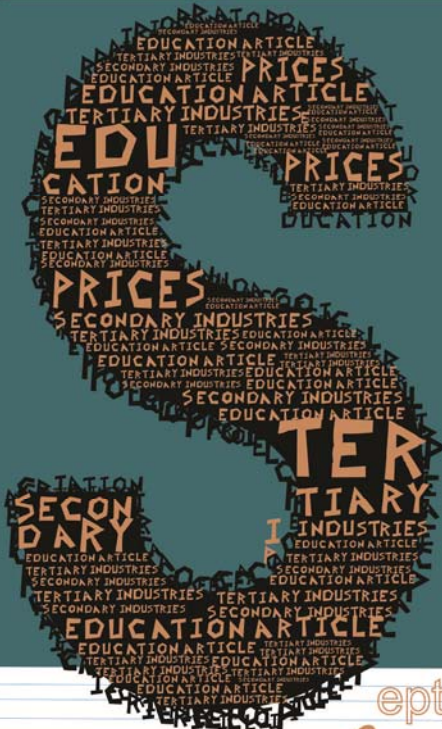


Mbalo Brief



the missing piece of the puzzle

September 2016



september

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Issue 08/2016



Statistics
South Africa



The South Africa I know, the home I understand



the missing piece of the puzzle



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Editor's comment

Drought still continues to be a challenge for most parts of the country and it might take time to recover due to lack of rainfall. According to the inter-ministerial task team on drought, dams across the country were at their lowest levels in years. In 2015, the national dam levels were estimated at 64,3% of normal full supply and have dropped to 53,0% as at 05 September 2016. The water restrictions have been imposed across provinces and government has advised citizens to use water sparingly at all times. Current indications were that above-normal rainfall and temperatures could be expected during the early summer season (November, December and January).

In this month's issue of *Mbalo Brief*, our educational article is based on the Crime Statistics, which were derived from the 2016 Community Survey results, with a focus on, among others crimes experienced by households and types of crimes. Also have a look at our monthly crossword puzzle and solutions for the August 2016 puzzle.

Also included in this issue are our monthly articles such as *Producer price index*, *Motor trade sales*, *Land transport* and *Tourism and migration*.

Articles published in this issue are based on results of industry surveys conducted for the months ranging from May to July 2016 which were published by Stats SA in July and August 2016.

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

Enjoy the read.





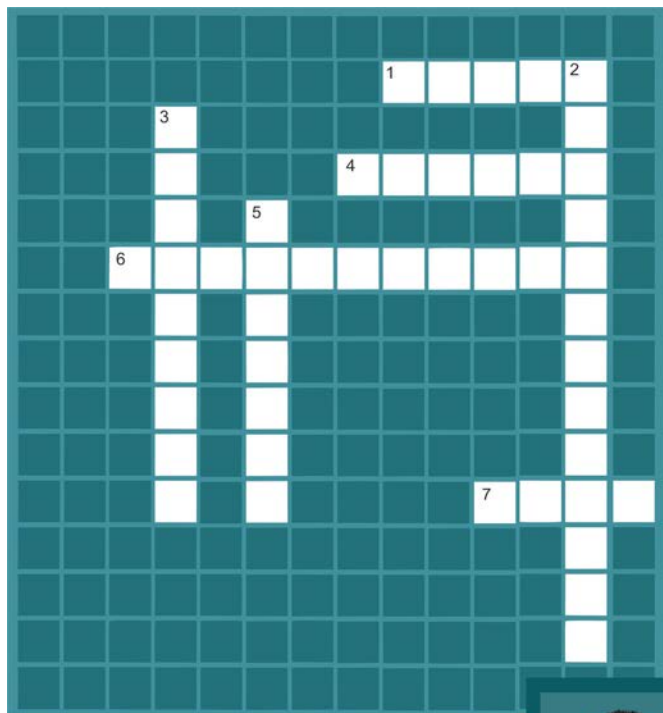
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the missing piece of the puzzle

Crossword puzzle





Across

1. Abbreviate: Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
4. In which country was the 2016 Olympic games held?
6. Which holiday is celebrated in South Africa on the 24th of September?
7. Which mode of travel was commonly used by visitors who came to South Africa in June 2016? [Read Tourism and migration article]

