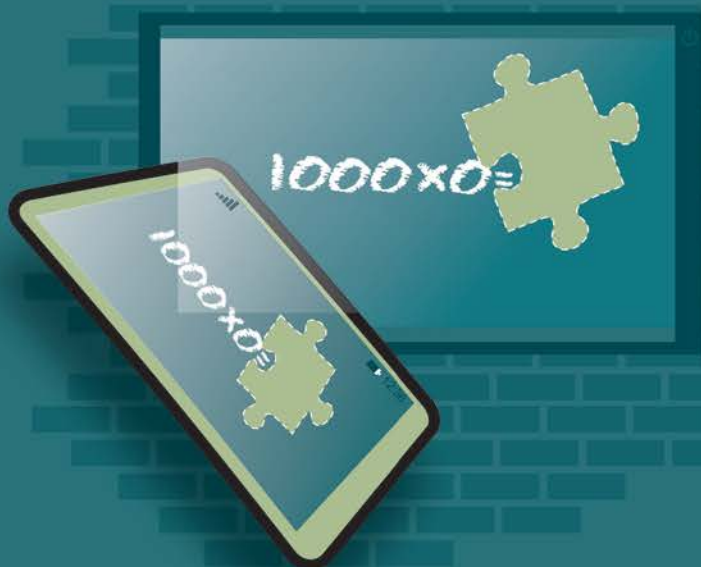


# Mbalo Brief



the missing piece of the puzzle

November 2015



Issue 10/2015



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## Editor's comment

Water supply in some parts of South Africa is under severe strain. This is mainly due to the heatwave that swept through many parts of the country coupled with an increased demand in water mainly due to the heat. Two of South Africa's cities, Johannesburg and Pretoria, recorded their hottest day ever on the 10<sup>th</sup> of November 2015. In Johannesburg, a temperature of 36 degrees was recorded while Pretoria recorded 39, 8 degrees. The high temperatures caused a drought in some parts of the country as several water supplies were drained. Furthermore, thousands of people in Johannesburg were left without water. Businesses and residents have been urged to use water sparingly by not watering their garden or filling their swimming pools between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. and also not use hosepipes to wash their cars. Residents were also urged to use water wisely when they do their laundry and cook.

In this month's issue of *Mbalo Brief*, our educational article is based on the use of health facilities and levels of selected health conditions in South Africa derived from the *General Household Survey, 2011* (Report No. 03–00–05) published on 16 June 2015. The article will look into factors such as utilisation of health facilities, reasons for not using the nearest health facility, access to health facilities, self-reported illnesses or injuries, communicable diseases suffered as well as the number of people diagnosed with HIV or AIDS.

Also included in this issue are our monthly articles such as the *Retail trade sales and Tourist accommodation*. Also have a look at our monthly crossword puzzle and solutions for the October 2015 puzzle.

Articles published in this issue are based on results of industry surveys conducted for the months ranging from July, August, to September 2015 which were published by Stats SA in October and November 2015.

For more details on any of the surveys, visit our website at:  
[www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za)

Enjoy the read.



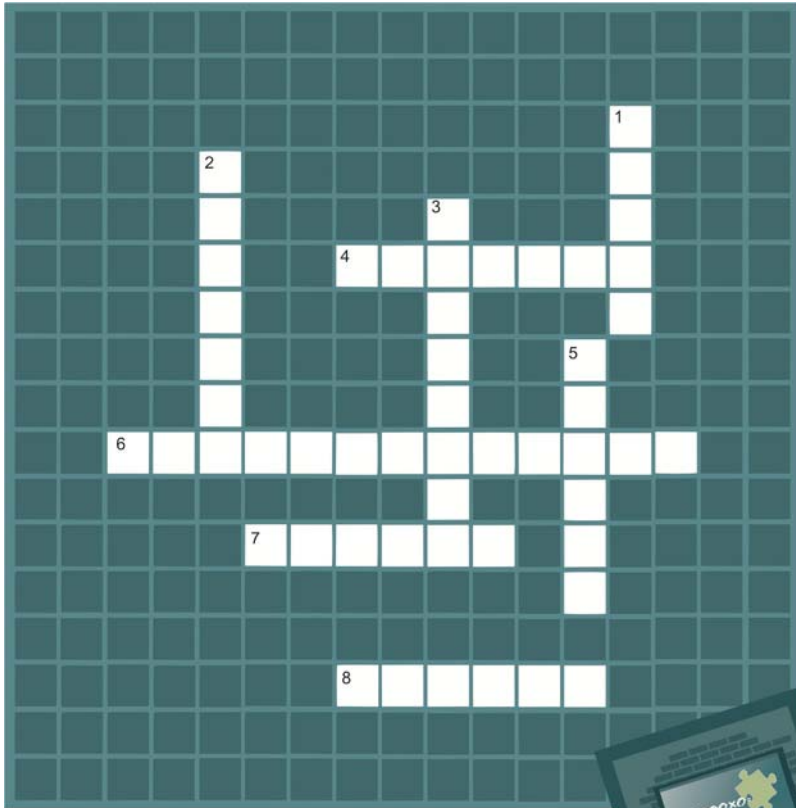


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# Crossword Puzzle





### Across

4. What is a period of dry weather and a prolonged absence of water known as?
6. Who is the minister of Higher Education and Training?
7. How many soccer players are on the field per team during a soccer game? Write out the number.
8. What is South Africa's national flower?

### Down

1. According to the educational article, which population group had the highest proportion of people who were ill or injured a month before the General Household Survey (GHS) was conducted?
2. In which informal settlement in Johannesburg were more than 100 shacks gutted by fire?
3. According to the editor's comment, what should residence avoid using when they wash their cars between 6 am and 6 pm?
5. Which article focuses on the production and sales of minerals?

## Solutions for October 2015 puzzle

### Across

3. European Union
5. Ghost Vending
8. Vuma Mashinini

### Down

1. Eleven
2. Mondli Gungubele
4. Prasa
6. Japan
7. Limpopo



# Educational article on the use of health facilities and levels of selected health conditions in South Africa, 2011

## Introduction

Many people suffering from various health conditions visit their preferred health facilities for medical attention. Health facilities are places where health-care services are provided. They include hospitals, clinics, pharmacies, and specialised care centres such as psychiatric and rehabilitation centres. Some of these health facilities are registered and regulated by law. These health facilities are owned and run among others, by government while others are operated privately or by individuals in the form of surgeries.

In this issue of *Mbalu Brief*, the educational article will highlight findings from the *Use of health facilities and levels of selected health conditions in South Africa: Findings from the General Household Survey, 2011* (Report No. 03–00–05). The data in this report is derived from the General Household Survey (GHS) conducted by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) between the months of July and September 2011. The report was published on 16 July 2013. The article presents information on among others, the use of health facilities, different types of health facilities, level of satisfaction with the services received, and diseases suffered when seeking medical attention.

## Utilisation of health facilities

### Types of health facilities

According to the General Household Survey (GHS), in 2011, the majority of households visited public-sector clinics (61,2%) first when members of their households were ill or injured to seek medical help, followed by those who visited the private doctors (24,3%) and those who went to a public hospital (9,5%). The households who went to a private hospital were 2,0%, followed by private clinics (1,7%) and other facilities (1,5%) (e.g. unspecified public sector facilities, pharmacy, employer facilities, spiritual healers, homeopaths and traditional healers).



## **The use of health facilities by population group**

In 2011, most of the households from the black African population group (81,3%) used health facilities in the public sector first when they were ill or injured to seek medical help, followed by the coloured population group (63,1%), whereas those from the white and Indian/Asian population groups mostly used health facilities in the private sector (88,0% and 64,1% respectively).

## **Province of usual residence**

More than three-quarters of households in Limpopo (86,7%) had relatively higher proportions of those who used public health facilities first when members of their households were ill or injured to seek medical help, followed by Eastern Cape (80,8%), KwaZulu-Natal (77,2%), Northern Cape (73,3%), North West (73,3%) and Mpumalanga (72,6%), while the majority of households in Western Cape (46,1%), Gauteng (35,9%) and Free State (35,1%) had the highest proportion of those who used private health facilities.

