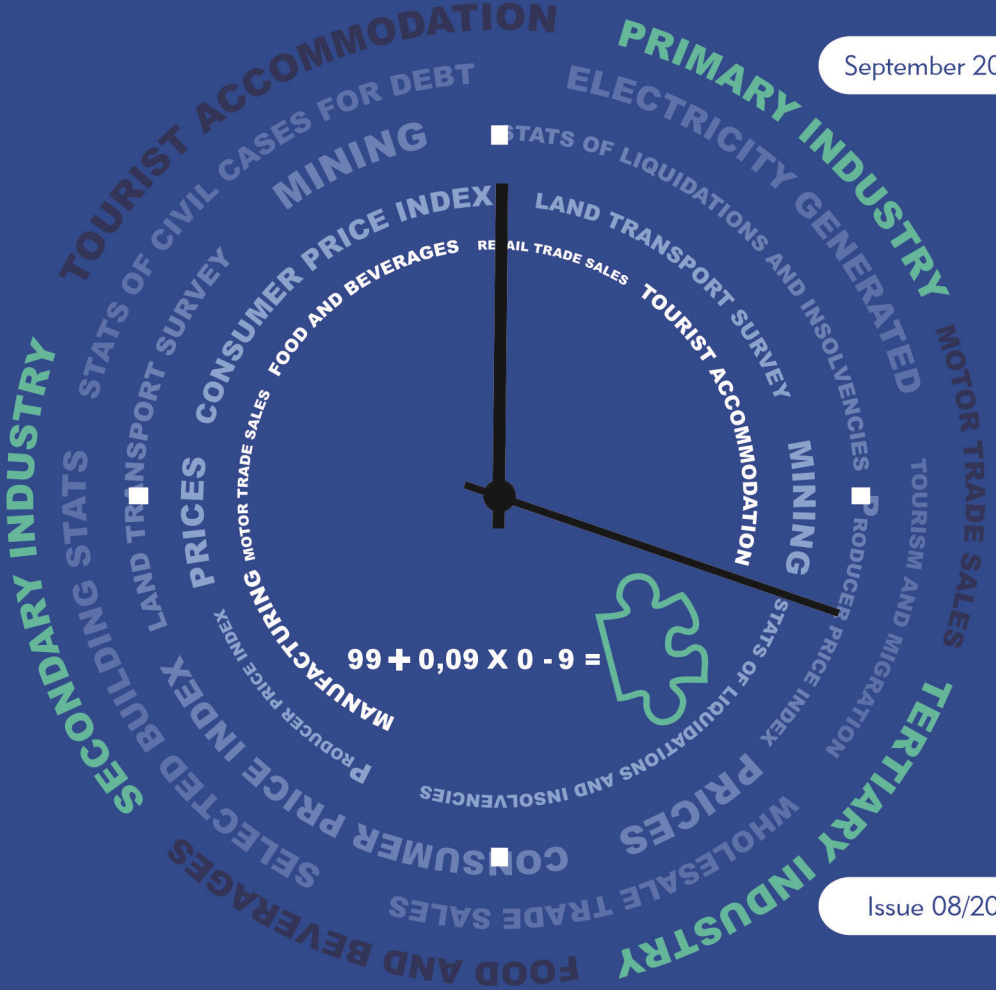


Mbalo Brief



the missing piece of the puzzle

September 2023



Issue 08/2023

IMPROVING LIVES THROUGH DATA ECOSYSTEMS



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Editor's comment

Climate change is one of the leading human and environmental crisis of the 21st century. The rise in temperature increases the likelihood of extreme weather events such as storms, droughts, heat waves and heavy floods. The problem in understanding climate change or global warming is one of the major challenges confronting African people, their governments and the African Union (AU). From 04 to 06 September 2023, the first African Climate Summit was hosted in Kenya under the theme “Driving green growth and climate finance solutions for Africa and the World”. The summit's aim of the was for African countries to continue working on solutions that address environmental challenges facing the continent. About 19 African Heads of State signed the Nairobi Declaration which calls for world leaders to rally behind global carbon taxation regime and an establishment of a new financing architecture that is responsive to Africa's needs. This includes debt restructuring and relief among others.

This month, the educational article is based on *Governance, Public Safety and Justice Survey (GPSJS) 2022/23* (Victims of Crime statistical release P0341), conducted by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) from April 2022 to March 2023 and published on 24 August 2023. The article focuses on levels of crime in South Africa by looking at trends for household and individual crimes.

Also, have a look at our monthly crossword puzzle and solutions for the August 2023 puzzle. Articles published in this issue are based on results of industry surveys conducted for June and July 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

1

2

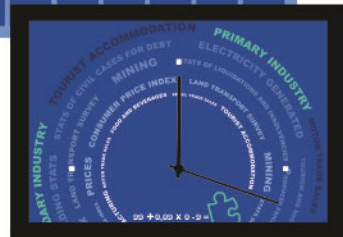
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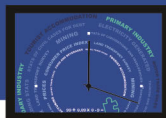
4

5

6

7





Across

4. Where is the 2023 World Rugby tournament held?
5. In which province will you find The Big Hole tourist attraction in South Africa?
7. Which organ in the human body stores bile?

Down

1. Who is the president of Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP)?
2. What are citizens of Sudan called?
3. Which weapon was used mostly in incidences of assault? [Read Educational article for clue]
6. Which part of the body doesn't change in size from birth?

Solutions for August 2023 puzzle

Across

4. Tolashe
6. Isosceles
8. Sign language
10. Gauteng
11. True

Down

1. Cookies
2. Venus
3. Chromosphere
5. Mars
7. False
9. Eight





Educational article on Government, Public Safety and Justice Survey

1. Introduction

Crime is an increasing concern to South African citizens and government. In 2023, South Africa was ranked first in the crime index among other African countries. According to the crime index ranking published by Statista (a global data collection and business intelligence platform collecting statistics), South Africa is the most dangerous country in Africa in 2023, followed by Somalia, Nigeria and Angola. The index estimates the overall levels of crime in a specific country. After experiencing crime, victims may feel angry, depressed, isolated, fearful, experience negative feelings or have problems sleeping. Victims may also be worried about very practical issues such as making an insurance claim, receiving medical treatment or being unable to go to work, school, etc. This article is based on a selection of key findings from the *Governance, Public Safety and Justice Survey (GPSJS) 2022/23* (statistical release P0341), conducted by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) from April 2022 to March 2023 and published on 24 August 2023. The article focuses on the level of crime in South Africa by looking at trends for household and individual crimes. The article further focuses on the experience of a type of crime at household and individual levels and make comparisons over the five-year period from 2018/19 to 2021/22.

2. Background

The GPSJS is a countrywide household-based survey that aims to bridge the statistical information gaps in the field of governance statistics by conducting interviews with households and individuals and collecting the data items needed for planning and monitoring. The GPSJS was conducted for the first time in South Africa in 2018/19 as an redesigned version of the long-running *Victims of Crime Survey (VOCS)* to include themes on governance. The re-engineered GPSJS retained many items from the VOCS, while new content was added. Victims of crime statistics are population estimates of the level of crime in South Africa derived from the GPSJS data and previous VOCS data. These estimates complement crime statistics provided by the South African Police Service (SAPS). The GPSJS was able to provide estimates of the prevalence and incidence of crime, while the SAPS statistics provide the total number of reported cases. Moreover, the GPSJS also reports on feelings of safety, perceptions of crime





and satisfaction with the police, courts, and correctional services. Such information is essential in the monitoring of development goals.

