

Manufacturing: Production and sales

July 2004

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Key figures as at the end of July 2004

Actual estimates	July 2004	% change between July 2003 and July 2004	% change between June and July 2004	% change between May to July 2003 and May to July 2004	% change between January to July 2003 and January to July 2004
Physical volume of manufacturing production index (2000=100)	113,8	+5,5	+2,8	+4,8	+2,9
Total value of sales of manufactured products (R million)	65 580	+8,6	+1,2	+9,5	+6,3

Seasonally adjusted estimates	July 2004	% change between July 2003 and July 2004	% change between June and July 2004	% change between February to April 2004 and May to July 2004
Physical volume of manufacturing production index (2000=100)	112,2	+5,4	+1,8	+2,5
Total value of sales of manufactured products (R million)	65 367	+8,3	+1,2	+3,0

Key findings as at the end of July 2004

Manufacturing production increases

Manufacturing production for the three months ended July 2004 increased by 2,5%, after seasonal adjustment, compared with the previous three months. Higher production was reported by 9 of the 10 manufacturing divisions.

The major contributor to the seasonally adjusted increase of 2,5% in total manufacturing production for the three months ended July 2004 compared with the previous three months was the motor vehicles, parts and accessories and other transport equipment division (contributing +0,7 of a percentage point to total manufacturing production), followed by the food and beverage division (contributing +0,4 of a percentage point), textiles, clothing, leather and footwear division (contributing +0,3 of a percentage point) and basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products, metal products and machinery division (contributing +0,3 of a percentage point). Three other divisions contributed 0,2 of a percentage point 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 July 2004. The trend series has been rising since mid-2003 and at July 2004 it is higher than the peak reached at September 2002.

Figure 1 – Index of the physical volume of manufacturing production

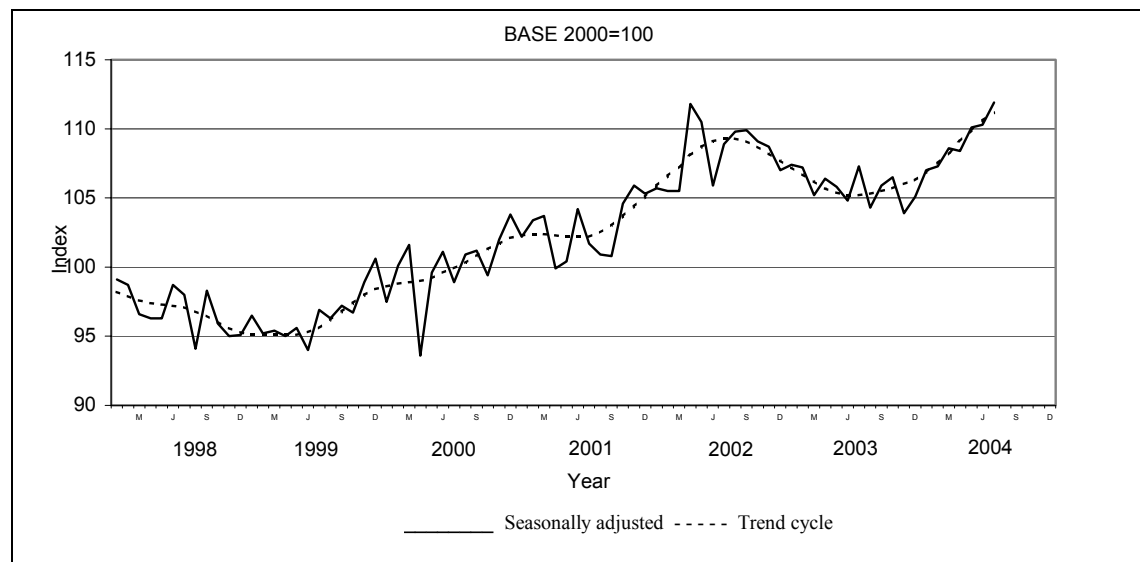


Table A - Contribution of manufacturing divisions to total manufacturing production (Base 2000=100)

