

Mbalo Brief



the missing piece of the puzzle



CENSUS 2022 RESULTS

October 2023



Issue 09/2023

IMPROVING LIVES THROUGH DATA ECOSYSTEMS



stats sa

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Editor's comment

On the 10th of October 2023, Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) published the results of Census 2022. The latest census results show that the South African population grew to 62 million in 2022. Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal continued to be the provinces with the largest population, at 15,1 million and 12,4 million, respectively. While Western Cape officially became the third largest province (7,4 million), moving from fifth spot in 1996. Northern Cape remained the province with the lowest population at 1,3 million.

Black Africans remain the dominant population group at 81,4%, followed by the coloured population at 8,2%. The white population percentage declined to 7,3% in 2022 from 8,9% in 2011, while that for Indians/Asians increased slightly from 2,5% in 2011 to 2,7% in 2022. The results further show females constituted 51,5% of the total population, while 48,5% were males.

This was the first-ever digital census in South Africa, conducted using the three collection modes: face-to-face (CAPI), telephonic (CATI) and online (CAWI). Census data will be disseminated in phases. Phase 1, which launched on 10 October 2023, gives users access to a range of indicators at national, provincial and municipal level. Phase 2 will include electronic products such as the Community Profiles and more in-depth reports on particular themes.

To view the Census 2022 results, visit: <http://census.statssa.gov.za>.

This month, the educational article is based on the *General household survey (GHS)* (statistical release P0318), conducted by Stats SA in 2022 and published on 17 August 2023.

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

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

Enjoy the read!



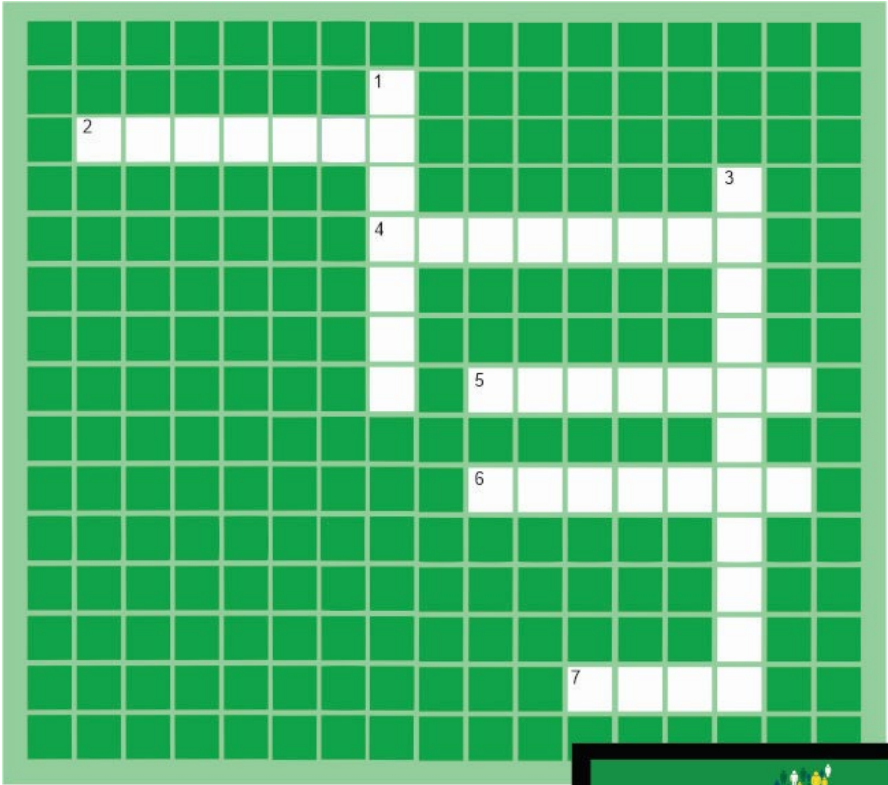


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Crossword puzzle





Please note that all the clues for this month's puzzle are based on the Census 2022 results.

ACROSS

2. Between males and females, which gender constituted the highest percentage of the population?
4. From which country do most immigrants in South Africa originate?
5. In which month were the Census 2022 results released?
6. Which province had the largest population?
7. True or false? The percentage of persons aged 20 years and older who completed secondary education more than doubled from 16,3% in 1996 to 37,6% in 2022.

DOWN

1. Which language was the most spoken in households in 2022?
3. Which province grew in population size until it became the third-largest province in 2022?

Solutions for September 2023 puzzle

Across

4. France
5. Northern Cape
7. Gallbladder

Down

1. Velenkosini Hlabisa
2. Sudanes
3. Knives
6. Eye





Educational article on General household survey (GHS)

1 Introduction

Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) has been conducting the GHS annually since 2002. This survey replaced the October Household Survey (OHS) between 1993 and 1999. The General Household Survey (GHS) omnibus household-based instrument aimed at measuring the living arrangements of households and the progress of development in the country. Results of the survey are used to track the development progress and identify persistent service delivery gaps. It measures, on a regular basis, the performance of programmes and the quality of service delivery in several key service sectors in the country. The survey covers six broad areas namely: education, health and social development, housing, households' access to services and facilities, food security, and agriculture. This article is based on the *General Households Survey, 2022* (statistical release P0318). For this article, the following areas will be covered: household estimates and composition, education and health.

1.1 Survey scope

The target population of GHS consists of all private households and residents in workers' hostels across all nine provinces of South Africa. The survey does not cover other collective living quarters such as students' hostels, old-age homes, hospitals, prisons and military barracks, and it is therefore the only representative of non-institutionalised and non-military persons or households in South Africa.

2 Basic population statistics

2.1 Population estimates

The population estimates are based on mid-year population estimates produced for 2022 using the 2017 series mid-year population estimates (MYPE).

The 2017 series MYPE replaced the previously used 2013 series since it better reflected the demographic shifts observed during Census 2011, ensuring much better alignment to complementary data such as the number





of children attending school. The 2017 series model will be used until a new projection model that incorporates the results of Census 2022, is introduced.

Figure 1 – Population estimates and number of households by province, 2022

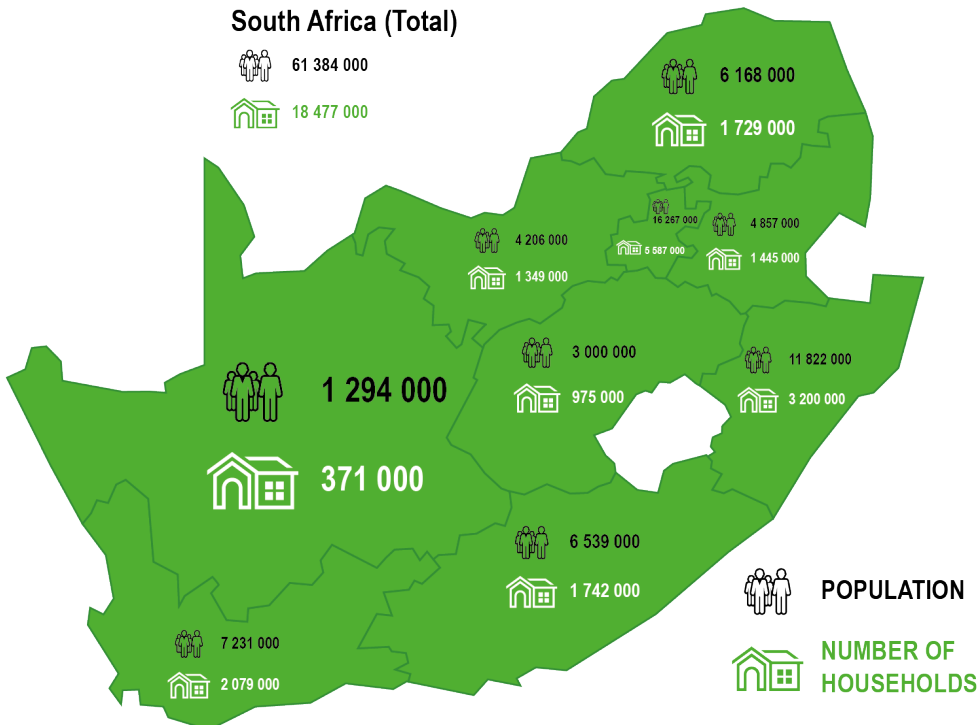


Figure 1 shows the 2022 population estimates of South Africa. The results show that Gauteng was the most populated province with over 16 million people, followed by KwaZulu-Natal with 11,8 million people and Western Cape with 7,2 million. The least populated province was Northern Cape with 1,3 million people.



