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Editor's comment

World Autism Awareness Day, observed yearly on 2 April, raises awareness for people diagnosed with autism and aims to increase the support given to them. Furthermore, this day is observed to promote acceptance and inclusion of people living with autism in society. This year's theme is *Contribution of Autistic People at Home, at Work, in the Arts and in Policymaking*. Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is a neurological condition that generally shows its first appearance in its infancy period. It is called a spectrum disorder because it varies widely in severity and symptoms may differ from person to person. According to Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), people with ASD often have problems with social communication and interaction and have restricted or repetitive behaviours or interests. CDC indicated that globally, about 1 in 44 children is diagnosed with an autism spectrum disorder. One of the leading treatments to help children with autism is applied behaviour analysis (ABA) therapy. ABA teaches skills, improves communication, and promotes independence. It teaches people with ASD social cues and how to navigate complex communication, helping them to become independent adults. On World Autism Day, you can show your support by wearing blue (blue ribbon or clothing). You can also celebrate neurodiversity at local events, and listen to the stories of neurodiverse individuals.

In this month's issue of *Mballo Brief*, our educational article focuses on *Assessing food inadequacy and hunger in South Africa, 2021* Report No. 03-00-20 published by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) on 28 March 2023. Also, have a look at our monthly crossword puzzle and solutions for March 2023. Articles published in this issue are based on the results of industry surveys conducted for January 2023 and February 2023.

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

Enjoy the read!





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and services rise?

5. Who is South Africa's first and recently appointed Minister of Electricity? Fill in the surname only.
6. True or false? Food insecurity means going without food consistently, which results in a child becoming undernourished or malnourished.
7. According to the educational article, which settlement type (urban and rural), had the largest proportion of households who experienced hunger in 2021?

adequate access to food in 2021? Read the educational article for clues.

Solutions for March 2023 puzzle

Across

2. Female
4. Phloem
7. Competition
8. Egypt

Down

1. Ramokgopa
3. Ephyna
5. Estuary
6. Asia





Educational article on Assessing food inadequacy and hunger in South Africa in 2021

1. Introduction

At the World Food Summit (WFS) in 1996, representatives of 185 countries and the European Community pledged to eradicate hunger in all countries, with an immediate view of reducing the number of undernourished people by half by 2015. Then later in 2015, The United Nations (UN) developed the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This agenda outlined 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which all member states committed to achieving. Food security is addressed by a number of these SDGs, such as Goals 1 and 2 which are “no poverty” and “zero hunger” respectively. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), between 702 and 828 million people were affected by hunger in 2021. More than half (425 million) of these were in Asia and more than one-third (278 million) were in Africa. World hunger rose further in 2021, adding a total of 150 million people since 2019 (pre-COVID-19 pandemic). Given this state of world food insecurity, it will require an enormous effort for the world to reach the global target of zero hunger by 2030. Moreover, South Africa has been facing many challenges ranging from high poverty, high unemployment, an energy crisis, rising energy tariffs, ever-increasing interest rates and the rise in the cost of living, which in turn resulted in soaring food and fuel prices. This article is based on a report titled *Assessing food inadequacy and hunger in South Africa in 2021 using the General Household Survey (GHS)*, Report No. 03-00-20 (2023) published by Stats SA on 28 March 2023. The article provides a general overview of South Africa’s state of food security in 2021. Some aspects that will be covered in this regard include levels of adequacy in accessing food, household hunger, child hunger and factors associated with food insecurity.

2. Methodology and data sources

Stats SA employs various methods in the analysis of food security data. The two main methodologies that are used are the Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) and the recently adopted Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES). Data collected through the General household survey (GHS) in 2021 were used in this report’s analysis and will apply the HFIAS method. The survey covers many themes but the report analysis mainly focused on food security, employment status and agriculture-related data items. It has to be noted that the food security questions in the GHS were changed in 2019.





3. Findings

3.1 Access to food

Figure 1 – Households levels of accessing food nationally



Figure 1 shows the levels of access to food in South Africa (the national average). The number of households in South Africa was estimated to be 17,9 million in 2021. Almost 8 out of 10 households, approximately 14,2 million (79%) reported that they had adequate food access, while 15% (about 2,6 million) had inadequate access and 6% (1,12 million) had severely inadequate access to food.

3.1.1 Access to adequate food by type of household

A higher proportion of female-headed households reported experiencing inadequate and severely inadequate access to food with 16,5% and 7,6% respectively, which is higher than the national average in both these categories of food access. On the other hand, 81,3% of male-headed households reported adequate food access, which is also higher than the national average.

Households headed by black Africans and coloureds are still mainly represented among those households that reported inadequate (16,5% and 11,5% respectively) and severely inadequate access (7,1% and 7,2% respectively) to food compared to those headed by Indians/Asians and whites. Households headed by Indians/Asians reported 2,0% inadequate and 0,5% severely inadequate access to food while households headed by whites reported 2,1% inadequate and 0,4% severely inadequate access to food.



3.1.2 Access to adequate food by province

Most provinces reported that more than 70% of households had adequate access to food in 2021, except for the Northern Cape (64,2%), North West (69,1%) and Mpumalanga (67,4%) which reported the lowest proportions of households with adequate except the period under review.

3.1.3 Access to adequate food by municipality

The high levels of inadequate and severely inadequate access to food are more commonly observed in non-metropolitan (non-metro) areas in all the provinces. With regard to metros, the City of Johannesburg (22,4%), City of Cape Town (23,2%) and Mangaung (30,2%) were the three metros with the highest percentage of households that experienced both inadequate and severely inadequate access to food compared to other metros.

The non-metro areas of the Northern Cape (25,3%), North West (22,6%) and Eastern Cape (21,7%) had the highest number of households that reported insufficient access to food. While the non-metros of Mpumalanga (14,6%) had the highest percentage of households that reported severely inadequate access to food.

3.2 Household hunger

Households that reported experiencing hunger in South Africa in 2021 were slightly above 2 million, which accounted for 11,6% of households in the country.

Most of those households that reported the experience of hunger were headed by black Africans. Gauteng (25,3%), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (17,5%) and Western Cape (14,0%), were the provinces with the highest proportion of households that reported experiencing hunger in 2021.



Figure 2 – Proportion of households that reported hunger by sex of the household head



Figure 2 shows that more than half of the households that reported experiencing hunger were male-headed (51,9%) while the proportion of female-headed households that experienced hunger stood at 48,1%.

