Mbalo Brief

the missing piece of the puzzle

October 2022

PES
Post-enumeration Survey
2022

CAPI

CATI

CAWI

Issue 09/2022

IMPROVING LIVES THROUGH DATA ECOSYSTEMS

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Statistics South Africa
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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Post-enumeration Survey
2022

DID YOU KNOW ?

All collected information for the purpose of this survey will be kept confidential at all times as mandated by the Statistics Act no.6 of 1999.

GLOSSARY

- **CAPI**: Computer assisted personal interview
- **CATI**: Computer assisted telephpone interview
- **CAWI**: Computer assisted web interview

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Editor's comment

During the month of October, which is designated as Breast Cancer Awareness Month, we are reminded of the courageous women and men who have been diagnosed with breast cancer and also honour those who have lost the battle against this debilitating disease. Breast cancer is the most prevalent cancer in the world, causing a high number of cancer-related deaths. It affects people across different genders, races and social statuses. The 2019 National Cancer Registry (NCR) estimates that one in every 27 women are at risk of being diagnosed with breast cancer in their lifetime. As alarming as this is, breast cancer treatment can be highly effective, achieving survival probability of 40% in South Africa, particularly when the disease is identified early. Therefore, this Breast Cancer Awareness Month, people are encouraged to check for lumps or abnormalities through regular breast self-examination and mammograms.

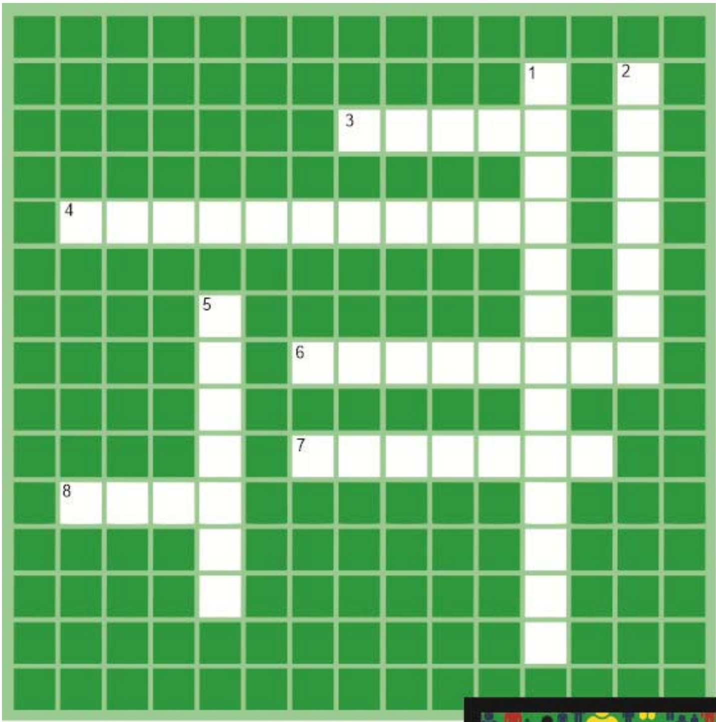
In this month's issue of *Mbalo Brief*, our educational article focuses on *Profiling health challenges faced by adolescents (10-19 years) in South Africa* (Report 03-09-15), published by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) on 28 March 2022. Also have a look at our monthly crossword puzzle and solutions for September 2022. Articles published in this issue are based on the results of industry surveys conducted for July and August 2022.

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

Enjoy the read!

Contents

Crossword puzzle



Across

3. What is the capital city of Nigeria?
4. What is the process of using low-energy X-rays to examine the human breast for diagnosis and screening called?
6. What is the term used to describe a period of excessively hot weather such as the one recently experienced in South Africa?
7. How many players are in a rugby team?
8. True or false? Thermochromic dye causes clothing to change colour based on the wearers temperature? Refer to the *Food and beverages* article.

Down

1. Who is the newly elected premier of Gauteng?
2. According to the educational article, the five leading causes of mortality among adolescents are accidents, homicides, cancer, heart disease and …?
5. Daffodils, Iris and Tulip are all types of what?

Solutions for September 2022 puzzle

Across

2. True

6. Maya

7. Limestone

Down

1. Bill Gates

3.Tanzania

4. Holland

5. Egypt

Educational article on profiling health challenges faced by adolescents (10-19 years) in South Africa

Introduction

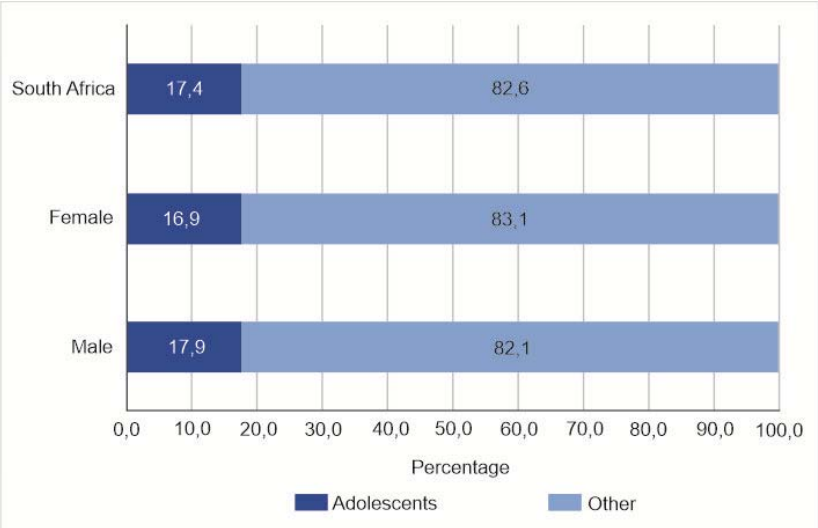
The World Health Organization (WHO) defines adolescence as a phase between childhood and adulthood, from the ages of 10 to 19 years, which is characterised by rapid physical, cognitive (relating to thinking and reasoning) and psychosocial (relating to psychological and social factors) growth. During this phase, the health and wellbeing of adolescents are of importance because adolescents are considered potential future contributors to the economy. However, based on their personal choices and environmental factors, they may encounter health challenges. These health challenges include mental health issues, substance use and, risky sexual behaviour. Consequently, these may trigger other health challenges such as teenage pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections. If these health challenges which are affecting adolescents today are not properly addressed, they may extend into adulthood or lead to mortality.

This educational article is based on the report titled *Profiling health challenges faced by adolescents (10-19 years) in South Africa* (Report No: 03-09-15) published by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) on 28 March 2022. The report presents a selection of key findings sourced from the Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2020, The General Household Survey, 2019, Poverty Trends Report and other sources focusing on mental health challenges and mortality of adolescents in South Africa. This article will focus on the proportion of the report which deals with medical aid coverage, health seeking behavior, mental health visits, death due to natural and unnatural causes amongst adolescents by province, population group and sex.

Population distribution by sex

Figure 1 below shows that adolescents comprised of 17,4% of the total population of South Africa. Of the 17,4% population distribution of adolescents, 16,9% are females and 17,9% are males.

Figure 1: Proportion of adolescents by sex

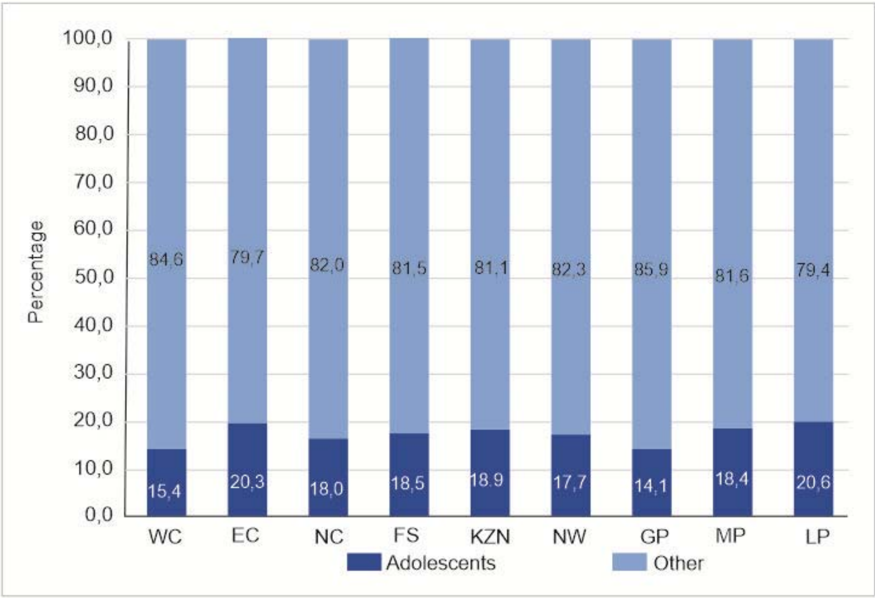


Source: Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2020

Population distribution by population group

In terms of population groups, results show that adolescents constituted almost a fifth (18,3%) of the black African population and 16,5% of the coloured population, 11,9% and 10,9% of the Indian/Asian and white population groups respectively.

