P3041.2 Manufacturing: production and sales

February 2002

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Key figures as at the end of February 2002

	Actual estimates	February 2002	% change between February 2001 and February 2002	% change between December 2000 to February 2001 and December 2001 to February 2002	% change between January 2001 to February 2001 and January 2002 to February 2002
volume of manufacturing	Physical production	111,7	+5,5	+4,7	+5,3
index	(1995=100) Total value	46 465,1	+18,6	+16,6	+18,7
of sales manufactured	of products (R million)	,-			
	Seasonally adjusted estimates	February 2002	% change between January 2002 and February 2002	% change between September 2001 to November 2001 and December 2001 to February 2002	
volume of	Physical			,,,,,,,	
manufacturing index	production (1995=100)	113,6	-0,4	+2,7	
of sales manufactured	Total value of products (R million)	47 600,3	+0,2	+8,2	

Key findings as at the end of February 2002

MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION INCREASES

Manufacturing production for the three months ended February 2002 reflected an increase of 2,7% after seasonal adjustment compared with the previous three months. Higher production was reported by 19 of the 27 manufacturing divisions.

The major contributor to the increase of 2,7% after seasonal adjustment in the total manufacturing production was the basic iron and steel products division (contributing +0,7 of a percentage point to total manufacturing production), followed by the food and food products (+0,4 of a percentage point), 'other' chemical products (+0,4 of a percentage point), basic chemicals (+0,3 of a percentage point), plastic products (+0,3 of a percentage point) and 'other' manufacturing industries (+0,3 of a percentage point) divisions (cf. table A).

Table A - Contribution of the production by the different manufacturing divisions to the total manufacturing production (Base 1995=100)

ļ	Percentage		~	Contribution
Manufacturing	contribu-	seasonally		(percentage
Divisions	tion to the		change	points) to
		production	(December 2002	
	facturing	index for	to	nally adjus-
	production		February 2002	
	in the base		compared	percentage
	year 1995		with the	change in
	(Weights)	to	preceding	total manu-
	ļ	February 2002		facturing
			months)	production 1/
Food and food products	10,7	108,7	+3,4	+0,4
Beverages	4,6	103,0	+3,3	+0,2
Total textiles	2,9	100,9	+3,2	+0,1
Total wearing apparel	3,6	81,4	+3,6	+0,1
Tanning and dressing of leather		97,8	+1,7	+0,0
Footwear	0,9	55,5	+12,3	+0,1
Wood and products of wood	1,9	128,7	+5,2	+0,1
Paper and paper products	5,3	106,3	+3,9	+0,2
Total publishing and printing	4,1	80,1	-6,3	-0,3
Coke and refined petroleum				
products	4,2	111,3	+5,5	+0,2
Basic chemicals	4,5	147,4	+7,5	+0,3
Other chemical products	6,2	114,8	+7,1	+0,4
Rubber products	1,4	109,3	+17,1	+0,2
Plastic products	3,1	106,9	+10,9	+0,3
Glass and glass products	1,0	106,6	+6,2	+0,1
Other non-metallic mineral				
products	3,5	91,1	-2,1	-0,1
Basic iron and steel products	7,6	129,4	+9,6	+0,7
Basic precious and non-ferrous				
metal products	3,2	173,4	+5,3	+0,2
Fabricated metal products	7,0	108,0	-8,7	-0,6
Total machinery and equipment	5,8	106,2	-2,0	-0,1
Electrical machinery, apparatus	3,4	99,9	-2,5	-0,1
Radio, television and				
communication apparatus	1,0	105,0	-4,5	-0,0
Professional equipment	0,5	96,1	+2,5	+0,0
Motor vehicles; trailers;				
parts and accessories	8,0	148,1	-1,9	-0,1
Other transport equipment	1,0	122,0	-0,9	-0,0
Furniture	1,6	104,8	+7,3	+0,1
Other manufacturing divisions	2,6	122,4	+12,7	+0,3
Total	100,0	114,0	+2,7	+2,7

^{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 February 2002 reflected an increase of 8,2% (+R10 598 million) after seasonal adjustment compared with the previous three months. Higher manufacturing sales were reported by 23 of the 27 manufacturing divisions during this period. Furthermore, the actual total value of sales of manufactured products at current prices for the three months ended February 2002 reflected an increase of 16,6% (+R18 297 million) compared with the three months ended February 2001. Higher manufacturing sales were reported by 24 of the 27 manufacturing divisions during this period.

