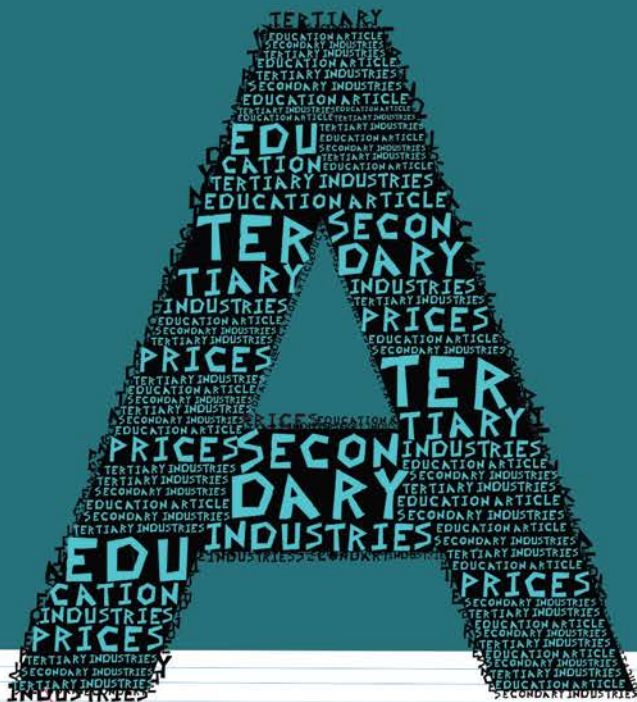


Mbalo Brief



the missing piece of the puzzle

August 2016



August

80x10x0=



Issue 07/2016



The South Africa I know, the home I understand



Statistics South Africa
Private Bag X44
Pretoria 0001
South Africa

170 Thabo Sehume Street
Pretoria 0002

User information services: (012) 310 8600
Fax: (012) 310 8500
Main switchboard: (012) 310 8911
Fax: (012) 321 7381

Website: www.statssa.gov.za
Email: info@statssa.gov.za





Editor's comment

The right to vote is one of the most basic and fundamental rights in a democracy. It is also a basic privilege in which citizens exercise their right to choose those who must govern and represent them. On the 3rd of August 2016, the country participated in the 2nd local government elections, whereby South Africans were again afforded the opportunity to exercise their fundamental right to choose who will be responsible for governing the municipalities and ensuring that services that impact the daily lives of local residents including, water, housing, electricity and sanitations, amongst others, are delivered. Local government elections are held every five years in South Africa and only persons that are 18 years and above, with a valid identity document, are allowed to vote.

Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) played an important role during the preparations of these elections by developing geographical signifiers that assisted the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) to verify voters' residential addresses. This assisted the IEC in providing a voters' roll to political parties which had addresses of those that were registered to vote.

August is also a month whereby South Africans commemorate and pay tribute to the more than 20 000 women who marched to the Union Buildings on 9 August 1956 in protest against the extension of Pass Laws to women. This year, on 9 August, the statues of the four women who led the march 60 years ago, Sophie Williams de Bruyn, Lillian Ngoyi, Helen Joseph and Rahima Moosa were unveiled at the new Women's Living Heritage Monument at the State Theatre in Pretoria.

In this month's issue of *Mbalo Brief*, our educational article is based on the Community Survey 2016 results with a focus on household services. Also have a look at our monthly crossword puzzle and solutions for the July 2016 puzzle.

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

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



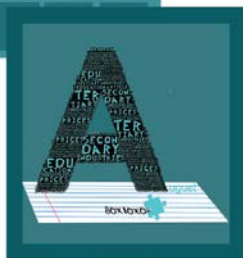
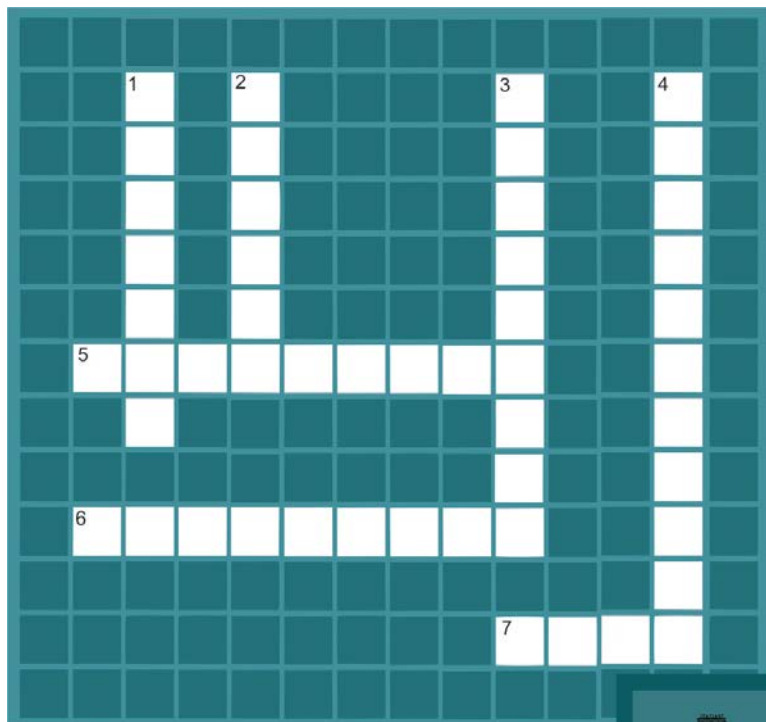


CONTENTS

Editor's comment	i
Crossword puzzle	iv
Educational article on household services	1
Primary industries	6
Mining: Production and sales	6
Secondary industries	8
Manufacturing: Production and sales.....	8
Selected building statistics of the private sector	9
Electricity generated and available for distribution	10
Tertiary industries	12
Wholesale trade sales.....	12
Retail trade sales	13
Motor trade sales	15
Food and beverages	16
Tourist accommodation.....	17
Tourism and migration	18
Statistics of civil cases for debt	22
Statistics of liquidations and insolvencies	24
Land transport survey	25
Prices	27
Producer price index (PPI)	27
Consumer price index (CPI).....	29
Glossary	32



Crossword puzzle





Across

Down

- 5. is an increase in the price level of many general products such as food, petrol and housing?
 - 6. What is the name of the 9 August public holiday?
 - 7. How frequently are the local government elections conducted in South Africa? Every.....years.
- 1. Which province had the largest number (4 951 137) of households? [Read educational article].
 - 2. What is the name of the country where the 2016 Olympic games are held?
 - 3. This month's educational article is based on.....survey 2016.
 - 4. Which province had the lowest overall electricity usage of 94,4% in 2016?

