



**stats sa**

Department:  
Statistics South Africa  
**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

Private Bag X44, Pretoria, 0001, South Africa, ISibalo House, Koch Street, Salvokop, Pretoria, 0002  
www.statssa.gov.za, info@statssa.gov.za, Tel +27 12 310 8911

## **STATISTICAL RELEASE**

### **P3043**

# Manufacturing: Utilisation of production capacity by large enterprises (Preliminary)

February 2023

This release provides an analysis of revisions. If you have any questions or comments, please send these to Nicolai Claassen, [nicolaic@statssa.gov.za](mailto:nicolaic@statssa.gov.za).

Embargoed until:  
4 May 2023  
11:30

ENQUIRIES:  
Nicolai Claassen  
Tel: 072 310 5351

FORTHCOMING ISSUE:  
May 2023

EXPECTED RELEASE DATE:  
3 August 2023



## Contents

<b>Key results for February 2023 .....</b>	<b>2</b>
Table A – Utilisation and under-utilisation of production capacity in the manufacturing industry .....	2
Figure 1 – Utilisation of production capacity in the manufacturing industry .....	2
Table B – Utilisation of production capacity in the manufacturing industry by division .....	3
<b>Tables.....</b>	<b>4</b>
Table 1 – Utilisation and reasons for under-utilisation by division and major group (percentage).....	4
<b>Analysis of revisions.....</b>	<b>17</b>
Figure 2 – Utilisation of production capacity year-on-year changes (percentage points): preliminary and revised ...	18
Table 2 – Utilisation of production capacity year-on-year changes (percentage points): preliminary and revised ....	18
Figure 3 – Utilisation of production capacity year-on-year changes (percentage points): histogram of revisions .....	20
<b>Explanatory notes.....</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Glossary.....</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Technical enquiries .....</b>	<b>24</b>
Table C – Weights according to manufacturing major groups .....	25
<b>General information.....</b>	<b>26</b>

## Key results for February 2023

**Table A – Utilisation and under-utilisation of production capacity in the manufacturing industry**

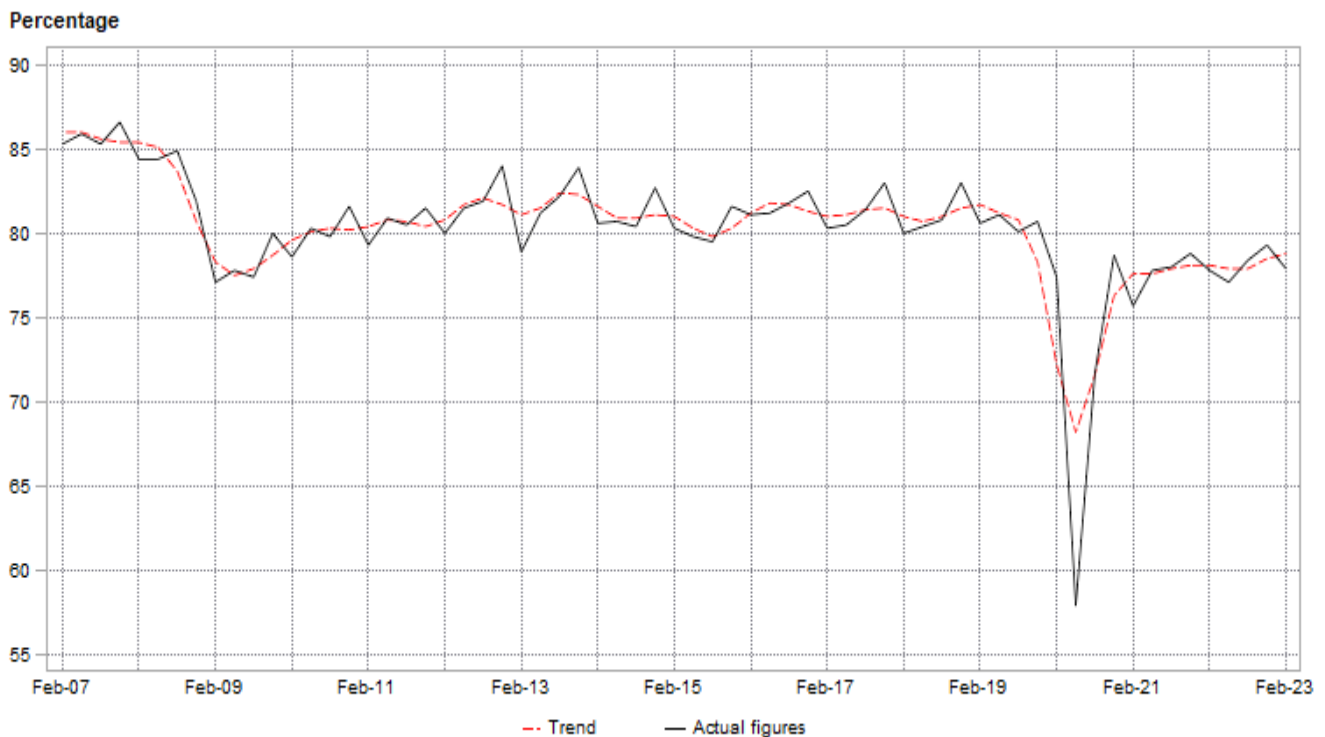
Estimates		February 2022 (%)	November 2022 (%) 1/	February 2023 (%) 1/	% point difference between February 2022 and February 2023
<b>Utilisation of production capacity</b>		<b>77,8</b>	<b>79,3</b>	<b>77,9</b>	<b>0,1</b>
<b>Under-utilisation of production capacity</b>		<b>22,2</b>	<b>20,7</b>	<b>22,1</b>	<b>-0,1</b>
<b>Reasons for under-utilisation:</b>	<b>Shortage of raw materials</b>	4,0	3,7	3,8	-0,2
	<b>Shortage of labour</b>	1,0	1,1	1,2	0,2
	<b>Insufficient demand</b>	10,7	10,2	10,8	0,1
	<b>Other reasons</b>	6,5	5,7	6,3	-0,2

1/ Preliminary.

The utilisation of production capacity by large manufacturers was 77,9% in February 2023 compared with 77,8% in February 2022, an increase of 0,1 of a percentage point.

Under-utilisation of production capacity decreased by 0,1 of a percentage point between February 2022 and February 2023. ‘Other reasons’ (such as downtime due to maintenance and changes in productivity) and shortage of raw materials decreased by 0,2 of a percentage point respectively, while shortage of labour increased by 0,2 of a percentage point – see Table A.

**Figure 1 – Utilisation of production capacity in the manufacturing industry**



**Table B – Utilisation of production capacity in the manufacturing industry by division**

Manufacturing divisions	Weight	February 2022 (%) 2/	February 2023 (%) 1/ 2/	% point difference between February 2022 and February 2023
Food and beverages	20,75	78,5	79,9	1,4
Textiles, clothing, leather and footwear	4,26	70,3	70,3	0,0
Wood and wood products, paper, publishing and printing	10,63	81,8	79,6	-2,2
Petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products	24,95	77,0	77,5	0,5
Glass and non-metallic mineral products	3,24	79,2	78,0	-1,2
Basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products, metal products and machinery	19,73	76,0	75,9	-0,1
Electrical machinery	2,21	82,4	79,5	-2,9
Radio, television and communication apparatus and professional equipment	1,07	82,4	79,2	-3,2
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories and other transport equipment	8,89	78,1	78,6	0,5
Furniture and other manufacturing	4,27	80,8	80,3	-0,5
<b>Total manufacturing</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>77,8</b>	<b>77,9</b>	<b>0,1</b>

1/ Preliminary.

2/ The weighted total of utilisation is the sum of the rate of utilisation per division multiplied by its weight, divided by 100. There might be a slight discrepancy with the total shown in Table B due to rounding off.

Three of the ten manufacturing divisions showed increases in utilisation of production capacity in February 2023 compared with February 2022. Increases were recorded in the following divisions:

- food and beverages (1,4 percentage points);
- petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products (0,5 of a percentage point); and
- motor vehicles, parts and accessories and other transport equipment (0,5 of a percentage point).

The highest rates of utilisation of production capacity were recorded in the following divisions in February 2023:

- furniture and 'other' manufacturing (80,3%);
- food and beverages (79,9%);
- wood and wood products, paper, publishing and printing (79,6%); and
- electrical machinery (79,5%) – see Table B.

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

## Tables

Table 1 – Utilisation and reasons for under-utilisation by division and major group (percentage)

Manufacturing divisions and major groups 1/				Utilisation	Reasons for under-utilisation					
					Total under-utilisation	Shortage of			Insufficient demand	Other
						Raw materials	Skilled	Semi- and unskilled		
Division: Food and beverages	Weight = 20,75	2021	Feb	71,7	28,3	1,5	0,7	0,3	12,6	13,2
			May	82,2	17,8	2,4	0,7	0,1	10,4	4,2
			Aug	82,6	17,4	2,8	1,1	0,1	10,1	3,3
			Nov	82,3	17,7	2,6	1,3	0,2	10,0	3,6
			Year	<b>79,7</b>	<b>20,3</b>	<b>2,3</b>	<b>1,0</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>10,8</b>	<b>6,1</b>
		2022	Feb	78,5	21,5	2,5	0,7	0,1	11,0	7,2
			May	81,2	18,8	3,4	1,7	0,2	11,0	2,5
			Aug	82,2	17,8	2,8	1,8	0,1	10,5	2,6
			Nov	83,1	16,9	2,5	1,5	0,3	9,0	3,6
			Year	<b>81,3</b>	<b>18,8</b>	<b>2,8</b>	<b>1,4</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>10,4</b>	<b>4,0</b>
		2023	Feb	79,9	20,1	1,9	1,5	0,4	10,2	6,1