The increase of 8,2% after seasonal adjustment in the total value of sales of manufactured products at current prices for the three months ended February 2002 compared with the previous three months was mainly due to large increases reported by the basic precious and non-ferrous metal products (+32,5% or +R1 365 million), basic iron and steel products (+14,7% or +R1 403 million), coke and refined petroleum products (+13,7% or +R1 252 million), basic chemicals (+12,6% or +R797 million), food and food products (+11,1% or +R1 916 million) and 'other' chemical products (+9,7% or +R727 million) divisions (cf. table B).

Table B - Contribution of the manufacturing divisions to the total value of seasonally adjusted sales of manufactured products ${\sf manufactured}$

	Seaso	onal:	ly	Percentage	Differer	nce in
Manufacturing	adjus	sted		change	seasonal	lly
Divisions	sales	3		between	adjusted	i i
	Decembe	er :	2002	December 2002	sales of	E į
	to			to	manufact	turing
j	Februar	ry :	2002	February 2002	division	ns
İ	Ì			and	between	j
İ	i			December 2001	December	2002
	i			to	to	
İ	i			February 2001	February	z 2002
i i	i				and	
<u> </u>	ì			i	December	
+	i				l to	
	ŀ				February	
}	 D	000				000
Food and food products	19	183	372	+11,1	1 916 4	172
Beverages	6	082	171	-0,3	-19 5	597
Total textiles	2	983	151	+3,5	100 7	754 İ
Total Wearing apparel	2	992	246	+8,1	223	778 İ
Tanning and dressing of leather	i	663	876	+8,7	53 (064
Footwear	i	522	310		42	303
Wood and products of wood	1		895	+6,9	183 (
Paper and paper products			667		562 8	
Total publishing and printing			343	-3,1	-98	
Coke and refined petroleum	i	-05	515	3/1	, ,	102
products	10	400	248	+13,7	1 251 8	202
Basic chemicals			727		797 2	
Other chemical products			515	+9,7	726 8	
Rubber products			330		225 1	
Plastic products			342		384 8	
Glass and glass products			644		120 4	
Other non-metallic mineral	!	040	044	T10,/	120 -	±32
products		010	864		150 3	207
Basic iron and steel products	1 10	9/6	118	+14,7	1 403 3	513
Basic precious and non-ferrous		F C 4	400	. 20 E	1 264 6	214
metal products			428		1 364 9	
Fabricated metal products			240	+2,8	204	
Total machinery and equipment			677		143 1	
Electrical machinery, apparatus] 3	626	324	+2,9	102 8	377
Radio, television and	ļ				_	
communication apparatus	!		972	. , .	54 (
Professional equipment	!	506	076	+22,1	91 4	192
Motor vehicles; trailers;	!					
parts and accessories	18		907	. ,	-134 6	
Other transport equipment			575	-3,6	-30 (
Furniture	1	689	906	+6,3	100 5	525
Other manufacturing industries	4	503	252	+17,7	676	915
Total	140	188	177	+8,2	10 598 2	276

The major contributors to the increase of 16,6% in the actual value of sales of manufactured products at current prices for the three months ended February 2002 compared with the three months ended February 2001 were the food and food products (+2,8 percentage points or +R3 129 million), motor vehicles, trailers, parts and accessories (+2,4 percentage points or +R2 598 million), basic iron and steel products (+2,2 percentage points or +R2 421 million), basic precious and non-ferrous metal products (+1,2 percentage points or +R1 320 million), 'other' chemical products (+1,1 percentage points or +R1 264 million) and coke and refined petroleum products (+1,0 percentage point or +R1 048 million) divisions (cf. table C).

Table ${\bf C}$ - Contribution of the manufacturing divisions to total value of sales of manufactured products

