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Editor's comment

South Africa has been experiencing an outbreak of the cholera disease across various provinces since the beginning of 2023. Gauteng, Free State and Limpopo recorded cholera cases since 5 February 2023. Cholera is an acute diarrhoea infection caused by ingestion of food or water contaminated with the bacterium *Vibrio cholerae* bacteria. World Health Organization (WHO) revealed that cholera takes between 12 hours and five days to show symptoms such as watery diarrhoea, vomiting and thirst among others after ingesting contaminated food or water and affects both children and adults. According to WHO, researchers have estimated that each year there are 1,3 to 1,4 million cases and 21 000 to 143 000 deaths worldwide due to cholera. By 2030, WHO aims to eliminate cholera deaths by 90% and eliminate cholera in 20 countries. Parents, caregivers and children are advised to maintain good hygiene practises by washing hands regularly using soap and water after using toilet, using safe water (disinfecting, boiled or bottled) for drinking, washing and cooking. It is important to cook food thoroughly, keeping it covered and eating immediately after cooking while still hot.

In this month's issue of *Mbalo Brief*, our educational article focuses on *Children Series Volume I: Children exposed to maltreatment, 2021 Report No. 92-02-01* published by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) on 28 February 2023. Also, have a look at our monthly crossword puzzle and solutions for May 2023. Articles published in this issue are based on the results of industry surveys conducted for March and April 2023.

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

Enjoy the read!



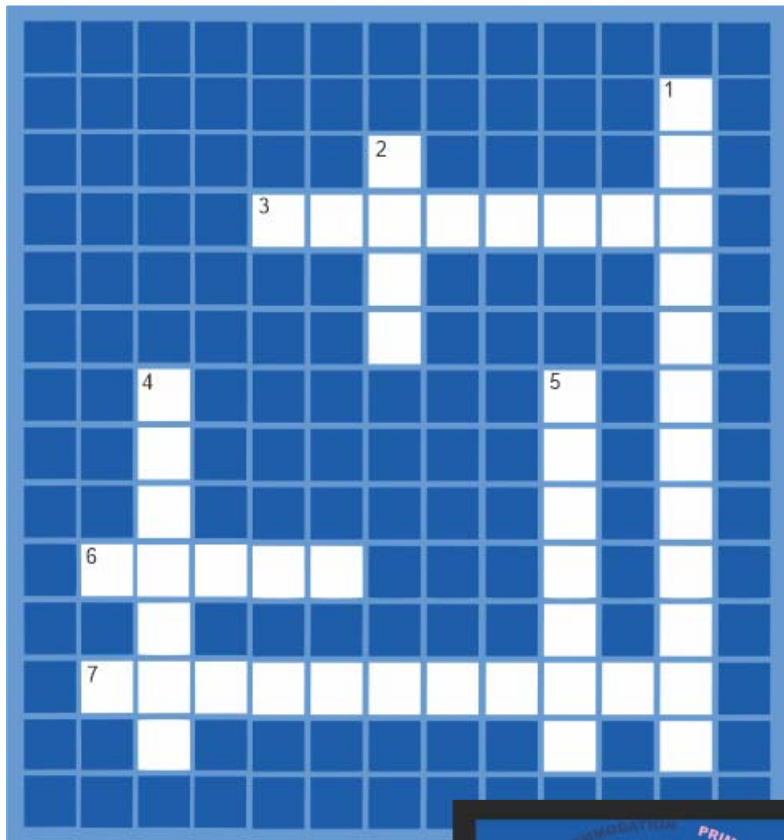


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Crossword puzzle





Across

- 3. What is the surname of the newly elected Mayor of Johannesburg?
- 6. Western Cape is one of the provinces that recorded cholera in 2023? [True or False]
- 7. Which country will host the Vitality Netball World Cup 2023 from 28 July to 6 August 2023?

Down

- 1. Which population group experienced the highest level of violence at educational institutions? [Read educational article for clue]
- 2. Mansa Musa was the king of which ancient empire in West Africa?
- 4.divides the Earth into the Northern and Southern hemispheres. [Fill in the missing words]
- 5. What is the process by which a cell replicates its chromosomes and then segregates them, producing two identical nuclei in preparation for cell division?

Solutions for May 2023 puzzle

Across

- 5. Debut
- 6. Wildebeest
- 7. Bush
- 8. Taxi

Down

- 1. Active transportation
- 2. Cedi
- 3. Murder
- 4. Five





Educational article on children exposed to maltreatment, 2021

Introduction

The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that up to 1 billion children globally aged 2 to 17 years have experienced physical, sexual or emotional violence or neglect in 2021. WHO reiterated that these acts of violence against children are perpetrated by parents, caregivers, peers, partners or strangers. These acts can lead to death, severe injuries and negative coping and health risk behaviour. However, evidence around the world shows that violence against children can be prevented. Target 16,2 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) also aims to end abuse, exploitation, trafficking, torture and all forms of violence against children.

This educational article is based on the report titled *Child Series Volume I: Children exposed to maltreatment, 2021*, (Report No: 92-02-01) published by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) on 28 February 2023. The report presents a selection of key findings sourced from the *Mid-year population estimates, 2002 to 2021*, the *General Household Survey (GHS) 2002 to 2021* and *Governance, Public Safety and Justice Survey (GPSJS) 2019/2020*. This article will focus on the report dealing with children aged 0 to 17 years who experienced some sort of maltreatment pertaining to violence at school, their gender, population group and household income quintiles among others.

Demographic characteristics of children aged 0-17 years

Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) estimated South Africa's population to be 60,5 million in 2021. This was close to a 32% increase from 2002. The population of children was estimated at 20,7 million in 2021, constituting close to one-third of the total population (34,2%). Child population increased by 14% from 2002 to 2021. Six out of 10 children (62,5%) were ten years old or under, while nine out of 10 (90,0%) children were 15 years old or under. South Africa has the largest percentage of children under 15 years old compared to Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries. Overall improvement in health services had a significant impact on child mortality in South Africa. The under-five mortality rate (U5MR) declined from 74,7 child deaths per 1 000 live births to 30,7 child





deaths per 1 000 live births between 2002 and 2022. The overall population growth rate was estimated to be 1,06% in the period 2021 to 2022 with the rate of growth in the age categories 0 to 14 years reflecting an overall decline since 2013–2014 (*Mid-year population estimates, 2022*).