Figure 3 – Proportion of households that reported hunger by settlement type

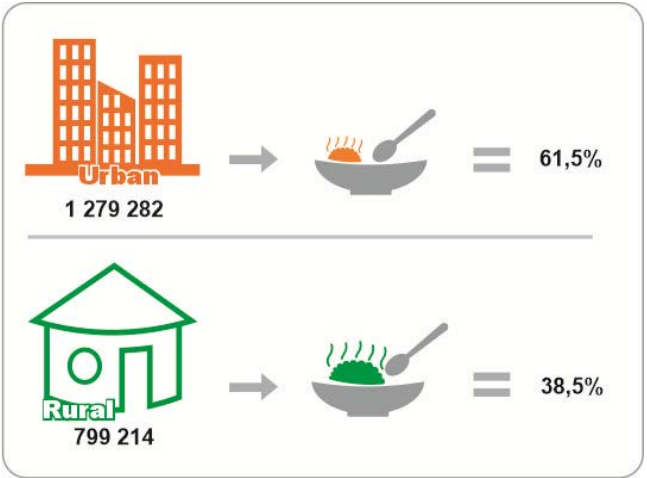




Figure 3 shows that two-thirds (61,5%) of those households that experienced hunger were located in urban areas while those located in rural areas accounted for 38,5%.

Figure 4 – Proportion of households that experienced hunger by population group

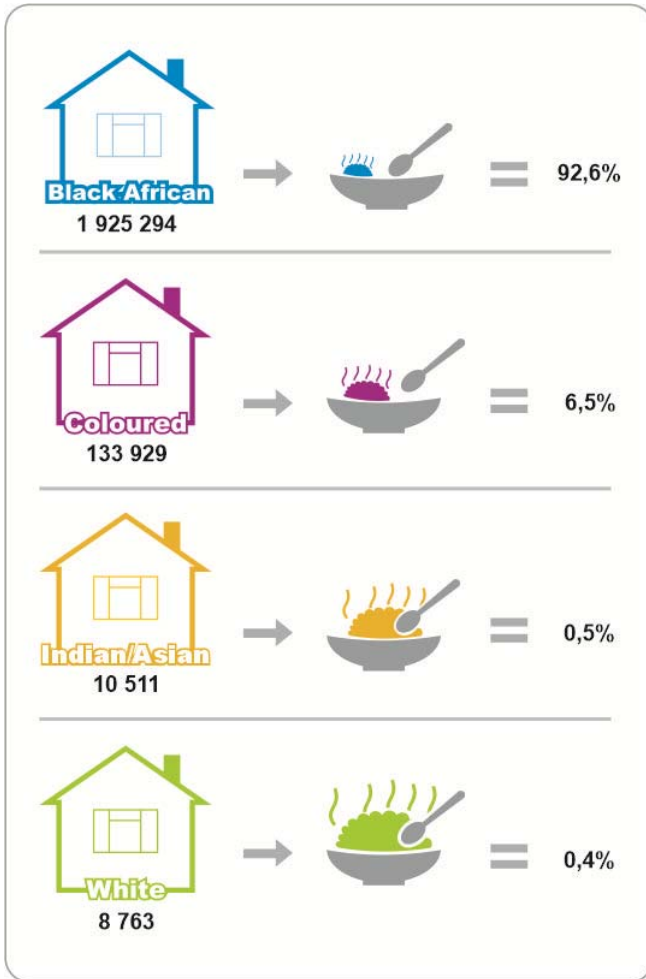


Figure 4 shows that more than 90% of households that experienced hunger in 2021 were headed by the black African population group. This was



followed by households headed by the coloured population group (6,5%) and the Indian/Asian population group (0,5%). Households headed by the white population group had the least experience of hunger (0,4%).

3.3. Child hunger

Child hunger refers to a child experiencing food insecurity rather than just missing a meal. Food insecurity means going without food consistently, which results in a child becoming undernourished or malnourished. According to the GHS, there were 4,9 million households that had at least one child that was five years old or younger in 2021.

3.3.1 Levels of food access in households with young children

The highest proportion (80,7%) of households that reported having sufficient food access were those with no young children and among those, 6,1% had experienced severe inadequate access to food. On the other hand, 76,4% of households with one child reported sufficient access to food and 6,6% experienced severely inadequate access to food. Households with more young children were more prone to having inadequate access to food. Almost two-thirds of households with more than three young children had reported sufficient food access, and they had the highest proportion of households that reported severely inadequate access to at 17,2%.

3.3.2 The experience of hunger in households with young children

Limited access to food may lead to hunger and undernourishment. The results show that out of the 4,9 million households with young children, more than half a million (683 221) reported experiencing hunger in 2021. The highest proportion of those households were found in KwaZulu-Natal (21,4%) and Gauteng (22,2%). Northern Cape (3,7%), Free State (4,8%) and Limpopo (4,1%) had the lowest proportions of households with young children that experienced hunger. More than half of the households with young children that reported experiencing hunger were headed by women and resided in urban areas.

The City of Johannesburg (13,6%) and the City of Cape Town (12,4%) were the metropolitan areas with the highest proportions of households that reported hunger. It is not surprising that the City of Cape Town and the City of Johannesburg have the highest proportions of households that reported hunger because as indicated earlier, the experience of hunger is mostly associated with households residing in urban areas as opposed to those living in rural areas.



3.4 Factors associated with food insecurity

Food insecurity can be influenced in the short or long term by a number of factors, including lack of employment or income, involvement in agricultural activities, inability to produce own food, location, size of the household, population group and sex of the household head.

3.4.1 Involvement in agricultural activities

In 2021, about 3,1 million (17,3%) households were involved in agricultural activities. The proportion of households who were engaged in agricultural production is still very low and was mainly located in non-metro and rural areas.

Provinces with large rural areas still constituted the largest proportion of households engaged in agricultural activities. Mpumalanga (32,2%), KwaZulu-Natal (32,9%), and Eastern Cape (44,3%) had the highest percentages of households practising agricultural food production.

Most households that engaged in agricultural activities were found in rural areas. This is likely because households in rural areas may have access to land for such activities, unlike those in urban areas.

Out of the 3,1 million households involved in agricultural activities, almost three-quarters did so to provide an extra source of food for the household and about 12% as a main source of food for the household.

3.4.2 Effects of household size on food access

About 81% of households with one to three members reported adequate access to food and almost two-thirds of households with eight or more members stated that their access to food is adequate. A higher proportion of households with more than four members reported that they experienced severe food inadequacy, a number that is higher than the national average.

As mentioned earlier, households with fewer members are less likely to report hunger than those with many household members. In 2021, about 11,0% of households with less than four members reported that they experienced hunger compared to 15,3% with eight or more members.