	Percentag		Percenta		Contribution		
Manufacturing	contribut		change			in sale	
			between		points) to	manufac	
	of sales		!		the percen-		
	manufactu		to		tage change		
	products		February		in the total		
	December	2001				December	2000
	to		December	2001	sales of	to	
	February	2001	to		manufactured	February	2001
			February	2002	products 1/	and	
						December	2001
	ĺ				İ	to	
	ĺ				İ	February	2002
	İ		İ		İ	į	
	İ		ĺ		İ	R'000	
Food and food products	13,8		20,6		2,8	3 128	 850
Beverages	5,6		11,1		0,6	682	
Total textiles	1,9		14,3		0,8	294	
Total Wearing apparel	1,9				0,3	311	
Tanning and dressing of leather			15,2			-78	
			-12,3		-0,1		
Footwear	0,3		8,2		0,0	28	
Wood and products of wood	1,8		23,0		0,4	457	
Paper and paper products	5,3		12,0		0,6	697	
Total publishing and printing	2,5		2,5		0,1	71	106
Coke and refined petroleum	!						
products	8,2		11,6		1,0	1 047	
Basic chemicals	5,4		14,7		0,8	876	
Other chemical products	5,6		20,4		1,1	1 264	
Rubber products	0,9		28,8		0,3	296	
Plastic products	2,3		21,4		0,5	545	
Glass and glass products Other non-metallic mineral	0,5		27,0		0,1	156	536
products	2,0		13,6		0,3	304	037
Basic iron and steel products	7,2		30,5		2,2	2 420	741
Basic precious and non-ferrous	İ						
metal products	3,6		33,0		1,2	1 320	402
Fabricated metal products	5,1		16,8		0,9	940	471
Total machinery and equipment	4,3		7,1		0,3	336	412
Electrical machinery, apparatus	2,8		2,1		0,1	65	170
Radio, television and	i		,		,		
communication apparatus	0,9		-8,9		-0,1	-92	869
Professional equipment	0,3		25,5		0,1	93	622
Motor vehicles; trailers;	i				,		
parts and accessories	11,9		19,8		2,4	2 598	167
Other transport equipment	0,7		-1,9		-0,0	-13	
Furniture	1,0		15,0		0,2	169	
Other manufacturing divisions	3,5		9,7		0,3	375	
	İ						
Total	100,0		16,6		16,6	18 297	406

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

division 100.

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Forthcoming issues	Issue	Expected release date
	March 2002 April 2002 May 2002	7 May 2002 11 June 2002 9 July 2002
	June 2002 July 2002 August 2002	6 August 2002 10 September 2002 8 October 2002
	September 2002 October 2002 November 2002 December 2002	12 November 200210 December 20027 January 200311 February 2003

Purpose of the survey

The monthly Manufacturing Production and Sales Survey is a country-wide sample survey covering a sample of private establishments, public corporations and government establishments operating in the manufacturing industry in the South African economy. The results of this survey are used to calculate physical volume of manufacturing production indices in order to estimate the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to monitor and develop government policy.

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

Base 1995 = 100

Month	1996 	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
				Actual indices			
J	83,6	89,8	89,6	86,7	88,8	94,7	99,5
F	96,7	103,1	101,1	98,0	103,2	105,9	111,7 1
M	102,6	102,5	102,7	101,4	109,0	111,8	
A	96,4	105,5	96,3	94,8	93,2	100,7	
M	104,1	106,2	101,1	101,1	106,5	108,5	
J	102,9	104,9	104,5	100,5	110,4	113,7	
J	104,7	108,2	104,4	104,3	107,2	109,1	
A	107,8	105,8	99,9	103,5	108,5	108,6	
S	105,2	108,2	106,8	107,0	112,4	112,4	
0	115,8	119,1	111,7	112,9	117,0	124,2	
N	114,4	111,7	109,8	115,5	120,7	125,8	
D	83,7	86,9	85,3	90,5	94,7	98,1	
Year	101,5	104,3	101,1	101,4	106,0	109,5	
			s	easonally adju	sted indices		
	 l 99,0	105,4	104,6	100,4		108,6	114,1
J					104,8	4.05	
F	98,6	105,2	102,9	99,8	104,8	107,4	113,6
-		105,2 100,2	102,9 100,8	99,8 99,4		107,4	113,6
F	98,6				104,8		113,6
F M	98,6 99,4	100,2	100,8	99,4	106,8	109,7	113,6
F M A	98,6 99,4 102,1	100,2 111,2	100,8	99,4 100,2	106,8 99,3	109,7 107,6	113,6
F M A M	98,6 99,4 102,1 103,9	100,2 111,2 105,3	100,8 101,7 100,1	99,4 100,2 100,3	106,8 99,3 105,7	109,7 107,6 107,9 110,8	113,6
F M A M J	98,6 99,4 102,1 103,9 101,6 102,5	100,2 111,2 105,3 103,3	100,8 101,7 100,1 102,7	99,4 100,2 100,3 98,5	106,8 99,3 105,7 107,8	109,7 107,6 107,9 110,8	113,6
F M A M J	98,6 99,4 102,1 103,9 101,6 102,5	100,2 111,2 105,3 103,3 105,7	100,8 101,7 100,1 102,7 102,0	99,4 100,2 100,3 98,5 102,2	106,8 99,3 105,7 107,8 105,1	109,7 107,6 107,9 110,8 107,1	113,6
F M A M J J	98,6 99,4 102,1 103,9 101,6 102,5 104,6	100,2 111,2 105,3 103,3 105,7 103,2	100,8 101,7 100,1 102,7 102,0 97,9	99,4 100,2 100,3 98,5 102,2 101,9	106,8 99,3 105,7 107,8 105,1 107,1	109,7 107,6 107,9 110,8 107,1 107,3	113,6
F M A M J J A	98,6 99,4 102,1 103,9 101,6 102,5 104,6 100,2	100,2 111,2 105,3 103,3 105,7 103,2 103,2	100,8 101,7 100,1 102,7 102,0 97,9 102,1	99,4 100,2 100,3 98,5 102,2 101,9 102,5	106,8 99,3 105,7 107,8 105,1 107,1 107,8	109,7 107,6 107,9 110,8 107,1 107,3 107,9	113,6