Manufacturing divisions	Percentage contribution to the total manufacturing production using the weights according to 1996 Census of Manufacturing	Average seasonally adjusted production index for May 2004 to July 2004	Quarterly percentage change of May to July 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	114,7	+3,0	+0,4
Textiles, clothing, leather and footwear	7,8	100,5	+3,3	+0,3
Wood and wood products; paper; publishing and printing	11,4	104,7	+2,0	+0,2
Petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products	19,3	111,4	+0,9	+0,2
Glass and non-metallic mineral products	4,5	113,5	+4,8	+0,2
Basic iron and steel; non-ferrous metal products; metal products and machinery	23,6	115,6	+1,2	+0,3
Electrical machinery	3,4	104,1	+3,7	+0,1
Radio, television and communication apparatus; professional equipment	1,5	103,7	-2,1	0,0
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories; other transport equipment	9,1	114,6	+7,9	+0,7
Furniture and other manufacturing divisions	4,1	101,0	+3,4	+0,1
Total	100,0	110,8	+2,5	+2,5

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 July 2004 increased by 3,0% (+R5 714 million), after seasonal adjustment, compared with the previous three months. Higher manufacturing sales were reported by 9 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 July 2004 was 9,5% higher than for the three months ended July 2003 (see table C). Sales of manufactured products at current prices for the first seven months of 2004 was 6,3% higher than for the first seven months of 2003.

The seasonally adjusted increase of 3,0% in the total value of sales of manufactured products at current prices for the three months ended July 2004 was mainly due to large increases reported for basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products, metal products and machinery (+5,7% or +R2 321 million), petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products (+3,7% or +R1 449 million), motor vehicles, parts and accessories and other transport equipment (+3,4% or +R928 million) and food and beverages (+1,6% or +R552 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 May to July 2004 R'000	Percentage change between February to April 2004 and May to July 2004	Difference in seasonally adjusted sales of manufacturing divisions between February to April 2004 and May to July 2004 R'000
Food and beverages	34 071 570	+1,6	552 479
Textiles, clothing, leather and footwear	9 200 106	+0,8	76 580
Wood and wood products; paper; publishing and printing	16 892 511	+1,6	262 748
Petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products	40 307 250	+3,7	1 449 220
Glass and non-metallic mineral products	5 907 158	+2,1	120 276
Basic iron and steel; non-ferrous metal products; metal products and machinery	43 061 408	+5,7	2 321 480
Electrical machinery	5 121 961	+1,6	79 251
Radio, television and communication apparatus; professional equipment	2 778 199	-6,3	-185 486
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories; other transport equipment	28 228 582	+3,4	927 680
Furniture and other manufacturing divisions	9 067 404	+1,2	110 016
Total	194 636 149	+3,0	5 714 244

The major contributors to the increase of 9,5% in sales of manufactured products at current prices for the three months ended July 2004 compared with the three months ended July 2003 were basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products, metal products and machinery (+2,4 percentage points or +R4 322 million), petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products (+2,2 percentage points or +R4 012 million), motor vehicles, parts and accessories and other transport equipment (+2,0 percentage points or +R3 505 million) and food and beverages (+1,5 percentage points or +R2 645 million) (see table C).

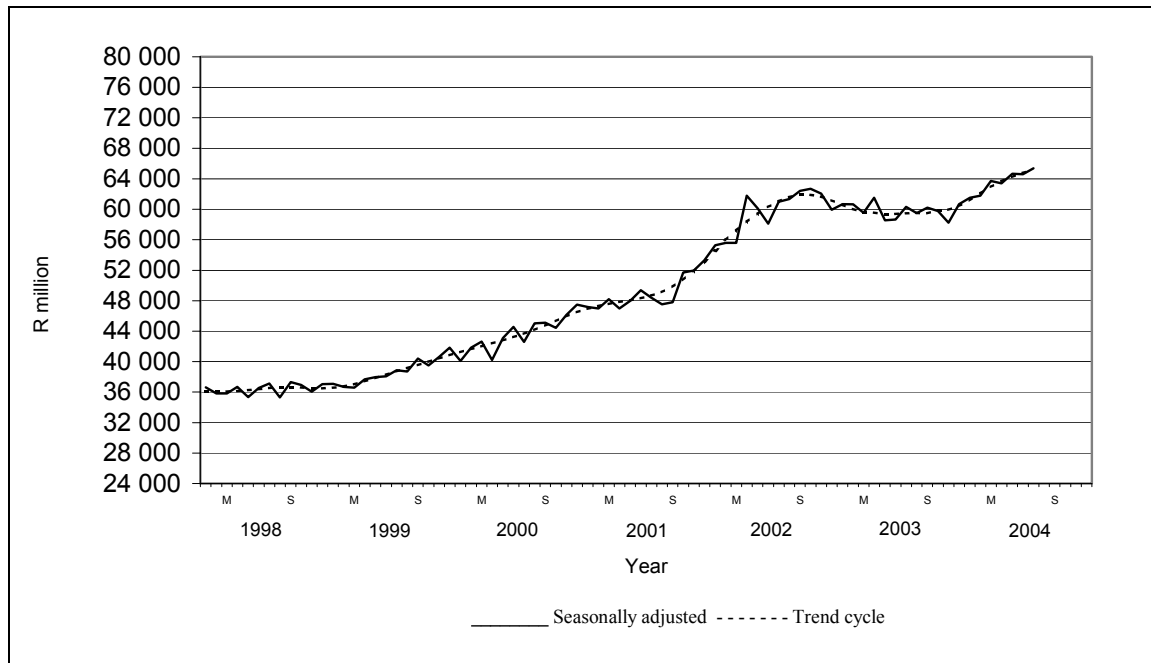
Table C - Contribution of the manufacturing divisions to total value of sales of manufactured products