Manufacturing divisions and major groups 1/				Utilisation	Reasons for under-utilisation					
					Total under-utilisation	Shortage of			Insufficient demand	Other
						Raw materials	Skilled	Semi- and unskilled		
Food and food products	Weight = 14,09	2021	Feb	70,1	29,9	1,6	0,7	0,3	10,5	16,8
			May	82,3	17,7	1,6	0,7	0,1	10,1	5,3
			Aug	82,6	17,4	3,1	1,0	0,1	9,6	3,7
			Nov	81,5	18,5	3,0	1,0	0,2	9,9	4,5
			Year	<b>79,1</b>	<b>20,9</b>	<b>2,3</b>	<b>0,9</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>10,0</b>	<b>7,6</b>
		2022	Feb	76,8	23,2	2,3	0,8	0,1	10,1	9,8
			May	82,1	17,9	3,1	1,1	0,2	10,8	2,8
			Aug	83,8	16,2	2,3	0,9	0,1	10,0	3,0
			Nov	82,6	17,4	2,5	0,7	0,3	9,3	4,6
			Year	<b>81,3</b>	<b>18,7</b>	<b>2,6</b>	<b>0,9</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>10,1</b>	<b>5,1</b>
		2023	Feb	78,8	21,2	1,6	0,7	0,5	10,2	8,2

Manufacturing divisions and major groups 1/				Utilisation	Reasons for under-utilisation					
					Total under-utilisation	Shortage of			Insufficient demand	Other
						Raw materials	Skilled	Semi- and unskilled		
Beverages	Weight = 6,66	2021	Feb	75,4	24,6	1,1	0,7	0,2	17,1	5,6
			May	82,1	17,9	4,0	0,7	0,2	11,0	2,0
			Aug	82,3	17,7	2,2	1,6	0,2	11,3	2,5
			Nov	84,1	15,9	1,8	2,0	0,2	10,2	1,7
			Year	<b>81,0</b>	<b>19,0</b>	<b>2,3</b>	<b>1,3</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>12,4</b>	<b>3,0</b>
		2022	Feb	81,7	18,3	2,9	0,7	0,2	12,9	1,7
			May	79,4	20,6	4,1	3,2	0,2	11,3	1,8
			Aug	78,8	21,2	4,0	3,9	0,2	11,4	1,8
			Nov	84,2	15,8	2,4	3,2	0,2	8,3	1,7
			Year	<b>81,0</b>	<b>19,0</b>	<b>3,4</b>	<b>2,8</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>11,0</b>	<b>1,8</b>
		2023	Feb	82,1	17,9	2,5	3,2	0,2	10,4	1,7

1/ Data for the latest two months are preliminary.

Manufacturing divisions and major groups 1/				Utilisation	Reasons for under-utilisation					
					Total under-utilisation	Shortage of			Insufficient demand	Other
						Raw materials	Labour			
			Skilled	Semi- and unskilled						
Division: Textiles, clothing, leather and footwear	Weight = 4,26	2021	Feb	70,1	29,9	2,2	1,4	0,4	21,4	4,5
			May	69,5	30,5	2,7	1,4	0,3	21,1	5,0
			Aug	69,1	30,9	2,8	1,3	0,5	21,5	4,8
			Nov	69,9	30,1	2,3	1,4	0,5	21,0	4,9
			Year	<b>69,7</b>	<b>30,4</b>	<b>2,5</b>	<b>1,4</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>21,3</b>	<b>4,8</b>
		2022	Feb	70,3	29,7	2,1	1,4	0,5	21,1	4,6
			May	70,8	29,2	1,8	0,9	0,3	20,1	6,1
			Aug	71,5	28,5	2,1	1,5	0,3	20,2	4,4
			Nov	72,3	27,7	1,7	1,1	0,6	19,6	4,7
			Year	<b>71,2</b>	<b>28,8</b>	<b>1,9</b>	<b>1,2</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>20,3</b>	<b>5,0</b>
		2023	Feb	70,3	29,7	2,5	1,2	1,1	20,0	4,9

Manufacturing divisions and major groups 1/				Utilisation	Reasons for under-utilisation					
					Total under-utilisation	Shortage of			Insufficient demand	Other
						Raw materials	Labour			
			Skilled	Semi- and unskilled						
Textiles	Weight = 1,08	2021	Feb	65,3	34,7	3,6	1,1	0,4	24,4	5,3
			May	67,3	32,7	3,8	1,4	0,0	23,6	3,9
			Aug	66,3	33,7	3,1	1,2	0,4	23,1	5,8
			Nov	65,8	34,2	3,4	1,5	0,5	23,2	5,7
			Year	<b>66,2</b>	<b>33,8</b>	<b>3,5</b>	<b>1,3</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>23,6</b>	<b>5,2</b>
		2022	Feb	66,3	33,7	2,1	1,4	0,5	24,3	5,4
			May	64,8	35,2	1,5	0,2	0,0	24,0	9,6
			Aug	68,5	31,5	1,3	1,6	0,0	23,0	5,6
			Nov	69,2	30,8	2,0	0,6	0,0	22,0	6,1
			Year	<b>67,2</b>	<b>32,8</b>	<b>1,7</b>	<b>1,0</b>	<b>0,1</b>	<b>23,3</b>	<b>6,7</b>
		2023	Feb	67,3	32,7	2,9	0,9	0,0	22,3	6,5

Manufacturing divisions and major groups 1/				Utilisation	Reasons for under-utilisation					
					Total under-utilisation	Shortage of			Insufficient demand	Other
						Raw materials	Labour			
			Skilled	Semi- and unskilled						
Wearing apparel	Weight = 2,66	2021	Feb	73,5	26,5	1,0	1,9	0,4	19,1	4,2
			May	72,4	27,6	0,9	1,6	0,4	20,4	4,3
			Aug	71,5	28,5	1,6	1,6	0,4	20,6	4,2
			Nov	72,9	27,1	0,7	1,6	0,4	20,1	4,3
			Year	<b>72,6</b>	<b>27,4</b>	<b>1,1</b>	<b>1,7</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>20,1</b>	<b>4,3</b>
		2022	Feb	73,4	26,6	0,8	1,6	0,4	19,6	4,1
			May	75,5	24,5	1,2	1,6	0,4	17,1	4,1
			Aug	73,0	27,0	2,2	1,6	0,4	18,6	4,1
			Nov	74,0	26,0	0,7	1,6	1,1	18,3	4,3
			Year	<b>74,0</b>	<b>26,0</b>	<b>1,2</b>	<b>1,6</b>	<b>0,6</b>	<b>18,4</b>	<b>4,2</b>
		2023	Feb	72,2	27,8	1,2	1,6	2,1	18,5	4,4

1/ Data for the latest two months are preliminary.

Manufacturing divisions and major groups 1/				Utilisation	Reasons for under-utilisation					
					Total under-utilisation	Shortage of			Insufficient demand	Other
						Raw materials	Labour			
			Skilled	Semi-and unskilled						
Leather and leather products	Weight = 0,27	2021	Feb	63,8	36,2	3,0	0,6	1,2	26,7	4,8
			May	50,2	49,8	9,4	0,5	1,4	16,1	22,5
			Aug	56,2	43,8	8,6	0,5	1,4	26,5	6,9
			Nov	58,6	41,4	7,4	0,5	1,4	24,3	7,9
			Year	<b>57,2</b>	<b>42,8</b>	<b>7,1</b>	<b>0,5</b>	<b>1,4</b>	<b>23,4</b>	<b>10,5</b>
		2022	Feb	62,8	37,2	9,9	0,5	1,4	19,8	5,7
			May	62,2	37,8	8,9	0,5	1,1	22,6	4,6
			Aug	66,3	33,7	6,8	0,5	1,1	22,2	3,1
			Nov	68,3	31,7	6,0	0,5	0,9	21,3	3,1
			Year	<b>64,9</b>	<b>35,1</b>	<b>7,9</b>	<b>0,5</b>	<b>1,1</b>	<b>21,5</b>	<b>4,1</b>
		2023	Feb	63,6	36,4	7,0	0,5	0,9	25,0	3,1

Manufacturing divisions and major groups 1/				Utilisation	Reasons for under-utilisation					
					Total under-utilisation	Shortage of			Insufficient demand	Other
						Raw materials	Labour			
			Skilled	Semi-and unskilled						
Footwear	Weight = 0,25	2021	Feb	81,1	18,9	1,9	1,0	0,0	14,2	1,9
			May	81,7	18,3	2,5	1,3	0,0	14,5	0,0
			Aug	84,6	15,4	3,3	1,0	0,0	11,2	0,0
			Nov	84,6	15,4	3,6	0,0	0,0	10,9	1,0
			Year	<b>83,0</b>	<b>17,0</b>	<b>2,8</b>	<b>0,8</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>12,7</b>	<b>0,7</b>
		2022	Feb	81,9	18,1	3,6	0,0	0,0	13,5	1,0
			May	82,1	17,9	1,9	0,0	0,0	15,0	1,0
			Aug	84,9	15,1	1,9	1,0	0,0	12,2	0,0
			Nov	84,9	15,1	2,2	1,0	0,0	11,9	0,0
			Year	<b>83,5</b>	<b>16,6</b>	<b>2,4</b>	<b>0,5</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>13,2</b>	<b>0,5</b>
		2023	Feb	82,1	17,9	5,0	1,0	0,0	11,9	0,0

Manufacturing divisions and major groups 1/				Utilisation	Reasons for under-utilisation					
					Total under-utilisation	Shortage of			Insufficient demand	Other
						Raw materials	Labour			
			Skilled	Semi-and unskilled						
Division: Wood, paper, publishing and printing	Weight = 10,63	2021	Feb	81,3	18,7	1,2	0,8	0,2	11,2	5,3
			May	81,9	18,1	0,8	0,8	0,2	11,3	5,0
			Aug	82,5	17,5	1,1	0,7	0,2	11,4	4,1
			Nov	83,0	17,0	0,9	0,8	0,2	9,9	5,2
			Year	<b>82,2</b>	<b>17,8</b>	<b>1,0</b>	<b>0,8</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>11,0</b>	<b>4,9</b>
		2022	Feb	81,8	18,2	1,7	0,9	0,2	10,2	5,2
			May	77,0	23,0	1,5	0,8	0,3	12,3	8,1
			Aug	79,3	20,7	1,4	0,8	0,2	11,9	6,4
			Nov	81,4	18,6	1,0	0,8	0,2	10,8	5,8
			Year	<b>79,9</b>	<b>20,1</b>	<b>1,4</b>	<b>0,8</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>11,3</b>	<b>6,4</b>
		2023	Feb	79,6	20,4	1,1	0,9	0,2	12,1	6,1

1/ Data for the latest two months are preliminary.