3.4.3 Employment status and levels of adequacy in food access

Employment status refers to households with either no employed members or at least one member of the household that is employed (there can be more than one employed member in some households). About 72% of



households with at least one employed member reported that their food access was sufficient and 6,4% experienced severe food inadequacy compared to 12% reported by households that did not have any employed person.

A high percentage of households with no employed members (67,6%) experienced inadequate to severely inadequate food access and reported higher levels of hunger. The proportion of households with no employed member and that reported experiencing hunger was more than double (19%) compared to 7,9% of those that had an employed member. Thus, employment played a significant role in ensuring household food security.

4. Conclusion

This article's findings indicate that most households in South Africa had adequate food access. In addition, most households that experienced hunger were located in urban areas while almost half a million of them were found in the City of Cape Town and the City of Johannesburg. Most households with young children aged five years or younger that reported experiencing hunger were found in KwaZulu-Natal. The overall proportion of households in agricultural production was fairly low, and they are concentrated mainly in rural areas. Lastly, unemployment has impacted the country's food security by making it challenging for some households to have adequate access to food. For instance, accessing food for households with no employed members seemed difficult as they were more likely to experience hunger than households with at least one employed member.



Primary Industries

Mining: Production and sales

Mining production decreased by 1,9% in January 2023

Mining plays a pivotal role in the economic growth of a country and job creation among others. The Mineral Council of South Africa's *Facts & Figures 2022* annual publication indicates that South Africa's mineral production achieved a record high of R1,18 trillion in 2022, up from R1,1 trillion in 2021, which was the first time the industry topped the trillion-rand mark. According to the publication, this is a record increase for the second consecutive year in 2022. In addition, the direct contribution of the gross domestic product (GDP) grew by 4% to R494 billion from R475 billion in 2021. This article summarises the results of the *Mining: Production and sales* (statistical release P2041) for January 2023.

In January 2023, mining production experienced its twelfth consecutive month of year-on-year decline, recording a decrease of 1,9% (see **Table A**). The largest negative contributors were:

- PGMs (-15,2%, contributing -3,5 percentage points); and
- diamonds (-15,5%, contributing -0,9 of a percentage point).

Iron ore (12,1% and contributing 1,4 percentage points) and coal (4,1%, contributing 1,1 percentage points) were significant positive contributors.

Table A – Key growth rates in the volume of mining production for January 2023

	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-6,1	-5,0	-11,0	-9,1	-3,6	-1,9
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-0,6	0,0	-2,8	-1,0	1,3	4,4
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	-0,1	1,8	-0,3	-1,8	-3,2	-0,5

^{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 6,8% year-on-year in January 2023 (see **Table B**). The largest positive contributors were:

- coal (18,1%, contributing 4,3 percentage points);





- gold (28,2%, contributing 3,2 percentage points);
- chromium ore (68,0%, contributing 2,6 percentage points); and
- 'other' metallic minerals (57,3%, contributing 1,7 percentage points).

Table B – Key growth rates in mineral sales for January 2023

	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	4,1	20,7	1,5	-15,9	-0,2	6,8
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-1,5	-2,9	-6,0	-7,9	9,5	-0,6
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	-6,9	-4,3	-7,4	-8,4	-10,5	-7,2

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



Secondary industry

Manufacturing: Production and sales

Manufacturing production decreased by 3,7% in January 2023

Sub-Saharan Africa's automotive market is expected to be worth \$33 billion (R590 billion) by 2027, according to Mordor Intelligence (a market research and consultancy firm). Toyota, Volkswagen and Ford are top selling car makers in South Africa which have local production bases. Also hoping to make its mark in local production is global automobile and mobility provider, Stellantis, which manufactures a range of well-known car brands such as Fiat, Alfa Romeo, Jeep, Opel, Peugeot and Citroen etc. Stellantis recently signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition (DTIC) and the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) to develop a vehicle manufacturing plant in South Africa. This is in line with its goal to sell one million cars in the Middle east and Africa by 2030, with 70% of the cars manufactured locally. The move was welcomed by Ebrahim Patel, Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition who stated that it will expand South Africa's manufacturing base while also creating employment for the locals. The manufacturing plant is expected to be set up in a South African Special Economic Zone (SEZ), geographically designated areas of a country set aside for specifically targeted economic activities, by 2025. This article summarises the results from the *Manufacturing: Production and sales* (statistical release P3041.2) for January 2023.

Manufacturing production decreased by 3,7% in January 2023 compared with January 2022 (**see Table C**). The largest negative contributions were made by the following divisions:

- petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products (-10,8%, contributing -2,5 percentage points);
- motor vehicles, parts and accessories and other transport equipment (-7,6%, contributing -0,7 of a percentage point); and
- basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products, metal products and machinery (-3,7%, contributing -0,7 of a percentage point).



Table C – Key growth rates in the volume of manufacturing production for January 2023

	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	2,0	2,7	0,9	-2,2	-4,5	-3,7
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	2,1	4,8	-6,2	0,9	0,5	1,1
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	-2,8	1,8	2,5	2,3	-1,6	-1,0

^{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

Value of buildings reported as completed increased by 18,1% in January 2023

Green building is the practice of creating structures and using processes that are environmentally responsible from its design, construction and operation. For the first time in South Africa, a clothing retailer has been recognized by the Green Building Council of South Africa (GBCSA) for its sustainable approach to refurbish its growing store network. The Pick n Pay clothing store in Blue Route Mall in Cape Town was awarded a 4 Star Green Star Interiors v1 rating which indicates industry best practice in sustainability performance. The clothing store interior has fully incorporated environmentally friendly materials and completely redesigned to meet global green building standards. Presented in this article is a summary of the results of *Selected building statistics of the private sector as reported by local government institutions* (statistical release P5041.1) for January 2023.

Total value of buildings reported as completed at current prices

The value of buildings reported as completed (at current prices) increased by 18,1% (R569,4 million) in January 2023 compared with January 2022 (**see Table D**). Non-residential buildings rose by 216,4% (R992,8 million). Decreases were reported for additions and alterations (-27,9% or -R213,1 million) and residential buildings (-11,0% or -R210,3 million).



Buildings reported as completed to larger municipalities at constant 2019 prices

The real value of buildings reported as completed (at constant 2019 prices) increased by 12,0% (R312,2 million) in January 2023 compared with January 2022. Non-residential buildings rose by 200,0% (R759,6 million). Decreases were reported for additions and alterations (-31,6% or -R200,1 million) and residential buildings (-15,6% or -R247,3 million).