Table 1: Population of children aged 0–17 years by province (thousands), 2002–2021

	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA
2002	1 609	2 928	398	1 000	4 149	1 165	2 939	1 520	2 421	18 129
2003	1 617	2 859	391	1 002	4 068	1 161	2 976	1 509	2 384	17 966
2004	1 652	2 800	387	974	4 062	1 167	3 003	1 501	2 353	17 899
2005	1 655	2 806	404	999	4 039	1 184	3 059	1 496	2 316	17 958
2006	1 674	2 783	403	977	4 065	1 181	3 101	1 525	2 347	18 056
2007	1 679	2 763	403	974	4 109	1 191	3 170	1 518	2 338	18 145
2008	1 693	2 706	399	957	4 056	1 194	3 270	1 524	2 311	18 110
2009	1 711	2 666	400	953	4 060	1 205	3 321	1 528	2 320	18 163
2010	1 725	2 599	399	959	4 067	1 220	3 419	1 529	2 293	18 210
2011	1 787	2 616	407	958	4 031	1 248	3 484	1 558	2 307	18 396
2012	1 820	2 609	408	959	4 015	1 262	3 587	1 539	2 303	18 502
2013	1 837	2 585	410	970	4 041	1 287	3 691	1 548	2 313	18 683
2014	1 866	2 570	408	980	4 062	1 293	3 743	1 564	2 310	18 795
2015	1 904	2 557	413	973	4 059	1 322	3 875	1 608	2 335	19 047
2016	1 940	2 558	415	993	4 098	1 330	3 971	1 605	2 356	19 266
2017	1 954	2 534	432	1 007	4 159	1 348	4 108	1 662	2 374	19 579
2018	1 971	2 514	436	1 021	4 184	1 382	4 186	1 673	2 374	19 741
2019	2 006	2 561	430	1 014	4 205	1 422	4 330	1 682	2 425	20 075
2020	2 097	2 556	442	1 056	4 232	1 441	4 397	1 717	2 458	20 395
2021	2 148	2 561	436	1 024	4 284	1 450	4 606	1 707	2 485	20 702

Source: Mid-year population estimates: 2002–2021

Demographic features of children in South Africa

Land size in South Africa has an inverse relationship with population size. The two most populous provinces are among the smallest provinces. Gauteng ranked first with both its total and child population sizes, while KwaZulu-Natal ranked second for both. However, Western Cape, which had the third highest total population ranked fifth in terms of its child population size. Furthermore, Eastern Cape, which ranked fourth in terms of its total population size ranked third with respect to its child population size.

In South Africa, children lived mostly in four provinces: KwaZulu-Natal, Gauteng, Limpopo and Eastern Cape (13,9 million in 2021). In 2021,





Gauteng was home to the largest number of child population with close to 5 million children living in the province, followed by KwaZulu-Natal with 4,3 million children and Eastern Cape and Limpopo with 2,5 million children each.

Population of children aged 0–17 years as a percentage of the total population by province, 2002–2021

In 2002, child population represented 39,5% of the total population in South Africa. This ratio reduced to 34,2% in 2021. In 2002, almost half of the population of Limpopo constituted children (48,2%); this decreased to 40,7% in 2021. In 2002, Limpopo (48,2%), Eastern Cape (44,9%), Mpumalanga (43,7%) and KwaZulu-Natal (43,0%), had a higher percentage of children compared to the national average of 39,5%. In 2002, three out of 10 (30,1%) of the population in Gauteng was made up of children; this ratio decreased to 29% in 2021, making Gauteng the province with the lowest ratio of child population to the total population. In Western Cape, close to one-third (33,8%) of the population were children in 2002 and decreased to 30,3% in 2021. The largest decline in the ratio of children to the total population was observed in Mpumalanga and Limpopo (8 and 7,5 percentage points respectively) while Gauteng had the lowest decrease (1,1 percentage points).

Maltreatment of children

School violence is typically defined as any acts of violence that takes place inside an educational institution, when travelling to and from school, or at a school-related event. Violence in South African schools includes threats of violence, psychological abuse, robbery, physical assaults, gang violence, corporal punishment, sexual violence and bullying. The surge of violence is on the rise both in primary and secondary educational institutions. Additional forms of violence include attacks on teachers by students.

Maltreatment of children aged 5–17 years at school

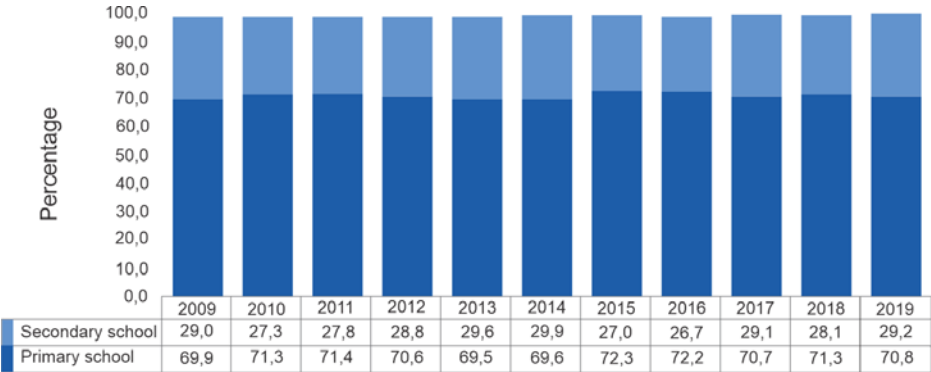
Majority of perpetrators of violent school crimes are recognised by their victims. This suggests that most offenders are fellow students and teachers, not intruders from the outside community. Parents and other relatives of students could form a special category of intruders and could be responsible for some assaults on teachers and other staff members.



Percentage of children aged 5–17 years who experienced some sort of violence by school phase, 2009–2019

Violence in schools is a global phenomenon, with South Africa being no exception. Since most children aged 5 to 17 years attend primary education, they would proportionally more likely be exposed to school violence. In 2019, 70,8% of children who experienced violence at school attended primary education, while 29,2% attended secondary education. This translates to just over a million children (1 073 913) across the country having experienced violence at school in 2019.

