

Manufacturing: Production and sales

August 2004

**Embargoed until:
12 October 2004
13:00**

Key figures as at the end of August 2004

Actual estimates	August 2004	% change between August 2003 and August 2004	% change between July and August 2004	% change between June to August 2003 and June to August 2004	% change between January to August 2003 and January to August 2004
Physical volume of manufacturing production index (2000=100)	113,5	+6,8	0,0	+5,6	+3,3
Total value of sales of manufactured products (R million)	66 429	+9,7	+0,9	+9,1	+6,8

Seasonally adjusted estimates	August 2004	% change between August 2003 and August 2004	% change between July and August 2004	% change between March to May 2004 and June to August 2004
Physical volume of manufacturing production index (2000=100)	111,3	+6,9	-0,8	+2,0
Total value of sales of manufactured products (R million)	65 266	+9,7	-0,3	+1,8

Key findings as at the end of August 2004

Manufacturing production increases

Manufacturing production for the three months ended August 2004 increased by 2,0%, after seasonal adjustment, compared with the previous three months. Higher production was reported by 8 of the 10 manufacturing divisions.

The major contributor to the seasonally adjusted increase of 2,0% in total manufacturing production for the three months ended August 2004 compared with the previous three months was the motor vehicles, parts and accessories and other transport equipment division (contributing +0,9 of a percentage point to total manufacturing production), followed by the food and beverage division (contributing +0,7 of a percentage point) and textiles, clothing, leather and footwear division (contributing +0,3 of a percentage point). Two other divisions contributed 0,2 of a percentage point each to total manufacturing production (see table A).

Figure 1 shows the seasonally adjusted and trend series for the volume index of manufacturing production between January 1998 and August 2004. The trend series has been rising since mid-2003 and reached a peak at July 2004, which was higher than the peak reached at September 2002. The manufacturing production for August 2004 is also higher than aforementioned peak.

Figure 1 – Index of the physical volume of manufacturing production

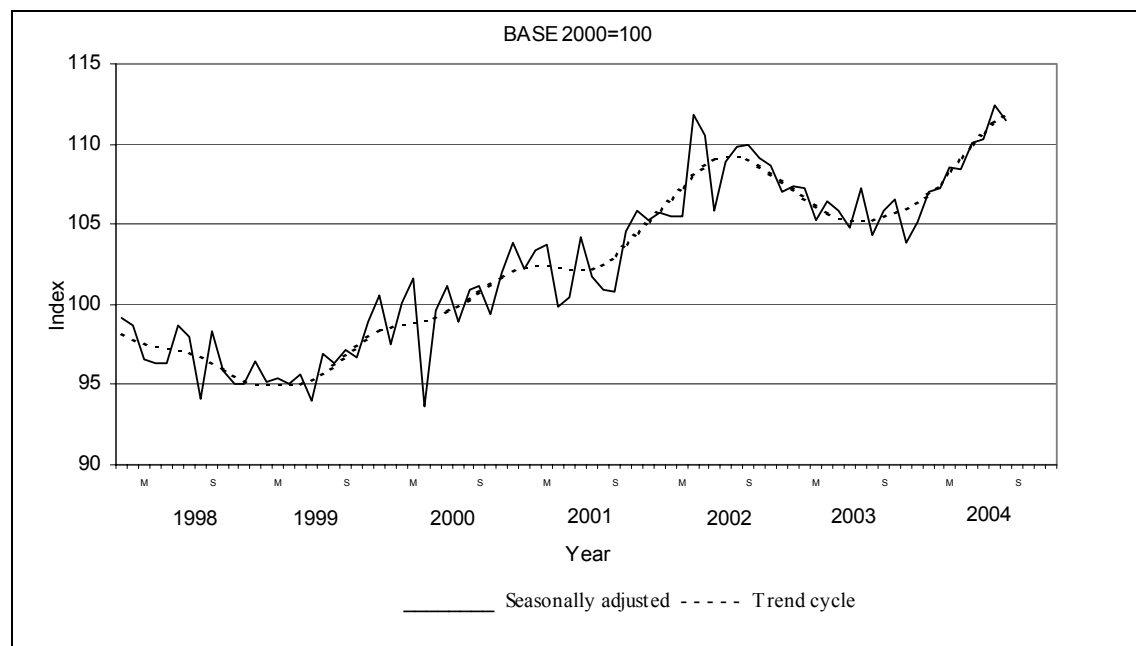


Table A - Contribution of manufacturing divisions to total manufacturing production (Base 2000=100)

