

Mbalo Brief



the missing piece of the puzzle

May 2016



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Issue 04/2016



Statistics South Africa



The South Africa I know, the home I understand



the missing piece of the puzzle



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Editor's comment

Protests and violence continue to rage through South African universities. In the Vaal University of Technology (VUT), Vanderbijlpark Campus, students clashed with police and set alight university property. The protesting students are calling for the removal of the security company currently contracted by the University. Meanwhile, in Rhodes University, female students took to the streets to protest against rape on their campus. Other protests included the #FeesMustFall, Rhodes Must Fall protests to name a few. These protests have already made airwaves across the country and they bring to remembrance the protests on 16 June 1976 (which will be commemorated next month) when students protested against a government decree that all instruction in black schools would be delivered in Afrikaans. Thus, a few years later, students are still trying to bring about changes into the social and academic issues that they are dissatisfied with.

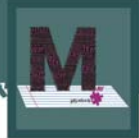
On a much lighter note, Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) will soon be relocating to a new building in Salvokop, Pretoria. The new four-storey building achieved a 4 Star Green Star owing to sustainable environmentally friendly features that use water and energy efficiently as well as the environmentally friendly material used for construction.

In this month's issue of *Mbalo Brief*, our educational article is based on the social life of youth. The article is based on the *Vulnerable Groups Series I: The Social Profile of Youth, 2009 – 2014*, (Report No. 03-19-01). The article looks at migration, disability status and employment, among others, of youth aged 15 to 34 years. Also have a look at our monthly crossword puzzle and solutions for the April 2016 puzzle.

Articles published in this issue are based on results of industry surveys conducted for the months ranging from February to April 2016 which were published by Stats SA in April and May 2016.

For more details on any of the surveys, visit our website at:
www.statssa.gov.za



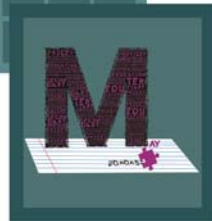
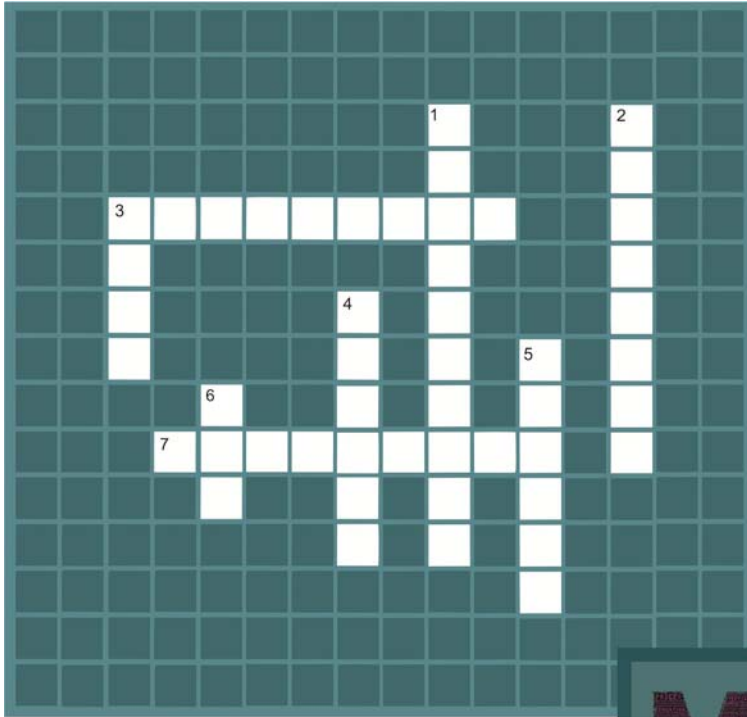


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Crossword puzzle





Across

3. Which province had the least percentage of youth headed households? Clue: Read the educational article.
7. What is the opposite of inflation?

Down

1. A legal entity or a combination of legal units that includes and directly controls all functions necessary to carry out its sales activities is known as an ...?
2. Which public holiday is observed each year in South Africa on June 16?
3. Which index was the main contributor to the increase in the CPI rate for March 2016? and non-alcoholic beverages. Fill in the missing word.
4. Which town in Vhembe District Municipality in Limpopo are the residents currently protesting about municipal demarcation?
5. Which article in *Mbalo Brief* is based on the production and sales of minerals?
6. After how many years is the National Census in South Africa conducted?

Solutions for April 2016 puzzle

Across

4. Allister Coetzee
6. Freedom Day

Down

1. Northern Cape
2. Managers
3. August
5. Two





Educational article on the social life of youth

Introduction

The vast majority of youth live in developing countries. According to the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, there was 1,0 billion young people aged 15 to 24 years in 2011. Youth is regarded as the period between childhood and adult age. In most of the sub-Saharan countries, the term youth is associated with young people from the age of 15 to 35 years. Moreover, this majority of youth live in diverse areas such as rural, traditional and urban areas.

This educational article is based on the *Vulnerable Groups Series I: The Social Profile of Youth, 2009–2014*, (Report No. 03-19-01). The data for the report were sourced from various surveys such as the General Household Survey (2009 and 2014), Census 2011, Income and Expenditure of Households Survey (2011/2011), Quarterly labour force survey (2009-2014) and Victims of Crime Survey (2013/14) and was published by Statistics South Africa in April 2016. The article looks at, among others, migration, disability status and employment of youth aged 15 to 34 years.

Demography

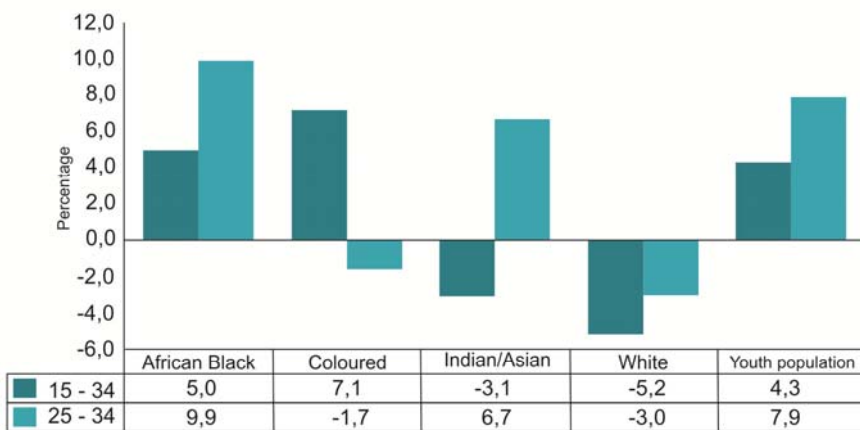
Results from the *General Household Survey* (GHS) 2014 indicate that the youth population accounted for 19,5 million of the South African population, with black Africans (83,3%) being the dominant population group. The proportion of black African youth was higher across all provinces, except in Western Cape where the coloured (52,0%) and white (12,1%) youth population groups were in the majority. The majority of the Indian/Asian population group was found in KwaZulu-Natal with 6,7%.

