

Free

Control of inflation one of SA's successes

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FreeFACTS

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Control of inflation one of SA's successes

One of the successes of post-apartheid South Africa has been how it has managed to ensure that inflation remains relatively low.

Since 1994 annual inflation has only been higher than 10% once – in 2008. However, prior to the transition to democracy annual inflation of above 10% was common.

The control of inflation is important, it ensures that the money people have retains value and that the economy is stable, allowing companies and entrepreneurs to be able to plan for the future.

Inflation also affects the poor more – as this edition of FreeFACTS shows, when inflation is broken down by which income deciles deal with the highest level of inflation it is those on the lowest incomes who suffer the most from price increases. This further shows how important it is to manage inflation.

However, South Africa's success when it comes to managing inflation has not been because of luck. It is because of strong and independent institutions, such as the South African Reserve Bank (SARB), which sets interest rates and manages the country's money supply.

There are two lessons here. The first is that it is vital that the independence of the SARB is not tampered with, there is a litany of central banks around the world, as well as in this country in the past, which have bowed to political pressure, and made poor decisions which led to later economic hardship. The independence of the SARB is something that must be fiercely protected.

The other lesson is that it is clear that strong, independent institutions are key to a country's success. Again, there are examples from all over the world of independent institutions which have resisted political pressure and ensured the success of countries with these independent institutions. And these institutions are not necessarily just central banks, but also police services, prosecution authorities, the judiciary, and electoral bodies.

The SARB is a fine example of a world-class South African institution which has contributed to post-apartheid success in this country but is an example which must be emulated across South Africa.

— Marius Roodt

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The IRR is an advocacy group that fights for your right to make decisions about your life, family and business, free from unnecessary government, political, and bureaucratic interference. **FreeFACTS** publishes evidence that communities are better off when individuals are free to make decisions about how they want to live, be educated, work, access healthcare, think, speak, own property, and protect their communities. If you agree with the issues we stand for, welcome to the team. There are millions of people just like you who are tired of South African politicians, activists, and commentators attempting to rein in your freedom to decide. Take control and make sure your voice is heard by becoming a friend of the IRR.

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Inflation and interest rates, 1986-2023						
Year	Headline inflation ^a	Change in producer price index ^b	Bank rate°/ repo rate	Prime over- draft rate ^d	Real prime overdraft rate	
1987	16.1%	13.9%	9.5%	12.5%	-3.2%	
1988	12.9%	13.1%	11.8%	15.3%	2.3%	
1989	14.7%	15.4%	16.8%	19.8%	4.5%	
1990	14.4%	11.9%	18.0%	21.0%	4.5%	
1991	15.3%	11.5%	17.2%	20.3%	4.3%	
1992	13.9%	8.2%	15.4%	18.8%	4.3%	
1993	9.7%	6.6%	12.8%	16.2%	5.9%	
1994	9.0%	8.3%	12.3%	15.8%	6.1%	
1995	8.7%	9.4%	14.5%	17.9%	8.5%	
1996	7.4%	7.0%	15.9%	19.5%	11.4%	
1997	8.6%	7.0%	16.8%	20.0%	10.5%	
1998	6.9%	3.6%	19.4% ^f	21.8%	14.0%	
1999	5.1%	5.8%	14.8%	18.0%	12.1%	
2000	5.3%	9.2%	11.8%	14.5%	8.7%	
2001	5.7%	8.4%	11.0%	13.8%	7.6%	
2002	9.2%	14.2%	12.1%	15.8%	6.1%	
2003	5.8%	1.7%	11.7%	15.0%	8.8%	
2004	1.4%	0.6%	11.3%	11.3%	12.3%	
2005	3.4%	3.1%	7.1%	10.6%	8.3%	
2006	4.7%	7.7%	7.6%	11.1%	7.7%	
2007	7.1%	10.0%	9.6%	13.1%	6.7%	
2008	11.5%	14.2%	11.6%	15.1%	4.7%	
2009	7.1%	-0.1%	8.4%	11.9%	4.2%	
2010	4.2%	5.8%	6.4%	9.9%	5.3%	
2011	5.1%	8.4%	5.5%	9.0%	3.8%	
2012	5.5%	7.0%	5.2%	8.8%	2.9%	
2013	5.9%	6.0%	5.0%	9.0%	2.6%	
2014	6.0%	7.5%	5.6%	9.1%	2.9%	
2015	4.7%	3.6%	5.9%	9.4%	4.6%	
2016	6.3%	7.0%	6.9%	10.4%	3.9%	
2017	5.2%	4.8%	6.9%	10.4%	4.9%	
2018	4.7%	5.5%	6.8%	10.3%	5.2%	
2019	4.0%	4.6%	6.5%	10.1%	5.8%	
2020	3.3%	2.6%	3.5%	7.9%	4.3%	
2021	4.5%	7.1%	3.5%	7.0%	2.4%	
2022	6.9%	14.4%	5.1%	8.6%	1.8%	
	0.070	0.704	= 00/	44.407	= 00/	