Table 2 - Indices of the physical volume of manufacturing production according to manufacturing divisions and major groups

Base 1995 = 100

			base 19	95 = 100				
Manufacturing		 	Act	ual indice	:s	Seasonal:		
	Weights	į	February	 January	 February1/	 February	 January	 February
			2001	i 20	002	2001	i ann	2
Food and food products	10.7	1104 8	1 95 N	89 4	103,3 121,7 83,6 103,5 97,5 99,7 100,9 88,0 119,1 82,9 81,5 83,2 86,0 46,1 127,9 112,9 112,9 137,7 105,2 78,8	105 1	104 2	115 3
Meat, fish, fruit etc.	2.8	1119.8	120.8	109.0	121.7	114.2	116.5	116.2
Dairy products	1.4	90.9	91.1	90,6	83.6	95.4	90.0	87.3
Grain mill products	2.1	99.8	88.3	98.6	103.5	94.4	108.4	110.5
Other food products	4.4	101.8	82.9	72.0	97.5	107.3	98.5	125,5
Beverages	4,6	97,2	87,3	93,0	99,7	94,0	100,3	107,0
Total textiles	2,9	96,4	95,2	73,0	100,9	94,5	102,3	100,4
Textiles	1,7	86,3	81,0	60,8	88,0	80,0	85,7	87,4
Other textile products	1,2	110,8	115,4	90,4	119,1	115,0	125,9	118,9
Total wearing apparel	3,6	78,9	73,4	51,8	82,9	74,5	78,8	84,4
Knitted, crocheted articles	0,6	76,5	70,3	51,5	81,5	68,8	75,1	80,0
Wearing apparel	3,0	79,4	74,0	51,9	83,2	75,6	79,5	85,2
Tanning and dressing of leather	0,4	114,8	126,0	71,2	86,0	126,0	89,8	86,2
Footwear	0.9	53.9	55.2	39.5	46.1	56.2	61.2	47.2
Wood and products of wood	1.9	120.8	121.7	95,8	127.9	120.3	120.8	126.5
Sawmilling and planing of wood	0.8	101.5	109.6	82,8	112.9	106.1	108.4	108.9
Products of wood	1,2	133,4	129,6	104,4	137,7	129,7	128,9	138,0
Paper and paper products	5,3	103,5	96,4	104,5	105,2	103,0	106,1	112,0
Total publishing and printing	4,1	83,8	79,7	70,8	78,8	84,2	81,6	83,2
Publishing	1.5	96,2	92.4	73.4	90,9	95.2	77,1	93,5
Printing, recorded media		76,8	72,5	73,4 69,3	72,0	95,2 78,1	84,1	77,4
Coke and refined petroleum	i '	į į	1			I		
products	4,2	104,6	104,5	118,0 159,0	102,7	105,4	111,3	103,8
Basic chemicals		140,3	146,3	159,0	142,5	141,9	164,2	139,2
Other chemical products	6,2	105,3	100,5	97,5	116,7	101,5	114,9	118,0
Rubber products	1,4	99,3	113,3	99,1	131,2	105,4 141,9 101,5 99,7 97,2 97,3	122,9	115,5
Plastic products	3,1	97,0	102,0	99,1 87,3 93,6	109,8	97,2	111,1	104,6
Glass and glass products		98,9	96,7	93,6	102,8	97,3	109,3	103,8
Other non-metallic mineral	İ	İ	İ			İ		
products	3,5	91,3	85,7	73,9	87,6	88,4	88,1	90,5
Basic iron and steel products			105,2		117,2	88,4 110,9	116,4	123,6
Basic precious and non-ferrous	i	i	i			1		
metal products	3,2	166,5	143,9	166,3	171,0	148,3	178,8	176,5
Fabricated metal products	7,0	110,8	105,6	98,3	110,8	105,0	112,6	110,2
Structural metal products	2,4	100,8	86,0	83,2	92,4	89,2	97,0	96,0
Other fabricated metal product	4,6	116,1	115,6	106,0	120,2	113,1	120,6	117,6
Total machinery and equipment	5,8	108,7	112,6	91,7	106,2	108,4	107,1	102,0
General purpose machinery	2,5	112,3	120,0	92,2	112,3	118,8	114,7	110,0
Special purpose machinery	2,9	104,3	105,7	92,4	97,8	98,0	98,4	91,2
General purpose machinery Special purpose machinery Household appliances	0,4	118,8	116,9	83,6	128,8	119,1	123,7	130,7
Electrical machinery, apparatus	3,4	102,7	105,1	86,6	171,0 110,8 92,4 120,2 106,2 112,3 97,8 128,8 94,7	104,5	102,8	94,2
Radio, television and	İ	ĺ				ĺ		
communication apparatus	1,0	110,2	124,6	89,2	98,5	121,9	101,1	96,4
Professional equipment	0,5	89,4				91,8	92,8	96,9
Motor vehicles; trailers;								
parts and accessories	8,0	141,3	142,1	126,1	150,2	136,2 124,6	150,7	143,7
Motor vehicles	4,5	127,6	132,5	126,1 108,2	130,1	124,6	150,7 138,9	121,6
Bodies for motor vehicles;								
trailers and semi-trailers	0,5	66,7	86,4	35,8	67,2	80,5	50,2	62,3
Parts and accessories	3,0	175,7	166,8	169,6	195,6	163,7	186,7	191,7
Other transport equipment	1,0	117,6	109,7	125,5	112,2	117,0	120,9	119,8
Furniture	1,6	98,3	92,6	72,7	92,6	96,1	111,1	96,5
Other manufacturing divisions	2,6	110,6	111,7	84,4	195,6 112,2 92,6 122,2	115,3	120,8	127,5
Total	100.0	1109.5	 105,9	99,5	111.7	 107,4	114,1	113,6
	1 200,0	1-00,0	1 200,0	2212	,	1 -0.72		115,0