According to the GHS (2009 and 2014) results, the youth population within provinces decreased from 36,8% to 36,5% between 2009 and 2014. The decrease in the youth population was mostly driven by decreases amongst the share of youth in provinces such as Gauteng (from 37,1% in 2009 to 35,3% in 2014), Western Cape (from 34,8% in 2009 to 33,9% in 2014) and North West (35,9% in 2009 to 35,7% in 2014), reflecting decline of 1,8, 0,9 and 0,2 percentage points respectively.



Between 2009 and 2014, the South African youth population for age group 25 to 34 years grew by 7,9%, whereas those aged 15 to 24 years was 4,3%. In total, the youth population (15 to 35 years) grew by 5,8%. The black African youth population increased with 9,9% for age group 25 to 34 years and 5,0% among those aged 15 to 24 years. The coloured youth population aged 15 to 24 years increased by 7,1% while those aged 25 to 34 years decreased by 1,7%. Likewise, the Indian/Asian youth population aged 25 to 34 years increased by 6,7% while those aged 15 to 24 years decreased by 3,1%. The white youth population decreased for both age groups of 15 to 24 years and 25 to 34 years (by 5,2% and 3,0% respectively).

Figure 1: Percentage growth of youth population among population groups by age group, 2009 and 2014



Source: GHS 2009, 2014

Population by province and sex

During 2009 and 2014, the national youth population decreased for both female and male genders (from 35,7% in 2009 to 35,3% in 2014 and from 37,9% in 2009 to 37,7% in 2014 respectively). Provinces which had a higher proportion of youth in both genders in 2009 and 2014 were KwaZulu-Natal (20,7% in 2009 and 20,3%

in 2014 for females and 19,3% in 2009 and 19,6% in 2014 for males), Gauteng (22,3% in 2009 and 23,0% in 2014 for females and 24,6% in 2009 and 23,8% in 2014 for males) and Eastern Cape (12,8% and 12,6% in 2009 and 2014 for females and 12,8% and 12,7% in 2009 and 2014 for males). Northern Cape was the province with the lowest proportion of youth in both genders in 2009 and 2014 (2,1% each in both 2009 and 2014 for females and 2,1% each in both 2009 and 2014 for males).

Population by age categories, geographic type and sex

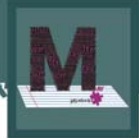
Between 2009 and 2014, there was an increase of both males and females aged 25 to 34 years (from 69,1% in 2009 to 69,4% in 2014 and from 66,0% in 2009 to 68,1% in 2014 respectively) who were living in urban areas. There was also an increase of both males and females of youth aged 15 to 24 years (from 56,5% in 2009 to 59,1% in 2014 and from 56,5% in 2009 to 59,6% in 2014 respectively) who were living in urban areas. Moreover, there was a decrease of both males and females aged 15 to 34 years (from 37,6% in 2009 to 36,0% in 2014 and from 39,1% in 2009 to 36,3% in 2014 respectively) who were living in rural areas.

Disability status

The Census 2011 data indicate that at national level, the proportion of young persons aged 15 to 34 years who were reported as living with disabilities was about 2,6% (485 945). KwaZulu-Natal had the highest proportion of young persons living with disabilities (24,5%), followed by Gauteng (20,6%) and Eastern Cape (13,2%). In contrast, the Northern Cape province (2,6%) had the lowest proportions of young persons living with disabilities.

Youth migration

During Census 2011, over three-quarters (over 75%) of young persons aged 15 to 34 years continued to live in their provinces of birth. Western Cape retained the highest percentage of 91,3%, followed by KwaZulu-Natal (88,4%) and Gauteng (88,3%) while Limpopo and Eastern Cape had retained the lowest proportion



of youth, reporting 68,0% and 67,6% respectively. On the other hand, Gauteng received a larger proportion of youth from Limpopo (26,4%), Mpumalanga and North West (15,1% each) and Free State (13,1%). Western Cape received a larger proportion of youth from Eastern Cape (15,5%) and Northern Cape (6,1%).

Household characteristics

Youth-headed households

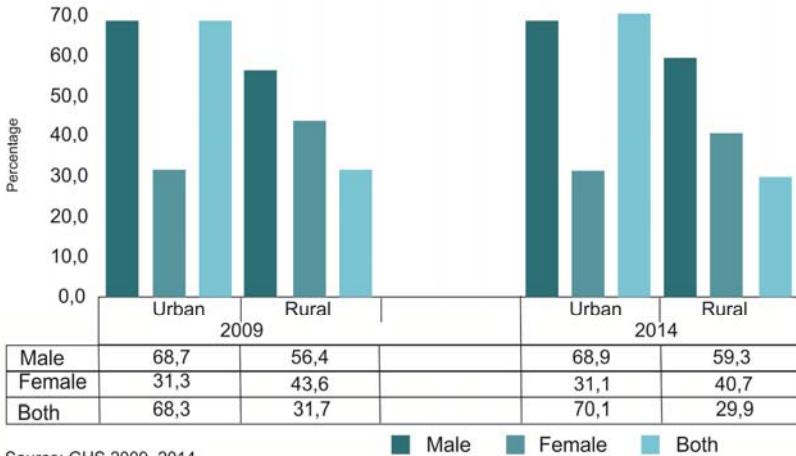
The GHS 2009 and 2014 data show that youth-headed households increased by 11,2% (from 3,6 million in 2009 to 4 million in 2014). Provinces such as the North West (16,2%), KwaZulu-Natal (13,5%) and Mpumalanga (12,2%) had the largest percentage increases of youth-headed households while Free State had the least percentage increase of 6,0%.

In 2014, a total of 21,4% of South African households were headed by youth aged 15 to 24 years and 78,6% were headed by youth aged 25 to 34 years while in 2009, youth-headed households for age groups 15 to 24 and 25 to 34 accounted for 21,3% and 78,7% respectively. Gauteng (24,0% in 2009 and 25,1% in 2014), KwaZulu-Natal (14,9% in 2009 and 17,7% in 2014) and Limpopo (16,6% in 2009 and 14,5% in 2014) had the highest percentage of youth-headed households among the age group 15 to 24 years. The majority of youth-headed households aged 25 to 34 years were found in Gauteng (30,5% in 2009 and 30,2% in 2014) followed by KwaZulu-Natal (17,0% in 2009 and 16,7% in 2014) and Western Cape (10,8% in 2009 and 11,2% in 2014).