3. Purpose of the survey

The GPSJS is a countrywide household-based survey, and the objectives of the survey are to provide information on:

- Perceptions about citizen interaction/community cohesion.
- Trust in government/public institutions.
- Government's performance and effectiveness.
- Experience of corruption.
- General individual perceptions.
- Household and individual perceptions and experience of crime.

4. Household experience of crime

In this section, the focus is on household crimes experienced during the past 12 months. Seven types of crimes such as housebreaking/burglary, home robbery, assault, theft of a motor vehicle, deliberate damage to property, sexual offences and murder were surveyed. However, the article focuses on housebreaking/burglary, home robbery, assault and theft of a motor vehicle.

4.1 Overview of household crime level

The data used to calculate these estimates come from the question: *“Have you or your household experienced a specific type of crime during the past 12 months?”* The reference period is 12 months.



Table 1 – Number and percentage of households that experienced a specific type of crime in the 12 months preceding the survey, 2018/19 and 2022/23

| Indicator | Statistics (Number in '000) | Year | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2022/23 |
| Housebreaking/burglary | Number | 970 | 891 | 809 | 983 | 1 078 |
| | Percent | 5,8 | 5,3 | 4,6 | 5,4 | 5,7 |
| Home robbery | Number | 184 | 139 | 112 | 155 | 195 |
| | Percent | 1,1 | 0,8 | 0,6 | 0,9 | 1,0 |
| Assault | Number | 103 | 42 | 51 | 99 | 68 |
| | Percent | 0,6 | 0,3 | 0,3 | 0,5 | 0,4 |
| Theft of motor vehicle | Number | 68 | 82 | 81 | 42 | 73 |
| | Percent | 0,4 | 0,5 | 0,5 | 0,2 | 0,4 |
| Deliberate damaging of property | Number | 54 | 52 | ** | ** | 65 |
| | Percent | 0,3 | 0,3 | ** | ** | 0,3 |
| Sexual offences | Number | 15 | 13 | * | 12* | 11 |
| | Percent | 0,1 | 0,1 | * | 0,1 | 0,1 |
| Murder | Number | 10 | 14 | 11 | 20 | 16 |
| | Percent | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 |

* Unweighted number of 3 and below per cell are too small to provide accurate estimates.

** Not collected in the specified collection period.

*** Note: Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages.

Table 1 shows that approximately 1,1 million households in South Africa experienced housebreaking in the 2022/23 reference period. About 195 000 households experienced home robbery, 73 000 experienced theft of a motor vehicle, and 68 000 experienced assault. Housebreaking/burglary decreased between 2018/19 (809 000) and 2020/21 (983 000) and increased in 2021/22 (809 000) and 2022/23 (approximately 1,1 million). However, the pattern changed for households that experienced assault. Assault levels decreased between 2018/19 (103 000) and 2019/20 (42 000) then increased in 2020/21 (51 000) and increased further in 2021/22 (99 000). Assault levels decreased in 2022/23 (68 000). Theft of motor vehicle increased between 2018/19 (68 000) and 2019/20 (82 000), then slightly decreased in 2020/21 (81 000) and decreased further in 2021/22 with 42 000 households experiencing this type of crime. The theft of motor vehicle levels increased to 73 000 in 2022/23. Murder levels increased between 2020/21 (11 000) and 2021/22 (20 000) and decreased to 16 000 in 2022/23.

It is important to note that sexual offences and murder counts in the sample were small; therefore, it was not possible to calculate disaggregated estimates of acceptable quality.





5. Profile of selected household crime types

5.1 Housebreaking or burglary

Respondents were asked whether they experienced housebreaking during the past 12 months, how many times these occurred, during which months, and whether they reported any incidences to the police.

In 2022/23 male-headed households (6,2%) were slightly more likely to experience housebreaking than female-headed households (5,2%). Households headed by coloureds (6,2%) are more likely to experience housebreaking compared to black African (5,9%), white (4,9%) and Indian/Asian (2,8%) population groups. Households in KwaZulu-Natal (8,5%) are most likely to experience housebreaking, followed by Northern Cape (7,5%), Eastern Cape (7,0%) and North West (6,2%). The least likely province to experience housebreaking was Free State (4,1%). Households in non-metro areas (6,4%) were more likely to experience housebreaking than those in metro areas (5,0%).

5.2 Home robbery

The GPSJS 2022/23 had 11 questions on home robbery. Questions on whether any weapons were used, the type of weapons used, whether anyone died during the home robbery, the number of people who died, and whether any of the deceased were members of the household; were included in the GPSJS 2022/23 round.





Figure 1 – Use and type of weapons during a home robbery, 2022/23

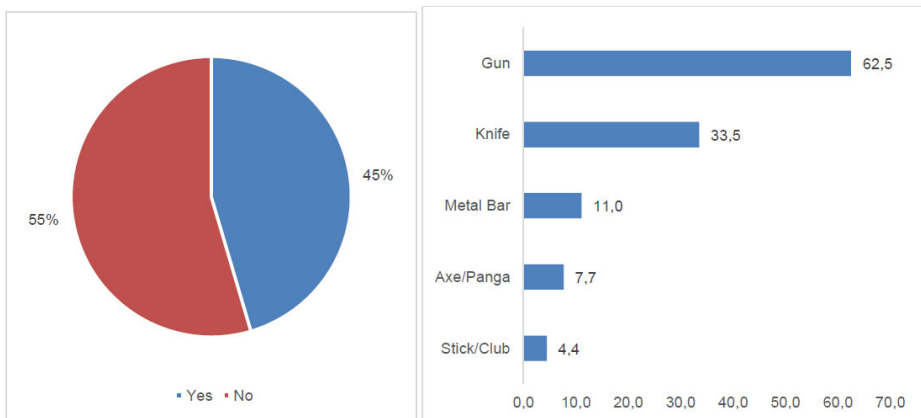


Figure 2 shows that weapons were used in 45% of the incidents of home robbery. Guns were the most used weapons in home robberies (62,5%), followed by knives (33,5%), metal bars (11,0%) and axes/pangas (7,7%). Sticks/clubs (4,4%) were the least weapons used during home robberies.

5.3 Assault

The GPSJS 2022/23 had 12 questions on assault. Questions on whether any weapons were used, the type of weapons used, whether anyone died during the assault, the number of people who died, and whether any of the deceased were members of the household and the perpetrator were dropped in the GPSJS 2021/22 round but measured in GPSJS 2022/23.

Results show that almost equal proportions of male-headed households (0,3%) and female-headed households (0,4%) have experienced assault. Those aged between 50 and 64 years, followed by those aged between 15 and 34 years, had the highest proportions with 0,5% and 0,4% respectively. Metro areas had more than double the proportion of households (0,6%) that experienced assault, compared to the proportion of households in non-metro areas (0,2%).

According to the GPSJS 2022/23 results, weapons were used in 49% of the incidents of assault. Knives were the most used weapons in incidences of assault (42,1%), followed by guns (19,4%), sticks/clubs (18,2%), and metal



bars (14,4%). Axes/pangas were the least used weapons during incidents of assault.