Table D – Buildings reported as completed to larger municipalities at current prices by type of building

Type of building	January 2022	January 2023	Difference in value between January 2022 and January 2023	% change between January 2022 and January 2023
	^{1/}	^{1/}		
	R'000	R'000	R'000	
Residential buildings	1 916 588	1 706 289	-210 299	-11,0
- Dwelling houses	1 218 142	1 229 914	11 772	1,0
- Flats and townhouses	693 724	455 308	-238 416	-34,4
- Other residential buildings	4 722	21 067	16 345	346,1
Non-residential buildings	458 707	1 451 503	992 796	216,4
Additions and alterations	765 284	552 148	-213 136	-27,9
Total	3 140 579	3 709 940	569 361	18,1

^{1/} 2022 and 2023 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 (production) decreased by 9,7% in February 2023

Despite an energy crisis around the world, global renewable generation recorded an increase in 2022. According to a *Renewable Capacity Statistics 2023* report released by the International Renewable Energy Agency (Irena) which is an international intergovernmental agency for energy transformation, global renewable generation capacity amounted to 3 372 gigawatts (GW) by the end of 2022. Africa's renewable generation capacity amounted to 58 783 GW, of which South Africa was leading with 10 445 GW, followed by Egypt (6 32 GW), Ethiopia (5 589 GW), Angola (4 078 GW) and Morocco (3 727 GW). According to the Irena report, 83% of all power capacity added last year was produced by renewables. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from *Electricity generated and available for distribution* (statistical release P4141) for February 2023.

Electricity generation (production) decreased by 9,7% year-on-year in February 2023 (see Table E).

Table E – Key growth rates in the volume of electricity generated for February 2023

	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-8,2	-3,8	-1,8	-8,3	-8,0	-9,7
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-7,0	2,4	1,7	-5,4	0,9	-1,1
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	-2,6	-1,2	-2,8	-1,6	-2,6	-3,4

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

Electricity distribution (consumption) decreased by 8,7% year-on-year in February 2023 (see Table F).



Table F – Key growth rates in the volume of electricity distributed for February 2023

	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-7,5	-2,3	-2,4	-7,6	-7,3	-8,7
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-7,8	2,9	0,6	-3,9	0,9	-2,2
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	-2,5	-1,2	-3,4	-1,7	-2,5	-2,7

^{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 10,5% in January 2023

Exporting goods from one country to another facilitates international trade and stimulates domestic economic activities by creating employment, production and revenue. Once a country exports goods they have in abundance to another country, those goods boost the economic growth (an increase in the amount of goods and services produced per head of the population over a period of time) of the country exported to while its consumers start to have a broadened choice of purchase. However, diseases and substandard products are some of the factors that may lead to certain regulations being imposed on exports. On 14 July 2022, the European Union (EU) imposed citrus regulation on imports of oranges from South Africa. According to EU's citrus regulation, imports of oranges from South Africa will now be subjected to extreme cold treatment and kept at 2 degrees Celsius or less temperature for 25 days before exportation. The focus of EU's regulation imposition has been the spread of false codling moth, a pest species endemic to Sub-Saharan Africa that lays eggs on citrus fruit and hatch into larvae that eat their way into the fruit. Deon Joubert, envoy for Citrus Growers' Association of South Africa to the EU, indicated that the imposition had cost citrus wholesalers income and stock loss as some cartons containers had to be destroyed. This article presents a summary of the results from *Wholesale trade sales* (statistical release P6141.2) for January 2023.

Wholesale trade sales increased by 10,5% in January 2023 compared with January 2022 (**see Table G**). The main positive contributors were dealers in:

- solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (18,8%, contributing 5,0 percentage points);
- agricultural raw materials and livestock (42,4%, contributing 2,3 percentage points); and
- food, beverages and tobacco (7,5%, contributing 1,2 percentage points).

Wholesale trade sales increased by 14,1% in the three months ended January 2023 compared with the three months ended January 2022. The main contributors were dealers in:

- solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (32,5%, contributing 7,3 percentage points);



- agricultural raw materials and livestock (26,4%, contributing 1,8 percentage points);
- machinery, equipment and supplies (11,7%, contributing 1,6 percentage points); and
- 'other' goods (20,4%, contributing 1,6 percentage points).

Table G – Key growth rates in wholesale trade sales at current prices for January 2023

	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	21,6	28,2	19,6	17,0	14,1	10,5
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-0,7	4,2	-1,7	1,0	-3,3	-0,4
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	5,8	7,3	4,3	4,2	0,3	-1,2

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

Retail trade sales

Retail trade sales decreased by 0,8% year-on-year in January 2023

The United Nation's (UN) Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) plans to halve global food wastage at the retail and consumer level and reduce food losses along production and supply chain, including post-harvest losses by 2030. In order to reduce food wastage and to achieve SDG goal, Shoprite Group has introduced artificial intelligence (the simulation of human intelligence processes by machines using computer systems) and machine learning in its stores. The retailer said the function of the technology is to predict sales at its stores to avoid unnecessary food wastage. The UN also urged households to reduce food wastage by buying what they need and donating unwanted food to local foodbanks. This article presents a summary of the results from *Retail trade sales* (statistical release P6242.1) for January 2023.

Retail trade sales decreased by 0,8% year-on-year in January 2023 (**see Table H**). The largest negative contributors to this decrease were retailers in:

- food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores (-7,3%, contributing -0,7 of a percentage point); and



- hardware, paint and glass (-4,8%, contributing -0,4 of a percentage point).

Table H – Key growth rates in retail trade sales for January 20223

	Aug-22	Sept-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	2,1	-0,4	-0,7	0,8	-0,5	-0,8
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-0,6	-0,2	0,3	1,1	-0,5	1,5
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	-1,3	-1,0	-0,8	-0,1	0,4	1,3

^{1/} Percentage change between the 3 months ending in the month indicated and the previous three months. 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 decreased by 3,0% in January 2023

Purchasing a vehicle entails so much more than just a deposit and monthly premiums. Fuel, insurance, and maintenance costs (such as renewing the license disc annually or replacing tyres) are some of the important factors to consider. The vehicle service plan is another factor to be highly considered. A service plan consists of specific scheduled services generally within the first few years of purchasing a vehicle. It usually includes brake fluids, oil, fuel filters, etc. However, this plan often comes with a lot of restrictions for motorists. In light of this, the Competition Commission enforced the Right to Repair (R2R) guidelines, which took effect on 1 July 2021. These guidelines aim to promote competition and inclusion in the automotive aftermarket industry by allowing motorists to service and repair their vehicles (new and used) at independent third-party service providers (ISP) without automatically voiding their after sales agreements with the manufacturer. Although it is too early to tell the kind of effect these guidelines will have on the motor industry, some well-known car manufacturers have already started removing the service plan from the prices of their new vehicles. This article summarises the results of the *Motor trade sales* (statistical release P6343.2) for January 2023.