Down

2. Who is the new Executive Mayor of City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality?
3. In which province did Harmony Gold Mine and White River Exploration discovered a gold mine deposit?
5. Which province had the 7,9% annual inflation rate in July 2016? [Read Consumer price index article]

Solutions for August 2016 puzzle

Across

5. Inflation
6. Womens Day
7. Five

Down

1. Gauteng
2. Brazil
3. Community
4. Western Cape





Educational article on Crime statistics

1. Introduction

Safety in South Africa is a human right. It is necessary for human development, improving quality of life and productivity. When people feel unsafe, it makes it harder for them to pursue their personal goals, and to take part in social and economic activities. According to the National Development Plan (NDP), the vision for the country in 2030 is that people living in South Africa will “feel safe at home, at school and at work, and enjoy a community life free of fear. Women will walk freely in the streets and children play safely outside. The police service is well-resourced and professional, staffed by highly skilled officers who value their work, serve the community, safeguard lives and property without discrimination, protect the peaceful against violence, and respect the rights to equality and justice” (NDP 2030). Outcome three of the Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF: 2014–2016) also outlines the importance of ensuring that all people in South Africa ‘are’, and ‘feel’ safe. In order to achieve that, the main priority is to ensure a reduction in the overall levels of serious crimes, in particular contact and trio crimes (carjacking, house robbery and business robbery). This article is based on the findings from the Community Survey (CS) 2016 and its aim is to determine crime statistics in South Africa in terms of households’ experience of crime, feeling of safety and type of crime experienced in 2016.

Even though the South African Police Service (SAPS) provides annual reports on reported crime, household surveys, conducted by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA), are needed to get an idea of the magnitude of crime, which includes unreported crimes from a household perspective. To date, Stats SA has only measured feelings of safety and experiences of victimisation through the annual Victims of Crime Survey. However, the sample size of this survey only allows for statistical reliable reporting at provincial and national level, whereas the SAPS and local municipalities also need information at lower levels of disaggregation. Thus the inclusion of crime and safety-related questions in the Community Survey 2016 will enable entities involved in the fight against crime to better identify the municipalities where





South African households feel most insecure and develop appropriate measures to alleviate those insecurities.

2. Households' experience of crime

Table 1 – Percentage of households that experienced crime by population group of the household head, Community Survey 2016

Households that had been victims of crime	Statistics	Population group of the head of the household				Total households (National average)
		Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	
Yes	Number ('000)	969	94	33	180	1276
	%	7,1	7,7	8,4	10,8	7,5
No	Number ('000)	12613	1124	356	1479	15572
	%	92,5	92,0	91,1	88,7	92,1
Don't know	Number ('000)	54	3	2	8	66
	%	0,4	0,2	0,5	0,5	0,4

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Table 1 shows the percentage of households that experienced crime by population group. Overall, all population groups (which experienced crime), with the exception of black Africans, had percentages higher than the national average. Approximately 10,8% of households headed by white people experienced crime, followed by Indians/Asians (8,4%), coloureds (7,7%) while about 7,1% of those headed by black Africans experienced crime.

When considering the percentage of households who experienced crime by province, the overall results show that 7,5% of households in the country experienced crime in the 12 months prior to Community Survey 2016. Percentages within each province show that over 9% of households in South Africa experienced crime. In Western Cape, 9,7% and in Gauteng, 9,1% of households experienced crime within the 12 months prior to the survey, thus reflecting percentages higher than the national average of 7,5%. The distribution for the rest of the provinces is as follows:



- Eastern Cape (6,2%);
- Northern Cape (6,8%);
- Free State (6,0%);
- KwaZulu-Natal (6,9%);
- North West (7,6%);
- Mpumalanga (7,4%); and
- Limpopo (4,2%).

Taking the percentage of households who experienced crime by sex of the household head into consideration, the results show that 8% of households headed by males experienced crime, while 6,9% of female-headed households experienced crime.