2.2 Household estimates

Figure 1 also shows the estimated number of households to which the GHS data were benchmarked in each province. Household estimates were calculated using the 2017 series MYPE for 2022 and the United Nations headship ratio methodology.

This model estimates that the number of households increased from 11,2 million in 2002 to 18,5 million in 2022. This means that the number of households in the country increased by 7,3 million in the last 20 years. Gauteng had the largest number of households with 5,6 million, followed by KwaZulu-Natal (3,2 million), Western Cape (2,1 million), Eastern Cape (1,7 million) and Limpopo (1,7 million). Northern Cape is the least populous province as it also had the smallest number of households (371 thousand).

3 Household composition

3.1 Household composition and living arrangements

Most individuals rely on their families and households for their physical, social and economic well-being and survival; hence most people consider families and households as their most important social institutions and social reference groups.

Stats SA defines households as all individuals who live together under the same roof or in the same yard, and who share resources such as food or money to keep the household functioning.

The definition is much more restrictive than the concept of a family which usually refers to individuals who are related by blood and who may live very far apart. Although household members are usually related, blood relations are not a prerequisite for the formation of a household. The living arrangements of individuals are generally defined in terms of marital status and the composition of households.



3.1.1 Marital status

Figure 2 – Marital or relationship status for individuals aged 18 years and older, 2022

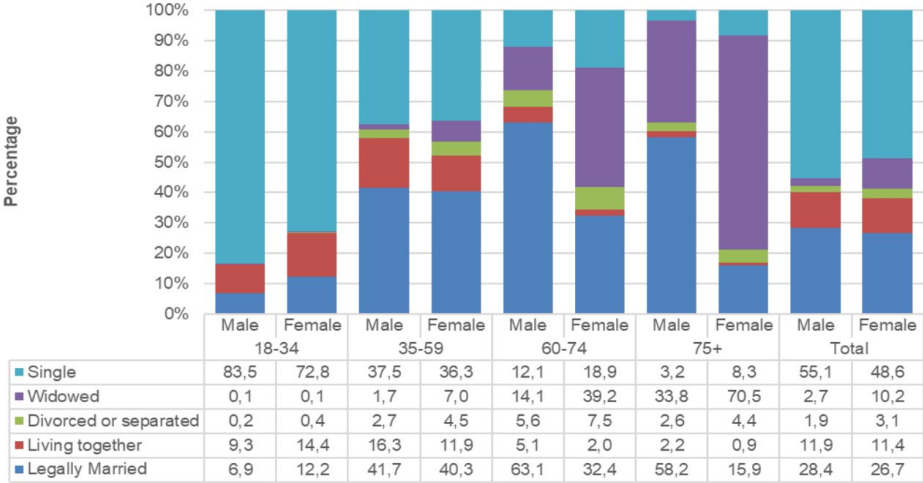


Figure 2 shows that a larger percentage of individuals aged between 18 and 34 years were single (83,5% of males and 72,8% of females) while 6,9% of males and 12,2% females in the same age group, were legally married. The percentage of single individuals started dropping for both genders between 35 and 59 years (37,5% of males and 36,3% of females) while it increased for legally married individuals in the same age group (41,7% males and 40,3% females). A larger percentage of females than males were widowed (10,2% compared to 2,7%) or divorced/separated (3,1% compared to 1,9%). The picture changes notably when relationship status is compared between different age groups.

Although marriage and cohabitation are more common among women than men in the age group 18–34 years, the situation is reversed during older age groups, particularly for women older than 60 years of age. Marriage was much more common amongst males than females in both the 60–74 (63,1% males compared to 32,4% females) and over 75 years age groups (58,2% males compared to 15,9% females). By contrast, 78,8% of women in the age group 75 years and older remained single or widowed compared to 37% of males in this age group.



More than one-quarter (25,1%) of South African households consisted of a single person in 2022. Single person households were most common in North West (31,6%) and least common in Western Cape (17,9%). Households that comprised of six people or more were most common in KwaZulu-Natal (17,5%) and Mpumalanga (17,0%) and generally more in rural areas (19,3%) compared to 9,9% for urban areas.

3.1.2 Household heads

More than four-tenths (42,2%) of the households in South Africa were headed by women. Results show that 39,4% of urban and 48,5% of rural households were headed by women. Female-headed households were most common in provinces with large rural areas such as Eastern Cape (49,6%), Limpopo (47,1%), and Northern Cape (45,7%), and least common in the most urbanised province, Gauteng (35,3%).

Households can be set up in a variety of ways. In the GHS report, 2022, the following were used:

- Nuclear - couples, or one or more parent(s) with children;
- Extended - a nuclear core combined with other family members such as parents or siblings;
- Complex - a nuclear or extended household core and non-related individuals; and
- Single – a household where children live with only one parent.

Nationally, 40,1% of households were classified as nuclear while 32,9% of households were classified as extended households. Only 1,8% of households were classified as complex. It is noticeable that extended households were much more common in rural areas than urban areas (43,3% compared to 28,4%), while nuclear households were more common in urban areas (44,6% compared to 30,2%). Nuclear households were most common in Western Cape (52,7%) and Gauteng (46,8%). Extended households were most common in Eastern Cape (40,3%) and KwaZulu-Natal (40,1%).



3.2 Living arrangements of children

Orphans are commonly defined as children under the age of 18 years who have lost one or both parents to any cause of death. In 2022, 12,3% of children in South Africa were classified as orphans who lost either one or both of their parents. While 2,1% of children lost both parents, 2,5% lost their mothers and 7,7% of children lost their fathers. The percentage of orphaned children was highest in Free State (16,1%) and Eastern Cape (14,3%) and lowest in Western Cape (8,6%).

Figure 3 – Percentage of children's living arrangements by province, 2022

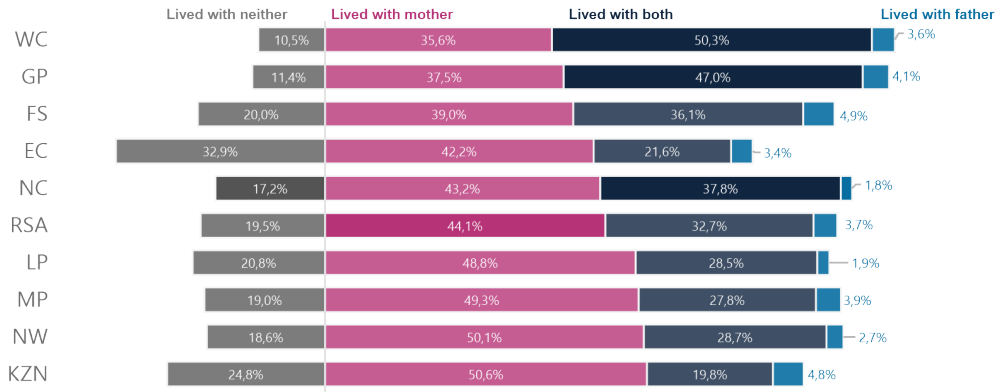


Figure 3 shows that nearly one-fifth (19,5%) of all children lived with neither their parents while one-third (32,7%) lived with both parents. A larger percentage of children lived only with their mothers (44,1%) compared to those who lived with their fathers (3,7%). Not living with either parent category was most common in Eastern Cape (32,9%), KwaZulu-Natal (24,8%) and Limpopo (20,8%) and least common in Western Cape (10,5%) and Gauteng (11,4%). Living with both biological parents was most common in Western Cape (50,3%) and Gauteng (47%).