^{*} Revised 1/ Preliminary

Table 3 - Value of sales of the manufacturing industry: Total (R'000)

Month] 1	1996	l	1	L997		19	998		:	999		:	2000] :	2001	*	<u> </u>	2002	
										Actua:	va:	lues									
J	21	803	249	25	254	480				26											
F				29						30									46	465	107
M				29			32	190	538	32	788	344	38	036	042	42	621	314			
A				30			29	758	879	30	508	382	32	686	461	37	420	608			
M			052			091				32											
J	28					542	31	723	893	33	126	289	38	674	835	42	630	432			
J			392			707				33											
A			761	31						33											
S	29					644				35											
	33					602															
D	33			28						38 33											
 Year	339	096	803	368						398						500					
										Seasona	ally	adjı	sted	valı							
J	26	410	883	30	515	237	31	074	828	31	486	490	33	840	324	39	779	100	47	522	683
F	26	813	161	30	510	902	30	610	818	31	409	097	35	978	338	40	079	786	47	600	286
M	26	879	658	28	694	913	30	928	311	31	484	288	36	330	788	40	678	483			
A	27	733	571			217		540				936			925						
M		447				692		409				023			046						
J			752			165		241				371				41					
J		361				781		825				764				41					
A		803				857		333				453			256						
S		347				832		734				708			911						
0		573				876		377				764			116						
N D		749 278				746 765				34 35					194						

^{*} Revised 1/ Preliminary

Table 4 - Value of sales of manufactured products according to manufacturing divisions and major groups (R'000)

^{*} Revised

^{1/} Preliminary

Table 5 - Value of unfilled orders according to selected manufacturing subgroups (R'000)