Figure 1.2: Proportion of adolescents by province



Source: Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2020

Births among adolescents

Teenage pregnancy is one of the major public health issues across the whole world. Determinants of teenage pregnancy in a study employed in developing countries included the following: lack of knowledge on sexuality education, ineffective utilisation of modern contraceptives, cultural obedience, socioeconomic dependence of females on males and peer influence.

Recorded live births

This section highlights information on births that occurred among adolescents registered at Department of Home Affairs. A total of 106 383 registered live births occurred among adolescents in 2019. Among registered live births that occurred in adolescents, KwaZulu-Natal recorded a higher percentage than other provinces (24,7%) and the only province with registered live births above 20%. KwaZulu-Natal was followed by Eastern Cape and Limpopo (both at 14,4%), then Gauteng at 13,7 and Mpumalanga at 10,0%. The remaining provinces reported less than 10% of registered live births: Western Cape at 8,3%, Free State at 4,8%, North West at 6,3% and Northern Cape with the lowest percentage of 3,2%.

Births in public health facilities

A total of 129 223 births were delivered by adolescents in a public health facility. KwaZulu-Natal presented a higher percentage of births (28,0%), followed by Limpopo (14,0%), Eastern Cape (13,8%) and Gauteng at 12,1%. Other provinces such as Western Cape, North West, and Mpumalanga had percentages above 5% but still less than 10%. Free State and Northern Cape recorded less than 5% of births delivered in a public health facility (4,7% and 3,1%, respectively).

Medical aid coverage

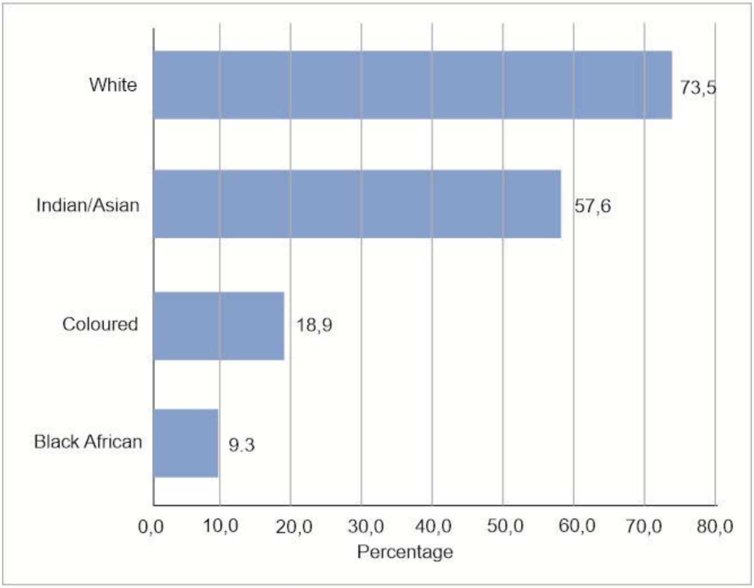
Medical schemes in South Africa are governed in accordance with the Medical Schemes Act, 1998 (Act No. 131 of 1998), and are regulated by the Council of Medical Schemes (CMS). Currently in South Africa, there are more than 20 different open medical schemes, where citizens are offered an opportunity to choose and pay for the cover they can afford. Most adolescents are dependants (beneficiaries) on their parents' medical aid schemes.

According to GHS 2019, in terms of medical aid coverage among adolescents by sex, there was no significant difference in medical aid coverage between males and females at 12,6% and 12,5%, respectively.

Medical aid coverage by population group

Almost three quarters (73,5%) of adolescents from the white population group were covered by a medical aid/scheme compared to almost six out of ten (57,6%) adolescents from the Indian/Asian population group. Adolescents from both coloured and black African population groups had low medical aid coverage at 18,9% and 9,3%, respectively.

Figure 1.3: Medical aid coverage among adolescents by population group

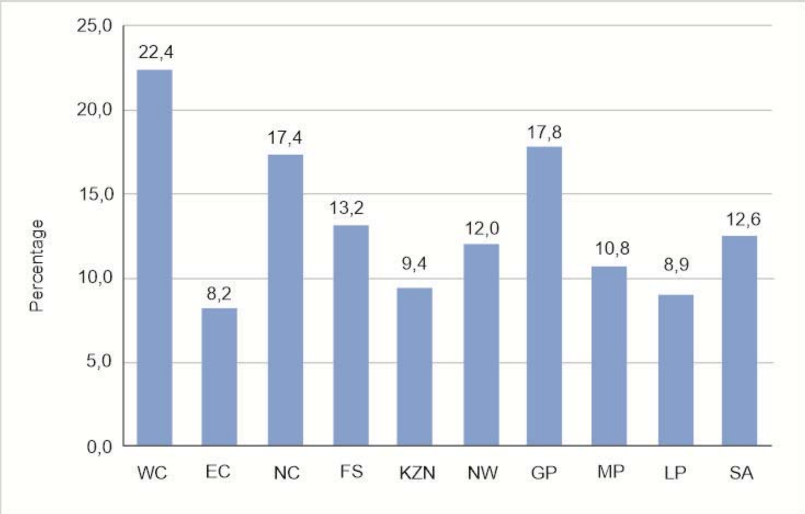


Source: General household Survey, 2019

Medical aid coverage by province

Nationally, only 12,6% of adolescents had medical aid in 2019, with the highest percentage in Western Cape (22,4%), followed by Gauteng and Northern Cape (17,8% and 17,4%, respectively). Provinces with less than 10% of adolescents covered by medical aid were KwaZulu-Natal (9,4%), Limpopo (8,9%) and Eastern Cape (8,2%).

Figure 1.4: Medical aid coverage among adolescents by province



Source: General household Survey, 2019

Health seeking behaviour

Healthcare-seeking behaviour is defined as an act taken by individuals who perceived themselves to be ill for purposes of finding an appropriate treatment. It covers issues of consulting a health care worker or any profession for help when sick and reasons for not consulting when sick.

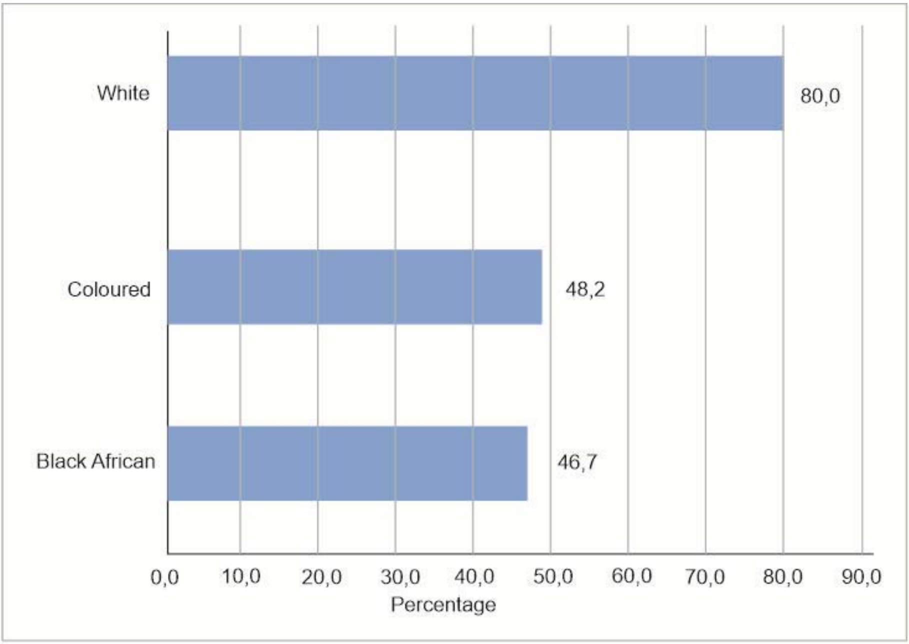
Health worker consultation by sex

Results from GHS 2019 show almost half of female adolescents consulted a health worker when they were sick as compared to their male counterparts (49,8% versus 45,1%).