Percentage of children aged 5–17 years who experienced some sort of violence by school phase, 2009–2019



Source: GHS 2009-2019

Type of school attended by children aged 5–17 years who experienced some sort of violence at school by province, 2009 and 2019

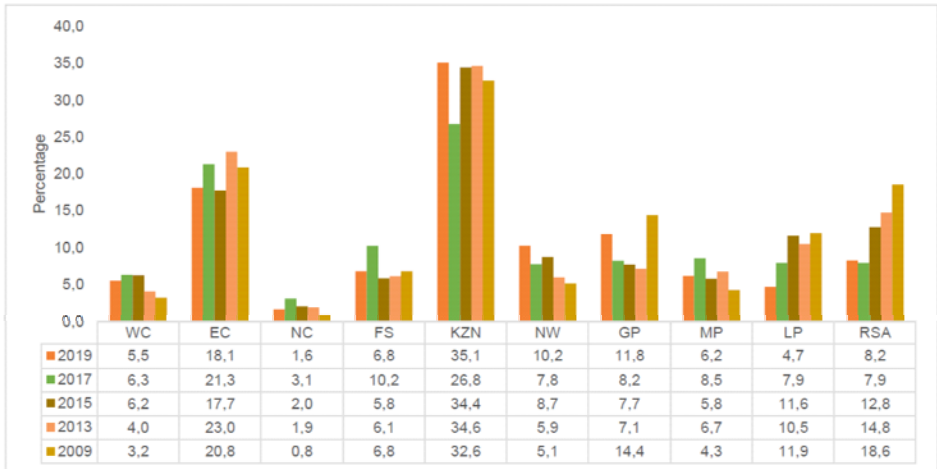
Out of all children aged 5 to 17 years who experienced any form of violence in 2019, around 96,4% attended public education institutions, whilst 3,6% attended private education institutions. In 2019, KwaZulu-Natal had the highest percentage of children in public education institutions who experienced violence at school (35,9%), followed by Eastern Cape (18,5%). Gauteng (40,1%) had the highest percentage of children in private education institutions who experienced violence at school in 2019, followed by North West (14,5%).



Percentage of children aged 5–17 years who experienced some sort of violence at school by province, 2009–2019

KwaZulu-Natal recorded the highest percentage of children who experienced violence at school for all the years displayed, followed by Eastern Cape. Nationally, the percentage of learners who reportedly experienced any form of violence at school dropped by 10,4 percentage points, from 18,6% in 2009 to 8,2% in 2019. While the overall trend showed a decline, very few provinces showed a clear drop in patterns of violence. In Eastern Cape, the percentage of children who experienced violence decreased by 2,7 percentage points from 20,8% in 2009 to 18,1% in 2019. The largest decrease was observed in Limpopo (7,2 percentage points), followed by Eastern Cape (2,7 percentage points) and Gauteng (2,6 percentage points). KwaZulu-Natal (5,8 percentage points) experienced a sharp decline between 2009 to 2017, before it increased by 8,1 percentage points from 2017 to 2019.

Percentage of children aged 5–17 years who experienced some sort of violence at school by province, 2009 and 2019



Source: GHS 2009–2019



Percentage of children aged 5–17 years who experienced some sort of violence at school by gender, 2009–2019

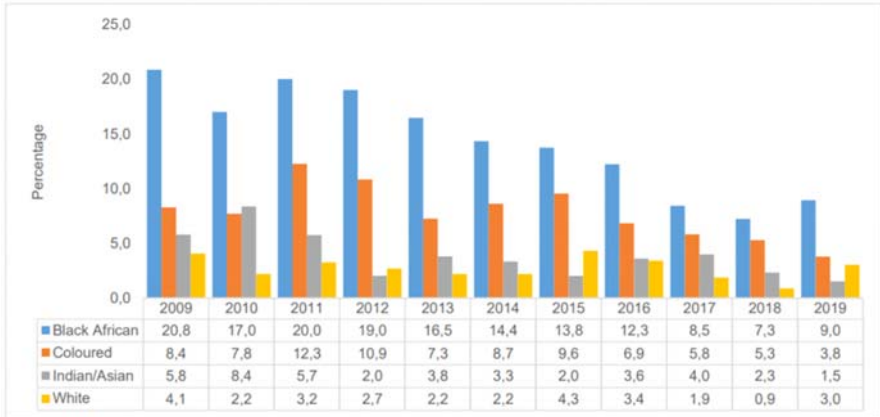
During 2015 to 2019, girls were more likely to experience some form of violence, corporal punishment or verbal abuse at school from a school official or other learners relative to boys. Boys were more likely to experience some form of violence, corporal punishment or verbal abuse at school from a school official or other learners relative to girls in 2009 (18,8%) and 2013 (15,2%). Despite this pattern, there was a notably decrease recorded in both sexes in experiences of violence in 2019 (8,5% for girls and 7,9% for boys).

Percentage of children aged 5–17 years who experienced some sort of violence at school by population group, 2009–2019

Children aged 5 to 17 years who experienced some form of violence at educational institutions decreased for all the population groups. Violence experienced at educational institutions was most common among black Africans (20,8%) and coloureds (8,4%), while only 5,8% of the Indian/Asians and 4,1% whites population groups experienced any form of violence in 2009. Similarly, in 2019, the percentage of children who experienced violence at educational institutions decreased to 9,0% among black Africans, followed by coloureds (3,8%), whites (3,0%) and Indian/Asians (1,5%).



Percentage of children aged 5–17 years who experienced some sort of violence at school by population group, 2009–2019



Source: GHS 2009–2019

Percentage of children aged 5–17 years who experienced some sort of violence at school by household income quintiles, 2009–2019

Children in lower household income quintiles were most likely to experience some form of violence, corporal punishment or verbal abuse at school from a school official or other learners. Those in the highest income quintiles were less likely to experience any form of violence. In 2009, 43,4% of children who experienced violence at school were from a low-income group (quintiles one and two). This percentage increased to 46,2% in 2019 for both quintiles. However, the percentage of children from the highest income group who experienced some form of violence, corporal punishment or verbal abuse at school from a school official or other learners increased from 9,3% in 2009 to 14,4% in 2019.

Conclusion

Findings of the report indicate that over a million children aged 5 to 17 years experienced violence at school in 2019. Majority of these children were attending public schools and the highest percentage of children was in KwaZulu-Natal. Results also show that black African population group experienced more violence at school than other population groups. Furthermore, children from lower household income quintiles were most





likely to experience some form of violence, corporal punishment or verbal abuse at school from a school official or other learners.