Between 2009 and 2014, the households headed by youth aged 15 to 34 years increased in urban areas (from 68,3% in 2009 to 70,1% in 2014) and decreased in rural areas (from 31,7% to 29,9%). There was an increase of male-headed household for both urban areas (from 68,7% in 2009 to 68,9% in 2014) and rural areas (from 56,4% in 2009 to 59,3% in 2014). In contrast, female-headed households decreased for both urban (from 31,3% in 2009 to 31,1% in 2014) and rural (from 43,6% in 2009 to 40,7% in 2014) areas.



Figure 2: Percentage distribution of youth-headed households by sex and geographic type, (15-34), 2009 and 2014



Source: GHS 2009, 2014

Household composition

In 2014, there was a total 58,2% of youth between the age of 15 to 34 years who were living in an extended household, which is an increase from 53,8% in 2009. The majority of youth aged 15 to 24 years were living in an extended household (62,8% in 2014, from 59,8% in 2009), followed by those aged 25 to 34 years who were living in a nuclear household (from 33,7% in 2009 to 38,5% in 2014) while the lowest percentage of youth aged 15 to 24 years who were living in a single household was at 2,8% in 2014 and 3,1% in 2009.

Between 2009 and 2014, higher proportions of males lived in single-person households (10,0% in 2009 and 8,8% in 2014) than their female counterparts (3,4% in 2009 and 3,1% in 2014) counterparts. Higher proportions of females lived in nuclear households (nuclear households are defined as households consisting of household heads, their spouses and offspring) (34,2% in 2009 and 33,2% in 2014) and extended households (56,0% in 2009 and 60,6% in 2014).



Household expenditure

According to the Income and Expenditure of Households Survey (IES) 2010/2011, expenditure on housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels were the largest contributor to total annual household consumption expenditure amongst youth in the age group of 15 to 34 years. Over a quarter (25,4%) of total household expenditure for youth aged 25 to 34 and 27,9% for those aged 15 to 24 years was spent on housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels. Among the youth aged 25 to 34 years, transport was the second largest component of household expenditure, accounting for one in every five rands (19,8%) spent by households while transport accounted for one in every seven rands (14,7%) spent by those within the 15 to 24 year age group. The lowest expenditure amongst both age groups was on health (0,9% for 15 to 24 years and 1,6% for 25 to 34 years), followed by those aged 25 to 34 years on education (1,9%). The IES 2010/2011 results also show that the total annual household expenditure on alcoholic beverages and tobacco accounted for 1,8% for youth aged 25 to 34 years and 1,7% for those aged 15 to 24 years.

Employment and unemployment status

According to the *Quarterly labour force survey* (QLFS) 2014 data, more than 6 million young people aged 15 to 34 years were employed, 31 000 fewer than in 2009. Between 2009 and 2014, the youth aged 15 to 34 years amongst the employed decreased from 42,6% to 39,8%. The youth aged 25 and 34 years decreased from 32,6% in 2009 to 31,4% in 2014 and those aged 15 to 24 years decreased from 10,1% in 2009 and 8,3% in 2014.

About 2 million employed persons were classified as entrepreneurs (employer or the self-employed), of which 543 000 were youth between the ages of 15 to 34 years. Between 2009 and 2014, young entrepreneurs between the ages of 25 and 34 years increased from 83,4% to 85,9%. Female entrepreneurs decreased from 28,0% in 2009 to 21,8% in 2014 compared to their male counterparts whose proportion decreased from 31,0% in 2009 to 30,1% in 2014.

In 2014, more than 5 million South Africans were unemployed and youth aged 15 to 34 years made up approximately three quarters (3,4 million) of the total figure for the unemployed. Unemployed youth with less than matric remained unchanged at 57% in both 2009 and 2014 while those with other tertiary qualifications decreased from 5% in 2009 to 4% in 2014. The unemployed graduates remained unchanged at 1% for 2009 and 2014.

Victims of crime

During the *Victims of Crime Survey (VOCS) 2013/2014*, 2,7% of youth reported to have been victims of assault crimes, 0,4 percentage points lower than in 2011. The proportion of youth aged 16 to 34 years who experienced assault increased from 61,2% to 69,0% between 2011 and 2013/2014. Between 2011 and 2013/2014, males aged 16 to 34 years who reported as having been victims of assault increased from 35,8% in 2011 to 41,3% in 2013/2014. On the contrary, between 2011 and 2013/2014, young females aged 16 to 34 years who reported as having been victims of assault increased from 25,3% in 2011 to 27,7% in 2013/2014.

Conclusion

The findings indicate that black African youth were the majority in all provinces, except in Western Cape where the majority were coloured youth. The majority of South African households were headed by youth and the results indicate that Gauteng is leading with households headed by youth. On unemployment, the number of youth without matric was the highest in 2009 and 2014.

References

1. Statistics South Africa. 2016. *Vulnerable Groups Series I: The Social Profile of Youth, 2009–2014* (Report No. 03-19-01) Pretoria: Statistics South Africa
2. United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. 2011. *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision, Volume I: Comprehensive Tables*. ST/ESA/SER.A/313.



Primary industries

Mining: Production and sales

Production in the ministry industry decreases

Diamond mining in South Africa has become increasingly difficult. This is because supplies of accessible diamonds near the surface are depleted and the cost of digging deeper is rising. In an effort to address this challenge, one of the world's largest mining companies, De Beers, has taken a decision to construct a new \$2 billion (almost 300 billion rands) mine underneath the already existing 450 metres deep Venetia mine, close to the border between Zimbabwe and Botswana. The mine will be converted from an open pit mine to an underground mine, reaching 1 000 metres below ground and will be completed in 2022. Presented in this article is a summary of the mining: production and sales statistics for February 2016.

Mining production decreased by 8,7% year-on-year in February 2016 (see **Table A**). The largest negative growth rates were recorded for:

- iron ore (-32,5%);
- building materials (-19,7%);
- manganese ore (-18,9%); and
- PGMs (-18,1%).

The main negative contributors to the 8,7% decrease were:

- iron ore (contributing -6,8 percentage points);
- PGMs (contributing -2,2 percentage points); and
- manganese ore (contributing -1,4 percentage points).

Gold was a significant positive contributor (contributing 1,8 percentage points).

Table A – Key growth rates in the volume of mining production for February 2016

	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	Jan-16	Feb-16
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-4,6	-4,2	-1,2	-1,6	-5,5	-8,7
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-3,8	1,1	1,7	-0,8	-5,1	1,3
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	-2,6	-3,2	-3,5	-0,9	-1,0	-2,2

^{1/} 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

Mineral sales decreased by 1,5% year-on-year in January 2016 (see **Table B**). The largest negative contributors to the decrease of 1,5% were:

- iron ore (-37,3%, contributing -5,9 percentage points);
- manganese ore (-60,0%, contributing -3,7 percentage points); and
- chromium ore (-30,8%, contributing -1,2 percentage points).