Manufacturing divisions	Percentage contribution of sales of manufactured products May to July 2003	Percentage change between May to July 2003 and May to July 2004	Contribution (percentage points) to the percentage change in the total value of manufactured products 1/	Difference in sales of manufacturing divisions between May to July 2003 and May to July 2004
Food and beverages	17,1	8,7	1,5	2 644 827
Textiles, clothing, leather and footwear	5,0	3,5	0,2	312 668
Wood and wood products; paper; publishing and printing	9,3	2,7	0,3	449 191
Petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products	20,2	11,1	2,2	4 012 171
Glass and non-metallic mineral products	2,9	17,4	0,5	905 826
Basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products; metal products and machinery	21,9	11,1	2,4	4 321 729
Electrical machinery	3,0	-1,5	-0,0	-81 263
Radio, television and communication apparatus; professional equipment	1,4	5,1	0,1	128 296
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories and other transport equipment	14,5	13,6	2,0	3 505 087
Furniture and other manufacturing divisions	4,7	9,4	0,4	787 852
Total	100,0	9,5	9,5	16 986 384

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 July 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



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Notes

Forthcoming issues	Issue	Expected release date
	August 2004	12 October 2004
	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	113,8 1/
A	+95,6	97,7	102,5	102,6	111,9	106,3	
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	99,0	96,5	97,5	102,2	105,8	107,4	107,0
F	98,7	95,2	100,1	103,7	106,0	107,3	107,3
M	96,7	95,5	101,7	103,7	105,5	105,3	108,6
A	96,3	95,0	93,7	100,0	111,7	106,5	108,4
M	96,2	95,6	99,6	100,4	110,3	105,6	110,1
J	98,7	94,0	101,0	104,2	105,9	104,9	110,2
J	98,0	96,8	98,8	101,5	108,4	106,5	112,2
A	94,1	96,3	100,9	100,8	109,8	104,3	
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	98,9	102,0	106,0	108,8	103,9	
D	95,1	100,6	103,9	105,4	107,2	105,1	

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	+5,5
A	.	+2,2	+4,9	+0,1	+9,1	-5,0	
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	

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

Base 2000 = 100

Manufacturing divisions	Weights	Year 2003	Actual indices			Seasonally adjusted indices		
			July	June	July 1/	July	June	July
			2003	2004		2003	2004	
Food and beverages	15,3	106,0	105,4	110,8	113,4	110,6	112,1	119,4
Textiles, clothing, leather and footwear	7,8	94,8	98,7	99,4	105,2	96,2	102,4	102,4
Wood and wood products; paper; publishing and printing	11,4	101,1	98,2	107,9	103,2	99,9	104,8	105,4
Petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products	19,3	107,5	109,7	108,5	112,0	109,2	110,1	111,3
Glass and non-metallic mineral products	4,5	103,6	109,1	116,3	119,5	106,1	109,6	115,8
Basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products; metal products and machinery	23,6	111,8	114,5	117,1	119,5	110,6	114,8	115,6
Electrical machinery	3,4	104,3	104,8	108,9	110,3	102,7	103,9	107,6
Radio, television and communication apparatus; professional equipment	1,5	94,6	88,0	99,2	91,7	89,6	102,8	93,4
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories and other transport equipment	9,1	107,6	115,6	117,1	125,7	107,5	118,2	116,1
Furniture and other manufacturing divisions	4,1	98,7	107,3	98,6	115,0	99,4	98,9	106,6
Total	100,0	105,7	107,9	110,7	113,8	106,5	110,2	112,2

