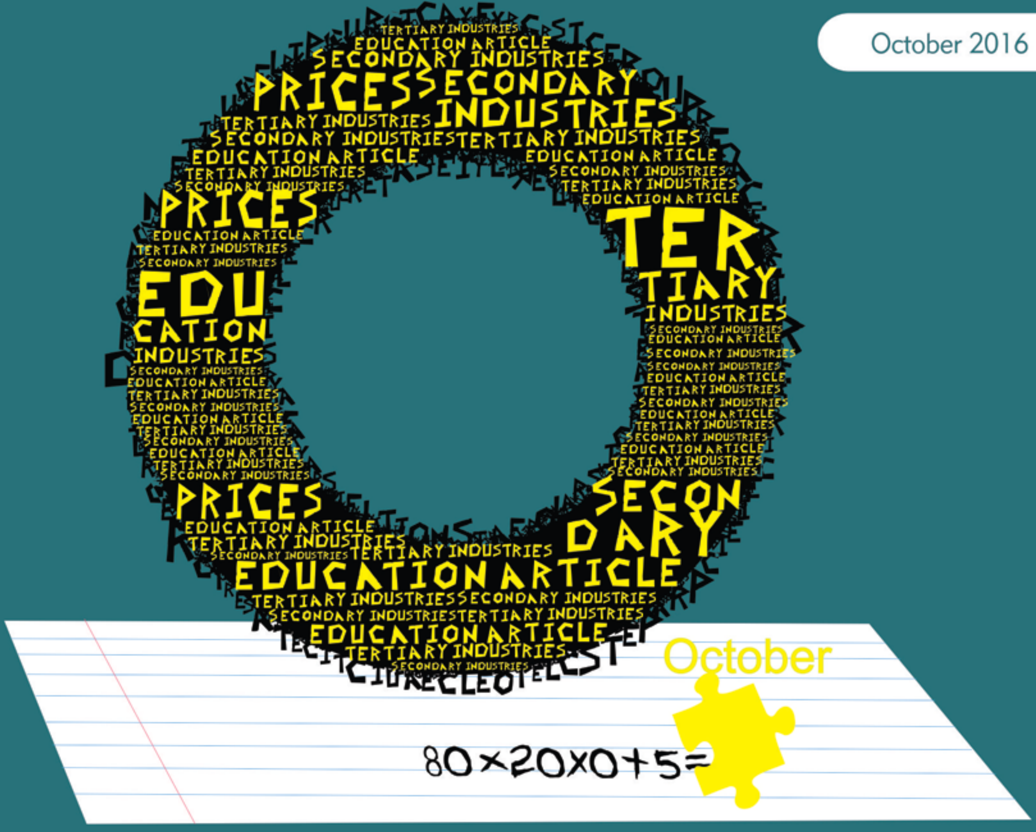
Mbalo Brief

the missing piece of the puzzle

October 2016



Issue 09/2016

THE SOUTH AFRICA I KNOW, THE HOME I UNDERSTAND

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the missing piece of the puzzle

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Editor's comment

Many thought that the year 2015 would go down in history as a year second only to 1976 in the way that students took to the streets in a stand against something they did not agree with (through the Fees Must Fall movement). However, in September 2016, a resurgence of the movement was ushered in. Students from various universities across the country are still fighting for free education. Not only have these protests resulted in a lot of violence by students and against students, but they have also prompted the government to start analysing the possibility of free education. Hopefully, both parties will soon reach a sustainable agreement.

On a lighter note, October is Transport Month. This is a campaign that has been running annually since 2005, under a different theme each year. This year, the theme is 'Together we move South Africa forward'. The month-long programme will showcase transport infrastructure projects, promote the use of public transport and advance the country's road safety initiatives.

In this month's issue of *Mbalo Brief*, our educational article is based on the Education findings, which were derived from the 2016 Community Survey (CS) results and focuses on trends in educational attainment and attendance between Census 1996 and CS 2016. Also have a look at our monthly crossword puzzle and solutions for the September 2016 puzzle.

Also included in this issue are our monthly articles such as *Consumer price index*, *Retail trade sales, Mining: Production and sales* and *Food and beverages.*

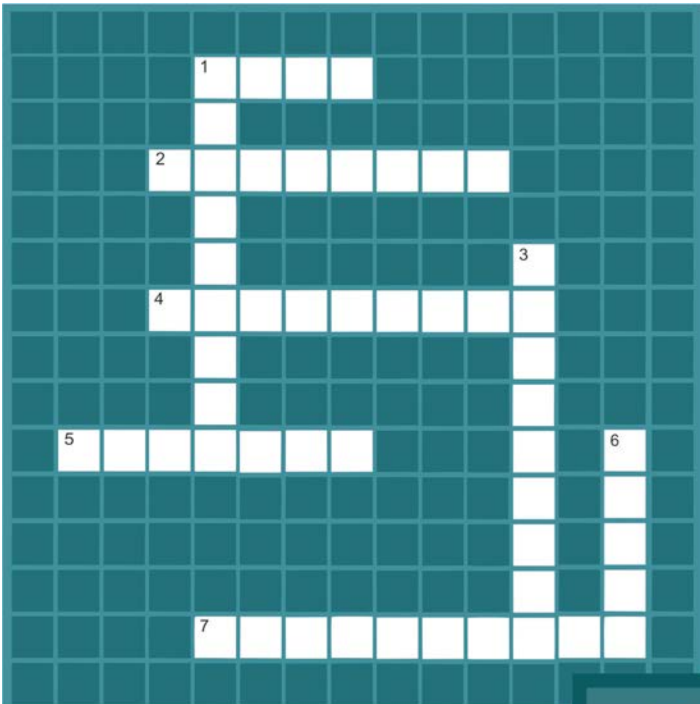
Articles published in this issue are based on results of industry surveys conducted for the months ranging from June to August 2016 which were published by Stats SA in August and September 2016.

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

Enjoy the read.