Primary industries

Mining: production and sales

Mining production decrease by 2,6% year-on-year in March 2023

South Africa's Platinum Group Metals (PGMs) industry is the world's largest producer of platinum. In 2022, the industry had an output of 4,257koz (koz stands for thousand ounces). According to GlobalData, a data analytics and consulting company, this translates to about 73% of the world's platinum. However, the industry has been experiencing a setback in operations due to a decline in energy supply and an increase in the cost of energy, among other factors. For instance, PGMs was one of two major contributors to the year-on-year decrease in the volume of mining production in March 2023, recording a -9,1%. Furthermore, one of the major companies which produce PGMs in the country said smelting capacity was constrained by increased occurrence and severity of load-shedding. This article presents a summary of results from the *Mining: production and sales* (statistical release P2041) for March 2023.

Mining production decreased by 2,6% year-on-year in March 2023 (**see Table A**). The most significant negative contributors were:

- diamonds (-54,7%, contributing -3,3 percentage points); and
- PGMs (-9,1%, contributing -2,2 percentage points).

The largest positive contributors were:

- gold (21,6%, contributing 2,8 percentage points); and
- manganese ore (23,1%, contributing 1,4 percentage points).

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

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

^{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 decreased by 15,1% year-on-year in March 2023 (see Table B). The largest negative contributors were:

- PGMs (-36,2%, contributing -13,1 percentage points);
- coal (-23,0%, contributing -6,0 percentage points); and
- gold (-20,9%, contributing -2,2 percentage points).

Chromium ore (63,0%, contributing 2,2 percentage points) and manganese ore (41,0%, contributing 1,7 percentage points) were significant positive contributors.

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

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

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

A full release on *Mining: Production and sales* (statistical release P2041) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za.



Secondary industries

Manufacturing: production and sales

Manufacturing production increased by 3,4% in April 2023

The manufacturing industry is one of the engines of South Africa's economic growth. This industry emerged as the largest growth contributor in the gross domestic product (GDP) for the first quarter of 2023. Its output increased by 1,5%, contributing 0,2 of a percentage point to GDP. Production of food and beverages (a sub-sector of manufacturing) was the main catalyst behind the industry's upward growth. This helped to push economic growth out of the negative territory. This article presents a summary of the results of Manufacturing: *production and sales* (statistical release P3041.2) for April 2023.

Manufacturing production increased by 3,4% in April 2023 compared with April 2022 (**see Table C**).

The largest contributions were made by the following divisions:

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

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

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

^{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 building plans passed decreased by 15,8% (-R4 497,2 million) in the first quarter of 2023 compared with the first quarter of 2022

South Africa has an unrelenting energy crisis which dates as far back as 2007. This, coupled with the impact of climate change, has made saving energy a top priority in the country. According to Notice Number 700 of 2020, it is mandatory for buildings to submit and display an Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) in the entrance of a building as of 2020. EPC's for buildings indicate how much energy is being used to operate a building based on a grading scale from A to G, with A being the most energy efficient and G being the least. Types of buildings which require certification include office spaces, entertainment facilities, educational institutions, community centres that have a net office space of 1000m² for government buildings and 2000m² for privately owned buildings. The regulations aim to make landlords aware of their buildings' energy consumption and get them to cut down on their electricity usage. This article summarises the results for the *Selected building statistics of the private sector* (statistical release P5041.1) for March 2023.

The value of building plans passed decreased by 15,8% (-R4 497,2 million) in the first quarter of 2023 compared with the first quarter of 2022 (**see Table D**). Decreases were reported for non-residential buildings (-36,4% or -R2 294,3 million) and residential buildings (-16,1% or -R2 480,1 million). An increase was reported for additions and alterations (4,1% or R277,2 million).

The largest contributions to the total decrease of 15,8% (-R4 497,2 million) were made by KwaZulu-Natal (contributing -10,5 percentage points or -R3 003,0 million) and Western Cape (contributing -3,7 percentage points or -R1 064,3 million).



Table D – Building plans passed by larger municipalities by type of building for March 2023

Type of building	January - March 2022	January - March 2023	Difference in value between January - March 2022 and January - March 2023	% change between January - March 2022 and January - March 2023
	^{1/} R'000	^{1/} R'000	R'000	
Residential buildings	15 401 965	12 921 846	-2 480 119	-16,1
- Dwelling houses	9 562 681	8 449 981	-1 112 700	-11,6
- Flats and townhouses	5 544 642	4 409 245	-1 135 397	-20,5
- Other residential buildings	294 642	62 620	-232 022	-78,7
Non-residential buildings	6 296 883	4 002 605	-2 294 278	-36,4
Additions and alterations	6 836 974	7 114 193	277 219	4,1
Total	28 535 822	7 114 193	-4 497 178	-15,8

^{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 production decreased by 8,6% in April 2023

South African households have been experiencing severe power cuts due to the electricity generation crisis at the country's primary power utility, Eskom. In an effort to lessen the impact of power cuts and reduce the city's dependency on Eskom's electricity supply, the city of Cape Town is allowing third-parties to sell electricity using its infrastructure as part of its wheeling project. "Wheeling refers to the financial transactions representing the transportation of third-party electrical energy (kWh) over the municipal/Eskom distribution network. It allows a third party supplier to sell this electrical energy to a customer at their point of supply," according to the City of Cape Town. Fifteen electricity producers will start wheeling electricity in July 2023 and the city hopes to fully implement electricity wheeling throughout Cape Town by the end of 2023. This article presents a summary of the results from the *Electricity generated and available for distribution* (statistical release P4141) for April 2023.

Electricity generation (production) decreased by 8,6% year-on-year in April 2023 (see Table E).

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

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

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

Electricity distribution (consumption) decreased by 8,1% year-on-year in April 2023 (see Table F).



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

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

^{1/} Percentage change between the previous 3 months and the 3 months ending in the month indicated. A full release on *Electricity generated and available for distribution* (statistical release P4141) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za.



Tertiary industries

Wholesale trade sales

Wholesale trade sales increase by 8,3% in March 2023 compared with March 2022

The wholesale trade industry is made up of several types of dealers, from precious stones, jewellery and silverware to dealers in textile, clothing and footwear, just to name a few. The collective financial performance of all these dealers determines the overall outcome of the wholesale trade sales for a particular month or year. For instance, the wholesale trade sales increase recorded for March 2023 was largely driven by an increase in sales for suppliers of laboratory, medical, mining and construction equipment as well as suppliers and exporters of sugar and grain. An increase in sales usually means that the wholesaler has sold higher volumes of goods than the previous reporting period or they raised the price of the products. This article summarises the results of the *Wholesale trade sales* (statistical release P6141.2) for March 2023.