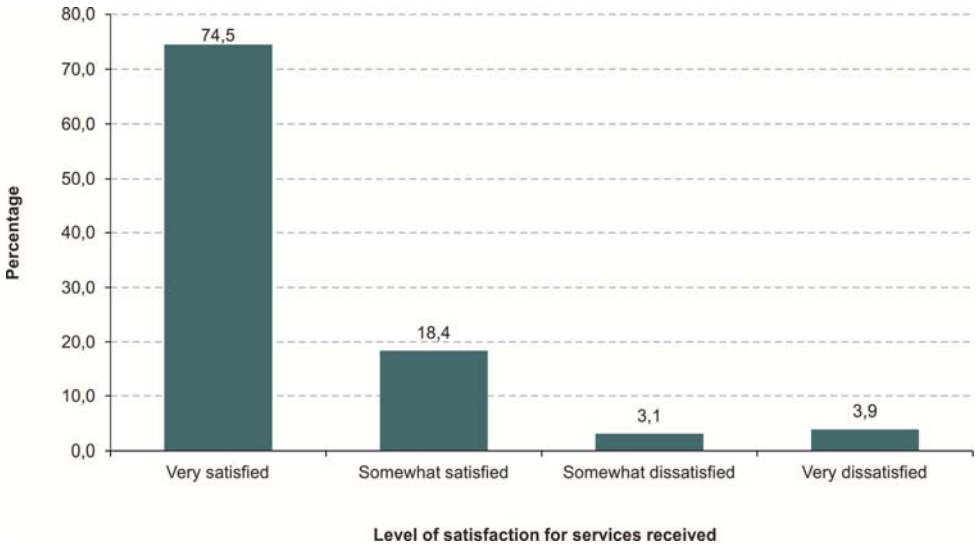
## **Satisfaction with health services**

The majority of people were very satisfied (74,5%) with the health service they received the last time they visited the health facility normally used by the household, followed by those who said they were somewhat satisfied (18,4%). About 3,9% were very dissatisfied and 3,1% were somewhat dissatisfied with the health service they received the last time they visited the health facility normally used by the household.





**Figure 1 – Percentage distribution of people by level of satisfaction for services received from health facility last used: South Africa, 2011**



### Reason for not using the nearest health facility

According to the GHS, in 2011, the majority of households indicated that they used the facility nearest to their dwelling (90,8%) first when members of their households were ill or injured to seek medical help, while 8,7% did not use the facility nearest to their dwelling. The households who did not use the facility nearest to their dwelling stated the following reasons: They preferred to use a private health institution (34,7%), followed by those who wanted to avoid long waiting times (16,0%), then those who indicated that the drugs needed were not available (11,0%) and those who preferred state or provincial health institutions (6,8%). Other common reasons provided by the households included the fact that health facilities were not on the medical aid list (4,7%), staff rudeness (3,5%), health service being too expensive (3,4%), opening times not convenient (2,7%), facility not clean (1,6%) and incorrect diagnosis (0,9%).



**Table 1 – Number and percentage distribution of households by reasons provided for not using the health facility nearest to their dwelling: South Africa**

Reason for not using the nearest health facility	Number of households	Percentage
Prefer to use a private health institution	443 717	34.7
Long waiting time	204 434	16.0
Drugs needed not available	141 405	11.0
Prefer to use a state/provincial health	87 152	6.8
Not on medical aid list of facilities	60 778	4.7
Staff rude	45 159	3.5
Too expensive	43 268	3.4
Opening times not convenient	34 365	2.7
Facility not clean	20 203	1.6
Incorrect diagnosis	11 309	0.9
Other	188 312	14.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 280 102</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## Access to health facilities

### Means of transport to reach the health facility normally used

Households used different means of transport such as public transport, own transport and walking. The findings from the GHS 2011 indicate that the most common means of reaching the health facility used by most household members was walking to the facility (47,4%), followed by households whose members frequently used a minibus taxi (27,7%) and those who used their own cars (22,0%). Some household members used other means of transport (1,4%), followed by bus (1,1%), train (0,3%) and bicycle or motorcycle (0,1%) to reach the health facility normally used by most household members.

Public transport was commonly used by households in KwaZulu-Natal (40,4%) and Limpopo (39,4%) and less commonly used by households in Northern Cape (9,4%). Western Cape and Gauteng had the highest



percentage of households who used their own transport (38,9% and 29,5%, respectively) to reach the health facility normally used. The percentage of households who used their own transport was the lowest in Limpopo at 7,2%.

### **Time taken to reach the health facility normally used**

About 80% of the households took less than 30 minutes to reach the health facility normally used when using the usual means of transport. The highest percentage of households (41,5%) took 15–29 minutes, followed by those who took less than 15 minutes (39,3%), while 2,1% of households took 90 minutes and more to reach the health facility normally used. Only 0,1% of households did not know what time it took them to reach the health facility normally used.

## **Self-reported illnesses or injuries**

### **Illness or injury by age, gender and population group**

According to the GHS, an overall 9,6% of people indicated that they were ill or injured a month before the survey. The highest percentage of people who were ill or injured a month before the survey was recorded among those aged 65 and above (20,9%), the lowest percentage was recorded in the 15–24 age group (5,7%).

A higher percentage of females (10,6%) reported having an illness or injury a month before the survey as compared to males (8,5%).

In relation to population groups, the white population group (13,1%) had the highest percentage of people who were ill or injured a month before the survey, followed by the coloured population group at 11,3%. The lowest percentage was among the black African population group with 9,0%.

Northern Cape (14,2%) recorded the highest percentage of people who were ill or injured a month before the survey, followed by North West (12,7%). The lowest percentages were recorded in KwaZulu-Natal (6,2%), Eastern Cape (9,1%) and Mpumalanga (9,3%).



## Communicable diseases suffered

### Flu or acute respiratory tract infection (ARTI)

Overall, 63,7% of people suffered from flu or ARTI a month before the survey. The highest percentage of people who had flu or ARTI was recorded in the 0–4 age group (85,3%), which was double that of the age group 65 years and above (42,7%), this age group also being the group with the lowest percentage of people who suffered from flu or ARTI.

The coloured population group (66,3%) had the highest percentage of people who suffered from flu or ARTI a month before the survey, and the white population group (62,7%) had the lowest percentage.

In terms of the provinces, the highest percentage of people who suffered from flu or ARTI were recorded in Limpopo (69,6%), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (68,9%) and Western Cape (67,2%). The lowest percentage was recorded for Eastern Cape (57,5%).

### Diarrhoea

A total of 4,0% of people suffered from diarrhoea a month before the survey. The age group 0–4 years recorded the highest percentage of people who suffered from diarrhoea (9,2%) a month before the survey and the lowest percentage was among those in age group 65 years and above with 1,5%.

The highest percentage of people suffering from diarrhoea a month before the survey was found among the black African population (4,3%), while the white population group (2,6%) had the lowest percentage.

The provincial results indicate that the percentage of people who suffered from diarrhoea a month before the survey was highest in Mpumalanga (6,0%), followed by Eastern Cape (4,8%), Limpopo (4,5%), and Gauteng (4,1%), while the province that recorded the lowest percentage of people who suffered from diarrhoea a month before the survey was Northern Cape (1,0%).



## **Tuberculosis (TB) or severe cough with blood**

In 2011, a total of 2,9% of the people suffered from TB or severe cough with blood a month before the survey. The highest percentage of people who were ill with tuberculosis or severe cough with blood was recorded for the age group 45–54 years with 5,2%, followed by age groups 35–44 years (4,9%), 25–34 years (4,4%) and 55–64 years (3,6%). The lowest percentage was recorded in the age group 0–4 years (0,5%).

The black African population group (3,5%) had the highest proportion of people who suffered from TB or severe cough with blood a month before the survey, followed by the coloured (2,4%) population group, while the Indian/Asian (0,5%) and white (0,2%) population groups had the lowest proportions.

The proportion of people who were ill a month before the survey and had TB or severe cough with blood was higher in KwaZulu-Natal (6,3%) than all other provinces. Western Cape (1,9%), Gauteng (1,8%) and Limpopo (1,2%) recorded the lowest percentages.

