

# Mbalo Brief



the missing piece of the puzzle

July 2015



Issue 06/2015



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## Editor's comment

Every year on 18 July, schoolchildren, public servants, business people, organisations and men and women from all walks of life, devote 67 minutes of their time to a community service activity. This is in commemoration of the 67 years that the late Nelson Mandela spent fighting for human rights and social justice. Over the years, this campaign has grown to the point of becoming a worldwide campaign which is even recognised by the United Nations (UN). Not to be left out, Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) will also be making a difference in its community by cleaning, gardening and painting at Seaparankwe Primary School in Atteridgeville (Pretoria West), Hercules PHC Clinic (Pretoria West) and Laerskool Oosteind (Sunnyside).

In this issue of *Mbalo Brief*, our educational article will focus on morbidity and mortality patterns among the youth of South Africa. This article is based on the findings contained in Report No. 03-09-12 of 2013. The article will focus mainly on the types of illnesses suffered according to gender, population group and province, consultation patterns with a health-care worker, medical aid coverage, reasons for consulting or not consulting health-care workers, and causes of death among persons aged 15–34 years.

Also included in this issue are our monthly articles such as the *Consumer price index (CPI)*, *Selected building statistics of the private sector*, *Retail trade sales* and *Tourist accommodation*. To tickle your brain, we have our monthly crossword puzzle and solutions for the June 2015 puzzle. Articles published in this issue are based on results of industry surveys conducted for the months ranging from March and April to May 2015, which were published by Stats SA in June and July 2015.

For more details on any of the surveys, visit our website at [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za)

Enjoy the read.



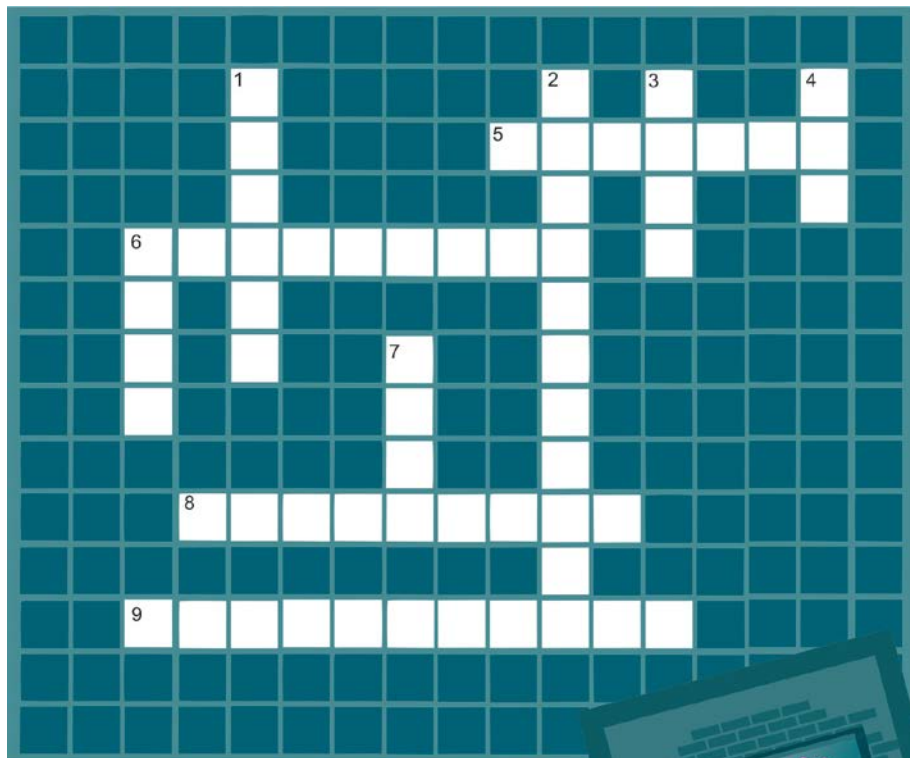


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## Crossword puzzle





### Across

5. Which cause of death was the most common in South Africa in 2013? Read the educational article.
6. According to this month's educational article, which province had the highest proportion of youth, within the age group 15-34 years, who were ill in 2013?
8. What is the capital city of Northern Cape?
9. Who is the Minister of Transport?

### Down

1. Aside from caravans parks and camping sites, which other type of accommodation recorded the highest year-on-year growth in income from accommodation?
2. Who is the speaker of the National Assembly of South Africa?
3. In which month does the 67 Minutes for Mandela Campaign take place?
4. Which illness was the most common in 2013? Read the educational article for clue.
6. Which item recorded the highest increase in the food and non-alcoholic beverages index as reported in the CPI article?
7. In 2013, which gender recorded the most deaths? Read the educational article for clues.

## Solutions for June 2015 puzzle

### Across

2. Fifty four
4. David Sipunzi
6. June

### Down

1. Lawrence Mushwana
3. Points
4. Drug
5. SAPS





## Educational article on morbidity and mortality patterns among the youth of South Africa, 2013

### Introduction

The South African youth face illnesses such as influenza, sexually transmitted illnesses and HIV and AIDS to name a few, which affect their wellbeing and ultimately result in deaths which eventually decrease the population of the youth. Morbidity refers to the unhealthy state of an individual, while mortality refers to the state of being mortal. Some of the risk factors for morbidity and mortality are lack of safe water and poor sanitation which might cause diseases such as diarrhoea. Some illnesses are preventable and curable (but are left unattended) by having a healthy lifestyle, vaccination and exercising hygiene, among others. The Department of Health has plans to prevent and respond to specific health problems experienced by young people. With the National Strategic Plan 2012–2016, the department aims to reduce the incidence of new HIV infections by 50% and minimise the impact of HIV and AIDS and tuberculosis by improving access to suitable treatment, care and support.

This educational article highlights findings of *Morbidity and mortality patterns among the youth of South Africa* as contained in Report No. 03-09-12 of 2013. The report used data from the General Household Survey (GHS) that was conducted in 2013 and published in June 2015. The article covers, among others, types of illnesses suffered, medical aid coverage, reasons for consulting or not consulting health care workers and causes of death among persons aged 15–34 years.

### Population and gender

According to the GHS 2013, there were 19 368 523 (36,6%) youth falling within the age group 15–34 years, which comprised of 9 760 706 males and 9 607 817 females. About 10% of those in this age range were in the age group 15–19 and 9,5% were aged 20–24 years while 9,0% and 8,3% were aged 25–29 and 30–34 years respectively.

The black African youth constituted about 38% while the white population had the least proportion with 26,2% in the age group of 15–34 years. Limpopo had the highest proportion of the youth in South Africa in 2013 with 39,0%, followed by Mpumalanga (38,2%), Eastern Cape and Free State (both at 37,3%). Western Cape had 34,0%.





## Health care-seeking practices of the youth by gender and population group

### Self-reported illnesses

Of the 19 368 523 youth in South Africa aged 15–34, a total of 1 035 459 reported being ill a month before the survey. Among those who were ill, 63% consulted a health care worker while 30,3% did not consult a health care worker. The youth in the age groups 25–29 and 30–34 years had the highest proportion of self-reported illness a month prior to the survey in 2013 (6,2% and 6,6% respectively), followed by age group 15–19 years (4,7%) and age group 20–24 years at 4,1%. More females (6,1%) were ill a month before the survey as opposed to males (4,6%). The white youth (6,8%) had the highest proportion of those who reported being ill a month before the survey, followed by the black African (5,3%) and coloured (5,1%) while the Indian/Asian population group had the lowest proportion of self-reported illness with 2,3%.