Wholesale trade sales increased by 8,3% in March 2023 compared with March 2022. The main contributors were dealers in (**see Table G**):

- machinery, equipment and supplies (35,9%, contributing 4,3 percentage points);
- agricultural raw materials and livestock (26,3%, contributing 1,6 percentage points);
- food, beverages and tobacco (7,0%, contributing 1,1 percentage points); and
- 'other' goods (12,8%, contributing 1,0 percentage point).

Wholesale trade sales increased by 10,7% in the first quarter of 2023 compared with the first quarter of 2022. The main contributors were dealers in:

- machinery, equipment and supplies (23,3%, contributing 3,1 percentage points);
- agricultural raw materials and livestock (34,1%, contributing 2,0 percentage points);
- solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (7,4%, contributing 1,9 percentage points); and
- 'other' goods (19,1%, contributing 1,4 percentage points).



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

	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	19,6	17,0	14,1	11,3	12,8	8,3
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-1,5	0,8	-3,4	-3,4	0,3	-2,1
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	4,2	4,3	0,4	-1,0	-2,1	-0,2

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

A full release on *Wholesale trade sales* (statistical release P6141.2) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za.

Retail trade sales

Retail trade sales decreased by 1,6% in March 2023

Consumers are always looking for convenience, flexibility and an overall seamless experience while grocery shopping. According to Global Consumer Insights Survey conducted by PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC), 50% of South African consumers dread spending too much time in long queues hence retail self-service are emerging as more favourable technologies. The survey which assesses key shopping trends in five regions across the world also reveals that 59% of South African shoppers find self-service checkouts appealing. Although its uptake in South Africa has been slow, globally the self-checkout in-store systems market size is estimated to reach \$10,50 billion by 2030, according to Research and Markets. This article presents a summary of results from the *Retail trade sales* (statistical release P6242.1) for March 2023.

Retail trade sales decreased by 1,6% year-on-year in March 2023 (**see Table H**). The largest negative contributors to this decrease were:

- general dealers (-1,9%, contributing -0,9 of a percentage point); and
- retailers in food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores (-6,6%, contributing -0,6 of a percentage point).

Retail trade sales decreased by 1,0% in the first quarter of 2023 compared with the first quarter of 2022. The largest negative contributors to this decrease were:

- retailers in hardware, paint and glass (-5,7%, contributing -0,5 of a percentage point);



- general dealers (-1,0%, contributing -0,4 of a percentage point); and
- retailers in food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores (-4,8%, contributing -0,4 of a percentage point).

The positive contributor was retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (4,7%, contributing 0,8 of a percentage point).

Table H – Key growth rates in retail trade sales at constant 2019 prices

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

^{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 decreased by 2,8% in March 2023

According to International Trade Administration (a United States agency that promotes exports of non-agricultural services and goods), South Africa's global vehicle production ranking is 21st with 0,62% global vehicle production market share. South Africa's automotive industry incorporates the manufacture, distribution, servicing and maintenance of motor vehicles and components. National Association of Automobile Manufacturers of South Africa (Naamsa) reported that in 2022, the total number of vehicles sold in South Africa amounted to 555 889 units. Passenger cars recorded the highest vehicles units of 309 423, followed by light commercial vehicles (LCVs) (215 472), extra-heavy commercial vehicles (XHCVs) (15 501), medium commercial vehicles (MCVs) (8 478), heavy commercial vehicles (HCVs) (6 270) and buses (745). This article summarises results of the *Motor trade sales* (statistical release P6343.2) for March 2023.

Motor trade sales decreased by 2,8% year-on-year in March 2023 (**see Table I**). Negative annual growth rates were recorded for:

- used vehicle sales (-12,1%);



- convenience store sales (-7,1%);
- workshop income (-2,6%); and
- new vehicle sales (-2,3%).

The largest negative contributor to this decrease was used vehicle sales (contributing -2,6 percentage points).

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

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

^{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 7,4% in March 2023 compared with March 2022

South Africa currently ranks sixth as consumers of alcohol globally. This is according to the 2018 Global status report on Alcohol and Health published by the World Health Organisation (WHO). This high consumption rate of alcohol can be reflected in bar sales (sales of all alcoholic drinks). Bar sales was one of the largest contributors to the positive growth rate in the food and beverages industry for March 2023 at 15,6%. The sales went from 0,5% in March 2019 (pre-COVID-19 time) to -40,4% in March 2020 (the first-month restrictions were introduced). Therefore, the 15,6% increase reported in March 2023 shows signs that the value (amount spent) of alcohol consumption in March 2023 was higher than the pre-COVID-19 value. This article summarises results from the *Food and beverages* (statistical release P6420) for March 2023.

Total income generated by the food and beverages industry increased by 7,4% in March 2023 compared with March 2022 (see **Table H**). The largest annual growth rates were recorded for:



- bar sales (15,6%); and
- food sales (6,8%).

In March 2023, the main contributors to the 7,4% year-on-year increase were:

- restaurants and coffee shops (5,1%, contributing 2,5 percentage points); and
- catering services (17,0%, contributing 2,5 percentage points).

Total income increased by 12,1% in the first quarter of 2023 compared with the first quarter of 2022. The main contributors to this increase were:

- restaurants and coffee shops (10,9%, contributing 5,3 percentage points); and
- takeaway and fast-food outlets (9,7%, contributing 3,6 percentage points).

Table J – Year-on-year percentage change in food and beverages income at constant 2019 prices by type of income – March 2023

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

¹A 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 26,8% in March 2023 compared with March 2022

Tourist accommodation is a central part of the tourism industry. By definition, a tourist is classed as a visitor who spends at least one night in the place visited. Therefore, accommodation is important to tourists because people who travel need a place where they can stay, rest and revive during their travels. One popular element that may sometimes attract tourists to a particular accommodation facility is proximity to, or inclusion of entertainment (such as events, theatrical performances and musical shows). According to Danny Jarvis, a marketing manager of I-Stage Group, entertainment for businesses in the hospitality industry can “drive revenue growth, improve customer satisfaction and establish successful partnerships with industry leaders.” The availability of entertainment influences guests’ choice of accommodation which can ultimately lead to more unit nights sold and an increase in tourist accommodation income. This article summarises the results of the *Tourist accommodation* (statistical release P6410) for March 2023.