## **HIV or AIDS**

Overall, 1,7% of people had been diagnosed with HIV or AIDS by a medical practitioner or nurse in the age groups 15 years and older. The highest percentage of people who indicated that they had been diagnosed with HIV or AIDS by a medical practitioner or nurse was recorded in the age groups 30–34 and 40–44 years (3,4% each), followed by age group 35–39 years (3,2%), while the lowest percentages were recorded in the age groups 55 and older (1,1%), 20–24 years (0,5%) and 15–19 years (0,2%)

## **Conclusion**

The results of the General Household Survey in 2011 indicate that more people used public clinics and hospitals as their preferred health facilities when they were sick or injured. Even though some of these health facilities were within the proximity of their dwellings, most people used health facilities that were farther away from where they resided due to various reasons such as avoiding long queues, or inferior treatment by such health facilities. The results further show that most



people from the black African population group were suffering from tuberculosis (TB) or severe cough with blood, and the highest percentage of sufferers was found in KwaZulu-Natal.

## Reference

1. Statistics South Africa. 2011. *Use of health facilities and levels of selected health conditions in South Africa* (Report No. 03–00–05). Pretoria: Statistics South Africa.





# Primary industries

## Mining: Production and sales

### *Mining production increases*

In today's globalised world, the adoption of technology is increasingly essential for industries to be competitive and productive. South Africa's mining industry is no exception. Innovations and advancements in mining such as mechanisation (the use of machinery to drill and extract minerals and metals), are useful as they reduce the risk of physical harm to people as well as create greater access to mine reserves that would otherwise be too dangerous to explore. This kind of improvement increases South Africa's competitiveness as productivity in the mining industry is increased and it also results in an upskilling of miners who are trained to operate and maintain highly specialised equipment. Presented in this article is a summary of the mining statistics for August 2015.

Mining production increased by 3,8% year-on-year in August 2015 (**see Table A**). The highest positive growth rates were recorded for PGMs (63,0%) and diamonds (24,0%). The main positive contributors to the 3,8% increase were PGMs (contributing 7,6 percentage points) and diamonds (contributing 0,5 of a percentage point). The negative contributors were, iron ore (-17,1% and contributing -3,4 percentage points) and coal (-5,3% and contributing -1,5 percentage points).





**Table A – Key growth rates in the volume of mining production for August 2015**

	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	20,5	8,0	2,8	6,8	4,0	3,8
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	7,2	-6,5	-3,7	2,4	-0,8	-1,1
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted <sup>1/</sup>	2,8	6,5	4,4	-1,8	-4,6	-3,3

<sup>1/</sup> Percentage change between the previous 3 months and the 3 months ending in the month indicated.

A full release on *Mining: Production and sales* (Statistical release P2041) is available on the Stats SA website: [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za)

Mineral sales decreased by 1,5% year-on-year in July 2015 (see Table B). The largest negative contributions to the decrease of 1,5% were made by the following mineral groups and minerals:

- gold (-19,2%, contributing -3,6 percentage points);
- iron ore (-24,0%, contributing -3,4 percentage points); and
- nickel (-51,9%, contributing -1,6 percentage points).

PGMs increased by 32,7% year-on-year and was a significant positive contributor (contributing 6,3 percentage points).

**Table B – Key growth rates in mineral sales at current prices for July 2015**

	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-13,8	-1,3	2,6	5,6	15,3	-1,5
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	5,5	4,0	-2,0	3,2	-0,1	-7,2
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted <sup>1/</sup>	-3,9	-2,7	2,9	4,6	4,5	0,6

<sup>1/</sup> Percentage change between the previous 3 months and the 3 months ending in the month indicated.

A full release on *Mining: Production and sales* (Statistical release P2041) is available on the Stats SA website: [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za)





## Secondary industries

### Manufacturing: Production and sales

#### *Manufacturing production decrease*

According to Statistics South Africa (Stats SA), the manufacturing industry's contribution to gross domestic product (GDP) fell from 24% in the 1980s to 13% in 2015. This is one indication that the industry has been experiencing challenges over the years. Some of the contributing factors to these challenges are increasing competition from imports, increased labour costs and high energy costs. The Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) industrial policy and strategy adviser, Nimrod Zalk, stated recently that to grow the manufacturing sector, countermeasures, such as a strong push to reclaim the domestic market through localisation (manufacturing products locally), trade policy and ensuring that the country had a competitive and stable currency, need to be taken into consideration. Presented in this article is a summary of the manufacturing statistics for August 2015.

Manufacturing production decreased by 0,2% in August 2015 compared with August 2014 (**see Table C**). The largest negative contribution was made by the basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products, metal products and machinery division (-8,0%, contributing -1,6 percentage points).

Large positive contributions were made by the following divisions:

- petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products (4,8%, contributing 1,0 percentage point); and
- food and beverages (2,9%, contributing 0,7 of a percentage point).



**Table C– Key growth rates in the volume of manufacturing production for August 2015**

	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	4,0	-2,3	-1,8	-0,7	5,3	-0,2
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	1,2	-2,3	-0,9	1,0	0,1	0,4
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted <sup>1/</sup>	-0,6	-0,1	-0,7	-1,5	-1,4	-0,3

<sup>1/</sup> Percentage change between the previous 3 months and the 3 months ending in the month indicated.

## Selected building statistics of the private sector

### *The value of recorded building plans passed increases*

Building a house or a business or making additions or alteration to an existing structure requires the necessary approval of a building plan by the municipality. The same approval is required when one is putting in a swimming pool. As stipulated in The National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act, 1977 (Act No. 103 of 1977), no person may erect, alter, add to, or convert any building without the prior approval by the municipality. Failure to comply with the building regulations as stipulated in the Act may lead to the stoppage of building work on site or demolition of the building, at owner’s cost. Presented below is a summary of the selected building statistics of the private sector for August 2015.

The value of recorded building plans passed increased by 8,9% (R5 595,3 million) during January to August 2015 compared with January to August 2014 (**see Table D**). Increases were reported for residential buildings (11,0% or R3 287,8 million), additions and alterations (8,1% or R1 317,0 million) and non-residential buildings (6,0% or R990,5 million).

Seven provinces reported year-on-year increases in the value of building plans passed during January to August 2015. The increase in the value of building plans passed was dominated by Gauteng (contributing 4,9 percentage points or R3 045,4 million) and Western Cape (contributing 3,1 percentage points or R1 923,9 million).



The value of buildings reported as completed increased by 9,9% (R3 116,6 million) during January to August 2015 compared with January to August 2014. Residential buildings rose by 19,6% (R3 324,8 million).

Five provinces reported year-on-year increases in the value of buildings completed during January to August 2015. Western Cape contributed 11,3 percentage points (R3 587,4 million).

**Table D – Recorded building plans passed by larger municipalities: January to August 2014 versus January to August 2015**

Estimates at current prices	January to August 2014	January to August 2015	Difference in value between January to August 2014 and January to August 2015	% change between January to August 2014 and January to August 2015
	R'000	R'000	R'000	
<b>Residential buildings</b>	29 826 804	33 114 648	3 287 844	11,0
-Dwelling houses	20 750 027	22 314 977	1 564 950	7,5
-Flats and townhouses	8 279 601	10 047 306	1 767 705	21,4
-Other residential buildings	797 176	752 365	-44 811	-5,6
<b>Non-residential buildings</b>	16 613 428	17 603 945	990 517	6,0
<b>Additions and alterations</b>	16 250 090	17 567 063	1 316 973	8,1
<b>Total</b>	62 690 322	68 285 656	5 595 334	8,9

<sup>1/</sup> 2014 and 2015 figures should be regarded as preliminary because of possible backlogs and incomplete reporting by municipalities.

A full release on *Selected building statistics of the private sector as reported by local government institutions* (Statistical release P5041.1) is available on the Stats SA website: [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za)



## Electricity generated and available for distribution

### *Electricity production decreases*

From construction to corporate jobs, from homes to retail outlets, people need electricity to perform their daily activities. Thus, electricity is an important element to all consumers. Since the demand will continue to grow due to growth in population and development, more sustainable ways of generating electricity must be sought. Renewable energy is one of the solutions. This energy is generated from natural sources such as wind, water and sunlight. Because these sources are continuously replenished, they will never run out and will therefore reduce the chances of a shortage in energy. Presented in this article is a summary of the electricity statistics for September 2015.