Source: Stats SA, Consumer Price Index, timeseries accessed 6 August 2024; Producer Price Index, timeseries accessed 6 August 2024; SARB, www.resbank.co.za, time series data, accessed 6 August 2024;

7.9%

11.4%

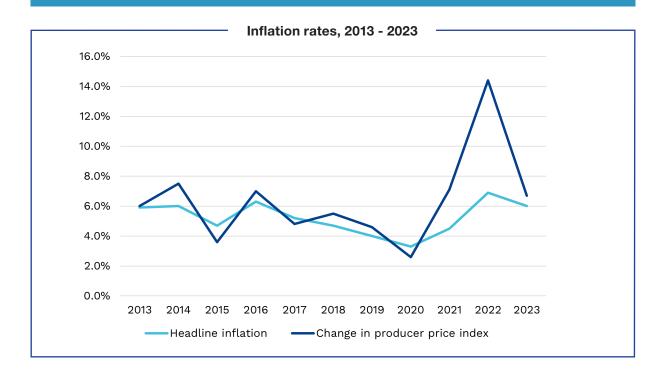
- a This is the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Base year Dec 2021 = 100.
- b All-items up to 2011, PPI for final manufactured goods from 2012. Base year Dec 2023 = 100

6.7%

c Rate at which the Reserve Bank lends to commercial banks.

2023

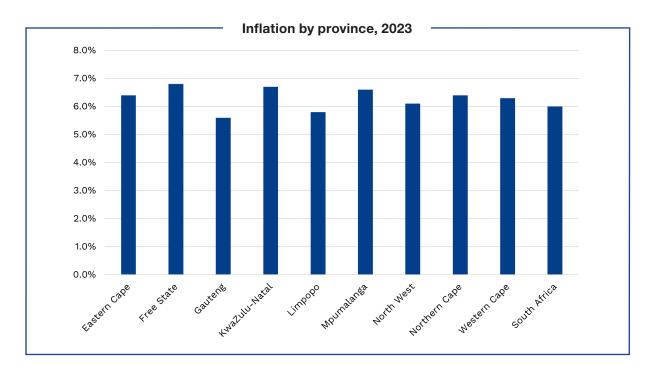
- d Lowest overdraft rate charged by banks (average for the year).
- e Average prime overdraft rate adjusted for rebased inflation.



CPI by province and area ^a , 2018-23							
Province	Weight	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Eastern Cape	8.03%	4.4%	3.7%	3.1%	4.8%	7.5%	6.4%
Free State	5.95%	4.3%	4.1%	3.0%	4.5%	7.3%	6.8%
Gauteng	36.29%	4.8%	4.0%	3.0%	4.5%	6.9%	5.6%
KwaZulu-Natal	12.68%	3.9%	3.8%	3.2%	4.6%	7.2%	6.7%
Limpopo	5.70%	3.7%	4.4%	3.2%	4.7%	7.6%	5.8%
Mpumalanga	6.89%	4.0%	4.0%	3.0%	4.4%	7.3%	6.6%
North West	5.31%	3.6%	3.6%	3.1%	5.2%	6.9%	6.1%
Northern Cape	1.93%	3.9%	4.1%	3.4%	4.7%	7.4%	6.4%
Western Cape	17.21%	5.3%	4.9%	3.9%	4.7%	6.6%	6.3%
South Africa	100.00%	4.7%	4.1%	3.3%	4.5%	6.9%	6.0%
Area							
Rural areas ^b	12.23%	3.5%	4.1%	2.9%	4.9%	8.0%	7.4%
South Africa	100.0%	4.7%	4.1%	3.3%	4.5%	6.9%	6.0%

Source: Stats SA, email communication, 19 June 2024

- a Geographic indices.
- b The CPI for rural areas is compiled using data from rural and urban areas in accordance with the purchasing patterns of rural areas.