Three minerals with significant positive contributions were gold (31,3%, contributing 4,1 percentage points), PGMs (12,4%, contributing 2,3 percentage points) and 'other' non-metallic minerals (45,2%, contributing 2,1 percentage points).

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

	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	Jan-16
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-2,4	-5,5	-2,6	-3,4	2,7	-1,5
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	0,8	1,9	1,2	-2,1	2,7	-3,9
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	-4,4	-5,7	-2,9	0,1	2,2	-0,2

^{1/} 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



Secondary industries

Manufacturing: production and sales

Production in manufacturing increases

The third national Manufacturing Indaba will be held from 28 to 29 June 2016 at Emperor's Palace in Ekurhuleni. This year's indaba will include the launch of the Small Business Indaba, which will take place on 27 June, 2016, thereafter, the main indaba will commence. The Small Business Indaba will provide small to medium and micro enterprises (SMMEs), especially those in the manufacturing sector, access to big manufacturers, government's manufacturing role players and the latest trends and ideas that will support their manufacturing growth plans which will help them get off the ground. These enterprises are critical agents of poverty reduction and a major source of technological and manufacturing innovation. Presented in this article is a summary of the manufacturing: production and sales statistics for February 2016.

Manufacturing production increased by 1,9% in February 2016 compared with February 2015 (**see Table C**). This increase was mainly due to higher production in the following divisions:

- petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products (4,2%, contributing 0,9 of a percentage point);
- food and beverages (3,8%, contributing 0,9 of a percentage point);
- wood and wood products, paper, publishing and printing (4,7%, contributing 0,6 of a percentage point); and
- radio, television and communication apparatus and professional equipment (21,3%, contributing 0,3 of a percentage point).

The basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products, metal products and machinery division (-3,3%, contributing -0,7 of a percentage point) was a negative contributor.



Table C – Key growth rates in the volume of manufacturing production for February 2016

	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	Jan-16	Feb-16
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	1,3	-2,3	-1,2	0,5	-2,6	1,9
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	2,4	-1,9	-1,3	2,0	-1,8	1,3
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	1,3	1,6	0,8	-0,5	-1,1	-0,3

^{1/} Percentage change between the previous 3 months and the 3 months ending in the month indicated.

Selected building statistics of the private sector

Value of recorded building plans passed increased

According to the World Green Building Council (WGBC), South Africa is one of the countries with a high reported level of green activity in the residential market. Over a third (36%) of South African firms reported that they planned green activity for low-rise residential projects. The WGBC says the focus on residential projects is inspired by a holistic view of green building (to be energy efficient, promote a healthy environment etc.) and to make profit. Presented in this article is a summary of the selected building statistics of the private sector for January to February 2016.

The value of recorded building plans passed increased by 26,8% (R3 485,8 million) during January to February 2016 compared with January to February 2015 (see Table D). Non-residential buildings rose by 207,7% (R3 707,0 million). There were large year-on-year increases in plans passed for shopping space in KwaZulu-Natal (R2 089,3 million) and Gauteng (R849,7 million).

The provinces with the largest contributions to the total increase of 26,8% (R3 485,8 million) were made by:

- KwaZulu-Natal (contributing 17,0 percentage points or R2 219,2 million); and
- Gauteng (contributing 12,4 percentage points or R1 611,7 million).



The value of buildings reported as completed increased by 13,1% (R905,8 million) during January to February 2016 compared with January to February 2015. Residential buildings rose by 19,3% (R753,7 million).

Seven provinces reported year-on-year increases in the value of buildings completed in January to February 2016. The largest contributions were recorded for Western Cape (contributing 6,1 percentage points or R420,4 million), Free State (contributing 3,4 percentage points or R232,4 million) and Gauteng (contributing 2,9 percentage points or R201,7 million).

Table D – Recorded building plans passed by larger municipalities: January to February 2015 versus January to February 2016

Estimates at current prices	January to February 2015	January to February 2016	Difference in value between January to February 2015 and January to February 2016	% change between January to February 2015 and January to February 2016
	1/	1/		
	R'000	R'000	R'000	
Residential buildings	7 236 666	7 441 788	205 122	2,8
-Dwelling houses	5 006 307	5 088 140	81 833	1,6
-Flats and townhouses	2 145 368	2 189 197	43 829	2,0
-Other residential buildings	84 991	164 451	79 460	93,5
Non-residential buildings	1 785 071	5 492 058	3 706 987	207,7
Additions and alterations	3 997 342	3 571 075	-426 267	-10,7
Total	13 019 079	16 504 921	3 485 842	26,8

^{1/} 2015 and 2016 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

Electricity generated and available for distribution

Electricity generated and distributed increase

According to the Electricity Regulation Act, 1996 (Act No. 4 of 1996), customers are allowed to redistribute electricity to their tenants or dwellers



within their premises. However, customers may not make profit from such redistribution of the electricity. The Act allows redistribution of electricity through a licence issued by the National Energy Regulator. Presented in this article is a summary of the electricity generated and available for distribution statistics for February 2016.

Electricity generation (production) increased by 2,8% year-on-year in January 2016 (see Table E).

Table E– Key growth rates in the volume of electricity generated for February 2016

	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	Jan-16	Feb-16
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-3,7	-3,2	-1,5	-0,3	-2,2	2,8
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	1,5	0,1	1,3	0,9	-1,2	1,5
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	-1,5	-0,6	0,9	1,9	2,0	1,5

^{1/} Percentage change between the previous 3 months and the 3 months ending in the month indicated.

Electricity distribution (consumption) increased by 0,4% year-on-year in February 2016 (see Table F).

Table F – Key growth rates in the volume of electricity distributed for February 2016

	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	Jan-16	Feb-16
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-3,7	-2,7	-2,4	-1,5	-3,2	0,4
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	2,2	0,7	0,5	0,2	-1,2	0,4
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	-2,3	-1,3	0,9	1,8	1,4	0,1

^{1/} 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



Tertiary industries

Wholesale trade sales

Wholesale trade sales increase

A wholesaler is a trader who purchases goods in large quantities from manufacturers and sells them to retailers in small quantities. However, there are other wholesalers who sell large quantities of goods to other wholesalers. These wholesalers buy materials in bulk from other wholesalers to make or assemble goods in order to sell to retailers. Presented in this article is a summary of the wholesale trade sales statistics for February 2016.

Wholesale trade sales increased by 11,1% in February 2016 compared with February 2015 (**see Table G**).