Electricity generation (production) decreased by 3,7% year-on-year in September 2015 (see **Table E**).

**Table E – Key growth rates in the volume of electricity generated for September 2015**

	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-3,3	-2,5	-1,1	-2,7	-4,9	-3,7
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-1,8	-0,9	0,4	-1,0	-2,1	2,4
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted <sup>1/</sup>	-0,4	-1,3	-2,1	-2,0	-2,2	-1,7

<sup>1/</sup> Percentage change between the previous 3 months and the 3 months ending in the month indicated.

Electricity distribution (consumption) decreased by 3,7% year-on-year in September 2015 (see **Table F**).



**Table F – Key growth rates in the volume of electricity distributed for September 2015**

	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-1,0	-1,6	-0,7	-1,6	-5,4	-3,7
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-1,4	-1,6	-0,1	-0,6	-3,6	3,0
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted <sup>1/</sup>	0,2	-0,7	-2,0	-2,4	-3,2	-2,6

<sup>1/</sup> Percentage change between the previous 3 months and the 3 months ending in the month indicated.

A full release on *Electricity generated and available for distribution* (Statistical release P4141) is available on the Stats SA website: [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za)



# Tertiary industries

## Wholesale trade sales

### *Wholesale trade sales increase*

Wholesaling is an intermediate stage between the origin of products (from manufactures) and their ultimate distribution to an end user through retailers. Wholesalers usually have at least two different types of customers; consumers and retailers. However, most of them usually give more attention to retailers as they buy their products in bulks. Furthermore, wholesalers usually charge lower prices when selling their products to retailers from the one they would charge consumers. This also affords retailers an opportunity to sell the product the consumers and still make profit. Also, selling to retailers opens an opportunity for Consumers get exposed to different products without directly getting them from the wholesales, but from the retailers.. Presented in this article is a summary of the wholesale trade sales statistics for August 2015.

Wholesale trade sales increased by 0,3% in August 2015 compared with August 2014 (**see Table G**). The major positive contributors to this increase were dealers in:

- machinery, equipment and supplies (10,4%, contributing 1,6 percentage points); and
- agricultural raw materials and livestock (20,2%, contributing 1,2 percentage points).

A significant negative contributor was dealers in solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (-14,9% and contributing -3,4 percentage points).

Wholesale trade sales increased by 3,2% in the three months ended August 2015 compared with the three months ended August 2014. The major contributors to this increase were dealers in:

- machinery, equipment and supplies (10,9%, contributing 1,7 percentage points);



- construction and building materials (13,8%, contributing 0,8 of a percentage point); and
- ‘other’ household goods except precious stones (7,2%, contributing 0,7 of a percentage point).

**Table G – Key growth rates in wholesale trade sales at current prices for August 2015**

	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15
<b>Year-on-year % change, unadjusted</b>	5,1	-3,9	0,5	2,8	6,6	0,3
<b>Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted</b>	3,6	-5,2	3,9	0,9	1,8	-2,9
<b>3-month % change, seasonally adjusted<sup>1/</sup></b>	0,9	2,2	2,4	0,4	2,6	1,9

<sup>1/</sup> Percentage change between the previous 3 months and the 3 months ending in the month indicated. A full release on *Wholesale trade sales* (P6141.2) is available on the Stats SA website: [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za)

## Retail trade sales

### *Retail trade sales increase*

The third annual Retail Congress Africa was concluded on the 4<sup>th</sup> of November 2015. The Congress was attended by over 300 senior members from both domestic and international retail businesses. This congress provided them with an opportunity to share ideas, network and listen to expert speakers on matters relating to retail trade. During the congress, a number of beer, wine and spirits producers announced their commitment to the responsible retailing of alcohol. Through this commitment, retailers will create a ‘guiding principles of responsible beverage alcohol retailing’, which will focus on identifying and cataloguing best practice guidelines for responsible alcoholic beverage retailing (including discouraging under-age drinking and ensuring appropriate retailer undertakings on responsible sale of alcoholic products and other measures) in order to reduce alcohol-related problems. Presented in this article is a summary of the retail trade sales for August 2015.



Retail trade sales increased by 3,9% year-on-year in August 2015 (see **Table H**). The highest annual growth rates were recorded for:

- all 'other' retailers (6,0%);
- general dealers (5,2%); and
- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (4,5%).

The main contributors to the 3,9% increase were:

- general dealers (contributing 2,1 percentage points);
- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (contributing 0,9 of a percentage point); and
- all 'other' retailers (contributing 0,7 of a percentage point).

Retail trade sales increased by 3,7% in the three months ended August 2015 compared with the three months ended August 2014. The main contributors to this increase were:

- general dealers (4,0%, contributing 1,6 percentage points);
- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (4,7%, contributing 0,9 of a percentage point); and
- all 'other' retailers (5,0%, contributing 0,6 of a percentage point).

**Table H – Key growth rates in retail trade sales for June 2015 – at constant 2012 prices**

	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	2,8	3,7	1,9	3,8	3,3	3,9
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-0,2	0,2	-0,2	0,4	0,2	1,5
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted <sup>1/</sup>	1,2	1,4	0,9	0,5	0,2	1,0

<sup>1/</sup> Percentage change between the previous 3 months and the 3 months ending in the month indicated. A full release on *Retail trade sales* (Statistical release P6242.1) is available on the Stats SA website: [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za)





## Motor trade sales

### *Motor trade sales decrease*

In March 2015 the second Automotive Incubation Centre opened at Nissan in Rosslyn, Pretoria. The first one was also in Pretoria at the Ford plant in Silverton. These incubation centres were established by the Automotive Industry Development Centre (AIDC), a subsidiary of the Gauteng Growth and Development Agency (GGDA), a unit of the Gauteng department of economic development. The second centre is aimed at establishing and nurturing small and medium-sized enterprises that can supply components to Nissan South Africa's production line, while they receive training on meeting international standards for automotive parts and components. The centre will also help to boost South Africa's motor industry as more automotive parts, components and accessories will be produced locally, making them cheaper and more accessible. Presented in this article is a summary of the motor trade sales statistics for August 2015.

Motor trade sales decreased by 3,3% year-on-year in August 2015 (**See Table I**). The largest negative annual growth rates were recorded for fuel sales (-8,7%) and new vehicle sales (-6,1%).

Motor trade sales remained stable in the three months ended August 2015 compared with the three months ended August 2014. Fuel sales was a significant negative contributor (-6,5%, contributing -1,7 percentage points) while sales of accessories was a significant positive contributor (7,7%, contributing 1,3 percentage points).



**Table I – Key growth rate figures in motor trade sales for August 2015**

	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	6,0	-1,3	-1,3	2,2	1,1	-3,3
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	4,4	-3,7	1,3	1,7	0,9	-2,7
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted <sup>1/</sup>	-1,5	-0,4	1,0	0,1	1,6	1,0

<sup>1/</sup> Percentage change between the previous 3 months and the 3 months ending in the month indicated. A full release on *Motor trade sales* (Statistical release P6343.2) is available on the Stats SA website: [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za)

## Food and beverages

### ***Total food and beverages increased by 8,4%***

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), a research division of the World Health Organization (WHO), announced on 26 October 2015 that red and processed meat cause cancer in humans. Red meat, in this case, refers to all mammalian muscle meat, including beef, veal, pork, lamb, mutton, horse and goat. Processed meat refers to meat that has been transformed through salting, curing, fermentation, smoking or other processes to enhance flavour or for preservation (such as biltong, ham, sausage, canned meat, bacon etc.). According to IARC, red meat causes a carcinogenic element which is associated with pancreatic and prostate cancers, while daily consumption of each 50 gram portion of processed meat increases the risk of colorectal cancer by 18%. Presented in this article is a summary of the food and beverages statistics for August 2015.

Total income generated by the food and beverages industry increased by 8,4% in August 2015 compared with August 2014 (**see Table J**). Positive annual growth rates were recorded for food sales (8,7%) and bar sales (8,5%).



In August 2015, positive annual growth rates were recorded for restaurants and coffee shops (11,7%, contributing 5,1 percentage points) and takeaway and fast-food outlets (8,7%, contributing 3,3 percentage points).