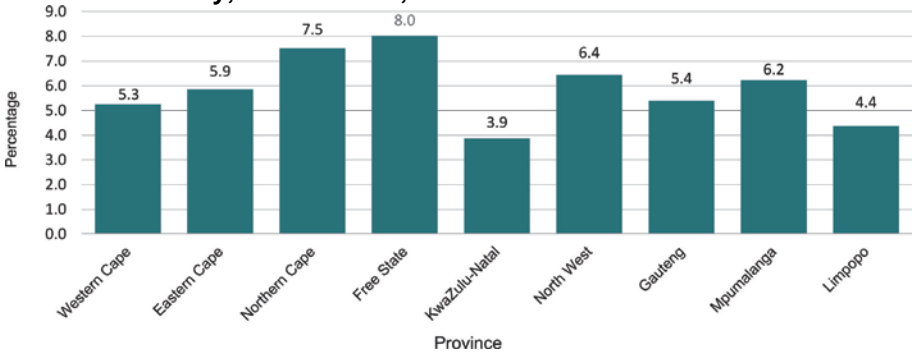
### Provincial distribution of reported illnesses

Generally, the percentage of the youth who reported to have been ill a month before the survey was below 10% across all provinces. The Free State had the highest proportion (8,0%) of the youth within the age group 15–34 years who were ill a month before the survey, followed by Northern Cape (7,5%), North West (6,4%), Mpumalanga (6,2%), Eastern Cape (5,9%), Gauteng (5,4%), Western Cape (5,3%) and Limpopo (4,4%). The province that recorded the lowest percentages of the youth who were ill a month before the survey was conducted was KwaZulu-Natal (3,9%).





**Figure 1 – Percentage distribution of the youth who were ill a month before the survey, South Africa, 2013**



## Types of illnesses suffered by gender, population group and province

### Flu or acute respiratory tract infection

In 2013, 55,5% of males suffered from flu or acute respiratory tract infection (ARTI) a month before the survey compared with females (51,4%). The white population group (74,8%) had the highest proportion of the youth who suffered from flu or ARTI a month before the survey, followed by Indian/Asian (71,1%) and coloured (63,8%) while black Africans had the least proportion with 49,8%.

Northern Cape (70,7%) had the highest proportion of the youth who suffered from flu or ARTI a month before the survey, followed by Western Cape (68,5%), KwaZulu-Natal (60,5%), Limpopo (55,5%), Mpumalanga (52,0%), Gauteng (49,9%), North West (47,4%) and Eastern Cape (44,3%). Free State (42,7%) had the lowest proportion of those who suffered from flu or ARTI a month before the survey.

### Diarrhea

In 2013, more females (7,7%) suffered from diarrhea a month before the survey compared to males (5,9%). The youth of the coloured population group had a higher proportion (7,7%) of youth who suffered from diarrhea a month before the survey, followed by the black African (7,2%) and white



population groups (4,8%), while none of the Indian/Asian population group suffered from diarrhea.

More youth residing in Eastern Cape (12,0%) suffered from diarrhea, followed by KwaZulu-Natal (9,7%), Western Cape (9,4%), Gauteng (5,5%), Mpumalanga (5,4%), Limpopo (4,9%), North West (4,8%) and Free State (2,6) while the prevalence of diarrhea was lowest in Northern Cape (0,5%).

## Epilepsy

A higher proportion of males (4,5%) suffered from epilepsy a month before the survey in 2013 compared to only 2,0% of females who suffered from the same illness. The largest number of youth from the black African population group (3,4%) suffered from epilepsy a month before the survey, followed by coloured (2,4%) and white (1,6%) population groups while there was 0,0% of the Indian/Asian population group who suffered from epilepsy.

Gauteng (6,8%) had relatively high proportions of youth who suffered from epilepsy a month before the survey, followed by Eastern Cape (4,2%), then Free State and KwaZulu-Natal ( 2,2%) each while North West, Western Cape, Mpumalanga, Limpopo and Northern Cape had 1,7%; 1,4%; 0,9%; 0,5% and 0,4% respectively.

## Tuberculosis

In 2013, 3,7% of males suffered from tuberculosis a month before the survey compared with 2,4% of females. The black African population group (3,3%) recorded a higher proportion of youth who suffered from tuberculosis a month before the survey, followed by coloured (1,5%) and white (1,0%) population groups while there was 0,0% from the Indian/Asian population group who suffered from tuberculosis.

The youth residing in Eastern Cape (6,0%) suffered from tuberculosis more than the youth in KwaZulu-Natal (5,4%), North West and Mpumalanga (2,6% each), Free State (2,1%), Gauteng (1,8%), Western Cape (1,4%), Limpopo (1,1%) and Northern Cape (1,0%).



## High blood pressure

About 3,2% of females suffered from high blood pressure a month before the survey compared with males (1,3%). In relation to population groups, the youth from the Indian/Asian population group (3,7%) had the highest proportions of those who suffered from high blood pressure a month before the survey compared to white (3,0%), coloured (2,6%) and black African (2,3%) population groups.

More youth from North West (6,3%) suffered from high blood pressure a month before the survey, followed by Northern Cape (4,3%), Western Cape and Gauteng (2,7% each), Mpumalanga (2,0%), KwaZulu-Natal (1,8%) and Eastern Cape (1,6%), while Limpopo and Free State recorded 1,1% and 0,7% respectively.

## Consultation with a health care worker

Overall, 30,3% (314 028) of South African youth aged between 15–34 years did not consult a health worker such as a nurse, doctor or traditional healer when they were ill during the month before the survey in 2013. The highest percentage was in the age group 15–19 years (33,4%) while the lowest percentage was reported in the age group 25–29 years (27,1%). More males (34,2%) than females (27,4%) did not consult a health care worker when they were ill a month before the survey in 2013.

The Indian/Asian population group (37,3%) reported a higher percentage of the youth who did not consult a health care worker followed by coloured (33,6%), white (31,9%) and black African (29,8%) population groups.

## Reasons for not consulting a health care worker

Of the total of 314 028 (30,3%) of youth that did not consult a health care worker when ill during the month before the survey, 63,3% said they self-medicated/treated themselves, 25,1% indicated it was not necessary/the problem was not serious enough to consult a health worker and 8,1% stated other reasons such as health care service being too expensive, health facility being too far, fear of stigmatisation, queue too long, transport problems, and experienced difficulty getting a diagnosis.

Among population groups, Indians/Asians (84,1%) had the highest proportion that indicated the illness was not serious enough to warrant



consultation, followed by black African (25,9%) and white (23,0%) population groups, while coloureds (10,9%) had the lowest proportion in this category.

## **Medical aid coverage and economic status**

In 2013, a total of 266 514 (84,9%) of the youth who were ill and did not consult a health care worker a month before the survey were not covered by medical aid while 14,9% were covered by medical aid.

The age group 20–24 years (89,7%) had the highest percentage of those who were ill and were not covered by medical aid, while those aged 15–19 years (82,2%) had the lowest percentage. More males (85,0%) than females (84,8%) that were ill were not covered by the medical aid.

A higher proportion of the youth from the black African population group (91,3%) were not covered by medical aid while coloured, white and Indian/Asian population groups (78,4%, 36,8% and 29,8% respectively) were not covered by medical aid.

## **Mortality and causes of death**

### **Trends in number of deaths and contribution of deaths among the youth to the overall mortality**

The number of deaths among the youth was 77 822 in 2013, which is a decrease from 86 925 in 2012. Deaths among the youth contributed 16,4% of all deaths that occurred in the country in 2013. There were more male deaths (41 791) than female deaths (35 653) registered in 2013.

