialist motor vehicle insurance companies	Email and telephonic collection	Mar, Jun, Sep, Dec
12.2 Financial services	12.2.2.0 Explicit charges by deposit-taking corporations	Sample of banks	Internet collection	Monthly
13.1 Personal care 13.2 Other personal effects	See Annexure 1	Supermarkets, convenience stores, specialty shops, e.g. jewellery stores and others	Field collection	Monthly
13.3 Social protection	13.3.0.1 Childcare services	Crèches After school centres	Telephonic collection	Mar

<b>3-digit COICOP code and description</b>	<b>5-digit COICOP code and description</b>	<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Collection method</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
13.9 Other services	13.9.0.9 Other services n.e.c.	Professional associations, funeral service providers, equipment rental companies	Telephonic collection	Jan, Apr, Jul, Oct

**Annexure 3 – Medical product codes and corresponding information**

Product code	Indicator product	Quote no.	Code	Quote description
06221101	Private - Dentists	001	8101	Oral examination - Patients with medical aid
		002	8101	Oral examination - Private patients
		003	8341	Amalgam restorations - Patients with medical aid
		004	8341	Amalgam restorations - Private patients
06231101	Private - General practitioners	001	0190	Consultation fee - Patients with medical aid
		002	0190	Consultation fee - Private patients
06231102	Private - Obstetricians and gynaecologists	001	0190	Consultation fee - Patients with medical aid
		002	0190	Consultation fee - Private patients
		005	3617	Ultrasound obstetrics - Patients with medical aid
		006	3617	Ultrasound obstetrics - Private patients
06231103	Private - Physicians	001	0190	Consultation fee - Patients with medical aid
		002	0190	Consultation fee - Private patients
06231104	Private - Paediatricians	001	0190	Consultation fee - Patients with medical aid
		002	0190	Consultation fee - Private patients
06231105	Private - Orthopaedic surgeon	001	0190	Consultation fee - Patients with medical aid
		002	0190	Consultation fee - Private patients
06231106	Private - Optometrists	001	0190	Consultation fee - Patients with medical aid
		002	0190	Consultation fee - Private patients
06231107	Private - Physiotherapists	001	0190	Consultation fee - Patients with medical aid
		002	0190	Consultation fee - Private patients

## Glossary

<b>Acquisitions approach</b>	The acquisitions approach measures changes in the price paid by householders for net acquisitions of homes, purchased from the corporate or the public sector. In practice, this means homes built by developers or the state and sold to households for the first time. It includes major additions and alterations to existing homes.
<b>Aggregate</b>	A set of transactions relating to a specified flow of goods and services, such as the total purchases made by resident households of consumer goods and services in some period. The term “aggregate” is also used to mean the value of the designated set of transactions.
<b>Aggregation</b>	The process of combining or adding different sets of price changes to obtain larger sets of price changes. The larger set is described as having a higher level of aggregation than the sets of which it is composed.
<b>Base period</b>	The period in which the index is set to 100 (this is the index reference period).
<b>Basket</b>	A specified set of goods and services. In a CPI context, the set may comprise the actual quantities of consumption goods or services acquired or used by households in some period.
<b>Bias</b>	A systematic tendency for the calculated CPI to diverge from some ideal or preferred index, resulting from the method of data collection or processing, or the index formula used.
<b>Category</b>	In COICOP: classification of goods and services at a 2-digit level.
<b>Class</b>	In COICOP: classification of goods and services at a 4-digit level.
<b>Collection frequency</b>	Frequency of data collection, e.g. monthly, quarterly or annually.
<b>Collection method</b>	The methods of collection include the use of direct (field) collection, internet, email and telephone.
<b>Consumer price index</b>	A monthly or quarterly price index compiled and published by an official statistical agency that measures changes in the prices of consumption goods and services acquired or used by households. Its exact definition may vary from country to country.
<b>Consumption expenditure</b>	Expenditure on goods and services acquired and privately used by household members, including imputed values for items produced and consumed by the household itself.
<b>Cost of living index</b>	An index that measures the change between two periods in the minimum expenditures that would be incurred by a utility-maximising consumer, whose preferences or tastes remain unchanged, in order to maintain a given level of utility (or standard of living or welfare).
<b>CPI collection areas</b>	The cities, towns or municipalities from which sample prices for indicator products are collected.
<b>CPI compilation</b>	The process of calculating the CPI.
<b>CPI core index</b>	CPI excluding items that are policy-related, seasonal or volatile.
<b>Data editing</b>	A process of cleaning raw data to remove coverage or content errors by applying a set of pre-determined rules.