Total income increased by 8,1% in the three months ended August 2015 compared with the three months ended August 2014. The main contributors to this increase were:

- restaurants and coffee shops (10,8%, contributing 4,7 percentage points); and
- takeaway and fast-food outlets (8,0%, contributing 3,1 percentage points)

**Table J – Year-on-year percentage change in food and beverages income at current prices by type of income – August 2015**

Type of income	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15
Food sales	10,4	9,0	5,4	5,0	11,6	8,7
Bar sales	5,0	-2,5	2,0	-0,3	14,1	8,5
Other income	0,0	-4,6	-7,3	1,6	-0,9	-2,3
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,3</b>	<b>7,0</b>	<b>4,6</b>	<b>4,2</b>	<b>11,6</b>	<b>8,4</b>

A full release on *Food and beverages* (Statistical release P6420) is available on the Stats SA website: [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za)

## Tourist accommodation

### *Total income for tourist accommodation increases*

According to the South African Tourism (SAT) 2014/2015 report, one of the SAT's objectives was to increase the number of domestic tourism for holiday travel to 3,07 million in the financial year 2014/2015. However, the achieved number was 2,78 million. One of the main reasons listed by SAT for not reaching the target is that most people perceive travelling to be expensive. In an effort to combat perception, dual pricing, whereby foreign visitors are asked to pay different fees than domestic visitors, has been introduced by



some tourism destinations such as Kruger National Park and Table Mountain. When South African citizens visit these destinations, they receive a discount and in some cases, they have to present their South African ID on their birthday and then entrance becomes free. More of these models are required throughout the country in order to make domestic tourism more appealing and affordable to South Africans. Presented in this article is a summary of the tourist accommodation statistics for August 2015.

Total income for the tourist accommodation industry increased by 5,3% in August 2015 compared with August 2014 (**see Table K**). Income from accommodation increased by 5,8% year-on-year in August 2015, the result of a 0,6% decrease in the number of stay unit nights sold and a 6,4% increase in the average income per stay unit night sold. The main contributors to the 5,8% year-on-year increase in income from accommodation in August 2015 were hotels (contributing 2,4 percentage points) and ‘other’ accommodation (contributing 2,3 percentage points).

In August 2015, the types of accommodation that recorded the highest year-on-year growth rates in income from accommodation were caravan parks and camping sites (48,4%), guest-houses and guest-farms (11,8%) and ‘other’ accommodation (8,1%).

Income from accommodation increased by 6,5% in the three months ended August 2015 compared with the three months ended August 2014. The main contributors to this increase were:

- hotels (5,9%, contributing 3,8 percentage points); and
- ‘other’ accommodation (7,0%, contributing 2,0 percentage points)

**Table K – Year-on-year percentage change in tourist accommodation statistics for August 2015**

	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15
Stay units available	1,4	1,9	0,8	1,0	0,9	0,9
Stay unit nights sold	1,3	1,4	0,9	-1,2	0,6	-0,6
Average income per stay unit night sold	8,7	7,4	8,0	6,6	7,6	6,4
Income from accommodation	10,1	8,9	9,0	5,3	8,2	5,8
Total income <sup>1/</sup>	8,0	8,1	8,0	4,0	7,8	5,3



## Tourism and migration

### *Over 3 million travellers pass through South Africa's ports of entry*

Recently, the Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC), established by President Jacob Zuma, made recommendations to find a better balance between South Africa's security and economic development needs. The recommendations will be implemented in a phased approach, and will make it easier for tourists to travel to South Africa without compromising national security or the safety of children. A good and sustained relationship between South Africa and foreign nationals is important because some of the tourists bring "scarce" skills to the country, making a positive contribution to the economy of South Africa. Presented in this article is a summary of the tourism and migration statistics for July 2015.

### **Number of travellers**

The routine data collected by the Department of Home Affairs' (DHA) immigration officers at the ports of entry into South Africa show that a total of 3 399 693 travellers (arrivals, departures and transits) passed through South African ports of entry in July 2015 (**see Table L**). These travellers were made up of 970 834 South African residents and 2 428 859 foreign travellers. A further breakdown of the figures for South African residents indicates that there were 514 248 arrivals, 455 663 departures and 923 travellers in transit. The corresponding volume for foreign arrivals, departures and transit travellers was 1 255 430, 1 092 179 and 81 250 respectively.

A comparison between the movements in July 2014 and July 2015 indicates that the volume of arrivals, departures and transits increased for both South African residents and foreign travellers. For South African residents the volume of arrivals increased by 2,7% (from 500 622 in July 2014 to 514 248 in July 2015), departures increased by 2,2% (from 445 854 in July 2014 to 455 663 in July 2015), and transits increased by 33,6% (from 691 in July 2014 to 923 in July 2015). For foreign travellers, arrivals increased by 7,8% (from 1 164 444 in July 2014 to 1 255 430 in July 2015), departures increased by 6,5% (from 1 025 994 in July 2014 to 1 092 179 in July 2015),



and transits increased by 13,8% (from 71 418 in July 2014 to 81 250 in July 2015).

A comparison between the movements in June 2015 and July 2015 indicates that the volume of arrivals and transits increased for both South African residents and foreign travellers, while the volume of departures decreased for South African residents but increased for foreign travellers. The volume of arrivals for South African residents increased by 28,3% (from 400 910 in June 2015 to 514 248 in July 2015), departures decreased by 2,3% (from 466 451 in June 2015 to 455 663 in July 2015) and South African residents in transit increased by 6,3% (from 868 in June 2015 to 923 in July 2015). For foreign travellers, the volume of arrivals increased by 15,5% (from 1 087 067 in June 2015 to 1 255 430 in July 2015), departures increased by 8,5% (from 1 006 275 in June 2015 to 1 092 179 in July 2015) and foreign travellers in transit increased by 25,1% (from 64 928 in June 2015 to 81 250 in July 2015).

### **Mode of travel**

Road transport was the most common mode of travel used by 2 466 093 (72,5%) out of the 3 399 693 travellers. The total number of travellers who used air transport was 925 478 (27,2%). Compared to use of air and land transport, a very small number of travellers, 8 122 (0,2%) used sea transport. The arrivals data for South African residents show that 224 820 (43,7%) came by air, 289 147 (56,2%) came by road and 281 (less than 0,1%) arrived by sea. For departures, 172 007 (37,7%), 283 347 (62,2%) and 309 (less than 0,1%) used air, road and sea transport respectively. All travellers in transit (923) used air transport.

In the case of foreign travellers, 236 865 (18,9%) arrived by air, 1 014 165 (80,8%) came by road and 4 400 (0,4%) arrived by sea. When departing South Africa, 209 613 (19,2%) foreign travellers left by air, 879 434 (80,5%) left by road and 3 132 (0,3%) left by sea. All travellers in transit, (81 250) used air transport.



### **Purpose of visit**

In July 2015, the majority of tourists, 694 066 (94,7%), were in South Africa for holidays compared to 25 874 (3,5%) and 12 951 (1,8%) who were in South Africa for business and for study purposes respectively. A detailed analysis reveals that of all the tourists from each of the overseas regions, at least 90,0% came to South Africa for holidays. A total of 9 820 (97,2%) tourists from Australasia, 4 647 (95,9%) from Central and South America, 31 209 (95,8%) from North America, 4 481 (95,1%) from the Middle East, 86 431 (94,2%) from Europe and 16 955 (90,4%) from Asia were in South Africa for holidays. Asia had the highest proportion of tourists who came to South Africa for business [6,9% (1 300)] and study purposes [2,6% (495)] compared to other overseas regions.

The majority of African tourists, 539 577 (94,8%) came to South Africa for holidays. However, there were differences between tourists from the SADC countries and 'other' African countries namely: Whereas 527 702 (95,0%) of tourists from the SADC countries were on holiday; 11 875 (87,6%) of tourists from 'other' African countries came for the same purpose. Data on the regions of 'other' African countries show that tourists on holiday constituted 91,1% (6 432); 84,0% (4 706) and 83,2% (737) for West Africa, East and Central Africa and North Africa respectively.

Business persons constituted 5,2% (705) of tourists from 'other' African countries and 3,5% (19 255) from the SADC countries. North Africa had the highest proportion, 9,6% (85) of its tourists to South Africa who came for business purposes.