3. Households' feelings of safety when walking alone

Table 2 – Households' feelings of safety by province, Community Survey 2016

Households' feelings of safety	Statistics	Province										RSA
		WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP		
Safety during the day	Number ('000)	1366	1397	308	785	2236	1006	3895	1007	1429	13429	
	%	70,7	78,8	87,2	83,0	77,8	80,6	78,7	81,3	89,3	79,4	
Safety when it is dark	Number ('000)	659	541	169	294	1066	382	1622	420	644	5797	
	%	34,1	30,5	47,8	31,1	37,1	30,6	32,8	33,9	40,3	34,3	

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Table 2 summarises the percentage distribution of households' feelings of safety when walking alone by province in 2016. The majority (79,4%) of households in South Africa indicated that they felt safe during the day. Households living in Limpopo (89,3%) and Northern Cape (87,2%) were the most likely to feel safe. Nationally, only about 34,3% of households indicated that they felt safe when it is dark. Northern Cape (47,8%) and Limpopo (40,3%) also had the highest percentage of households who felt safe at night.



When looking at population groups, over 83% of households headed by white household heads felt safe during the day followed by 79,4% of households headed by black Africans, coloured at 77,3% and lastly, Indian/Asian at 70,5%. Within the white population group, a little less than half of the households felt safe when it is dark (49,2%), while approximately a third of households headed by black Africans felt safe when it is dark (31,9%), followed by coloured (40,4%) and Indian/Asian households (35,9%)

Further results from CS 2016 show that about 80% of male-headed households felt safe during the day, whereas 78,7% of households headed by females felt safe during the day. More male-headed households felt safe when it is dark (35,4%) than those headed by females (32,7%).

4. Types of crime experienced by households

Table 3 – Crime experienced by households by province, Community Survey 2016

Crime experience	Statistics	Province									RSA
		WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	
Murder	Number ('000)	4	3			5	2	7	2	2	25
	Percent	0,2	0,2			0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2
Home robbery	Number ('000)	42	26	5	14	45	21	111	23	17	303
	Percent	2,2	1,5	1,3	1,4	1,6	1,7	2,3	1,9	1,1	1,8
	Number ('000)	78	46	11	26	95	45	213	50	35	599
	Percent	4,1	2,6	3,1	2,8	3,3	3,6	4,4	4,1	2,2	3,6
Robbery	Number ('000)	69	36	5	14	55	22	140	23	13	377
	Percent	3,6	2,1	1,5	1,4	1,9	1,8	2,9	1,9	0,8	2,3
Theft of livestock, poultry and other animals	Number ('000)	2	6		2	11	5	8	3	3	40
	Percent	0,1	0,3		0,2	0,4	0,4	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,2
Theft of motor vehicle/motorcycle	Number ('000)	12	4		2	9	4	29	3	2	66
	Percent	0,6	0,2		0,2	0,3	0,3	0,6	0,3	0,1	0,4
Other crime	Number ('000)	16	7	3	4	9	7	26	4	4	81
	Percent	0,9	0,4	0,7	0,5	0,3	0,6	0,5	0,3	0,3	0,5

- Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. An asterisk indicates sensitive cells. Kik – kk

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.



Table 3 shows results for households who experienced crime by the types of crime that they experienced and province. Nationally, the most frequently experienced crime type was housebreaking/burglary (3,6%). Gauteng (4,4%), Western Cape (4,1%) and Mpumalanga (4,1%) had a higher percentage of households who experienced housebreaking/burglary. A similar trend was observed for households' experiences of home robbery in Gauteng (2,3%) and Western Cape (2,2%). Western Cape and Gauteng had the highest percentage of those households who experienced robbery, 3,6% and 2,9% respectively. There was generally a 0,1–0,3 percentage point difference between provinces in their experience of murder, theft of livestock, poultry and other animals, theft of motor vehicle/motorcycle and other crimes.

Generally, households headed by whites and Indians/Asians were more likely to be affected by crime than other population groups. These two population groups had higher percentages of households who experienced the following crimes:

- housebreaking/burglary (whites 5,0%; Indians/Asians 4,0%);
- home robbery (whites 3,1%; Indians/Asians 2,6%);
- robbery (whites 3,0%; Indian/Asians 2,7%); and
- theft of motor vehicle/motorcycle (whites 1,3%; Indian/Asians 0,9%).