Solutions for July 2016 puzzle

Across

Down

- 2. False
 - 4. Community
 - 6. Formal
 - 8. Portugal
- 1. Western Cape
 - 3. Road
 - 5. Hludi
 - 7. Brexit





Educational article on household services

1. Introduction

One of the key features of a developmental state such as South Africa is to ensure that all citizens have access to basic services such as water, electricity and sanitation. After apartheid, the country inherited high levels of inequality which left a large proportion of the population without access to basic services and resources. The Constitution places the responsibility on government to ensure that these services are provided to the entire population within the limits of available resources. To ensure effective and efficient delivery of services, municipalities need to be aware of their consumers' satisfaction or dissatisfaction with the quality of services they have been providing as well as have an awareness of the number of people who currently don't have access to these services. These will not only help municipalities to increase the quality of the services they provide but will also help alleviate inequality and poverty. This article is based on the findings from the Community Survey (CS) 2016 and its aim is to determine the number of households in South Africa who received basic services from municipalities in 2016 compared to 2011.

2. Access to water

Since Census 2011, the total number of households in South Africa has increased from 14 450 161 in 2011 to 16 923 309 in 2016. In 2016, Gauteng (4 951 137 or 29,3%) and KwaZulu-Natal (2 875 843 or 17,0%) had the highest number of households, whilst the Northern Cape (353 709 or 2,1%) and Free State (946 639 or 5,6%) had the lowest number of households.

Access to safe drinking water is a fundamental right that also links to the health, well-being and safety of the population of the country. The quality and availability of the water services are of extreme importance for the quality of human life and living standards.

The proportion of households whose main source of water for drinking is piped water inside the yard increased from 27,1% in 2011 to 30% in 2016. The highest proportion of households whose main source of water for drinking is piped water inside the dwelling was in Western Cape (76,9%), followed by Gauteng (60%). Households that reported to have no access to piped water were highest in Eastern Cape (24,9%) and Limpopo (20,0%).





The majority of households (93,2%) in Western Cape and Gauteng (92,9%) reported to have access to safe drinking water. Provinces with the lowest percentage of households with access to safe drinking water were Eastern Cape (72,7%), Limpopo (75,7%) and Mpumalanga (77,3%).

3. Sanitation

Sanitation is a basic human right; it is therefore the responsibility of the government to create an environment which is clean and free of harmful impacts of sanitation systems. Furthermore, the government has to ensure that all households in the country have access to decent toilets. This helps to improve the quality of life of the population of the country.

In 2016, 60,6% of households had access to flush toilets connected to sewerage systems as compared to 57% in 2011. Similarly, there was an increase in the proportion of households using pit toilets with ventilation (from 8,8% in 2011 to 12,2% in 2016) and a decline among those using pit toilets without ventilation (from 19,3% in 2011 to 13,7% in 2016). The number of households with no toilets also declined. Furthermore, there was an upward trend of households using chemical toilets. The use of chemical toilets increased from 2,5% in 2011 to 4,2% in 2016.

In 2016, a higher proportion (49,5%) of toilets were located in the yard as compared to 45,6% of those that were in the dwelling/house – a difference of 3,9%. Meanwhile, 4,9% of toilets were accessed from outside the yard.

Comparison by type of main dwelling shows that 55,4% of households whose toilet facilities were located in the dwellings were in formal dwellings while 3,0% were in traditional dwellings, 6,6% in informal and 23,1% in other dwellings. Households living in traditional dwellings had higher proportions of toilet facilities located in the yard (88,5%) followed by those in informal and other dwellings, with 67,8% and 67,3% respectively. Toilets that are located outside the yard are highest among households living in informal dwellings (25,6%) as compared to 1,3% of those in formal dwellings, 8,5% in traditional dwellings and 9,6% in other dwellings.



In 2016, 84% of toilet facilities used by households living in formal dwellings were maintained by households themselves. However, toilet facilities used by households living in traditional and informal dwellings were more likely to be maintained by the community, 8,0% and 8,1% respectively. Similarly, the proportion of toilets maintained by the municipality was highest in households living in informal dwellings (35,7%) followed by those in other dwellings (21,1%) and traditional dwellings (17,4%).

4. Refuse removal

Figure 1 – Distribution of households by refuse removal

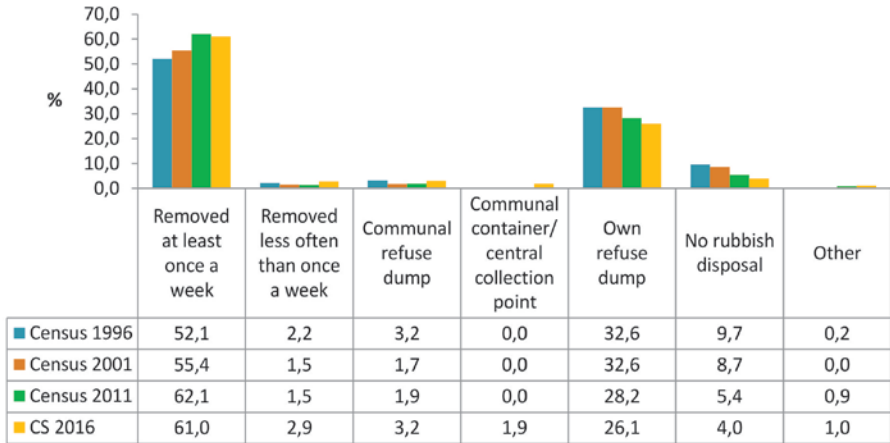


Figure 1 highlights the trend on refuse removal since 1996. The percentage of households whose refuse is removed once a week has decreased from 62,1% in 2011 to 61,0% in 2016. There was a decline in the proportion of households removing their own refuse (from 28,2% in 2011 to 26,1% in 2016) as well as those with no rubbish disposal (from 5,4% in 2011 to 4,0% in 2016). Moreover, the proportion of households whose refuse is removed less often than once a week increased from 1,5% in 2011 to 2,9% in 2016. Similarly, the proportion of those using a communal refuse dump increased from 1,9% in 2011 to 3,2% in 2016 (interestingly, this was the same figure reported in the Census 1996 data).