Students made up 7,2% (970) of tourists from 'other' African countries compared with 1,6% (8 632) from the SADC countries. East and Central Africa had the highest proportion, 9,7% (541) of student tourists in South Africa.

### **Sex and age distribution**

In July 2015, there were 403 862 (55,1%) male and 329 029 (44,9%) female tourists. Overseas tourists were made up of 90 038 (55,3%) male tourists and 72 695 (44,7%) female tourists. There were 304 407 (54,8%) male and 251 182 (45,2%) female tourists from the SADC countries. Tourists from



'other' African countries were made up of 8 821 (65,1%) male and 4 729 (34,9%) female tourists.

The ages of the tourists were categorised into three broad groups: Those younger than 15 years, 15 to 64 years, and 65 years and older. The overall results show that 41 495 (5,7%) tourists were aged less than 15 years; 666 859 (91,0%) were aged between 15 and 64 years; and 24 537 (3,3%) were aged 65 years and older. From the SADC countries elderly tourists made up 1,8% (5 623) and 2,9% (7 224) of male and female tourists respectively; while in 'other' African countries elderly tourists made up 1,8% (160) and 2,2% (106) of male and female tourists respectively.





**Table L – Number of South African residents and foreign travellers by travel direction: July 2015**

Travel direction	July 2014	June 2015	July 2015	% change between June – July 2015	% change between June 2014 – July 2015
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 209 023</b>	<b>3 026 499</b>	<b>3 399 693</b>	<b>12,3%</b>	<b>5,9%</b>
<b>South African residents</b>	<b>947 167</b>	<b>868 229</b>	<b>970 834</b>	<b>11,8%</b>	<b>2,5%</b>
Arrivals	500 622	400 910	514 248	28,3%	2,7%
Departures	445 854	466 451	455 663	-2,3%	2,2%
Transit	691	868	923	6,3%	33,6%
<b>Foreign travellers</b>	<b>2 261 856</b>	<b>2 158 270</b>	<b>2 428 859</b>	<b>12,5%</b>	<b>7,4%</b>
Arrivals	1 164 444	1 087 067	1 255 430	15,5%	7,8%
Departures	1 025 994	1 006 275	1 092 179	8,5%	6,5%
Transit	71 418	64 928	81 250	25,1%	13,8%
<b>Foreign arrivals</b>	<b>1 164 444</b>	<b>1 087 067</b>	<b>1 255 430</b>	<b>15,5%</b>	<b>7,8%</b>
Non-visitors	38 896	80 468	90 866	12,9%	133,6%
Visitors	1 125 548	1 006 599	1 164 564	15,7%	3,5%
<b>Visitors</b>	<b>1 125 548</b>	<b>1 006 599</b>	<b>1 164 564</b>	<b>15,7%</b>	<b>3,5%</b>
Arrivals only	373 496	224 187	282 611	26,1%	-24,3%
Single trips	414 504	376 676	421 327	11,9%	1,6%
Multiple trips	337 548	405 736	460 626	13,5%	36,5%
<b>Visitors</b>	<b>1 125 548</b>	<b>1 006 599</b>	<b>1 164 564</b>	<b>15,7%</b>	<b>3,5%</b>
Same-day	401 349	396 507	431 673	8,9%	7,6%
Tourists	724 199	610 092	732 891	20,1%	1,2%

A full release on *Tourism and migration* (Statistical release P0351) is available on the Stats SA website: [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za)



## Statistics of civil cases for debt

### *Civil summonses issued for debt decrease*

When dealing with civil cases for debt the following process is followed. A debtor is required to get a letter of demand for failing to pay the debt in terms of the agreement. After receiving a letter of demand, the debtor will be required to immediately settle the debt. However, if the debtor is unable to settle the debt, he should try to negotiate with creditors for a payment plan to avoid legal actions. Creditors might delay legal action after negotiations to settle the debt and will require that the debtor signs a letter of acknowledgement (a statement by a debtor in which he admits that he owes money to an individual or a company or bank) to undertake that the payment will be settled in agreed instalments. If the debtor fails to pay according to the payment plan, the letter of acknowledgement enables the creditor to get an immediate judgment against the debtor without proving the original credit agreement through a court hearing. Presented in this article is a summary of the civil cases for debt for August 2015.

The total number of civil summonses issued for debt decreased by 21,5% in the three months ended August 2015 compared with the three months ended August 2014 (**see Table M**). A year-on-year decrease of 24,5% was recorded between August 2014 and August 2015.

The largest negative contributions to the 21,5% decrease were civil summonses relating to:

- money lent (contributing -9,3 percentage points);
- services (contributing -4,0 percentage points); and
- promissory notes (contributing -3,1 percentage points).

The total number of civil judgements recorded for debt decreased by 7,8% in the three months ended August 2015 compared with the three months ended August 2014. A decrease of 4,9% was recorded between August 2014 and August 2015.

The largest negative contributions to the 7,8% decrease were civil judgements relating to:

- 'other' debts (contributing -2,7 percentage points);
- services (contributing -2,3 percentage points); and
- money lent (contributing -1,8 percentage points).



The total value of civil judgements recorded for debt was 22,4% higher in the three months ended August 2015 compared with the three months ended August 2014. A year-on-year increase of 22,5% was recorded in August 2015.

The largest positive contributions to the 22,4% increase were the value of judgements relating to:

- services (contributing 5,6 percentage points);
- 'other' debts (contributing 5,3 percentage points);
- promissory notes (contributing 5,2 percentage points); and
- money lent (contributing 5,2 percentage points).

In August 2015, 24 285 civil judgements for debt amounting to R381,4 million were recorded. The largest contributors to the total value of judgements were:

- money lent (R104,0 million or 27,3%);
- 'other' debts (R93,5 million or 24,5%); and
- services (R70,5 million or 18,5%).

**Table M – Key figures for civil summonses and judgements for August 2015**

Actual estimates	August 2015	% change between August 2014 and August 2015	% change between June to August 2014 and June to August 2015
Number of civil summonses issued for debt	52 209	-24,5	-21,5
Number of civil judgements recorded for debt	24 285	-4,9	-7,8
Value of civil judgements recorded for debt (R million)	381,4	22,5	22,4

A full release on *Statistics of civil cases for debt* (Statistical release P0041) is available on the Stats SA website: [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za)



## Statistics of liquidations and insolvencies

### *Liquidations decrease by 2 fewer cases*

The process of liquidation or insolvency is a mechanism that exists in law for any business that is in financial distress. This generally involves the sale of a company's properties, followed by complete dissolution (the act of ending a formal agreement) and closure of the company. The liquidation process can be done voluntarily or by a court order. However, in some instances, the process of liquidation can be found to be open to abuse by either the over-indebted companies or the creditors. Instead of using the liquidation process as a legitimate business rescue system, some companies use it to avoid or postpone debt payment. Similarly, some of the creditors also use the process to enforce payment of a debt. As a result, before the business can be liquidated, a number of factors are taken into account, including whether the company is deemed unable to pay its debt or whether the creditor has issued a written demand to the debtor; or whether the creditor had tried to enter into a settlement arrangement with the affected company before it institutes an application to liquidate the company. If a creditor or debtor could be found guilty of contravening the liquidation process, the court can bring criminal charges against such a creditor or debtor. This article presents a summary of the liquidations for September 2015 and insolvencies for August 2015.

The total number of liquidations recorded decreased by 1,3% (2 fewer cases) year-on-year in September 2015 (**see Table N**). The largest year-on-year decreases in total liquidations related to businesses in the following industries:

- financing, insurance, real estate and business services (20 fewer liquidations);
- manufacturing (5 fewer liquidations); and
- transport, storage and communication (3 fewer liquidations).

A noteworthy increase was recorded in the wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation industry (24 more liquidations). Liquidations decreased by 1,9% in the third quarter of 2015 compared with third quarter of 2014.