Manufacturing divisions	Percentage contribution to the total production using the weights according to 1996 Census of Manufacturing	Average seasonally adjusted production index for June 2004 to August 2004	Quarterly percentage change of June to August 2004 compared with the preceding three months	Contribution (percentage points) to the seasonally adjusted quarterly percentage change in total manufacturing production 1/
Food and beverages	15,3	117,2	+4,3	+0,7
Textiles, clothing, leather and footwear	7,8	100,4	+3,6	+0,3
Wood and wood products; paper; publishing and printing	11,4	104,6	+1,7	+0,2
Petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products	19,3	112,1	+0,3	0,0
Glass and non-metallic mineral products	4,5	114,7	+2,5	+0,1
Basic iron and steel; non-ferrous metal products; metal products and machinery	23,6	113,9	-1,1	-0,3
Electrical machinery	3,4	104,1	+3,3	+0,1
Radio, television and communication apparatus; professional equipment	1,5	94,2	-13,1	-0,2
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories; other transport equipment	9,1	118,0	+10,3	+0,9
Furniture and other manufacturing divisions	4,1	102,6	+5,0	+0,2
Total	100,0	111,2	+2,0	+2,0

1/ The contribution is calculated by multiplying the quarterly percentage change of each manufacturing division with its corresponding weight in the base year, divided by 100.

Sales of manufactured products increase

The total value of sales of manufactured products at current prices for the three months ended August 2004 increased by 1,8% (+R3 517 million), after seasonal adjustment, compared with the previous three months. Higher manufacturing sales were reported by 8 of the 10 manufacturing divisions during this period (see table B). Furthermore, the actual value of sales of manufactured products at current prices for the three months ended August 2004 was 9,1% higher than for the three months ended August 2003 (see table C). Sales of manufactured products at current prices for the first eight months of 2004 was 6,8% higher than for the first eight months of 2003.

The seasonally adjusted increase of 1,8% in the total value of sales of manufactured products at current prices for the three months ended August 2004 was mainly due to large increases reported for motor vehicles, parts and accessories and other transport equipment (+3,3% or +R922 million), food and beverages (+2,8% or +R940 million), petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products (+2,1% or +R811 million) and basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products, metal products and machinery (+2,0% or +R829 million), (see table B).

Table B - Contribution of the manufacturing divisions to the total value of seasonally adjusted sales of manufactured products

Manufacturing divisions	Seasonally adjusted sales June to August 2004	Percentage change between March to May 2004 and June to August 2004	Difference in seasonally adjusted sales of manufacturing divisions between March to May 2004 and June to August 2004
	R'000		R'000
Food and beverages	34 422 611	+2,8	939 718
Textiles, clothing, leather and footwear	9 104 627	-0,0	-708
Wood and wood products; paper; publishing and printing	16 742 225	0,0	684
Petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products	40 288 182	+2,1	811 051
Glass and non-metallic mineral products	5 953 453	+0,6	33 577
Basic iron and steel; non-ferrous metal products; metal products and machinery	43 234 238	+2,0	828 886
Electrical machinery	5 162 061	+0,7	35 275
Radio, television and communication apparatus; professional equipment	2 676 780	-8,5	-249 766
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories; other transport equipment	28 586 605	+3,3	921 832
Furniture and other manufacturing divisions	9 194 810	+2,2	196 181
Total	195 365 594	+1,8	3 516 734

The major contributors to the increase of 9,1% in sales of manufactured products at current prices for the three months ended August 2004 compared with the three months ended August 2003 were basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products, metal products and machinery (+2,4 percentage points or +R4 419 million), petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products (+2,2 percentage points or +R3 917 million), motor vehicles, parts and accessories and other transport equipment (+1,7 percentage points or +R3 050 million) and food and beverages (+1,6 percentage points or +R2 897 million) (see table C).