In 2016, 68,6% of refuse was removed at least once a week among households living in formal dwellings. About 78,7% of households living in traditional dwellings used their own refuse dump. A communal container was mostly used by households living in informal dwellings (6,8%), while 11,7% of households in informal dwellings had no rubbish disposal, followed by 9,5% of those living in traditional dwellings as well as those in other dwellings (6%).

5. Access to electricity

Another responsibility that lies with the government is to ensure that the energy that is provided to consumers is sustainable and provided at a low cost. About 91,1% of households countrywide used electricity in 2016. The use of candles remained the second dominant with 37,0%, followed by 24,5% of those who used firewood. Only 12,2% and 3% of households used gas and coal respectively while those who used solar systems remained at 2,5%. Less than 1% of households used batteries and other energy sources.

The top three leading provinces in terms of overall electricity usage were Western Cape (97,0%), Free State (94,2%) and Limpopo (93,5%). Eastern Cape had only 86,8% of households who used electricity – which was the lowest compared to other provinces. Although Gauteng is known to be the economic hub of the country, the proportion of households who used electricity in 2016 was 90,4%.

5.1 Electricity for cooking

According to CS 2016, households using electricity as the main energy source for cooking increased since 2011. In 2016, about 82,7% of households used electricity to cook as compared to only 73,9% in 2011. However, the use of other energy sources such as paraffin (8,5% in 2011 to 5,4% in 2016), wood (12,5% in 2011 to 8,0% in 2016) and coal (0,7% in 2011 to 0,3% in 2016) has declined over time.

The provincial variations for 2016 show that over 90% of households in both Free State and Western Cape used electricity for cooking, making them the highest as compared to other provinces in the country. However, Limpopo (63,8%), Eastern Cape (76,8%) and Mpumalanga (79,8%) were the provinces with the least proportion of households who use electricity for cooking.



5.2 Electricity for lighting

According to CS 2016, the proportion of households who used electricity for lighting increased over time, from 84,7% in 2011 to 90,3% in 2016. Moreover, there was a decline in the percentages of those using paraffin (from 2,9% in 2011 to 2,7% in 2016) and candles (from 11,4% in 2011 to 5,9% in 2016). Energy sources such as gas, solar, other as well as households with no source of energy for lighting remained below 1% since 2011.

Since 2011, there has been an increase in the proportion of households who used electricity for lighting across all provinces. In 2016, the provinces with the highest use of electricity for lighting were Western Cape (96,6%), Free State (93,8%), Limpopo (93,0%) and Mpumalanga (90,3%). Eastern Cape remained the lowest with 85,4% of households in the province using electricity for lighting.

6. Conclusion

The total number of households in South Africa has increased from 14 million households in 2011 to 16,9 million households in 2016. Regarding household services and access to facilities, the findings from CS 2016 indicate that the proportion of households whose main source of water for drinking is piped water inside the yard increased since 2011. Furthermore, a higher proportion of households in 2016 had access to flush toilets connected to sewerage systems as compared to 2011. There has been a continued growth in the percentage of households that use electricity for cooking and lighting.

7. References

1. Statistics South Africa. 2016. *Community Survey*. Pretoria: Statistics South Africa



Primary industries

Mining: Production and sales

Mining production and mineral sales decrease

Mining is known as one of the dangerous occupations in the world. There are several possible causes of accidents that make this occupation riskier in terms of the health and safety of the miners, namely chemical explosions, fire and poor ventilation which may affect the health of the miners. As stated in the Mine Health and Safety Act, 1996 (Act No. 29 of 1996), mining companies must ensure health and safety of employees and other persons at mines. In accordance with the Act, the Mine Health and Safety Council (MHSC) was established to provide policies and research outcomes that are focused on improving and promoting occupational health and safety in South African mines. For example, the MHSC was able to develop policies like the Risk-based Fatigue Management Guideline, which was developed to control risks of fatigue effectively, and the Safe Use of Conveyor Belt Installation for Transportation of Minerals Guideline for safe operating conditions and execution of safety requirements. Presented in this article is the mining production and sales for May 2016.

Mining production decreased by 4,4% year-on-year in May 2016 (see **Table A**). The main negative contributors were:

- iron ore (-26,4%, contributing -4,9 percentage points); and
- manganese ore (-25,4%, contributing -1,8 percentage points).

PGMs was a significant positive contributor (23,1%, contributing 3,9 percentage points).



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

	Dec-15	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-2,0	-6,0	-8,7	-18,0	-7,7	-4,4
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-1,0	-5,3	1,6	-2,1	2,2	2,5
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	-0,9	-1,1	-2,5	-5,1	-3,1	-0,6

^{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 3,5% year-on-year in April 2016 (see Table B). The largest negative contributor to the decrease of 3,5% was PGMs (-30,9%, contributing -8,6 percentage points).

Table B – Key growth rates in mineral sales at current prices for April 2016

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

^{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

South Africa is fast becoming Africa's rail hub. This was evident when the Department of Transport Minister Dipuo Peters launched a new manufacturing plant for trains at Dunnottar in Ekurhuleni on 04 March 2016. The R1 billion manufacturing plant will built, assemble, test, commission and deliver new commuter trains. The plant will be equipped with several kilometres of rail network including a 1,2 kilometres for testing of train speed for up to 133 km/h. The plant is expected to create approximately 1,500 jobs in the first phase of the programme. Presented in this article is a summary of the Manufacturing: Production and sales statistics for May 2016.