**Table N – Total number of liquidations for September 2015**

Number of liquidations September 2015	% change between September 2014 and September 2015	% change between July to September 2014 and July to September 2015	% change between January to September 2014 and January to September 2015
149	-1,3	-1,9	-5,9

The estimated number of insolvencies decreased by 32,5% year-on-year in August 2015 compared with August 2014 (**see Table O**). A 21,0% decrease was estimated between the three months ended August 2014 and the three months ended August 2015. There was a decrease of 13,3% in the first eight months of 2015 compared with the first eight months of 2014.

**Table O – Total number of insolvencies for August 2015**

Number of insolvencies August 2015	% change between August 2014 and August 2015	% change between June to August 2014 and June to August 2015	% change between January to August 2014 and January to August 2015
216	-32,5	-21,0	-13,3

A full release on *Statistics of liquidations and insolvencies* (Statistical release P0043) is available on the Stats SA website: [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za)

## Land transport survey

### ***Volume of goods transported and income from freight transportation decreased***

From 1–31 October 2015, the City of Johannesburg hosted the EcoMobility World Festival for 2015 to promote sustainable public transport systems. EcoMobility is a term used to describe the process of travelling through integrated and environmentally friendly options such as walking, cycling, wheeling and using electric vehicles and motorcycles. The aim of the festival, among others, was to prove the prospects and benefits of public and non-motorised transport, as well ensuring that cars that transmit emissions are reduced on our roads. Presented in this article is a summary of the land transport survey results for August 2015.

The volume of goods transported (payload) decreased by 7,8% in August 2015 compared with August 2014. The corresponding income decreased by 6,1% over the same period (**see Table P**).



Income from freight transportation decreased by 4,3% in the three months ended August 2015 compared with the three months ended August 2014. The main contributor to this decrease was primary mining and quarrying products (-8,3%, contributing -2,8 percentage points).

**Table P – Year-on-year percentage change in freight transportation: August 2015**

	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15
Freight payload	3,3	-6,7	-6,6	-6,0	-6,1	-7,8
Freight income	6,3	-4,4	-2,5	-3,0	-3,8	-6,1

A full release on the *Land transport survey* (Statistical release P7162) is available on the Stats SA website: [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za)

### Passenger transportation

The number of passenger journeys decreased by 7,4% in August 2015 compared with August 2014 (**see Table Q**). The corresponding income increased by 2,7% over the same period.

**Table Q – Year-on-year percentage change in passenger transportation: August 2015**

	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15
Passenger journey	0,3	-6,8	-3,8	-6,1	-6,1	-7,4
Passenger income	5,5	-2,5	4,0	2,1	2,3	2,7

A full release on the *Land transport survey* (Statistical release P7162) is available on the Stats SA website: [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za)



# Prices

## Producer price index (PPI)

### *PPI increase to 3,6%*

Water scarcity has a huge impact on the change in the prices of goods and production of goods. Producers of goods (such as farmers, mining companies etc.) use large amounts of water to manufacture products or to cool manufacturing equipment (such as car components, jewellery etc.). Some producers may have to spend more money to drill boreholes as sources of water. Due to water scarcity, producers might increase the prices of products in order to cover the costs incurred during the drilling of boreholes. Presented in this article is a summary of the PPI statistics for September 2015.

### **Final manufactured goods – headline PPI**

The annual percentage change in the PPI for final manufactured goods was 3,6% in September 2015 compared with 3,4% in August 2015 (**See Table R**). From August 2015 to September 2015 the PPI for final manufactured goods increased by 0,3%.

The main contributors to the annual rate of 3,6% were:

- food products, beverages and tobacco products (6,0% year-on-year, contributing 2,0 percentage points);
- wood and paper products (7,5% year-on-year, contributing 0,8 of a percentage point); and
- metals, machinery, equipment and computing equipment (4,9% year-on-year, contributing 0,7 of a percentage point).

The contributor to the monthly increase of 0,3% was food products, beverages and tobacco products (0,5% month-on-month, contributing 0,2 of a percentage point).

### **Intermediate manufactured goods**

The annual percentage change in the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods was 0,8% in September 2015 compared with -



0,4% in August 2015 (**See Table R**). From August 2015 to September 2015 the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods increased by 1,3%.

The main contributors to the annual rate of 0,8% were sawmilling and wood (7,0% year-on-year, contributing 1,4 percentage points) and textile and leather goods (6,2% year-on-year, contributing 0,6 of a percentage point).

The main contributor to the monthly increase of 1,3% was basic and fabricated metals (2,0% month-on-month, contributing 0,6 of a percentage point).

### Electricity and water

The annual percentage change in the PPI for electricity and water was 11,3% in September 2015 compared with 11,4% in August 2015 (**See Table R**). From August 2015 to September 2015 the PPI for electricity and water decreased by 24,2%.

The contributors to the annual rate of 11,3% were electricity (12,9% year-on-year, contributing 10,9 percentage points) and water (2,8% year-on-year, contributing 0,4 of a percentage point).

The contributor to the monthly decrease of 24,2% was electricity (-27,2% month-on-month, contributing -24,3 percentage points).

### Mining

The annual percentage change in the PPI for mining was -5,2% in September 2015 compared with -10,8% in August 2015 (**See Table R**). From August 2015 to September 2015 the PPI for mining increased by 4,9%.

The main contributor to the annual rate of -5,2% was non-ferrous metal ores (-15,1% year-on-year, contributing -5,4 percentage points).

The main contributors to the monthly increase of 4,9% were gold and other metal ores (8,0% month-on-month, contributing 2,4 percentage points) and stone quarrying, clay and diamonds (19,5% month-on-month, contributing 1,5 percentage points).





## Agriculture, forestry and fishing

The annual percentage change in the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing was 5,2% in September 2015 compared with 7,5% in August 2015 (See Table R). From August 2015 to September 2015 the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing increased by 0,7%.

The main contributor to the annual rate of 5,2% was agriculture (5,8% year-on-year and contributing 4,9 percentage points).

The contributors to the monthly increase of 0,7% were agriculture (0,5% month-on-month, contributing 0,5 of a percentage point) and fishing (3,0% month-on-month, contributing 0,2 of a percentage point).

**Table R – Key PPI figures for September 2015**

Product	Weight	Index (2012=100)			% change	
		September 2014	August 2015	September 2015	September 2015 vs. August 2015	September 2015 vs. September 2014
Final manufactured goods	100,00	115,0	118,8	119,1	0,3	3,6
Intermediate manufactured goods	100,00	117,9	117,3	118,8	1,3	0,8
Electricity and water	100,00	119,3	175,3	132,8	-24,2	11,3
Mining	100,00	110,7	100,0	104,9	4,9	-5,2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,00	107,6	112,4	113,2	0,7	5,2

A full release on the *Producer price index* (Statistical release P0142.1) is available on the Stats SA website: [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za)



## Consumer price index (CPI)

*Headline CPI remained unchanged in September 2015*

The consumer price index (CPI) shows the change in prices of a basket of goods and services which South African households purchase for consumption. In order to measure inflation, an assessment is made of how much the CPI has risen in percentage terms over a given period compared to the CPI in a preceding period. When CPI increases then it means the prices have fallen and vice-versa. In September 2015, however, CPI remained unchanged at 4,6% when compared to August 2015. This is because prices for certain goods such as food and non-alcoholic beverages, education, clothing and footwear and health remained the same. Presented in this article is a summary of the consumer price index for September 2015.

Annual consumer price inflation was 4,6% in September 2015, unchanged from August 2015 (**see Table S**). The consumer price index was unchanged month-on-month in September 2015.

The annual rate for housing and utilities rose from 6,3% in August 2015 (contributing 1,5 percentage points) to 6,4% in September 2015 (contributing 1,6 percentage points).

The month-on-month rate was 0,0% in September 2015. Housing and utilities contributed 0,2 of a percentage point. The index increased by 0,9% month-on-month, mainly because of actual rentals for housing (1,3%) and owners' equivalent rent (1,4%). Transport contributed -0,3 of a percentage point. The index decreased by 1,6% month-on-month, mainly because of petrol (-5,3%) (-69 cents per litre).

In September 2015, the CPI for goods increased by 3,6% year-on-year (unchanged from August), and the CPI for services increased by 5,6% year-on-year (unchanged from August).