Health worker consultation by population group

Results from GHS 2019 data also show at least 80% of adolescents from the white population group consulted a health worker when they were sick, followed by the coloured population group at 48,2% and the black population group at 46,7%.

Figure 1.5: Percentage of adolescents who consulted a health worker when they were ill by population group*



Source: General household Survey, 2019

*Indian/Asian population groups were excluded in the analysis due to few unweighted cases.

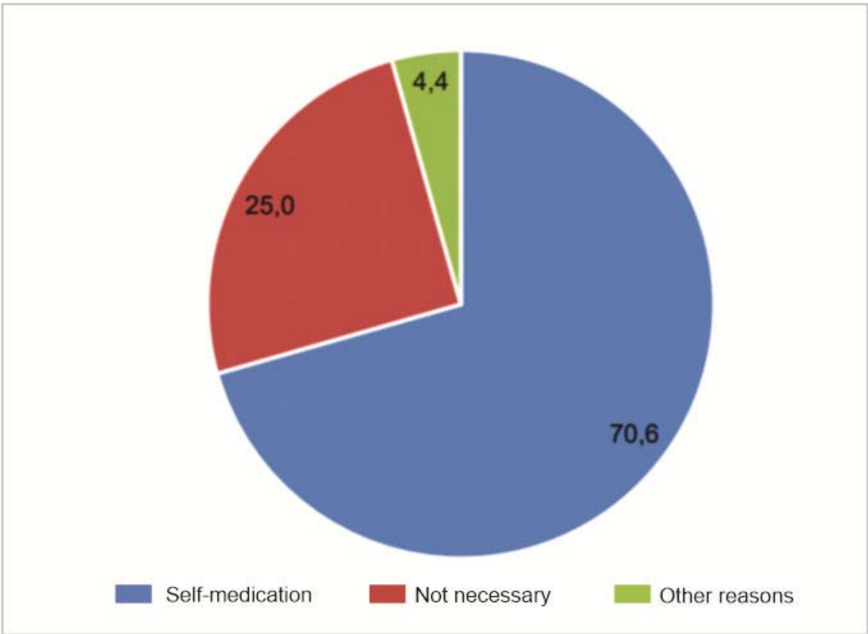
Health worker consultation by province

Eastern Cape had a higher percentage of adolescents who consulted health workers (60,7%) when they were ill, followed by Mpumalanga and KwaZulu-Natal with percentages just above 50%. Free State was the only province with a percentage below 30%.

Reasons for non-consultation

Results from the responses show that self-medication (70,6%) was the main reason adolescents do not consult a health worker when they are ill. Self-medication is a human behaviour in which an individual uses over-the-counter drugs and dietary supplements, which are used to treat common health issues at home. It is followed by adolescents who view it not necessary to consult (25%).

Figure 1.5: Percentage distributions of adolescents who were ill and did not consult by reasons for not consulting*



Source: General Household Survey, 2019
[1/]Other reasons include Queues too long, fear of stigmatisation, etc

Mental health visits

Information presented below is on children below 18 years who visited a mental health facility in 2019 and 2020 from the District Health Information System (DHIS) data. In South Africa, about 20% of teenagers have a detected or untreated mental health disorder. These mental health disorders may lead to common psychiatric disorders in adolescents such as anxiety, trauma and stress disorders, which are all associated with an increased suicide risk. The South African National Youth Risk Behaviour Survey (SANYRBS) recently investigated a number of key risk behaviours, including intentional and unintentional injuries, violence and traffic safety, suicide-related behaviours, behaviours related to substance abuse (tobacco, alcohol and other drugs), sexual behaviour, nutrition and dietary behaviours, physical activity and hygiene related behaviours (Netcare, 2018).

Results of the South African National Youth Risk Behaviour Survey revealed that 24% of youth surveyed between Grade 8 to Grade 11 had experienced feelings of depression, hopelessness and sadness, while a further 21% had attempted suicide at least once. Another recent study, among school-attendees aged 14 to 15 years in Cape Town, reported that adolescents experienced a high prevalence of depression (41%), anxiety (16%) and Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) (21%).

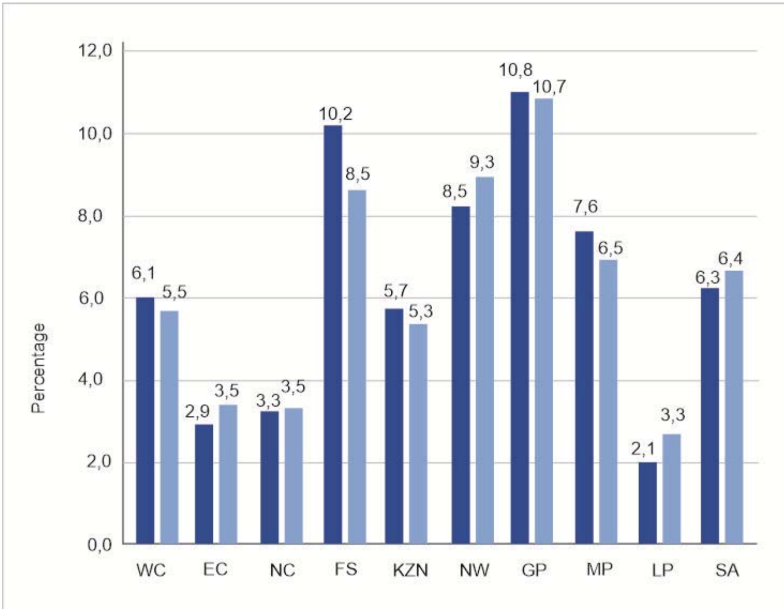
Results on mental health visits

In 2019, about 6% of children below 18 years visited a mental health facility. Gauteng and Free State were the only provinces that reported a double-digit figure of 10,8% and 10,2%, respectively, followed by North West (8,5%), Mpumalanga (7,6%), Western Cape (6,1%) and KwaZulu-Natal (5,7%). The remaining provinces reported proportions less than 5% of children below 18 years who visited a mental health facility in 2019.

Out of people who visited a mental health facility in 2020, 6,4% represents children who were below 18 years. Provinces with the highest proportions of children under the age of 18 who visited a mental health facility were Gauteng (10,7%), followed by North West (9,3%), then Free State at 8,5%, and 6,5% for Mpumalanga. Lower percentages were recorded in Eastern Cape (3,5%), Northern Cape (3,5%) and Limpopo (3,3%).

Figure 1.6 shows that nationally, there was a slight increase of children below 18 years who attended mental health facilities (from 6,3% in 2019 to 6,4% 2020). The following provinces recorded a decrease in proportions in mental health visits between 2019 and 2020, namely: Western Cape (from 6,1% to 5,5%), Free State (from 10,2% to 8,5%), KwaZulu-Natal (from 5,7% to 5,3%), Gauteng (from 10,8% to 10,7%) and Mpumalanga (from 7,6% to 6,5%). Free State recorded the highest decrease with 1,7 percentage points, while Gauteng recorded the lowest decrease of 0,1 percentage point.