The survey indicates that more than half of the assaults were committed by someone known to the victim, such as a relative or other household member (27,9%), a spouse or intimate partner (16,4%), and a friend or acquaintance (15,9%), while an unknown person committed 25,2% of the assaults and (7,3%) were committed by a mob.

5.4 Theft of motor vehicles

Respondents were asked whether they experienced theft of a motor vehicle during the past 12 months, how many times, during which months, and whether they reported any incidences to the police.

The proportions of male-headed households (0,5%) experienced theft of motor vehicles and with 0,2% of female-headed households experiencing the same. About 0,4% of households in metro areas experienced theft of motor vehicles compared to 0,3% of households in non-metro areas.

About 76% of the households reported at least one incident of theft of a motor vehicle in 2022/23. The reporting of all theft of motor vehicle incidences increased by 16,3 percentage points between 2021/22 (57,2%) and 2022/23 (73,5%).

The number of incidences of theft of motor vehicles increased from 83 000 in 2018/19 to 88 000 in 2019/20, decreased to 83 000 in 2020/21 and further declined to 42 000 in 2021/22. The incidences of theft of motor vehicles increased to 98 000 in 2022/23. The number of households that experienced theft of a motor vehicle increased from 68 000 in 2018/19 to 81 000 in 2020/21 before dropping to 42 000 in 2021/22. An increase of 73 000 was observed in the number of households that experienced theft of motor vehicles in 2022/23. The percentage of households that reported the incidences of theft of motor vehicles to the police increased from 57,2% in 2021/22 to 76,4% in 2022/23.





6. Individual experience of crime

6.1 Number and percentage of individuals that experienced a specific type of crime in the 12 months preceding the survey, 2018/19–2022/23

In 2022/23 (1,2 million) South Africans aged 16 years and older experienced theft of personal property, followed by those who experienced robbery (483 000) and consumer fraud (314 000). Theft of personal property decreased from 1,0 million in 2018/19 to 732 000 in 2020/21, then increased to 1,1 million in 2021/22 and 1,2 million in 2022/23. A decrease was observed in the levels of individual types of crimes between 2021/22 and 2022/23 (consumer fraud decreased from 376 000 in 2021/22 to 314 000 in 2022/23 and hijacking of motor vehicle decreased from 134 000 in 2021/22 to 114 000 in 2022/23) except for theft of personal property and street robbery, which increased from 1,1 million to 1,2 million and 246 000 to 483 000 respectively. Between 2022/23 about 265 000 individuals experienced psychological violence.

7. Profile of selected individual crime types

7.1 Theft of personal property

Males (3,1%) were more likely to experience theft of personal property than females (2,6%) in 2022/23. Persons aged between 35 and 49 years (3,2%) were most likely to experience theft of personal property in 2022/23, followed by those aged between 16 and 34 years. Persons aged 65 years and older (1,6%) had the least likelihood of experiencing theft of personal property. Gauteng (3,8%) had the highest proportion of individuals who experienced theft of personal property, followed by Northern Cape (3,6%) and KwaZulu-Natal (3,4%). Persons living in metro areas (3,1%) were more likely to experience theft of personal property compared to those in non-metro areas (2,7%).

7.2 Consumer fraud

Consumer fraud happens when someone provides services or goods and cheats on quality or quantity. It includes advance-fee fraud (e.g. the R99 debit/credit card scam, 419 scams and online shopping). Adults aged 16 years and older were asked whether they were victims of consumer fraud 12 months prior to the survey date.





In 2022/23, males (0,9%) were more likely to be victims of consumer fraud compared to females (0,6%). Those with post-school highest level of education were more likely to experience consumer fraud (1,9%), followed by those who completed secondary schooling (0,7%). People in non-metro areas (0,9%) were also more likely to be victims of consumer fraud than people living in metros (0,6%).

8. Feelings of safety

Figure 2 - Feelings of safety when walking alone in their areas of residence during the day, 2018/19–2022/23

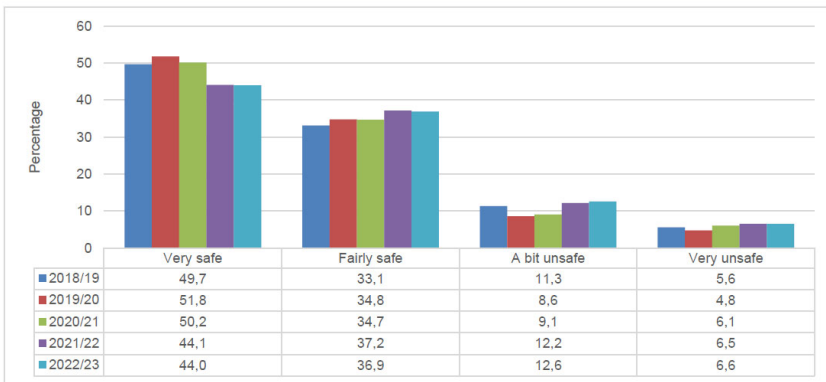


Figure 3 shows that the proportion of those who felt very safe walking alone during the day increased between 2018/19 (49,7%) and 2019/20 (51,8%) and decreased in 2020/21 (50,2%). The proportion further decreased to 44,1% in 2021/22 and remained almost the same in 2022/23. The proportion of those who felt fairly safe did not change much between 2019/20 and 2020/21. An increase of those who felt fairly safe was observed between 2020/21 (34,7%) and 2021/22 (37,2%) but decreased to 36,9% in 2022/23.



9. Conclusion

The results presented in this article show that crimes such as housebreaking, home robbery and theft of motor vehicles experienced in 2022/23 increased compared to 2021/22. Crimes experienced by individuals have also increased, except for consumer fraud and hijacking of motor vehicles, which dropped in 2022/23. Results further indicate that males were more likely to experience theft of personal property and consumer fraud than females in 2022/23. Gauteng had the highest proportion of individuals who experienced theft of personal property than any province.



Primary industries

Mining: Production and sales

Mining production increased by 1,1% year-on-year in June 2023

Despite several local and global challenges such as load shedding and disruptions of supply chains due to the war in Ukraine and Russia South Africa’s mining industry has shown signs of improvement. After 14 consecutive months of year-on-year decreases in mining production, the industry recorded a 2,3% year-on-year increase in output in April, starting the second quarter of 2023 on a positive note. Although there was a slight decrease in May 2023, the industry’s performance picked up again in June. The positive performance for these two months further contributed to the positive growth of the economy by recording a 1,3% increase in the gross domestic product (GDP) for second quarter of 2023, contributing 0,1 of a percentage point to GDP. The main drivers of this increase were platinum group metals (PGMs), gold, other metallic minerals and coal. This article summarises the results of the *Mining: Production and sales* (statistical release P2041) for June 2023.

Mining production increased by 1,1% year-on-year in June 2023 (see **Table A**). The largest positive contributors were:

- gold (28,5%, contributing 3,6 percentage points); and
- PGMs (11,1%, contributing 2,5 percentage points).

The largest negative contributors were:

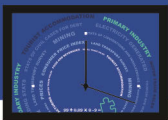
- iron ore (-18,0%, contributing -2,4 percentage points); and
- diamonds (-41,0%, contributing -1,8 percentage points).

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

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

^{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 decreased by 14,3% year-on-year in June 2023 (see Table B). The largest negative contributors were:

- PGMs (-30,9%, contributing -9,4 percentage points);
- coal (-26,2%, contributing -7,4 percentage points);
- 'other' non-metallic minerals (-47,8%, contributing -2,7 percentage points); and
- iron ore (-15,5%, contributing -1,8 percentage points).