Total income for the tourist accommodation industry increased by 26,8% in March 2023 compared with March 2022 (**see Table K**). Income from accommodation increased by 36,5% year-on-year in March 2023, the result of a 7,2% increase in the number of stay unit nights sold and a 27,3% increase in the average income per stay unit night sold.

In March 2023, the largest contributors to the 36,5% year-on-year increase in income from accommodation were:

- hotels (40,4%, contributing 20,7 percentage points); and
- ‘other’ accommodation (31,9%, contributing 12,9 percentage points).

Income from accommodation increased by 49,9% in the first quarter of 2023 compared with the first quarter of 2022. The main contributors to this increase were:

- hotels (56,3%, contributing 28,0 percentage points); and
- ‘other’ accommodation (46,8%, contributing 19,1 percentage points).



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

	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23
Stay units available	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,3
Stay unit nights sold	27,7	20,4	18,5	16,2	12,9	7,2
Average income per stay unit nights sold	20,3	19,4	19,9	34,3	41,9	27,3
Income from accommodation	53,6	43,8	42,1	56,0	60,2	36,5
Total income ^{1/}	33,8	28,3	41,2	39,4	35,2	26,8

^{1/} Includes restaurant and bar sales and 'other' income. 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

A total of 2 676 540 travellers passed through South African ports of entry/exit in April 2023

The tourism industry is one of the important sectors that contribute to the economic growth of the country. The impact of tourism is seen in job creation and thus reducing poverty amongst other positive factors. The latest first quarter of 2023 statistics of South African Tourism presented by Patricia De Lille, Minister of Tourism show that the sector is slowly on the rebound as tourists flock back to South African shores and contribute to the economy through direct spending. According to the results, foreign direct spend was R25,3 billion. Tourists from Europe contributed the most spend of R10,8 billion, followed by Africa with a collective spend of R9,3 billion, United Kingdom (UK) contributed R3,2 billion, while the United States of America (USA) contributed the least to foreign direct spend with R2,6 billion. This article summarises the results of *Tourism and migration* (statistical release P0351) for April 2023.

Travellers

In April 2023, 2 676 540 travellers (arrivals, departures and transits) passed through South African ports of entry/exit in April 2023 (see **Table L**). These travellers were made up of 783 239 South African residents and 1 893 301 foreign travellers. A further breakdown of the figures for South African



residents indicates that there were 379 707 arrivals, 403 131 departures and 401 travellers in transit. The corresponding volume for foreign arrivals, departures and travellers in transit was 979 032, 883 708 and 30 561 respectively.

A comparison between the movements in March 2023 and April 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, the volume of arrivals increased by 14,8% (from 330 727 in March 2023 to 379 707 in April 2023). Departures increased by 9,5% (from 368 211 in March 2023 to 403 131 in April 2023) and transits increased by 3,4% (from 388 in March 2023 to 401 in April 2023). For foreign travellers, arrivals increased by 8,1% (from 905 627 in March 2023 to 979 032 in April 2023), departures increased by 8,7% (from 813 003 in March 2023 to 883 708 in April 2023), and transits increased by 12,0% (from 27 281 in March 2023 to 30 561 in April 2023).

A comparison between the movements in April 2022 and April 2023 indicates that the volume of arrivals and departures increased for both groups of travellers. Travellers in transit decreased for South African residents but increased for foreign travellers. For South African residents, the volume of arrivals increased by 31,6% (from 288 430 in April 2022 to 379 707 in April 2023), departures increased by 28,9% (from 312 662 in April 2022 to 403 131 in April 2023) whereas transits decreased by 0,7% (from 404 in April 2022 to 401 in April 2023). For foreign travellers, arrivals increased by 72,2% (from 568 484 in April 2022 to 979 032 in April 2023), departures increased by 75,2% (from 504 392 in April 2022 to 883 708 in April 2023) and transits increased by 36,0% (from 22 479 in April 2022 to 30 561 in April 2023).

Mode of travel of travellers

In April 2023, road was the most common mode of travel used by 1 819 413 (68,0%) of the 2 676 540 travellers. Total number of travellers who used air was 826 208 (30,9%). Compared to air and land, a smaller number of travellers, 30 919 (1,2%) used sea into and out of South Africa. Information on arrivals of South African residents shows that 155 152 (40,9%) came by air, 216 771 (57,1%) came by road and 7 784 (2,1%) arrived by sea. For departures, 171 603 (42,6%) used air, 223 195 (55,4%) used road and 8 333 (2,1%) left by sea. All travellers in transit, 401 (100,0%) used air transport.



Visitors

In April 2023, 33 104 (3,4%) of foreign arrivals were classified as non-visitors, while 945 928 (96,6%) were classified as visitors. Visitors were categorised into three groups:

- i. Arrivals only – comprising visitors who entered the country in April 2023 but did not depart in April 2023 [317 984 (33,6%)];
- ii. Single trips – visitors who came to South Africa once in April 2023 and left in April 2023 [314 819 (33,3%)];
- iii. Multiple trips – visitors who came to and left South Africa more than once in April 2023 [313 125 (33,1%)].

Visitors were further grouped as same-day visitors and overnight visitors (tourists). In April 2023, there were 232 458 (24,6%) same-day visitors and 713 470 (75,4%) tourists. Between March 2023 and April 2023, the volume of same-day visitors increased by 6,6% (from 218 067 in March 2023 to 232 458 in April 2023) and that of tourists increased by 8,3% (from 658 704 in March 2023 to 713 470 in April 2023). Between April 2022 and April 2023, the volume of same-day visitors increased by 158,0% (from 90 095 in April 2022 to 232 458 in April 2023) and that of tourists increased by 65,4% (from 431 376 in April 2022 to 713 470 in April 2023).

Of the 232 458 same-day visitors, a majority, 215 577 (92,7%) arrived in the country by road, 16 806 (7,2%) flew into the country and 75 (less than 0,1%) arrived by sea. Information on tourists shows that 516 592 (72,4%) used road, 196 042 (27,5%) came by air and 836 (0,1%) arrived by sea.