Figure 1.6: Proportions of children below 18 years who visited a public mental health facility



Source: National Department of Health, 2019 and 2020

Mortality among adolescents

Five leading causes of death among adolescents in South Africa for 2017 were accidents (unintentional injuries), homicide, suicide, cancer, and heart disease. Road traffic accidents account for nearly one-half of all teenage deaths.

Type of death

Causes of death are classified according to the International Classification of Disease, Tenth Revision (ICD-10) codebook as natural causes (deaths due to natural causes) and as non-natural causes (deaths due to all external causes of morbidity and mortality). Information on non-natural causes of death is critical for informing policy and planning in the country regarding adolescents, hence the need to be included in this report. Information used to compile this chapter is retrieved from the *Mortality and causes of death* 2018 dataset processed by Statistics South Africa.

Type of death by sex

Data shows seven out of ten (72,7%) female adolescents died from natural causes. Half (50,3%) of the male adolescents' deaths were due to non-natural causes.

Conclusion

Sex distribution shows that both males and females contributed less than 20% to the total population of South Africa. Nationally, just above 10% of adolescents had medical aid in 2019, with no significant differences in medical aid coverage between males and females. Self-medication was the main reason for adolescents not consulting a health worker when they were ill. Gauteng recorded the highest proportion of adolescents who visited a mental health facility between 2019 and 2020. More males died from external causes/non-natural causes than their female counterpart.

Primary industries

Mining: production and sales

Mining production decreased by 8,4% year-on-year in July 2022

South Africa is considered the world's largest rhodium producer. According to United States Geological Survey (USGS), South Africa is ranked as the leading country and accounts for more than 85% of the world's rhodium. Rhodium is a silver-coloured metal, and is the rarest metal in the platinum group metal (PGM) that is highly reflective and resistant to corrosion and oxidation. Rhodium occurs at a rate of around one part per 200 million in the earth's crust. The PGM metal is used in catalystic converters to clean motor emissions or as a finishing metal for jewellery. As of May 2022, it was estimated that the global supply of rhodium stood at about 644 000 ounces. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Mining: production and sales* (statistical release P2041) for July 2022.

Mining production decreased by 8,4% year-on-year in July 2022 (**see Table A**). The largest negative contributors were:

- gold (-19,7%, contributing -3,1 percentage points);
- PGMs (-12,2%, contributing -2,8 percentage points); and
- iron ore (-20,4%, contributing -2,7 percentage points).

Table A – Key growth rates in the volume of mining production for July 2022

	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-6,3	-8,1	-15,0	-7,0	-7,1	-8,4
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-5,0	3,0	-4,0	1,8	-0,9	2,3
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted [1/]	-4,6	-2,0	-3,1	-1,1	-3,0	0,2

[1/] Percentage change between the previous 3 months and the 3 months ending in the month indicated. A full release on *Mining: Production and sales* (statistical release P2041) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za

Mineral sales at current prices increased by 4,3% year-on-year in July 2022 (**see Table B**). Among the largest positive contributors were:

- coal (84,3%, contributing 13,8 percentage points);
- chromium ore (94,5%, contributing 2,1 percentage points);
- manganese ore (44,9%, contributing 1,9 percentage points); and

- ‘other’ metallic minerals (99,4%, contributing 1,9 percentage points).

PGMs (-29,4%, contributing -12,8 percentage points) and iron ore (-28,7%, contributing -4,6 percentage points) were significant negative contributors.

Table B – Key growth rates in mineral sales for July 2022

	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	8,2	7,6	2,5	18,4	-6,2	4,3
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	11,7	8,7	-0,3	12,3	-15,9	7,3
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted [1/]	3,4	4,6	12,2	19,0	11,4	5,3

[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 increased by 3,7% in July

South Africa's manufacturing sector is vital to the economy even though it has experienced a decline in output recently. According to Absa Group Ltd, "The seasonally-adjusted Absa Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) was at 48,2 points in September 2022 from 52,1 points in August 2022, falling below the 50-point mark that separates expansion from contraction." The PMI is a monthly indicator of business conditions in the manufacturing sector. The decline in PMI in September 2022 (the lowest in 14 months) is largely due to extensive power cuts which weighed on manufacturing output as well as a decline in new sales orders. These are just some of the factors that have led to a decline in the overall manufacturing output. Presented in this article is a summary of results for *Manufacturing: production and sales* (statistical release P3041.2) for July 2022.

Manufacturing production increased by 3,7% in July 2022 compared with July 2021 (**see Table C**). The largest contributions were made by the following divisions:

- food and beverages (9,7%, contributing 2,0 percentage points); and
- motor vehicles, parts and accessories and other transport equipment (12,1%, contributing 1,1 percentage points).

Table C – Key growth rates in the volume of manufacturing production for July 2022

	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	1,8	0,2	-7,1	-1,1	-3,4	3,7
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-1,1	0,8	-5,2	0,4	-2,0	-0,2
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted [1/]	3,8	4,5	-0,4	-2,5	-5,3	-4,2

[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

The value of recorded building plans passed increased by 7,2% during January to July 2022

The recorded building plans passed from January to July 2022 increased by 7,2% compared with the same period in 2021. Western Cape province was the largest contributor to this increase (contributing 7,3 percentage points). The province also recorded the largest increase in the value of buildings reported as completed in the same period (contributing 21,2 percentage points to the 28,4 percentage points recorded nationally). These growth rates indicate that Western Cape has surpassed Gauteng in value and percentage growth. This is noteworthy for Western Cape, given that Gauteng has the largest provincial economy as well as the province with the largest population. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Selected building statistics of the private sector as reported by local government institutions* (statistical release P5041.1) for July 2022.

The value of recorded building plans passed increased by 7,2% (R4 444,7 million) during January to July 2022 compared with January to July 2021 (**see Table D**). Increases were recorded for additions and alterations (11,0% or R1 791,6 million) and residential buildings (8,8% or R2 965,3 million). A decrease was reported for non-residential buildings (-2,6% or -R312,2 million).

The largest contribution to the total increase of 7,2% (R4 444,7 million) was made by Western Cape (contributing 7,3 percentage points or R4 502,4 million). Eastern Cape (contributing -1,4 percentage points or -R861,7 million) and North West (contributing -1,1 percentage points or -R712,3 million) were the largest negative contributors.

The value of buildings reported as completed increased by 28,4% (R8 775,2 million) during January to July 2022 compared with January to July 2021. Increases were recorded for:

- additions and alterations (58,1% or R3 985,6 million);
- non-residential buildings (35,0% or R2 408,5 million); and
- residential buildings (13,9% or R2 381,1 million).

Six provinces reported year-on-year increases in the value of buildings completed during January to July 2022, of which Western Cape (contributing

21,1 percentage points or R6 528,9 million) and KwaZulu-Natal (contributing 4,9 percentage points or R1 517,1 million) were the largest positive contributors.

Table D – Buildings reported as complete to larger municipalities at current prices: January to July 2021 versus January to July 2022

Estimates at current prices	January – July 2021 1/	January – July 2022 1/	Difference in value between January – July 2021 and January – July 2022	% change between January to July 2021 and January to July 2022 1/
	R'000	R'000	R'000	
Residential buildings	**33 778 702**	**36 743 961**	**2 965 259**	**8,8**
- Dwelling houses	20 270 275	23 691 800	3 421 525	16,9
- Flats and townhouses	13 059 201	12 585 274	-473 927	-3,6
- Other residential buildings	449 226	466 887	17 661	3,9
Non-residential buildings	**11 970 256**	**11 658 072**	**-312 184**	**-2,6**
Additions and alterations	**16 286 086**	**18 077 730**	**1 791 644**	**11,0**
Total	**62 035 044**	**66 479 763**	**4 444 719**	**7,2**

1/ 2021 and 2022 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 generation decreased by 2,0% in August 2022

South Africa has been faced with an electricity crisis due to insufficient generation capacity in recent months, resulting in load shedding rollouts being implemented. With new regulations allowing for own electricity generation, most companies may opt for this alternative mode. However, in order to have own electricity generation facility, an application for generating license from National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA) must be made. A generating license is not transferrable and is for each facility and an applicant may not split generation plant into 2 as the generating license is meant for 1 plant. Normally, generation facilities that are above 1 megawatts (MW) are required to be licensed and a generating license is valid for a minimum period of 15 years. However, if a generating license holder contravenes license conditions, NERSA can apply to court for an order to revoke a generating license. Presented in this article is a summary of the *Electricity generated and available for distribution* (statistical release P4141) for August 2022.