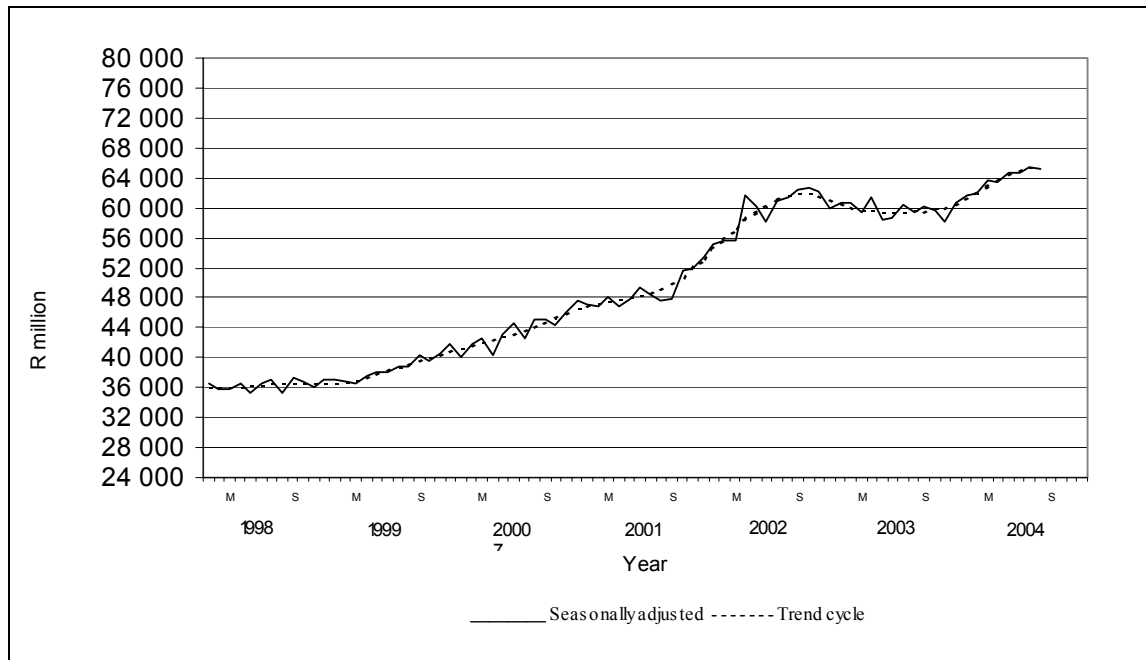
Table C - Contribution of the manufacturing divisions to total value of sales of manufactured products

Manufacturing divisions	Percentage contribution of sales of manufactured products to total value of sales of June to August 2003	Percentage change between June to August 2003 and June to August 2004	Contribution (percentage points) to the percentage change in the total value of sales of manufactured products 1/	Difference in sales of manufacturing divisions between June to August 2003 and June to August 2004
Food and beverages	17,0	9,4	1,6	2 897 401
Textiles, clothing, leather and footwear	5,0	2,4	0,1	214 299
Wood and wood products; paper; publishing and printing	9,3	0,4	0,0	61 263
Petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products	20,2	10,7	2,2	3 916 685
Glass and non-metallic mineral products	2,9	18,9	0,5	996 655
Basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products; metal products and machinery	22,0	11,1	2,4	4 419 013
Electrical machinery	3,0	-1,7	-0,1	-92 598
Radio, television and communication apparatus; professional equipment	1,3	5,6	0,1	136 657
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories and other transport equipment	14,6	11,5	1,7	3 049 609
Furniture and other manufacturing divisions	4,6	10,9	0,5	903 732
Total	100,0	9,1	9,1	16 502 716

1/ The contribution (percentage points) is calculated by multiplying the percentage change of each manufacturing division with the percentage contribution of the same division during corresponding period, divided by 100.

Figure 2 shows the seasonally adjusted and trend series for sales of manufactured products between January 1998 and August 2004. After peaking in September 2002, the series declined until June 2003, before resuming its upward movement.

Figure 2 - Total value of sales of manufactured products at current prices



PP
P J Lehohla
Statistician-General

Contents

	Page
Notes	7
Detailed tables	
Table 1 Indices of the physical volume of manufacturing production: Total	8
Table 2 Percentage change in the actual index of the physical volume of manufacturing production: Total	8
Table 3 Indices of the physical volume of manufacturing production by manufacturing division ...	9
Table 4 Total sales of manufacturing industry (R'000).....	10
Table 5 Percentage change in the actual value of sales of the manufacturing industry: Total	10
Table 6 Sales of manufactured products by manufacturing division (R'000)	11
Explanatory notes	12
Glossary	15
General information	17

Notes

Forthcoming issues	Issue	Expected release date
	September 2004	9 November 2004
	October 2004	7 December 2004
Purpose of the survey	The results of the monthly manufacturing production and sales survey are used to calculate indices of the physical volume of manufacturing production. These indices provide an indicator of the real level of manufacturing activity in the economy. They are used in monitoring the state of the economy and formulation of economic policy. They are also important inputs to estimation of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).	
Special Data Dissemination Standard of the IMF	The data in this statistical release should adhere to the Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which sets out standards on: coverage, periodicity and timeliness of data; access by the public; integrity; and quality of the disseminated data.	