The black African (18,9%) and coloured (11,7%) youths had higher proportions of mortality while the youth from the white population group had 3,3%.

Provincial results indicate that the youths in KwaZulu-Natal (19,7%), Mpumalanga (19,2%), Eastern Cape (18,3%), Gauteng (15,6%), Free State (15,4%) and North West (15,3%) had the highest proportions of mortality while Limpopo, Northern Cape and Western Cape recorded 14,3%, 14,1% and 13,4% respectively.



## Causes of death

### Deaths due to natural and non-natural causes

Natural deaths are deaths that are primarily attributed to an illness or an internal malfunction of the body not directly influenced by external forces, such as influenza and heart attack while on the other hand non-natural deaths are deaths that are not from natural causes, such as suicide, accidents, poisoning and drowning.

Natural causes were the most common cause of death, contributing 71,9% to the total death that occurred among the youth in 2013. The non-natural causes of death contributed about 29% of all deaths. Among males, 43,2% of deaths were due to non-natural causes, compared to 10,4% for females. The females had a higher proportion of youth dying from natural causes (89,6%) than males (56,8%).

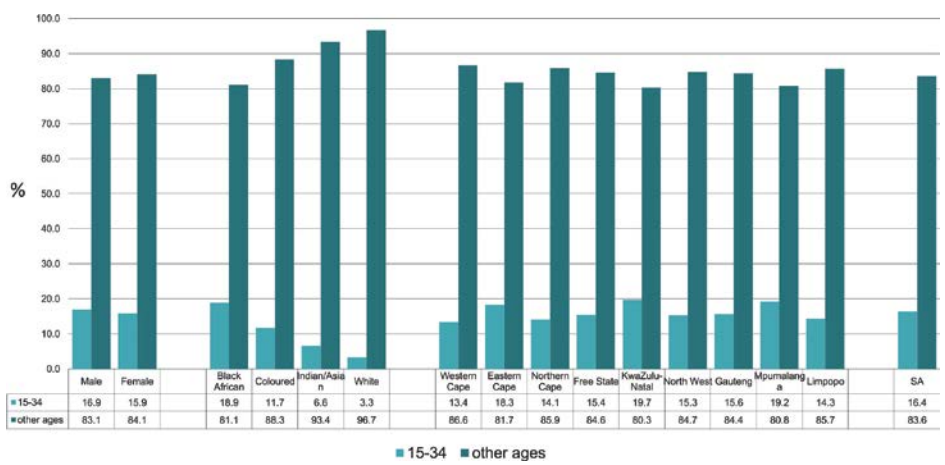
The leading cause of death was tuberculosis among females (16,8%) and males (11,8%).

The youth from the black African population group had a higher proportion of deaths due to natural causes (73,4%), while the white and Indian/Asian youth had higher proportions of deaths due to non-natural causes (57,8% and 54,8% respectively). The higher proportion of death due to natural causes among the black African youth was due to tuberculosis (15,2%). The leading non-natural cause of death for both the Indian/Asian and white population group was other external causes of mortality such as accidental injuries (33,1% and 32,5% respectively).

In 2013, the Western Cape had the highest percentage of non-natural deaths (49,6%) among the youth of age group 15–34 years while Limpopo had the highest percentage of natural deaths (78,0%) in the same age group. The leading natural cause of death in Western Cape was human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) (14,6%) while the leading non-natural cause of death was other external causes such as accidental injuries, constituting 25,3% of all non-natural causes of death. Northern Cape had the second highest proportion of deaths due to non-natural causes (32%) while Limpopo had the lowest percentage (22,0%). Deaths due to natural causes were highest in Limpopo followed by Mpumalanga, at 78,0% and 77,6% respectively.



**Figure 2 – Percentage distribution of deaths among the youth, South Africa, 2013**



**Deaths due to communicable and non-communicable diseases**

Communicable diseases are illnesses or infections that can be spread from person to person, while non-communicable diseases (or chronic diseases) are disease that cannot be passed from person to person but last long and generally progress slowly.

Overall, 50,9% of deaths among the youth of age group 15–34 years were due to communicable diseases in 2013. Deaths due to communicable diseases were more prevalent among females (64,7%) than males (39,2%) and the black African population group (52,9%). The coloured population group (36,6%) was also more likely to die from communicable diseases than other causes.

Deaths due to non-communicable diseases were relatively common among females (24,9%), and the white population group (33,7%). The provincial distribution of deaths due to communicable diseases shows that the highest proportion was among the youth residing in KwaZulu-Natal (58,1%) and the lowest in Western Cape (34,0%). Deaths due to non-communicable diseases were higher in Gauteng (24,9%) and lower in Western Cape (16,4%).



## Leading causes of death among all youth, by gender

Some of the leading causes of death among youth of age group 15–34 years in 2013 was tuberculosis (14,1%), followed by human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) (10,1%) and other viral diseases (5,7%). The ranking of the leading causes of death for both males and females were the same for the first causes of death (tuberculosis, HIV, other viral diseases, influenza and pneumonia, certain disorders involving the immune mechanism and intestine infectious diseases).

Tuberculosis (5 975 for females and 4 931 for males) was the leading underlying cause of death, followed by human immunodeficiency virus (4 635 for females and 3 230 for males), other viral diseases (2 764 for females and 1 620 for males), influenza and pneumonia (2 164 for females and 1 422 for males) and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism (1 478 for females and 865 for males). Inflammatory diseases of the central nervous system was ranked the seventh and eighth for males (645) and females (726) respectively. Episodic and paroxysmal disorders were ranked ninth for males (473) while protozoal diseases were ranked ninth for females (604).

## Population group

Tuberculosis was the leading cause of death among the black African and Indian/Asian population groups (9 627 and 19 deaths respectively) in 2013 and ranked second among coloured (420 deaths) and seventh for white (15 deaths) population groups. The leading cause of death for the white population group was ischaemic heart diseases, constituting 24 deaths while the leading cause of death for the coloured population group was the human immunodeficiency virus, constituting 432 deaths.

## Conclusion

The findings indicate that the majority of youth died due to natural causes. Tuberculosis was the leading cause of death amongst the black African and Indian/Asian populations groups, while ischaemic heart disease and human immunodeficiency virus were the leading cause of death amongst the white and the coloured population groups respectively.



A higher proportion of females than males reported to have been ill a month before the survey was conducted; on the other hand, the majority of males suffered most of the illnesses than their female counterparts.

## Reference

1. Statistics South Africa. 2013. *Morbidity and mortality patterns among the youth of South Africa 2013* (Report No. 03-09-12). Pretoria: Statistics South Africa





## Primary industries

### Mining: Production and sales

#### *Mining production increases while mineral sales decrease*

The South African Government has allocated R18 billion to a mining project in an effort to improve the socio-economic conditions of distressed mining communities across the country. This project will be headed by the Inter Ministerial Committee (IMC) in charge of revitalising mining communities. Included in the mandate of the IMC is to oversee the implementation of integrated and sustainable human settlements, improve living and working conditions of mine workers, and determine the development path of mining towns and the historic labour sending areas. Presented in this article is a summary of the Mining: production for April and sales statistics for March 2015.

Mining production increased by 7,7% year-on-year in April 2015 (see **Table A**). The highest positive growth rate was recorded for PGMs (81,6%).

**Table A – Key growth rates in the volume of mining production for April 2015**

	Nov-14	Dec-14	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	0,0	-2,6	-1,9	8,5	19,5	7,7
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-1,5	1,1	-3,1	4,9	6,4	-4,1
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted <sup>1/</sup>	5,5	3,7	0,7	-0,2	2,4	5,9

<sup>1/</sup> Percentage change between the previous 3 months and the 3 months ending in the month indicated.