CONTENTS

Crossword puzzle



Across

1. Is the following statement true or false? According to the Community Survey (CS) 2016, 49,6 million of the population is five years and older. Refer to the educational article for clue.
2. Where is the new Stats SA building located?
4. What is South Africa's rugby team commonly known as?
5. Which province had the highest number of persons aged five years and older attending a private educational institution? Read the Educational article for clue.
7. Who is South Africa's Minister in the Presidency?

Down

1. In South Africa, October is annually observed as .... month. Read the editor's comment for clue.
3. Who is South Africa's new Public Procter? Busisiwe … fill in the surname.
6. According to CS 2016, in 2016, which population group recorded a decrease in the number of people who attended an educational institution? Read educational article for clue.

Solutions for August 2016 puzzle

Across

1. CITES
4. Brazil
6. Heritage Day
7. Road

Down

2. Solly Msimanga
3. Free State
5. Limpopo

Educational article on education

Introduction

According to the Bill of Rights of South Africa's Constitution, all South Africans have the right to a basic education, including adult basic education and access to further education. The South African government has an obligation, through reasonable measures, to make education available and accessible to everyone. At about 7% of gross domestic product (GDP) and 20% of total state expenditure, the government spends more on education than on any other sector. Government spending on basic education during 2015/16 was estimated at R203 468 billion and over the next three years, roughly R640 billion will go towards basic education.

Education in South Africa is governed by two national departments, namely the Department of Basic Education (DBE), which is responsible for primary and secondary schools, and the Department of Higher Education and Training (DHET), which is responsible for tertiary education and vocational training.

This educational article is based on findings from the Community Survey (CS) 2016 which was conducted from 7 March to 22 April 2016 and published in June 2016. The article covers the persons aged five years and older and focuses on trends in educational attainment and attendance between Census 1996 and CS 2016. The article also highlights regional variations on attendance and attainment as well as enrolment by types of institutions.

School attendance

The school life span is 13 years or 13 grades. That is, from Grade 0, known as Grade R or "reception year", through to Grade 12 or "matric". Under the South African Schools Act, 1996 (Act No. 84 of 1996), education is compulsory for all South Africans from the age of seven (Grade 1) to the age of 15, or the completion of Grade 9.

Attendance means enrolled at and going regularly to any accredited educational institution (public or private) for organised learning at any level of education on a full-time or part-time basis, and distance learning. Attendance does not refer to the physical day-to-day attendance only, it also includes home schooling and distance/correspondence education attendance. Attendance of courses of six months or less was not included in the survey (i.e. a person who attended a three-month course in security training or a short course in manicure and pedicure training).

The number of persons attending an educational institution has increased between 1996 and 2016 for persons five years and older. According to CS 2016, 49,6 million of the population is five years and older. Of these 49,6 million people, 17 million were attending an educational institution in 2016, while 32 million people were not attending. The data collected for Census 2011 showed that of the 43 million people who were five years and older in 2011, 15 million were attending an educational institution while 28 million were not attending any educational institution.

Table 1: Population distribution of persons aged 5 years and older attending at an educational institution by gender

		Male	Female	Total
Census 1996	Attending	6 287 031	6 554 440	**12 841 471**
	Not Attending	9 931 337	11 383 638	**21 314 975**
	Total	**16 218 368**	**17 938 079**	**34 156 447**
Census 2001	Attending	7 228 100	7 286 653	**14 514 754**
	Not Attending	11 982 209	13 872 999	**25 855 209**
	Total	**19 210 310**	**21 159 653**	**40 369 962**
Census 2011	Attending	7 678 772	7 675 732	**15 354 504**
	Not Attending	13 202 450	14 604 735	**27 807 185**
	Total	**20 881 221**	**22 280 467**	**43 161 688**
CS 2016	Attending	8 589 596	8 684 415	**17 274 011**
	Not Attending	15 598 977	16 723 903	**32 322 881**
	Total	**24 188 574**	**25 408 318**	**49 596 892**

School attendance by population group

CS 2016 report shows that there was an increase of persons attending at an educational institution from Census 1996 to CS 2016 for most population groups, with the exception of the white population group. For example, the number of black Africans attending an educational institution increased from 10,5 million in 1 996 to 14,8 million in 2016; coloured attendance increased from 959 793 in 1996 to 1 213 588 in 2016. The Indian/Asian population had the lowest increase, from 300 775 in 1996 to 323 986 in 2016. The number of white persons attending an educational institution decreased from 1 017 313 in 1996 to 965 374 in 2016.

Population distribution of persons aged 5 and older by attendance at an educational institution by gender and province

Females (50,3%) were likely to attend an educational institution than males (49,7%) in 2016. The highest proportion of females attending educational institution was in Gauteng (50,7%), followed by Western Cape (50,6%), KwaZulu-Natal (50,5%) Free State (50,3%) and Eastern Cape (50,2%). The highest proportion of males who were attending educational institution was found in Northern Cape (50,7%), Limpopo (50,4%), North West and Mpumalanga (50,1% each). The proportion of females and males who did not attend educational institution were 51,7% and 48,3% respectively.

Provincial statistics show that Limpopo (56,0%), Eastern Cape (54,7%) and KwaZulu-Natal (53,8%) were the three provinces with the highest female non-attendance rates while North West recorded the lowest female non-attendance with 48,6%.

Population distribution of persons aged 5 and older by type of educational institution by province

The number of people aged five years and older attending private educational institutions had increased over time across all provinces. In 2016, Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal had the highest number of persons aged five years and older attending private educational institutions (all non-government schools privately owned, even if some are subsidised by the government), 609 059 and 228 987 respectively. The remaining provinces had private institutions attendance of less than 200 000 persons aged five years and older.

The number of persons aged five years and older attending public educational institutions (government schools, including former model C schools, even if they are fee-paying, i.e. schools directly under the Provincial Department of Education) had increased slightly over time (between 2001 and 2016) across all provinces. A large number of persons aged five years and older who were attending public educational institutions was recorded for KwaZulu-Natal (3,7 million), Gauteng (2,7 million), Eastern Cape (2,4 million) and Limpopo (2,0 million).