Detailed tables

Table 1 - Indices of the physical volume of manufacturing production: Total

Base 2000 = 100

Month	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Actual indices							
J	+85,8	83,6	85,2	89,5	92,7	94,1	94,0
F	+97,2	93,7	98,7	102,0	104,5	105,5	105,5
M	+98,9	97,9	104,8	107,3	109,6	109,4	112,7
A	+92,3	90,7	89,0	94,6	105,2	100,7	102,8
M	+96,9	95,9	99,9	100,8	110,7	106,1	110,6
J	+99,6	94,8	102,1	105,0	106,7	105,6	110,7
J	100,0	98,3	100,1	102,7	109,9	107,9	113,5
A	+95,6	97,7	102,5	102,6	111,9	106,3	113,5 1/
S	102,3	100,9	104,8	104,0	113,0	108,9	
O	106,9	107,3	109,8	115,5	120,6	117,7	
N	105,5	109,9	113,6	118,1	121,1	115,2	
D	+81,8	86,3	89,5	91,3	92,6	91,3	
Year	96,9	96,4	100,0	102,8	108,2	105,7	
Seasonally adjusted indices							
J	99,1	96,5	97,5	102,2	105,8	107,5	107,1
F	98,7	95,2	100,1	103,7	106,0	107,3	107,3
M	96,7	95,5	101,7	103,7	105,6	105,4	108,7
A	96,3	95,0	93,7	100,0	111,8	106,5	108,4
M	96,3	95,6	99,5	100,4	110,2	105,6	110,1
J	98,7	94,1	101,1	104,2	105,9	105,0	110,2
J	98,0	96,9	98,8	101,6	108,5	106,6	112,2
A	94,1	96,2	100,8	100,9	109,7	104,1	111,3
S	98,3	97,2	101,2	100,7	109,9	105,9	
O	95,9	96,7	99,4	104,5	109,1	106,5	
N	95,0	98,8	102,0	106,0	108,8	103,9	
D	95,0	100,6	103,8	105,3	107,1	104,9	

1/ Preliminary.

Table 2 - Percentage change in the actual index of the physical volume of manufacturing production: Total

Month	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
J	.	-2,6	+1,9	+5,0	+3,6	+1,5	-0,1
F	.	-3,6	+5,3	+3,3	+2,5	+1,0	-0,0
M	.	-1,0	+7,0	+2,4	+2,1	-0,2	+3,0
A	.	-1,7	-1,9	+6,3	+11,2	-4,3	+2,1
M	.	-1,0	+4,2	+0,9	+9,8	-4,2	+4,2
J	.	-4,8	+7,7	+2,8	+1,6	-1,0	+4,8
J	.	-1,7	+1,8	+2,6	+7,0	-1,8	+5,2
A	.	+2,2	+4,9	+0,1	+9,1	-5,0	+6,8
S	.	-1,4	+3,9	-0,8	+8,7	-3,6	
O	.	+0,4	+2,3	+5,2	+4,4	-2,4	
N	.	+4,2	+3,4	+4,0	+2,5	-4,9	
D	.	+5,5	+3,7	+2,0	+1,4	-1,4	
Year	.	-0,5	+3,7	+2,8	+5,3	-2,3	

The percentage change is the change in the index of the physical volume of manufacturing production of the relevant year compared with the index of physical volume of manufacturing production of the previous year expressed as a percentage.

Table 3 - Indices of the physical volume of manufacturing production by manufacturing division

Base 2000 = 100

Manufacturing divisions	Weights	Year	Actual indices			Seasonally adjusted indices			
			2003	August	July	August 1/	August	July	August
				2003	2004		2003	2004	
Food and beverages	15,3	106,0	101,0	114,1	115,5	103,6	120,9	118,1	
Textiles, clothing, leather and footwear	7,8	94,8	99,2	104,8	103,0	93,7	101,7	97,3	
Wood and wood products; paper; publishing and printing	11,4	101,1	100,8	103,4	102,6	101,6	105,4	103,6	
Petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products	19,3	107,5	107,4	112,7	114,1	106,9	112,2	113,7	
Glass and non-metallic mineral products	4,5	103,6	98,3	122,2	120,1	95,3	117,6	116,8	
Basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products; metal products and machinery	23,6	111,8	114,4	118,9	117,9	108,7	114,8	112,4	
Electrical machinery	3,4	104,3	109,4	105,2	109,8	104,8	103,3	105,2	
Radio, television and communication apparatus; professional equipment	1,5	94,6	81,5	87,9	85,8	85,3	90,6	90,4	
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories and other transport equipment	9,1	107,6	115,5	123,0	126,7	110,2	115,2	120,7	
Furniture and other manufacturing divisions	4,1	98,7	98,7	114,6	104,8	96,5	106,0	102,8	
Total	100,0	105,7	106,3	113,5	113,5	104,1	112,2	111,3	

1/ Preliminary.