Mineral sales decreased by 1,1% year-on-year in March 2015 (see **Table B**). The largest negative contributions to the decrease of 1,1% were the following mineral groups:

- iron ore (-38,7%, contributing -6,9 percentage points);
- coal (-5,5%, contributing -1,5 percentage points);



- ‘other’ non-metallic minerals (-13,3%, contributing -1,2 percentage points); and
- manganese ore (-16,6%, contributing -0,8 of a percentage point).

PGMs increased by 49,1% year-on-year and was a significant positive contributor (contributing 8,1 percentage points).

**Table B – Key growth rates in mineral sales at current prices for March 2015**

	Oct-14	Nov-14	Dec-14	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-2,7	-6,0	-3,3	-14,4	-14,0	-1,1
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	0,3	-4,4	1,3	-4,9	3,8	3,1
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted <sup>1/</sup>	5,6	6,4	1,3	-3,2	-3,6	-2,1

<sup>1/</sup> 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](http://www.statssa.gov.za)



## Secondary industries

### Manufacturing: Production and sales

#### *Manufacturing production decreases*

A door of opportunity has been opened for the manufacturing industry. This comes after the Minister of Transport, Dipuo Peters announced that the African Union (AU) has decided to make South Africa the hub for the manufacturing and supply of rail stock for Africa. This means that South African train manufacturers will produce trains not only for the country, but for the continent as well. The minister further said a new manufacturing factory would be built in Dunnottar in Ekurhuleni. Through this factory, over 500 top-class trains will be manufactured over a period of ten years for use in South Africa. This project will boost the manufacturing industry, transport industry and the country's economy. Presented in this article is a summary of the manufacturing production statistics for April 2015 and sales statistics for March 2015.

Manufacturing production decreased by 2,0% in April 2015 compared with April 2014 (**see Table C**). The 2,0% year-on-year decrease in manufacturing production in April 2015 was mainly due to lower production in the following divisions:

- basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products, metal products and machinery (-4,5% and contributing -0,9 of a percentage point);
- petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products (-2,8%, contributing -0,6 of a percentage point);
- radio, television and communication apparatus and professional equipment (-15,3%, contributing -0,3 of a percentage point); and
- wood and wood products, paper, publishing and printing (-2,3%, contributing -0,3 of a percentage point).



**Table C – Manufacturing production and sales for April 2015**

Estimates	April 2015	% change between April 2014 and April 2015	% change between February to April 2014 and February to April 2015	% change between January to April 2014 and January to April 2015
Physical volume of manufacturing production index (base: 2010=100)	98,5	-2,0	0,7	-0,1
Total estimated sales of manufactured products (R million)	141 801	-1,3	1,1	0,7

A full release on *Manufacturing: Production and sales* (Statistical release P3041.2) is available on the Stats SA website: [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za)

## Selected building statistics of the private sector

### *Value of recorded building plans passed increases*

The construction of hotels, guesthouses, shopping malls and other residential buildings involves different people with different skills and qualifications. For example, when constructing a hotel you need a draftsman who prepares a building plan and specifications; land surveyor who measures properties and pieces of land to determine boundaries, an architect to design the building etc. All home builders have to register with the National Home Builders Registration Council (NHBRC). To register with the NHBRC, builders must not have only the appropriate technical and construction skills but also sufficient financial resources and management abilities to carry on a business. No financial institution is permitted to lend money against the security of a mortgage bond unless the builder is registered with the NHBRC. Presented in this article is a summary of the selected building statistics of the private sector for April 2015.

The value of recorded building plans passed increased by 5,5% (R1 539,7 million) during January to April 2015 compared with January to April 2014 (see **Table D**). Increases were reported for residential buildings (19,9% or R2 588,8 million) and additions and alterations (6,4% or R482,8 million). A decrease of (-20,7% or -R1 531,9 million) was recorded for non-residential buildings.



Six provinces reported year-on-year increases in the value of building plans passed during January to April 2015. The increase in the value of building plans passed was dominated by Western Cape (contributing 5,7 percentage points or R1 578,8 million to this increase).

The value of buildings reported as completed decreased by 1,1% (-R179,5 million) during January to April 2015 compared with January to April 2014. Decreases were reported for non-residential buildings (-22,3% or -R975,0 million) and additions and alterations (-0,8% or -R26,5 million). An increase was recorded for residential buildings (10,0% or R822,0 million).

Five provinces reported year-on-year decreases in the value of buildings completed during January to April 2015. The largest year-on-year decreases were recorded for Mpumalanga (contributing -2,1 percentage points or -R335,7 million) and Gauteng (contributing -2,1 percentage points or -R329,9 million).

**Table D – Recorded building plans passed by larger municipalities: January to April 2014 versus January to April 2015**

Estimates at current prices	January to April 2014	January to April 2015	Difference in value between January to April 2014 and January to April 2015	% change between January to April 2014 and January to April 2015
	1/	1/	R'000	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	
<b>Residential buildings</b>	13 012 660	15 601 417	2 588 757	19,9
-Dwelling houses	9 371 825	10 211 733	839 908	9,0
-Flats and townhouses	3 294 665	5 143 209	1 848 544	56,1
-Other residential buildings	346 170	246 475	-99 695	-28,8
<b>Non-residential buildings</b>	7 400 297	5 868 415	-1 531 882	-20,7
<b>Additions and alterations</b>	7 521 594	8 004 433	482 839	6,4
<b>Total</b>	27 934 551	29 474 265	1 539 714	5,5

<sup>1/</sup> 2014 and 2015 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](http://www.statssa.gov.za)



# Electricity generated and available for distribution

## Electricity generation decreases

In the past few months, many South Africans have been experiencing load shedding due to inadequate electricity generated against the growing demand. With load shedding other secondary problems arise, for example there are crimes that have been targeted to areas that undergo load shedding as security features such as alarms and electric fences are not active. Therefore, some households become vulnerable to criminal attacks due to shortage of electricity which results in load shedding at certain periods of the day, especially in the evenings. This article summarises the May 2015 findings of *Electricity generated and available for distribution* (statistical release P4141).

Electricity generation (production) decreased by 3,5% year-on-year in May 201 (See Table E). Electricity distribution (consumption) decreased by 2,7% year-on-year in May 2015.

**Table E– Key growth rates in the volume of electricity generated for May 2015**

	Dec-14	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-1,6	-1,3	-0,8	1,6	-2,2	-2,7
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	0,5	0,2	-0,3	1,1	-1,5	-1,5
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted <sup>1/</sup>	-0,1	-0,5	-0,5	0,3	0,2	-0,6

<sup>1/</sup> Percentage change between the previous 3 months and the 3 months ending in the month indicated.



# Tertiary industries

## Wholesale trade sales

### *Wholesale trade sales decrease*

Over 1 837 000 people were employed in the trade industry in March 2015. This industry also recorded a gross earning of over R66 million in the same period. These statistics were published by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) in the *Quarterly employment survey* (QES), statistical release P0277 published on 30 June 2015. In order to keep the wages in the industry uniform, the Department of Labour has stated that employers in the wholesale and retail sectors are required to pay the prescribed minimum wage as instructed in the Sectoral Determination for the Wholesale and Retail Sector. All workers should be paid at least the minimum wage depending on their job categories as well as the municipality in which they work. This can range from R1 231,65 per week for an assistant manager to R571,05 per month for a general assistant/trolley collector. Presented in this article is a summary of the wholesale trade sales statistics for April 2015.