Electricity generation (production) decreased by 2,0% year-on-year in August 2022 (**see Table E**).

Table E – Key growth rates in the volume of electricity generated for August 2022

	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-1,0	-3,8	-4,2	-4,0	-7,7	-2,0
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-0,1	-1,2	-0,6	-0,3	-3,4	5,5
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted [1/]	1,7	1,2	-0,2	-1,5	-2,8	-1,6

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

Electricity distribution (consumption) decreased by 1,0% year-on-year in August 2022 (**see Table F**).

Table F – Key growth rates in the volume of electricity distributed for August 2022

	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-0,6	-2,0	-2,4	-1,1	-6,3	-1,0
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	0,3	-0,7	-0,4	0,1	-3,8	6,0
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted [1/]	1,6	0,4	-0,3	-0,8	-1,9	-1,0

[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 increased by 22,2% in July 2022

Wholesale trade sales data are important because they are an indicator of whether the demand for wholesale goods is increasing or decreasing. Producers can use wholesale sales to measure the ratio of raw materials used in production as well as goods produced that are available for sale against the volume of goods that are being purchased. This gives an indication of consumer trends and demands, assisting producers in manufacturing more of products that have a higher demand (to avoid a shortage) or slow down the manufacturing of products that are taking longer to sell (to avoid excess and wastage). Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Wholesale trade sales* (statistical release P6141.2) for July 2022.

Wholesale trade sales increased by 22,2% in July 2022 compared with July 2021 (**see Table G**). The main positive contributors were dealers in:

- solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (59,4%, contributing 12,6 percentage points);
- food, beverages and tobacco (24,0%, contributing 3,4 percentage points);
- 'other' goods (33,5%, contributing 2,5 percentage points); and
- agricultural raw materials and livestock (27,8%, contributing 2,1 percentage points).

Wholesale trade sales increased by 19,9% in the three months ended July 2022 compared with the three months ended July 2021. The main positive contributors were dealers in:

- solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (55,5%, contributing 12,0 percentage points);
- food, beverages and tobacco (17,1%, contributing 2,6 percentage points); and
- 'other' goods (27,2%, contributing 2,3 percentage points).

Table G – Key growth rates in wholesale trade sales at current prices for July 2022

	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	20,4	20,5	12,9	18,1	19,3	22,2
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	2,1	1,7	-3,3	6,3	0,2	1,6
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted[1/]	4,5	5,7	4,5	4,3	2,6	5,2

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

Retail trade sales

Retail trade sales increased by 8,6% in July 2022

Retail trade sales increased by 8,6% in July 2022, following a 2,3% decrease in June 2022. This is an increase form the -0,8% reported in July 2021. This significant difference might be largely due to the July 2021 riots and looting that targeted retail outlets in Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal (KZN). The riots left nearly 1 800 retails stores looted and damaged, with 100 malls set a light. Thus when comparing July 2021 sales with July 2022, the latter shows a higher volume of sales. However, on a monthly basis (July 2022 compared with June 2022) retail trade sales decreased by 0,1%. Presented in this article is a summary of results from the *Retail trade sales* (statistical release P6242.1) for July 2022.

Retail trade sales increased by 8,6% year-on-year in July 2022 (**see Table H**). The largest positive annual growth rates were recorded for:

- retailers in food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores (28,5%);
- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (13,9%); and
- general dealers (8,2%).

The largest positive contributors to this increase were:

- general dealers (contributing 3,5 percentage points);
- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (contributing 2,2 percentage points); and
- retailers in food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores (contributing 2,1 percentage points).

Retail trade sales increased by 1,8% in the three months ended July 2022 compared with the three months ended July 2021. The largest positive contributors to this increase were:

- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (5,1%, contributing 0,8 of a percentage point); and
- general dealers (1,8%, contributing 0,8 of a percentage point).

Table H – Key growth rates in retail trade sales for July 2022

	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-0,7	2,7	5,5	0,1	-2,3	8,6
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-1,8	0,0	0,8	-1,6	-0,4	-0,1
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted [1/]	2,6	2,0	0,3	0,4	--1,0	1,3

[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 increased by 31,5% year-on-year in July 2022

Latest vehicle sales statistics by the National Association of Automobile Manufacturer of South Africa (Naamsa) indicates positive growth in the motor trade industry. A year-on-year comparison between September 2021 and September 2022 indicates an annual increase of 10,8%. This increase translates to total industry sales which amounted to 47,786 units of vehicles sold in the month of September 2022 (up from 43,147 units sold in September 2021). Included in the total industry unit sales of 47,786 are sales from dealers which account for a large percentage share of sales (81,9%), followed by the rental industry with 14,2% of sales, while government sales and industry corporate fleets accounted for 2,3% and 1,6% of sales respectively. Despite this being good news for the industry, Naamsa notes that the consecutive interest rate hikes and constant load shedding will slow down the industry's performance in future. This article summarises results from the *Motor trade sales* (statistical release P6343.2) for July 2022.

Motor trade sales increased by 31,5% year-on-year in July 2022 (**see Table I**). The largest annual growth rates were recorded for:

- fuel sales (64,0%);
- used vehicle sales (24,7%); and
- workshop income (22,1%).

Motor trade sales increased by 21,6% in the three months ended July 2022 compared with the three months ended July 2021. The main contributors to this increase were:

- fuel sales (39,9%, contributing 11,2 percentage points);
- used vehicle sales (20,4%, contributing 4,0 percentage points); and
- new vehicle sales (12,1%, contributing 2,9 percentage points).

Table I – Key growth rate figures in motor trade sales for July 2022

	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	June-22	Jul-22
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	17,2	14,5	12,5	17,2	16,8	31,5
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	0,7	1,0	-0,2	2,2	-0,4	2,3
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted [1/]	5,0	5,2	3,2	2,9	2,0	2,9

[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

Total income generated by the food and beverages industry increased by 55,8% in July 2022 compared with July 2021

In some instances, when businesses want to increase their profit margins, they may venture into a market that is unrelated to their existing portfolio. This could help to attract a new target market. One business which has done this is Nandos. Nandos is a fast-food restaurant which is well known for its famous flame grilled chicken. Nandos, which is a South African brand, has its United Kingdom franchise venturing into the fashion industry by launching its Extra Hot clothing range comprising of t-shirts, hats, sweaters etc. which are heat-reactive. The clothing is made with thermochromics dye, which according to Nandos, changes colour based on the wearers' body temperature. Presented in this article is a summary of the results for *Food and beverages* (statistical release P6420) for July 2022.

Total income generated by the food and beverages industry increased by 55,8% in July 2022 compared with July 2021 (**see Table J**). The largest annual growth rates were recorded for:

- income from bar sales (81,6%); and
- food sales (54,2%)

In July 2022, the main contributor to the 55,8% year-on-year increase was restaurants and coffee shops (82,6%, contributing 34,0 percentage points).

Total income increased by 26,0% in the three months ended July 2022 compared with the three months ended July 2021. The main contributors to this increase were:

- restaurants and coffee shops (31,9%, contributing 14,3 percentage points); and
- takeaway and fast-food outlets (16,8%, contributing 6,9 percentage points).

Table J – Year-on-year percentage change in food and beverages income at constant prices by type of income – July 2022

Type of income	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22
Food sales	21,3	18,4	14,0	8,2	22,5	54,2
Bar sales	-12,8	-14,0	4,3	1,2	8,1	81,6
Other income	18,0	7,8	12,1	11,4	20,8	53,8
Total	**18,0**	**15,2**	**13,2**	**7,7**	**21,3**	**55,8**

1/ Changes from zero in the preceding period cannot be calculated as a percentage. 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 by 191,6% in July 2022

Tourist establishment grading and classification is a vital requirement for both businesses and tourists. Grading and classifying tourist establishments provides assurance to tourists that an establishment has been assessed and approved by the quality assurance authority, Tourism Grading Council of South Africa (TGCSA). Grading and classifying tourist establishments help consumers to choose establishments of their preferred standard and indicates that the establishment is committed to quality. However, it is illegal to falsely grade one's tourist establishment without the approval of TGCSA. According to the Tourism Act, 2014 (Act No.3 of 2014), a tourist establishment can face criminal charges for grading an establishment to boost its business. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Tourist accommodation industry* (statistical release P6410) for July 2022.