Table 4 - Total sales of manufacturing industry (R'000)

Month	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Actual values							
J	30 576 822	31 165 950	33 906 711	40 233 251	47 375 894	51 643 823	52 541 243
F	35 498 013	36 217 248	41 487 385	46 701 165	55 226 455	59 099 962	60 406 324
M	38 210 216	38 782 180	45 391 460	51 045 548	58 657 750	61 384 235	65 908 558
A	35 326 061	36 079 564	38 606 833	44 861 167	59 046 008	58 115 074	60 010 965
M	35 971 768	38 617 164	43 799 078	48 988 234	61 240 265	58 700 877	65 290 063
J	37 522 754	39 201 945	46 031 926	50 924 770	59 827 100	59 613 288	64 828 015
J	37 828 313	39 493 231	43 083 506	48 906 488	61 523 700	60 397 962	65 823 059
A	36 464 484	39 882 170	46 347 295	48 882 758	63 111 998	60 566 563	66 429 455 1/
S	39 084 148	42 233 261	47 362 496	50 070 717	65 371 794	61 812 044	
O	41 638 502	44 392 235	49 571 166	57 505 396	69 692 230	65 558 708	
N	40 834 784	45 966 203	52 246 640	58 662 310	69 910 936	64 569 771	
D	33 832 128	38 693 441	43 806 233	49 356 948	55 577 013	55 647 226	
Year	442 787 993	470 724 592	531 640 729	596 138 752	726 561 143	717 109 533	
Seasonally adjusted values							
J	37 087 744	37 550 339	40 530 589	47 543 167	55 871 621	60 733 803	61 635 338
F	36 362 718	37 114 560	42 443 468	47 842 472	56 479 460	60 456 304	61 828 698
M	36 539 220	37 167 278	43 425 113	48 959 891	56 381 466	59 169 353	63 700 409
A	37 296 086	38 166 198	40 911 015	47 611 980	62 870 432	61 595 640	63 421 532
M	36 061 508	38 632 668	43 639 270	48 696 101	60 748 411	58 252 811	64 726 919
J	36 901 897	38 523 179	45 163 806	50 111 124	59 057 732	59 138 081	64 631 493
J	37 817 602	39 583 142	43 207 637	49 004 800	61 444 713	60 227 947	65 468 352
A	35 863 811	39 291 768	45 678 175	48 140 130	61 994 708	59 517 911	65 265 749
S	37 736 228	40 878 510	45 861 997	48 583 673	63 582 342	60 164 879	
O	37 296 900	39 993 006	44 979 348	52 284 041	63 490 214	59 718 653	
N	36 667 241	41 279 078	46 993 961	52 724 264	63 066 492	58 265 882	
D	37 187 873	42 451 918	47 933 459	53 580 201	60 761 349	60 781 424	

1/ Preliminary.

Table 5 - Percentage change in the actual value of sales of the manufacturing industry: Total

Month	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
J	.	+1,9	+8,8	+18,7	+17,8	+9,0	+1,7
F	.	+2,0	+14,6	+12,6	+18,3	+7,0	+2,2
M	.	+1,5	+17,0	+12,5	+14,9	+4,6	+7,4
A	.	+2,1	+7,0	+16,2	+31,6	-1,6	+3,3
M	.	+7,4	+13,4	+11,8	+25,0	-4,1	+11,2
J	.	+4,5	+17,4	+10,6	+17,5	-0,4	+8,7
J	.	+4,4	+9,1	+13,5	+25,8	-1,8	+9,0
A	.	+9,4	+16,2	+5,5	+29,1	-4,0	+9,7
S	.	+8,1	+12,1	+5,7	+30,6	-5,4	
O	.	+6,6	+11,7	+16,0	+21,2	-5,9	
N	.	+12,6	+13,7	+12,3	+19,2	-7,6	
D	.	+14,4	+13,2	+12,7	+12,6	+0,1	
Year	.	+6,3	+12,9	+12,1	+21,9	-1,3	

The percentage change is the change in the sales of the manufacturing industry of the relevant year compared with the sales of the manufacturing industry of the previous year expressed as a percentage.