Measured in nominal terms (current prices), wholesale trade sales decreased by 4,1% in April 2015 compared with April 2014. The major contributor to this decrease was dealers in solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (-19,5%, contributing -4,5 percentage points).

Wholesale trade sales increased by 0,2% in the three months ended April 2015 compared with the three months ended April 2014 (**see Table F**). The largest positive contributors to this increase were dealers in:

- food, beverages and tobacco (7,7%, contributing 1,2 percentage points);
- 'other' goods (13,4%, contributing 1,1 percentage points); and
- 'other' household goods except precious stones (10,3%, contributing 1,0 percentage point).

Dealers in solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products was a significant negative contributor (-15,8%, contributing -3,6 percentage points).



**Table F – Key growth rates in wholesale trade sales at current prices for April 2015**

	Nov-14	Dec-14	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15
<b>Year-on-year % change, unadjusted</b>	-3,3	1,8	-5,1	-1,3	5,8	-4,1
<b>Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted</b>	-3,3	-0,2	-1,0	3,5	3,7	-5,1
<b>3-month % change, seasonally adjusted<sup>1/</sup></b>	0,6	-2,1	-4,4	-2,8	1,3	3,5

<sup>1/</sup> Percentage change between the previous 3 months and the 3 months ending in the month indicated.

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

## Retail trade sales

### *Retail trade sales increase*

Grocery shops are some of the major retailers in South Africa’s retail industry. Over the years, these retailers have become highly competitive. One of the reasons for high competition within the industry is the increase in brand variety in products and competitive prices that offer consumers options and choices to shop everywhere, especially in retail stores that offer discounts and promotions. In some cases, big food retailers can block (refuse) the sale of certain types of food and groceries by other retailers within the same shopping mall to give them the competitive edge. Presented in this article is a summary of the retail trade sales statistics for April 2015.

Retail trade sales increased by 3,4% year-on-year in April 2015 (**See Table G**). The highest annual growth rates were recorded for retailers in:

- hardware, paint and glass (8,7%); and
- pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries (6,7%).

The main contributors to the 3,4% increase were general dealers (contributing 1,3 percentage points) and retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (contributing 0,7 of a percentage point). Retail trade sales increased by 3,2% in the three months ended April 2015 compared with the three months ended April 2014. The main contributors to this increase were:





- general dealers (2,8%, contributing 1,2 percentage points); and
- retailers in hardware, paint and glass (9,7% and contributing 0,7 of a percentage point).

**Table G – Key growth rates in retail trade sales for April 2015 – at constant 2012 prices**

	Nov-14	Dec-14	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	2,2	2,0	1,9	3,7	2,5	3,4
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	1,2	-0,8	0,2	1,6	-0,4	0,2
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted <sup>1/</sup>	0,8	0,7	0,8	0,8	1,0	1,3

<sup>1/</sup> 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](http://www.statssa.gov.za)

## Motor trade sales

### *Motor trade sales decrease*

South Africa's motor industry plays a vital role in the economy of the country. The industry is concerned with manufacturing, sales and export of vehicles, vehicle parts and components. A number of multinational firms have their production plants in the country, while others source vehicle components for local and international markets. Furthermore, the industry is intertwined with different industries in the country, such as mining, manufacturing and transport. Due to this interconnection, the motor industry will always be relevant to the economy as it aids the growth of other sectors. Presented in this article is a summary of the motor trade sales statistics for April 2015.

Motor trade sales decreased by 2,1% year-on-year in April 2015 (see **Table H**). Negative annual growth rates were recorded for:

- fuel sales (-9,8%);
- new vehicle sales (-3,0%); and
- workshop income (-0,9%).

Motor trade sales increased by 1,6% in the three months ended April 2015 compared with the three months ended April 2014. The main contributors to this increase were:



- used vehicle sales (11,9%, contributing 2,0 percentage points); and
- sales of accessories (11,9%, contributing 2,0 percentage points).

**Table H – Key growth rate figures in motor trade sales for April 2015**

	Nov-14	Dec-14	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	0,9	5,9	-1,8	0,2	6,6	-2,1
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-2,8	0,5	-2,3	0,4	4,9	-6,2
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted 1/	0,5	-0,6	-2,5	-2,6	-1,0	0,1

<sup>1/</sup> 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](http://www.statssa.gov.za)

## Food and beverages

### ***Total income generated by food and beverages industry increases***

The winter season is the most important period for restaurants selling hot beverages (among others coffee and tea). Hot beverages sales increase around this time, as consumers buy and consume more hot beverages in order to keep themselves warm. However, consumers should be cautious not to have an excessive intake of beverages as some contain caffeine, acid and too much sugar which may be detrimental to their health and well-being. Presented in this article is a summary of the food and beverages statistics for April 2015.

The total income generated by the food and beverages industry increased by 8,1% in April 2015 compared with April 2014 (**see Table I**). Positive annual growth rates were recorded for food sales (9,5%) and bar sales (0,2%).

In April 2015, the highest annual growth rate was recorded for takeaway and fast-food outlets (13,3%, contributing 4,9 percentage points).

Total income increased by 8,1% in the three months ended April 2015 compared with the three months ended April 2014. The main contributors to this increase were: takeaway and fast-food outlets (11,0%, contributing 4,0



percentage points); and restaurants and coffee shops (6,1%, contributing 2,8 percentage points).

**Table I – Year-on-year percentage change in food and beverages income at current prices by type of enterprise – April 2015**

Type of income	Nov-14	Dec-14	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15
Food sales	9,3	9,7	12,7	6,9	11,2	9,5
Bar sales	-1,6	-9,6	-0,4	0,0	6,3	0,2
Other income	8,5	21,2	9,1	-4,0	0,4	-3,4
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,9</b>	<b>7,3</b>	<b>11,0</b>	<b>5,8</b>	<b>10,3</b>	<b>8,1</b>

A full release on *Food and beverages* (Statistical release P6420) is available on the Stats SA website: [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za)

## Tourist accommodation

### ***Total income for tourist accommodation increases***

When it comes to accommodation, tourists visiting South Africa are spoilt for choice. The South African tourist accommodation sector offers various types of accommodation from five-star hotels to homely guest houses and backpackers' accommodation. While for those who love being in touch with nature, there are tented camps, lodges and exclusive private units in the wild. Most of these accommodations include top-class spas, mouth-watering cuisine and top quality service. Presented in this article is a summary of the tourist accommodation statistics for April 2015.

The total income for the tourist accommodation industry increased by 7,2% in April 2015 compared with April 2014 (**see Table J**). Income from accommodation increased by 8,4% year-on-year in April 2015, the result of a 0,5% decrease in the number of stay unit nights sold and a 9,0% increase in the average income per stay unit night sold.

The main contributors to the 8,4% year-on-year increase in income from accommodation in April 2015 were hotels (contributing 5,4 percentage points) and 'other' accommodation (contributing 2,1 percentage points).



In April 2015, the types of accommodation that recorded the highest year-on-year growth rates in income from accommodation were caravan parks and camping sites (44,6%) and hotels (8,9%).

Income from accommodation increased by 7,3% in the three months ended April 2015 compared with the three months ended April 2014. The main contributors to this increase were:

- hotels (8,3%, contributing 5,3 percentage points); and
- ‘other’ accommodation (4,7%, contributing 1,4 percentage points).