The total income for the tourist accommodation industry increased by 191,6% in July 2022 compared with July 2021 (**see Table K**). Income from accommodation increased by 140,0% year-on-year in July 2022, the result of a 116,6% increase in the number of stay unit nights sold and a 10,8% increase in the average income per stay unit night sold.

In July 2022, all accommodation types recorded positive year-on-year growth in income from accommodation. The largest year-on-year increases in income from accommodation were reported by:

- hotels (265,8%, contributing 85,1 percentage points); and
- guest-houses and guest-farms (237,7%, contributing 9,6 percentage points).

Table K – Year-on-year percentage change in tourist accommodation statistics for July 2022

	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22
Stay units available	0,1	0,1	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,3
Stay unit nights sold	66,2	43,7	18,3	33,5	53,5	116,6
Average income per stay unit nights sold	15,7	18,1	11,0	16,9	5,2	10,8
Income from accommodation	92,4	69,7	31,3	56,0	61,4	140,0
Total income [1/]	**131,0**	**93,8**	**53,0**	**44,5**	**95,8**	**191,6**

[1/] Percentage change between the previous 3 months and the 3 months ending in the month indicated. A full release on *Tourist accommodation* (statistical release P6410) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za

Tourism and migration

Over 2 million travellers pass through South Africa's ports of entry/exit in July 2022

Level of safety and security in the tourism industry is an important concern for tourists travelling to foreign countries. This is because most tourists select their destinations not only on the basis of price and destination image, but also on personal safety and security. If a tourist experiences some form of physical harm or theft, it might pose a challenge for those promoting tourism in that area or country by decreasing the reputation of the destination. This can ultimately result in a decrease in the number of tourists who visit the destination. Therefore, the level of safety and security of the tourism industry could determine the success or failure of a tourism destination. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Tourism and migration statistics* (statistical release P0351) for July 2022.

Routine data collection by the Department of Home Affairs' (DHA) immigration officers at the ports of entry into and out of South Africa shows that a total of 2 075 688 travellers (arrivals, departures and transits) passed through South African ports of entry/exit in July 2022 (**see Table L**). These travellers were made up of 715 714 South African residents and 1 359 974 foreign travellers. A further breakdown of the figures for South African residents indicates there were 382 964 arrivals, 332 409 departures and 341 travellers in transit. Corresponding volume for foreign arrivals, departures and travellers in transit was 737 350, 595 703 and 26 921 respectively.

A comparison between the movements in July 2021 and July 2022 indicates the volume of arrivals, departures and travellers in transit increased for both South African residents and foreign travellers. For South African residents, the volume of arrivals increased by 256,1% (from 107 542 in July 2021 to 382 964 in July 2022). Departures increased by 191,5% (from 114 044 in July 2021 to 332 409 in July 2022) and transits increased by 189,0% (from 118 in July 2021 to 341 in July 2022). For foreign travellers, arrivals increased by 239,2% (from 217 373 in July 2021 to 737 350 in July 2022), departures increased by 195,2% (from 201 821 in July 2021 to 595 703 in July 2022), and transits increased by 135,3% (from 11 439 in July 2021 to 26 921 in July 2022).

A comparison between movements in June 2022 and July 2022 indicates the volume of arrivals, departures and travellers in transit increased for both group of travellers. For South African residents, the volume of arrivals increased by 44,3% (from 265 364 in June 2022 to 382 964 in July 2022), departures increased by 0,6% (from 330 327 in June 2022 to 332 409 in July 2022) and transits increased by 11,8% (from 305 in June 2022 to 341 in July 2022). For foreign travellers, arrivals increased by 26,8% (from 581 375 in June 2022 to 737 350 in July 2022), departures increased by 18,2% (from 503 997 in June 2022 to 595 703 in July 2022) and transits increased by 9,3% (from 24 624 in June 2022 to 26 921 in July 2022).

In July 2022, 66 571 (9,0%) of foreign arrivals were classified as non-visitors while 670 779 (91,0%) were classified as visitors. Visitors were categorised into three groups:

- Arrivals only – comprising visitors who entered the country in July 2022 but did not depart in July 2022 [217 710 (32,5%)];
- Single trips – visitors who came to South Africa once in July 2022 and left in July 2022 [211 964 (31,6%)]; and
- Multiple trips – visitors who came to and left South Africa more than once in July 2022 [241 105 (35,9%)].

Visitors were further grouped as same-day visitors and overnight visitors (tourists).

In July 2022, there were 162 955 (24,3%) same-day visitors and 507 824 (75,7%) tourists. Between July 2021 and July 2022, the volume of same-day visitors increased by 433,6% (from 30 538 in July 2021 to 162 955 in July 2022) and that of tourists increased by 235,7% (from 151 264 in July 2021 to 507 824 in July 2022). Between June 2022 and July 2022, the volume of same-day visitors increased by 22,3% (from 133 279 in June 2022 to 162 955 in July 2022) and that of tourists increased by 27,1% (from 399 550 in June 2022 to 507 824 in July 2022).

Mode of travel of travellers

In July 2022, road transport was the most common mode of travel used by 1 352 693 (65,2%) of the 2 075 688 travellers. Total number of travellers who used air transport was 717 166 (34,6%). Compared to air and land transport, a smaller number of travellers, 5 829 (0,3%) used sea transport into and out of South Africa. Information on arrivals of South African residents shows that 187 894 (49,1%) came by air, 194 758 (50,9%) came by road and 312 (0,1%) arrived by sea. For departures, 151 353 (45,5%) used air, 180 822 (54,4%) used road and 234 (0,1%) left by sea. All travellers in transit, 341 (100,0%) used air transport.

Tourists

Mode of travel of tourists

Tourists are categorised by their country of residence and regions. In July 2022, 112 943 (92,0%) of the 122 720 overseas tourists arrived in the country by air transport, whilst 9 751 (7,9%) came in by road transport and 26 (less than 0,1%) arrived by sea. Tourists from the Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries, on the other hand, came predominantly by road, 344 547 (91,5%), whilst 32 015 (8,5%) came by air and four (less than 0,1%) arrived by sea. Tourists who came into South Africa by air from 'other' African countries were 6 971 (90,1%); while 764 (9,9%) used road transport and five (0,1%) used sea transport.

Regional and national distribution

In July 2022, the distribution of overseas tourists was as follows: Europe, 66 322 (54,0%); North America, 30 807 (25,1%); Asia, 10 803 (8,8%); The Middle East, 6 779 (5,5%) Australasia, 4 914 (4,0%) as well as Central and South America, 3 095 (2,5%).

Virtually, most tourists from Africa, 376 566 (98,0%), came from SADC countries. Distribution of the remaining tourists from Africa is as follows: East and Central Africa, 3 848 (1,0%); West Africa, 3 100 (0,8%) and North Africa 792 (0,2%). Ten leading SADC countries in terms of the number of tourists visiting South Africa in July 2022 were: Zimbabwe, 113 031 (30,0%); Lesotho, 84 628 (22,5%); Mozambique, 78 273 (20,8%); Eswatini, 39 481 (10,5%); Botswana, 22 009 (5,8%); Namibia, 11 722 (3,1%); Zambia, 10 020 (2,7%); Malawi, 9 657 (2,6%); Angola, 2 774 (0,7%) and Tanzania, 2 094 (0,6%).

Purpose of visit

In July 2022, majority of tourists, 483 808 (95,3%), were in South Africa for holiday[1] compared to 17 311 (3,4%); 6 318 (1,2%) and 387 (0,1%) who were in South Africa for business, study and medical treatment respectively.