Manufacturing production increased by 4,0% in May 2016 compared with May 2015 (see **Table C**). This increase was mainly due to higher production in the following divisions:

- petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products (9,0%, contributing 2,1 percentage points);
- wood and wood products, paper, publishing and printing (6,8%, contributing 0,8 of a percentage point);
- food and beverages (2,0%, contributing 0,5 of a percentage point);
- motor vehicles, parts and accessories and other transport equipment (4,2%, contributing 0,3 of a percentage point); and
- basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products, metal products and machinery (1,5%, contributing 0,3 of a percentage point).

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

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

^{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 increases

Sustainable or green building design and construction are cost effective than traditional construction in South Africa. This is according to the Green Building in South Africa: Guide to Costs and Trends report compiled by the Green Building Council South Africa (GBCSA) in collaboration with the Association of South African Quantity Surveyors (ASAQS) and the University of Pretoria (UP). The survey was undertaken to analyse the actual cost premium of building green in South Africa, and the report was released on 15 July 2016 in Midrand. According to the report, the average cost premium of building green was 5,0% and can be as low as 1,1%. Presented in this article is a summary of the selected building statistics of the private sector for May 2016.

The value of recorded building plans passed increased by 7,6% (R3 081,0 million) during January to May 2016 compared with January to May 2015 (see Table D).

Non-residential buildings increased by 18,7% (R1 918,6 million), followed by residential buildings (6,7% or R1 329,3 million).

The largest contributions to the total increase of 7,6% (R3 081,0 million) were made by:

- KwaZulu-Natal (contributing 6,3 percentage points or R2 560,1 million);
- Gauteng (contributing 2,1 percentage points or R862,9 million); and
- Western Cape (contributing 1,4 percentage points or R584,2 million).

The value of buildings reported as completed increased by 18,3% (R3 746,0 million) during January to May 2016 compared with January to May 2015. Non-residential buildings rose by 67,3% (R2 934,6 million). There were large year-on-year increases in completions of shopping space (R1 034,9 million) and office and banking space (R600,5 million) in KwaZulu-Natal.

Six provinces reported year-on-year increases in the value of buildings completed during January to May 2016. The largest contributions were recorded for:

- KwaZulu-Natal (contributing 9,1 percentage points or R1 855,6 million);



- Gauteng (contributing 5,4 percentage points or R1 111,9 million); and
- Western Cape (contributing 3,8 percentage points or R776,1 million).

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

Estimates at current prices	January to May 2015	January to May 2016	Difference in value between January to May 2015 and January to May 2016	% change between January to May 2015 and January to May 2016
	1/	1/		
	R'000	R'000	R'000	
Residential buildings	19 857 087	21 186 379	1 329 292	6,7
-Dwelling houses	12 975 703	13 455 220	479 517	3,7
-Flats and townhouses	6 230 193	6 585 938	355 745	5,7
-Other residential buildings	651 191	1 145 221	494 030	75,9
Non-residential buildings	10 248 873	12 167 507	1 918 634	18,7
Additions and alterations	10 407 106	10 240 163	-166 943	-1,6
Total	40 513 066	43 594 049	3 080 983	7,6

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 production increases while consumption decreases

After one of its power plants, Majuba, lost its capacity to generate power on 1 November 2014, Eskom reintroduced load shedding (a case where electricity supply to certain areas is interrupted as a last resort action to balance electricity supply and demand). Since then, Eskom's rolling blackouts left South Africans without power for hours at a time, leaving homes, hospitals, businesses, traffic lights and communities disconnected from the grid. However, Eskom has managed to get the country's electricity supply under control again as on 9 August 2016, the power utility marked



one year of no load shedding. Furthermore, Eskom launched the fourth unit of the Ingula Power Station in Ladysmith, KwaZulu-Natal on 27 July 2016. On completion, the power station will feed more than 1 300 megawatts to South Africa's power system. This will improve access to electricity by approximately 500 000 households. Presented in this article is a summary of the electricity generated and available for distribution for June 2016.

Electricity generation (production) increased by 0,4% year-on-year in June 2016 (see Table E).

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

	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-2,2	2,8	-4,3	0,8	1,0	0,4
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-1,3	1,1	-1,5	0,2	0,8	0,0
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	1,9	1,3	0,0	-0,4	-0,8	0,1

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

Electricity distribution (consumption) decreased by 2,2% year-on-year in June 2016 (see Table F).

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

	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-3,2	0,4	-5,7	-1,4	-0,8	-2,2
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-1,3	0,2	-0,3	-0,3	0,6	-1,0
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	1,3	0,0	-0,9	-0,9	-0,6	-0,4

^{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

There are many factors that can cause disruptions in the transportation of goods and services from manufacturers to wholesalers. The supply of petrol is one of the factors that can be created by challenges such as the labour disputes in the petrol industry (labour strike), price increase or the unavailability of resources for production and refinery, amongst others. The industrial strike in the South African petrol industry that started in early August 2016 has caused a halt in the supply of petrol in other areas of the country, and may affect industries such as manufacturing, wholesale and retail etc. Presented in this article is a summary of the wholesale trade sales statistics for May 2016.

Wholesale trade sales increased by 11,7% in May 2016 compared with May 2015 (**see Table G**). The main contributors to this increase were:

- agricultural raw materials and livestock (61,4% contributing 4,2 percentage points); and
- machinery, equipment and supplies (24,5% contributing 3,9 percentage points).

Wholesale trade sales increased by 9,8% in the three months ended May 2016 compared with the three months ended May 2015. The main contributors to this increase were:

- agricultural raw materials and livestock (66,8% contributing 4,2 percentage points); and
- machinery, equipment and supplies (14,7% contributing 2,6 percentage points).