The main contributors to this increase were dealers in:

- machinery, equipment and supplies (22,4%, contributing 3,7 percentage points); and
- agricultural raw materials and livestock (39,5%, contributing 2,8 percentage points).

Wholesale trade sales increased by 7,0% in the three months ended February 2016 compared with the three months ended February 2015. The main contributors to this increase were dealers in:

- machinery, equipment and supplies (17,1%, contributing 2,8 percentage points);
- agricultural raw materials and livestock (32,4%, contributing 2,3 percentage points); and
- food, beverages and tobacco (7,5%, contributing 1,3 percentage points).



Table G – Key growth rates in wholesale trade sales at current prices for February 2016

	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	Jan-16	Feb-16
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	0,3	2,9	6,6	5,0	4,9	11,1
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	2,6	1,1	-1,4	0,4	1,2	1,9
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	2,4	0,4	1,3	0,9	0,8	1,2

^{1/} 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

Retail trade sales

Retail trade sales increase

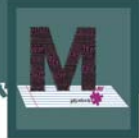
The largest mall in South Africa, Mall of Africa, opened on 28 April 2016 and more than 90 000 people flocked in for their first experience. The mall is located in Midrand, which is between Pretoria and Johannesburg. It is the biggest mall in Africa. At an astounding 131 000 square metres, Mall of Africa is the largest single-phase shopping mall development in Africa to date, with an estimated completion value of more than R4,5 billion and home to 300 retail stores including both local and international brands. It now adds to the already large number of malls in the country, creating thousands of jobs. When the mall was still under construction for instance, over 3 000 workers had to be employed for the project and now that it is up and running, over 60 000 workers have been employed to work in the many stores that are in the mall. Thus, the existence of the mall not only contributes to retail sales but also job creation. Presented in this article is a summary of the retail trade sales for February 2016.

Retail trade sales increased by 4,1% year-on-year in February 2016 (see **Table H**). The highest annual growth rates were recorded for:

- retailers in pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries (7,8%);
- general dealers (5,5%); and
- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (4,2%).

The main contributors to the 4,1% increase were:

- general dealers (contributing 2,2 percentage points);



- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (contributing 0,8 of a percentage point); and
- retailers in pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries (contributing 0,5 of a percentage point).

Retail trade sales increased by 3,9% in the three months ended February 2016 compared with the three months ended February 2015. The main contributors to this increase were:

- general dealers (4,2%, contributing 1,7 percentage points); and
- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (5,1%, contributing 1,1 percentage points).

Table H – Key growth rates in retail trade sales for February 2016 – at constant 2012 prices

	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	Jan-16	Feb-16
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	3,0	3,4	3,8	4,1	3,6	4,1
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-0,3	0,0	1,7	0,1	-0,7	0,5
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	1,0	1,0	0,8	1,2	1,4	0,9

^{1/} 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

Motor trade sales

Motor trade sales increases

Vehicle manufacturers have been the main drivers behind the evolution that we have seen in vehicles. At first, people were walking, and then they started riding animals and animal driven transportation. Centuries later, steam-powered cars were invented and much later, fuel-powered cars followed. Today, vehicle manufacturers are conceptualising driverless vehicles that will have artificial intelligence. These vehicles will be programmed to drive to a certain location, as chosen by the owner, while digitally detecting and avoiding hazards on the road. The invention of such vehicles will be a milestone for the motor industry and maybe very soon we will start seeing flying vehicles. Presented in this article is a summary of the motor trade sales statistics for February 2016.



Motor trade sales increased by 7,2% year-on-year in February 2016 (see **Table I**). The largest annual growth rates were recorded for:

- sales of accessories (10,4%);
- used vehicle sales (10,2%); and
- fuel sales (9,9%).

Motor trade sales increased by 2,0% in the three months ended February 2016 compared with the three months ended February 2015 (see **Table I**). The main contributors to this increase were:

- sales of accessories (8,3%, contributing 1,5 percentage points); and
- used vehicle sales (5,4%, contributing 1,0 percentage point).

Table I – Key growth rate figures in motor trade sales for February 2016

	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	Jan-16	Feb-16
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	0,2	-3,8	2,2	1,2	-2,4	7,2
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	2,4	-1,3	1,2	0,2	-2,1	4,0
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	1,2	-0,8	0,2	0,1	0,5	0,4

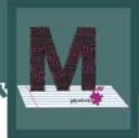
^{1/} Percentage change between the previous 3 months and the 3 months ending in the month indicated. A full release on *Motor trade sales* (Statistical release P6343.2) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za

Food and beverages

Income for food and beverages increases

The price of food has been escalating since November 2015. This has had several implications on consumers, one of them being that their grocery shopping list might contain fewer items than before because now they have to focus on buying essential items first. In more extreme cases, some poor households might not even be able to afford basic items such as bread, milk, eggs, oil and maize meal on a monthly basis. Presented in this article is a summary of the food and beverages statistics for February 2016.

The total income generated by the food and beverages industry increased by 3,4% in February 2016 compared with February 2015 (see **Table J**).



Positive annual growth rates were recorded for bar sales (9,4%) and food sales (2,7%).

In February 2016, positive annual growth rates were recorded for restaurants and coffee shops (5,3%, contributing 2,4 percentage points) and takeaway and fast food outlets (4,3%, contributing 1,6 percentage points).

Total income increased by 2,8% in the three months ended February 2016 compared with the three months ended February 2015. Positive contributors to this increase were restaurants and coffee shops (4,6%, contributing 2,1 percentage points) and takeaway and fast-food outlets (2,3%, contributing 0,9 of a percentage point).

Table J – Year-on-year percentage change in food and beverages income at current prices by type of income – February 2016

Type of income	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	Jan-15	Feb-15
Food sales	2,9	-0,5	0,4	3,1	1,1	2,7
Bar sales	5,7	10,0	6,6	11,3	0,0	9,4
Other income	-6,9	-13,3	9,0	-4,3	-14,1	-2,7
Total	3,0	0,5	1,4	4,0	0,6	3,4

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

Tourist accommodation

Total income for tourist accommodation increases

South Africa offers a vast array of accommodation options for tourists and visitors. These types of accommodation range from luxurious 5-star hotels to countryside guesthouses, lodges and campsites that come with amenities (such as room service and swimming pool). Tourist establishments continue to add more amenities within their confines to attract more guests and generate more profit. Presented in this article is a summary of the tourist accommodation statistics for February 2016.

The total income for the tourist accommodation industry increased by 13,8% in February 2016 compared with February 2015 (see **Table K**).



Income from accommodation increased by 15,4% year-on-year in February 2016, the result of a 3,1% increase in the number of stay unit nights sold and a 11,9% increase in the average income per stay unit nights sold.