Educational attainment

Distribution of the population aged 25 and older by educational attainment

There was an increase in the number of persons who attained primary education, secondary education and bachelor’s degrees across all age groups (25–34 years, 35–44 years, 45–54 years, 55–64 years, 65–74 years and 75 years and older). There was a decrease of 1,4 million people with no schooling between 1996 and 2016. The number of persons aged 25 years and older who attained primary education increased to 22 465 086 in 2016 from 10 048 472 in 1996, while those who have completed secondary education have tripled to 11,9 million in 2016 from 3,5 million in 1996.

People aged 25 years and older who attained at least a bachelor’s degree qualification have increased by 824 564 between 1996 and 2016 across all age groups. Within the 25–34 age group, the number of people with bachelor’s degrees increased to 343 116 in 2016 from 157 154 in 1996; for those in the 55–64 years age group, the number of bachelor’s degree holders increased to 171 424 in 2016 from 33 549 in 1996, while those who were 75 years and older increased to 31 624 in 2016 from 7 868 in 1996.

Table 3: Distribution of the population aged 25 years and older by educational attainment

	No schooling	Primary education	Secondary education	Bachelor's degree
Census 1996	3 714 068	10 048 472	3 575 171	410 686
Census 2001	4 240 193	12 987 084	5 636 626	697 225
Census 2011	2 564 209	19 580 037	9 999 537	1 184 310
CS 2016	2 269 421	22 465 086	11 886 912	1 235 250

Conclusion

The Community Survey 2016 results indicate that the number of persons attending an educational institution increased for persons aged five years and older. The number of black Africans, coloured and the Indian/Asian population groups who were attending an educational institution in 1 996 and in 2016 increased, while that of the white population decreased. The results further show that more females were attending educational institutions than their male counterparts in 2016. According to CS 2016 results, the number of youth who obtained a bachelor's degree qualification has doubled within a period of 20 years.

Reference

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

Primary industries

Mining: Production and sales

Mining production decreases while mineral sales increase

The Southern African Institute of Mining and Metallurgy hosted a five-day exhibition 'Electra Mining' from 12 to 16 September 2016 at the Nasrec Expo Centre in Johannesburg. The exhibition is held every two years and brings together experts in mining, electrical and engineering sectors to discuss solutions to the challenges facing the mining industry such as safety, engineering and new technology. One of the mining safety innovations that were displayed at the exhibition was the LED Visibility Vest whose function is to make the miners clearly visible at all times, thus preventing delays that may occur as a result of poor visibility in reaction time to rescue the miners when underground. The vest also has an option for an inbuilt tracker device as an extra safety feature to track the miners in case of emergencies. Presented in this article is the mining production and sales for July 2016.

Mining production decreased by 5,4% year-on-year in July 2016 (**see Table A**). The main negative contributors were:

- PGMs (-9,6%, contributing -2,0 percentage points);
- manganese ore (-24,1%, contributing -1,7 percentage points); and
- 'other' non-metallic minerals (-27,5%, contributing -1,1 percentage points).

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

	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-9,5	-18,4	-7,8	-3,8	-3,0	-5,4
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	1,2	-1,3	2,5	3,1	1,0	-2,4
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted [1/]	-3,1	-5,5	-2,9	0,3	4,5	4,2

[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 increased by 15,6% year-on-year in June 2016 (**see Table B**). The largest positive contributors to the increase of 15,6% were:

- PGMs (35,6%, contributing 8,8 percentage points);
- gold (20,3%, contributing 3,4 percentage points);
- 'other' non-metallic minerals (49,5%, contributing 3,3 percentage points); and
- manganese ore (90,9%, contributing 2,7 percentage points).

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

	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-2,6	1,4	-0,7	-4,2	17,4	15,6
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-3,6	3,5	-0,9	1,8	20,0	-6,8
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted [1/]	-1,5	-0,8	-1,2	1,7	8,1	13,1

[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

Manufacturing production increases

The manufacturing industry continued to lose jobs in the quarter ending in June 2016. This is according to the recently published June 2016 Quarterly Employment Statistics (QES) Survey released by Statistics South Africa. The release further indicates that the industry shed 7 000 jobs from quarter 1 (March 2016) to quarter 2 (June 2016). In total, on an annual basis, 16 000 jobs were lost between June 2015 to June 2016. Most of the job losses were observed in the industries involved in the manufacturing of food products, beverages and tobacco products, resulting in a decline of 5 000 jobs. Presented in this article is a summary of the manufacturing: production and sales statistics for July 2016.

Manufacturing production increased by 0,4% in July 2016 compared with July 2015 (**see Table C**). This was mainly due to higher production in the petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products division (8,1%, contributing 1,8 percentage points).

The following divisions had the largest negative contributions in July 2016 compared with July 2015:

- basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products, metal products and machinery (-4,9%, contributing -0,9 of a percentage point);
- electrical machinery (-13,7%, contributing -0,3 of a percentage point);
- motor vehicles, parts and accessories and other transport equipment (-3,8%, contributing -0,3 of a percentage point); and
- food and beverages (-0,8%, contributing -0,2 of a percentage point).

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

	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	2,3	-2,1	3,3	4,2	4,7	0,4
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	1,8	-0,6	0,7	1,4	0,7	-1,5
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted [1/]	-0,2	0,3	1,2	1,1	2,1	1,7

[1/] Percentage change between the previous 3 months and the 3 months ending in the month indicated.
A full release on *Manufacturing: Production and sales (*Statistical release P3041.2) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za

Selected building statistics of the private sector

Total value of recorded building plans decreases

The growing numbers of population, income and expenditure levels are some of the key drivers to the size increase of shopping centres in South Africa. According to Urban Studies, a leading shopping centre and property research company, South Africa has 1 785 shopping centres larger than 2 000 m^2. One of the additions to this number is a 65 000 m^2 Menlyn Maine Central Square that was launched on 21 September 2016 in Pretoria. The mall, which has cost R1,8 billion to build and which is located near Menlyn Shopping Mall, features 84 stores and forms part of the overall 315 000-m^2 Menlyn Maine green city mega-development precinct. Presented in this article is a summary of the selected building statistics for July 2016.