The largest percentage of children in urban areas lived with both parents (42,1%) or with their mothers (40,2%). In rural areas, almost half (49,3%) of



children lived with their mothers while just under one-fifth (19,9%) lived with both parents.

4 Education

All South Africans have a right to basic education and the Bill of Rights obliges the government to progressively make education available and accessible to everyone through reasonable measures. Human resources constitute the ultimate basis for the wealth of a nation, and it is therefore vital that a country develops the skills and knowledge of its residents for the greater benefit of all. By tracking a number of core education and education related indicators on an annual basis, particular aspects of the circumstances of learners can be analysed.

4.1 Educational profile of learners aged 0–4 years

This subsection summarises the attendance of young children aged 0–4 years at different types of early childhood development (ECD) facilities or care arrangements, and the extent to which children were exposed to stimulation activities across provinces during 2022. Nationally, almost two-thirds (62,9%) of children aged 0–4 stayed home with a parent or guardian, or with another adult. This figure was highest in North West (72,4%) and KwaZulu-Natal (71,8%). Only 31,5% of children in this age group attended formal ECD facilities, nationally. Attendance of ECD facilities was most common in Free State (41,9%), Western Cape (36,6%), Gauteng (35,3%) and Limpopo (34,0%).

4.2 General attendance of individuals aged 5 years and older at educational institutions

Almost one-third (31,8%) of individuals aged five years and older attended some kind of educational institution. Nationally, 86,8% of these individuals attended primary or secondary schools, while a further 5,8% attended tertiary institutions. Only 2,1% of individuals attended Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) colleges.

The percentage of individuals aged five years and older and who attended school was the highest in Eastern Cape (92,4%), Limpopo (91,7%) and KwaZulu-Natal (91,6%). It was lowest in Gauteng with (77,7%). Attendance



of higher education institutions was most common in Gauteng (10,0%), Western Cape (8,9%) and Free State (6,1%).

Figure 4 – Type of educational institution attended by individuals aged 5 – 24 years, 2022

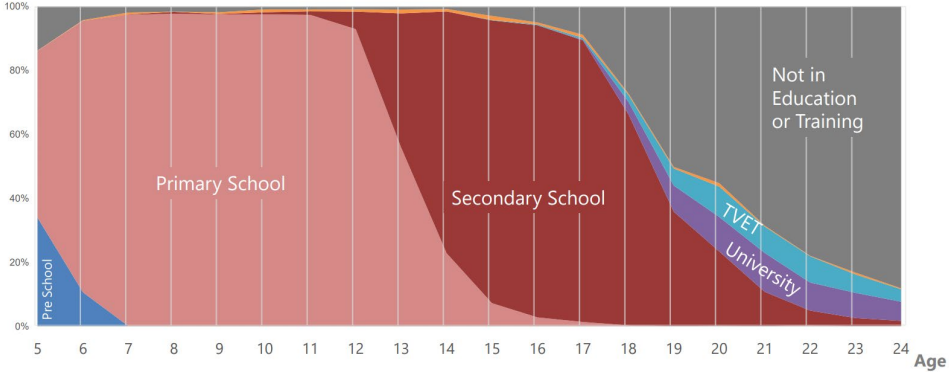
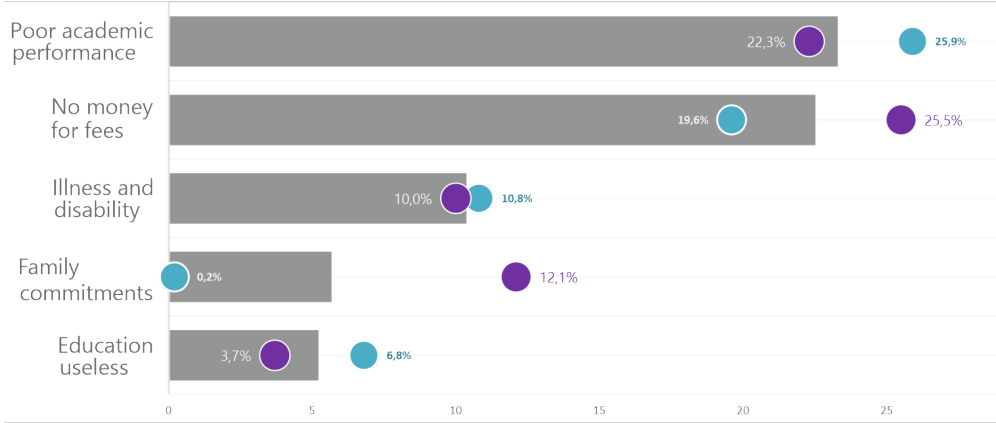


Figure 4 shows the type of educational institutions attended by individuals aged 5 – 24 years in 2022. The figure shows a higher school attendance in the age group 7–14 years, after which the attendance of educational facilities drops. By the age of 24, approximately 11,9% of individuals were still attending an educational facility. The figure also shows a noticeable representation of learners who were older than the ideal graduation age in primary and secondary schools.



Figure 5 – Percentage distribution of selected reasons given by individuals aged 7–18 years for not attending an educational institution by sex, 2022



- Males
- Females

The main reasons provided by males and females in the age group 7–18 years for not attending any educational institutions are depicted in Figure 5. Learners (both males and females combined) most commonly reported poor performance (24,2%) and no money for fees (22,4%) as the main reason for not attending an educational institution. Approximately, one-fifth of individuals aged 7-18 years indicated to have either completed school (10,8%) or disability and illness (10,4%) as the main reasons for not attending school. Although 5,9% of individuals left their studies as a result of family commitments (i.e. getting married, minding children and pregnancy), it applied more commonly to females (12,1%) than males (0,2%).



Figure 6 – Percentage distribution of individuals aged 5 years and older who attended schools and who did not pay tuition fees, by province, 2022

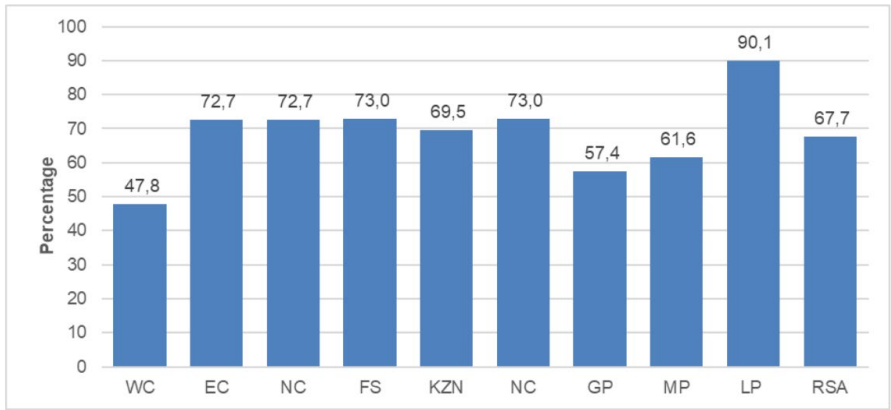


Figure 6 shows that although inadequate access to money to pay for fees remains a major hurdle for learners, more than two-thirds (67,7%) of learners aged five years and older attended schools where no tuition fees were required in 2022. The attendance of no-fee schools was most common in Limpopo (90,1%), and least common in Western Cape (47,8%), and Gauteng (57,4%).