Manufacturing divisions and major groups 1/				Utilisation	Reasons for under-utilisation					
					Total under-utilisation	Shortage of			Insufficient demand	Other
						Raw materials	Labour			
					Skilled		Semi- and unskilled			
Wood and products of wood	Weight = 1,75	2021	Feb	83,7	16,3	2,0	0,8	0,0	9,3	4,2
			May	84,0	16,0	2,3	0,8	0,0	9,0	4,0
			Aug	83,5	16,5	1,9	0,8	0,0	9,7	4,2
			Nov	83,5	16,5	2,3	0,8	0,0	9,4	4,0
			Year	<b>83,7</b>	<b>16,3</b>	<b>2,1</b>	<b>0,8</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>9,4</b>	<b>4,1</b>
		2022	Feb	80,9	19,1	2,6	0,9	0,0	8,4	7,2
			May	69,7	30,3	2,9	0,9	0,0	9,3	17,2
			Aug	77,9	22,1	2,1	0,8	0,0	8,4	10,8
			Nov	82,2	17,8	2,4	0,8	0,0	8,7	5,9
			Year	<b>77,7</b>	<b>22,3</b>	<b>2,5</b>	<b>0,9</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>8,7</b>	<b>10,3</b>
		2023	Feb	80,6	19,4	2,4	0,9	0,0	9,1	7,0

Manufacturing divisions and major groups 1/				Utilisation	Reasons for under-utilisation					
					Total under-utilisation	Shortage of			Insufficient demand	Other
						Raw materials	Labour			
					Skilled		Semi- and unskilled			
Paper and paper products	Weight = 5,34	2021	Feb	85,3	14,7	0,6	0,6	0,0	7,9	5,5
			May	86,6	13,4	0,6	0,8	0,0	7,2	4,8
			Aug	87,8	12,2	1,2	0,6	0,1	6,0	4,3
			Nov	87,1	12,9	0,8	0,7	0,0	6,0	5,4
			Year	<b>86,7</b>	<b>13,3</b>	<b>0,8</b>	<b>0,7</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>6,8</b>	<b>5,0</b>
		2022	Feb	86,6	13,4	1,7	0,9	0,0	6,2	4,5
			May	83,0	17,0	1,7	0,6	0,4	8,1	6,2
			Aug	84,4	15,6	1,8	0,8	0,1	7,1	5,7
			Nov	83,1	16,9	0,9	0,8	0,1	8,1	7,0
			Year	<b>84,3</b>	<b>15,7</b>	<b>1,5</b>	<b>0,8</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>7,4</b>	<b>5,9</b>
		2023	Feb	81,9	18,1	1,0	0,9	0,1	9,0	7,1

Manufacturing divisions and major groups 1/				Utilisation	Reasons for under-utilisation					
					Total under-utilisation	Shortage of			Insufficient demand	Other
						Raw materials	Labour			
					Skilled		Semi- and unskilled			
Publishing, printing and recording media	Weight = 3,53	2021	Feb	74,2	25,8	1,8	0,9	0,4	17,2	5,5
			May	73,6	26,4	0,5	0,9	0,4	18,7	5,8
			Aug	73,9	26,1	0,6	0,9	0,4	20,4	3,8
			Nov	76,8	23,2	0,5	0,9	0,4	16,0	5,4
			Year	<b>74,6</b>	<b>25,4</b>	<b>0,9</b>	<b>0,9</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>18,1</b>	<b>5,1</b>
		2022	Feb	74,9	25,1	1,4	0,9	0,4	17,0	5,3
			May	71,7	28,3	0,5	0,9	0,4	20,2	6,4
			Aug	71,8	28,2	0,5	0,9	0,4	21,0	5,4
			Nov	78,0	22,0	0,6	0,9	0,4	16,0	4,1
			Year	<b>74,1</b>	<b>25,9</b>	<b>0,8</b>	<b>0,9</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>18,6</b>	<b>5,3</b>
		2023	Feb	75,6	24,4	0,6	0,9	0,4	18,4	4,1

1/ Data for the latest two months are preliminary.



Manufacturing divisions and major groups 1/				Utilisation	Reasons for under-utilisation					
					Total under-utilisation	Shortage of			Insufficient demand	Other
						Raw materials	Labour			
					Skilled		Semi- and unskilled			
Division: Petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products	Weight = 24,95	2021	Feb	78,0	22,0	6,4	0,7	0,2	5,5	9,2
			May	76,3	23,7	6,7	0,5	0,1	5,4	11,0
			Aug	78,5	21,5	3,9	0,3	0,1	5,8	11,4
			Nov	76,5	23,5	6,4	0,7	0,1	4,5	11,8
			Year	<b>77,3</b>	<b>22,7</b>	<b>5,9</b>	<b>0,6</b>	<b>0,1</b>	<b>5,3</b>	<b>10,9</b>
		2022	Feb	77,0	23,0	6,7	0,7	0,1	4,8	10,7
			May	76,7	23,3	6,9	0,5	0,3	5,1	10,5
			Aug	77,8	22,2	6,2	0,4	0,1	5,0	10,5
			Nov	77,8	22,2	6,3	0,3	0,1	4,9	10,6
			Year	<b>77,3</b>	<b>22,7</b>	<b>6,5</b>	<b>0,5</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>5,0</b>	<b>10,6</b>
		2023	Feb	77,5	22,5	6,5	0,4	0,1	5,3	10,2

Manufacturing divisions and major groups 1/				Utilisation	Reasons for under-utilisation					
					Total under-utilisation	Shortage of			Insufficient demand	Other
						Raw materials	Labour			
					Skilled		Semi- and unskilled			
Coke, petroleum products and nuclear fuel	Weight = 11,85	2021	Feb	73,6	26,4	9,0	0,0	0,0	0,4	17,0
			May	69,1	30,9	9,9	0,0	0,0	0,4	20,6
			Aug	72,6	27,4	5,0	0,0	0,0	0,4	22,1
			Nov	67,6	32,4	9,8	0,0	0,0	0,3	22,2
			Year	<b>70,7</b>	<b>29,3</b>	<b>8,4</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>20,5</b>
		2022	Feb	69,3	30,7	9,9	0,0	0,0	0,4	20,4
			May	69,3	30,7	11,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	19,6
			Aug	70,0	30,0	10,1	0,0	0,0	0,2	19,8
			Nov	70,1	29,9	10,1	0,0	0,0	0,2	19,6
			Year	<b>69,7</b>	<b>30,3</b>	<b>10,3</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>19,9</b>
		2023	Feb	71,3	28,7	10,1	0,0	0,0	0,3	18,4

Manufacturing divisions and major groups 1/				Utilisation	Reasons for under-utilisation					
					Total under-utilisation	Shortage of			Insufficient demand	Other
						Raw materials	Labour			
					Skilled		Semi- and unskilled			
Basic chemicals	Weight = 3,50	2021	Feb	77,7	22,3	5,9	0,1	0,0	11,4	4,9
			May	82,1	17,9	5,2	0,0	0,0	9,8	2,9
			Aug	82,9	17,1	1,5	0,7	0,1	12,6	2,2
			Nov	86,8	13,2	2,3	0,9	0,0	6,1	3,8
			Year	<b>82,4</b>	<b>17,6</b>	<b>3,7</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>10,0</b>	<b>3,5</b>
		2022	Feb	84,6	15,4	4,6	0,9	0,0	7,0	3,0
			May	85,1	14,9	3,3	0,1	0,2	8,5	2,9
			Aug	86,4	13,6	1,9	0,2	0,1	9,7	1,7
			Nov	87,1	12,9	2,5	0,0	0,1	6,5	3,8
			Year	<b>85,8</b>	<b>14,2</b>	<b>3,1</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>0,1</b>	<b>7,9</b>	<b>2,9</b>
		2023	Feb	85,1	14,9	2,9	0,1	0,1	9,1	2,7

1/ Data for the latest two months are preliminary.

Manufacturing divisions and major groups 1/				Utilisation	Reasons for under-utilisation					
					Total under-utilisation	Shortage of			Insufficient demand	Other
						Raw materials	Labour			
			Skilled	Semi- and unskilled						
Other chemical products	Weight = 6,64	2021	Feb	83,4	16,6	3,6	1,4	0,7	9,7	1,3
			May	83,5	16,5	3,1	0,6	0,3	10,6	1,8
			Aug	83,1	16,9	3,5	0,5	0,3	11,2	1,4
			Nov	83,7	16,3	4,1	0,8	0,4	9,7	1,3
			Year	<b>83,4</b>	<b>16,6</b>	<b>3,6</b>	<b>0,8</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>10,3</b>	<b>1,5</b>
		2022	Feb	83,9	16,1	3,7	1,2	0,3	9,9	1,0
			May	82,4	17,6	3,3	1,1	0,9	11,2	1,1
			Aug	83,7	16,3	3,1	1,1	0,3	10,2	1,5
			Nov	83,2	16,8	3,5	0,3	0,3	11,1	1,6
			Year	<b>83,3</b>	<b>16,7</b>	<b>3,4</b>	<b>0,9</b>	<b>0,5</b>	<b>10,6</b>	<b>1,3</b>
		2023	Feb	82,6	17,4	4,0	0,3	0,3	10,1	2,7

Manufacturing divisions and major groups 1/				Utilisation	Reasons for under-utilisation					
					Total under-utilisation	Shortage of			Insufficient demand	Other
						Raw materials	Labour			
			Skilled	Semi- and unskilled						
Rubber products	Weight = 0,76	2021	Feb	82,0	18,0	3,4	8,0	0,4	6,2	0,0
			May	79,6	20,4	5,9	5,4	0,0	4,9	4,2
			Aug	83,5	16,5	8,2	1,2	0,4	2,8	3,9
			Nov	82,4	17,6	6,5	1,2	0,0	1,5	8,4
			Year	<b>81,9</b>	<b>18,1</b>	<b>6,0</b>	<b>4,0</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>3,9</b>	<b>4,1</b>
		2022	Feb	80,6	19,4	6,9	1,2	0,4	5,3	5,6
			May	78,5	21,5	3,7	1,2	0,4	8,5	7,8
			Aug	78,4	21,6	2,3	0,5	0,0	10,9	7,9
			Nov	81,8	18,2	0,5	0,6	0,0	9,2	7,8
			Year	<b>79,8</b>	<b>20,2</b>	<b>3,4</b>	<b>0,9</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>8,5</b>	<b>7,3</b>
		2023	Feb	76,8	23,2	1,4	1,2	0,0	12,7	7,8

Manufacturing divisions and major groups 1/				Utilisation	Reasons for under-utilisation					
					Total under-utilisation	Shortage of			Insufficient demand	Other
						Raw materials	Labour			
			Skilled	Semi- and unskilled						
Plastic products	Weight = 2,20	2021	Feb	83,6	16,4	3,3	0,4	0,2	10,9	1,7
			May	84,0	16,0	2,9	1,5	0,3	9,8	1,6
			Aug	85,5	14,5	2,3	1,0	0,2	9,5	1,6
			Nov	84,1	15,9	1,4	3,3	0,3	9,2	1,6
			Year	<b>84,3</b>	<b>15,7</b>	<b>2,5</b>	<b>1,6</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>9,9</b>	<b>1,6</b>
		2022	Feb	83,7	16,3	1,9	2,6	0,3	9,8	1,6
			May	84,7	15,3	3,0	2,0	0,3	6,8	3,1
			Aug	86,6	13,4	3,0	1,1	0,3	6,0	3,0
			Nov	86,2	13,8	1,9	2,3	0,3	7,8	1,5
			Year	<b>85,3</b>	<b>14,7</b>	<b>2,5</b>	<b>2,0</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>7,6</b>	<b>2,3</b>
		2023	Feb	82,6	17,4	2,6	3,1	0,3	9,7	1,8

1/ Data for the latest two months are preliminary.