Motor trade sales decreased by 3,0% year-on-year in January 2023 (see **Table I**). The largest negative annual growth rates were recorded for:

- used vehicle sales (-10,8%);
- workshop income (-3,3%); and
- sales of accessories (-3,0%).

The largest negative contributors to this decrease were:

- used vehicle sales (contributing -2,3 percentage points); and
- sales of accessories (contributing -0,5 of a percentage point).

Table I – Key growth rate figures in motor trade sales for January 2023

	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	6,6	6,1	2,7	0,8	1,8	-3,0
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	1,6	1,7	-2,2	-0,6	-0,2	-2,4
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	-1,1	1,4	1,9	1,7	-1,0	-2,4

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

Food and beverages

Total income generated by the food and beverages industry increased by 15,5% in January 2023 compared with January 2022

A growing number of consumers expect that the labelling on foodstuffs will provide accurate information on ingredients which were used to manufacture a particular foodstuff. However, this is not always the case as manufacturers may make claims or misleading statements to make their products emerge as better than their competitor's. As a result, consumers are misled due to wrong labelling and this can have a negative impact on their health. In response to this problem, the Department of Health published a draft Regulations Relating to the Labelling and Advertising of Foodstuffs which encourages transparency in the way foodstuffs are labelled. The regulations, which are open for public comment, reinforce existing rules such as sell by date, allergens, ingredients list but will also introduce new changes to food labelling. Amongst the changes, the department proposes that food items



which contain high sugar and fat contents come with warning signs if they exceed the nutrient cut-off values for total sugar, total sodium or total saturated fatty acids. Presented in this article is a summary of the results for *Food and beverages* (Statistical release P6420) for January 2023.

Total income generated by the food and beverages industry increased by 15,5% in January 2023 compared with January 2022 (see **Table J**). The largest annual growth rates were recorded for:

- bar sales (24,2%); and
- food sales (14,8%).

In January 2023, the main contributors to the 15,5% year-on-year increase were:

- restaurants and coffee shops (13,6%, contributing 6,8 percentage points); and
- catering services (43,6%, contributing 5,1 percentage points).

Total income increased by 15,5% in the three months ended January 2023 compared with the three months ended January 2022. The main contributors to this increase were:

- restaurants and coffee shops (15,7%, contributing 7,6 percentage points); and
- catering services (32,4%, contributing 4,2 percentage points).

Table J – Year-on-year percentage change in food and beverages income at constant prices by type of income – January 2023

Type of income	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23
Food sales	25,9	20,2	12,1	15,0	14,3	14,8
Bar sales	7,1	1,5	-2,7	11,6	42,4	24,2
Other income	21,4	27,3	14,9	21,6	6,6	13,6
Total	24,3	18,9	11,0	14,9	16,0	15,5

^{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 38,9% in January 2023

When going on holiday and booking accommodation, it is important to know the type of accommodation you are reserving in order to avoid disappointment or misunderstanding. For example, glamping accommodation (a luxury type of camping that includes modern amenities and accommodation) might not offer the same experience and facilities as couch surfing accommodation (overnight stay with a series of hosts who typically provide basic accommodation (such as a couch to sleep on). In order to ensure that people are aware of the distinction which lies in the different types of accommodation, the South African Bureau of Standards (SABS) has created a new national standard for hotels and other tourist accommodation. The standard, SANS:18513 has been adopted from the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and sets out the vocabulary for hotels and other types of tourist accommodation that offer amenities and services such as half board, suites, junior suites, early check-in, mini-bar service, etc. The importance of standardised vocabulary was further emphasised by the acting CEO of SABS, Sadvir Bissoon who said, “The tourism sector evolves on a regular basis as new experiences and types of facilities emerge and it is important that there is a globally accepted and used common vocabulary.” The new standard will improve efficiency by ensuring that consumers can find the right accommodation to meet their needs. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Tourist accommodation industry* (statistical release P6410) for January 2023.

Total income for the tourist accommodation industry increased by 38,9% in January 2023 compared with January 2022 (**see Table K**). Income from accommodation increased by 55,8% year-on-year in January 2023, the result of a 16,2% increase in the number of stay unit nights sold and a 34,1% increase in the average income per stay unit night sold.

In January 2023, the largest contributors to the 55,8% year-on-year increase in income from accommodation were:

- hotels (62,9%, contributing 29,4 percentage points); and
- ‘other’ accommodation (55,9%, contributing 23,9 percentage points).



Table K – Year-on-year percentage change in tourist accommodation statistics (income at current prices) for January 2023

	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23
Stay units available	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,3
Stay unit nights sold	53,8	35,9	27,7	20,4	18,5	16,2
Average income per stay unit nights sold	17,0	15,3	20,3	19,5	19,9	34,1
Income from accommodation	80,0	56,7	53,6	43,8	42,1	55,8
Total income ^{1/}	55,2	79,3	33,8	28,3	41,2	38,9

^{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

About 2 106 923 travellers passed through South African ports of entry/exit in February 2023

In order to work, study, etc. in South Africa, foreign nationals must apply for waiver or visa to the Department of Home Affairs (DHA) for approval and permission. DHA has been experiencing backlog in processing outcomes on waiver and visa applications for foreign nationals who applied. In an effort to address the backlog, DHA has extended blanket concession for long term visa and waiver applicants until 31 December 2023. The extension means that long term visa and waiver applicants are permitted to legally remain in the country pending the finalisation of their applications. This concession is only applicable to applicants who have submitted applications through Visa Facilitation Service (VFS) before or on 31 March 2023. All visitors on short term visas whose validity was issued for less than 90 days are excluded from the concession and are required to depart before or on the date of expiry of the validity period of their visas. Presented in this article is a summary of results from the *Tourism and migration* (statistical release P0351) for February 2023.

A total of 2 106 923 travellers (arrivals, departures and transits) passed through South African ports of entry/exit in February 2023 (**see Table L**). These travellers were made up of 551 698 South African residents and 1 555 225 foreign travellers. A further breakdown of the figures for South African residents indicates that there were 269 301 arrivals, 282 063



departures and 334 travellers in transit. The corresponding volume for foreign arrivals, departures and travellers in transit was 824 868, 707 396 and 22 961 respectively.