4.3 School attendance

There were approximately 15,3 million learners at school in 2022. The largest percentage of these learners attended schools in KwaZulu-Natal (21,6%) and Gauteng (21,5%).

Two-thirds (66,5%) of learners walked to school. One-eighth (12,5%) were transported to schools by vehicles rented by parents, while 8,9% were transported using private vehicles. Although 1,6% used school buses, 7,6% used public buses or minibus taxis. Walking was most common in Limpopo (76,6%), Free State (76,0%) and Mpumalanga (75,6%), and least common in Gauteng (53,5%). More than one-fifth (20,4%) of learners in Western Cape and learners in Gauteng (15,7%) were transported to school by private vehicles, compared to Limpopo (2,8%). The use of vehicles hired by parents was highest in Gauteng (16,2%) and KwaZulu-Natal (15,7%).



4.4 Attendance of institutions of higher education

The total number of students enrolled at higher education institutions increased by more than two-thirds (67,4%) between 2002 and 2022, growing to 1,03 million. Black African students comprised more than three-quarters (76,4%) of all students in 2022 (up from 60,2% in 2002). White students comprised 11,4% of all students in 2022, down from 27,5% a few decades earlier.

The percentage of persons aged 18 to 29 that were enrolled at institutions of higher education in the country increased from 4,3% in 2002 to 6,3% in 2022. Enrolment at a higher education institution was most common among Indian/Asians (19,6%) and whites (17,7%).

By comparison, 5,2% of the coloured and 5,5% of the black African population groups were enrolled in institutions of higher education.

5 Health

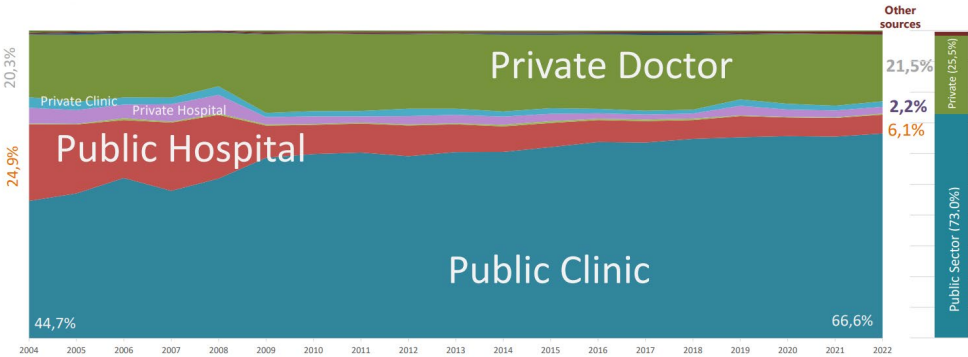
5.1 Self-reported health and health care provision

The GHS asked respondents to assess their own health based on their own definition of health. More than nine-tenths (93,7%) of South Africans perceived their health to be good, very good or excellent. A slightly higher percentage of males (30,2%) than females (28,6%) rated their health as 'excellent'. The percentage of persons with excellent health was the highest amongst coloureds (41,9%) and lowest for Indian/Asians (21,6%).

The type of healthcare facility consulted by household members are influenced by factors such as households' proximity to health facilities as well as personal preferences based on factors such as affordability and the perceived quality of services.



Figure 7 – Percentage distribution of the type of health care facility consulted by households, 2004 – 2022



Nationally, 73% of households said that they would first go to public clinics, hospitals or other public institutions, while 25,5% of households said that they would first consult a private doctor, private clinic or hospital. The use of public health facilities was least common in Western Cape (55,0%) and Gauteng (67,0%). It was most common in Limpopo (84,5%), Mpumalanga (81,5%) and Eastern Cape (80,5%).

5.2 Medical aid coverage

The percentage of individuals who were covered by a medical aid scheme between 2002 and 2022 decreased slightly, from 15,9% to 15,8%. However, the number of individuals who were covered by a medical aid scheme increased from 7,3 million to 9,7 million persons during this period.

Medical aid coverage was most common in Western Cape (25,2%) and Gauteng (22,2%), and least common in Limpopo (8,9%) and Mpumalanga (10,2%).

About 71,9% of white individuals were members of a medical aid scheme compared to 48,7% of Indian/Asian individuals, 18,2% of coloureds and 9,7% of black Africans.



5.3 Teenage pregnancy

Household members were further asked whether any females between the ages of 12 and 50 years were pregnant during the 12 months before the survey. The results show that 3,8% of females in the age group 14 –19 years were at different stages of pregnancy during the 12 months before the survey. The prevalence of pregnancy increased with age, rising from 0,3% for females aged 14 years, to 10,4% for females aged 19 years.

5.4 COVID-19 vaccination

Nationally, 47,1% of individuals aged 12 years and older were fully vaccinated for COVID-19, some with booster shots. Another 6,9% were partially vaccinated. The highest full vaccination rate was recorded in Free State (58,8%) and Western Cape (56,7%) and the lowest in KwaZulu-Natal (35,8%). Partial vaccination was highest in Limpopo (12,0%) and Mpumalanga (8,8%), and lowest in Western Cape (4,4%) and KwaZulu-Natal (4,6%).

Full vaccination was most common among white (65,8%) and Indian/Asian (62,8%) individuals in this age group, and least common amongst coloureds (49,0%) and black Africans (44,5%).

6 Conclusion

The General Household Survey (GHS) tracks the progress of development and identifies persistent service delivery gaps. Nuclear households were the most common set-up in 2022. When looking at the living arrangements of children, a higher percentage of children lived with their mothers only, followed by those who lived with both parents and then those who lived with neither of their biological parents. More than half of children aged 0–4 years stayed at home with their parents or guardians. This was most common in North West and least common in Western Cape. A high number of learners were still in school by the age of 18 which usually represents the age at which learners exit grade 12. A notable percentage of learners, however, remained in primary and secondary schools long after they should have exited those educational institutions, with some 20-year-old learners still attending school. Majority of South Africans perceived their health to be good, very good or excellent. A slightly higher percentage of males than females rated their health as 'excellent'.



Primary industries

Mining: Production and sales

Mining production decreased by 3,6% year-on-year in July 2023

Mineral reserves are categorised as either proven or probable reserves. Proven reserves have a 90% likelihood of being extracted for commercial purposes, while probable reserves have a 50% chance. According to the PwC South Africa mine report 2023, as of June 2023, South Africa has approximately 68 million ounces (Moz) of gold reserves declared as both proven and probable from all operational mines. The largest concentrations of gold reserves are found in Gauteng (84%), with an average of 37 years left to mine. The remaining declared reserves are in North West (18 years), Mpumalanga (16 years) and the lowest remaining reserves are in Free State province with only six years left to mine. This declining number of gold reserves poses a risk for mining towns which depend on mining for economic benefit. This article summarises the results of *Mining: Production and sales* (statistical release P2041) for July 2023.

Mining production decreased by 3,6% year-on-year in July 2023 (see **Table A**). The largest negative contributors were:

- PGMs (-10,4%, contributing -2,2 percentage points);
- coal (-7,0%, contributing -2,0 percentage points); and
- diamonds (-33,4%, contributing -1,4 percentage points).

The largest positive contributors were:

- gold (12,9%, contributing 1,8 percentage points); and
- iron ore (13,8%, contributing 1,5 percentage points).

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

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

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

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



Mineral sales at current prices decreased by 24,7% year-on-year in July 2023 (see Table B). The largest negative contributors were:

- PGMs (-48,2%, contributing -14,3 percentage points); and
- coal (-38,3%, contributing -11,2 percentage points).