In February 2016, the types of accommodation that recorded the highest year-on-year growth in income from accommodation were:

- ‘other’ accommodation (19,5%);
- hotels (14,5%); and
- caravan parks and camping sites (13,6%).

Income from accommodation increased by 15,4% year-on-year increase in income in February 2016 were:

- hotels (contributing 9,7 percentage points); and
- ‘other’ accommodation (contributing 4,8 percentage points).

Table K– Year-on-year percentage change in tourist accommodation statistics for February 2016

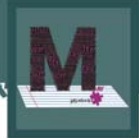
	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	Jan-16	Feb-16
Stay units available	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,1	0,3
Stay unit nights sold	-1,7	-4,8	-0,6	-1,0	1,2	3,1
Average income per stay unit nights sold	11,0	11,7	12,1	18,6	15,7	11,9
Income from accommodation	9,1	6,4	11,4	17,4	17,1	15,4
Total income ^{1/}	7,0	7,7	7,1	13,5	12,9	13,8

A full release on *Tourist accommodation* (Statistical release P6410) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za

Tourism and Migration

More travellers pass through South Africa’s ports of entry

“The year 2016 promises to be a year of strong growth for tourism in South Africa”. These were the words of Derek Hanekom, the South Africa’s Minister of Tourism. The minister further indicated that growth was expected in the tourism industry after some strict visa rules were relaxed. One of the rules that were dropped was a requirement for visitors to apply for visas in person at South African embassies instead of applying through travel agencies. The minister hopes that these changes will help the tourism



industry to recover from last year's decline. Presented in this article is a summary of the tourism and migration statistics for February 2016.

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 3 144 258 travellers (arrivals, departures and transits) passed through South African ports of entry in February 2016 (**see Table L**). These travellers were made up of 667 680 South African residents and 2 476 578 foreign travellers. A further breakdown of the figures for South African residents indicates that there were 330 895 arrivals, 336 167 departures and 618 travellers in transit. The corresponding volume for foreign arrivals, departures and transit travellers was 1 285 698, 1 139 669 and 51 211 respectively.

A comparison between the movements in February 2015 and February 2016 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 2,1% (from 324 107 in February 2015 to 330 895 in February 2016), departures increased by 3,2% (from 325 697 in February 2015 to 336 167 in February 2016), and transits increased by 13,6% (from 544 in February 2015 to 618 in February 2016). For foreign travellers, arrivals increased by 13,4% (from 1 133 411 in February 2015 to 1 285 698 in February 2016), departures increased by 12,9% (from 1 009 555 in February 2015 to 1 139 669 in February 2016), and transits increased by 8,5% (from 47 194 in February 2015 to 51 211 in February 2016).

A comparison between the movements in January 2016 and February 2016 indicates that the volume of arrivals, departures and transits decreased for both South African residents and foreign travellers. The volume of arrivals for South African residents decreased by 43,4% (from 584 653 in January 2016 to 330 895 in February 2016), departures decreased by 14,1% (from 391 185 in January 2016 to 336 167 in February 2016) and transits decreased by 25,5% (from 829 in January 2016 to 618 in February 2016). For foreign travellers, the volume of arrivals decreased by 17,5% (from 1 558 854 in January 2016 to 1 285 698 in February 2016), departures decreased by 6,6% (from 1 220 540 in January 2016 to 1 139 669 in February 2016), and transits decreased by 12,1% (from 58 270 in January 2016 to 51 211 in February 2016).

Mode of travel

In February 2016, road transport was the most common mode of travel used by 2 260 723 (71,9%) of the 3 144 258 travellers. The total number of travellers who used air transport was 871 388 (27,7%). Compared to the use of air and land transport, a much smaller number of travellers, 12 147 (0,4%) used sea transport. The arrivals data for South African residents (those who had travelled outside the country and are now returning) show that 119 065 (36,0%) came by air, 211 129 (63,8%) came by road and 701 (0,2%) used sea transport. For departures, 121 551 (36,2%) travellers used air, 213 357 (63,5%) used road and 1 259 (0,4%) left by sea transport. All travellers in transit (618) used air transport. In the case of foreign travellers, 293 636 (22,8%) arrived by air, 986 510 (76,7%) came by road and 5 552 (0,4%) arrived by sea. When departing South Africa, 285 307 (25,0%) foreign travellers left by air, 849 727 (74,6%) left by road and 4 635 (0,4%) left by sea. All travellers in transit (51 211) used air transport.

Purpose of visit

In February 2016, the majority of tourists, 775 828 (96,5%), were in South Africa for holidays compared to 20 188 (2,5%) and 7 754 (1,0%) who were in South Africa for business and for study purposes respectively. A detailed analysis reveals that more than 90,0% of all the tourists from each of the overseas regions came to South Africa for holidays. A total of 157 817 (96,7%) tourists from Europe, 4 437 (96,6%) from Central and South America, 27 216 (96,4%) from North America, 7 583 (96,3%) from Australasia, 25 243 (94,0%) from Asia and 3 556 (92,5%) from the Middle East were in South Africa for holidays. Middle East had the highest proportions of tourists who came to South Africa for business [6,3% (241)] and for study purposes [1,2% (47)] compared to other overseas regions. The majority of African tourists, 549 162 (96,7%) came to South Africa for holidays. However, when considering the number of tourists, there were differences between tourists from the SADC countries and 'other' African countries, namely: Whereas 536 251 (97,0%) of tourists from the SADC countries were on holiday; 12 911 (85,2%) of tourists from 'other' African countries came for the same purpose.

Sex and age distribution

In February 2016, there were 455 416 (56,7%) male and 348 354 (43,3%) female tourists. Overseas tourists were made up of 128 636 (54,8%) male tourists and 106 071 (45,2%) female tourists. There were 316 166 (57,2%)



male and 236 847 (42,8%) female tourists from SADC countries. Tourists from 'other' African countries were made up of 10 093 (66,6%) male and 5 056 (33,4%) 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 indicate that 31 560 (3,9%) tourists were aged younger than 15 years; 718 056 (89,3%) were aged between 15 and 64 years; and 54 154 (6,7%) were aged 65 years and older.