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

	Dec-15	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	5,0	4,9	11,6	5,0	13,2	11,7
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	0,6	1,6	2,2	1,3	0,5	1,2
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	1,2	1,1	1,8	3,4	4,5	4,0

^{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 intra-Africa trade of South African products to other countries is one of the factors that contribute to the economy of the country. However, some companies in the retail industry are struggling or fail to meet the requirements to trade in other countries. Therefore, in order to support and encourage the South African companies to do business with other African countries, the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) has launched the Trade Invest Africa (TIA) on 15 July 2016 at the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) International Convention Center in Pretoria. The launch was attended by representatives of the South African exporter community and institutions that are involved in Africa-wide trade and investment. The TIA forms part of the DTI's Industrial Policy Action Plan (IPAP) which aims at achieving higher levels of inclusive sustainable economic growth and radical transformation. The key sectors include the clothing, textile, leather and footwear, Agro-processing, and chemicals, pharmaceuticals, plastic and cosmetics industries, amongst others. The aim of the TIA is to provide support to South African businesses doing business in the rest of Africa. The DTI plans to achieve this objective by providing services such as access to capital, government incentives and export insurance financials, as well as undertaking the non-tariff barriers (trade barriers that restrict imports or exports of goods or services through mechanisms other than the simple imposition of tariffs). An increase in exports could see the production of goods and revenue increasing in the retail markets, which may have a positive impact on the economy of the country. Presented in this article is a summary of the retail trade sales for May 2016.



Retail trade sales increased by 4,5% year-on-year in May 2016 (see **Table H**). The highest positive annual growth rates were recorded for:

- all 'other' retailers (11,4%);
- retailers in hardware, paint and glass (7,5%); and
- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (6,0%).

The main contributors to the 4,5% increase were:

- general dealers (contributing 1,8 percentage points);
- all 'other' retailers (contributing 1,3 percentage points); and
- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (contributing 1,3 percentage points).

Retail trade sales increased by 3,0% in the three months ended May 2016 compared with the three months ended May 2015. The main contributors to this increase were:

- general dealers (3,1%, contributing 1,2 percentage points); and
- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (4,5%, contributing 0,9 of a percentage point).

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

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

^{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 increase

The motor trade industry has its rules and regulations which traders involved in business should abide by. For example, motor traders who want to be involved in the business of buying, selling or exchanging motor vehicles should have a business license and a motor trade number. A motor trade number is a unique number used by manufacturers, vehicle importers and motor traders to drive unregistered motor vehicles on public roads in order to deliver, exchange, sell or test them. Presented in this article is a summary of motor trade sales statistics for May 2016.

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

- used vehicle sales (17,2%);
- sales of accessories (16,2%); and
- workshop income (8,5%).

Motor trade sales increased by 4,1% in the three months ended May 2016 compared with the three months ended May 2015. The main contributors to this increase were:

- used vehicle sales (13,9%, contributing 2,6 percentage points); and
- sales of accessories (9,0%, contributing 1,7 percentage points).

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

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

^{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

Packaging and labelling plays a major role in food items. That is, packaging and labelling can be used to attract consumers and to assist consumers with information on ingredients used in the products in order to make informed choices about healthier food options. According to regulations relating to the labelling and advertising of foodstuffs which came into effect on 1 March 2012 (published by the Minister of Health in terms of the Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act, 1972 (Act No. 54 of 1972), certain product labelling terms or phrases such as *rich in*, *excellent source of*, *enriched with*, *with added* and *contains* were banned and should never be used on the labels of foodstuffs, as they are deemed deceiving. However, words and phrases such as *low*, *free*, *virtually free*, *high*, or *very high in* are allowed on labels of foodstuffs. The purpose of the regulations is to prevent exploitation or harm unsuspecting consumers by prohibiting misleading trade descriptions. Presented in this article is a summary of the food and beverages statistics for May 2016.

The total income generated by the food and beverages industry increased by 2,9% in May 2016 compared with May 2015 (**see Table J**). Positive annual growth rates were recorded for food sales (3,4%) and bar sales (1,6%).

In May 2016, positive annual growth rates were recorded for:

- restaurants and coffee shops (4,5%, contributing 2,0 percentage points); and
- takeaway and fast-food outlets (3,0%, contributing 1,2 percentage points).

Total income increased by 1,9% in the three months ended May 2016 compared with the three months ended May 2015. Positive contributors to this increase were:

- restaurants and coffee shops (4,2%, contributing 1,9 percentage points); and
- takeaway and fast-food outlets (2,5%, contributing 1,0 percentage points).



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

Type of income	Dec-15	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16
Food sales	3,1	1,1	1,4	1,6	0,6	3,4
Bar sales	11,3	0,0	7,9	5,6	7,6	1,6
Other income	-4,3	-14,1	-12,7	-14,0	-17,4	-7,1
Total	4,0	0,6	1,9	1,7	1,0	2,9

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 the tourist accommodation industry increases

The devaluation of the rand and the relaxation of certain visa regulations has had a positive impact on the tourism industry in South Africa. According to the findings contained in the tourism and migration statistical release, over 2,5 million foreign travellers passed through South Africa's ports of entry in May 2016. This reflected an increase from the 2,3 million reported a year ago (May 2015). When these many tourists visit the country, many industries and companies benefit from it, one such industry being the accommodation industry. According to PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC), in 2013 overall spending on rooms in South Africa in all categories rose by 14% to R17,3 billion. The pick-up in hotel occupancy rates has stimulated new activities in the industry, with a number of major hotel chains in the process of upgrading facilities, renovating their properties or making plans to open new hotels. Presented in this article is a summary of the tourist accommodation statistics for May 2016.

The total income for the tourist accommodation industry increased by 8,7% in May 2016 compared with May 2015 (**see Table K**). Income from accommodation increased by 9,1% year-on-year in May 2016, the result of a 1,4% increase in the number of stay unit nights sold and a 7,5% increase in the average income per stay unit night sold.



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

- caravan parks and camping sites (37,3%);
- hotels (11,2%); and
- 'other' accommodation (6,2%).

The main contributors to the 9,1% year-on-year increase in income from accommodation in May 2016 were hotels (contributing 7,3 percentage points) and 'other' accommodation (contributing 1,7 percentage points).

Income from accommodation increased by 11,3% in the three months ended May 2016 compared with the three months ended May 2015. The main contributors to this increase were hotels (12,5% and contributing 8,0 percentage points) and 'other' accommodation (9,3% and contributing 2,6 percentage points).