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

	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-6,6	-14,5	-25,3	-11,7	-14,3	-24,7
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-1,6	-2,6	-11,8	-25,3	-14,0	-5,8
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	-0,4	0,0	-4,9	-4,4	-4,3	-1,9

^{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 1,6% in August 2023 compared with August 2022

South Africa is currently producing the greatest wines in its history. This is according to Wine Master (WM), Tim Atkin’s 2023 South Africa Special report. The annual report provides an in-depth analysis of the Cape wine scene and tasting notes for over 1 500 wines. Reasons provided in the report that make South Africa’s wine the best lie in the 110 varieties of grapes used, superior virus-free plant materials and better viticulture (the study of grape cultivation) and site selection. The top-rated red wine this year, achieving a perfect score of 100 points, is the Boschkloof Epilogue 2021. This article presents a summary of results of *Manufacturing: Production and sales* (statistical release P3041.2) for August 2023.

Manufacturing production increased by 1,6% in August 2023 compared with August 2022 (see Table C). The largest positive contributions were made by the following divisions:

- petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products (7,2%, contributing 1,4 percentage points); and
- basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products, metal products and machinery (4,0%, contributing 0,8 of a percentage point).

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

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

^{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 8,3% (-R5 583,8 million) during January to July 2023 compared with January to July 2022

In 2022, the Western Cape passed building plans worth R 37,0 billion, more than any other province in South Africa. On 16 February 2023, Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) published the *Selected building statistics of the private sector as reported by local government institutions* statistical release indicating that Western Cape accounted for the majority of building plans passed in 2022, followed by Gauteng (R36,2 billion) and KwaZulu-Natal (R19,2 billion). The value of building plans passed in the Western Cape in 2022 totalled more than the plans passed in the Eastern Cape, Northern Cape, Free State, North West, Mpumalanga and Limpopo combined, which amounted to R23,6 billion altogether. In terms of buildings completed, the Western Cape accounted for R27,0 billion in 2022, the highest percentage of all buildings completed in South Africa, followed by Gauteng at R21,5 billion. This article summarises results of the *Selected building statistics of the private sector as reported by local government institutions* (statistical release P5042.1) for July 2023.

The value of building plans passed (at current prices) decreased by 8,3% (-R5 583,8 million) during January to July 2023 compared with January to July 2022 (**see Table D**). Decreases were reported for residential buildings (-16,4% or -R6 062,5 million) and additions and alterations (-5,7% or -R1 029,8 million). An increase was reported for non-residential buildings (12,0% or R1 508,5 million).

The largest contributions to the total decrease of 8,3% (-R5 583,8 million) were made by KwaZulu-Natal (contributing -6,4 percentage points or -R4 309,2 million) and Western Cape (contributing -1,1 percentage points or -R771,8 million).



Table D – Buildings plans passed by larger municipalities by type of building for July 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
	R'000	R'000	R'000	
Residential buildings	36 858 252	30 795 749	-6 062 503	-16,4
- Dwelling houses	23 760 847	20 428 734	-3 332 113	-14,0
- Flats and townhouses	12 601 577	9 927 299	-2 674 278	-21,2
- Other residential buildings	495 828	439 716	-56 112	-11,3
Non-residential buildings	12 533 229	14 041 739	1 508 510	12,0
Additions and alterations	18 167 721	17 137 953	-1 029 768	-5,7
Total	67 559 202	61 975 441	-5 583 761	-8,3

^{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 3,4% in July 2023

An increased demand for electricity across provinces of South Africa has necessitated a new supply strategy in areas that had no access to electricity. In an effort to assist South Africa move closer to the goal of universal access to electricity, Eskom launched one of its first microgrid technology (a group of interconnected loads and distributed energy resources that act as a single controllable entity with respect to the grid) at Swartkopdam in Northern Cape, on 21 July 2023. Microgrids provide effective, reliable and easily deployable solutions for electrifying geographically challenging areas that are either difficult to access or expensive to electrify using conventional methods. According to Eskom, microgrids are not only cheaper energy sources but contribute to reducing carbon emissions because they use renewable energy sources. Swartkopdam was identified as a high priority



needs of the community and due to its remoteness. The installation of the microgrids at Swartkopdam follows successful installations of two pilot microgrid projects at Lynedoch in Western Cape and Ficksburg in Free State. The microgrid technology at Swartkopdam will provide electricity to 39 households who did not have access to electricity prior to this project. This article summarises the results of *Electricity generated and available for distribution* (statistical release P4141) for July 2023.

Electricity generation (production) decreased by 3,4% year-on-year in July 2023 (see Table E).

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

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

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

Electricity distribution (consumption) decreased by 3,1% year-on-year in July 2023 (see Table F).

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

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

^{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 2,8% in July 2023 compared with July 2022

South Africa’s summer crop production for the 2022/23 season produced large harvests, placing the country in a better position for the upcoming summer cropseason. These were the findings from South Africa’s Crop Estimates Committee (CEC) 2022/23 8th summer crop production forecasts. For instance, the 2022/23 commercial harvest of maize reached 16,4 million tonnes, which is 6% more than the 2021/22 season. Furthermore, a crop of 16,4 million tonnes implies South Africa will have sufficient supplies to meet domestic maize needs of roughly 11,4 million tonnes and have approximately 3,3 million tonnes for export markets in the 2023/24 marketing year (this marketing year corresponds with the 2022/23 production season). This article summarises the results of *Wholesale trade sales* (statistical release P6141.2) for July 2023.

Wholesale trade sales decreased by 2,8% in July 2023 compared with July 2022 (**see Table G**). The main negative contributors were dealers in:

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

The main positive contributor was dealers in machinery, equipment and supplies (15,3%, contributing 1,8 percentage points).

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

	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	13,0	6,2	8,8	3,7	-0,1	-2,8
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	3,6	-4,4	1,2	-0,5	-2,4	1,4
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	-1,0	0,2	0,8	-1,2	-1,8	-2,4

^{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 1,8% year-on-year in July 2023

South Africa is dealing with an outbreak of high-pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI), a bird flu which threatens the supply of eggs. To maintain level of supply, some retailers are now applying what is known as ration when selling eggs. Ration is the limiting of goods or services that are in high demand and short on supply. It is often undertaken to mitigate the impact of scarcity and dealing with economic challenges. Ration provides retailers with a way to constrain demand, regulate supply and cap prices. This article summarises results of the *Retail trade sales* (statistical release P6242,1) for July 2023.

Retail trade sales decreased by 1,8% year-on-year in July 2023 (see **Table H**). The largest negative contributors to this decrease were:

- general dealers (-4,1%, contributing -1,7 percentage points); and
- retailers in hardware, paint and glass (-6,8%, contributing -0,6 of a percentage point).

Retail trade sales decreased by 2,2% in the three months ended July 2023 compared with the three months ended July 2022. The largest negative contributors to this decrease were:

- general dealers (-4,7%, contributing -2,1 percentage points); and
- retailers in hardware, paint and glass (-7,2%, contributing -0,6 of a percentage point).

Retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods was the only positive contributor (6,8%, contributing 1,1 percentage points).

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

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

^{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 2,0% year-on-year in July 2023

Owning a vehicle may not only be a convenience or a necessity but it is also an expense. Many South Africans had to cut back on expenses after an increase in interest rate hikes began in November 2021. This caused some consumers to look for cheaper yet reliable vehicles such as those imported from China and India, leading to an increase in new vehicles imported from these countries. According to the Automotive Export Manual (AEM), published by the Automotive Industry Export Council (AIEC), India led the import market in 2019, with 106 199 units imported into South Africa, and China at number six, with 11 443 units. Three years later, imports from India increased to 165 910 units in 2022 accounting for 51,2% of the total light vehicles imported, while China moved into second place (toppling Germany) accounting for 10,8% (34 939 units). One of the reasons for the increase in imported vehicles from Asia is that they are lower-cost vehicles compared to vehicles imported from Europe and some locally manufactured vehicles, making them more appealing to cash-strapped consumers. This article summarises the results of the *Motor trade sales* (statistical release P6343.2) for July 2023.