Gold (84,8%, contributing 5,9 percentage points) and chromium ore (57,0%, contributing 2,4 percentage points) were significant positive contributors.

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

| | Jan-23 | Feb-23 | Mar-23 | Apr-23 | May-23 | Jun-23 |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Year-on-year % change, unadjusted | 7,7 | -6,7 | -14,5 | -25,5 | -11,8 | -14,3 |
| Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted | -1,1 | -1,3 | -2,4 | -12,0 | 25,4 | -12,8 |
| 3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/} | -7,9 | -0,6 | -0,1 | -4,9 | -4,1 | -3,8 |

^{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 2,3% in July 2023 compared with July 2022

Manufacturing as an industry continues to be the main driver of South Africa's (SA) economic growth. The industry increased by 2,2% in the second quarter of 2023, contributing 0,3% to the gross domestic product (GDP). The petroleum, chemical products, rubber, and plastic products division made the largest contribution to the increase. One of the leading performers in this division is the refinery of crude oil. Although South Africa has no crude oil reserves all of its crude oil requirements are met by imports mostly from the Middle East and Africa. Currently, our country has six refineries. Four of these are in the coastal areas where they refine imported crude oil into fuel such as petrol and diesel. This fuel is then transported to depots and service stations. The remaining two refineries are inland where they refine coal and gas into liquid fuel. The end product of the refined fuel is then consumed for mining, transportation, electricity and farming, among other uses. This article summarises the results of the *Manufacturing: Production and sales* (statistical release P3041.2) for July 2023.

Manufacturing production increased by 2,3% in July 2023 compared with July 2022 (**see Table C**). The largest contributions were made by the following divisions:

- petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products (6,8%, contributing 1,4 percentage points); and
- motor vehicles, parts and accessories and other transport equipment (9,5%, contributing 1,0 percentage point).



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

| | Feb-23 | Mar-23 | Apr-23 | May-23 | Jun-23 | Jul-23 |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Year-on-year % change, unadjusted | -5,5 | -1,7 | 3,6 | 2,5 | 5,9 | 2,3 |
| Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted | -1,5 | 3,6 | 0,7 | -1,1 | 1,2 | -1,6 |
| 3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/} | -1,1 | 1,2 | 1,4 | 2,8 | 2,3 | 0,9 |

^{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 (at current prices) decreased by 7,6% (-R4 411,1 million) during the first half of 2023 compared with the first half of 2022

The construction industry is constantly evolving. New technologies are being developed to increase productivity and efficiency within the industry. With new technologies being developed, products and methods still need to undergo testing to ensure that they are fit for the intended purpose. Agreement South Africa (ASA), an entity of the Department of Public Works and Infrastructure, evaluates the fitness for purpose of non-standardised construction products, materials and systems against a performance-based criteria. To receive accreditation from ASA, a proposal needs to be submitted for consideration. Evaluation tests are then conducted on the materials, for instance testing the materials for resistance to fire, water penetration etc. which ultimately guarantees the durability of the constructed structures. Once the ASA board deems the product to be fit for purpose, certification of accreditation is issued. This article summarises results of the *Selected building statistics of the private sector as reported by local government institutions* (statistical release P5042.1) for June 2023.

The value of building plans passed (at current prices) decreased by 7,6% (-R4 411,1 million) during the first half of 2023 compared with the first half of 2022 (**see Table D**). Residential buildings fell by 16,4% (-R5 151,7 million).

The largest contributions to the total decrease of 7,6% (-R4 411,1 million) were made by KwaZulu-Natal (contributing -6,7 percentage points or



-R3 888,2 million) and Western Cape (contributing -2,1 percentage points or -R1 209,9 million).

The value of buildings reported as completed decreased by 23,4% (-R8 159,3 million) during the first half of 2023 compared with the first half of 2022. Decreases were reported for

- additions and alterations (-47,5% or -R4 675,3 million);
- non-residential buildings (-25,0% or -R2 032,0 million); and
- residential buildings (-8,6% or -R1 452,1 million).

Table D – Buildings plans passed by larger municipalities by type of building for June 2023

| Type of building | January - June 2022 | January - June 2023 | Difference in value between January - June 2022 and January - June 2023 | % change between January - June 2022 and January - June 2023 |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---|--|
| | ^{1/} | ^{1/} | | |
| | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | |
| Residential buildings | 31 431 817 | 26 280 118 | -5 151 699 | -16,4 |
| - Dwelling houses | 19 818 845 | 17 797 341 | -2 021 504 | -10,2 |
| - Flats and townhouses | 11 192 303 | 8 090 649 | -3 101 654 | -27,7 |
| - Other residential buildings | 420 669 | 392 128 | -28 541 | -6,8 |
| Non-residential buildings | 11 333 427 | 11 564 066 | 230 639 | 2,0 |
| Additions and alterations | 15 132 675 | 15 642 606 | 509 931 | 3,4 |
| Total | 57 897 919 | 53 486 790 | -4 411 129 | -7,6 |

^{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 3,7% in June 2023

South African consumers have been experiencing high electricity costs for the past 15 years due to tariff hikes. According to the Economic Bulletin published by South African Reserve Bank (SARB) on 7 August 2023, by 2022 Eskom had increased tariffs by 450% since 2007. The bulletin further stated that between 2007 and 2017, the average Eskom tariff increased by 333%. The price escalation over the last 15 years is driven by declining sales, municipal pricing and operating costs among other reasons. South Africa's electricity price is ranked 62nd highest out of 147 countries by GlobalPetrol.com (an international organisation which tracks retail prices of electricity, motor fuel and natural gas in over 150 countries around the globe). This article summarises the results of *Electricity generated and available for distribution* (statistical release P4141) for June 2023.

Electricity generation (production) decreased by 3,7% year-on-year in June 2023 (see Table E).

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

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

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

Electricity distribution (consumption) decreased by 3,2% year-on-year in June 2023 (see Table F).

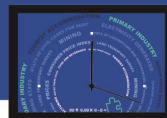


Table F – Key growth rates in the volume of electricity distributed for June 2023

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

^{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 decreased by 0,6% in June 2023

Wholesalers are necessary to South Africa's commerce system, contributing significantly to economic growth and supply chain. Aside from providing employment, wholesalers buy and store bulk goods from manufacturers and sell them in smaller quantities to retailers and other businesses at a slightly higher price, bridging the gap between producers and consumers, as well as ensuring that goods reach the market cost-effectively and timely. This system ensures a steady supply of goods, reduces transportation costs and improves efficiency in the supply chain. This article summarises the results of the *Wholesale trade sales* (statistical release P6141.2) for June 2023.

Wholesale trade sales decreased by 0,6% in June 2023 compared with June 2022 (see **Table G**). The main negative contributor was dealers in solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (-11,0% contributing -3,1 percentage points).

The main positive contributor was dealers in machinery, equipment, and supplies (17,4%, contributing 2,2 percentage points).

Wholesale trade sales increased by 5,0% in the second quarter of 2023 compared with the second quarter of 2022. The main positive contributors were dealers in:

- machinery, equipment and supplies (27,9%, contributing 3,4 percentage points);
- food, beverages and tobacco (5,8%, contributing 0,9 of a percentage point); and
- construction and building materials (16,3%, contributing 0,7 of a percentage point).