Table L – Number of South African residents and foreign travellers by travel direction: February 2016

Travel direction	February 2016	January 2016	January 2016	% change between January and February 2016	% change between February 2015 and February 2016
Total	2 840 508	3 814 331	3 144 258	-17,6%	10,7%
South African residents	650 348	976 667	667 680	-31,6%	2,7%
Arrivals	324 107	584 653	330 895	-43,4%	2,1%
Departures	325 697	391 185	336 167	-14,1%	3,2%
Transit	544	829	618	-25,5%	13,6%
Foreign travellers	2 190 160	2 837 664	2 476 578	-12,7%	13,1%
Arrivals	1 133 411	1 558 854	1 285 698	-17,5%	13,4%
Departures	1 009 555	1 220 540	1 139 669	-6,6%	12,9%
Transit	47 194	58 270	51 211	-12,1%	8,5%
Foreign arrivals	1 133 411	1 558 854	1 285 698	-17,5%	13,4%
Non-visitors	76 257	117 369	78 123	-33,4%	2,4%
Visitors	1 057 154	1 441 485	1 207 575	-16,2%	14,2%
Visitors	1 057 154	1 441 485	1 207 575	-16,2%	14,2%
Arrivals only	307 187	497 274	313 823	-36,9%	2,2%
Single trips	433 281	429 745	436 533	1,6%	0,8%
Multiple trips	316 686	514 466	457 219	-11,1%	44,4%
Visitors	1 057 154	1 441 485	1 207 575	-16,2%	14,2%
Same-day	375 938	428 844	403 805	-5,8%	7,4%
Tourists	681 216	1 012 641	803 770	-20,6%	18,0%

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



Statistics on civil cases for debt

Number of civil judgements for debt decreases

Since July 2015 until March 2016, the South African Reserve Bank (SARB) has increased the repo rate four times, from 5,75% in July 2015 to 7% in March 2016. This continuous rise in interest rates, coupled with the current economic conditions (such as the weak rand) in the country, affected some South Africans financially as things became more expensive. However, results from Stats SA show that fewer South Africans struggled to pay their debt in 2015 compared with 2014 as the number of judgements against defaulting debtors fell by 6,8% in the same period. This could mean that in spite of the financial challenges faced by consumers, more of them were still able to pay off their debt. Presented in this article is a summary of the statistics of civil cases for debt for February 2016.

The number of civil summonses issued for debt.

The total number of civil summonses issued for debt decreased by 4,3% in the three months ended February 2016 compared with the three months ended February 2015 (**see Table M**). The largest contributions to the 4,3% decrease were civil summonses relating to money lent (contributing -4,4 percentage points) and 'other' debts (contributing -1,9 percentage points) .

The total number of civil judgements recorded for debt decreased by 9,6% in the three months ended February 2016 compared with the three months ended February 2015. The largest contributions to the 9,6% decrease were civil judgements relating to:

- money lent (contributing -6,7 percentage points);
- promissory notes (contributing -1,4 percentage points); and
- goods sold (contributing -1,1 percentage points).

The value of civil judgements recorded for debt

The total value of civil judgements recorded for debt increased by 0,5% in the three months ended February 2016 compared with the three months ended February 2015. The largest positive contributions to the 0,5% increase were the value of judgements relating to services (contributing 2,5 percentage points) and 'other' debts (contributing 1,4 percentage points) . In



February 2016, about 22 947 civil judgements for debt amounting to R361,0 million were recorded.

The largest contributors to the total value of judgements were:

- ‘other’ debts (R102,6 million or 28,4%);
- money lent (R92,9 million or 25,7%); and
- services (R75,7 million or 21,0%).

Table M – Key figures for civil summonses and judgements for February 2016

Actual estimates	February 2016	% change between February 2015 and February 2016	% change between December to February 2015 and December to February 2016
Number of civil summonses issued for debt	54 886	-4,6	-4,3
Number of civil judgements recorded for debt	22 947	-8,4	-9,6
Value of civil judgements recorded for debt (R million)	361,0	-0,6	0,5

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

Statistics of liquidations and insolvencies

Number of liquidations and insolvencies decreases

A creditor is permitted to repossess goods of a debtor after defaulting on payment in order to recover the outstanding balance owed. The repossession will only take place after the credit provider has cancelled the credit agreement and the debtor appeared in court to prove that he/she is unable to settle the monthly payment. Debtors must always strive to inform the creditors when they are unable to repay their debts to avoid seizure of their goods. Some creditors might offer the option to renegotiate the terms of the contract. Presented in this article is a summary of the liquidations and insolvencies statistics for March and February 2016 respectively.

The total number of liquidations recorded decreased by 22,6% (47 fewer cases) year-on-year in March 2016 (**see Table N**). Compulsory liquidations decreased by 25 cases and voluntary liquidations decreased by 22 cases.



Table N – Total number of liquidations for March 2016

Number of liquidations March 2016	% change between March 2015 and March 2016	% change between January to March 2015 and January to March 2016
161	-22,6	-2,6

The estimated number of insolvencies decreased by 3,9% in February 2016 compared with February 2015 (see Table N). The number of insolvencies estimated in the three months ended February 2016 compared with the three months ended February 2015 showed an increase of 2,7% (from 633 to 650).

Table O – Total number of insolvencies for February 2016

Number of insolvencies February 2016	% change between February 2015 and February 2016	% change between December 2014 to February 2015 and December 2015 to February 2016	% change between January to February 2015 and January to February 2016
244	-3,9	2,7	0,5

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

Land transport survey

Volume of good transported decreases

On the 3rd of May 2016, Transport Minister Dipuo Peters, revealed during a press briefing that 179 fatal collisions occurred on South African roads and 237 people lost their lives in a matter of four days from 29 April to 2 May 2016. The minister further stated that these crashes were mainly caused by minibuses and freight transport. Incidents such as these are one of the reasons why the Department of Transport is considering banning certain heavy trucks from South African roads during certain hours to minimise accidents. This would include the recommendation that companies transporting bulk commodities such as coal, iron ore, maize, wheat, etc. use rail freight transportation. Presented in this article is a summary of the land transport survey for February 2016.

The volume of goods transported (payload) decreased by 6,9% in February 2016 compared with February 2015 (see **Table P**). The corresponding income decreased by 4,4% over the same period.

Income from freight transportation decreased by 4,7% in the three months ended February 2016 compared with the three months ended February 2015. The main contributor to this decrease was primary mining and quarrying products (-12,7%, contributing -4,4 percentage points).

Table P – Year-on-year percentage change in freight transportation: February 2016

	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	Jan-16	Feb-16
Freight payload	-1,9	-6,2	-4,8	-2,2	-14,0	-6,9
Freight income	-3,2	-2,7	-4,4	-0,3	-9,5	-4,4

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

The number of passenger journeys decreased by 11,4% in February 2016 compared with February 2015 (see **Table Q**). The corresponding income increased by 3,0% over the same period.

Table Q – Year-on-year percentage change in passenger transportation: February 2016

	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	Jan-16	Feb-16
Passenger journeys	-7,8	-12,3	-8,6	-13,3	-13,5	-11,4
Passenger income	0,0	-3,1	-0,4	0,6	0,5	3,0

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



Prices

Producer price index (PPI)

PPI increases to 7,1%

The Producer price index (PPI) is one of the key price indices. Price index in PPI measures the general price changes of goods and services and helps to compare price relatives (the ratio of the price of something at one time to its price at another) over a certain period or area. Furthermore, it enables producers to determine their pricing of goods. Presented in this article is a summary of the producer price index (PPI) for March 2016.