Table 6 - Sales of manufactured products by manufacturing division (R'000)

Manufacturing divisions	Year	Actual values						Seasonally adjusted values					
		2003	August	July	August	1/	2003	July	August	2004			
			2003	2004	2004	2004							
Food and beverages	124 771 847	10 320 552	11 218 602	11 487 599		10 398 234	11 566 781	11 577 836					
Textiles, clothing, leather and footwear	35 505 661	3 146 515	3 173 870	3 098 084		2 980 215	3 102 009	2 928 813					
Wood and wood products; paper; publishing and printing	65 416 117	5 470 928	5 457 672	5 437 105		5 560 295	5 533 279	5 523 891					
Petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products	148 180 564	12 189 739	13 373 598	13 635 744		12 021 142	13 158 360	13 441 904					
Glass and non-metallic mineral products	20 136 354	1 731 074	2 136 507	2 158 860		1 629 655	2 010 244	2 036 751					
Basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products; metal products and machinery	154 879 658	13 287 195	14 584 386	15 057 236		12 741 866	14 703 875	14 452 375					
Electrical machinery	20 906 441	1 828 216	1 758 407	1 830 428		1 754 306	1 718 810	1 757 732					
Radio, television and communication apparatus; professional equipment	11 116 190	811 751	783 049	809 243		839 677	898 508	847 727					
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories and other transport equipment	102 514 318	9 082 789	10 018 102	9 908 217		8 885 487	9 587 022	9 673 832					
Furniture and other manufacturing divisions	33 682 383	2 697 804	3 318 866	3 006 939		2 707 033	3 189 463	3 024 887					
Total	717 109 533	60 566 563	65 823 059	66 429 455		59 517 911	65 468 352	65 265 749					

1/ Preliminary.

Explanatory notes

- Introduction**
- 1 Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) conducts a monthly survey of the manufacturing industry, covering manufacturing enterprises. This statistical release contains the results of a sample drawn from the new business register, with significantly enhanced coverage of South African businesses (see 4 below). The release contains monthly indices of the physical volume of manufacturing production and monthly value of sales of manufactured products by division within manufacturing.
 - 2 In accordance with international practice, the indices are re-based every five years to a new base year. The base period of the index is 2000. Both actual and seasonally adjusted figures are presented.
 - 3 As is usual, information for the latest month has had to be estimated for respondents who have not reported by the cut-off date for production of results. These estimates will be revised in future statistical releases when their reported information becomes available.
 - 4 As indicated earlier, Stats SA developed a new business register, based on the value-added tax (VAT) database obtained from the South African Revenue Service (SARS), which replaced the previous business register. All enterprises are legally bound to register for VAT when their turnover for a period of twelve months equals or exceeds R300 000. Enterprises that conform to these criteria are included in the new business register, and hence were given a chance of selection in the new sample for the survey.
- Scope of the survey**
- 5 This survey covers manufacturing enterprises, i.e. those conducting activities in -
 - the manufacturing, processing, making or packing of products;
 - the slaughtering of animals, including poultry; and
 - installation, assembly, completion, repair and related work.
- Classification**
- 6 The 1993 edition of the *Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (SIC)*, Fifth Edition, Report No. 09-90-02, was used to classify the statistical units in the survey. The SIC is based on the 1990 *International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC)* with suitable adaptations for local conditions. Statistics in this publication are presented at SIC division (two digit) level. Each enterprise is classified to an industry which reflects its predominant activity.
- Statistical unit**
- 7 The statistical unit for which information is compiled and published is the enterprise, defined as a legal unit or a combination of legal units that includes and directly controls all functions necessary to carry out its production activities.
- Weighting methodology**
- 8 For those strata not completely enumerated, the weights to produce estimates are the inverse ratio of the sampling fraction, modified to take account of non-response in the survey. Stratum estimates are calculated and then aggregated with the completely enumerated stratum to form division estimates. These procedures, which are in line with international best practice, are described in more detail on the Stats SA website at www.statssa.gov.za/publications/publicationsearch.asp.
 - 9 For indices, a weight is calculated for every division according to the value added of the division relative to the total value added of the manufacturing industry as a whole, based on the results of the most recent census of manufacturing, in this instance the 1996 census. Weights between census years are fixed. The production indices of all divisions are multiplied by the applicable weights and aggregated to produce the index for the total physical volume of manufacturing production.