Table G – Key growth rates in wholesale trade sales for June 2023

| | Jan-23 | Feb-23 | Mar-23 | Apr-23 | May-23 | Jun-23 |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Year-on-year % change, unadjusted | 11,3 | 12,8 | 7,8 | 11,6 | 5,2 | -0,6 |
| Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted | 0,1 | 3,6 | -2,5 | 1,5 | -2,2 | -3,3 |
| 3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/} | -1,3 | -2,2 | -0,4 | 1,3 | 0,2 | -1,5 |

^{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 0,9% year-on-year in June 2023

The demand for grocery delivery services has grown substantially in South Africa over the last three years, driven by the COVID-19 pandemic and subsequently the lockdown. As more retailers expand into this market, they need to set themselves apart from their competitors. In a bold move, Checkers has launched a service guarantee for their 60-minute delivery service, Checkers Sixty60. No matter the weather, the retailer says they will give customers their delivery for free if an order arrives more than 30 minutes after the estimated time of arrival. Moreover, the delivery will be free if an order contains fewer than 80% of a customer's first choice products. According to Checkers, this service guarantee is a first in the South African on-demand grocery delivery space. This article summarises the results of the Retail trade sales (statistical release P6242,1) for June 2023.

Retail trade sales decreased by 0,9% year-on-year in June 2023 (see **Table H**). The largest negative contributors to this decrease were:

- general dealers (-2,7%, contributing -1,2 percentage points); and
- retailers in hardware, paint and glass (-4,4%, contributing -0,4 of a percentage point).

Retail trade sales decreased by 1,4% in the second quarter of 2023 compared with the second quarter of 2022. The largest negative contributors to this decrease were:

- general dealers (-3,0%, contributing -1,3 percentage points); and



- retailers in hardware, paint and glass (-4,0%, contributing -0,3 of a percentage point).

The category of retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods was the only positive contributor (5,7%, contributing 1,0 percentage point).

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

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

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

A full release on *Retail trade sales* (statistical release P6242.1) is available on the Stats SA website:

www.statssa.gov.za

Motor trade sales

Motor trade sales increased by 4,8% year-on-year in June 2023

Motor vehicle dealers play an important role in the sale of new and used vehicles in the automotive industry. According to the July 2023 motor vehicles sales figures released by the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers of South Africa (naamsa), there was an increase in new vehicle sales. Naamsa indicated that in July 2023, 43 389 motor vehicle units were sold, recording an increase of 567 units or 1,3% from 42 822 motor vehicle sales sold in July 2022. Out of the total industry sales of 43 389, an estimated 7 878 units or 81,8% was accounted for by motor vehicle dealer sales, of which 14,1% represented sales from the vehicle rental industry, 1,7% sales from government and 2,3% from industry corporate fleets. This article summarises the results of *Motor trade sales* (statistical release P6343.2) for June 2023.

Motor trade sales increased by 4,8% year-on-year in June 2023 (**see Table I**). The largest positive annual growth rates were recorded for:

- sales of accessories (11,1%); and
- new vehicle sales (9,3%).

The largest positive contributors to this increase were:

- new vehicle sales (contributing 2,3 percentage points); and



- sales of accessories (contributing 2,0 percentage points).

Table I – Key growth rates in motor trade sales at constant 2019 prices for June 2023

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

^{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 7,1% in June 2023

The ongoing load shedding makes it challenging for households with no alternative source of energy to prepare meals at home. As a result, eating out has become popular – done 60% more during load shedding levels 5 and 6. Some restaurants and takeaway outlets have taken advantage of power cuts by offering incentives to attract more customers such as operating takeaway-only options within their restaurants and investing in drive-throughs (type of take-out service provided by a business that allows customers to purchase products without leaving their cars) and delivery services. The increase in eating out and takeaways may benefit restaurants by increasing their sale and profit margins. This article summarises the results of *the Food and beverages* (statistical release P6420) for June 2023.

The total income generated by the food and beverages industry increased by 7,1% in June 2023 compared with June 2022 (see Table J). The largest annual growth rates were recorded for:

- bar sales (18,6%); and
- 'other' income (14,1%).



In June 2023, the main contributor to the 7,1% year-on-year increase was restaurants and coffee shops (7,6% and contributing 3,5 percentage points). Total income increased by 6,7% in the second quarter of 2023 compared with the second quarter of 2022. The main contributors to this increase were:

- restaurants and coffee shops (6,0%, contributing 2,8 percentage points); and
- catering services (14,4%, contributing 2,2 percentage points).

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

| Type of income | Jan-23 | Feb-23 | Mar-23 | Apr-23 | May-23 | Jun-23 |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Food sales | 15,5 | 12,7 | 8,1 | 5,4 | 6,9 | 6,1 |
| Bar sales | 27,1 | 23,6 | 17,9 | 11,5 | 6,8 | 18,6 |
| Other income | 14,5 | -3,0 | 11,5 | 5,9 | 18,0 | 14,1 |
| Total | 16,3 | 13,0 | 8,8 | 5,8 | 7,1 | 7,1 |

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 23,8% in June 2023

The tourism industry is beneficial to a country's economic growth. It offers several benefits such as job creation, infrastructure development, cultural and nature preservation. The industry's positive performance lies in its ability to attract an increasing number of tourists yearly. To this end, South African Tourism has set a target of attracting 21 million tourist arrivals by 2030. However, this target was set in 2018 before the COVID-19 pandemic; at that time tourist arrivals had reached 16 million. This number declined to 4,6 million in 2020 due to COVID-19-related travel restrictions. Currently, foreign arrivals are at 8 million. Consequently, the department revised the target to 15,6 million tourist arrivals by 2023. This will enable the tourism industry to create around 1,3 million jobs of which about 800 000 to 900 000 will be filled by the youth. This article presents a summary of the *Tourist accommodation* (statistical release P6410) for June 2023.



Total income for the tourist accommodation industry increased by 23,8% in June 2023 compared with June 2022 (**see Table K**). Income from accommodation increased by 36,3% year-on-year in June 2023, the result of a 4,8% increase in the number of stay unit nights sold and a 30,0% increase in the average income per stay unit night sold.

In June 2023, the largest contributors to the 36,3% year-on-year increase in income from accommodation were:

- 'other' accommodation (45,3%, contributing 19,2 percentage points); and
- hotels (32,9%, contributing 16,4 percentage points).

Income from accommodation increased by 32,1% in the second quarter of 2023 compared with the second quarter of 2022. The main contributors to this increase were:

- 'other' accommodation (37,5%, contributing 15,9 percentage points); and
- hotels (31,6%, contributing 15,6 percentage points).