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

	Dec-15	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16
Stay units available	0,8	0,1	0,3	0,5	0,4	0,6
Stay unit nights sold	-1,0	1,2	5,1	3,1	0,4	1,4
Average income per stay unit nights sold	18,6	15,7	12,1	10,7	9,7	7,5
Income from accommodation	17,4	17,1	17,8	14,1	10,2	9,1
Total income ^{1/}	13,5	12,9	14,6	12,3	7,5	8,7

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

Tourism and migration

More than three million travellers passed through South Africa's ports of entry in May 2016

South Africa is one of the countries in the world with many ports of entry or borders that include land, air and maritime. These ports of entry are regarded as key security control measures (when entering and leaving the country). However, well-managed borders can help address issues such as illegal immigration and human trafficking. Human trafficking is the illegal



practice of trading in human beings for the purpose of forced labour or other forms of exploitation. As ways of controlling movements and improving the security and safety of citizens and other nationals travelling in and out of the country, the Department of Home Affairs (DHA) has recently announced several measures to fight all security challenges at the borders. One of the measures is the establishment of a Border Management Agency (BMA) to control and manage movements at the borders through an integrated structure, including the South African Police Service (SAPS), South African National Defence Force (SANDF) and South African Revenue Service (SARS), amongst others. Presented in this article is a summary of the tourism and migration statistics for May 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 3 365 711 travellers (arrivals, departures and transits) passed through South African ports of entry in May 2016 (**see Table L**). These travellers were made up of 851 878 South African residents and 2 513 833 foreign travellers. A further breakdown of the figures for South African residents indicates that there were 434 520 arrivals, 416 488 departures and 870 travellers in transit. The corresponding volume for foreign arrivals, departures and transit travellers was 1 279 297, 1 166 255 and 68 281 respectively.

A comparison between the movements in May 2015 and May 2016 indicates that the volume of arrivals and departures decreased for South African residents but increased for foreign travellers, while the volume of transits increased for both South African residents and foreign travellers. For South African residents, the volume of arrivals decreased by 0,4% (from 436 323 in May 2015 to 434 520 in May 2016), departures decreased by 1,3% (from 421 985 in May 2015 to 416 488 in May 2016), and transits increased by 1,4% (from 858 in May 2015 to 870 in May 2016). For foreign travellers, arrivals increased by 6,4% (from 1 202 795 in May 2015 to 1 279 297 in May 2016), departures increased by 5,4% (from 1 106 591 in May 2015 to 1 166 255 in May 2016), and transits increased by 2,1% (from 66 909 in May 2015 to 68 281 in May 2016).

A comparison between the movements in April 2016 and May 2016 indicates that the volume of arrivals increased for South African residents but decreased for foreign travellers. Departures decreased for both South African residents and foreign travellers, while the volume of transits increased for both groups of travellers. For South African residents, the



volume of arrivals increased by 6,9% (from 406 482 in April 2016 to 434 520 in May 2016), departures decreased by 4,3% (from 435 094 in April 2016 to 416 488 in May 2016) and transits increased by 2,6% (from 848 in April 2016 to 870 in May 2016). For foreign travellers, the volume of arrivals decreased by 3,1% (from 1 320 375 in April 2016 to 1 279 297 in May 2016), departures decreased by 5,8% (from 1 238 684 in April 2016 to 1 166 255 in May 2016), and transits increased by 7,3% (from 63 609 in April 2016 to 68 281 in May 2016).

Mode of travel

In May 2016, road transport was the most common mode of travel used by 2 494 038 (74,1%) of the 3 365 711 travellers. The total number of travellers who used air transport was 859 577 (25,5%). Compared to use of air and land transport, a much smaller number of travellers, 12 096 (0,4%), used sea transport. The arrivals data for South African residents show that 158 402 (36,5%) came by air, 274 456 (63,2%) came by road and 1 662 (0,4%) arrived by sea. For departures, 162 360 (39,0%) used air, 251 894 (60,5%) used road and 2 234 (0,5%) left by sea transport. All travellers in transit (870) used air transport.

Purpose of visit

In May 2016, the majority of tourists, 732 436 (96,3%) were in South Africa for holiday compared to 23 225 (3,1%) and 5 088 (0,7%) 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, more than 90,0% came to South Africa for holiday. A total of 9 048 (97,1%) tourists from Australasia, 34 681 (96,7%) from North America, 4 238 (95,3%) from Central and South America, 29 825 (94,3%) from Asia, 71 001 (93,8%) from Europe and 3 368 (92,3%) from the Middle East were in South Africa for holiday. The Middle East had the highest proportions of tourists who came to South Africa for business [6,6% (240)] and for study purposes [1,2% (42)] compared to other overseas regions.

Sex and age distribution

In May 2016, there were 433 180 (56,9%) male and 327 569 (43,1%) female tourists. Overseas tourists were made up of 90 996 (56,7%) male tourists and 69 631 (43,3%) female tourists. There were 330 981 (56,7%) male and 252 499 (43,3%) female tourists from SADC countries. Tourists from 'other'



African countries were made up of 10 488 (67,6%) male and 5 029 (32,4%) female tourists.

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

Travel direction	May 2015	April 2016	May 2016	% change between April and May 2016	% change between May 2015 and May 2016
Total	3 235 461	3 465 092	3 365 711	-2,9%	4,0%
South African residents	859 166	842 424	851 878	1,1%	-0,8%
Arrivals	436 323	406 482	434 520	6,9%	-0,4%
Departures	421 985	435 094	416 488	-4,3%	-1,3%
Transit	858	848	870	2,6%	1,4%
Foreign travellers	2 376 295	2 622 668	2 513 833	-4,1%	5,8%
Arrivals	1 202 795	1 320 375	1 279 297	-3,1%	6,4%
Departures	1 106 591	1 238 684	1 166 255	-5,8%	5,4%
Transit	66 909	63 609	68 281	7,3%	2,1%
Foreign arrivals	1 202 795	1 320 375	1 279 297	-3,1%	6,4%
Non-visitors	89 257	79 201	85 148	7,5%	-4,6%
Visitors	1 113 538	1 241 174	1 194 149	-3,8%	7,2%
Visitors	1 113 538	1 241 174	1 194 149	-3,8%	7,2%
Arrivals only	226 928	288 706	255 804	-11,4%	12,7%
Single trips	427 636	465 602	428 349	-8,0%	0,2%
Multiple trips	458 974	486 866	509 996	4,8%	11,1%
Visitors	1 113 538	1 241 174	1 194 149	-3,8%	7,2%
Same-day	428 131	445 255	433 400	-2,7%	1,2%
Tourists	685 407	795 919	760 749	-4,4%	11,0%