A comparison between movements in January 2023 and February 2023 indicates that the volume of arrivals, departures and travellers in transit decreased for both South African residents and foreign travellers. For South African residents, the volume of arrivals decreased by 44,5% (from 484 945 in January 2023 to 269 301 in February 2023). Departures decreased by 15,0% (from 331 830 in January 2023 to 282 063 in February 2023) and transits decreased by 2,3% (from 342 in January 2023 to 334 in February 2023). For foreign travellers, arrivals decreased by 25,9% (from 1 112 677 in January 2023 to 824 868 in February 2023), departures decreased by 10,7% (from 792 116 in January 2023 to 707 396 in February 2023), and transits decreased by 7,2% (from 24 738 in January 2023 to 22 961 in February 2023).

A comparison between movements in February 2022 and February 2023 indicates that the volume of arrivals, departures and travellers in transit increased for both South African residents and foreign travellers. For South African residents, volume of arrivals increased by 55,6% (from 173 089 in February 2022 to 269 301 in February 2023), departures increased by 51,3% (from 186 410 in February 2022 to 282 063 in February 2023) and transits increased by 78,6% (from 187 in February 2022 to 334 in February 2023). For foreign travellers, arrivals increased by 106,9% (from 398 619 in February 2022 to 824 868 in February 2023), departures increased by 112,4% (from 333 057 in February 2022 to 707 396 in February 2023) and transits increased by 60,3% (from 14 323 in February 2022 to 22 961 in February 2023).

Mode of travel of travellers

In February 2023, road was the most common mode of travel used by 1 330 821 (63,2%) of the 2 106 923 travellers. Total number of travellers who used air was 731 232 (34,7%). Compared to air and land, a smaller number of travellers, 44 870 (2,1%) used sea into and out of South Africa. Information on arrivals of South African residents shows that 109 233 (40,6%) came by air, 146 284 (54,3%) came by road and 13 784 (5,1%) arrived by sea. For departures, 117 282 (41,6%) used air, 147 352 (52,2%) used road and 17 429 (6,2%) left by sea. All travellers in transit, 334 (100,0%) used air. In the case of foreign travellers, 243 617 (29,5%) arrived by air, 574 505 (69,6%)



came by road and 6 746 (0,8%) arrived by sea. When departing South Africa, 237 805 (33,6%) foreign travellers left by air, 462 680 (65,4%) left by road and 6 911 (1,0%) left by sea. All travellers in transit, 22 961 (100,0%) used air.

Visitors

Detailed information on the departure of travellers is not available in the movement control system. Data on the purpose of travel and the number of days South African residents intend to spend or spent abroad are not collected by DHA. It is therefore not possible to categorise South African residents as tourists or non-tourists. However, some data are available on foreign arrivals for this categorisation. In February 2023, 25 786 (3,1%) of foreign arrivals were classified as non-visitors, while 799 082 (96,9%) were classified as visitors. Visitors were categorised into three groups:

- i. Arrivals only – comprising visitors who entered the country in February 2023 but did not depart in February 2023 [292 680 (36,6%)];
- ii. Single trips – visitors who came to South Africa once in February 2023 and left in February 2023 [265 148 (33,2%)]; and
- iii. Multiple trips – visitors who came to and left South Africa more than once in February 2023 [241 254 (30,2%)].

Visitors were further grouped as same-day visitors and overnight visitors (tourists). In February 2023, there were 185 650 (23,2%) same-day visitors and 613 432 (76,8%) tourists. Between January 2023 and February 2023, the volume of same-day visitors decreased by 14,3% (from 216 730 in January 2023 to 185 650 in February 2023) and that of tourists decreased by 27,8% (from 849 675 in January 2023 to 613 432 in February 2023). Between February 2022 and February 2023, the volume of same-day visitors increased by 253,4% (from 52 528 in February 2022 to 185 650 in February 2023) and that of tourists increased by 97,8% (from 310 173 in February 2022 to 613 432 in February 2023).

Regional and national distribution

In February 2023, distribution of overseas tourists was as follows: Europe, 138 394 (71,8%); North America, 27 570 (14,3%); Asia, 13 151 (6,8%); Australasia, 7 210 (3,7%); The Middle East, 3 361 (1,7%) and Central and South America, 3 149 (1,6%).



Ten leading overseas countries in terms of the number of tourists visiting South Africa in February 2023 were: United Kingdom (UK), 42 263 (21,9%); Germany, 32 336 (16,8%); United States of America (USA), 22 675 (11,8%); The Netherlands, 11 992 (6,2%); France, 11 545 (6,0%); Australia, 6 087 (3,2%); India, 5 488 (2,8%); Canada, 4 895 (2,5%); Switzerland, 4 889 (2,5%) and Belgium, 4 844 (2,5%). Tourists from these ten countries constituted 76,2% of all tourists from overseas countries. A comparison of movements in the ten leading countries between February 2022 and February 2023 shows that the number of tourists increased for all ten leading countries. Australia had the highest increase of 235,6% (from 1 814 tourists in February 2022 to 6 087 tourists in February 2023).

Purpose of visit

In February 2023, majority of tourists, 585 791 (95,5%), were in South Africa for holiday compared to 22 085 (3,6%); 5 200 (0,8%) and 356 (0,1%) who were in South Africa for business, study and medical treatment respectively.

Sex and age distribution

There were more male [360 672 (58,8%)] than female [252 760 (41,2%)] tourists. Male tourists constituted majority of tourists for all three regions, SADC countries [249 980 (61,2%)], overseas countries [103 174 (53,5%)] and 'other' African countries [6 888 (62,9%)]. Similarly, the largest portion of female tourists were from SADC countries [158 651 (38,8%)], followed by overseas countries [89 661 (46,5%)] and the lowest from 'other' African countries [4 057 (37,1%)].

The age distribution indicates that out of all tourists, [26 100 (4,3%)] were aged less than 15 years; [46 004 (7,5%)] were aged between 15 and 24 years; [143 871 (23,5%)] were aged between 25 and 34 years; [176 888 (28,8%)] were aged between 35 and 44 years; [111 390 (18,2%)] were aged between 45 and 54 years; [65 111 (10,6%)] were aged between 55 and 64 years; [44 068 (7,2%)] were aged 65 years and above.