Table K – Year-on-year percentage change in tourist accommodation statistics for June 2023

| | Jan-23 | Feb-23 | Mar-23 | Apr-23 | May-23 | Jun-23 |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Stay units available | 0,3 | 0,4 | 0,3 | 0,0 | 0,1 | 0,1 |
| Stay unit nights sold | 16,2 | 12,9 | 7,0 | 9,9 | 7,2 | 4,8 |
| Average income per stay unit nights sold | 34,3 | 41,9 | 27,1 | 19,0 | 20,9 | 30,0 |
| Income from accommodation | 56,0 | 60,2 | 36,0 | 30,8 | 29,6 | 36,3 |
| Total income ^{1/} | 39,4 | 35,2 | 26,2 | 25,9 | 20,8 | 23,8 |

^{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 2 551 329 travellers passed through South African ports of entry/exit in July 2023

Air transport is the most commonly used mode of transport by overseas travellers entering and departing South Africa. While this mode is faster and reliable compared to other modes of travel, queueing is a common occurrence in every stage of the passenger travel experience. According to the International Air Transport Association's level of service concept, "the optimal check-in wait time is between one and five minutes". However, depending on which part of the world you are travelling to or from, queueing times vary greatly. In 2023, Cape Town International Airport ranked third place as one of the best airports in the world for queueing times according to Casago, a vacation rental and property management company. Ranking is based on passenger reviews which rated waiting times for queues like check-in, baggage drop, baggage pickup, customs and more on a scale of one to five stars. The best airport in the world for queueing time is Singapore Changi Airport, Singapore (74,50%), Siem Reap international airport, Cambodia (71,43%), Cape Town International Airport, South Africa, (70,45%), then Tokyo Haneda Airport, Japan (68,25%) followed by Canberra Airport, Australia (67,86%). This article summarises results of the *Tourism and migration* (statistical release P0351) for July 2023.

The routine data collected by the Department of Home Affairs' (DHA) immigration officers at the ports of entry into and out of South Africa shows that a total of 2 551 329 travellers (arrivals, departures and transits) passed through South African ports of entry/exit in July 2023 (**see Table L**). As presented in Table 1 below, these travellers were made up of 764 558 South African residents and 1 786 771 foreign travellers. A further breakdown of the figures for South African residents indicates that there were 410 683 arrivals, 353 458 departures and 417 travellers in transit. The corresponding volume for foreign arrivals, departures and travellers in transit was 957 501, 791 520 and 37 750 respectively.

A comparison between the movements in June 2023 and July 2023 indicates that the volume of arrivals and travellers in transit increased for both South African residents and foreign travellers. The volume of departures decreased for South African residents but increased for foreign travellers. For South African residents, the volume of arrivals increased by 29,7% (from 316 628 in June 2023 to 410 683 in July 2023) and departures



decreased by 8,2% (from 384 972 in June 2023 to 353 458 in July 2023). Transits increased by 7,2% (from 389 in June 2023 to 417 in July 2023). For foreign travellers, arrivals increased by 12,4% (from 851 647 in June 2023 to 957 501 in July 2023), departures increased by 8,8% (from 727 207 in June 2023 to 791 520 in July 2023) and transits increased by 22,8% (from 30 730 in June 2023 to 37 750 in July 2023).

A comparison between the movements in July 2022 and July 2023 indicates that the volume of arrivals, departures and travellers in transit increased for both groups of travellers. For South African residents, the volume of arrivals increased by 7,2% (from 382 964 in July 2022 to 410 683 in July 2023), departures increased by 6,3% (from 332 409 in July 2022 to 353 458 in July 2023) and transits increased by 22,3% (from 341 in July 2022 to 417 in July 2023). For foreign travellers, arrivals increased by 29,9% (from 737 350 in July 2022 to 957 501 in July 2023), departures increased by 32,9% (from 595 703 in July 2022 to 791 520 in July 2023) and transits increased by 40,2% (from 26 921 in July 2022 to 37 750 in July 2023).

Mode of travel of travellers

In July 2023, road was the most common mode of travel used by 1 718 339 (67,4%) of the 2 551 329 travellers. The total number of travellers who used air was 827 935 (32,5%). Compared to air and land, a smaller number of travellers, 5 055 (0,2%) used sea into and out of South Africa. Information on arrivals of South African residents shows that 199 032 (48,5%) came by air, 211 476 (51,5%) came by road and 175 (less than 0,1%) arrived by sea. For departures, 157 672 (44,6%) used air, 195 668 (55,4%) used road and 118 (less than 0,1%) left by sea. All travellers in transit, 417 (100,0%) used air.

Visitors

In July 2023, 29 331 (3,1%) of foreign arrivals were classified as non-visitors, while 928 170 (96,9%) were classified as visitors. Visitors were categorised into three groups:

- i. Arrivals only – comprising visitors who entered the country in July 2023 but did not depart in July 2023 [335 594 (36,2%)];
- ii. Single trips – visitors who came to South Africa once in July 2023 and left in July 2023 [279 361 (30,1%)]; and
- iii. Multiple trips – visitors who came to and left South Africa more than once in July 2023 [313 215 (33,7%)].



Visitors were further grouped as same-day visitors and overnight visitors (tourists). In July 2023, there were 236 102 (25,4%) same-day visitors and 692 068 (74,6%) tourists. Between June 2023 and July 2023, the volume of same-day visitors increased by 8,7% (from 217 274 in June 2023 to 236 102 in July 2023) whereas that of tourists increased by 13,8% (from 608 319 in June 2023 to 692 068 in July 2023). Between July 2022 and July 2023, the volume of same-day visitors increased by 44,9% (from 162 955 in July 2022 to 236 102 in July 2023) and that of tourists increased by 36,3% (from 507 824 in July 2022 to 692 068 in July 2023).

Tourists

Sex and age distribution of tourists

There were more male [398 437 (57,6%)] than female [293 631 (42,4%)] tourists. Male tourists constituted the majority of tourists for all three regions, SADC countries [306 434 (59,0%)], overseas countries [85 063 (52,7%)] and 'other' African countries [6 345 (61,7%)]. Similarly, the largest portion of female tourists was from SADC countries [212 988 (41,0%)], followed by overseas countries [76 313 (47,3%)] and 'other' African countries [3 945 (38,3%)].

The age distribution indicates that out of all tourists, [43 379 (6,3%)] were aged less than 15 years; [76 749 (11,1%)] were aged between 15 and 24 years; [160 288 (23,2%)] were aged between 25 and 34 years; [204 489 (29,5%)] were aged between 35 and 44 years; [127 802 (18,5%)] were aged between 45 and 54 years; [54 677 (7,9%)] were aged between 55 and 64 years and [24 684 (3,6%)] were aged 65 years and above.

Purpose of visit of tourists

In July 2023, the majority of tourists, 664 593 (96,0%), were in South Africa for holiday compared to 20 840 (3,0%); 6 382 (0,9%) and 253 (less than 0,1%) who were in South Africa for business, study and medical treatment respectively.

Mode of travel of tourists

Regarding the mode of travel, 147 312 (91,3%) overseas tourists arrived in the country by air, whilst 14 049 (8,7%) came in by road and 15 (less than 0,1%) arrived by sea. Tourists from the SADC countries, on the other hand,



came predominantly by road, 482 955 (93,0%), whilst 36 455 (7,0%) came by air and 12 (less than 0,1%) arrived by sea. The number of tourists who came into South Africa by air from 'other' African countries was 9 223 (89,6%); while 1 067 (10,4%) used road transport and none used sea.