Motor trade sales increased by 2,0% year-on-year in July 2023 (see **Table I**). The largest positive annual growth rates were recorded for:

- sales of accessories (8,0%); and
- fuel sales (7,7%).

The largest positive contributor to this increase was fuel sales (contributing 2,0 percentage points).

Motor trade sales increased by 2,6% in the three months ended July 2023 compared with the three months ended July 2022. The positive contributors to this increase were:

- sales of accessories (8,6%, contributing 1,7 percentage points);
- new vehicle sales (6,5%, contributing 1,6 percentage points); and
- fuel sales (5,2%, contributing 1,4 percentage points).



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

	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-2,1	-2,2	-4,7	0,2	5,8	2,0
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	0,8	-0,5	0,3	1,0	1,3	-0,4
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	-1,4	-1,0	-0,4	0,0	1,3	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 0,8% in July 2023

The illicit trade of goods in South Africa occurs across many industries and poses a threat to economic growth. One of the industries which is affected by illicit trading is the alcohol industry. Demand for illicit alcoholic beverages grew significantly during the COVID-19 pandemic due to the prohibition of alcohol sales. Moreover, weaker regulations have allowed the trade to continue unrestricted. According to the South African Revenue Service (SARS), an estimated R100 billion is lost every year as a result of illicit alcohol. In an effort to reduce this, the Finance Minister, Enoch Godongwana, has amended the Customs and Excise Act and VAT Act, banning the duty-free sale of alcohol and tobacco products to foreign diplomats. This will impose tighter restrictions on illicit alcohol and curb the trade. This article summarises the results of *the Food and beverages* (statistical release P6420) for July 2023.

Total income generated by the food and beverages industry increased by 0,8% in July 2023 compared with July 2022 (**see Table J**). The largest annual growth rate was recorded for 'other' income (22,0%).

In July 2023, the positive contributors to the 0,8% year-on-year increase were catering services (11,9%, contributing 1,2 percentage points) and takeaway and fast-food outlets (3,0%, contributing 1,1 percentage points).



Total income increased by 3,5% in the three months ended July 2023 compared with the three months ended July 2022. The main contributors to this increase were:

- catering services (14,6%, contributing 1,6 percentage points); and
- takeaway and fast-food outlets (3,3%, contributing 1,2 percentage points).

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

Type of income	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23
Food sales	10,7	5,9	4,7	5,3	6,9	0,7
Bar sales	2,2	1,1	-4,0	-9,3	2,8	-2,5
Other income	0,6	15,6	21,5	11,9	11,5	22,0
Total	9,4	5,5	3,9	3,5	6,5	0,8

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 17,8% in July 2023

For the first half of 2023, a total of 4,8 million international tourists arrived in South Africa, signifying a remarkable 70,6% increase compared to the same period in 2022, according to Deputy Minister of Tourism, Fish Mahlalela. This increase in the number of tourist arrivals signifies a demand for tourist accommodation, namely hotels, guest-houses and guest-farms, caravan parks and camping sites, etc. The findings from the *Tourist accommodation* statistical release published by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) on 27 September 2023 shows that hotel occupancy rates are increasing. The hotel occupancy rate increased for five consecutive months since March 2023 at 43,6%, followed by 43,9% in April 2023, 45,5% in May 2023, 45,5% in June 2023 and 47,3% in July 2023. This article presents a summary of the *Tourist accommodation* (statistical release P6410) for July 2023.



Total income for the tourist accommodation industry increased by 17,8% in July 2023 compared with July 2022 (**see Table K**). Income from accommodation increased by 29,1% year-on-year in July 2023, the result of a 7,5% increase in the number of stay unit nights sold and a 20,1% increase in the average income per stay unit night sold.

In July 2023, year-on-year increases in income from accommodation were reported for:

- hotels (30,3%, contributing 18,7 percentage points); and
- 'other' accommodation (34,2%, contributing 10,7 percentage points).

Income from accommodation increased by 31,7% in the three months ended July 2023 compared with the three months ended July 2022. The main contributors to this increase were:

- hotels (31,8%, contributing 19,7 percentage points); and
- 'other' accommodation (37,2%, contributing 11,6 percentage points).

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

	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23
Stay units available	0,4	0,4	0,1	0,1	-0,1	-0,1
Stay unit nights sold	15,6	11,8	14,4	11,2	9,8	7,5
Average income per stay unit nights sold	40,9	25,5	18,6	15,0	26,5	20,1
Income from accommodation	62,9	40,2	35,6	28,0	38,9	29,1
Total income ^{1/}	42,7	33,2	35,6	22,2	27,6	17,8

^{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 2 577 724 travellers passed through South African ports of entry/exit in August 2023

Cruising has become the fastest growing segment in the tourism industry across the world and contributes to the world's economy. Cruise tourism is the term commonly used to describe this form of economic activity. Cruise tourism is travel which involves an all-inclusive holiday on a cruise ship with a specific itinerary, in which a cruise ship stops at several ports or cities. Cruise ships vary from small yachts to mega ships and can sail on the ocean, river or inlets. Wesgro, a trade and investment promotion agency for Western Cape, reported that a record-breaking cruise tourism season was achieved for Cape Town and Western Cape for the 2022/23 season. According to the Wesgro report, about 145 000 cruise passengers as well as 42 000 crew members were welcomed to the Cape's shores from October 2022 to May 2023. In total, the report indicated that the 2022/23 season welcomed 75 ships with 41 turnaround visits (when tourists arrive at a port at the end of one cruise and prepare for the start of another trip). Cape Town Cruise Terminal recorded the arrival of five new ships, of which three ships conducted turnaround visits on the same day for the first time on five separate occasions in the 2022/23 season. This article summarises results of the *Tourism and migration* (statistical release P0351) for August 2023.

A total of 2 577 724 travellers (arrivals, departures and transits) passed through South African ports of entry/exit in August 2023. These travellers were made up of 690 126 South African residents and 1 887 598 foreign travellers (see Table L). A further breakdown of the figures for South African residents indicates that there were 331 749 arrivals, 357 882 departures and 495 travellers in transit. The corresponding volume for foreign arrivals, departures and travellers in transit was 985 800, 856 149 and 45 649 respectively.

A comparison between the movements in July 2023 and August 2023 indicates that the volume of arrivals decreased for South African residents but increased for foreign travellers. The volume of departures and travellers in transit increased for both groups of travellers. For South African residents, the volume of arrivals decreased by 19,2% (from 410 683 in July 2023 to 331 749 in August 2023) whereas departures increased by 1,3% (from 353 458 in July 2023 to 357 882 in August 2023). Transits increased by 18,7% (from 417 in July 2023 to 495 in August 2023). For foreign travellers,



arrivals increased by 3,0% (from 957 501 in July 2023 to 985 800 in August 2023), departures increased by 8,2% (from 791 520 in July 2023 to 856 149 in August 2023) and transits increased by 20,9% (from 37 750 in July 2023 to 45 649 in August 2023).

A comparison between the movements in August 2022 and August 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 4,7% (from 316 788 in August 2022 to 331 749 in August 2023), departures increased by 6,5% (from 335 982 in August 2022 to 357 882 in August 2023) and transits increased by 17,9% (from 420 in August 2022 to 495 in August 2023). For foreign travellers, arrivals increased by 20,1% (from 820 708 in August 2022 to 985 800 in August 2023), departures increased by 22,6% (from 698 587 in August 2022 to 856 149 in August 2023) and transits increased by 32,9% (from 34 353 in August 2022 to 45 649 in August 2023).