**Table J – Year-on-year percentage change in tourist accommodation statistics for April 2015**

	Nov-14	Dec-14	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15
<b>Stay units available</b>	0,5	0,3	0,3	0,9	1,2	1,1
<b>Stay unit nights sold</b>	0,9	-1,5	-9,2	-5,1	-0,2	-0,5
<b>Average income per stay unit night sold</b>	7,0	3,5	7,9	9,6	9,7	9,0
<b>Income from accommodation</b>	8,0	2,0	-2,1	4,0	9,4	8,4
<b>Total income <sup>1/</sup></b>	<b>7,2</b>	<b>3,6</b>	<b>0,7</b>	<b>4,0</b>	<b>7,6</b>	<b>7,2</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Includes restaurant and bar sales and ‘other’ income.

A full release on *Tourist accommodation* (Statistical release P6410) is available on the Statistics South Africa website: [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za)

## Tourism and migration

### *More travellers pass through South Africa’s ports of entry*

The Department of Home Affairs issued a new requirement under the new Passport and Travel Documents Act, 1994 (Act No. 4 of 1994), for children travelling through South Africa’s ports of entry. Under the new requirement, which came into effect on 1 June 2015, South Africans and foreign nationals travelling with minors under the age of 18 years are required to produce, in addition to their passport, an Unabridged Birth Certificate (showing the particulars of both parents), as well as an affidavit (when a child travels with only one parent) in which the absent parent gives consent for the child to travel, or a court order granting full parental responsibilities in the case of legally separated parents, or legal guardianship of the child, or the death



certificate in case one parent is deceased, when exiting and entering South African ports of entry. In the case of foreign countries that do not issue unabridged birth certificates, a letter from the authority of that country should be produced. The reason for the new requirement is to eliminate human trafficking, especially that of minors. Therefore, any adult travelling with minors has a responsibility to ensure that the minors have the correct documentation, otherwise they will not be allowed to enter or exit South Africa. Presented in this article is a summary of the tourism and migration statistics for March 2015.

In March 2015, a total of 3 217 754 travellers (arrivals and departures) passed through South African ports of entry (**see Table K**). These travellers were made up of 794 917 South African residents and 2 422 837 foreign travellers. A further breakdown of the figures for South African residents indicates that there were 384 922 arrivals, 409 260 departures and 735 travellers in transit. The corresponding volume for foreign arrivals, departures and transit travellers was 1 235 571, 1 127 979 and 59 287 respectively.

The volume of arrivals for South African residents increased by 3,7% (from 371 169 in March 2014 to 384 922 in March 2015) while departures increased by 2,6% (from 398 947 in March 2014 to 409 260 in March 2015). South African residents in transit increased by 36,6% (from 538 in March 2014 to 735 in March 2015). Foreign arrivals increased by 0,6% (from 1 227 853 in March 2014 to 1 235 571 in March 2015). However, departures decreased by 3,4% (from 1 167 962 in March 2014 to 1 127 979 in March 2015). Foreign travellers in transit increased by 18,6% (from 49 972 in March 2014 to 59 287 in March 2015).

The volume of arrivals for South African residents increased by 18,8% (from 324 107 in February 2015 to 384 922 in March 2015), departures increased by 25,7% (from 325 697 in February 2015 to 409 260 in March 2015) and South African residents in transit increased by 35,1% (from 544 in February 2015 to 735 in March 2015). Foreign arrivals increased by 9,0% (from 1 133 411 in February 2015 to 1 235 571 in March 2015), foreign departures increased by 11,7% (from 1 009 555 in February 2015 to 1 127 979 in March 2015), and foreign travellers in transit increased by 25,6% (from 47 194 in February 2015 to 59 287 in March 2015).

In March 2015, 85 931 (7,0%) foreign arrivals were classified as non-visitors while 1 149 640 (93,0%) were classified as visitors. The visitors were



categorised into three groups: i.) Arrivals only – comprising visitors who entered the country in March 2015 but did not depart in March 2015 [265 068 (23,1%)]; ii.) Single trips – visitors who came once in March 2015 and left in March 2015 [439 257 (38,2%)]; and iii.) Multiple trips – visitors who came and left more than once in March 2015 [445 315 (38,7%)].

### **Mode of travel**

In March 2015, road transport was the most common mode of travel used by 2 281 366 (70,9%) out of the 3 217 754 travellers. The total number of travellers who used air transport was 925 759 (28,8%). The arrivals data for South African residents show that 146 296 (38,0%) came by air and 238 367 (61,9%) came by road. For departures, 161 304 (39,4%) and 247 402 (60,5%) used air and road transport respectively. All South African travellers in transit used air transport (735).

### **Purpose of visit**

In March 2015, the majority of tourists, 702 709 (95,8%), were in South Africa for holidays compared to 26 324 (3,6%) and 4 208 (0,6%) who were in South Africa for business and for study purposes respectively.

There were 415 802 (56,7%) male and 317 436 (43,3%) female tourists in March 2015. Overseas tourists were made up of 114 478 (55,6%) male tourists and 91 431 (44,4%) female tourists. There were 289 953 (56,8%) male and 220 403 (43,2%) female tourists from the SADC countries. Tourists from 'other' African countries were made up of 10 699 (67,4%) male and 5 164 (32,6%) female tourists.

### **Sex and age distribution**

The ages of the tourists were categorised into three broad groups: those younger than 15 years, 15–64 years, and 65 years and older. The overall results show that 34 220 (4,7%) tourists were aged less than 15 years; 657 942 (89,7%) were aged between 15 and 64 years; and 41 079 (5,6%) were aged 65 years and older.

Taking the regions of residence into consideration, the results further show that 164 019 (79,7%) of overseas tourists were aged between 15 and 64 years compared with 477 884 (93,6%) and 14 953 (94,3%) of tourists in the same age range from the SADC countries and 'other' African countries respectively. The proportion of tourists aged less than 15 years was slightly



higher among tourists from overseas countries 6,9% (14 203) than among tourists from SADC countries, 3,8% (19 481) and those from 'other ' African countries, 3,3% (529).

**Table K – Number of South African residents and foreign travellers by travel direction: March 2015**

Travel direction	March 2014	February 2015	March 2015	% change between February 2015 and March 2015	% change between March 2014 and March 2015
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 216 441</b>	<b>2 840 508</b>	<b>3 217 754</b>	<b>13,3</b>	<b>0,04</b>
<b>South African residents</b>	<b>770 654</b>	<b>650 348</b>	<b>794 917</b>	<b>22,2</b>	<b>3,1</b>
Arrivals	371 169	324 107	384 922	18,8	3,7
Departures	398 947	325 697	409 260	25,7	2,6
Transit	538	544	735	35,1	36,6
<b>Foreign travellers</b>	<b>2 445 787</b>	<b>2 190 160</b>	<b>2 422 837</b>	<b>10,6</b>	<b>-0,9</b>
Arrivals	1 227 853	1 133 411	1 235 571	9,0	0,6
Departures	1 167 962	1 009 555	1 127 979	11,7	-3,4
Transit	49 972	47 194	59 287	25,6	18,6
<b>Foreign arrivals</b>	<b>1 227 853</b>	<b>1 133 411</b>	<b>1 235 571</b>	<b>9,0</b>	<b>0,6</b>
Non-visitors	62 326	76 257	85 931	12,7	37,9
Visitors	1 165 527	1 057 154	1 149 640	8,7	-1,4
<b>Visitors</b>	<b>1 165 527</b>	<b>1 057 154</b>	<b>1 149 640</b>	<b>8,7</b>	<b>-1,4</b>
Arrivals only	333 391	307 187	265 068	-13,7	-20,5
Single trips	453 890	433 281	439 257	1,4	-3,2
Multiple trips	378 246	316 686	445 315	40,6	17,7
<b>Visitors</b>	<b>1 165 527</b>	<b>1 057 154</b>	<b>1 149 640</b>	<b>8,7</b>	<b>-1,4</b>
Same-day	413 711	375 938	416 399	10,8	0,6
Overnight (tourists)	751 816	681 216	733 241	7,6	-2,5

A full release on *Tourism and migration* (Statistical release P0351) is available on the Stats SA website: [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za)



## Statistics of civil cases for debt

### *Number of civil summonses and civil judgements decreases*

Debtors borrow money from individuals and various institutions that are involved in informal and formal borrowing and lending of money. In some cases people borrow money from individuals who are unregistered or unregulated and act as peer-to-peer or neighbourhood moneylenders, micro-lenders (that we call loan sharks mainly because of the exorbitant interest they charge borrowers) and institutions such as banks. More often people find themselves over-indebted and unable to adhere to the repayment terms as per the agreement, thus forcing the creditors to institute civil claims against them. However, creditors who cannot afford lawyers might approach the Small Claims Court (to recoup money) if the money owed is less than R15 000. Then the clerk of court will examine proof that the individual or company has exhausted all avenues to ensure that the debtor settles the claim before issuing summonses. Presented in this article is a summary of the civil cases for debt statistics for April 2015.