The value of recorded building plans passed decreased by 0,7% (-R419,3 million) during January to July 2016 compared with January to July 2015 (**See Table D**). Non-residential buildings fell by 8,3% (-R1 352,6 million), while residential buildings rose by 3,7% (R1 058,0 million).

The largest contribution to the total decrease of 0,7% (-R419,3 million) was made by Gauteng (contributing -4,2 percentage points or -R2 526,8 million). The largest positive contribution was made by KwaZulu-Natal (contributing 4,0 percentage points or R2 430,1 million).

The value of buildings reported as completed increased by 13,7% (R4 063,6 million) during January to July 2016 compared with January to July 2015.

Non-residential buildings rose by 50,3% (R3 276,9 million). There were large year-on-year increases in completions of non-residential buildings in KwaZulu-Natal (R1 835,0 million) and Gauteng (R1 571,9 million).

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

- KwaZulu-Natal (contributing 5,9 percentage points or R1 762,2 million);
- Gauteng (contributing 5,7 percentage points or R1 692,9 million); and
- Western Cape (contributing 2,0 percentage points or R599,3 million).

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

Estimates at current prices	January to July 2015 [1/]	January to July 2016 [1/]	Difference in value between January to July 2015 and January to July 2016	% change between January to July 2015 and January to July 2016
	R'000	R'000	R'000	
Residential buildings	**28 859 024**	**29 917 037**	**1 058 013**	**3,7**
-Dwelling houses	19 372 537	18 979 217	-393 320	-2,0
-Flats and townhouses	8 740 909	9 703 101	962 192	11,0
-Other residential buildings	745 578	1 234 719	489 141	65,6
Non-residential buildings	**16 369 143**	**15 016 503**	**-1 352 640**	**-8,3**
Additions and alterations	**15 276 552**	**15 151 884**	**-124 668**	**-0,8**
Total	**60 504 719**	**60 085 424**	**-419 295**	**-0,7**

[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

Electricity is one of the basic needs in every household in the world, and has improved many people's lives as an efficient source of energy. The lives of some residents of Bela-Bela and Mookgopong will also improve after Eskom connected 300 households to the national electricity grid network for the first time. The households were connected on 07 September 2016 as part of government's electrification programme aimed at improving the quality of life of South Africans. In the next three years, Eskom and municipalities will spend R17,6 billion to connect over 840 000 households to the national grid, and an additional 70 000 households will be connected through the non-grid electrification programme. This programme has been designed to temporarily give remote rural communities, especially those with sparsely settled households (which makes the extension of the electricity grid networks to connect those areas unviable) access to limited electricity until such time that electricity grid connection is possible. Presented in this article is a summary of the statistics for electricity generated and available for distribution for August 2016.

Electricity generation (production) increased by 3,8% year-on-year in August 2016 **(see Table E)**.

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

	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-4,2	0,7	1,0	0,3	2,8	3,8
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-1,6	0,3	0,9	0,0	0,7	-0,5
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted [1/]	0,0	-0,4	-0,8	0,2	0,8	1,0

[1/] Percentage change between the previous 3 months and the 3 months ending in the month indicated.

Electricity distribution (consumption) decreased by 1,6% year-on-year in August 2016 (**see Table F**).

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

	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-5,7	-1,4	-0,8	-2,2	-0,6	1,6
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-0,4	-0,2	0,7	-1,0	0,4	-0,6
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted [1/]	-0,9	-0,9	-0,6	-0,3	-0,2	-0,6

[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

The wholesale trade industry, like many other industries in the world, does encounter disputes from time to time, ranging from interruptions (e.g. labour unrests) that may cause delays with the distribution of goods; damage to brand reputation by the competitors; and also changes to legislatives/policies that are discriminatory or based on prejudice. It is for these reasons that some wholesale trade companies are registered with the Association of Arbitrators (AOA) to find resolutions to disputes. The AOA is an organisation that is meant to promote arbitration as a means of resolving disputes in different industries, including wholesale and retail. Therefore, when there are disputes, the AOA can be invited to act as a neutral party and provide a technique for the resolution of disputes without going to a court of law. Presented in this article is a summary of the wholesale trade sales statistics for July 2016.

Wholesale trade sales increased by 8,2% in July 2016 compared with July 2015 (**see Table G**). The main contributors to this increase were dealers in:

- agricultural raw materials and livestock (95,1%, contributing 5,0 percentage points); and
- machinery, equipment and supplies (35,5%, contributing 4,4 percentage points).

Wholesale trade sales increased by 9,2% in the three months ended July 2016 compared with the three months ended July 2015. The main contributors to this increase were dealers in:

- agricultural raw materials and livestock (82,2%, contributing 4,3 percentage points); and
- machinery, equipment and supplies (25,0%, contributing 3,2 percentage points).

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

	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	15,5	4,4	11,6	11,5	8,0	8,2
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	3,4	-1,1	-0,8	2,5	-0,2	2,4
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted[1/]	3,8	5,8	4,9	2,6	1,2	2,3

[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 advancement of technology in the retail industry has over the years simplified the way in which consumers do their shopping. One of the examples is the online/internet shopping experience whereby consumers can buy items using the internet. However, consumers' demands continue to change and thus influence retailers to improve their services. For example, the majority of consumers prefer a shopping service that is convenient and simple. As a way of responding to these preferences/needs, one of South Africa's major retail stores, Pick n Pay, has introduced a self-service tillpoint at one of their stores in Cape Town. The self-service tillpoint allows consumers to scan their items separately and then either pay with cash or card. This is the first of its kind in the South African retail industry. Self-service tills are very common in countries like the United States of America and England. Although it is in its testing phase, the self-service till promises to save consumers the time they spend in the store, especially those that are in a hurry or only have a few items to purchase. Presented in this article is a summary of the retail trade sales for July 2016.