Manufacturing divisions and major groups 1/				Utilisation	Reasons for under-utilisation					
					Total under-utilisation	Shortage of			Insufficient demand	Other
						Raw materials	Labour			
			Skilled	Semi- and unskilled						
Division: Glass and non-metallic mineral products	Weight = 3,24	2021	Feb	71,3	28,7	2,2	0,0	0,1	14,7	11,7
			May	77,1	22,9	2,9	0,1	0,1	13,4	6,4
			Aug	79,0	21,0	2,1	0,4	0,0	11,9	6,6
			Nov	77,5	22,5	2,0	0,4	0,0	13,9	6,2
			Year	<b>76,2</b>	<b>23,8</b>	<b>2,3</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>0,1</b>	<b>13,5</b>	<b>7,7</b>
	2022	Feb	79,2	20,8	3,5	0,1	0,0	13,2	4,0	
		May	81,1	18,9	1,4	0,4	0,0	13,0	4,1	
		Aug	80,6	19,4	1,1	0,3	0,0	14,3	3,7	
		Nov	81,1	18,9	1,1	0,4	0,1	14,0	3,3	
		Year	<b>80,5</b>	<b>19,5</b>	<b>1,8</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>13,6</b>	<b>3,8</b>	
	2023	Feb	78,0	22,0	4,0	0,6	0,1	13,9	3,4	

Manufacturing divisions and major groups 1/				Utilisation	Reasons for under-utilisation					
					Total under-utilisation	Shortage of			Insufficient demand	Other
						Raw materials	Labour			
			Skilled	Semi- and unskilled						
Glass and glass products	Weight = 0,49	2021	Feb	80,2	19,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	18,7	1,1
			May	88,0	12,0	1,2	0,8	0,0	9,5	0,5
			Aug	90,2	9,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	9,3	0,5
			Nov	88,8	11,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	10,7	0,5
			Year	<b>86,8</b>	<b>13,2</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>12,1</b>	<b>0,7</b>
	2022	Feb	90,2	9,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	9,3	0,5	
		May	91,1	8,9	1,2	0,8	0,0	6,4	0,5	
		Aug	90,1	9,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	9,4	0,5	
		Nov	88,7	11,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	10,8	0,5	
		Year	<b>90,0</b>	<b>10,0</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>9,0</b>	<b>0,5</b>	
	2023	Feb	90,2	9,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	9,3	0,5	

Manufacturing divisions and major groups 1/				Utilisation	Reasons for under-utilisation					
					Total under-utilisation	Shortage of			Insufficient demand	Other
						Raw materials	Labour			
			Skilled	Semi- and unskilled						
Other non-metallic mineral products	Weight = 2,75	2021	Feb	69,9	30,1	2,6	0,0	0,1	13,9	13,6
			May	75,1	24,9	3,2	0,0	0,1	14,1	7,5
			Aug	77,1	22,9	2,4	0,4	0,0	12,4	7,7
			Nov	75,5	24,5	2,3	0,4	0,0	14,5	7,2
			Year	<b>74,4</b>	<b>25,6</b>	<b>2,6</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>0,1</b>	<b>13,7</b>	<b>9,0</b>
	2022	Feb	77,1	22,9	4,2	0,1	0,1	13,9	4,6	
		May	79,4	20,6	1,5	0,3	0,0	14,2	4,7	
		Aug	78,8	21,2	1,3	0,4	0,0	15,2	4,3	
		Nov	79,8	20,2	1,3	0,5	0,1	14,6	3,8	
		Year	<b>78,8</b>	<b>21,2</b>	<b>2,1</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>0,1</b>	<b>14,5</b>	<b>4,4</b>	
	2023	Feb	75,8	24,2	4,7	0,7	0,1	14,7	3,9	

1/ Data for the latest two months are preliminary.

Manufacturing divisions and major groups 1/				Utilisation	Reasons for under-utilisation					
					Total under-utilisation	Shortage of			Insufficient demand	Other
						Raw materials	Labour			
			Skilled	Semi- and unskilled						
Division: Basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products, metal products and machinery	Weight = 19,73	2021	Feb	74,2	25,8	6,5	1,3	0,1	13,3	4,6
			May	74,2	25,8	6,6	1,4	0,2	13,8	3,8
			Aug	73,8	26,2	6,2	1,1	0,2	14,3	4,4
			Nov	76,2	23,8	4,5	1,3	0,1	13,6	4,3
			Year	<b>74,6</b>	<b>25,4</b>	<b>6,0</b>	<b>1,3</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>13,8</b>	<b>4,3</b>
	2022	Feb	76,0	24,0	5,2	1,4	0,2	13,6	3,6	
		May	74,5	25,5	5,4	2,0	0,1	12,9	5,1	
		Aug	75,1	24,9	5,9	1,4	0,6	13,1	3,9	
		Nov	76,3	23,7	4,7	1,3	0,1	13,9	3,7	
		Year	<b>75,5</b>	<b>24,5</b>	<b>5,3</b>	<b>1,5</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>13,4</b>	<b>4,1</b>	
	2023	Feb	75,9	24,1	4,9	1,4	0,1	14,0	3,7	

Manufacturing divisions and major groups 1/				Utilisation	Reasons for under-utilisation					
					Total under-utilisation	Shortage of			Insufficient demand	Other
						Raw materials	Labour			
			Skilled	Semi- and unskilled						
Basic iron and steel products	Weight = 2,92	2021	Feb	69,5	30,5	9,4	3,4	0,1	8,8	8,9
			May	75,6	24,4	8,3	2,7	0,0	7,8	5,5
			Aug	71,7	28,3	6,1	2,5	0,0	12,7	6,9
			Nov	78,5	21,5	3,8	2,3	0,2	9,2	6,0
			Year	<b>73,8</b>	<b>26,2</b>	<b>6,9</b>	<b>2,7</b>	<b>0,1</b>	<b>9,6</b>	<b>6,8</b>
	2022	Feb	76,5	23,5	5,5	2,2	0,3	12,3	3,2	
		May	67,4	32,6	4,9	3,5	0,1	9,4	14,8	
		Aug	65,8	34,2	7,8	3,2	0,0	17,4	5,8	
		Nov	69,5	30,5	4,2	2,3	0,2	18,5	5,4	
		Year	<b>69,8</b>	<b>30,2</b>	<b>5,6</b>	<b>2,8</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>14,4</b>	<b>7,3</b>	
	2023	Feb	66,2	33,8	6,6	3,1	0,1	18,4	5,5	

Manufacturing divisions and major groups 1/				Utilisation	Reasons for under-utilisation					
					Total under-utilisation	Shortage of			Insufficient demand	Other
						Raw materials	Labour			
			Skilled	Semi- and unskilled						
Non-ferrous metal products	Weight = 3,32	2021	Feb	72,2	27,8	0,9	0,2	0,0	17,4	9,3
			May	74,1	25,9	0,6	0,2	0,0	20,7	4,4
			Aug	75,0	25,0	0,6	0,2	0,0	19,9	4,3
			Nov	74,3	25,7	0,7	0,2	0,0	20,9	3,9
			Year	<b>73,9</b>	<b>26,1</b>	<b>0,7</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>19,7</b>	<b>5,5</b>
	2022	Feb	76,0	24,0	0,9	0,2	0,0	18,7	4,2	
		May	75,1	24,9	1,5	0,5	0,0	18,9	3,9	
		Aug	78,5	21,5	1,4	0,5	0,0	15,5	4,1	
		Nov	79,4	20,6	0,7	0,0	0,0	16,3	3,6	
		Year	<b>77,3</b>	<b>22,8</b>	<b>1,1</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>17,4</b>	<b>4,0</b>	
	2023	Feb	75,8	24,2	0,9	0,0	0,0	19,5	3,8	

1/ Data for the latest two months are preliminary.