<b>Deflator</b>	A price index that is used to divide the value of some aggregate in order to revalue its quantities at the prices of the index reference period.
<b>Democratic weights</b>	Each household is given equal weight in the calculation of the index, irrespective of the size of its expenditures.
<b>Domestic worker</b>	A person employed to work in a household as a cleaner, cook, nanny, driver, gardener, etc.
<b>Durables</b>	A consumption good that can be used repeatedly or continuously for purposes of consumption over a long period of time, typically several years.
<b>Elementary aggregates</b>	The smallest aggregate for which expenditure data are available and used for CPI purposes. The values of the elementary aggregates are used to weight the price indices for elementary aggregates to obtain higher-level indices.
<b>Field collection</b>	The direct collection of prices from outlets by fieldworkers (price collectors).
<b>Geographical CPI areas</b>	See CPI collection areas.
<b>Geometric mean</b>	A method of calculating a type of average by taking the $n^{\text{th}}$ root of the product of $n$ items.
<b>Gross domestic product</b>	Gross domestic product is the total value of goods and services produced within the geographic boundaries of a country in a specified period of time.
<b>Group</b>	In COICOP: classification of goods and services at a 3-digit level.
<b>Head office collection</b>	The collection of prices by staff based at Stats SA's head office via internet, email and telephone.
<b>Headline CPI</b>	This monthly price index is compiled and published measuring changes in the prices of consumption goods and services for all urban areas.
<b>Household</b>	Households may be individual persons living alone or groups of persons living together who make common provision for food or other essentials for living.
<b>Household expenditure</b>	Total amount spent by households when acquiring goods and services over a given period of time.
<b>Household expenditure survey</b>	Sample survey of households in which the households are asked to provide data on, or estimates of, the amounts they spend on consumption goods and services over a given period of time.
<b>Imputation</b>	Data imputation is the substitution of estimated values for missing or inconsistent data items (fields) (OECD).
<b>Index number</b>	An index number is a numerical value comparing a price or quantity or some other variable with a base value.
<b>Index reference period</b>	The period in which an index is set to 100.
<b>Indicator products</b>	Representative products within an elementary aggregate for which a sample of prices is collected, usually from a sample of different outlets. In COICOP: classification of goods and services at a 8-digit level.

<b>Inflation</b>	A persistent change in the general level of prices. In finance, inflation is a continuous decline in the value of money, which is reflected in the ever-increasing prices of goods and services. Two measures of inflation are most often used, namely monthly inflation and annual inflation.
<b>Inflation rate</b>	The percentage change in the CPI.
<b>Inflation target</b>	In setting monetary and anti-inflationary policy, the Treasury determines a range or target in the chosen inflation measure (e.g. headline CPI) as part of an approach to reduce inflation. The central bank adjusts chosen financial instruments (e.g. interest rates) in order to contain inflation within the target.
<b>Jevons price index</b>	An elementary price index defined as the unweighted geometric average of the sample price relatives.
<b>Laspeyres price index</b>	A basket index in which the basket is composed of actual goods and services in earlier periods. It can be expressed as a weighted arithmetic average of the price relatives that uses the expenditure shares in the earlier period as weights.
<b>Link factor</b>	A ratio used to join a new index series to an old index series to form a continuous series.
<b>Linking</b>	Splicing together two consecutive sequences of price observations, or price indices, that overlap in one or more periods. When the two sequences overlap by a single period, the usual procedure is simply to rescale one or other sequence so that the value in the overlap period is the same in both sequences and the spliced sequences form one continuous series.
<b>Minibus taxi</b>	A motor vehicle that usually sits about 15 passengers and is used for public transport in South Africa, e.g. Toyota Hiace (Siyaya).
<b>Municipality</b>	A generic term describing the unit of government in the third sphere responsible for local government in a geographically demarcated area. It includes district, local and metropolitan municipalities.
<b>Non-durables</b>	Household items that do not last long, for example food and personal care items. Households acquire these items on a daily, weekly or monthly basis.
<b>Ottawa group</b>	This international expert group is also known as the United Nations International Working Group on Price Indices. The group focuses on applied research in the area of consumer price indices.
<b>Owner-occupied housing</b>	Dwellings owned by the households that live in them. The dwellings are fixed assets that their owners use to produce housing services for their own consumption, these services usually being included within the scope of the CPI. The rents may be imputed by the rents payable on the market for equivalent accommodation or by user costs.
<b>Owners' equivalent rent</b>	The cost of consuming a housing service. It is the opportunity cost incurred by owners who live in their own home rather than renting it out.