Retail trade sales increased by 0,8% year-on-year in July 2016 (**see Table H**). The highest positive annual growth rates were recorded for:

- pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries (6,3%); and
- textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (4,3%).

The main positive contributors to the 0,8% increase were:

- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (contributing 0,8 of a percentage point);
- general dealers (contributing 0,5 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 2,0% in the three months ended July 2016 compared with the three months ended July 2015. The main contributors to this increase were:

- general dealers (2,6%, contributing 1,1 percentage points); and
- retailers in pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries (7,3%, contributing 0,6 of a percentage point).

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

	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	3,9	2,6	1,6	3,7	1,4	0,8
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	0,3	0,2	-1,4	2,9	-1,9	-0,4
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted [1/]	0,6	-0,1	-0,6	0,1	0,1	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 decrease

Internet connectivity in South Africa is increasingly on the rise; more consumers are using services provided online or through mobile applications. This opens a series of opportunities in different industries, such as the motor trade industry where, through the use of the internet, selling and buying second-hand cars has become easier and quicker. For instance, now consumers can sell their cars through an online model which offers an online evaluation of the car; afterwards, a price will be determined. If the customer is satisfied with the offer, they can book a physical assessment and an evaluator will visit the customer. Once both parties are satisfied with the offer, a deal will be signed. This saves the customers the hassle of looking for a buyer for the car. Presented in this article is a summary of the motor trade sales for July 2016.

Motor trade sales decreased by 1,6% year-on-year in July 2016 (**see Table I**). The largest negative annual growth rate was recorded for new vehicle sales (-10,4%).

Motor trade sales increased by 1,7% in the three months ended July 2016 compared with the three months ended July 2015. The main contributors to this increase were: used vehicle sales (9,7%, contributing 1,7 percentage points); and sales of accessories (9,2%, contributing 1,7 percentage points).

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

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

[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

Total income generated by food and beverage industry increases

South Africa is ranked the country with the most obesity in sub-Saharan Africa. This is according to the findings released by a research institute at the Wits School of Public Health. In light of this, Finance Minister, Pravin Gordhan, made an announcement in his budget speech in February 2016 that a sugar tax will be levied on sugar-sweetened beverages with effect from 1 April 2017. This announcement has been received with mixed views; some arguing that a sugar tax would have a negative impact on the beverage industry such as a loss of jobs, while others argue that a sugar tax would have health benefits, as it will reduce obesity, thereby reducing certain diseases such as diabetes. Presented in this article is a summary of the food and beverages statistics for July 2016.

The total income generated by the food and beverages industry increased by 0,8% in July 2016 compared with July 2015 (**see Table J**). A positive annual growth rate was recorded for food sales (1,5%).

In July 2016, a positive annual growth rate was recorded for takeaway and fast-food outlets (5,2%, contributing 2,1 percentage points).

Total income increased by 1,2% in the three months ended July 2016 compared with the three months ended July 2015. The positive contributor to this increase was takeaway and fast-food outlets (4,7%, contributing 1,9 percentage points).

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

Type of income	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16
Food sales	0,6	1,5	0,1	1,6	3,5	1,5
Bar sales	5,6	-0,1	-3,8	-1,8	-2,2	-1,4
Other income	-14,8	-12,8	-17,0	-15,1	-16,3	-10,8
Total	0,8	0,8	-0,9	0,7	2,2	0,8

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 increased

More travellers passed through South Africa's ports of entry in July 2016. Although not all of these travellers were in the country for leisure, this increase indicates a rise in the demand for tourism in South Africa and with it comes escalated pressure on everyone in the industry to reach for new levels of service excellence. Whether a tourist will return to the country, or even go as far as recommending it to family or friends, will mostly depend on the quality of service that they received and on their overall experience of the country. It is therefore important that each link in the tourism industry, such as accommodation, transport, immigration, food sector, etc., provides a positive experience for tourists because just one bad service experience could overshadow all the other good services provided by the other links. Presented in this article is a summary of the tourist accommodation statistics for July 2016.

Total income for the tourist accommodation industry increased by 12,7% in July 2016 compared with July 2015 (**see Table K**).

Income from accommodation increased by 16,8% year-on-year in July 2016, the result of a 4,3% increase in the number of stay unit nights sold and a 12,0% increase in the average income per stay unit night sold.

In July 2016, the types of accommodation that recorded the highest year-on-year growth in income from accommodation were:
- 'other' accommodation (21,8%);
- guest-houses and guest-farms (16,6%); and
- hotels (14,9%).

The main contributors to the 16,8% year-on-year increase in income from accommodation in July 2016 were: hotels (contributing 9,7 percentage points) and 'other' accommodation (contributing 6,1 percentage points). Income from accommodation increased by 12,8% in the three months ended July 2016 compared with the three months ended July 2015.

The main contributors to this increase were: hotels (12,2%, contributing 8,1 percentage points) and 'other' accommodation (16,5%, contributing 4,4 percentage points).

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

	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16
Stay units available	0,2	0,5	0,4	0,6	0,4	0,4
Stay unit nights sold	5,9	2,6	0,8	2,8	4,3	4,3
Average income per stay unit nights sold	11,9	11,5	9,4	7,5	6,1	12,0
Income from accommodation	18,5	14,5	10,3	10,5	10,7	16,8
Total income [1/]	15,3	12,9	7,7	9,4	8,0	12,7