Actual values Seasonally adjusted values Selected manufacturing | |February 1/ subgroups February January February February January Spinning, weaving and 193 722 201 634 220 446 232 264 223 230 223 084 finishing of textiles Tents, tarpaulins, sails and other canvas goods and 30 280 32 440 84 188 34 628 81 002 30 791 26 674 30 443 82 163 automotive textile goods 30 20. 56 506 Other textile articles 56 784 88 861 Knitted and crotcheted 119 217 635 490 107 866 768 904 113 669 677 192 fabrics and articles 95 473 98 218 102 275 720 567 686 492 822 134 Wearing apparel Sawmilling and preserving of timber 24 878 17 513 14 694 25 039 17 068 14 855 Veneer sheets, plywood, 27 721 18 772 27 440 laminboard, etc. 21 390 22 635 18 443 Builders' carpentry and joinery
Pulp, paper and paperboard 38 028 488 546 45 832 342 909 41 342 288 493 42 268 521 113 46 207 399 727 45 943 305 479 Corrugated paper and paper-board and containers 409 027 325 926 288 232 393 558 313 250 278 267 25 878 3 737 444 Paints, varnishes and coatings 26 565 2 919 754 180 611 30 374 3 472 237 212 391 24 967 3 813 820 236 492 27 395 2 858 642 187 024 29 092 3 421 989 213 184 Basic iron and steel products
|Steel pipe and tube mills 246 609 |Basic precious and non-| ferrous metal products 1 449 533 1 308 996 1 615 658 1 068 249 1 477 233 1 408 433 1 723 727 1 119 331 1 081 381 1 164 766 Metal structures, parts Cutlery, hand tools and general hardware 26 531 42 651 37 020 25 943 37 628 36 266 Metal containers, e.g. cans 97 705 45 296 80 128 716 992 74 472 73 586 and tins Cables, wire products, springs
Metal fasteners
All other metal products
Domestic appliances 66 256 54 564 639 751 49 839 73 556 758 429 68 598 56 760 54 812 75 979 52 808 73 442 616 928 19 185 703 504 723 160 25 058 20 270 29 261 Electric motors, generators 366 533 370 517 299 776 389 336 396 129 286 257 and transformers 365 336 389 265 334 885 296 854 323 828 287 433 Insulated wire and cables Accumulators, primary cells and primary batteries 13 594 9 373 9 681 14 126 9 972 10 003 Television, radio and communication apparatus 2 112 651 2 451 369 1 823 625 2 603 433 2 131 664 2 623 685 2 087 199 2 554 335 1 642 151 2 431 043 1 630 074 2 249 844 Motor vehicles
Parts and accessories for motor vehicles 422 233 282 240 352 296 429 906 229 294 207 249 255 740 Furniture 223 394 201 083 232 870

^{*} Revised

Additional information

Explanatory notes

Introduction

- Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) conducts a monthly sample survey of the manufacturing industry covering private manufacturing establishments (branches), public corporations and government establishments. This statistical release contains detailed information regarding indices of the physical volume of manufacturing production, the total value of sales of manufactured products and unfilled orders, according to manufacturing divisions and major groups on a monthly basis.
- In accordance to international practice, the indices have to be rebased every five years to a new base year. The indices in this statistical release have been calculated on the basis of 1995=100 since November 1997. Both actual and seasonally adjusted figures are presented.
- In order to improve timeliness, some information for the current month (February) have been estimated due to late response. These estimates will be revised in the future statistical release(s) as soon as more up-to-date information is available.

Scope of the survey

- 4 This survey covers manufacturing establishments conducting activities regarding -
 - the manufacturing, processing, making or packing of products;
 - the slaughtering of animals, including poultry; and
 - installation, assembly, completion, repair and related work.

Classification

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, major group and subgroup level. Each statistical unit is classified to an industry which reflects the predominant activity of the establishment (branch).

Statistical unit

6 The basic statistical unit for the collection of information is the manufacturing establishment. An establishment is the smallest economic unit that functions as a separate entity. Each statistical unit is classified to an industry (cf. paragraph 6).

Survey methodology 7 and design

The calculation of the monthly production indices is based on the value of products and articles manufactured, after the effect of price changes has been eliminated through deflation by using appropriate sub-indices of the Production Price Index (PPI). The value of the manufactured products is obtained from a monthly sample survey of manufacturing

establishments in the private and public sectors.

- **8** The survey is collected by mail each month from a sample of approximately 2 400 manufacturing establishments.
- 9 The above-mentioned measurement method in paragraph 7 was followed in 38 of the various major groups. On account of certain considerations more appropriate indicators were used for the seven remaining major groups namely grain mill products, tobacco products, coke and refined petroleum products, basic iron and steel products, basic precious and non-ferrous metal products, bodies for motor vehicles and 'other transport equipment". The volume indices for the major groups grain mill products, tobacco products, coke and refined petroleum products, basic iron and steel products, basic precious and non-ferrous metal products and bodies for motor vehicles are calculated on the basis of physical quantities. The major group tobacco products is included under 'Other' manufacturing industries. This method is also applied by other international statistical agencies for petroleum products due to the results being more satisfactory (mainly due to these commodities being relatively homogeneous and the nature of the industry). In the case of "other transport equipment" units such as ships and aircraft are completed over a relatively long period and establishments can often not report charges for work done continuously. The sales and charges for work done are only shown after completion of the product, which is not a true reflection of the real production for the month under consideration. Therefore the index for "other transport equipment" is calculated monthly according to man-hours worked.