5. Conclusion

Findings of the CS 2016 show that about 7,5% of all households in South Africa experienced crime in the 12 months prior to the survey. The majority (79,4%) of households in South Africa indicated that they felt safe during the day, however, disparities existed between provinces, population groups and sex. Housebreaking/burglary was the most widely experienced crime type in South Africa, predominantly affecting households in Gauteng, Western Cape and Mpumalanga and also mostly experienced by the white and Indian/Asian population groups.

6. References

1. Statistics South Africa. 2016. *Community Survey*. Pretoria: Statistics South Africa



Primary industries

Mining: Production and sales

Mining production decreases while mineral sales increase

The production of gold in South Africa has been on the decrease in the past few years, leaving the country to drop from being one of the top five producers of gold in the world in 2013. Currently South Africa is at number seven amongst the top producers of gold, with China leading. However, the country has discovered yet another mining gold deposit in the Free State province. Harmony Gold Mine and White River Exploration have announced on 11 September 2016 that they have found a big gold deposit to mine and that it could lead to one of the country's first new gold mines in the last 25 years. The two companies also discovered that the mine deposit contains an estimated 11,5 million ounces of gold at a grade of 8,9 grams per tonne of ore, and could ultimately produce 250 000 to 300 000 ounces of gold per year, for more than 30 years. This will be a positive contribution to the production and sales of minerals in the mining industry and also to the future economic growth of South Africa. But before then, a feasibility study will be conducted by the companies to establish the future economic merits of the new deposit. Presented in this article is the mining production and sales for June 2016.

Mining production decreased by 2,5% year-on-year in June 2016 (**see Table A**). The main negative contributors were:

- manganese ore (-18,2% and contributing -1,3 percentage points);
- diamonds (-38,9% and contributing -1,3 percentage points);
- nickel (-26,1% and contributing -0,7 of a percentage point);
- copper (-50,8% and contributing -0,5 of a percentage point); and
- 'other' non-metallic minerals (-19,6% and contributing -0,5 of a percentage point).

Coal was a significant positive contributor (4,6% and contributing 1,1 percentage points).

**Table A – Key growth rates in the volume of mining production for June 2016**

	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-5,9	-8,6	-17,9	-7,5	-3,9	-2,5
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-5,0	1,5	-1,9	2,4	2,7	1,9
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	-1,1	-2,4	-4,9	-2,8	-0,2	4,2

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

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

Mineral sales increased by 17,4% year-on-year in May 2016 (see Table B). The largest positive contributors to the increase of 17,4% were:

- gold (44,1%, contributing 6,7 percentage points);
- PGMs (20,1%, contributing 5,5 percentage points);
- coal (13,8%, contributing 3,3 percentage points);
- manganese ore (82,6%, contributing 2,7 percentage points); and
- iron ore (14,5%, contributing 1,4 percentage points).

Table B – Key growth rates in mineral sales at current prices for May 2016

	Dec-15	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	2,4	-2,6	1,4	-0,8	-4,2	17,4
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	2,9	-4,2	4,8	-0,7	1,2	20,6
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	2,5	-0,1	0,6	-0,2	2,7	8,8

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

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





Secondary industries

Manufacturing: Production and sales

Production in manufacturing increases

The majority of people use different household cleaning products such as soaps, bleaches and scrubs on a daily basis to keep their homes clean against bacteria. This is the reason that there are different manufacturing companies that produce a variety of household cleaning products to consumers. Reckitt Benckiser South Africa, one of the manufacturing companies that produce household, health and personal care products, opened a new upgraded plant on 11 August 2016 at Elandsfontein in Alberton. This came after an increasing demand by consumers for supply of their antiseptic liquid. The new plant did not only increase the production capacity of the product, but it also increased employment by 20% in the company. Unemployment is one of the socio-economic challenges faced by the government (26,6% of South Africans are in unemployed). This increase in employment is seen as a positive contribution to the employment growth of the country, mostly the manufacturing industry. Presented in this article is a summary of the Manufacturing: Production and sales statistics for June 2016.