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 July 2016

Tourism in South Africa contributes a significant percentage to the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). According to the National Accounts report, '*Tourism Satellite Account for South Africa, final 2012 and provisional 2013 and 2014'* published by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) in February 2016, the total inbound tourism expenditure (expenses of foreign tourists for acquisition of goods and services such as accommodation, restaurants, transport, etc.) in 2014 was R106 728 million, an increase from R94 183 million in 2013. Therefore, in order for the tourism industry to attract more tourists, especially foreign tourists who contribute to the inbound tourism expenditure, the Department of Tourism undertook a Foreign Language Training programme offered at different establishments such as national parks, hotels and airports that receive tourists regularly throughout the country, in order to equip their frontline employees to cater for foreign tourists. Frontline employees such as hotel receptionists, waitrons and tour guides, play a critical role in how tourists perceive a country. The programme focuses on developing language skills, namely listening, speaking, reading and writing in Mandarin and Russian languages. China and Russia are amongst the top tourist markets for South Africa. This Foreign Language Training programme came after South Africa entered into more bilateral agreements with Russia and China in areas of capacity building and skills development. Presented in this article is a summary of the tourism and migration statistics for July 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 3 560 114 travellers (arrivals, departures and transits) passed through South African ports of entry in July 2016 (**see Table L**). These travellers were made up of 1 012 278 South African residents and 2 547 836 foreign travellers. A further breakdown of the figures for South African residents indicates that there were 543 725 arrivals, 467 673 departures and 880 travellers in transit. The corresponding volume for foreign arrivals, departures and transit travellers was 1 319 955, 1 145 550 and 82 331, respectively.

A comparison between the movements in July 2015 and July 2016 indicates that the volume of arrivals and departures increased for both South African residents and foreign travellers, while the volume of transits decreased for South African residents but increased for foreign travellers. For South African residents, the volume of arrivals increased by 5,7% (from 514 248 in July 2015 to 543 725 in July 2016), departures increased by 2,6% (from 455 663 in July 2015 to 467 673 in July 2016), and transits decreased by 4,7% (from 923 in July 2015 to 880 in July 2016). For foreign travellers, arrivals increased by 5,1% (from 1 255 430 in July 2015 to 1 319 955 in July 2016), departures increased by 4,9% (from 1 092 179 in July 2015 to 1 145 550 in July 2016), and transits increased by 1,3% (from 81 250 in July 2015 to 82 331 in July 2016).

A comparison between the movements in June 2016 and July 2016 indicates that the volume of arrivals increased for both South African residents and foreign travellers. Departures decreased for South African residents but increased for foreign travellers, while the volume of transits increased for both groups of travellers. For South African residents, the volume of arrivals increased by 33,2% (from 408 261 in June 2016 to 543 725 in July 2016), departures decreased by 2,7% (from 480 628 in June 2016 to 467 673 in July 2016) and transits increased by 4,9% (from 839 in June 2016 to 880 in July 2016). For foreign travellers, the volume of arrivals increased by 12,3% (from 1 175 811 in June 2016 to 1 319 955 in July 2016), departures increased by 6,2% (from 1 078 980 in June 2016 to 1 145 550 in July 2016), and transits increased by 21,2% (from 67 910 in June 2016 to 82 331 in July 2016).

Mode of travel

In July 2016, road transport was the most common mode of travel used by 2 564 913 (72,0%) of the 3 560 114 travellers. The total number of travellers who used air transport was 988 777 (27,8%). Compared to use of air and land transport, a smaller number of travellers, 6 424 (0,2%) used sea transport. The arrivals data for South African residents show that 220 635 (40,6%) came by air, 322 888 (59,4%) came by road and 202 (less than 0,1%) arrived by sea. For departures, 166 117 (35,5%) used air, 301 313 (64,4%) used road and 243 (0,1%) left by sea transport. All travellers in transit (880) used air transport.

Purpose of visit

In July 2016, the majority of tourists, 788 915 (95,9%), were in South Africa for holiday compared to 19 971 (2,4%) and 13 530 (1,6%) 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 11 511 (97,9%) tourists from Australasia, 5 818 (96,5%) from Central and South America, 39 325 (95,8%) from North America, 102 861 (95,3%) from Europe, 6 062 (95,0%) from the Middle East and 25 784 (93,1%) from Asia were in South Africa for holiday. Asia had the highest proportion of tourists who came to South Africa for business [4,9% (1 361)] while the Middle East had the highest proportion of tourists who came for study purposes [2,0% (127)] compared to other overseas regions.

Sex and age distribution

In July 2016, there were 448 404 (54,5%) male and 374 012 (45,5%) female tourists. Overseas tourists were made up of 107 269 (53,4%) male tourists and 93 632 (46,6%) female tourists. There were 330 028 (54,7%) male and 273 735 (45,3%) female tourists from the SADC countries. Tourists from 'other' African countries were made up of 10 499 (62,9%) male and 6 192 (37,1%) female tourists.

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

Travel direction	July 2015	June 2016	July 2016	% change between June and July 2016	% change between July 2015 and July 2016
Total	3 399 693	3 212 429	3 560 114	10,8%	4,7%
South African residents	970 834	889 728	1 012 278	13,8%	4,3%
Arrivals	514 248	408 261	543 725	33,2%	5,7%
Departures	455 663	480 628	467 673	-2,7%	2,6%
Transit	923	839	880	4,9%	-4,7%
Foreign travellers	2 428 859	2 322 701	2 547 836	9,7%	4,9%
Arrivals	1 255 430	1 175 811	1 319 955	12,3%	5,1%
Departures	1 092 179	1 078 980	1 145 550	6,2%	4,9%
Transit	81 250	67 910	82 331	21,2%	1,3%
Foreign arrivals	1 255 430	1 175 811	1 319 955	12,3%	5,1%
Non-visitors	90 866	74 689	86 078	15,2%	-5,3%
Visitors	1 164 564	1 101 122	1 233 877	12,1%	6,0%
Visitors	1 164 564	1 101 122	1 233 877	12,1%	6,0%
Arrivals only	282 611	258 159	305 522	18,3%	8,1%
Single trips	421 327	384 912	421 228	9,4%	0,0%
Multiple trips	460 626	458 051	507 127	10,7%	10,1%
Visitors	1 164 564	1 101 122	1 233 877	12,1%	6,0%
Same-day	431 673	409 708	411 461	0,4%	-4,7%
Tourists	732 891	691 414	822 416	18,9%	12,2%

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

Although there has been a decrease in the number of civil summons and judgements issued for debt, many consumers are still over-indebted. An over-indebted consumer is a consumer that is unable to meet their financial responsibilities, such as timely repayment of their loans, clothing accounts and service contracts. Therefore, in order to assist the over-indebted consumers to repay their instalments, the National Credit Regulator (NCR) introduced Debt Counselling to assist with a restructured repayment plan according to the consumer's affordability and that is acceptable by credit providers. Any over-indebted consumers can apply for debt counselling through companies that are registered with the NCR. A review will be done to check if the consumer's expenses are indeed higher than their monthly income. Thereafter, the over-indebted consumer will be put under a debt review whereby they will not be allowed any additional credit. The current creditors will then be informed of the status of the consumer to let them to know of the repayment amendments. In order to help over-indebted consumers to commit themselves to the new repayment arrangements, they will be monitored throughout the debt-counselling period. Also, financial advice services will be offered to show them preventable measures such as saving and investment options that may protect them against becoming indebted again. Presented in this article is a summary of the statistics of civil cases for debt for July 2016.