Final manufactured goods – headline PPI

The annual percentage change in the PPI for final manufactured goods was 7,1% in March 2016 (compared with 8,1% in February 2015) (**see Table R**). From February 2016 to March 2016 the PPI for final manufactured goods increased by 0,7%.

The main contributors to the annual rate of 7,1% were:

- food products, beverages and tobacco products (8,9% year-on-year, contributing 3,1 percentage points);
- metals, machinery, equipment and computing equipment (7,6% year-on-year, contributing 1,2 percentage points); and
- transport equipment (13,2% year-on-year, contributing 1,1 percentage points).

The main contributors to the monthly increase of 0,7% was food products, beverages and tobacco products (1,6% month-on-month, contributing 0,5 of a percentage point).

Intermediate manufactured goods

The annual percentage change in the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods was 5,3% in March 2016 (compared with 4,4% in February 2016) (**see Table R**). The main contributors to the annual rate of 5,3% were chemicals, rubber and plastic products (7,1% year-on-year, contributing 2,2 percentage points) and sawmilling and wood (7,7% year-on-year,

contributing 1,6 percentage points). From February 2016 to March 2016 the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods increased by 1,1%.

Electricity and water

The annual percentage change in the PPI for electricity and water was 11,6% in March 2016 (compared with 12,6% in February 2016) (see **Table R**). The contributors to the annual rate of 11,6% were electricity (11,5% year-on-year, contributing 9,7 percentage points) and water (11,3% year-on-year, contributing 1,8 percentage points) and water (11,3% year-on-year, contributing 1,8 percentage points). From February 2016 to March 2016 the PPI for electricity and water decreased by 2,1%. The contributor to the monthly decrease of 2,1% was electricity (-2,6% month-on-month, contributing -2,2 percentage points).

Mining

The annual percentage change in the PPI for mining was 8,2% in March 2016 (compared with 6,8% in February 2016) (see **Table R**). The main contributors to the annual rate of 8,2% were gold and other metal ores (23,5% year-on-year, contributing 7,1 percentage points) and stone quarrying, clay and diamonds (59,5% year-on-year, contributing 4,2 percentage points). From February 2016 to March 2016 the PPI for mining increased by 1,2%. The main contributor to the monthly increase of 1,2% was gold and other metal ores (4,5% 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 20,9% in March 2016 (compared with 24,9% in February 2016) (see **Table R**). The main contributors to the annual rate of 20,9% were agriculture (23,1% year-on-year, contributing 19,7 percentage points) and fishing (20,2% year-on-year, contributing 1,1 percentage points). From February 2016 to March 2016 the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing decreased by 1,8%.

The contributors to the monthly decrease of 1,8% were agriculture (-1,8% month-on-month, contributing -1,6 percentage points) and fishing (-2,7% month-on-month, contributing -0,2 of a percentage point).

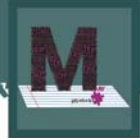


Table P – Key PPI figures for March 2016

Product	Weight	Index (2012=100)			% change	
		March 2015	February 2015	March 2016	March 2016 vs. February 2016	March 2016 vs. March 2015
Final manufactured goods	100,00	116,2	123,5	124,4	0,7	7,1
Intermediate manufactured goods	100,00	117,1	121,9	123,3	1,1	5,3
Electricity and water	100,00	113,9	129,8	127,1	-2,1	11,6
Mining	100,00	105,8	113,1	114,5	1,2	8,2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,00	110,2	135,6	133,2	-1,8	20,9

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

Consumer price index (CPI)

CPI at 6,3%

Towards the end of 2015, students in South Africa went on a nationwide protest (termed #feesmustfall) against rising university fees. The outcome of the protest was that fees for the 2016 academic year will not be increased. This is also reflected in the March 2016 CPI where only primary and secondary education tuition reflected an increase while tertiary education tuition remained unchanged. Stats SA measures education fees (as part of the CPI basket) every March. Presented in this article is a summary of the consumer price index for March 2016.

The annual consumer price inflation was 6,3% in March 2016, down from 7,0% in February 2016 (**see Table S**). The consumer price index increased by 0,8% month-on-month in March 2016. The items that contributed to the headline annual consumer price inflation were:

- Food and non-alcoholic beverages which increased from 1,3 percentage points in February 2015 to 1,5 percentage points in March 2016. The index increased by 9,5% year-on-year.



- Transport which decreased from 1,3 percentage points in February 2015 to 0,7 of a percentage point in March 2016. The index increased by 4,5% year-on-year.
- Education which decreased from 0,3 of a percentage point in February 2015 to 0,2 of a percentage point in March 2016. The index increased by 4,6% year-on-year.

The following items contributed to the monthly consumer price inflation:

- Food and non-alcoholic beverages contributed 0,3 of a percentage point in March 2016. The index increased by 1,6% month-on-month. The items with the highest monthly rates were:
 - fruit (7,9%);
 - bread and cereals (3,4%);
 - sugar, sweets and desserts (2,3%); and
 - oils and fats (2,1%).
- Alcoholic beverages and tobacco contributed 0,1 of a percentage point in March 2016. The index increased by 1,4% month-on-month.
- Housing and utilities contributed 0,2 of a percentage point in March 2016. The index increased by 0,8% month-on-month, mainly due to actual rentals for housing and owners' equivalent rent.
- Education contributed 0,1 of a percentage point in March 2016. The index increased by 4,6% month-on-month, mainly due to primary and secondary school fees (the tertiary education index was unchanged).
- Transport contributed -0,1 of a percentage point in March 2016. The index decreased by 0,8% month-on-month, mainly due to the petrol price.

In March 2016, the CPI for goods increased by 6,9% year-on-year (down from 7,9% in February 2016), and the CPI for services increased by 5,7% year-on-year (down from 6,1% in February 2016).

Provincial annual inflation rates ranged from 5,1% in Northern Cape to 7,6% in Limpopo.

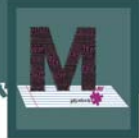


Table S – Consumer price index: Index numbers and year-on-year rates
Base year: December 2012 = 100

Year		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Avg ^{1/}
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	116,4	116,5	116,8	114,7
	Rate	4,4	3,9	4,0	4,5	4,6	4,7	5,0	4,6	4,6	4,7	4,8	5,2	4,6
2016	Index	117,7	119,3	120,2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rate	6,2	7,0	6,3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

^{1/} Annual average.

A full release on the *Consumer price index* (Statistical release P0141) is available on the Stats SA website: 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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