Mode of travel of travellers

In August 2023, road was the most common mode of travel used by 1 727 768 (67,0%) of the 2 577 724 travellers. The total number of travellers who used air was 844 778 (32,8%). Compared to air and land, a smaller number of travellers, 5 178 (0,2%), used sea into and out of South Africa. Information on arrivals of South African residents shows that 141 788 (42,7%) came by air, 189 842 (57,2%) came by road and 119 (less than 0,1%) arrived by sea. For departures, 165 167 (46,2%) used air, 192 525 (53,8%) used road and 190 (0,1%) left by sea. All travellers in transit, 495 (100,0%) used air.

Visitors

In August 2023, 29 325 (3,0%) of foreign arrivals were classified as non-visitors, while 956 475 (97,0%) were classified as visitors. Visitors were categorised into three groups:

- i. Arrivals only – comprising visitors who entered the country in August 2023 but did not depart in August 2023 [315 883 (33,0%)];
- ii. Single trips – visitors who came to South Africa once in August 2023 and left in August 2023 [308 792 (32,3%)]; and
- iii. Multiple trips – visitors who came to and left South Africa more than once in August 2023 [331 800 (34,7%)].



Visitors were further grouped as same-day visitors and overnight visitors (tourists). In August 2023, there were 248 316 (26,0%) same-day visitors and 708 159 (74,0%) tourists. Between July 2023 and August 2023, the volume of same-day visitors increased by 5,2% (from 236 102 in July 2023 to 248 316 in August 2023) whereas that of tourists increased by 2,3% (from 692 068 in July 2023 to 708 159 in August 2023). Between August 2022 and August 2023, the volume of same-day visitors increased by 24,6% (from 199 370 in August 2022 to 248 316 in August 2023) and that of tourists increased by 27,4% (from 555 832 in August 2022 to 708 159 in August 2023).

Tourists

Sex and age distribution of tourists

There were more male [409 358 (57,8%)] than female [298 801 (42,2%)] tourists. Male tourists constituted the majority of tourists for all three regions, SADC countries [314 324 (59,2%)], overseas countries [87 844 (53,0%)] and 'other' African countries [6 615 (60,5%)]. Similarly, the largest portion of female tourists was from SADC countries [216 301 (40,8%)], followed by overseas countries [77 861 (47,0%)] and 'other' African countries [4 327 (39,5%)].

The age distribution indicates that out of all tourists, [49 394 (7,0%)] were aged less than 15 years; [65 712 (9,3%)] were aged between 15 and 24 years; [165 305 (23,3%)] were aged between 25 and 34 years; [209 270 (29,6%)] were aged between 35 and 44 years; [127 732 (18,0%)] were aged between 45 and 54 years; [59 663 (8,4%)] were aged between 55 and 64 years and [31 083 (4,4%)] were aged 65 years and above.

Purpose of visit of tourists

In August 2023, the majority of tourists, 683 381 (96,5%), were in South Africa for holiday compared to 20 896 (3,0%); 3 609 (0,5%) and 273 (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, 148 177 (89,4%) overseas tourists arrived in the country by air, whilst 17 520 (10,6%) came in by road and eight (less



than 0,1%) arrived by sea. Tourists from the SADC countries, on the other hand, came predominantly by road, 489 349 (92,2%), whilst 41 275 (7,8%) came by air and one (less than 0,1%) arrived by sea. The number of tourists who came into South Africa by air from 'other' African countries was 9 958 (91,0%); while 984 (9,0%) used road transport and none used sea.

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

Travel direction	August 2022	July 2023	August 2023	% change July to August 2023	% change August 2022 to August 2023
Total	2 206 838	2 551 329	2 577 724	1,0%	16,8%
South African residents	653 190	764 558	690 126	-9,7%	5,7%
Arrivals	316 788	410 683	331 749	-19,2%	4,7%
Departures	335 982	353 458	357 882	1,3%	6,5%
Transit	420	417	495	18,7%	17,9%
Foreign travellers	1 553 648	1 786 771	1 887 598	5,6%	21,5%
Arrivals	820 708	957 501	985 800	3,0%	20,1%
Departures	698 587	791 520	856 149	8,2%	22,6%
Transit	34 353	37 750	45 649	20,9%	32,9%

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 1,1% in July 2023

The increase of the repo rate (the rate at which the South African Reserve Bank (SARB) lends money to commercial banks) to 8,25% and prime lending rate (the interest rate that commercial banks charge creditworthy consumers) to 11,75% by the SARB in May 2023 has put consumers under pressure to keep up with debt repayment. The Consumer Credit Market Report (CCMR) and Credit Bureau Monitor (CBM) released by the National Credit Regulator (NCR) on 06 October 2023 indicates that the number of impaired accounts has increased from 19,13 million to 19,29 million in June



2023. According to the NCR, this is an increase of 158 725 quarter-to-quarter and 26 685 year-on-year. The NCR reported that the number of credit agreements also increased quarter-to-quarter from 3,79 million to 4,04 million. The NCR encourages consumers battling with debt repayments to contact their credit providers for assistance with payment re-arrangements. This article summarises the results of the *Statistics of civil cases for debt* (statistical release P0041) for July 2023.

The number of civil summonses issued for debt

The total number of civil summonses issued for debt decreased by 1,1% in the three months ended July 2023 compared with the three months ended July 2022 (**see Table M**). The largest negative contributors to the 1,1% decrease in civil summonses issued were:

- money lent (contributing -2,5 percentage points); and
- goods sold (contributing -1,3 percentage points).

'Other' debts made the largest positive contribution (contributing 1,9 percentage points).

The number of civil judgements recorded for debt

The total number of civil judgements recorded for debt increased by 0,8% in the three months ended July 2023 compared with the three months ended July 2022. The largest positive contributor was 'other' debts (contributing 5,9 percentage points) and the largest negative contributor was money lent (contributing -3,7 percentage points).

The value of civil judgements recorded for debt

The total value of civil judgements recorded for debt increased by 9,8% in the three months ended July 2023 compared with the three months ended July 2022. The largest positive contributors to the 9,8% increase were civil judgements relating to:

- 'other' debts (contributing 5,1 percentage points);
- services (contributing 3,7 percentage points);
- promissory notes (contributing 2,7 percentage points); and
- money lent (contributing 2,6 percentage points).



In July 2023, 12 631 civil judgements for debt amounting to R337,2 million were recorded. The largest contributors to the total value of judgements were:

- money lent (R97,5 million or 28,9%);
- 'other' debts (R69,7 million or 20,7%); and
- services (R66,8 million or 19,8%).

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

Actual estimates	July 2023	% change between July 2022 and July 2023	% change between May to July 2022 and May to July 2023
Number of civil summonses issued for debt	42 851	-3,9	-1,1
Number of civil judgements recorded for debt	12 631	-0,9	0,8
Value of civil judgements recorded for debt (R million)	337,2	8,5	9,8

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 9,6% in August 2023 compared with August 2022

Voluntary liquidation takes place when a company or close corporation, by choice, resolves to wind up its affairs. The findings from the *Statistics of liquidations* survey released by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) for August 2023 reported a high incidence of voluntary liquidations across different industries as opposed to compulsory liquidations. The recorded number of voluntary liquidations were nearly ten times higher than those of compulsory liquidations. The industries with the highest number of voluntary liquidations in August 2023 were Financing, insurance, real estate and business services (39), unclassified (30) and Trade, catering and accommodation (28). This data suggests that businesses are taking a calculated approach to shut down operations, rather than avoiding the situation and risk being subjected to compulsory liquidation. This article summarises the results of *Statistics of liquidation* (statistical release P0043.1) for August 2023.