Sample design

The 1988 Census of Manufacturing provided the sampling frame for the selection of the monthly sample regarding manufacturing production and sales which was implemented as from January 1995. A stratified systematic sample design based on gross output was used. All statistical units were stratified by type of economic activity according to the Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (SIC) and measure of size, where measure of size was the total manufacturing gross output of the establishment. All large establishments (size category one cases) are completely enumerated. A sample was drawn from medium and small size establishments by systematically selecting establishments with equal probability.

Benchmarking

The index of physical volume of manufacturing production as well as the total value of sales of manufactured products should provide an accurate reflection of the trend of activities of the relevant industry. The level of activities as measured by the monthly Manufacturing Production and Sales sample survey is based on information received from a sample of manufacturing establishments which is weighted according to the original sample design in order to represent the population of manufacturing establishments. It is necessary to adjust the level of activities as measured by the monthly sample survey to the level of activities as measured periodically by the Census of Manufacturing. This procedure, whereby the latest results of an economic census are

used to compile more accurate level estimates for a certain year, is known as benchmarking. The results, due to benchmarking, were published in statistical releases P3041.3 (entitled Manufacturing statistics: Indices of the physical volume of manufacturing production, Base: 1995=100, January 1990 to September 1999) on 21 December 1999 and P3041.4 (entitled Manufacturing statistics: Value of sales, January 1990 to September 1999) on 8 December 1999.

The results of the 1991, 1993 and 1996 Censuses of Manufacturing and 12 information obtained from the former TBVC states were used to adjust the level of the manufacturing production indices and the value of sales of manufactured products. The total value of output of the manufacturing major groups (which represents the total value of work done by the establishments in these major groups) as obtained from the manufacturing censuses, was deflated with appropriate sub-indices of the Production Price Index in order to calculate the real output. The latter served as benchmarks to verify or adjust the level of the monthly physical volume of manufacturing production indices. adjustments were done on the volume indices for January of the relevant census year (e.g. the 1996 census year covers the period 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996 and therefore the benchmarking was done using the index of January 1996 as reference point). The motor vehicle major group is the only exception where the financial year for most of the establishments covered the period 1 January 1995 to 31 December 1995. The benchmarking was done using the physical volume of manufacturing production index for July 1995 as reference point.

Production index for 13 the total manufacturing industry

In order to calculate a production index for the total manufacturing industry, the production indices for the major groups are combined as follows:

A weight is calculated for every major group according to the value added of the relevant major group compared with the value added to the total manufacturing industry based on the 1991, 1993 and 1996 Censuses of Manufacturing. Weights between census years are fixed and are based on the results of the most recent Census of Manufacturing. The production indices of all the major groups are multiplied by the applicable weights and aggregated to reflect the total physical volume of manufacturing production index.

Seasonal adjustment

14 Seasonally adjusted estimates of all items are generated each month, using the X-11 Seasonal Adjustment Program developed by US Bureau of the Census Economic Research and Analyses Division, 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.

This means the month-to-month movements of seasonally adjusted estimates may not be reliable indicators of trend behaviour.

Trend cycle

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.

Reliability estimates

of 16 Estimates are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Figures for the latest month are preliminary.

Historical data

More comprehensive detail on the method of calculation and historical data in respect of the production indices according to manufacturing major groups and the value of sales for the period January 1990 to September 1999 were published in statistical releases P3041.3 (entitled Manufacturing statistics: Indices of the physical volume of manufacturing production, Base: 1995=100, January 1990 to September 1999) on 21 December 1999 and P3041.4 (entitled Manufacturing statistics: Value of sales, January 1990 to September 1999) on 8 December 1999.

Related publications

- 18 Users may also wish to refer to the following publications which are available from Stats SA -
 - P3041.3 Manufacturing statistics: Indices of the physical volume of manufacturing production, Base: 1995=100, January 1990 to September 1999.
 - P3041.4 Manufacturing statistics: Value of sales (divisions, major groups and subgroups), January 1990 to September 1999.
 - Bulletin of Statistics.
 - SA Statistics.
 - P0441 Gross Domestic Product.