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

Many South Africans across race, class and gender are dependent on loans and other forms of credit for different reasons such as home loans, education fees and other general living expenses. However, some credit providers have been found by the National Credit Regulator (NCR) to be granting loans to consumers that are under debt review, administration or where financial distress is clearly evident from the credit bureau. The NCR is responsible for the regulation of the South African credit industry. In addition to the regulation function, the NCR is also responsible for providing education on credit-related matters, investigation of complaints, and ensuring the enforcement of the National Credit Act, 2005 (Act No. 36 of 2005), among other things. The regulation further prohibits unfair credit and credit-marketing practices as a way of promoting responsible credit granting and use in order to prohibit reckless credit granting. One way of protecting consumers by the NCR is by enforcing strict requirements to registered credit providers for performing affordability assessments on consumers when entering into a credit agreement. The affordability assessment is done to check if the consumer qualifies for a loan by checking their income, current debts, credit payment history etc. through the credit bureau. This is a measure by the NCR to ensure that consumers receive loans or credit that they can afford in order to protect them from getting into more bad debts they may not be able to repay. Presented in this article is a summary of the statistics of civil cases for debt for May 2016.

The number of civil summonses issued for debt

The total number of civil summonses issued for debt decreased by 5,3% in the three months ended May 2016 compared with the three months ended May 2015 (**see Table M**). The largest negative contributions to the 5,3% decrease were civil summonses relating to:

- money lent (contributing -3,2 percentage points);
- 'other' debts (contributing -1,8 percentage points); and
- goods sold (contributing -0,9 of a percentage point).

The number of civil judgements recorded for debt

The total number of civil judgements recorded for debt decreased by 8,2% in the three months ended May 2016 compared with the three months ended



May 2015. The largest contributions to the 8,2% decrease were civil judgements relating to:

- money lent (contributing -4,7 percentage points);
- promissory notes (contributing -2,3 percentage points); and
- services (contributing -1,1 percentage points).

The value of civil judgements recorded for debt

The total value of civil judgements recorded for debt decreased by 7,8% in the three months ended May 2016 compared with the three months ended May 2015. The largest negative contributions to the 7,8% decrease were the value of judgements relating to:

- 'other' debts (contributing -7,4 percentage points); and
- goods sold (contributing -0,8 of a percentage point).

In May 2016, 23 034 civil judgements for debt amounting to R343,5 million were recorded. The largest contributors to the total value of judgements were:

- money lent (R99,3 million or 28,9%);
- 'other' debts (R76,1 million or 22,1%); and
- services (R71,5 million or 20,8%).

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

Actual estimates	May 2016	% change between May 2015 and May 2016	% change between March 2015 and March to May 2016
Number of civil summonses issued for debt	56 846	-0,7	-5,3
Number of civil judgements recorded for debt	23 034	-5,7	-8,2
Value of civil judgements recorded for debt (R million)	343,5	-5,1	-7,8

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 decreases and insolvencies increases

When companies are liquidated, there are many factors that are taken into consideration. One of the factors is the roles of the directors. Company directors might be held liable for the debts of a company should it be placed under liquidation. When a company is incurring credit while the company directors have knowledge that the company will be unable to meet its liabilities, it is considered as fraud. According to the Companies Act, 2008 (Act No. 71 of 2008) a company is prohibited to carry on its business recklessly, with gross negligence, intent to defraud or trade under insolvent circumstances. The Act further states that directors should ensure that when the warning signs to incur or be unable to pay the company's debts become evident, they immediately seek legal and financial advice and, if necessary, place their company either into business rescue programme or liquidation. Presented in this article is a summary of the liquidations for June 2016 and insolvencies statistics for May 2016.

The number of liquidations decreased by 22,8% (36 fewer cases) year-on-year in June 2016 (**see Table N**). Compulsory liquidations decreased by 19 cases while voluntary liquidations decreased by 17 cases over this period. Liquidations decreased by 10,6% in the second quarter of 2016 compared with the second quarter of 2015.

During the first six months of 2016, the number of liquidations reflected a decrease of 6,5%. Close corporation liquidations decreased by 8,8% (from 487 to 444) and company liquidations decreased by 4,3% (from 507 to 485) during this period.

Table N – Total number of liquidations for June 2016

Number of liquidations June 2016	% change between June 2015 and June 2016	% change between April to June 2015 and April to June 2016	% change between January to June 2015 and January to June 2016
122	-22,8	-10,6	-6,5

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



The estimated number of insolvencies increased by 3,0% year-on-year in May 2016 (see Table O). A 5,1% increase was estimated between the three months ended May 2015 and the three months ended May 2016. There was an increase of 3,4% in the first five months of 2016 compared with the first five months of 2015.

Table O – Total number of insolvencies for May 2016

Number of insolvencies May 2016	% change between May 2015 and May 2016	% change between March to May 2015 and March to May 2016	% change between January to May 2015 and January to May 2016
237	3,0	5,1	3,4

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 goods transported increases

An efficient public transport system can contribute to the economic development of South Africa, for example, it creates access to markets for people in various areas of the country. The Department of Transport has, in an effort to improve the public transport system, acknowledged that conditions at the railway stations require upgrades. As a result, its implementing agency, PRASA, embarked on a programme called Station Modernization, which is aimed at renovating the railway stations and improving the customer services. The programme began in the year 2015 and 135 stations were prioritised for upgrade. PRASA has concentrated on stations which have a high volume of commuters and have the potential to increase business revenue. From the 135 stations identified as priority stations, 28 stations, including Leralla in Ekurhuleni, Germiston, Roodepoort and Vereeniging stations, are at various stages of development. The improvements to these stations will translate into real benefits for commuters, improving the overall customer experience and adding value to the service also offered by PRASA. Presented in this article is a summary of the land transport survey results for May 2016.

The volume of goods transported (payload) increased by 5,4% in May 2016 compared with May 2015 (see Table P). The corresponding income increased by 6,5% over the same period.