Manufacturing divisions and major groups 1/				Utilisation	Reasons for under-utilisation					
					Total under-utilisation	Shortage of			Insufficient demand	Other
						Raw materials	Labour			
			Skilled	Semi- and unskilled						
Fabricated metal products	Weight = 5,52	2021	Feb	72,5	27,5	6,4	1,9	0,2	15,7	3,3
			May	74,7	25,3	6,6	2,2	0,1	13,1	3,3
			Aug	75,6	24,4	4,2	1,7	0,3	14,9	3,3
			Nov	74,5	25,5	4,3	2,0	0,1	15,7	3,5
			Year	<b>74,3</b>	<b>25,7</b>	<b>5,4</b>	<b>2,0</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>14,9</b>	<b>3,4</b>
	2022	Feb	73,9	26,1	4,5	2,1	0,1	16,3	3,1	
		May	72,8	27,2	5,2	2,2	0,1	16,0	3,7	
		Aug	73,9	26,1	5,5	1,6	0,1	14,8	4,1	
		Nov	73,9	26,1	3,8	1,8	0,1	16,2	4,3	
		Year	<b>73,6</b>	<b>26,4</b>	<b>4,8</b>	<b>1,9</b>	<b>0,1</b>	<b>15,8</b>	<b>3,8</b>	
	2023	Feb	74,2	25,8	3,8	1,8	0,1	15,9	4,3	

Manufacturing divisions and major groups 1/				Utilisation	Reasons for under-utilisation					
					Total under-utilisation	Shortage of			Insufficient demand	Other
						Raw materials	Labour			
			Skilled	Semi- and unskilled						
Machinery and equipment	Weight = 7,97	2021	Feb	77,9	22,1	7,8	0,5	0,2	11,6	2,0
			May	73,4	26,6	8,5	0,8	0,5	13,6	3,2
			Aug	72,9	27,1	9,9	0,5	0,2	12,2	4,4
			Nov	77,1	22,9	6,5	1,0	0,2	10,9	4,3
			Year	<b>75,3</b>	<b>24,7</b>	<b>8,2</b>	<b>0,7</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>12,1</b>	<b>3,5</b>
	2022	Feb	77,3	22,7	7,5	1,1	0,3	10,0	3,8	
		May	78,0	22,0	7,2	2,0	0,2	9,4	3,1	
		Aug	78,1	21,9	7,3	0,9	1,4	9,3	3,0	
		Nov	79,0	21,0	7,2	1,2	0,2	9,6	2,9	
		Year	<b>78,1</b>	<b>21,9</b>	<b>7,3</b>	<b>1,3</b>	<b>0,5</b>	<b>9,6</b>	<b>3,2</b>	
	2023	Feb	80,5	19,5	6,7	1,1	0,2	8,7	2,7	

Manufacturing divisions and major groups 1/				Utilisation	Reasons for under-utilisation					
					Total under-utilisation	Shortage of			Insufficient demand	Other
						Raw materials	Labour			
			Skilled	Semi- and unskilled						
Division: Electrical machinery	Weight = 2,21	2021	Feb	79,8	20,2	1,3	0,3	0,3	16,6	1,7
			May	79,6	20,4	2,5	0,3	0,1	15,7	1,8
			Aug	79,2	20,8	2,1	0,3	0,6	16,1	1,7
			Nov	83,3	16,7	3,7	1,0	0,6	9,4	2,0
			Year	<b>80,5</b>	<b>19,5</b>	<b>2,4</b>	<b>0,5</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>14,5</b>	<b>1,8</b>
	2022	Feb	82,4	17,6	3,4	1,2	0,5	9,9	2,5	
		May	81,9	18,1	3,0	0,7	0,7	11,6	2,1	
		Aug	79,5	20,5	4,3	0,5	0,7	12,9	2,2	
		Nov	80,3	19,7	4,1	1,7	0,2	11,8	2,0	
		Year	<b>81,0</b>	<b>19,0</b>	<b>3,7</b>	<b>1,0</b>	<b>0,5</b>	<b>11,6</b>	<b>2,2</b>	
	2023	Feb	79,5	20,5	4,2	1,9	0,3	10,5	3,6	

1/ Data for the latest two months are preliminary.

Manufacturing divisions and major groups 1/				Utilisation	Reasons for under-utilisation					
					Total under-utilisation	Shortage of			Insufficient demand	Other
						Raw materials	Labour			
			Skilled	Semi- and unskilled						
Division: Radio, television and communication apparatus and professional equipment	Weight = 1,07	2021	Feb	77,9	22,1	3,5	0,0	0,0	17,6	1,0
			May	81,3	18,7	4,7	0,0	0,0	12,9	1,1
			Aug	82,0	18,0	3,3	0,0	0,0	14,4	0,3
			Nov	83,1	16,9	3,3	0,0	0,0	13,3	0,3
			Year	<b>81,1</b>	<b>18,9</b>	<b>3,7</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>14,6</b>	<b>0,7</b>
	2022	Feb	82,4	17,6	3,3	0,1	0,0	13,9	0,3	
		May	79,7	20,3	4,8	0,0	0,0	15,2	0,3	
		Aug	79,6	20,4	6,4	0,0	0,0	13,6	0,4	
		Nov	83,2	16,8	4,4	0,4	0,0	11,7	0,3	
		Year	<b>81,2</b>	<b>18,8</b>	<b>4,7</b>	<b>0,1</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>13,6</b>	<b>0,3</b>	
	2023	Feb	79,2	20,8	5,6	0,8	0,0	14,1	0,3	

Manufacturing divisions and major groups 1/				Utilisation	Reasons for under-utilisation					
					Total under-utilisation	Shortage of			Insufficient demand	Other
						Raw materials	Labour			
			Skilled	Semi- and unskilled						
Radio, television and communication apparatus	Weight = 0,04	2021	Feb	75,7	24,3	3,2	0,0	0,0	18,3	2,8
			May	78,9	21,1	2,9	0,0	0,0	17,1	1,1
			Aug	79,4	20,6	3,4	0,0	0,0	15,4	1,7
			Nov	79,4	20,6	2,7	0,0	0,0	16,2	1,7
			Year	<b>78,4</b>	<b>21,7</b>	<b>3,1</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>16,8</b>	<b>1,8</b>
	2022	Feb	78,6	21,4	2,7	1,5	0,0	16,3	1,0	
		May	79,6	20,4	2,2	0,0	0,0	17,4	0,8	
		Aug	78,6	21,4	2,0	0,0	0,0	17,0	2,5	
		Nov	79,6	20,4	2,2	0,0	0,0	17,4	0,8	
		Year	<b>79,1</b>	<b>20,9</b>	<b>2,3</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>17,0</b>	<b>1,3</b>	
	2023	Feb	78,6	21,4	2,7	0,0	0,0	17,7	1,0	

Manufacturing divisions and major groups 1/				Utilisation	Reasons for under-utilisation					
					Total under-utilisation	Shortage of			Insufficient demand	Other
						Raw materials	Labour			
			Skilled	Semi- and unskilled						
Professional equipment	Weight = 1,03	2021	Feb	77,9	22,1	3,5	0,0	0,0	17,6	1,0
			May	81,4	18,6	4,8	0,0	0,0	12,7	1,1
			Aug	82,1	17,9	3,3	0,0	0,0	14,3	0,3
			Nov	83,3	16,7	3,3	0,0	0,0	13,1	0,3
			Year	<b>81,2</b>	<b>18,8</b>	<b>3,7</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>14,4</b>	<b>0,7</b>
	2022	Feb	82,6	17,4	3,3	0,0	0,0	13,9	0,3	
		May	79,7	20,3	4,9	0,0	0,0	15,1	0,3	
		Aug	79,7	20,3	6,5	0,0	0,0	13,5	0,3	
		Nov	83,3	16,7	4,5	0,4	0,0	11,5	0,3	
		Year	<b>81,3</b>	<b>18,7</b>	<b>4,8</b>	<b>0,1</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>13,5</b>	<b>0,3</b>	
	2023	Feb	79,2	20,8	5,7	0,8	0,0	14,0	0,3	

1/ Data for the latest two months are preliminary.

Manufacturing divisions and major groups 1/				Utilisation	Reasons for under-utilisation					
					Total under-utilisation	Shortage of			Insufficient demand	Other
						Raw materials	Labour			
					Skilled		Semi- and unskilled			
Division: Motor vehicles, parts and accessories and other transport equipment	Weight = 8,89	2021	Feb	78,7	21,3	2,1	0,5	0,0	15,3	3,4
			May	78,6	21,4	2,1	0,2	0,0	14,0	5,1
			Aug	71,3	28,7	4,2	0,2	0,0	14,8	9,5
			Nov	80,5	19,5	3,2	0,2	0,1	13,0	3,0
			Year	<b>77,3</b>	<b>22,7</b>	<b>2,9</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>14,3</b>	<b>5,3</b>
	2022	Feb	78,1	21,9	2,3	0,2	0,0	14,0	5,4	
		May	73,2	26,8	2,5	0,2	0,0	13,4	10,7	
		Aug	76,4	23,6	3,5	0,8	0,0	12,6	6,7	
		Nov	79,6	20,4	3,0	0,3	0,0	11,8	5,3	
		Year	<b>76,8</b>	<b>23,2</b>	<b>2,8</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>13,0</b>	<b>7,0</b>	
	2023	Feb	78,6	21,4	2,5	0,4	0,0	11,5	7,0	

Manufacturing divisions and major groups 1/				Utilisation	Reasons for under-utilisation					
					Total under-utilisation	Shortage of			Insufficient demand	Other
						Raw materials	Labour			
					Skilled		Semi- and unskilled			
Motor vehicles, trailers and parts and accessories	Weight = 7,49	2021	Feb	82,1	17,9	2,4	0,5	0,0	12,5	2,5
			May	82,1	17,9	2,3	0,2	0,0	11,0	4,4
			Aug	73,3	26,7	4,9	0,2	0,0	12,1	9,6
			Nov	83,4	16,6	3,7	0,2	0,1	10,2	2,4
			Year	<b>80,2</b>	<b>19,8</b>	<b>3,3</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>11,5</b>	<b>4,7</b>
	2022	Feb	81,1	18,9	2,7	0,2	0,0	11,3	4,7	
		May	75,3	24,7	2,9	0,2	0,0	10,6	11,1	
		Aug	79,3	20,7	4,0	0,9	0,0	9,6	6,2	
		Nov	82,9	17,1	3,4	0,3	0,0	8,7	4,6	
		Year	<b>79,7</b>	<b>20,4</b>	<b>3,3</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>10,1</b>	<b>6,7</b>	
	2023	Feb	81,8	18,2	2,9	0,4	0,0	8,3	6,6	

Manufacturing divisions and major groups 1/				Utilisation	Reasons for under-utilisation					
					Total under-utilisation	Shortage of			Insufficient demand	Other
						Raw materials	Labour			
					Skilled		Semi- and unskilled			
Other transport equipment	Weight = 1,40	2021	Feb	60,2	39,8	0,3	0,2	0,0	30,6	8,7
			May	59,9	40,1	0,8	0,2	0,0	30,1	9,0
			Aug	61,3	38,7	0,4	0,2	0,0	29,1	9,0
			Nov	64,8	35,2	0,3	0,2	0,0	28,0	6,7
			Year	<b>61,6</b>	<b>38,5</b>	<b>0,5</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>29,5</b>	<b>8,4</b>
	2022	Feb	61,3	38,7	0,5	0,3	0,2	28,7	9,0	
		May	61,6	38,4	0,4	0,2	0,1	28,7	9,0	
		Aug	61,3	38,7	0,9	0,2	0,0	28,6	9,0	
		Nov	61,3	38,7	0,8	0,2	0,1	28,6	9,0	
		Year	<b>61,4</b>	<b>38,6</b>	<b>0,7</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>0,1</b>	<b>28,7</b>	<b>9,0</b>	
	2023	Feb	61,8	38,2	0,4	0,2	0,1	28,6	9,0	

1/ Data for the latest two months are preliminary.