Table L – Number of South African residents and foreign travellers by travel direction for July 2023

| Travel direction | July 2022 | June 2023 | July 2023 | % change June to July 2023 | % change July 2022 to July 2023 |
|--------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Total | 2 075 688 | 2 311 573 | 2 551 329 | 10,4% | 22,9% |
| South African residents | 715 714 | 701 989 | 764 558 | 8,9% | 6,8% |
| Arrivals | 382 964 | 316 628 | 410 683 | 29,7% | 7,2% |
| Departures | 332 409 | 384 972 | 353 458 | -8,2% | 6,3% |
| Transit | 341 | 389 | 417 | 7,2% | 22,3% |
| Foreign travellers | 1 359 974 | 1 609 584 | 1 786 771 | 11,0% | 31,4% |
| Arrivals | 737 350 | 851 647 | 957 501 | 12,4% | 29,9% |
| Departures | 595 703 | 727 207 | 791 520 | 8,8% | 32,9% |
| Transit | 26 921 | 30 730 | 37 750 | 22,8% | 40,2% |

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 decreased by 2,0% in June 2023

By law, creditors are restricted from garnishing more than 25% of a debtor's salary. However, a study conducted by the Stellenbosch University's Law Clinic revealed that creditors are garnishing up to 75% of debtor's salaries. A garnishee order which is also known as an emoluments attachment order (EAO), is a court order that is served by the sheriff or messenger of the court which instructs an employer to deduct money from an employee's salary or wages to pay off and settle debt owed such as court judgements and child maintenance. When a debtor fails to make repayments on debts, a creditor can approach the court to have their salary garnished, but debtors should still have enough money to take care of their other financial obligations. To avoid a garnishee order, debt repayments should be done consistently to avoid incurring arrears, and if not, creditors should be approached to negotiate a new payment plan. This article summarises the results of the Statistics of civil cases for debt (statistical release P0041) for June 2023.

The number of civil summonses issued for debt

The total number of civil summonses issued for debt decreased by 2,0% in the second quarter of 2023 compared with the second quarter of 2022 (**see Table M**). The largest negative contributors to the 2,0% decrease in civil summonses issued were:

- money lent (contributing -3,6 percentage points); and
- goods sold (contributing -1,9 percentage points).

'Other' debts made the largest positive contribution (contributing 4,3 percentage points).

The number of civil judgements recorded for debt

The total number of civil judgements recorded for debt increased by 0,7% in the second quarter of 2023 compared with the second quarter of 2022.

- The largest positive contributor was 'other' debts (contributing 7,4 percentage points); and
- goods sold were the largest negative contributor (contributing -3,5 percentage points).



The value of civil judgements recorded for debt

The total value of civil judgements recorded for debt increased by 10,2% in the second quarter of 2023 compared with the second quarter of 2022. The largest positive contributors to the 10,2% increase were civil judgements relating to:

- 'other' debts (contributing 5,9 percentage points); and
- money lent (contributing 5,3 percentage points).

The category of goods sold (contributing -2,8 percentage points) was the largest negative contributor.

In June 2023, 12 161 civil judgements for debt amounting to R324,0 million were recorded. The largest contributors to the total value of judgements were:

- money lent (R91,3 million or 28,2%);
- services (R71,9 million or 22,2%); and
- 'other' debts (R63,1 million or 19,5%).

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

| Actual estimates | June 2023 | % change between June 2022 and June 2023 | % change between April to June 2022 and April to June 2023 |
|---|-----------|--|--|
| Number of civil summonses issued for debt | 43 044 | 0,9 | -2,0 |
| Number of civil judgements recorded for debt | 12 161 | 2,2 | 0,7 |
| Value of civil judgements recorded for debt (R million) | 324,0 | 12,9 | 10,2 |

A full release on *Statistics of civil cases for debt* (statistical release P0041) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za.



Statistics of liquidations

The total number of liquidations decreased by 15,2% in July 2023 compared with July 2022

Financial institutions play an important role in South Africa's economy: They allow consumers to make daily transactions, save and invest. These financial institutions also provide resources for purchasing vehicles, houses, and starting up businesses. Therefore, the financial sector must be well-regulated and stable. However, the latest liquidations results show that the financing, insurance, real estate and business services industry had the highest number of companies that were liquidated in July 2023. Some of the contributors to this can be reduced business activity from small and medium enterprises (SMEs), larger amounts of bankruptcies and more defaults on loans and insurance premiums, among other factors. This article summarises the results of *Statistics of Liquidation* (statistical release P0043.1) for July 2023.

The total number of liquidations decreased by 15,2% in July 2023 compared with July 2022. The number of liquidations decreased by 15,9% in the three months ended July 2023 compared with the three months ended July 2022. A decrease of 14,2% was recorded in the first seven months of 2023 compared with the first seven months of 2022.

Table N – Key growth rates in the number of liquidations for July 2023

| Number of liquidations July 2023 | % change between July 2022 and July 2023 | % change between May to July 2022 and May to July 2023 | % change between January to July and January to July 2023 |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| 140 | -15,2 | -15,9 | -14,2- |

A full release on *Statistics of liquidations* (statistical release P0043.1) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za.



Land transport

The volume of goods transported (payload) increased by 0,9% in June 2023

The South African freight and logistics market size is estimated at 21,53 billion USD in 2023 and is expected to reach 30,56 billion USD according to global market research consulting firm, Mordor Intelligence. However, the industry has been facing challenges over the years which have disrupted operations and may ultimately slow down its growth. Among the challenges are security threats faced by truck drivers across the country and issues around traffic congestion on the road network. To mitigate against this, the Truckers Association of South Africa (TASA) plans to remove 20% of trucks on the South African road network into rail network. Although this has been met with criticism from truck drivers, TASA hopes it will eliminate security threats faced by truck drivers and reduce traffic congestion on the road network. This article summarises the results of *Land transport* (statistical release P7162) for June 2023.

The volume of goods transported (payload) increased by 0,9% in June 2023 compared with June 2022. (see **Table O**). The corresponding income increased by 3,3% over the same period.

Income from freight transportation increased by 5,2% in the second quarter of 2023 compared with the second quarter of 2022. The main contributors to this increase were:

- primary mining and quarrying products (12,5%, contributing 4,0 percentage points); and
- 'other' freight (5,8%, contributing 1,2 percentage points).

Table O – Year-on-year percentage change in freight transportation for June 2023

| | Jan-23 | Feb-23 | Mar-23 | Apr-23 | May-23 | June-23 |
|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| Freight payload | 17,2 | 7,3 | 4,8 | 11,4 | -0,8 | 0,9 |
| Freight income | 19,9 | 11,6 | 7,3 | 11,3 | 1,8 | 3,3 |

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



The number of passenger journeys increased by 15,9% in June 2023 compared with June 2022 (**see Table P**). The corresponding income increased by 15,8% over the same period.

Table P – Year-on-year percentage change in passenger transportation for June 2023

| | Jan-23 | Feb-23 | Mar-23 | Apr-23 | May-23 | June-23 |
|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| Passenger journeys | 18,8 | 12,9 | 13,5 | 2,5 | 18,0 | 15,9 |
| Passenger income | 30,5 | 19,1 | 15,5 | 5,4 | 12,0 | 15,8 |

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 at 4,8% in June 2023

South Africa exports a variety of agricultural products which include citrus products such as oranges, lemons and avocados to the European Union (EU) region. According to Thabile Nkunjana, an agricultural economist from the National Agricultural Marketing Council (NAMC), the Netherlands is the biggest market for South African produce with about 40% of total value in exports in a typical year or quarter. However, the Netherlands is currently experiencing a minor recession (a period of economic decline) causing uncertainty among South African producers. “So if a country is facing a recession, it means their buying power has weakened and they are not able to pull as much fruit as they used to, and it will affect the farmers because the local market cannot absorb all of the fruit,” said Nkunjana. Generally, as the demand for many goods decrease, so do the prices of those goods. This article summarises the results of the *Producer price index* (statistical release P0142.1) for June 2023.