Number of civil summonses issued for debt

The total number of civil summonses issued for debt decreased by 1,6% in the three months ended July 2016 compared with the three months ended July 2015 (**see Table M**). Negative contributions to the 1,6% decrease were recorded for civil summonses relating to:

- services (contributing -1,3 percentage points);
- 'other' debts (contributing -1,2 percentage points); and
- goods sold (contributing -0,5 of a percentage point).

Number of civil judgements recorded for debt

The total number of civil judgements recorded for debt was 6,7% lower in the three months ended July 2016 compared with the three months ended July

2015. Negative contributions to the 6,7% decrease were recorded for civil judgements relating to:

- money lent (contributing -3,8 percentage points);
- services (contributing -1,4 percentage points);
- promissory notes (contributing -1,4 percentage points); and
- 'other' debts (contributing -1,0 percentage point).

The value of civil judgements recorded for debt

The total value of civil judgements recorded for debt decreased by 13,2% in the three months ended July 2016 compared with the three months ended July 2015. The largest negative contributions to the 13,2% decrease were the value of judgements relating to:

- 'other' debts (contributing -7,7 percentage points);
- money lent (contributing -3,0 percentage points);
- promissory notes (contributing -1,5 percentage points); and
- services (contributing -1,0 percentage point).

In July 2016, 22 909 civil judgements for debt amounting to R345,1 million were recorded. The largest contributors to the total value of judgements were:

- money lent (R101,8 million or 29,5%);
- 'other' debts (R85,4 million or 24,7%); and
- services (R66,1 million or 19,2%).

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

Actual estimates	July 2016	% change between July 2015 and July 2016	% change between May to July 2015 and May to July 2016
Number of civil summonses issued for debt	57 389	-4,2	-1,6
Number of civil judgements recorded for debt	22 909	-11,2	-6,7
Value of civil judgements recorded for debt (R million)	345,1	-18,6	-13,2

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 increase

Liquidations data are an important indicator of the scope of unpaid debt in South Africa, so an increase in the number of liquidations could suggest that companies are still financially under pressure. Some of the major reasons affecting companies negatively and resulting in liquidations are weak demand of the products or services offered by the company, high labour costs, higher interest rates (which might discourage consumer spending) and escalating electricity prices. Minor factors such as the location of the business, lack of planning and poor marketing could also affect the company negatively. Thus, it is important to have a proper analysis of the business before it is started to avoid liquidations. Presented in this article is a summary of the liquidations and insolvencies statistics for August 2016.

The total number of liquidations recorded increased by 2,3% (4 more cases) year-on-year in August 2016 (**see Table N**). Voluntary liquidations increased by 18 cases while compulsory liquidations decreased by 14 cases. Liquidations decreased by 7,0% in the three months ended August 2016 compared with the three months ended August 2015.

There was a decrease of 4,8% in the first eight months of 2016 compared with the first eight months of 2015. Close corporation liquidations decreased by 10,2% (from 674 to 605) and company liquidations increased by 0,4% (from 687 to 690) during this period.

Table N – Total number of liquidations for August 2016

Number of liquidations August 2016	% change between August 2015 and August 2016	% change between June to August 2015 and June to August 2016	% change between January to August 2015 and January to August 2016
181	2,3	-7,0	-4,8

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 2,3% year-on-year in July 2016 (**See Table O**). A 0,6% increase was estimated between the three months ended July 2015 and the three months ended July 2016. There was an increase of 2,2% in the first seven months of 2016 compared with the first seven months of 2015.

Table O – Total number of insolvencies for July 2016

Number of insolvencies July 2016	% change between July 2015 and July 2016	% change between May to July 2015 and May to July 2016	% change between January to July 2015 and January to July 2016
219	2,3	0,6	2,2

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 transported goods decreases

Many South Africans rely on public transport to go to work or school, to undertake domestic trips and to access shopping malls, etc. Minibus taxis are the most common mode of public transport, as compared to buses and trains. However, almost all minibus taxis do not have facilities that accommodate people who use wheelchairs. This could be one of the factors that discourage some wheelchair-bound people to go out and seek employment or education. In an effort to address this gap, Nissan has started manufacturing wheelchair-friendly taxis that will be fitted with a hydraulic lift, rear-facing seats and aluminium floors that help keep wheelchairs in place. Although there is still more to be done to cater for people living with disabilities, this new model of taxis will increase an ease in mobility for disabled people. Presented in this article is a summary of the land transport survey for July 2016.

The volume of goods transported (payload) decreased by 4,2% between July 2015 and July 2016 (**see Table P**). The corresponding income showed no growth over the same period.

Income from freight transportation increased by 4,8% in the three months ended July 2016 compared with the three months ended July 2015.

The main contributors to this increase were primary mining and quarrying products (11,7%, contributing 3,9 percentage points) and manufactured food, beverages and tobacco products (27,6%, contributing 3,2 percentage points).

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

	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16
Freight payload	-6,6	-4,2	-1,7	7,0	6,3	-4,2
Freight income	-4,6	-2,0	2,7	7,2	7,2	0,0

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 17,2% in July 2016 compared with July 2015 (**see Table Q**). The corresponding income decreased by 4,4% over the same period.