The total number of civil summonses issued for debt decreased by 2,9% in the three months ended April 2015 compared with the three months ended April 2014 (**see Table L**). A year-on-year decrease of 15,8% was recorded between April 2014 and April 2015.

The largest negative contributions to the 2,9% decrease were civil summonses relating to:

- services (contributing -2,8 percentage points);
- rent (contributing -1,6 percentage points); and
- goods sold (contributing -0,5 of a percentage point).

The total number of civil judgements recorded for debt decreased by 3,3% in the three months ended April 2015 compared with the three months ended April 2014. A decrease of 6,7% was recorded between April 2014 and April 2015.

The largest negative contributions to the 3,3% decrease were civil judgements relating to:

- services (contributing -3,8 percentage points); and
- goods sold (contributing -1,2 percentage points).





The total value of civil judgements recorded for debt was 3,1% higher in the three months ended April 2015 compared with the three months ended April 2014. A year-on-year increase of 10,0% was recorded in April 2015.

The largest positive contributions to the 3,1% increase were the value of judgements relating to:

- money lent (contributing 2,1 percentage points);
- rent (contributing 0,9 of a percentage point); and
- promissory notes (contributing 0,7 of a percentage point).

In April 2015, 22 839 civil judgements for debt amounting to R321,7 million were recorded. The largest contributors to the total value of judgements were:

- 'other' debts (R93,6 million or 29,1%);
- money lent (R85,3 million or 26,5%); and
- services (R56,9 million or 17,7%).

**Table L – Key figures for civil summonses and judgements for April 2015**

Actual estimates	April 2015	% change between April 2014 and April 2015	% change between February to April 2014 and February to April 2015
Number of civil summonses issued for debt	49 810	-15,8	-2,9
Number of civil judgements recorded for debt	22 839	-6,7	-3,3
Value of civil judgements recorded for debt (R million)	321,7	10,0	3,1

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

## Statistics of liquidations and insolvencies

### *Liquidations decrease by 42 cases*

When a company is liquidated, it loses its trade mark and company registration number. According to the Trade Marks Act, 1993 (Act No. 194 of 1993), if the trade mark was not assigned by directors (to another company) prior to the entity being dissolved, such trade mark will be removed from the trade mark register administered by the Companies and Intellectual Property



Commission on grounds of non-use. Once the trade mark is removed from the trade mark register, it can be applied for by anyone to use upon application to the Registrar or court. This article presents a summary of the liquidations for May 2015 and insolvencies for April 2015.

The total number of liquidations recorded decreased by 19,0% (42 fewer cases) year-on-year in May 2015 (**see Table M**). Voluntary liquidations decreased by 33 cases, while compulsory liquidations decreased by 9 cases. The largest year-on-year decrease in total liquidations in May 2015 is related to businesses in the financing, insurance, real estate and business services industry (31 fewer liquidations). There was a decrease of 5,9% in the three months ended May 2015 compared with the three months ended May 2014.

**Table M – Total number of liquidations for May 2015**

Number of liquidations May 2015	% change between May 2014 and May 2015	% change between March to May 2014 and March to May 2015	% change between January to May 2014 and January to May 2015
179	-19,0	-5,9	-4,9

The estimated number of insolvencies decreased by 2,4% year-on-year in April 2015 (**see Table N**). A 7,6% decrease was estimated between the three months ended April 2014 and the three months ended April 2015. There was a decrease of 8,1% in the first four months of 2015 compared with the first four months of 2014.

**Table N – Total number of insolvencies for April 2015**

Number of insolvencies April 2015	% change between April 2014 and April 2015	% change between February to April 2014 and February to April 2015	% change between January to April 2014 and January to April 2015
207	-2,4	-7,6	-8,1

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



## Land transport survey

### *The volume of transported goods and passenger journey decreases*

When it comes to the safety of passengers, vehicle seatbelts have been the recommended tool protecting the passengers against injury or death during accidents. However, in the past some motorists have not always ensured some protective measures for children less than three years, hence they would normally put the child on the lap of a passenger; or even leave a child standing in the vehicles. The Department of Transport introduced the amendments to the National Road Traffic Act (Act No. 93 of 1996) to provide for the compulsory usage of child restraint seats which are mounted on car seats. According to this regulation, the driver of a motor vehicle must ensure that an infant travelling in a motor vehicle is seated and restrained on an appropriate child restraint seat. This regulation is not applicable to minibuses, midi-buses or buses operating for profit. The regulation which came into effect in May 2015 makes it illegal for children up to the age of three to be sitting on another passenger's lap, standing or sitting unrestrained while travelling in a car. Failure to comply with the regulation will result in a fine for the driver. Presented in this article is a summary of the land transport survey statistics for April 2015.

### Freight transportation

The volume of goods transported (payload) decreased by 7,0% in April 2015 compared with April 2014 (**see Table O**). The corresponding income of transported goods decreased by 4,1% over the same period.

Income from freight transportation increased by 0,7% in the three months ended April 2015 compared with the three months ended April 2014. The main contributor to this increase was primary mining and quarrying products (which increased by 2,1%, and contributed 0,8 of a percentage point to the total increase).



**Table O – Year-on-year percentage change in freight transportation:  
April 2015**

	Nov-14	Dec-14	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15
Freight payload	10,1	6,7	9,7	1,9	1,7	-7,0
Freight income	8,4	4,9	6,5	3,1	3,6	-4,1

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

### Passenger transportation

The number of passenger journeys decreased by 2,9% in April 2015 compared with April 2014 (**see Table P**). The corresponding income increased by 3,9% over the same period.

**Table P – Year-on-year percentage change in passenger transportation:  
April 2015**

	Nov-14	Dec-14	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15
Passenger journey	-3,8	0,0	-8,2	-3,4	0,2	-2,9
Passenger income	7,2	7,8	1,4	3,0	3,4	3,9

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



## Prices

### Producer price index (PPI)

#### *Producer inflation for final manufactured goods decreases*

The producers of goods are at liberty to set their own prices of goods. There are limitations on unreasonable pricing of goods from producer to retailers and consumers. According to Company Act, 1998 (Act No. 89 of 1998), there are prohibitions for anti-competitive conduct, restrictive practices (such as price fixing, predatory pricing and collusive tendering) and abuse by dominant producers. Presented in this article is a summary of the producer price index statistics for May 2015.