- Survey methodology and design**
- 10** The survey is conducted by mail on a monthly basis. Questionnaires are sent to a sample of just over 3 000 enterprises. Completed questionnaires are required to be returned to Stats SA within 10 days after the end of the reference month. Fax and telephone reminders are used to follow up non-respondents.
- 11** The value of sales of manufactured products is obtained monthly from the sample of just over 3 000 enterprises, which was drawn in January 2003 from a population then of approximately 31 000 manufacturing enterprises. Each manufacturing division is divided into four size groups. The sample is drawn at the SIC two-digit level. All large enterprises (size group one), which comprise about one-third of the enterprises in the current sample, are completely enumerated. Simple random sampling is applied for size group two (medium sized) enterprises, and for size groups three and four (small) enterprises. The total value of sales of manufactured products of large enterprises (size group one) in a division is added to the weighted totals of size groups two, three and four of that division to reflect the total value of sales of the division.
- 12** The calculation of the monthly production indices is based on the value of sales of products and articles manufactured, after the effect of price changes has been eliminated through deflation using appropriate indices of the Production Price Index (PPI). For six of the ten SIC divisions in manufacturing, the value of production is calculated from the value of sales and stocks of manufactured products obtained from the monthly survey of manufacturing enterprises.
- 13** More direct indicators are used for the production of coke and refined petroleum products, basic iron and steel products, basic precious and non-ferrous metal products, motor vehicles, bodies for motor vehicles, and parts and accessories for motor vehicles and other transport equipment. The volume indices for these major groups are calculated on the basis of physical quantities. This method is used by the national statistical agencies of many other countries for petroleum products as the results are considered more satisfactory (mainly because these commodities are relatively homogeneous).
- Seasonal adjustment**
- 14** Seasonally adjusted estimates of all divisions are generated each month, using the X-11 Seasonal Adjustment Program developed by the US Bureau of the Census, 1968. Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation from the series so that the effects of other influences on the series can be more clearly recognised. Seasonal adjustment does not aim to remove irregular or non-seasonal influences which may be present in any particular month. Influences that are volatile or unsystematic can still make it difficult to interpret the movement of the series even after adjustment for seasonal variations. Therefore the month-to-month movements of seasonally adjusted estimates may not be reliable indicators of trend behaviour.
- Trend cycle**
- 15** The trend is the long-term pattern or movement of a time series. The X-11 Seasonal Adjustment Program is used for smoothing seasonally adjusted estimates to estimates of the underlying trend cycle.
- Reliability of estimates**
- 16** Data presented in this publication are based on information obtained from a sample and are, therefore, subject to sampling variability; that is, they may differ from the figures that would have been produced if the data had been obtained from all enterprises in the manufacturing industry in South Africa. Estimates are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors.
- 17** Inaccuracies may occur because of imperfections in reporting by enterprises and errors made in the collection and processing of the data. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to as non-sampling errors. Every effort is made to minimise non-sampling errors by careful design of questionnaires, testing them in pilot studies, editing reported data and implementing efficient operating procedures. Fluctuations may occur in consecutive months as a result of seasonal and economic factors.

Revised figures	18	Revised figures are due to respondents reporting revisions or corrections to their figures and late submission of their data to Stats SA. Figures for the latest month are preliminary. Data are edited at the enterprise level.																		
Related publications	19	<p>Users may also wish to refer to the following publications available from Stats SA -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Bulletin of Statistics</i> issued quarterly. • <i>SA Statistics</i> issued annually. <p>These will, in due course, be revised on the basis of the backcast series.</p>																		
Rounding of figures	20	The figures in the tables have, where necessary, been rounded to the nearest digit shown.																		
Pre-release policy	21	Stats SA's pre-release policy may be inspected at its website, www.statssa.gov.za .																		
Symbols and abbreviations	22	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>GDP</td> <td>Gross Domestic Product</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ISIC</td> <td>International Standard Industrial Classification</td> </tr> <tr> <td>m</td> <td>Million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIC</td> <td>Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SARS</td> <td>South African Revenue Service</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stats SA</td> <td>Statistics South Africa</td> </tr> <tr> <td>VAT</td> <td>Value added tax</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1/</td> <td>Preliminary figures</td> </tr> <tr> <td>*</td> <td>Revised figures</td> </tr> </table>	GDP	Gross Domestic Product	ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification	m	Million	SIC	Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities	SARS	South African Revenue Service	Stats SA	Statistics South Africa	VAT	Value added tax	1/	Preliminary figures	*	Revised figures
GDP	Gross Domestic Product																			
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification																			
m	Million																			
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities																			
SARS	South African Revenue Service																			
Stats SA	Statistics South Africa																			
VAT	Value added tax																			
1/	Preliminary figures																			
*	Revised figures																			