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

	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16
Passenger journeys	-12,2	-17,7	-15,7	-18,2	-16,0	-17,2
Passenger income	3,3	0,9	1,9	-0,1	-0,2	-4,4

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 7,2

The producer price index (PPI) trails headline index figures for the crude (unpolished), intermediate and finished goods stages of production. Crude goods are goods that are still in their natural or raw state and have not yet been processed, such as precious stones and metals, while goods that are at the intermediate stage (e.g. planks and steel) have been manufactured to some degree, and are ready to be sold to other manufacturers to create finished goods that can be sold or distributed to consumers. Presented in this article is a summary of the PPI statistics for August 2016.

Final manufactured goods – headline PPI

The annual percentage change in the PPI for final manufactured goods was 7,2% in August 2016 (compared with 7,4% in July 2016) (**see Table R**). From July 2016 to August 2016 the PPI for final manufactured goods decreased by 0,1%. The main contributors to the annual rate of 7,2% were:

- food products, beverages and tobacco products (4,0 percentage points); and
- metals, machinery, equipment and computing equipment (1,1 percentage points).

The main contributor to the monthly decrease of 0,1% was coke, petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products
(-0,6 of a percentage point).

Intermediate manufactured goods

The annual percentage change in the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods was 8,2% in August 2016 (compared with 8,5% in July 2016 (**see Table R**). From July 2016 to August 2016 the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods decreased by 0,2%. The main contributors to the annual rate of 8,2% were:

- basic and fabricated metals (3,0 percentage points);
- chemicals, rubber and plastic products (2,1 percentage points); and
- sawmilling and wood (2,1 percentage points).

The main contributors to the monthly decrease of 0,2% were basic and fabricated metals (-0,1 of a percentage point), textiles and leather goods (-0,1 of a percentage point) and recycling and manufacturing n.e.c. (-0,1 of a percentage point).

Electricity and water

The annual percentage change in the PPI for electricity and water was 11,5% in August 2016 (compared with 8,4% in July 2016) (**see Table R**). From July 2016 to August 2016 the PPI for electricity and water increased by 1,3%. The contributors to the annual rate of 11,5% were electricity (9,3 percentage points) and water (2,2 percentage points). The contributor to the monthly increase of 1,3% was electricity (1,3 percentage points).

Mining

The annual percentage change in the PPI for mining was 21,0% in August 2016 (compared with 16,0% in July 2016) (**see Table R**). From July 2016 to August 2016 the PPI for mining increased by 1,9%. The main contributors to the annual rate of 21,0% were gold and other metal ores (9,2 percentage points) and stone quarrying, clay and diamonds (6,2 percentage points). The main contributor to the monthly increase of 1,9% was stone quarrying, clay and diamonds (1,9 percentage points).

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

The annual percentage change in the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing was 16,1% in August 2016 (compared with 18,8% in July 2016) (**see Table R**). From July 2016 to August 2016 the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing decreased by 0,1%. The contributors to the annual rate of 16,1% were agriculture (13,8 percentage points), forestry (1,3 percentage points) and fishing (1,1 percentage points). The contributor to the monthly decrease of 0,1% was agriculture (-0,1 of a percentage point).

Table R – Key PPI figures for August 2016

Product	Weight	Index (2012=100)			% change	
		August 2015	July 2016	August 2016	August 2016 vs. July 2016	August 2016 vs. August 2015
Final manufactured goods	100,00	118,8	127,5	127,4	-0,1	7,2
Intermediate manufactured goods	100,00	117,3	127,1	126,9	-0,2	8,2
Electricity and water	100,00	175,3	193,0	195,5	1,3	11,5
Mining	100,00	100,0	118,8	121,0	1,9	21,0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,00	112,4	130,6	130,5	-0,1	16,1

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 5,9%

Since the drought that hit South Africa in early 2015, one of the aftermaths has been the increase in food prices. Unfortunately, consumers have no choice but to pay more for staple food products such as maize, milk and meat. This increase in food prices came when the producers had to cut down on their production quantities, and food products such as maize had to be imported in order to meet the large demand. However, during the annual Competition Law, Economics and Policy Conference hosted by the Competition Commission of South Africa (CompCom SA) and the University of Cape Town on 05 October 2016 in Cape Town, CompCom SA, which one of its mandates is to provide consumers with competitive prices and product choices, had warned food markets against using the drought conditions to increase prices even when they are not affected. And furthermore, in order to protect consumers against the unlawful increment of food prices, the commission promised to monitor the prices of food in the food markets and also said that it would be expecting to see a decrease in food prices when the drought ends. Presented in this article is the CPI for August 2016.

Annual consumer price inflation was 5,9% in August 2016, down from 6,0% in July 2016 (**see Table S**). The consumer price index decreased by 0,1% month-on-month in August 2016.

The following contributed to the headline annual consumer price inflation:

- Transport decreased from 0,5 of a percentage point in July to 0,3 of a percentage point in August. The index increased by 2,0% year-on-year.
- Recreation and culture increased from 0,2 of a percentage point in July to 0,3 of a percentage point in August. The index increased by 6,7% year-on-year.

The following contributed to monthly consumer price inflation:

- Food and non-alcoholic beverages contributed 0,1 of a percentage point in August. The index increased by 0,8% month-on-month, mainly due to a 5,1% increase in sugar, sweets and desserts and 2,0% increase in bread and cereals.
- Transport contributed -0,3 of a percentage point in August. The index decreased by 2,2% month-on-month, mainly due to the 99c/l decrease in the petrol price.

In August the CPI for goods increased by 6,1% year-on-year (down from 6,5% in July), and the CPI for services increased by 5,7% year-on-year (unchanged from July).

Provincial annual inflation rates ranged from 4,8% in Northern Cape to 7,8% in Limpopo.

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	123,1	123,0	..	..	..	..	..
	Rate	6,2	7,0	6,3	6,2	6,1	6,3	6,0	5,9	..	..	..	..	..

[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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