Components ^a of the CPI, 2023				
Housing and utilities	24.49%			
Transport	14.35%			
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	17.14%			
Insurance and other services	14.81%			
Household contents and services	4.37%			
Alcohol and tobacco	6.26%			
Recreation and culture	5.20%			
Clothing and footwear	3.65%			
Communication	2.42%			
Restaurants and hotels	3.25%			
Education	2.62%			
Health	1.44%			

a Weights represent the relative importance of the indicator product in a subgroup. The weight of a product is calculated by dividing the total expenditure of households on that product by the total expenditure of households on all goods and services. Stats SA will update the CPI basket of goods and services and respective weights in the January 2025 CPI release. This update will mainly be based on the results of the income and expenditure survey which completed fieldwork in November 2023.

CPI per expenditure decile, 2018-23								
Decile	Expenditure	Weight	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1	up to R20 140	0.48%	2.8%	4.9%	3.8%	5.3%	8.6%	9.5%
2	R20 141 - R33 619	1.10%	3.0%	4.4%	3.8%	5.2%	8.0%	9.0%
3	R33 620 - R48 673	1.85%	3.5%	4.0%	3.4%	4.6%	7.2%	7.8%
4	R48 674 - R65 213	2.78%	3.6%	4.0%	3.2%	4.3%	6.7%	6.8%
5	R65 214 - R84 698	3.88%	3.7%	3.9%	3.1%	4.0%	6.5%	6.7%
6	R 84 699 - R109 163	5.58%	3.9%	3.6%	2.9%	3.8%	6.3%	6.2%
7	R109 164 - R143 174	7.90%	4.3%	3.8%	2.9%	4.2%	6.7%	6.1%
8	R143 175 - R199 920	11.27%	4.5%	3.9%	2.9%	4.4%	7.0%	5.8%
9	R199 921 - R312 246	16.45%	5.1%	4.2%	3.2%	4.7%	7.2%	5.7%
10	R 312 247 and more	48.71%	4.9%	4.4%	3.4%	4.7%	6.8%	5.6%

Source: Stats SA, email communication, 19 June 2024

CPI per expenditure decile, 2018-23						
	Headline inflation	— CPI for administered prices—		Core inflation	Food inflation	
Year		Regulated	Total			
2011	5.1%	13.4%	11.7%	3.5%	7.5%	
2012	5.5%	10.9%	9.9%	4.5%	7.2%	
2013	5.9%	9.1%	8.8%	5.3%	5.9%	
2014	6.0%	6.1%	6.7%	5.5%	7.8%	
2015	4.7%	-0.6%	1.8%	5.6%	5.2%	
2016	6.3%	5.2%	5.2%	5.6%	10.8%	
2017	5.2%	5.6%	5.7%	4.7%	6.9%	
2018	4.7%	8.9%	8.5%	4.3%	3.3%	
2019	4.0%	5.1%	5.7%	4.1%	3.1%	
2020	3.3%	1.1%	2.4%	3.4%	4.7%	
2021	4.5%	11.3%	9.2%	3.0%	6.4%	
2022	6.9%	17.9%	14.0%	4.4%	9.5%	
2023	6.0%	4.6%	4.8%	4.9%	10.9%	

Source: Stats SA, email communication, 19 June 2024

	Repurchase (repo) rate, dates of change, 2012 - 2023
7/20/2012	5.00%
1/30/2014	5.50%
7/18/2014	5.75%
7/24/2015	6.00%
11/20/2015	6.25%
1/29/2016	6.75%
3/18/2016	7.00%
7/21/2017	7.25%
3/29/2018	6.50%
11/23/2018	6.75%
7/19/2019	6.50%
1/17/2020	6.25%
3/20/2020	5.25%
4/15/2020	4.25%
5/22/2020	3.75%
7/24/2020	3.50%
11/19/2021	3.75%
1/28/2022	4.00%
3/25/2022	4.25%
5/20/2022	4.75%
7/22/2022	5.50%
9/23/2022	6.25%
11/25/2022	7.00%
1/27/2023	7.25%
3/31/2023	7.75%
5/26/2023	8.25%

a Source: SARB, www.resbank.co.za, time series data, accessed 15 August 2024