Tourists

Sex and age distribution of tourists

In April 2023, there were more male [405 001 (56,8%)] than female [308 469 (43,2%)] tourists. Male tourists constituted the majority of tourists for all three regions, Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries [313 511 (57,8%)], overseas countries [85 203 (53,0%)] and 'other' African countries [5 598 (60,6%)]. Similarly, the largest portion of female tourists was from SADC countries [228 916 (42,2%)], followed by overseas countries [75 444 (47,0%)] and 'other' African countries [3 636 (39,4%)].



Age of tourists

The age distribution indicates that out of all tourists, [47 041 (6,6%)] were aged less than 15 years; [55 535 (7,8%)] were aged between 15 and 24 years; [165 925 (23,3%)] were aged between 25 and 34 years; [213 317 (29,9%)] were aged between 35 and 44 years; [130 881 (18,3%)] were aged between 45 and 54 years; [63 928 (9,0%)] were aged between 55 and 64 years; [36 842 (5,2%)] were aged 65 years and above.

Purpose of visit of tourists

In April 2023, the majority of tourists, 689 308 (96,6%), were in South Africa for holiday compared to 19 392 (2,7%); 4 469 (0,6%) and 301 (less than 0,1%) who were in South Africa for business, study and medical treatment respectively.

Mode of travel of tourists

In April 2023, 147 138 (91,6%) overseas tourists arrived in the country by air, whilst 12 839 (8,0%) came in by road and 670 (0,4%) arrived by sea. Tourists from the SADC countries, on the other hand, came predominantly by road, 502 442 (92,6%), whilst 39 827 (7,3%) came by air and 158 (less than 0,1%) arrived by sea. The number of tourists who came into South Africa by air from 'other' African countries was 8 255 (89,4%); while 971 (10,5%) used road transport and eight (0,1%) used sea.



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

Travel direction	April 2022	March 2023	April 2023	% change April-March 2023	% change April 2022-April 2023
Total	1 696 851	2 445 237	2 676 540	9,5%	57,7%
South African residents	601 496	699 326	783 239	12,0%	30,2%
Arrivals	288 430	330 727	379 707	14,8%	31,6%
Departures	312 662	368 211	403 131	9,5%	28,9%
Transit	404	388	401	3,4%	-0,7%
Foreign travellers	1 095 355	1 745 911	1 893 301	8,4%	72,8%
Arrivals	568 484	905 627	979 032	8,1%	72,2%
Departures	504 392	813 003	883 708	8,7%	75,2%
Transit	22 479	27 281	30 561	12,0%	36,0%

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 4,7% in the three months ended March 2023

The current economic climate in South Africa has placed consumers under financial strain due to over-indebtedness. As a result of struggling to meet their debt repayment, some consumers resort to debt restructuring for affordable repayment plans. Debt restructuring is the process of renegotiating the terms of debt so that the payments are more manageable. However, there are certain types of debts which cannot be renegotiated. Municipal rates, levies, school fees, money owed to doctors and attorneys



or other similar types of debts fall outside the National Credit Act (NCA), which means debt counsellors cannot renegotiate these debts. The National Debt Counsellors' Association (NDCA) believes that the NCA should be amended to include these types of debts and if amended, will assist over-indebted consumers to better manage their debt repayments. This article summarises the results of the *Statistics of civil cases for debt* (statistical release P0041) for March 2023.

The number of civil summonses issued for debt

The total number of civil summonses issued for debt increased by 4,7% in the first quarter of 2023 compared with the first quarter of 2022 (see **Table M**). The largest positive contributors to the 4,7% increase in civil summonses issued were:

- 'other' debts (contributing 5,3 percentage points); and
- services (contributing 1,6 percentage points).

The category of promissory notes was the largest negative contributor (contributing -2,2 percentage points).

The number of civil judgements recorded for debt

The total number of civil judgements recorded for debt decreased by 2,9% in the first quarter of 2023 compared with the first quarter of 2022. The largest negative contributors to the 2,9% decrease were civil judgements relating to:

- goods sold (contributing -3,3 percentage points); and
- rent (contributing -1,2 percentage points).

The value of civil judgements recorded for debt

The total value of civil judgements recorded for debt increased by 0,3% in the first quarter of 2023 compared with the first quarter of 2022. The largest positive contributors to the 0,3% increase were civil judgements relating to:

- promissory notes (contributing 2,3 percentage points); and
- rent (contributing 1,5 percentage points).

'Other' debts (contributing -1,6 percentage points) and goods sold (contributing -1,5 percentage points) were the largest negative contributors.

In March 2023, 11 431 civil judgements for debt amounting to R293,8 million were recorded. The largest contributors to the total value of judgements were:



- money lent (R88,1 million or 30,0%);
- 'other' debts (R61,8 million or 21,0%); and
- services (R54,9 million or 18,7%).

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

Actual estimates	March 2023	% change between March 2022 and March 2023	% change between January to March 2022 and January to March 2023
Number of civil summonses issued for debt	44 960	6,0	4,7
Number of civil judgements recorded for debt	11 431	3,2	-2,9
Value of civil judgements recorded for debt (R million)	293,8	14,1	0,3

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

Total number of liquidations decreased by 18,8% in April 2023 compared with April 2022

South Africa's current economic dynamics such as high interest rates, high inflation and continuous power cuts have put some companies in financial distress. This has rendered companies unable to keep up with the costs of running their operations, forcing some to close down. For instance, the latest liquidations statistics show that 523 companies have been liquidated since the start of the year until April 2023. In April alone, 112 companies were liquidated. Companies operating in the financing, insurance, real estate, and business services sector recorded the highest number of liquidations (45), followed by companies in the trade, catering and accommodation sector (24). This article summarises results from the *Statistics of liquidations* (statistical release P0043.1) for April 2023.

Total number of liquidations decreased by 18,8% in April 2023 compared with April 2022 (**see Table N**). Liquidations of close corporations decreased by 28 cases, while liquidations of companies increased by two cases during this period. Total number of liquidations decreased by 12,8% in the first four months of 2023 compared with the first four months of 2022.