Table L – Number of South African residents and foreign travellers by travel direction, February 2023

Travel direction	February 2022	January 2023	February 2023	% change January to February 2023	% change February 2022 to February 2023
Total	1 105 685	2 746 648	2 106 923	-23,3%	90,6%
South African residents	359 686	817 117	551 698	-32,5%	53,4%
Arrivals	173 089	484 945	269 301	-44,5%	55,6%
Departures	186 410	331 830	282 063	-15,0%	51,3%
Transit	187	342	334	-2,3%	78,6%
Foreign travellers	745 999	1 929 531	1 555 225	-19,4%	108,5%
Arrivals	398 619	1 112 677	824 868	-25,9%	106,9%
Departures	333 057	792 116	707 396	-10,7%	112,4%
Transit	14 323	24 738	22 961	-7,2%	60,3%

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

Civil summonses issued for debt increased by 10,8% in January 2023

Many South African consumers are getting into more credit agreements with different institutions to meet their needs. Multiple credit agreements might cause a consumer to default on their payments and that has a negative impact on their credit score and civil judgment brought against the defaulter. However, Quarter 4 DebtBusters' Debt Index data shows that consumers are being proactive about managing their debts. Data indicates that consumers who applied for debt counselling inquiries increased by 53% between October and December 2022. Data further shows that consumers who subscribed for DebtBusters online debt management tools increased by 130%. This article presents findings from the *Statistics of civil cases for debt* (statistical release P0041) for January 2023.



The number of civil summonses issued for debt

The total number of civil summonses issued for debt increased by 10,8% in the three months ended January 2023 compared with the three months ended January 2022 (**see Table M**). The largest contributors to the 10,8% increase in civil summonses issued were:

- 'other' debts (contributing 7,5 percentage points); and
- services (contributing 4,2 percentage points).

The number of civil judgements recorded for debt

The total number of civil judgements recorded for debt decreased by 4,8% in the three months ended January 2023 compared with the three months ended January 2022. The largest contributors to the 4,8% decrease were civil judgements relating to:

- goods sold (contributing -5,0 percentage points); and
- rent (contributing -1,1 percentage points).

The value of civil judgements recorded for debt

The total value of civil judgements recorded for debt decreased by 5,6% in the three months ended January 2023 compared with the three months ended January 2022. The largest contributors to the 5,6% decrease were civil judgements relating to:

- goods sold (contributing -5,4 percentage points); and
- money lent (contributing -1,1 percentage points).

In January 2023, 9 879 civil judgements for debt amounting to R277,9 million were recorded. The largest contributors to the total value of judgements were:

- money lent (R69,9 million or 30,7%);
- services (R49,7 million or 21,8%); and
- 'other' debts (R42,4 million or 18,6%).



Table M – Key figures for civil summonses and judgements for January 2023

Actual estimates	January 2023	% change between January 2022 and January 2023	% change between November 2021 to January 2022 and November 2022 to January 2023
Number of civil summonses issued for debt	34 760	3,9	10,8
Number of civil judgements recorded for debt	9 879	-1,6	-4,8
Value of civil judgements recorded for debt (R million)	227,9	-5,0	-5,6

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

The total number of liquidations increased by 1,3% in February 2023

When a company fails to meet its debt obligations, a creditor may go through a court of law and apply for the company to be placed under provisional liquidation. Provisional liquidation is a temporary form of liquidation which is meant to preserve the assets of the company while its financial affairs are investigated or a final liquidation is planned. This is done through an appointed provisional liquidator who engages all affected parties such as creditors, management and workers while investigating if there are sufficient grounds to justify the provisional liquidation and to prevent the final liquidation from being granted. The provisional liquidator also manages the company's operations to ensure business may continue uninterrupted while devising a plan to address the financial challenges. The plan is then presented to creditors and stakeholders and, should it be approved, the provisional liquidation will be terminated. Presented in this article is a summary of the results of the *Statistics of liquidations and insolvencies* (statistical release P0043) for February 2023.

The total number of liquidations increased by 1,3% in February 2023 compared with February 2022 (**see Table N**). Compulsory liquidations increased by 17 cases, while voluntary liquidations decreased by 15 cases during this period. The total number of liquidations remained unchanged during the three months ended February 2023 compared with the three months ended February 2022.

Table N – Total number of liquidations for February 2023



Number of liquidations February 2023	% change between February 2022 and February 2023	% change between December 2021 to February 2022 and December 2022 to February 2023	% change between January to February 2022 and January to February 2023
162	1,3	0,0	-13,2

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 currently available.

Land transport

Volume of goods transported (payload) increased by 18,3% in January 2023

According to United Nations (UN), human-caused greenhouse gas emissions such as those from fossil-fueled vehicles should be reduced to zero by 2050. The *Financing South Africa's Just Transition* report by National Business Initiative, Business Unity South Africa and Boston Consulting Group has advised the South African government to ban the sale of all fossil fuel vehicle sales by 2035 among others in an effort to achieve net zero. The report also encourages at least a fifth of all car drivers to opt for public transport. As part of the Paris agreement, which South Africa is a signatory, member countries agreed to pursue efforts to limit global warming to preferably 1,5 degrees Celsius. To achieve this, countries must reduce their greenhouse gas emissions to net zero by around 2050. This article summarises the results of the *Land transport survey* (statistical release P7162) for January 2023.

Freight transportation

The volume of goods transported (payload) increased by 18,3% in January 2023 compared with January 2022 (**see Table O**). The corresponding income increased by 19,8% over the same period.



Income from freight transportation increased by 18,4% in the three months ended January 2023 compared with the three months ended January 2022.

The main contributors to this increase were:

- primary mining and quarrying products (14,6%, contributing 4,8 percentage points);
- 'other' freight (19,7%, contributing 3,9 percentage points);
- manufactured food, beverages and tobacco products (23,4%, contributing 2,9 percentage points); and
- agriculture and forestry primary products (34,1%, contributing 2,5 percentage points).

Table O – Year-on-year percentage change in freight transportation: January 2023

	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23
Freight payload	20,6	19,0	23,9	17,7	12,9	18,3
Freight income	24,2	22,1	19,7	20,2	15,1	19,8

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

Passenger transportation

The number of passenger journeys increased by 19,0% in January 2023 compared with January 2022 (**see Table P**). The corresponding income increased by 30,7% over the same period.

Table P – Year-on-year percentage change in passenger transportation: January 2023

	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23
Passenger journeys	6,0	5,0	10,5	14,5	13,5	19,0
Passenger income	17,8	22,4	20,1	20,3	45,3	30,7

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 12,2% in February 2023

At any given time, drought poses devastating effects on the environment and agricultural sector which is dependent on adequate rainfall for produce. South Africa is one of the countries that have been hit hard by drought in recent years and wine producers have felt effects of drought on their vineyards. Vinpro, a non-profit company representing wine producers, cellars, etc., estimates that South Africa's wine grape harvest for 2023 will be smaller than 2022. One of the reasons for smaller harvest is that wine producers in all wine producing regions except in Northern Cape have experienced dry conditions with less water for irrigations due to lower rains and snow. According to Vinpro, smaller harvest will cause the 2023 crops to be more expensive. Vinpro together with South African Wine Industry Information and Systems Organisation (SAWIS) will release 2023 crop estimates in May 2023. This article summarises the results of the *Producer price index* (PPI) (statistical release P0142.1) for February 2023.