The annual percentage change in the PPI for final manufactured goods was 3,6% in May 2015 compared with 3,0% in April 2015 (**see Table Q**). From April 2015 to May 2015, the PPI for final manufactured goods increased by 0,8%. The main contributors to the annual rate of 3,6% were:

- food products, beverages and tobacco products (which increased to 6,4% year-on-year, contributing 2,2 percentage points) and
- metals, machinery, equipment and computing equipment (6,6% year-on-year, contributing 1,0 percentage point).

The main contributor to the monthly increase of 0,8% was food products, beverages and tobacco products (1,2% month-on-month, contributing 0,4 of a percentage point).

#### **Intermediate manufactured goods**

The annual percentage change in the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods was -0,4% in May 2015 compared with -0,2% in April 2015 (**see Table Q**). From April 2015 to May 2015, the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods increased by 0,3%. The main contributor to the annual rate of -0,4% were basic and fabricated metals (-2,6% year-on-year, contributing -0,8 of a percentage point) and chemicals, rubber and plastic products (-2,1% year-on-year, contributing -0,6 of a percentage point). The main contributor to the monthly increase of 0,3% were chemicals, rubber and plastic products (0,7% month-on-month, contributing 0,2 of a percentage point) and saw-milling and wood (0,8% month-on-month and contributing 0,2 of a percentage point)



## Electricity and water

The annual percentage change in the PPI for electricity and water was 9,9% in May 2015 compared with 10,4% in April 2015 (see Table Q). From April 2015 to May 2015, the PPI for electricity and water increased by 0,9%. The contributors to the annual rate of 9,9% were electricity (10,6% year-on-year, contributing 8,9 percentage points) and water (6,3% year-on-year, contributing 1,0 percentage point). The contributors to the monthly increase of 0,9% was electricity (1,2% month-on-month, contributing 1,0 percentage point). The contributor to the monthly increase of 0,9% was electricity (1,2% month-on-month, contributing 1,0 percentage point).

## Mining

The annual percentage change in the PPI for mining was -3,8% in May 2015 compared with -4,7% in April 2015 (see Table Q). From April 2015 to May 2015, the PPI for mining increased by 0,7%. The main contributors to the annual rate of -3,8% were non-ferrous metal ores (-6,1% year-on-year, contributing -2,1 percentage points) and gold and other metal ores (-4,8% year-on-year, contributing -1,5 percentage points). The main contributor to the monthly increase of 0,7% was coal and gas (4,2% month-on-month, contributing 1,1 percentage point).

## Agriculture, forestry and fishing

The annual percentage change in the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing was 3,1% in May 2015 compared with 4,5% in April 2015) (see Table Q). From April 2015 to May 2015, the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing decreased by 2,3%. The main contributor to the annual rate of 3,1% was agriculture (3,7% year-on-year, contributing 3,1 percentage points). The main contributor to the monthly decrease of 2,3% was agriculture (-2,7% month-on-month, contributing -2,3 percentage points).



**Table Q – Key PPI figures for May 2015**

Product	Weight	Index (2012=100)			% change	
		May 2014	April 2015	May 2015	May 2015 vs. April 2015	May 2015 vs. May 2014
Final manufactured goods	100,00	114,0	117,2	118,1	0,8	3,6
Intermediate manufactured goods	100,00	117,1	116,3	116,6	0,3	-0,4
Electricity and water	100,00	109,6	119,3	120,4	0,9	9,9
Mining	100,00	109,6	104,7	105,4	0,7	-3,8
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,00	106,2	112,1	109,5	-2,3	3,1

A full release on the *Producer price index* (Statistical release P0142.1) is available on the Stats SA website: [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za)

## Consumer price index (CPI)

### ***Annual inflation rate at 4,6% in May 2015***

Over the past few months, the price of petrol has been fluctuating. When petrol prices fluctuate, they affect the consumer price index (CPI) rate, which eventually affects the cost of living for consumers. Stats SA compared the CPI rate of October 2014 to that of February 2015. The overall CPI inflation decreased from 5,9% in October 2014 to 3,9% in February 2015. Over the same period, the price of petrol decreased from R13,43 per litre in October 2014 to R10,09 per litre in February 2015.

Furthermore, when Stats SA removed the direct influence of petrol from the CPI, they found that the CPI remained stable at 6,0% for both October 2014 and February 2015. This shows that the price of petrol does affect the inflation rate; however, the real impact of the petrol price to the inflation rate may also be affected by changes in the prices of other items, such as food and education. Presented in this article is a summary of the consumer price index findings for May 2015.



The headline CPI (for all urban areas) annual inflation rate in May 2015 was 4,6% (**see Table R**). This rate was 0,1 of a percentage point higher than the corresponding annual rate of 4,5% in April 2015. On average, prices increased by 0,3% between April and May 2015.

The food and non-alcoholic beverages index increased by 0,6% between April and May 2015. The annual rate decreased to 4,7% in May 2015 from 5,0% in April 2015. The following components in the food and non-alcoholic beverages index increased:

- fish (2,6%);
- bread and cereals (1,9%);
- other food (1,7%);
- sugar, sweets and desserts (1,3%);
- oils and fats (1,2%);
- cold beverages (0,9%);
- milk, eggs and cheese (0,7%); and
- hot beverages (0,1%).

The following components decreased: fruit (-4,6%) and vegetables (-1,4%).

The transport index increased by 0,3% between April and May 2015. The annual rate increased to -0,7% in May 2015 from -1,1% in April 2015.

The provinces with an annual inflation rate lower than or equal to headline inflation were:

- Gauteng (4,6%);
- North West (4,5%);
- Eastern Cape (4,4%);
- Mpumalanga (4,2%);
- KwaZulu-Natal (3,7%); and
- Limpopo (3,4%).

The provinces with an annual inflation rate higher than headline inflation were:

- Western Cape (5,1%);
- Free State (5,1%); and
- Northern Cape (4,8%).





**Table R – Consumer price index: Index numbers and year-on-year rates**

**Base year: December 2012 = 100**

Year		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Avg <sup>1/</sup>
2010	Index	86,4	87,0	87,7	87,8	88,0	88,0	88,6	88,6	88,7	88,9	89,0	89,2	88,2
	Rate	6,2	5,7	5,1	4,8	4,6	4,2	3,7	3,5	3,2	3,4	3,6	3,5	4,3
2011	Index	89,6	90,2	91,3	91,6	92,0	92,4	93,2	93,4	93,8	94,2	94,5	94,6	92,6
	Rate	3,7	3,7	4,1	4,2	4,5	5,0	5,3	5,3	5,7	6,0	6,1	6,1	5,0
2012	Index	95,2	95,7	96,8	97,2	97,2	97,5	97,8	98,0	98,9	99,5	99,8	100,0	97,8
	Rate	6,3	6,1	6,0	6,1	5,7	5,5	4,9	5,0	5,5	5,6	5,6	5,7	5,6
2013	Index	100,3	101,3	102,5	102,9	102,6	102,9	104,0	104,3	104,8	105,0	105,1	105,4	103,4
	Rate	5,4	5,9	5,9	5,9	5,6	5,5	6,3	6,4	6,0	5,5	5,3	5,4	5,7
2014	Index	106,1	107,3	108,7	109,2	109,4	109,7	110,6	111,0	111,0	111,2	111,2	111,0	109,7
	Rate	5,8	5,9	6,0	6,1	6,6	6,6	6,3	6,4	5,9	5,9	5,8	5,3	6,1
2015	Index	110,8	111,5	113,1	114,1	114,4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rate	4,4	3,9	4,0	4,5	4,6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

<sup>1/</sup> Annual average.

A full release on the *Consumer price index* (Statistical release P0141) is available on the Stats SA website: [www.statssa.gov.za](http://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.

**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.

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

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

**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.

**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.

**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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