Table N – Total number of liquidations for April 2023

Number of liquidations April 2023	% change between April 2022 and April 2023	% change between February to April 2022 and February to April 2023	% change between January to April 2022 and January to April 2023
112	-18,8	-7,9	-12,8

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

Land transport

Volume of transported goods increased by 4,9% in March 2023

Vehicles around the world are required to display a number plate on the front and rear of a vehicle. A number plate is a unique identification which holds the details of the owner and should a need arise can be traced back to the owner. In South Africa, two provinces, Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal (KZN) will introduce new motor vehicles number plates as the current number plates are running out of letters and numbers. KwaZulu-Natal has over 50 different number plates which are indicative of its towns and cities. The system used in KZN to issue number plates corresponds with the different towns and cities in the province therefore has resulted in the system becoming exhausted. As such, the province proposes migrating to a provincial number plate system similar to Gauteng with plates displaying KZN on the right of the number plates. On the other hand, due to rampant vehicle-related crimes in Gauteng, the province will in 2023 introduce number plates with enhanced security features. This article summarises the results of the *Land transport* (statistical release P7162) for March 2023.

The volume of goods transported (payload) increased by 4,9% in March 2023 compared with March 2022. The corresponding income increased by 8,5% over the same period (**see Table O**).

Income from freight transportation increased by 13,1% in the first quarter of 2023 compared with the first quarter of 2022. The main contributors to this increase were:

- primary mining and quarrying products (13,0%, contributing 4,2 percentage points);
- 'other' freight (19,3%, contributing 3,8 percentage points); and



- manufactured food, beverages and tobacco products (16,0%, contributing 2,0 percentage points).

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

	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23
Freight payload	23,9	17,7	12,9	17,2	7,3	4,9
Freight income	19,7	20,2	15,1	19,9	11,6	8,5

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

The number of passenger journeys increased by 14,1% in March 2023 compared with March 2022. The corresponding income increased by 16,6% over the same period (**see Table P**).

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

	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23
Passenger journeys	10,5	14,5	13,5	18,8	12,9	14,1
Passenger income	20,1	20,3	45,3	30,5	19,1	16,6

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



Prices

Producer price index (PPI)

PPI for final manufactured goods (headline PPI) at 8,6% in April 2023

The latest producer price index (PPI) for April 2023 which was published by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) shows that the PPI significantly decelerated from 10,6% in March 2023 to 8,6% in April 2023. The primary contributor to the headline PPI annual inflation decrease was coke, petroleum, chemicals, rubber and plastic which decreased significantly to 6% in April 2023 from 12,9% in March 2023. The decline beat the market's forecasts of 9,5% making it the lowest reading since October 2021 according to Nedbank's latest Producer Inflation report. Economist at Nedbank, Johannes Khosa, said the rapid deceleration in producer inflation would help to limit the pass-through to consumer prices as there is a direct correlation between the two price indices. This article presents results from the *Producer price index* (PPI) (statistical release P0142.1) for April 2023.

Intermediate manufactured goods

The annual percentage change in the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods was 4,6% in April 2023 (compared with 5,0% in March 2023). The index increased by 1,2% month-on-month. The main contributors to the annual rate were basic and fabricated metals (1,5 percentage points); chemicals, rubber and plastic products (1,2 percentage points); and sawmilling and wood (0,8 of a percentage point). The main contributor to the monthly rate was basic and fabricated metals (1,0 percentage point).

Electricity and water

The annual percentage change in the PPI for electricity and water was 13,1% in April 2023 (compared with 10,1% in March 2023). The index increased by 6,4% month-on-month. Electricity contributed 12,1 percentage points and water contributed 1,1 percentage points to the annual rate. Electricity contributed 6,1 percentage points and water contributed 0,3 of a percentage point to the monthly rate.



Mining

The annual percentage change in the PPI for mining was 10,5% in April 2023 (compared with 17,1% in March 2023). The index decreased by 3,0% month-on-month. The main contributors to the annual rate were coal and gas (5,4 percentage points) and gold and other metal ores (3,1 percentage points). The main contributor to the monthly rate was non-ferrous metal ores (-3,3 percentage points).

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

The annual percentage change in the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing was 6,0% in April 2023 (compared with 7,5% in March 2023). The index increased by 0,7% month-on-month. The main contributors to the annual rate were agriculture (3,1 percentage points) and fishing (2,3 percentage points). The main contributors to the monthly rate were forestry (0,4 of a percentage point) and agriculture (0,2 of a percentage point).

Table Q – Key PPI figures for April 2023

Product	Weight	Index (Dec 2020=100)			% change	
		April 2022	March 2023	April 2023	April 2023 vs. March 2023	April 2023 vs. April 2022
Final manufactured goods	100,00	115,0	127,2	127,2	0,0	8,6
Intermediate manufactured goods	100,00	125,0	131,3	132,9	1,2	4,6
Electricity and water	100,00	114,6	126,2	134,3	6,4	13,1
Mining	100,00	141,0	137,9	136,7	-3,0	10,5
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,00	111,6	120,0	120,8	0,7	6,0

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



Consumer price index (CPI)

CPI at 6,8% in March 2023

The consumer price index (CPI) is one of South Africa's most closely watched economic indicators. Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) collects the prices of a wide range of consumer goods and services to compile the country's monthly CPI. The South African CPI uses prices collected from all nine provinces, representing all large urban areas and at least one smaller urban area and a rural area in each province. Normally, a headline CPI is calculated for all urban areas. The annual rate of change in the headline CPI is used by the South African Reserve Bank (SARB) for inflation targeting, and it is this rate that receives the most attention by users when it is published monthly by Stats SA. A headline CPI is widely used in contracts and other personal and business affairs for adjusting monetary values over time. This article summarises the *Consumer price index* results (statistical release P0141) for March 2023.

Headline consumer price index (CPI for all urban areas)

Annual consumer price inflation was 6,8% in April 2023, down from 7,1% in March 2023. The consumer price index increased by 0,4% month-on-month in April 2023.

The main contributors to the 6,8% annual inflation rate were:

- Food and non-alcoholic beverages increased by 13,9% year-on-year and contributed 2,4 percentage points to the total CPI annual rate of 6,8%.
- Housing and utilities increased by 4,1% year-on-year and contributed 1,0 percentage point.
- Transport increased by 7,6% year-on-year and contributed 1,1 percentage points.
- Miscellaneous goods and services increased by 6,3% year-on-year and contributed 0,9 of a percentage point.

In April 2023, the annual inflation rate for goods was 9,0%, down from 9,4% in March 2023; and for services it was 4,7%, up from 4,5% in March 2023.



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	109,0	109,4									
	Rate	6,9	7,0	7,1	6,8									

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; osmium, 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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