Final manufactured goods – headline PPI

Annual producer price inflation (final manufacturing) was 12,2% in February 2023, down from 12,7% in January 2023 (**see Table Q**). The producer price index increased by 0,6% month-on-month in February 2023.

The main contributors to the headline PPI annual inflation rate were:

- Coke, petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products increased by 16,9% year-on-year and contributed 4,4 percentage points.
- Food products, beverages and tobacco products increased by 9,8% year-on-year and contributed 2,6 percentage points.
- Metals, machinery, equipment and computing equipment increased by 10,1% year-on-year and contributed 1,5 percentage points.
- Paper and printed products increased by 16,5% year-on-year and contributed 1,4 percentage points.
- Transport equipment increased by 10,5% year-on-year and contributed 1,0 percentage point.



There are 7 main contributors to the headline PPI monthly increase, each contributing 0,1 of a percentage point. These were:

- textiles, clothing and footwear, which increased by 1,4%;
- paper and printed products, which increased by 1,4%;
- coke, petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products, which increased by 0,4%;
- non-metallic mineral products, which increased by 3,0%;
- metals, machinery, equipment and computing equipment, which increased by 0,6%;
- transport equipment, which increased by 1,4%; and
- furniture and other manufacturing, which increased by 3,5%.

These increases were counteracted by electrical machinery and communication and metering equipment, which decreased by -5,5% month-on-month and contributed -0,2 of a percentage point.

Intermediate manufactured goods

The annual percentage change in the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods was 5,0% in February 2023 (compared with 5,6% in January 2023). The index decreased by 0,1% month-on-month. The main contributors to the annual rate were basic and fabricated metals (1,5 percentage points); sawmilling and wood (1,3 percentage points); and chemicals, rubber and plastic products (1,3 percentage points).

The contributor to the monthly rate was basic and fabricated metals (-0,7 of a percentage point). This was counteracted by the increases in sawmilling and wood (0,2 of a percentage point); recycling and manufacturing not elsewhere classified (0,2 of a percentage point); textiles and leather goods (0,1 of a percentage point); and chemicals, rubber and plastic products (0,1 of a percentage point).

Electricity and water

The annual percentage change in the PPI for electricity and water was 11,2% in February 2023 (compared with 9,8% in January 2023). The index increased by 1,3% month-on-month. Electricity contributed 10,2 percentage points to the annual rate and water contributed 1,0 percentage point to the annual rate.

Electricity contributed 1,3 percentage points to the monthly rate.



Mining

The annual percentage change in the PPI for mining was 19,5% in February 2023 (compared with 19,9% in January 2023). The index increased by 3,6% month-on-month. The main contributors to the annual rate were non-ferrous metal ores (6,8 percentage points); coal and gas (6,7 percentage points); and gold and other metal ores (3,2 percentage points).

The main contributors to the monthly rate were non-ferrous metal ores (3,1 percentage points); and gold and other metal ores (1,1 percentage points).

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

The annual percentage change in the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing was 14,2% in February 2023 (compared with 11,7% in January 2023). The index increased by 1,2% month-on-month. The main contributors to the annual rate were agriculture (11,2 percentage points) and fishing (2,2 percentage points).

The contributors to the monthly rate were agriculture (1,0 percentage point) and fishing (0,2 of a percentage point).

Table Q – Key PPI figures for February 2023

Product	Weight	Index (Dec 2020=100)			% change	
		February 2022	January 2023	February 2023	February 2023 vs. January 2023	February 2023 vs. February 2022
Final manufactured goods	100,00	112,2	125,1	125,9	0,6	12,2
Intermediate manufactured goods	100,00	124,5	130,8	130,7	-0,1	5,0
Electricity and water	100,00	114,9	126,1	127,8	1,3	11,2
Mining	100,00	115,4	133,1	137,9	3,6	19,5
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,00	107,4	121,2	122,7	1,2	14,2

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



Consumer price index (CPI)

CPI at 7,0% in February 2023

Consumer price index (CPI) measures monthly changes in prices for a range of consumer products. It is used to measure consumer inflation. Several factors can cause a rise in inflation such as increases in fuel prices, production costs and demand for products and services. The Reserve Bank aims to keep inflation between a target of 3 to 6%. In an attempt to keep inflation within target range, the Reserve Bank hikes the repo rate, making it more expensive (and less appealing) for consumers to borrow money from banks. This is supposed to reduce consumer spending. As spending slows down, it becomes harder for suppliers to increase prices for goods and services and this helps keep inflation in check. This article summarises the *Consumer price index* results (statistical release P0141) for February 2023.

Headline consumer price index (CPI for all urban areas)

Annual consumer price inflation was 7,0% in February 2023, up from 6,9% in January 2023 (**see Table S**). The consumer price index increased by 0,7% month-on-month in February 2023. The main contributors to the 7,0% annual inflation rate were:

- Food and non-alcoholic beverages increased by 13,6% year-on-year, contributing 2,3 percentage points to the total CPI annual rate of 7,0%.
- Housing and utilities increased by 4,0% year-on-year, contributing 1,0 percentage point.
- Transport increased by 9,9% year-on-year, contributing 1,4 percentage points.
- Miscellaneous goods and services increased by 6,1% year-on-year, contributing 0,9 of a percentage point.

In February 2023, the annual inflation rate for goods remained unchanged at 9,5%; and for services, it was 4,6% up from 4,3% in January.



Table S – 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
2018	Index	84,5	85,2	85,5	86,2	86,3	86,6	87,4	87,3	87,7	88,1	88,2	88,1	86,8
	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	87,9	88,6	89,4	89,9	90,2	90,5	90,8	91,1	91,3	91,3	91,4	91,6	90,3
	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	91,9	92,8	93,1	92,6	92,0	92,5	93,7	93,9	94,0	94,3	94,3	94,4	93,3
	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	94,8	95,4	96,1	96,7	96,8	97,0	98,1	98,5	98,7	99,0	99,4	100,0	97,5
	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	106,1	106,5	106,8	107,2	104,2
	Rate	5,7	5,7	5,9	5,9	6,5	7,4	7,8	7,6	7,5	7,6	7,4	7,2	6,9
2023	Index	107,1	107,9											
	Rate	6,9	7,0											

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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