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	65 580 433 1/
A	36 464 484	39 882 170	46 347 295	48 882 758	63 111 998	60 566 563	
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	37 080 545	37 537 171	40 505 242	47 496 599	55 804 213	60 637 765	61 532 289
F	36 364 220	37 114 250	42 439 618	47 832 358	56 462 745	60 423 502	61 793 668
M	36 536 565	37 167 607	43 431 632	48 980 909	56 396 786	59 189 848	63 725 980
A	37 294 580	38 164 720	40 909 020	47 609 459	62 851 254	61 576 287	63 402 258
M	36 062 728	38 633 508	43 638 441	48 689 480	60 717 195	58 220 072	64 680 587
J	36 899 915	38 518 908	45 153 571	50 093 131	59 012 762	59 094 117	64 588 182
J	37 814 355	39 579 759	43 207 414	49 036 290	61 527 439	60 335 201	65 367 380
A	35 878 811	39 310 330	45 710 861	48 113 442	62 072 698	59 593 346	
S	37 734 340	40 878 756	45 865 187	48 596 461	63 591 812	60 179 788	
O	37 297 542	39 995 681	44 983 765	52 295 292	63 493 661	59 722 366	
N	36 667 535	41 280 627	46 996 770	52 733 195	63 067 105	58 261 027	
D	37 187 623	42 453 536	47 936 638	53 589 081	60 760 065	60 777 799	

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	+8,6
A	.	+9,4	+16,2	+5,5	+29,1	-4,0	
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	

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

Manufacturing divisions	Year	Actual values						Seasonally adjusted values					
		2003	July	June	July	1/	2003	June	July	2004			
			2003	2004	2004	2004		2003	2004				
Food and beverages	124 771 847	10 274 490	10 911 879	11 191 490		10 586 205	11 267 542	11 528 593					
Textiles, clothing, leather and footwear	35 505 661	3 052 249	2 989 572	3 136 395		3 009 104	3 078 057	3 086 177					
Wood and wood products; paper; publishing and printing	65 416 117	5 568 682	5 893 959	5 484 167		5 644 036	5 697 350	5 565 585					
Petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products	148 180 564	12 447 471	13 375 619	13 385 778		12 336 998	13 662 620	13 249 607					
Glass and non-metallic mineral products	20 136 354	1 794 637	1 973 720	2 112 102		1 700 805	1 902 586	1 993 022					
Basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products; metal products and machinery	154 879 658	12 951 812	14 510 732	14 357 950		13 130 617	14 072 489	14 542 663					
Electrical machinery	20 906 441	1 797 805	1 756 812	1 779 137		1 753 884	1 684 950	1 728 832					
Radio, television and communication apparatus; professional equipment	11 116 190	757 277	968 347	806 184		874 313	941 740	927 289					
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories and other transport equipment	102 514 318	8 800 445	9 546 853	10 051 511		8 427 853	9 294 979	9 578 338					
Furniture and other manufacturing divisions	33 682 383	2 953 094	2 900 522	3 275 719		2 871 386	2 985 870	3 167 273					
Total	717 109 533	60 397 962	64 828 015	65 580 433		60 335 201	64 588 182	65 367 380					

1/ Preliminary

Explanatory notes

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Introduction | <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> |
| Scope of the survey | <p>5 This survey covers manufacturing enterprises, i.e. those conducting activities in -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the manufacturing, processing, making or packing of products; • the slaughtering of animals, including poultry; and • installation, assembly, completion, repair and related work. |
| Classification | <p>6 The 1993 edition of the <i>Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (SIC)</i>, Fifth Edition, Report No. 09-90-02, was used to classify the statistical units in the survey. The SIC is based on the 1990 <i>International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC)</i> 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.</p> |
| Statistical unit | <p>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.</p> |
| Weighting methodology | <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> |

- 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																			
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Stats SA	Statistics South Africa																			
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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.

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