Manufacturing divisions and major groups 1/				Utilisation	Reasons for under-utilisation					
					Total under-utilisation	Shortage of			Insufficient demand	Other
						Raw materials	Labour			
			Skilled	Semi- and unskilled						
Division: Furniture and other manufacturing industries	Weight = 4,27	2021	Feb	74,0	26,0	2,4	0,8	0,6	19,8	2,4
			May	77,0	23,0	2,3	0,4	0,6	16,9	2,8
			Aug	82,2	17,8	2,2	0,4	0,2	10,9	4,1
			Nov	81,3	18,7	1,6	0,4	0,4	12,4	3,9
			Year	<b>78,6</b>	<b>21,4</b>	<b>2,1</b>	<b>0,5</b>	<b>0,5</b>	<b>15,0</b>	<b>3,3</b>
	2022	Feb	80,8	19,2	1,6	0,4	0,4	12,9	3,9	
		May	80,8	19,2	1,2	1,1	0,1	14,5	2,3	
		Aug	83,0	17,0	1,7	0,8	0,1	11,8	2,6	
		Nov	82,7	17,3	1,3	1,0	0,5	11,8	2,7	
		Year	<b>81,8</b>	<b>18,2</b>	<b>1,5</b>	<b>0,8</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>12,8</b>	<b>2,9</b>	
	2023	Feb	80,3	19,7	1,1	0,9	0,5	14,5	2,7	

Manufacturing divisions and major groups 1/				Utilisation	Reasons for under-utilisation					
					Total under-utilisation	Shortage of			Insufficient demand	Other
						Raw materials	Labour			
			Skilled	Semi- and unskilled						
Furniture	Weight = 0,78	2021	Feb	76,7	23,3	2,9	0,0	2,0	18,4	0,0
			May	78,0	22,0	2,3	0,0	1,5	18,2	0,0
			Aug	78,0	22,0	3,0	0,0	0,0	18,9	0,0
			Nov	79,3	20,7	2,2	0,0	1,1	17,4	0,0
			Year	<b>78,0</b>	<b>22,0</b>	<b>2,6</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>1,2</b>	<b>18,2</b>	<b>0,0</b>
	2022	Feb	75,5	24,5	1,6	0,0	1,1	21,7	0,0	
		May	75,0	25,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	25,0	0,0	
		Aug	78,0	22,0	3,0	0,0	0,0	18,9	0,0	
		Nov	79,3	20,7	2,2	0,0	0,0	18,5	0,0	
		Year	<b>77,0</b>	<b>23,1</b>	<b>1,7</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>21,0</b>	<b>0,0</b>	
	2023	Feb	74,0	26,0	2,2	0,0	0,0	23,8	0,0	

Manufacturing divisions and major groups 1/				Utilisation	Reasons for under-utilisation					
					Total under-utilisation	Shortage of			Insufficient demand	Other
						Raw materials	Labour			
			Skilled	Semi- and unskilled						
Other manufacturing groups including tobacco products	Weight = 3,49	2021	Feb	73,5	26,5	2,3	1,0	0,2	20,1	2,9
			May	76,7	23,3	2,4	0,5	0,4	16,6	3,4
			Aug	83,2	16,8	2,0	0,5	0,3	9,1	5,0
			Nov	81,8	18,2	1,5	0,5	0,3	11,3	4,7
			Year	<b>78,8</b>	<b>21,2</b>	<b>2,1</b>	<b>0,6</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>14,3</b>	<b>4,0</b>
	2022	Feb	82,0	18,0	1,6	0,5	0,3	10,9	4,8	
		May	82,1	17,9	1,5	1,3	0,1	12,2	2,8	
		Aug	84,3	15,7	1,4	0,9	0,1	10,2	3,1	
		Nov	83,5	16,5	1,1	1,2	0,6	10,3	3,3	
		Year	<b>83,0</b>	<b>17,0</b>	<b>1,4</b>	<b>1,0</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>10,9</b>	<b>3,5</b>	
	2023	Feb	81,7	18,3	0,9	1,1	0,6	12,4	3,3	

1/ Data for the latest two months are preliminary.



Total manufacturing 1/			Utilisation	Reasons for under-utilisation						
				Total under-utilisation	Shortage of			Insufficient demand	Other	
					Raw materials	Labour				
				Skilled		Semi- and unskilled				
Total manufacturing	Weight = 100	2021	Feb	75,7	24,3	3,8	0,8	0,2	12,0	7,5
			May	77,8	22,2	4,2	0,7	0,2	11,2	5,9
			Aug	78,0	22,0	3,6	0,7	0,2	11,2	6,3
			Nov	78,8	21,2	3,8	0,9	0,2	10,3	6,0
			Year	<b>77,6</b>	<b>22,4</b>	<b>3,9</b>	<b>0,8</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>11,2</b>	<b>6,4</b>
		2022	Feb	77,8	22,2	4,0	0,8	0,2	10,7	6,5
			May	77,1	22,9	4,2	1,1	0,2	10,9	6,5
			Aug	78,4	21,6	4,1	1,0	0,2	10,6	5,7
			Nov	79,3	20,7	3,7	0,9	0,2	10,2	5,7
			Year	<b>78,2</b>	<b>21,9</b>	<b>4,0</b>	<b>1,0</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>10,6</b>	<b>6,1</b>
		2023	Feb	77,9	22,1	3,8	1,0	0,2	10,8	6,3

1/ Data for the latest two months are preliminary.

## Analysis of revisions

### Introduction

Preliminary three-monthly values for utilisation of production capacity are published approximately nine weeks after the reference month, e.g. preliminary capacity utilisation for May is published around the first week of August. The preliminary values are revised in the following release, using additional information received from respondents. This and other reasons for revising capacity utilisation values from time to time are shown in the following revisions schedule.

### Revisions schedule for utilisation of production capacity

Reason for revision	Schedule
Additional information from respondents	Three-monthly (revision of the previous two periods)
New weights for capacity utilisation	Annual (usually in the May release published in August)

### Analysis

Revisions may be analysed in terms of several dimensions, namely levels or changes in levels; totals and/or components; preliminary estimate compared with first revision and/or latest available revision; and various combinations of these options.

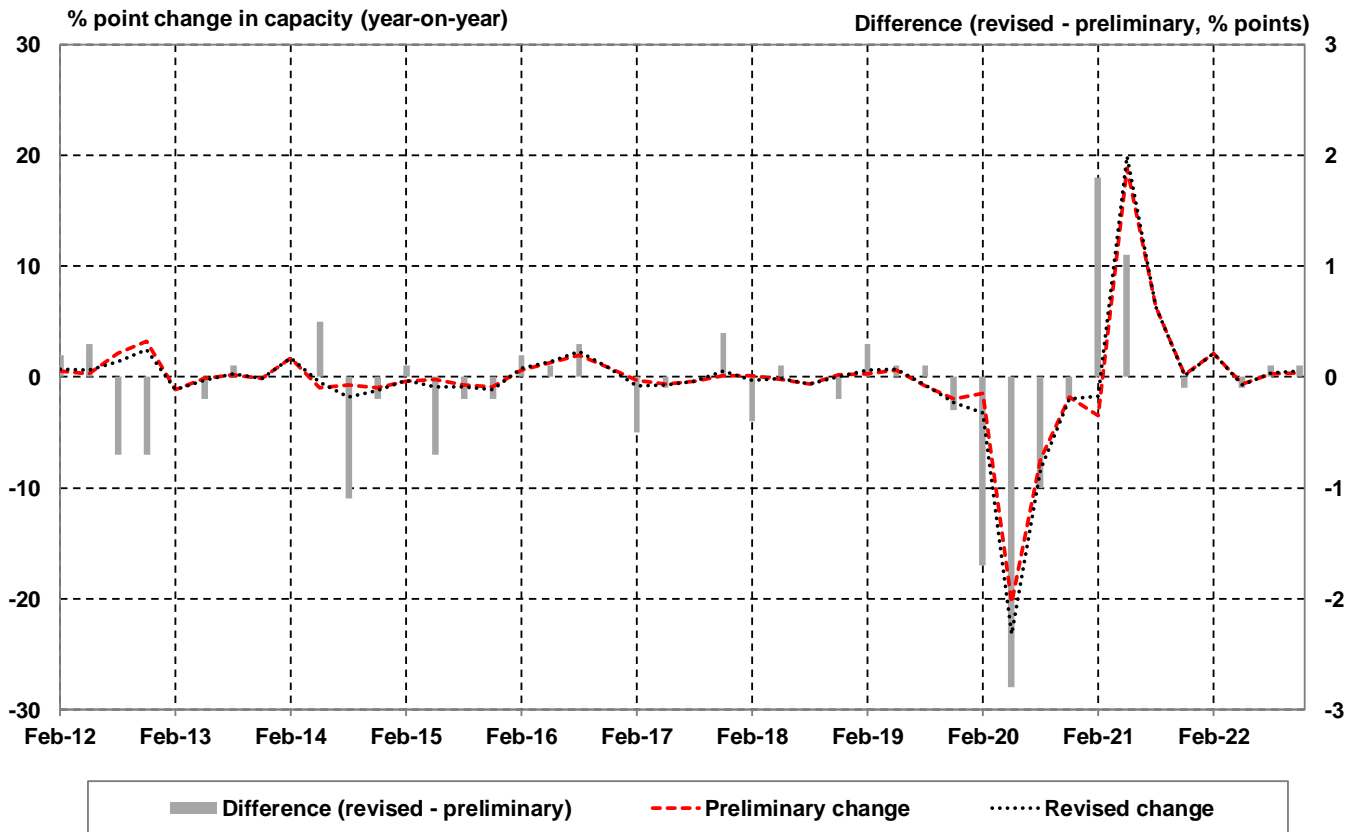
This analysis is confined to the following:

- Total utilisation of production capacity, year-on-year percentage point change in capacity, unadjusted.
- Preliminary changes are compared with the latest available revised changes, where the preliminary change refers to the first year-on-year change published for the month in question.
- Time period: February 2012 to November 2022.