<b>Payments approach</b>	Payments for a particular good should be allocated to the period in which they were made, irrespective of whether the product was delivered (consumed) or not. This approach is not generally used in CPIs.
<b>Plutocratic weights</b>	Households are given different weights in the calculation of the index according to their relative importance, which is mostly based on expenditure.
<b>Price index</b>	A price index is a normalised average (typically a weighted average) of prices for a given class of goods or services in a given region, during a given interval of time. It is a statistic designed to help to compare how these prices, taken as a whole, differ between time periods or geographical locations.
<b>Price relative</b>	The ratio of the price of an individual product in one period to the price of that same product in some other period.
<b>Provincial basket</b>	A specified set of goods and services in a specific province. In a CPI context, the set may comprise the actual quantities of consumption goods or services acquired or used by households in some period.
<b>Rebasing</b>	This refers to changing the index reference period.
<b>Reference population</b>	The set of households included within the scope of the index.
<b>Respondent</b>	The person or organisation that answers questions or completes a questionnaire.
<b>Reweighting</b>	Replacing the weights used in an index with a new set of weights.
<b>Southern African Development Community (SADC)</b>	An inter-governmental organisation headquartered in Gaborone, Botswana. Its goal is to further socio-economic cooperation and integration as well as political and security cooperation among 16 southern African states.
<b>Sampled product</b>	Product varieties for which prices are recorded
<b>Sampling</b>	Selecting elements from a population in such a way that they are representative of the population.
<b>Sampling frame</b>	A comprehensive list of distinct and distinguishable units within a population from which a sample is drawn.
<b>Scope</b>	The set of products for which a price index is intended to measure price changes. The scope of a CPI will generally be defined in terms of a designated set of consumption goods and services purchased by a designated set of households.
<b>Semi-durables</b>	Semi-durable goods differ from durable goods in that their expected lifetime of use, though more than one year, is often significantly shorter and their purchasers' value is substantially less.
<b>Services</b>	A service is the non-material counterpart of a physical good. A service provision comprises a sequence of activities that does not result in ownership of the outcome, and this is what fundamentally differentiates it from furnishing someone with physical goods.

<b>Substitution</b>	<p>– of outlets: substitution of similar outlets occurs to replace outlets that have closed down.</p> <p>– of products: substitution of similar products occurs to replace items that have become permanently unavailable (i.e. items reported as “Permanently unavailable” on the pricing form).</p>
<b>Survey</b>	A process which collects, examines, and reports on data concerning variables of interest for a reference period.
<b>System of National Accounts (SNA)</b>	A coherent, consistent, and integrated set of macroeconomic accounts, balance sheets, and tables based on a set of internationally agreed concepts, definitions, classifications, and accounting rules. Household income and consumption expenditure accounts form part of the SNA. The expenditure data are one of the sources that are used to estimate expenditure weights for CPI purposes.
<b>Trimmed mean</b>	An average rate of inflation after “trimming” away a certain percentage of the distribution of price changes at both ends of that distribution.
<b>Unit status code</b>	Items selected for pricing in outlets are subject to changes in their collection status. The item status is tracked using a set of codes called unit status codes (USCs).
<b>Urban</b>	An urban area, or built-up area, is a human settlement with a high population density and infrastructure of built environment.
<b>User cost</b>	The cost incurred over a period of time by the owner of a fixed asset or consumer durable as a consequence of using it to provide a flow of capital or consumption services. User cost consists mainly of the depreciation of the asset or durable (measured at current prices and not at historic cost) plus the capital, or interest, cost.
<b>Utility</b>	The satisfaction derived from consumption of a good or service.
<b>Value</b>	Price times quantity. The value of the expenditures on a set of homogeneous products can be factored uniquely into its price and quantity components.
<b>Volume seller</b>	The volume seller is based on the quantity sold. In general, the volume seller is assumed to be the brand and unit with the most shelf space allocated to it.
<b>Weights</b>	A set of numbers summing to unity that are used to calculate weighted averages. Weights represent the relevant importance of the indicator product in a subgroup. The weight of a product is calculated by dividing household expenditure on that product by total household expenditure on all goods and services.
<b>Weights reference period</b>	The period, usually one or more years, whose expenditures serve as weights for the index. The period whose expenditure shares serve as the weights for a Young index.
<b>Young index</b>	An index calculated as a weighted arithmetic average of the individual price relatives, holding constant the expenditure shares of the weights reference period.

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