Glossary

Enterprise	The enterprise is a legal entity or a combination of legal units that includes and directly controls all functions necessary to carry out its production activities.
Index of physical volume of manufacturing production	The index of physical volume of manufacturing production, also known as a production index, is a statistical measure of the change in the volume of production. The production index of a division is the ratio between the volume of production of a division in a given period and the volume of production of the same division in the base period. The base period is 2000. The production in the base period is set at 100.
Industry	An industry is made up of enterprises engaged in the same or similar kinds of economic activity. Industries are defined in the <i>System of National Accounts (SNA)</i> in the same way as in the <i>Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities, Fifth Edition, Report No. 09-90-02 of January 1993 (SIC)</i> .
Intermediate consumption	Intermediate consumption includes - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • purchases and transfers-in of materials; • payments to other establishments for work done; • other direct factory costs; • rent and leasing paid; • head office charges; • royalties, copyright, trade names and patent rights paid; • advertising; • insurance premiums; • services; and • secretarial and administrative fees.
Output	Output is the aggregate value of goods manufactured and work done and includes - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sales and transfers-out of own manufactures, factory waste and stocks of factored goods; • repairs; • installation, erection and assembly; • sundry trading revenue; • sales of factored goods minus purchases of factored goods; • rent and leasing received; • royalties received; • difference between opening value and closing value of work in progress, stocks of own manufactures and stocks of factored goods; • head office charges; and • other revenue. <p>Output excludes excise and customs duty paid.</p>
Value added	Value added is the value of output less intermediate consumption. It represents the value added to the cost of the materials used in the process of production.
Sales	Sales are the total value of sales and transfers-out of all own manufactured products/articles and the amounts received for installation, erection or assembly or other services rendered.
Statistical unit	A statistical unit is a unit about which statistics are tabulated, compiled or published. The statistical units are derived from and linked to the South African Revenue Service (SARS) administrative data. <p>The statistical unit in this publication is the enterprise.</p>

Turnover

Turnover refers to -

- the value of sales;
- amounts received for work done;
- amounts received for services rendered.

Turnover excludes -

- value added tax (VAT);
- export freight charges;
- excise duty.

Weight

The weight of a division of manufacturing in the overall index for manufacturing is the ratio of the value added of the division (i.e. output of a division minus intermediate consumption) to the total value added of the manufacturing industry. The weight reflects the importance of the division in the total. The ratios change over time due to changes in the relative performance of industries, due to factors such as quality changes, changes in relative prices, and changes in customer preferences. New weights need to be calculated from time to time.

General information

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

Stats SA has copyright on this publication. Users may apply the information as they wish, provided that they acknowledge Stats SA as the source of the basic data wherever they process, apply, utilise, publish or distribute the data; and also that they specify that the relevant application and analysis (where applicable) result from their own processing of the data.

Advance release calendar

An advance release calendar is disseminated on www.statssa.gov.za

Stats SA products

A complete set of Stats SA publications is available at the Stats SA Library and the following libraries:

National Library of South Africa, Pretoria Division
National Library of South Africa, Cape Town Division
Natal Society Library, Pietermaritzburg
Library of Parliament, Cape Town
Bloemfontein Public Library
Johannesburg Public Library
Eastern Cape Library Services, King William's Town
Central Regional Library, Polokwane
Central Reference Library, Nelspruit
Central Reference Collection, Kimberley
Central Reference Library, Mmabatho

Stats SA also provides a subscription service.

Electronic services

A large range of data are available via on-line services, diskette and computer printouts. For more details about our electronic data services, contact (012) 310 8600/8390/8351/4892/8496/8095.

You can visit us on the Internet at: www.statssa.gov.za

Enquiries

Telephone number: (012) 310 8600/8390/8351/4892/8496/8095 (user information services)
(012) 310 8233/310 8669 (technical enquiries)
(012) 310 8161 (orders)
(012) 310 8490 (library)

Fax number: (012) 310 8332 (technical enquiries)

Email address: Teresam@statssa.gov.za (technical enquiries)
info@statssa.gov.za (user information services)
distribution@statssa.gov.za (orders)

Postal address: Private Bag X44, Pretoria, 0001

Produced by Stats SA