Final manufactured goods – headline PPI

Annual producer price inflation (final manufacturing) was 4,8% in June 2023, down from 7,3% in May 2023 (**see Table Q**). The producer price index (PPI) decreased by 0,3% month-on-month in June 2023. The main contributors to the headline PPI annual inflation rate were:

- food products, beverages and tobacco products (increased by 6,4% year-on-year and contributed 1,6 percentage points);
- paper and printed products (increased by 14,5% year-on-year and contributed 1,2 percentage points);
- transport equipment (increased by 11,3% year-on-year and contributed 1,0 percentage point); and
- metals, machinery, equipment and computing equipment (increased by 6,2% year-on-year and contributed 0,9 of a percentage point).

The main contributor to the headline PPI monthly decrease was the category of coke, petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products (decreased by 1,6% month-on-month and contributed -0,4 of a percentage point).



Intermediate manufactured goods

The annual percentage change in the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods was 2,4% in June 2023 (compared with 4,4% in May 2023) (see **Table Q**). The index decreased by 1,3% month-on-month. The main contributors to the annual rate were:

- basic and fabricated metals (1,3 percentage points);
- sawmilling and wood (0,5 of a percentage point); and
- recycling and manufacturing n.e.c. (0,4 of a percentage point).

The main contributor to the monthly rate was basic and fabricated metals (-1,1 percentage points).

Electricity and water

The annual percentage change in the PPI for electricity and water was 13,6% in June 2023 (compared with 15,5% in May 2023). The index increased by 34,8% month-on-month. Electricity contributed 12,5 percentage points and water contributed 0,8 of a percentage point to the annual rate. Electricity contributed 34,7 percentage points to the monthly rate.

Mining

The annual percentage change in the PPI for mining was 2,8% in June 2023 (compared with 7,2% in May 2023). The index decreased by 2,6% month-on-month. The main positive contributors to the annual rate were:

- gold and other metal ores (3,3 percentage points);
- coal and gas (0,9 of a percentage point); and
- stone and quarrying, clay and diamonds (0,9 of a percentage point).

The main contributor to the monthly rate was non-ferrous metal ores (-1,9 percentage points).

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

The annual percentage change in the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing was 6,2% in June 2023 (compared with 4,5% in May 2023). The index increased by 0,8% month-on-month. The main contributors to the annual rate were agriculture (3,5 percentage points) and fishing (2,3 percentage points). The main contributor to the monthly rate was agriculture (0,8 of a percentage point).



Table Q – Key PPI figures for June 2023

| Product | Weight | Index (Dec 2020=100) | | | % change | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|----------------------|----------|-----------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | June 2022 | May 2023 | June 2023 | June 2023 vs. May 2023 | June 2023 vs. June 2022 |
| Final manufactured goods | 100,00 | 121,7 | 127,9 | 127,5 | -0,3 | 4,8 |
| Intermediate manufactured goods | 100,00 | 130,7 | 135,5 | 133,8 | -1,3 | 2,4 |
| Electricity and water | 100,00 | 165,4 | 139,4 | 187,9 | 34,8 | 13,6 |
| Mining | 100,00 | 129,8 | 137,0 | 133,4 | -2,6 | 2,8 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 100,00 | 114,3 | 120,4 | 121,4 | 0,8 | 6,2 |

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 4,7% in July 2023

The consumer price index (CPI) for July 2023 decreased to its lowest reading since July 2021. The CPI annual headline inflation for July 2023 published by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) on 23 August 2023 decreased to 4,7% which was the lowest reading since July 2021 when the rate was 4,6%. When the CPI increases, consumer prices also increase and when it decreases consumer prices generally decrease. In short, a higher CPI indicates higher inflation while a falling CPI indicates lower inflation. This article summarises the results of the *Consumer price index* (statistical release P0141) for July 2023.

Key findings headline consumer price index (CPI) for all urban areas

Annual consumer price inflation was 4,7% in July 2023, down from 5,4% in June 2023 (**see Table R**). The CPI increased by 0,9% month-on-month in July 2023. The main contributors to the 4,7% annual inflation rate were:

- food and non-alcoholic beverages (increased by 9,9% year-on-year and contributed 1,7 percentage points);
- housing and utilities (increased by 5,1% year-on-year and contributed 1,2 percentage points); and



- miscellaneous goods and services (increased by 6,3% year-on-year and contributed 0,9 of a percentage point).

In July, the annual inflation rate for goods was 5,5%, down from 6,3% in June; and for services it was 4,0%, down from 4,5% in June.

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

| Year | Index/ rate | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Average ¹ |
|------|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|
| 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 | 109,6 | 109,8 | 110,8 | | | | | | |
| | Rate | 6,9 | 7,0 | 7,1 | 6,8 | 6,3 | 5,4 | 4,7 | | | | | | |

¹ Annual average.

A full release on the *Consumer price index* (statistical release P0141) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za.



Glossary

Primary industries

Gigawatt-hour (gWh): one gigawatt-hour of electricity is equal to one million kilowatt-hours. A kilowatt-hour is the basic unit of electrical energy equal to one kilowatt of power supplied to or taken from an electric circuit steadily for one hour. One kilowatt-hour equals one thousand watt-hours.

Index of physical volume of manufacturing production: also known as a production index, is a statistical measure of the change in the volume of production. The production index of a major group is the ratio between the volume of production of a major group in a given period and the volume of production of the same major group in the base period.

Index of physical volume of mining production: a statistical measure of the change in the volume of production. The production index of a mineral group is the ratio between the volume of production of a mineral group in a given period and the volume of production of the same mineral group in the base period.

Index of the physical volume of electricity production: a statistical measure of the change in the volume of production of electricity in a given period and the volume of production of electricity in the base period.

Industry: a group of establishments engaged in the same or similar kinds of economic activity.

PGMs – Platinum group metals: include platinum; iridium; osmiridium, palladium; rhodium; ruthenium and osmium.

Sales: total value of sales and transfers-out of goods mined by the mining establishments and the amounts received for installation, erection or assembly or other services.



Secondary industries

Additions and alterations: extensions to existing buildings as well as internal and external alterations of existing buildings.

Blocks of flats: a structure, usually multi-storey, consisting of a number of dwellings sharing the same residential address, and usually sharing a common entrance, foyer or staircase.

Dwelling houses: a free-standing, complete structure on a separate stand or a self-contained dwelling-unit, e.g. granny flat, on the same premises as existing residence. Out-buildings and garages are included.

Other residential buildings: include institutions for the disabled, boarding houses, old age homes, hostels, hotel, motels, guest houses, holiday chalets, bed and breakfast accommodation, entertainment centres and casinos.

Residential buildings: dwelling houses, flats, townhouses and other residential buildings.

Tertiary industries

Acknowledgements of debt: a statement by a person/debtor in which he admits that he owes money to an individual or a company or a bank.

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.

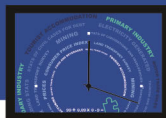
Other SADC: refers to the thirteen countries, excluding South Africa, that belong to the Southern African Development Community.

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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