Sex and age distribution

There were 292 635 (57,6%) male and 215 189 (42,4%) female tourists. Overseas tourists were made up of 66 099 (53,9%) male and 56 621 (46,1%) female. There were 221 218 (58,7%) male and 155 348 (41,3%) female tourists from SADC countries. Tourists from 'other' African countries were made up of 4 820 (62,3%) male and 2 920 (37,7%) female.

Table L – Number of South African residents and foreign travellers by travel direction: July 2022

Travel direction	July 2021	June 2022	July 2022	%change June – July 2022	% change July 2021 – July 2022
Total	**652 337**	**1 705 992**	**2 075 688**	**21,7%**	**218,2%**
South African residents	**221 704**	**595 996**	**715 714**	**20,1%**	**222,8%**
Arrivals	107 542	265 364	382 964	44,3%	256,1%
Departures	114 044	330 327	332 409	0,6%	191,5%
Transit	118	305	341	11,8%	189,0%
Foreign travellers	**430 633**	**1 109 996**	**1 359 974**	**22,5%**	**215,8%**
Arrivals	217 373	581 375	737 350	26,8%	239,2%
Departures	201 821	503 997	595 703	18,2%	195,2%
Transit	11 439	24 624	26 921	9,3%	135,3%
Foreign arrivals	**217 373**	**581 375**	**737 350**	**26,8%**	**239,2%**
Non-visitors	35 571	48 546	66 571	37,1%	87,1%
Visitors	181 802	532 829	670 779	25,9%	269,0%
Visitors	**181 802**	**532 829**	**670 779**	**25,9%**	**269,0%**
Arrivals only	66 376	163 984	217 710	32,8%	228,0%
Single trips	47 875	172 190	211 964	23,1%	342,7%
Multiple trips	67 551	196 655	241 105	22,6%	256,9%
Visitors	**181 802**	**532 829**	**670 779**	**25,9%**	**269,0%**
Same-day	30 538	133 279	162 955	22,3%	433,6%
Overnight (Tourists)	151 264	399 550	507 824	27,1%	235,7%

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

Statistics of civil cases for debt

Total number of civil summonses issued for debt increased by 13,7% in July 2022

As the festive season approaches, some South African consumers are likely to spend their money on more groceries, gifts, vacations, entertainment and clothes. Although these items might make the festive season a little more pleasant, it might not end well for consumers if they resort to debt, especially reckless debt, to help fund their lifestyle. The Credit Ombudsman of South Africa urges consumers to avoid getting over-indebted over the festive season as this might cause them to be flagged as bad payers. This can also affect their credit score as well as their chances of paying lower interest rates and qualifying for debt in future. Presented in this article is a summary of the results of the *Statistics of civil cases for debt* (statistical release P0041) for July 2022.

The number of civil summonses issued for debt

The total number of civil summonses issued for debt increased by 13,7% in the three months ended July 2022 compared with the three months ended July 2021 (**see Table M**). The largest contributors to the 13,7% increase in civil summonses issued were:

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

The number of civil judgements recorded for debt

The total number of civil judgements recorded for debt decreased by 2,7% in the three months ended July 2022 compared with the three months ended July 2021. The largest negative contributors to the 2,7% decrease were civil judgements relating to:

- services (contributing -4,6 percentage points); and
- ‘other’ debts (contributing -2,1 percentage points).

Money lent (contributing 3,8 percentage points) was the largest positive contributor.

The value of civil judgements recorded for debt

The total value of civil judgements recorded for debt increased by 6,9% in the three months ended July 2022 compared with the three months ended July 2021. The main contributors to the 6,9% increase were civil judgements relating to:

- money lent (contributing 5,7 percentage points);
- rent (contributing 2,6 percentage points); and
- promissory notes (contributing 1,9 percentage points).

There were 12 742 civil judgements recorded for debt in July 2022, amounting to R310,7 million. The largest contributors to the total value of judgements were:

- money lent (R99,9 million or 32,1%);
- services (R54,8 million or 17,6%); and
- 'other' debts (R53,8 million or 17,3%).

Table M – Key figures for civil summonses and judgements for July 2022

Actual estimates	July 2022	% change between July 2021 and July 2022	% change between May to July 2021 and May to July 2022
Number of civil summonses issued for debt	44 605	27,8	13,7
Number of civil judgements recorded for debt	12 742	3,5	-2,7
Value of civil judgements recorded for debt (R million)	310,7	12,3	6,9

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 liquidation and insolvencies

The total number of liquidations increased by 44,8% in August 2022

A total number of 239 companies were liquidated in August 2022, which is an increase from 165 in August 2021. Out of 239, about 219 were voluntary liquidations (a company or close corporation by own choice resolves to wind-up its affairs) while 20 were compulsory liquidations (a company or close corporation is wound up by order of the court). The finance, insurance, real estate and business services industry accounted for the highest number of liquidations, with 83 liquidations, followed by 55 unclassified. Presented in this article is a summary of the results of the *Statistics of liquidations and insolvencies* (statistical release P0043) for August 2022.

The total number of liquidations increased by 44,8% in August 2022 compared with August 2021 (**see Table N**). Liquidations of close corporations increased by 62 cases and liquidations of companies increased by 12 cases during this period. The total number of liquidations increased by 18,8% in the three months ended August 2022 compared with the three months ended August 2021. An increase of 0,8% was recorded in the first eight months of 2022 compared with the first eight months of 2021.

Table N – Total number of liquidations for August 2022

Number of liquidations August 2022	% change between August 2021 and August 2022	% change between June to August 2021 and June to August 2022	% change between January to August 2021 and January to August 2022
239	44,8	18,8	0,8

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

Insolvencies

Owing to a cyber-attack on the Department of Justice, source information for insolvencies is not available from September 2021. The time series has been discontinued until further notice; hence no information is available currently.

Land transport survey

The volume of goods transported increased by 26,4% in July 2022

Potholes have been posing a danger to road users and damaging motor vehicles on the roads throughout the country. Common damages from potholes include sidewall bulges, tread separation, rims cracking and alignment being knocked out of position. However, a new App to report potholes has been launched to enable the government to repair them speedily. Addressing the launch of Operation Vala Zonke, a comprehensive programme to address potholes across all spheres of government, Transport Minister Fikile Mbalula said the App will work in conjunction with the South African National Roads Agency (SANRAL) pothole management App and will allow the public to upload pictures of potholes and provide a location of the road on an interactive map. Minister Mbalula stressed that the App can be downloaded on Google Playstore and Apple App store. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Land transport survey* (statistical release P7162) for July 2022.

The volume of goods transported (payload) increased by 26,4% in July 2022 compared with July 2021 (**see Table O**). The corresponding income increased by 32,9% over the same period.

Income from freight transportation increased by 22,8% in the three months ended July 2022 compared with the three months ended July 2021. The main positive contributors to this increase were:

- primary mining and quarrying products (18,4%, contributing 6,3 percentage points);
- 'other' freight (31,7%, contributing 5,9 percentage points);
- manufactured food, beverages and tobacco products (25,6%, contributing 3,0 percentage points); and
- agriculture and forestry primary products (27,7%, contributing 2,3 percentage points).

Table O – Year-on-year percentage change in freight transportation: July 2022

	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22
Freight payload	8,5	6,1	4,1	14,1	14,1	26,4
Freight income	8,9	7,7	7,9	16,9	19,4	32,9

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 increased by 6,4% in July 2022 compared with July 2021 (**see Table P**). The corresponding income increased by 30,8% over the same period.

Table P – Year-on-year percentage change in passenger transportation: July 2022

	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22
Passenger journeys	20,1	13,1	1,0	1,6	7,0	6,4
Passenger income	15,9	10,0	20,0	8,5	22,0	30,8

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 16,6% in August 2022

Crop producers usually face unpredictable weather patterns, climate change, natural disasters, diseases and pests which may cause production loss, loss of income and decreased yields. In order to minimise damages and to keep their farms operating, some crop producers purchase crop insurance. To mitigate any losses caused by these unforeseen circumstances, it is important for farmers to take crop insurance cover. Crop insurance is insurance for farmers, producers, etc., that protects against revenue loss, loss or damage to growing crops as a result of natural hazards such as hail, drought, floods, etc. Crop insurance also acts as a tool that allows producers to manage their yields and price risks (the risk that the value of a security or investment will decrease). Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Producer price index* (PPI) (statistical release P0142.1) for August 2022.