Figure 2 shows the preliminary and revised changes (line chart, left vertical axis) and the difference between them (bar chart, right vertical axis, where difference = revised - preliminary).

Table 2 provides key results relating to revisions.

**Figure 2 – Utilisation of production capacity year-on-year changes (percentage points): preliminary and revised**



**Table 2 – Utilisation of production capacity year-on-year changes (percentage points): preliminary and revised**

Description	Value / outcome	Comment
Average year-on-year change over the whole period	Preliminary: -0,09% Revised: -0,22%	The average of revised changes is slightly lower than the average of preliminary changes
Mean revision	-0,13 of a percentage point	This is the average of the revisions
Mean absolute revision	0,39 of a percentage point	Average of the revisions, but based on the absolute value of each revision (positives and negatives do not cancel each other)
Largest upward revision	1,8 percentage points	Preliminary -3,5% was revised up to -1,7% (February 2021; affected by COVID-19)
Largest downward revision	-2,8 percentage points	Preliminary -20,4% was revised down to -23,2% (May 2020; affected by COVID-19)
Range for all revisions	-2,8 to 1,8 percentage points	
Range within which 90% of the revisions lie	-1,6 to 1,0 percentage point	This may be regarded as the normal range for revisions, with revisions outside this range being outliers

Description	Value / outcome	Comment
Number of upward revisions	17 (or 38,6% of the total observations)	
Number of downward revisions	20 (or 45,5% of the total observations)	
Number of zero revisions	7 (or 15,9% of the total observations)	
Is the mean revision (-0,13) significantly different from zero?	No	This indicates that there is no bias in the preliminary estimate – see Note 1 below
Standard deviation of the revisions	0,68 of a percentage point	Standard deviation is a measure of dispersion about the mean – see the row below
Percentage of revisions that lie within one standard deviation of the mean	86,4%	This is the percentage of revisions that lie between -0,80 and 0,55 of a percentage point; the higher the percentage, the lower is the dispersion about the mean – see Figure 3

Note 1: Is the mean revision significantly different from zero?

The formula for the test statistic is as follows:

$$test\ statistic = \frac{\bar{R}}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{n(n-1)}\right) \left(\sum_{t=1}^n \hat{\epsilon}_t^2 + \frac{3}{4} \sum_{t=2}^n \hat{\epsilon}_t \hat{\epsilon}_{t-1} + \frac{2}{3} \sum_{t=3}^n \hat{\epsilon}_t \hat{\epsilon}_{t-2}\right)}}$$

where

$n$  = number of observations

$\bar{R}$  = mean revision

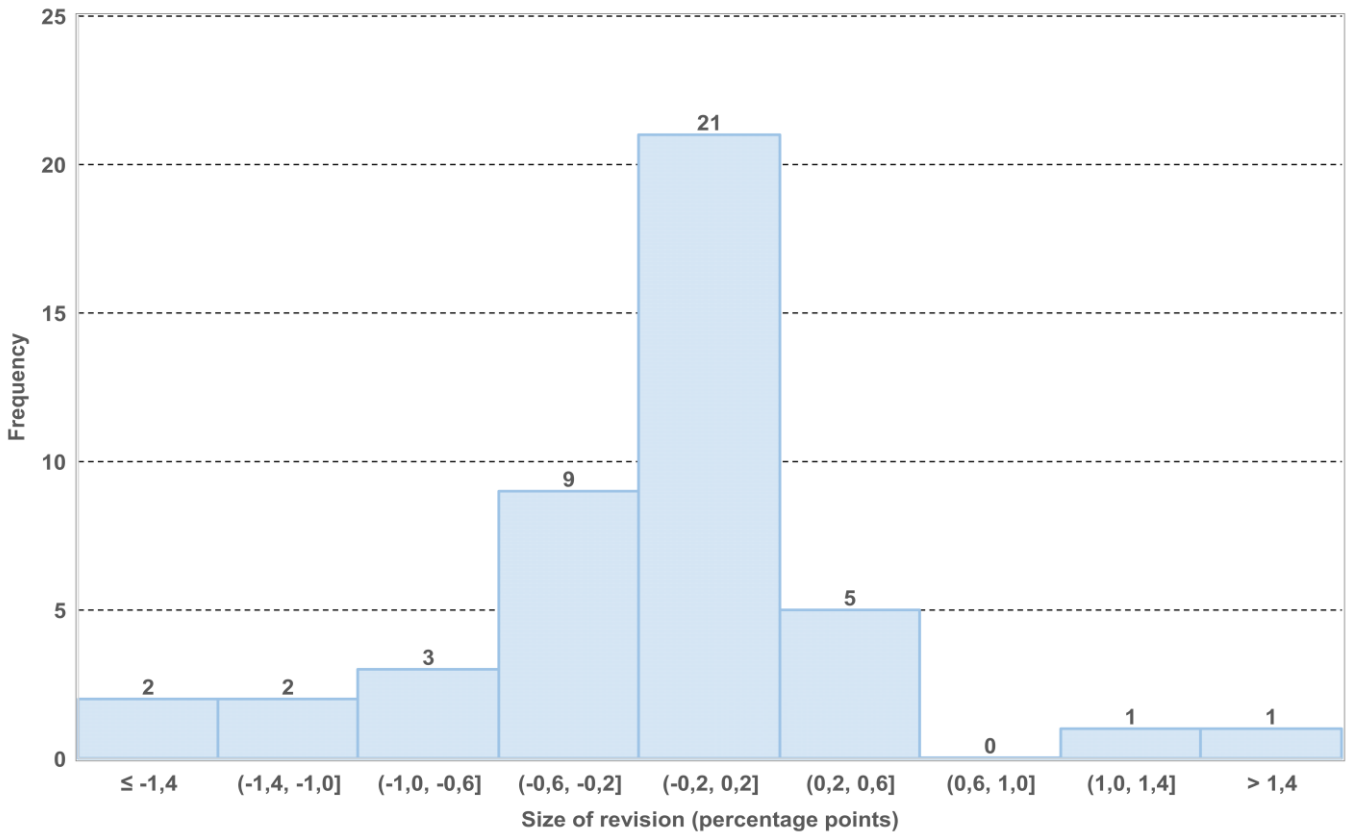
$\hat{\epsilon}_t = R_t - \bar{R}$ , with  $R_t$  = revision in period  $t$

Note that if the test statistic shows that the mean revision (MR) is significantly different from zero, then there is bias in the preliminary estimates. Bias in a series suggests there is scope to enhance the compilation of that series in an attempt to remove or minimise the bias.  $MR > 0$  (statistically significant) implies under-estimation of the preliminary estimates.  $MR < 0$  (statistically significant) implies over-estimation of the preliminary estimates.

In this case the test statistic is -1,06, which has an absolute value below the critical value of 2,02, indicating that the MR is not significantly different from zero at a 5% significance level. Accordingly, no bias is detected in the preliminary estimates.

Figure 3 shows the revisions in terms of a histogram. There were 9 revisions between -0,6 and -0,2 ( $-0,6 < \text{revision} \leq -0,2$ ); 21 revisions between -0,2 and 0,2 ( $-0,2 < \text{revision} \leq 0,2$ ); and 5 revisions between 0,2 and 0,6 ( $0,2 < \text{revision} \leq 0,6$ ). 79,5% of revisions lay between -0,6 and 0,6 of a percentage point.

**Figure 3 – Utilisation of production capacity year-on-year changes (percentage points): histogram of revisions**



## Explanatory notes

<b>Introduction</b>	1	<p>This statistical release contains information regarding utilisation of production capacity, total under-utilisation and reasons for under-utilisation by division and major group within manufacturing, on a three-monthly basis. Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) conducts the survey of utilisation of production capacity by large enterprises mainly engaged in the manufacturing industry.</p>
	2	<p>Stats SA is continuously updating its business sampling frame, based on the value-added tax (VAT) database obtained from the South African Revenue Service (SARS).</p>
<b>Purpose of the survey</b>	3	<p>The results of the quarterly manufacturing utilisation of production capacity survey are used to assess the degree of capacity constraint experienced in the manufacturing industry. The information in this release is a key component in the Composite Coincident Business Cycle Indicator and is used to analyse movements in gross fixed capital formation in the national accounts.</p>
<b>Scope of the survey</b>	4	<p>This survey covers large manufacturing enterprises, i.e. those with turnover greater than R100 million per annum and conducting activities in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the manufacturing, processing, making or packing of products;</li> <li>• the slaughtering of animals, including poultry; and</li> <li>• installation, assembly, completion, repair and related work.</li> </ul>
<b>Classification</b>	5	<p>The 1993 edition of the <i>Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities</i> (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 <i>International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities</i> (ISIC) with suitable adaptations for local conditions. Each enterprise is classified to an industry which reflects its predominant activity.</p>
<b>Collection rate</b>	6	<p>The preliminary collection rate for the survey on manufacturing: utilisation of production capacity by large enterprises for February 2023 was 75,3%. The improved collection rate for November 2022 was 73,5%.</p>
<b>Survey methodology and design</b>	7	<p>The survey is collected by email and telephone for four months per year, namely February, May, August and November. Questionnaires are sent to a sample of approximately 980 enterprises. Completed questionnaires are required to be returned to Stats SA within 10 days after the end of the reference month. Email and telephone reminders are used to follow up non-respondents.</p>
<b>Sample design</b>	8	<p>There is no probability sampling involved in this survey. The rate of utilisation of production capacity is obtained three-monthly from a population of approximately 980 large enterprises (those with VAT turnover greater than R100 million per annum), which is a subset of a population of approximately 45 130 manufacturing enterprises. The population is classified to major group at the SIC three-digit level.</p>
<b>Weighting methodology</b>	9	<p>The weights for aggregating the utilisation rate of manufacturing major groups to divisions and divisions to total manufacturing were calculated based on the results of the most recent census of manufacturing, large sample survey (LSS) of the manufacturing industry or national accounts (NA) value-added data. The under-utilisation of each major group in a division is multiplied by the applicable weight and aggregated to reflect the under-utilisation of the division. The under-utilisation of total manufacturing is calculated by weighting the under-utilisation of the divisions. The reasons for under-utilisation are weighted according to the relative importance of the reasons furnished by the respondents. If the respondent gives three reasons for under-utilisation, the weight of the most important reason is 0,5; the weight of the second-most important reason is 0,33 and the weight of the least important reason is 0,17.</p> <p>The percentage under-utilisation of the most important reason is 0,5 multiplied by the total under-utilisation reported by the respective respondent. The percentage under-utilisation of the second-most important reason and least important reason</p>

are calculated in the same way.