The total number of liquidations decreased by 9,6% in August 2023 compared with August 2022 (**See Table N**). The number of liquidations decreased by 12,2% in the three months ended August 2023 compared with the three months ended August 2022.

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

Number of liquidations August 2023	% change between August 2022 and August 2023	% change between June to August 2022 and June to August 2023	% change between January to August 2022 and January to August 2023
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142	-9,6	-12,2	-13,6
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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) decreased by 4,8% in July 2023

The transport sector is one of the industries that contributes to gas emissions around the world. According to International Energy Agency (IEA), in 2022, global carbon dioxide emissions (CO₂) from the transport sector grew by more than 250 Metric Tons (Mt) CO₂ to nearly eight Gigatonne (Gt) CO₂. The IEA reported that transport emissions grew at an annual average of 1,7% from 1990 to 2022, faster than any other sector. The IEA indicated that the transport sector needs to reduce CO₂ by more than 3% per year towards 2030 in getting on track with the Net Zero Emission by 2050 (a normative IEA scenario that shows a pathway for the global energy sector to achieve net zero CO₂ emissions by 2050). This article summarises the results of *Land transport* (statistical release P7162) for July 2023.

The volume of goods transported (payload) decreased by 4,8% in July 2023 compared with July 2022 (**see Table O**). The corresponding income decreased by 5,2% over the same period.

Income from freight transportation decreased by 0,8% in the three months ended July 2023 compared with the three months ended July 2022.



The main negative contributors to this decrease were:

- manufactured food, beverages and tobacco products (-11,2%, contributing -1,5 percentage points);
- agriculture and forestry primary products (-8,5%, contributing -0,6 of a percentage point); and
- used household and office products (-17,7%, contributing -0,5 of a percentage point).

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

	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	June-23	Jul-23
Freight payload	7,6	4,8	11,0	1,5	-2,5	-4,8
Freight income	10,7	8,0	11,3	2,8	0,3	-5,2

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 18,2% in July 2023 compared with July 2022 (see **Table P**). The corresponding income increased by 9,9% over the same period.

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

	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	June-23	Jul-23
Passenger journeys	12,5	13,7	3,2	18,3	15,8	18,2
Passenger income	19,4	16,0	5,5	12,1	16,9	9,9

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 4,3% in August 2023

The international and local poultry meat prices have increased since the beginning of 2023. According to data provided by Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations (UN), the average international poultry meat price index in the second quarter of 2023 stood at 118,72 points, marking a 4,02% increase compared to the 114,29 points recorded in the first quarter of 2023. The South African Poultry Products Price Monitor data published by National Agricultural Marketing Council (NAMC) indicate that domestic producer prices of frozen chicken, Individual Quick-Frozen (IQF) chicken portions and fresh chicken producer prices increased by 1,5%, 1,34% and 1,27%, respectively, when comparing quarter 1 and quarter 2 of 2023. The increase in international prices was attributed to the import demand increased from Asia and supply limitations arising from widespread bird flu outbreaks in many regions among others. According to NAMC, locally, the increase is attributed to prevailing challenges in the energy supply, particularly the elevated input costs like diesel which is utilised for backup generators during loadshedding coupled with water challenges. The NAMC reported that these factors are identified as the primary contributors to the noted escalation in producer prices of poultry products. This article summarises the results of the *Producer price index* (statistical release P0142.1) for August 2023.

Final manufactured goods – headline PPI

Annual producer price inflation (final manufacturing) was 4,3% in August 2023, up from 2,7% in July 2023 (**see Table Q**). The producer price index (PPI) increased by 1,0% month-on-month in August 2023. The main contributors to the headline PPI annual inflation rate were:

- metals, machinery, equipment and computing equipment (increased by 10,1% year-on-year and contributed 1,4 percentage points);
- food products, beverages and tobacco products (increased by 4,9% year-on-year and contributed 1,3 percentage points); and
- paper and printed products (increased by 13,4% year-on-year and contributed 1,1 percentage points).



The main contributor to the headline PPI monthly increase was coke, petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products (increased by 2,4% month-on-month and contributed 0,6 of a percentage point).

Intermediate manufactured goods

The annual percentage change in the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods was -0,5% in August 2023 (compared with -0,1% in July 2023) (see **Table Q**). The index increased by 0,2% month-on-month. The main negative contributors to the annual rate were:

- chemicals, rubber and plastic products (-0,9 of a percentage point); and
- basic and fabricated metals (-0,5 of a percentage point).

The main contributors to the monthly rate were textiles and leather goods (0,2 of a percentage point) and chemicals, rubber and plastic products (0,2 of a percentage point).

Electricity and water

The annual percentage change in the PPI for electricity and water was 17,9% in August 2023 (compared with 18,3% in July 2023). The index increased by 1,2% month-on-month. Electricity contributed 16,8 percentage points and water contributed 0,9 of a percentage point to the annual rate. Electricity contributed 1,2 percentage points to the monthly rate.

Mining

The annual percentage change in the PPI for mining was 2,8% in August 2023 (compared with -0,5% in July 2023). The index decreased by 0,1% month-on-month. The main positive contributors to the annual rate were:

- gold and other metal ores (5,5 percentage points) and coal; and
- gas (1,4 percentage points).

The main negative contributor to the monthly rate was non-ferrous metal ores (-1,5 percentage points).

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

The annual percentage change in the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing was 6,3% in August 2023 (compared with 6,5% in July 2023). The index



decreased by 0,2% month-on-month. The main contributors to the annual rate were:

- agriculture (3,9 percentage points); and
- fishing (2,1 percentage points).

The main negative contributor to the monthly rate was agriculture.

Table Q – Key PPI figures for August 2023

Product	Weight	Index (Dec 2020=100)			% change	
		August 2022	July 2023	August 2023	August 2023 vs. July 2023	August 2023 vs. August 2022
Final manufactured goods	100,00	123,8	127,8	129,1	1,0	4,3
Intermediate manufactured goods	100,00	132,0	131,1	131,4	0,2	-0,5
Electricity and water	100,00	175,0	203,9	206,3	1,2	17,9
Mining	100,00	127,1	130,7	130,6	-0,1	2,8
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,00	115,2	122,7	122,5	-0,2	6,3

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)

Consumer price inflation was 4,8% in August 2023

The consumer price index (CPI) measures the changes in the prices of a fixed basket of consumer goods and services over time. However, not all items in the CPI basket are surveyed every month. Additional surveys for these items are conducted when Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) is aware of significant price changes outside regular survey months. In July and August of each year, the *Housing and utilities survey* which measures municipal tariff changes for water, property rates and electricity are conducted. Coincidentally, the housing and utilities group was one of the main contributors to the increase in the August 2023 CPI rate, after four consecutive months of decrease. Electricity and other fuels increased by 0,8% in August 2023 compared to July 2023 while water and other services



increased by 2,4% in the same period. This article summarises the results of the *Consumer price index* (CPI) (statistical release P0141) for August 2023.

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

Annual consumer price inflation was 4,8% in August 2023, up from 4,7% in July 2023 (see **Table R**). The CPI increased by 0,3% month-on-month in August 2023. The main contributors to the 4,8% annual inflation rate were:

- food and non-alcoholic beverages (increased by 8,0% year-on-year and contributed 1,4 percentage points);
- housing and utilities (increased by 5,5% year-on-year and contributed 1,3 percentage points); and
- miscellaneous goods and services (increased by 6,2% year-on-year and contributed 0,9 of a percentage point).

In August the annual inflation rate for goods was 5,6%, up from 5,5% in July; and for services, it was 4,0%, unchanged from July.

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	111,1					
	Rate	6,9	7,0	7,1	6,8	6,3	5,4	4,7	4,8					

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 the existing residence. Out-buildings and garages are included.

Other residential buildings: include institutions for the disabled, boarding houses, old age homes, hostels, hotels, 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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