Unpublished statistics 19

In some cases Stats SA can also make available statistics which are not published. The statistics can be made available as: computer printouts, diskette and CD. Generally a charge is made for providing unpublished statistics.

Rounding-off figures

of 20

The figures in the tables have, where necessary, been rounded off to the nearest final digit shown. There may, therefore, be slight discrepancies between the sums of the constituent items and the totals shown.

Pre-release policy

Stats SA has adopted the confidential pre-release policy in respect of selected economic indicators and specific government departments. The policy accords with practice among leading statistical agencies. The statistical integrity of the indices and strict observance of the release time has been assured by the following procedure:

in respect of this statistical release, an official representative from the Office of the President, the Office of the Deputy President, the

Department of Trade and Industry, the Department of Finance and the South African Reserve Bank receive a copy of the release on a strictly confidential basis two hours in advance of the public issue.

22 Stats SA's pre-release policy may be inspected at its Website, www.statssa.gov.za.

Symbols and	GDP	Gross Domestic Product					
abbreviations	ISIC	International Standard Classification of all Economic Activities					
	PPI	Production Price Index					
	SIC	Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities					
	SNA System of National Accounts						
	Stats SA	Statistics South Africa					
	TBVC states	Relates to the former Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei states					
	1/	Preliminary figures					
	*	Revised figures					

Technical notes

Response rates

The response rate for the survey on manufacturing production and sales for February 2002 is 76,6%. The response rates by manufacturing major division are tabulated in table D.

Table D - Response rates for February 2002

Manufacturing major divisions	Sample No. of establishments	% response
Food and food products	310	77,7
Beverages	67	91,0
Textile	111	87,4
Total wearing apparel	133	85,7
Tanning and dressing of leather	26	76,9
Footwear	21	71,4
Wood and products of wood	120	70,0
Paper and paper products	93	68,8
Total publishing and printing	89	65,2
Coke and refined petroleum products	30	70,0
Basic chemicals	78	84,6
Other chemical products	108	73,1
Rubber products	19	94,7
Plastic products	82	74,4
Glass and glass products	14	71,4
Other non-metallic mineral products	133	78,9
Basic iron and steel products	42	76,2
Basic precious and non-ferrous metal products	24	66,7
Fabricated metal products	231	77,1
Total machinery and equipment	184	75,0
Electrical machinery, apparatus	75	62,7
Radio, television and communication apparatus	20	70,0
Professional equipment	26	65,4
Motor vehicles; trailers; parts and accessories	118	76,3
Other transport equipment	38	84,2
Furniture	61	82,0
Other manufacturing industries	82	74,4
Total	2 335	76,6

Glossary

Enterprise

An enterprise (firm) is a legal entity consisting of one or more establishments. The establishments need not necessarily all be manufacturing establishments, but some may be classifiable as other industries of the economy, such as wholesale trade, retail trade, motor trade and construction.

Establishment

An establishment is defined as an enterprise (firm), or part of an enterprise, that is situated at a single location and in which only a single (non-ancillary) productive activity is carried out or in which the principal productive activity accounts for most of the value added.

Index of physical volume of manufacturing production

The index of physical volume of manufacturing production or a production index is a statistical measure of the change in the volume of production. The production index of a major group is the ratio between the volume of production of a major group in a given period and the volume of production of the same major group in the base period. The base period is 1995. The production in the base period is set at 100.

Industry

An industry consists of a group of establishments engaged in the same or similar kinds of economic activity. Industries are defined in the System of National Accounts (SNA) in the same way as in the Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities, Fifth Edition, Report No. 09-90-02 of January 1993 (SIC).

Intercensal period

Intercensal period is the period between January of the one census year and January of the next census year.

Intermediate consumption

Intermediate consumption includes -

- 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.

Output includes -

 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.

Output excludes -

• excise and customs duty paid.

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.

Weight

The weight of a major group is the ratio of the value added of a major group (i.e. output of a major group minus intermediate consumption) to the total value added of the manufacturing industry. The weight of a major group reflects the importance of the major group in the total manufacturing industry. The weights change over time due to quality changes, changes in relative prices, and changes in preference, etc. New weights need to be calculated from time to time.

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(012) 310 8161 (publications) (012) 310 8490 (library)

Fax number: (012) 310 8332

E-mail address:	Dawnvd@statssa.pwv.gov.za Teresam@statssa.pwv.gov.za
Postal address:	Private Bag X44, Pretoria, 0001