Manufacturing production increased by 4,5% in June 2016 compared with June 2015 (**see Table C**). This increase was mainly due to higher production in the following divisions:

- petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products (15,4%, contributing 3,4 percentage points);
- wood and wood products, paper, publishing and printing (4,4%, contributing 0,6 of a percentage point); and
- food and beverages (2,0%, contributing 0,5 of a percentage point).



Table C – Key growth rates in the volume of manufacturing production for June 2016

	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-2,2	2,3	-2,1	3,2	3,9	4,5
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-1,3	1,9	-0,5	0,6	1,3	0,7
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	-0,9	-0,2	0,3	1,3	1,2	2,0

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

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

Selected building statistics of the private sector

Total value of recorded building plans passed at current prices

Building plans and approval are not only required when one is building a house/ or any non-residential structure from scratch but also when additions and alterations are made to an already existing house. The National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act, 1977 (Act No. 103 of 1977) stipulates that no person may erect, alter, add to, or convert any building without the prior approval of the Local Authority. Building without approval, can have disastrous consequences. Should the local municipality find out about these additions, renovations or alterations and it turns out that they do not comply with the approved building plans; the owner can be fined a certain amount and the new parts can be demolished in order to ensure compliance. Presented in this article is a summary of the selected building statistics for June 2016.

The value of recorded building plans passed (at current prices) increased by 2,3% (R1 176,1 million) during January to June 2016 compared with January to June 2015 (**See Table D**). Residential buildings rose by 7,4% (R1 805,1 million) while non-residential buildings fell by 4,7% (-R667,4 million).

The largest contributions to the total increase of 2,3% (R1 176,1 million) were for structures of building plans passed by KwaZulu-Natal (contributing





4,8 percentage points or R2 477,3 million) and Western Cape (contributing 2,6 percentage points or R1 344,4 million).

The value of buildings reported as completed increased by 17,9% (R4 482,5 million) during January to June 2016 compared with January to June 2015. Non-residential buildings rose by 59,4% (R3 222,0 million). There were large year-on-year increases in completions of shopping space (R1 046,1 million) and office and banking space (R422,5 million) in KwaZulu-Natal.

Six provinces reported year-on-year increases in the value of buildings completed during January to June 2016. The largest contributions were recorded for the following provinces:

- Gauteng (contributing 7,2 percentage points or R1 816,4 million);
- KwaZulu-Natal (contributing 6,6 percentage points or R1 647,1 million); and
- Western Cape (contributing 3,5 percentage points or R883,9 million).

Table D – Recorded building plans passed by larger municipalities: January to June 2015 versus January to June 2016

Estimates at current prices	January to June 2015 1/	January to June 2016 1/	Difference in value between January to June 2015 and January to June 2016	% change between January to June 2015 and January to June 2016
	R'000	R'000	R'000	
Residential buildings	24 372 322	26 177 398	1 805 076	7,4
-Dwelling houses	16 096 576	16 260 427	163 851	1,0
-Flats and townhouses	7 560 207	8 685 563	1 125 356	14,9
-Other residential buildings	715 539	1 231 408	515 869	72,1
Non-residential buildings	14 266 346	13 598 939	-667 407	-4,7
Additions and alterations	12 620 997	12 659 403	38 406	0,3
Total	51 259 665	52 435 740	1 176 075	2,3

1/ 2015 and 2016 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 and consumption increases

Many people use electricity on a daily basis for different reasons such as boiling water, warming or cooling off a room and to charge their mobile devices. Although it is an essential part of life, electricity can be dangerous when safety measures are not followed. For example, in instances where unsafe usage of electricity occurs (like the interference of water to a connected electrical plug), this may cause injuries and fatalities to the person involved. Therefore, safe usage of electricity is very critical to the people who use it, and it is for this reason that the national electricity supplier Eskom embarked on a campaign called Eskom National Electricity Safety Week, which took place from 22 to 28 August 2016. The campaign was aimed at educating community structures such as schools, hospitals, companies and families about the basics of safe electricity usage and the risks associated with the unsafe usage of electricity, and at reducing the number of injuries and fatalities related to the unsafe usage of electricity. Presented in this article is a summary of the electricity generated and available for distribution statistics for July 2016.