The total under-utilisation per reason within a major group is calculated by adding the weighted under-utilisation reported by each respondent per reason per major group. The total under-utilisation per reason per division is calculated by weighting the under-utilisation per group in the division. The under-utilisation per reason of total manufacturing is calculated by weighting the under-utilisation rate of the divisions. The weighting factors for aggregating the under-utilisation rate per reason of manufacturing major groups to divisions and divisions to total manufacturing were calculated per reason based on the results of the most recent census of manufacturing, large sample survey (LSS) of the manufacturing industry or national accounts (NA) value-added data. Weights between census/LSS/NA years are fixed. The table below reflects the period and the census/LSS/NA which were used as base year for the given period.

Period	Source
1998 to 2000	1996 Census of manufacturing
2001 to 2004	2001 LSS
2005 to 2009	2005 LSS
2010 to 2023	National accounts

A weight is calculated for each enterprise based on the total sales of the enterprise compared with the total sales of enterprises classified in the major group.

- Trend cycle**            **10**            The trend is the long-term pattern or movement of a time series. The X-12 Seasonal Adjustment Programme is used for smoothing seasonally adjusted estimates to estimates of the underlying trend.
- Reliability of estimates**            **11**            Data presented in this publication are based on information obtained from a partial coverage collection of only the large enterprises in manufacturing, and therefore may differ from the figures that would have been produced if the data had also been obtained from a representative sample of smaller enterprises in manufacturing.

**12**            Within the defined coverage, 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 observations as a result of seasonal and economic factors.
- Revised figures**            **13**            Revised figures in this issue are due to late submissions of data to Stats SA, or to respondents reporting revisions or corrections to their figures. Preliminary figures are indicated in the relevant tables. Data are edited at the enterprise level.
- Related publications**            **14**            Users may also wish to refer to *Stats in Brief* available from Stats SA.
- Reference period**            **15**            The reference period is one month, and the survey is collected for the months of February, May, August and November.
- Rounding-off of figures**            **16**            Where necessary, the figures in the tables have been rounded off to the nearest digit shown. There may therefore be slight discrepancies between the sums of the constituent items and the totals shown.
- Symbols and abbreviations**            **17**            ISIC            International Standard Industrial Classification  
SIC            Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities  
SARS            South African Revenue Service  
Stats SA        Statistics South Africa  
VAT            Value-added tax  
0,0            Figure too small to publish  
\*                Revised figures

## Glossary

<b>Enterprise</b>	An enterprise is a legal entity or a combination of legal entities that includes and directly controls all functions necessary to carry out its production activities.
<b>Industry</b>	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</i> , (SIC) Fifth Edition, Report No. 09-90-02 of January 1993.
<b>Output</b>	<p>Output is the aggregate value of goods manufactured and work done and includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sales and transfers-out of own manufactures, factory waste and stocks of factored goods;</li> <li>• repairs;</li> <li>• installation, erection and assembly;</li> <li>• sundry trading revenue;</li> <li>• sales of factored goods minus purchases of factored goods;</li> <li>• rent and leasing received;</li> <li>• royalties received;</li> <li>• difference between opening value and closing value of work in progress, stocks of own manufactures and stock of factored goods;</li> <li>• head office charges; and</li> <li>• other revenue.</li> </ul> <p>Output excludes excise and customs duty paid.</p>
<b>Statistical unit</b>	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.
<b>Skilled employees</b>	Skilled employees are persons who have undergone training or education in and/or outside their work environment and who are in possession of a minimum level of secondary qualification to qualify for their occupation. Employees in this category must have undergone at least two years study or training after having completed Grade 12.
<b>Semi-skilled employees</b>	Semi-skilled employees are persons who acquired their expertise through a relatively short training period (single days or weeks) after which the required tasks should be efficiently performed. They must possess basic literacy and numeracy prior to training, but primary education is sufficient as a prerequisite for training.
<b>Unskilled employees</b>	Unskilled employees are persons who have not undergone any formal training or of whom no minimum level of education is required.
<b>‘Other’ reasons for under-utilisation</b>	Other reasons include reasons such as downtime due to maintenance, changes in productivity and seasonal factors.
<b>Percentage utilisation of production capacity</b>	The percentage utilisation of production capacity in the manufacturing industry is a measure of the use of manpower, plant and machinery in manufacturing.
<b>Percentage under-utilisation of production capacity</b>	The percentage under-utilisation of production capacity is calculated by deducting the percentage utilisation of production capacity from a hundred.



**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.

**Turnover**

Turnover refers to:

- the value of sales and transfers out of all own manufactured products/articles;
- amounts received for work done; and
- amounts received for services rendered.

Turnover excludes:

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

**Technical enquiries****Nicolai Claassen**

Telephone number: 072 310 5351

Email address: [nicolaic@statssa.gov.za](mailto:nicolaic@statssa.gov.za)

**Table C – Weights according to manufacturing major groups**

Manufacturing division and major group	Weights used for manufacturing utilisation rates by period			
	2016 (based on value-added for 2014 – 2016)	2017 (based on value-added for 2015 – 2017)	2018 (based on value-added for 2016 – 2018)	2019 – 2023 (based on value-added for 2017 – 2019)
<b>Food and beverages</b>	<b>19,24</b>	<b>19,76</b>	<b>20,18</b>	<b>20,75</b>
Meat, fish, fruit, etc.	2,58	2,74	2,95	3,27
Dairy products	1,27	1,32	1,34	1,39
Grain mill products	1,95	1,81	1,69	1,68
Other food products	7,29	7,53	7,76	7,75
Beverages	6,15	6,36	6,44	6,66
<b>Textiles, clothing, leather and footwear</b>	<b>4,55</b>	<b>4,44</b>	<b>4,38</b>	<b>4,26</b>
Textiles	1,15	1,11	1,10	1,08
Other textile products	0,67	0,67	0,65	0,61
Knitted, crocheted articles	0,06	0,06	0,06	0,06
Wearing apparel	2,13	2,07	2,04	1,98
Leather and leather products	0,29	0,28	0,28	0,27
Footwear	0,25	0,25	0,25	0,25
<b>Wood and wood products, paper, publishing and printing</b>	<b>10,88</b>	<b>10,76</b>	<b>10,77</b>	<b>10,63</b>
Sawmilling and planing of wood	0,93	0,93	0,93	0,87
Products of wood	0,83	0,86	0,87	0,88
Paper and paper products	5,38	5,33	5,39	5,34
Publishing	2,31	2,28	2,24	2,18
Printing, recorded media	1,43	1,36	1,34	1,35
<b>Petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products</b>	<b>24,66</b>	<b>25,25</b>	<b>25,38</b>	<b>24,95</b>
Coke, petroleum products and nuclear fuel	10,98	11,72	12,02	11,85
Basic chemicals	4,10	3,82	3,69	3,50
Other chemical products	6,28	6,42	6,54	6,64
Rubber products	0,96	0,91	0,84	0,76
Plastic products	2,34	2,38	2,29	2,20
<b>Glass and non-metallic mineral products</b>	<b>3,98</b>	<b>3,66</b>	<b>3,42</b>	<b>3,24</b>
Glass and glass products	0,61	0,57	0,51	0,49
Non-metallic mineral products	3,37	3,09	2,91	2,75
<b>Basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products, metal products and machinery</b>	<b>19,82</b>	<b>19,55</b>	<b>19,47</b>	<b>19,73</b>
Basic iron and steel products	2,86	2,77	2,82	2,92
Non-ferrous metal products (including precious metals)	3,74	3,48	3,26	3,32
Structural metal products	1,92	1,97	1,98	1,99
Other fabricated metal products	3,33	3,32	3,35	3,53
General purpose machinery	3,35	3,36	3,46	3,42
Special purpose machinery	3,93	3,93	3,87	3,85
Household appliances	0,69	0,71	0,73	0,70
<b>Electrical machinery</b>	<b>2,55</b>	<b>2,42</b>	<b>2,31</b>	<b>2,21</b>
<b>Radio, television and communication apparatus and professional equipment</b>	<b>1,46</b>	<b>1,34</b>	<b>1,21</b>	<b>1,07</b>
Radio, television and communication apparatus	0,43	0,29	0,13	0,04
Professional equipment	1,03	1,05	1,08	1,03
<b>Motor vehicles, parts and accessories and other transport equipment</b>	<b>8,63</b>	<b>8,56</b>	<b>8,66</b>	<b>8,89</b>
Motor vehicles	2,51	2,61	2,65	2,78
Bodies for motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	0,66	0,68	0,71	0,73
Parts and accessories	4,10	3,91	3,93	3,97
Other transport equipment	1,36	1,36	1,37	1,40
<b>Furniture and other manufacturing</b>	<b>4,22</b>	<b>4,26</b>	<b>4,21</b>	<b>4,27</b>
Furniture	0,88	0,91	0,86	0,78
Other manufacturing groups	3,34	3,35	3,35	3,49
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

## 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.

## 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, Qonce  
Central Regional Library, Polokwane  
Central Reference Library, Mbombela  
Central Reference Collection, Kimberley  
Central Reference Library, Mmabatho

Stats SA also provides a subscription service.

## Electronic services

A large range of data is available via online services. For more detail about our electronic services, contact Stats SA's user information service at (012) 310 8600.

You can visit us on the internet at: [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za)

## General enquiries

User information services      Telephone number: (012) 310 8600  
Email: [info@statssa.gov.za](mailto:info@statssa.gov.za)

Orders/subscription services      Telephone number: (012) 310 8619  
Email: [millies@statssa.gov.za](mailto:millies@statssa.gov.za)

Postal address:      Private Bag X44, Pretoria, 0001

*Produced by Stats SA*