Income from freight transportation increased by 2,6% in the three months ended May 2016 compared with the three months ended May 2015. The main contributors to this increase were:

- primary mining and quarrying products (8,5%, contributing 2,8 percentage points); and
- manufactured food, beverages and tobacco products (21,4%, contributing 2,5 percentage points).

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

	Dec-15	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16
Freight payload	-2,2	-14,0	-6,7	-4,5	-0,1	5,4
Freight income	-0,3	-9,5	-4,3	-1,8	3,2	6,5

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 17,9% in May 2016 compared with May 2015 (**see Table Q**). The corresponding income increased by 1,9% over the same period.

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

	Dec-15	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16
Passenger journeys	-13,3	-13,5	-12,3	-17,4	-15,6	-17,9
Passenger income	0,6	0,5	3,2	2,9	1,9	1,9

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 at 6,8%

Producer price index (PPI) for final demand and intermediate demand are major indicators of prices at the producer level. Changes in the producer price index are considered a leading indicator for consumer price inflation and profits. If the prices paid to producers (at factory prices) increase, retailers are faced with either charging higher prices or taking a cut in profits when selling these products to consumers. However, the ability to pass along price increases depends on the strength and competitiveness of the marketplace. Big and trusted brands, for instance, would be able to increase prices and still have consumers buy them regardless of the price increase. Presented in this article is the producer price index for June 2016.

Final manufactured goods – headline PPI

The annual percentage change in the PPI for final manufactured goods was 6,8% in June 2016 (compared with 6,5% in May 2016) (**see Table R**). From May 2016 to June 2016 the PPI for final manufactured goods increased by 0,6%. The main contributors to the annual rate of 6,8% were food products, beverages and tobacco products (3,2 percentage points), metals, machinery, equipment and computing equipment (1,0 percentage point) and transport equipment (0,8 of a percentage point). The main contributor to the monthly increase of 0,6% was coke, petroleum, rubber and plastic products (0,4 of a percentage point).

Intermediate manufactured goods

The annual percentage change in the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods was 9,2% in June 2016 (compared with 9,0% in May 2016) (**see Table R**). From May 2016 to June 2016 the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods increased by 0,3%. The main contributors to the annual rate of 9,2% were basic and fabricated metals (3,4 percentage points), chemicals, rubber and plastic products (2,5 percentage points) and sawmilling and wood (2,0 percentage points). The main contributor to the monthly increase of 0,3% was basic and fabricated metals (0,3 of a percentage point).



Electricity and water

The annual percentage change in the PPI for electricity and water was 11,5% in June 2016 (unchanged from May 2016) (**see Table R**). From May 2016 to June 2016 the PPI for electricity and water increased by 34,8%. The contributors to the annual rate of 11,5% were electricity (10,0 percentage points) and water (1,4 percentage points). The contributor to the monthly increase of 34,8% was electricity (34,9 percentage points).

Mining

The annual percentage change in the PPI for mining was 11,8% in June 2016 (compared with 14,6% in May 2016) (**see Table R**). From May 2016 to June 2016 the PPI for mining decreased by 1,5%. The main contributors to the annual rate of 11,8% were gold and other metal ores (7,8 percentage points) and stone quarrying, clay and diamonds (3,9 percentage points). The main contributor to the monthly decrease of 1,5% was non-ferrous metal ores (-1,2 percentage points).

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

The annual percentage change in the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing was 20,2% in June 2016 (compared with 18,3% in May 2016) (**see Table R**). From May 2016 to June 2016 the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing increased by 0,8%. The contributors to the annual rate of 20,2% were agriculture (17,6 percentage points), forestry (1,3 percentage points) and fishing (1,3 percentage points). The contributor to the monthly increase of 0,8% was agriculture (0,8 of a percentage point).



Table R – Key PPI figures for June 2016

Product	Weight	Index (2012=100)			% change	
		June 2015	May 2016	June 2016	June 2016 vs. May 2016	June 2016 vs. June 2015
Final manufactured goods	100,00	118,5	125,8	126,5	0,6	6,8
Intermediate manufactured goods	100,00	116,8	127,1	127,5	0,3	9,2
Electricity and water	100,00	162,3	134,2	180,9	34,8	11,5
Mining	100,00	106,4	120,8	119,0	-1,5	11,8
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,00	108,6	129,5	130,5	0,8	20,2

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

Headline CPI at 6,3%

Some people may not be aware that their desire or demand for a product could have an impact on its price. The interaction between the supply and demand of a product can affect its price to either increase or decrease. In other words, the low supply of a product that has a higher demand, may cause its price to increase, and the higher supply of a product that has a lower demand, may cause its price to fall. And as a result of these changes in prices, inflation may occur. Inflation is defined as an increase in the price level of many general products such as food, petrol and housing. The Consumer price index (CPI) is used to measure the inflation. Presented in this article is the CPI for June 2016.

Annual consumer price inflation was 6,3% in June 2016, up from 6,1% in May 2016 (**see Table S**). The consumer price index increased by 0,6% month-on-month in June 2016.

The following contributed to the headline annual consumer price inflation:

- Food and non-alcoholic beverages increased from 1,6 percentage points in May to 1,7 percentage points in June. The index increased by 10,8% year-on-year.



The following contributed to monthly consumer price inflation:

- Housing and utilities contributed 0,2 of a percentage point in June. The index increased by 0,8% month-on-month, mainly due to actual rentals for housing and owners' equivalent rent.
- Transport contributed 0,2 of a percentage point in June. The index increased by 1,6% month-on-month, mainly due to the 52c/l increase in the petrol price and a 5,1% increase in air fares.

In June the CPI for goods increased by 6,7% year-on-year (up from 6,6% in May), and the CPI for services increased by 5,8% year-on-year (up from 5,7% in May).

Provincial annual inflation rates ranged from 5,4% in Northern Cape to 7,6% in Eastern Cape.



Table S – Consumer price index: Index numbers and year-on-year rates
Base year: 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	121,2	121,4	122,1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rate	6,2	7,0	6,3	6,2	6,1	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'.



Editorial & Layout

Maune Lerobane
Wendy Ngoveni
Mandla Mahlangu
Tlou Matjekana

Language Editors

Annelize Allner
Salomien Rudolph

Design

Thabo Kgaile