Provincial annual inflation rates were as follows:

- Western Cape – 4,9%
- Eastern Cape – 4,3%
- Northern Cape – 3,9%
- Free State – 5,0%



- KwaZulu-Natal – 4,4%
- North West – 4,0%
- Gauteng – 4,6%
- Mpumalanga – 4,0%
- Limpopo – 3,5%

**Table S – Consumer price index: Index numbers and year-on-year rates**  
**Base year: December 2012 = 100**

Year		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Avg <sup>1/</sup>
2010	Index	86,4	87,0	87,7	87,8	88,0	88,0	88,6	88,6	88,7	88,9	89,0	89,2	88,2
	Rate	6,2	5,7	5,1	4,8	4,6	4,2	3,7	3,5	3,2	3,4	3,6	3,5	4,3
2011	Index	89,6	90,2	91,3	91,6	92,0	92,4	93,2	93,4	93,8	94,2	94,5	94,6	92,6
	Rate	3,7	3,7	4,1	4,2	4,5	5,0	5,3	5,3	5,7	6,0	6,1	6,1	5,0
2012	Index	95,2	95,7	96,8	97,2	97,2	97,5	97,8	98,0	98,9	99,5	99,8	100,0	97,8
	Rate	6,3	6,1	6,0	6,1	5,7	5,5	4,9	5,0	5,5	5,6	5,6	5,7	5,6
2013	Index	100,3	101,3	102,5	102,9	102,6	102,9	104,0	104,3	104,8	105,0	105,1	105,4	103,4
	Rate	5,4	5,9	5,9	5,9	5,6	5,5	6,3	6,4	6,0	5,5	5,3	5,4	5,7
2014	Index	106,1	107,3	108,7	109,2	109,4	109,7	110,6	111,0	111,0	111,2	111,2	111,0	109,7
	Rate	5,8	5,9	6,0	6,1	6,6	6,6	6,3	6,4	5,9	5,9	5,8	5,3	6,1
2015	Index	110,8	111,5	113,1	114,1	114,4	114,9	116,1	116,1	116,1	..	..	..	..
	Rate	4,4	3,9	4,0	4,5	4,6	4,7	5,0	4,6	4,6	..	..	..	..

<sup>1/</sup> Annual average.

A full release on the *Consumer price index* (Statistical release P0141) is available on the Stats SA website: [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za)



# Glossary

## Primary industries

**Gigawatt-hour (gWh):** one gigawatt-hour of electricity is equal to one million kilowatt-hours. A kilowatt-hour is the basic unit of electrical energy equal to one kilowatt of power supplied to or taken from an electric circuit steadily for one hour. One kilowatt-hour equals one thousand watt-hours.

**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 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.

**Index of physical volume of mining production:** a statistical measure of the change in the volume of production. The production index of a mineral group is the ratio between the volume of production of a mineral group in a given period and the volume of production of the same mineral group in the base period.

**Index of the physical volume of electricity production:** a statistical measure of the change in the volume of production of electricity in a given period and the volume of production of electricity in the base period.

**Industry:** a group of establishments engaged in the same or similar kinds of economic activity.

**PGMs – Platinum group metals:** include platinum; iridium; osmiridium, palladium; rhodium; ruthenium and osmium.

**Sales:** total value of sales and transfers-out of goods mined by the mining establishments and the amounts received for installation, erection or assembly or other services.



## Secondary industries

**Additions and alterations:** extensions to existing buildings as well as internal and external alterations of existing buildings.

**Blocks of flats:** a structure, usually multi-storey, consisting of a number of dwellings sharing the same residential address, and usually sharing a common entrance, foyer or staircase.

**Dwelling houses:** a free-standing, complete structure on a separate stand or a self-contained dwelling-unit, e.g. granny flat, on the same premises as existing residence. Out-buildings and garages are included.

**Other residential buildings:** include institutions for the disabled, boarding houses, old age homes, hostels, hotel, motels, guest houses, holiday chalets, bed and breakfast accommodation, entertainment centres and casinos.

**Residential buildings:** dwelling houses, flats, townhouses and other residential buildings.

## Tertiary industries

**Acknowledgements of debt:** a statement by a person/debtor in which he admits that he owes money to an individual or a company or a bank.

**Average income per stay unit night sold:** average rate per stay unit (i.e. rate per room in a hotel or powered site in a caravan park) is calculated by dividing the total income from accommodation by the number of stay unit nights sold in the survey period.

**Catering services:** enterprises involved in the sale and supply of meals and drinks prepared on the premises on a contract basis and brought to other premises chosen by the person ordering them, to be served for immediate consumption to guests or customers. Include bars, taverns, other drinking places, ice-cream parlours, etc.



**Civil judgements:** decisions taken in a civil matter or a dispute between two people or parties.

**Civil summonses:** notices to appear before the court of law where a dispute between two parties or people has to be heard, i.e. not for criminal offence.

**Enterprise:** a legal entity or a combination of legal units that includes and directly controls all functions necessary to carry out its sales activities.

**Foreign traveller:** a person who resides outside South Africa and visits the country temporarily.

**Income from accommodation industry:** income from amounts charged for rooms or equivalent. Other income is excluded (e.g. income from meals).

**Income from bar sales:** refers to income from liquor sales.

**Income from food sales:** refers to income from the sale of meals and non-alcoholic drinks.

**Income from restaurant and bar sales:** income from meals, banqueting and beverages and tobacco sales.

**Insolvency:** refers to an individual or partnership which is unable to pay its debt and is placed under final sequestration. The number of insolvencies does not refer to the number of persons involved, as a partnership which is unable to pay its debt is regarded as one insolvency, irrespective of the number of partners.

**Liquidation:** refers to the winding-up of the affairs of a company or close corporation when liabilities exceed assets and it can be resolved by voluntary action or by an order of the court.

**Microdata:** data gathered on a small scale, such as data on an individual.

**'Other' African countries:** refers to all non SADC African countries.

**Other income:** includes all income not earned from food sales or bar sales.



**Other SADC:** refers to the thirteen countries, excluding South Africa, that belong to the Southern African Development Community.

**Professional services:** refer to medical doctors, dentists, advocates, attorney, auditors, accountants, architects, engineers, hospital services etc.

**Promissory notes:** written undertaking, signed by a person or party, to pay money to another person or to be the bearer of such a note on a specific date or on demand.

**Restaurants and coffee shops:** enterprises involved in the sale and provision of meals and drinks, ordered from a menu, prepared on the premises for immediate consumption and with provided seating.

**Retailer:** a retailer is an enterprise deriving more than 50% of its turnover from sales of goods to the general public for household use.

**Retail trade:** includes the resale (sale without transformation) of new and used goods and products to the general public for household use.

**Stay unit:** unit accommodation available to be charged out to guests, for example, a powered site in a caravan park or a room in a hotel.

**Stay unit night sold:** total number of stay units occupied on each night during the survey period.

**Takeaway and fast-food outlets:** enterprises involved in the sale and provision of meals and drinks, ordered from a menu, prepared on the premises for takeaway purposes in a packaged format, at a stand or in a location, with or without provided seating.

**Total income:** includes income from food sales, income from bar sales and other income.

**Tourism:** comprises the activities of persons travelling to, and staying in places outside their usual environment, for not more than one consecutive year, for leisure, business and other purposes not related to the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited.



**Tourist:** a visitor who stays at least one night in the place visited.

**Traveller:** any person on a trip between two or more countries or between two or more localities within his/her country of residence.

**Voluntary liquidation:** takes place when a company or close corporation, by own choice, resolves to wind-up its affairs.

**Wholesale trade:** Includes the resale (sale without transformation) of new and used goods and products to other wholesalers, retailers, agricultural, industrial, commercial, institutional and professional users either directly or through agents on a fee or contract basis.

## Prices

**Annual percentage change:** change in the index of the relevant month of the current year compared with the index of the same month in the previous year expressed as a percentage.

**Consumer price index (CPI):** an index that measures the price of a fixed basket of consumer goods and services.

**Inflation rate:** annual percentage change in the CPI for all items of the relevant month of the current year compared with the CPI for all items of the same month in the previous year expressed as a percentage.

**Monthly percentage change:** change in the index of the relevant month compared to the index of the previous month expressed as a percentage.

**Year-on-year:** A term used frequently in investment research and other reports to mean 'compared with the same period in the previous fiscal year'.





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