Annual producer price inflation (final manufacturing) was 16,6% in August 2022, down from 18,0% in July 2022 (**see Table Q**). The producer price index decreased by 0,5% month-on-month in August 2022. The main contributors to the headline PPI annual inflation rate were:

- Coke, petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products increased by 37,6% year-on-year and contributed 9,4 percentage points.
- Food products, beverages and tobacco products increased by 11,6% year-on-year and contributed 3,0 percentage points.
- Metals, machinery, equipment and computing equipment increased by 10,8% year-on-year and contributed 1,6 percentage points.
- Paper and printed products increased by 9,7% year-on-year and contributed 0,8 of a percentage point.

The main contributor to the headline PPI monthly decrease was coke, petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products, which decreased by 1,6% month-on-month and contributed -0,5 of a percentage point.

Intermediate manufactured goods

The annual percentage change in the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods was 13,4% in August 2022 (compared with 14,7% in July 2022). The index increased by 0,6% month-on-month. The main contributors to the annual rate were:

- basic and fabricated metals (6,6 percentage points);
- chemicals, rubber and plastic products (6,3 percentage points); and
- sawmilling and wood (1,0 percentage point).

The contributors to the monthly rate were:

- chemicals, rubber and plastic products (0,2 of a percentage point);
- basic and fabricated metals (0,2 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 8,6% in August 2022 (compared with 8,0% in July 2022). The index increased by 1,5% month-on-month. Electricity contributed 8,7 percentage points to the annual rate and water contributed 0,8 of a percentage point to the annual rate. Electricity contributed 1,5 percentage points to the monthly rate.

Mining

The annual percentage change in the PPI for mining was 17,3% in August 2022 (compared with 21,2% in July 2022). The index decreased by 3,2% month-on-month. The main contributors to the annual rate were coal and gas (13,0 percentage points) and non-ferrous metal ores (6,4 percentage points). The contributors to the monthly rate were non-ferrous metal ores (-2,2 percentage points), coal and gas (-0,5 of a percentage point) and gold and other metal ores (-0,5 of a percentage point).

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

The annual percentage change in the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing was 15,1% in August 2022 (compared with 15,0% in July 2022). The index remains unchanged month-on-month. The main contributors to the annual rate were agriculture (12,8 percentage points) and fishing (1,6 percentage points).

Table Q – Key PPI figures for August 2022

Product	Weight	Index (Dec 2020=100)			% change	
		August 2021	July 2021	August 2022	August 2022 vs July 2022	August 2022 vs August 2021
Final manufactured goods	100,00	106,2	124,4	123,8	-0,5	16,6
Intermediate manufactured goods	100,00	116,4	131,2	132,0	0,6	13,4
Electricity and water	100,00	161,1	172,4	175,0	1,6	8,6
Mining	100,00	108,4	131,3	127,1	-3,2	17,3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,00	100,1	115,2	115,2	0,0	15,1

A full release on the *Producer price index* is available on the website: www.statssa.gov.za

Consumer price index (CPI)

CPI at 7,6% in August 2022

In a country like South Africa where unemployment and poverty are rife, the accelerating inflation is doing little to ease the financial burden on many South African consumers. Generally, the main drivers of inflation are the rising food and fuel prices, amongst others. Fuel prices have, however, decreased by 3,8% between July and August 2022. On the contrary, food and non-alcoholic beverages prices continue to increase. The recorded food and non-alcoholic beverages index for August increased by 11,3%, which is higher than the preceding months. This upward trajectory means consumers will continue to spend more money on basic food stuffs such as oil and fats, bread and maize. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Consumer price index* (CPI) (statistical release P0141) for August 2022.

Annual consumer price inflation was 7,6% in August 2022, down from 7,8% in July 2022 (**see Table R**). The consumer price index increased by 0,2% month-on-month in August 2022. These are the main contributors to the 7,6% annual inflation rate:

- Food and non-alcoholic beverages increased by 11,3% year-on-year, and contributed 1,9 percentage points to the total CPI annual rate of 7,6%.

- Housing and utilities increased by 4,0% year-on-year, and contributed 1,0 percentage point.
- Transport increased by 21,2% year-on-year, and contributed 2,9 percentage points.
- Miscellaneous goods and services increased by 3,7% year-on-year, and contributed 0,6 of a percentage point.

In August the annual inflation rate for goods was 10,9%, down from 11,5% in July 2022; for services it was 4,3%, up from 4,2% in July 2022.

Table R – Consumer price index: Index numbers and year-on-year rates
Base year: Dec 2021 = 100

Year	Index/rate	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Average[1]
2016	Index	94,4	95,7	96,4	97,2	97,4	97,9	98,7	98,6	98,8	99,3	99,6	100,0	97,8
	Rate	6,2	7,0	6,3	6,2	6,2	6,3	6,0	5,9	6,1	6,4	6,6	6,7	6,3
2017	Index	100,6	101,7	102,3	102,4	102,7	102,9	103,2	103,3	103,8	104,1	104,2	104,7	103,0
	Rate	6,6	6,3	6,1	5,3	5,4	5,1	4,6	4,8	5,1	4,8	4,6	4,7	5,3
2018	Index	105,0	105,8	106,2	107,0	107,2	107,6	108,5	108,4	108,9	109,4	109,6	109,4	107,8
	Rate	4,4	4,0	3,8	4,5	4,4	4,6	5,1	4,9	4,9	5,1	5,2	4,5	4,7
2019	Index	109,2	110,1	111,0	111,7	112,0	112,4	112,8	113,1	113,4	113,4	113,5	113,8	112,2
	Rate	4,0	4,1	4,5	4,4	4,5	4,5	4,0	4,3	4,1	3,7	3,6	4,0	4,1
2020	Index	114,1	115,2	115,6	115,0	114,3	114,9	116,4	116,6	116,8	117,1	117,1	117,3	115,9
	Rate	4,5	4,6	4,1	3,0	2,1	2,2	3,2	3,1	3,0	3,3	3,2	3,1	3,3
2021	Index	117,7	118,5	119,3	120,1	120,2	120,5	121,8	122,3	122,6	122,9	123,5	124,2	121,1
	Rate	3,2	2,9	3,2	4,4	5,2	4,9	4,6	4,9	5,0	5,0	5,5	5,9	4,5
2022	Index	100,2	100,8	101,8	102,4	103,1	104,2	105,8	106,0					
	Rate	5,7	5,7	5,9	5,9	6,5	7,4	7,8	7,6					

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.

Acting household head: any member of the household acting on behalf of the head of the household.

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.

Day trip: a trip outside of the respondent's usual environment, where they leave and return within the same day (i.e. do not stay overnight).

Domestic tourism: a trip within the boundaries of South Africa but outside of the respondent's usual environment.
Note: The following categories are excluded from the definition of domestic visitor:

- persons travelling to another place within the country with the intention of setting up their usual residence in that place.
- Persons who travel to another place within the country and are remunerated from within the place visited.
- Persons who travel regularly or frequently between neighbouring localities as defined by the 'usual environment' rule.

Dwelling unit: structure or part of a structure or group structures occupied or meant to be occupied by one or more than one household.

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

Expenditure: the total consumption expenditure made by a visitor or on behalf of a visitor during his/her trip and stay at a destination.

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

Household: a group of persons who live together and provide themselves jointly with food and/or other essentials for living, or a single person who lives alone.

Household head: the main decision-maker, or the person who owns or rents the dwelling, or the person who is the main breadwinner.

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.

Main purpose of trip: this is the purpose in the absence of which the trip would not have been made.

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.

Tourist accommodation: any facility that regularly (or occasionally) provides ‘paid’ or ‘unpaid’ overnight accommodation for tourists.

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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