Electricity generation (production) increased by 2,0% year-on-year in July 2016 (see Table E).

Table E – Key growth rates in the volume of electricity generated for July 2016

	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	2,7	-4,2	0,7	1,0	0,3	2,0
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	1,2	-1,6	0,3	0,8	0,0	0,2
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	1,3	-0,1	-0,4	-0,8	0,2	0,5

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

Electricity distribution (consumption) decreased by 0,6% year-on-year in July 2016 (see Table F).



Table F – Key growth rates in the volume of electricity distributed for July 2016

	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	0,4	-5,7	-1,4	-0,8	-2,2	-0,6
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	0,2	-0,4	-0,2	0,6	-1,0	0,5
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	0,0	-0,9	-0,9	-0,6	-0,3	-0,2

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

A full release on *Electricity generated and available for distribution* (Statistical release P4141) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za



Tertiary industries

Wholesale trade sales

Wholesale trade sales increase

The rising costs of fuel, raw materials and production equipment has caused some wholesalers to reduce the weight of their products. The reduction of the weight has been applied in order to avoid imposing additional charges on the price of the products which come as a result of the rising costs. This means that instead of paying more for some quantity of goods, the consumer is paying the same price for less weight. For instance, a 90g chocolate slab was replaced by an 80g slab while a 190g slab was reduced to 150g, but the price remains the same. Presented in this article is a summary of the wholesale trade sales statistics for May 2016.

Wholesale trade sales increased by 9,6% in June 2016 compared with June 2015 (**see Table G**). The main contributors to this increase were:

- agricultural raw materials and livestock (78,3%, contributing 5,4 percentage points); and
- machinery, equipment and supplies (19,0%, contributing 3,2 percentage points).

Wholesale trade sales increased by 11,9% in the second quarter of 2016 compared with the second quarter of 2015. The main contributors to this increase were:

- agricultural raw materials and livestock (75,0%, contributing 5,0 percentage points); and
- machinery, equipment and supplies (21,2%, contributing 3,6 percentage points).



Table G – Key growth rates in wholesale trade sales at current prices for June 2016

	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	4,9	11,6	5,0	13,2	13,0	9,6
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	1,6	2,2	1,0	0,8	2,0	-0,1
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	1,2	1,8	3,3	4,4	4,2	3,4

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

Retail trade sales

Retail trade sales increase

As we are approaching festive season, some consumers are likely to start purchasing goods for children and family members. Some consumers will opt for lay-by purchases to reserve commodities they cannot afford in cash. The benefits of buying on lay-by is that the retail price of the specific product remains the same even when there is a general increase in the price of that product; as well as that when a consumer defaults on a lay-by payment, it does not affect the credit record. The lay-by period is normally 3 months or more to pay, depending on different retailers. Any person from the age of 18 years can enter into a lay-by agreement while guardians can represent those under 18 years. Presented in this article is a summary of the retail trade sales for June 2016.

Retail trade sales increased by 1,7% year-on-year in June 2016 (**see Table H**). The highest positive annual growth rates were recorded for retailers in:

- pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries (9,2%); and
- food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores (7,5%).

The main contributors to the 1,7% increase was general dealers (contributing 1,3 percentage points).

Retail trade sales increased by 2,6% in the second quarter of 2016 compared with the second quarter of 2015. The main contributors to this increase were:



- general dealers (2,2%, contributing 0,9 percentage points); and
- all 'other' retailers (5,0%, contributing 0,6 of a percentage point).

Table H – Key growth rates in retail trade sales for June 2016 – at constant 2012 prices

	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	3,6	4,0	2,9	1,6	4,5	1,7
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-0,7	0,3	0,3	-1,5	3,3	-2,0
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	1,3	0,7	0,2	-0,4	0,4	0,3

^{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 increase

In 2016, South Africa celebrates 120 years since the first motor car arrived in the country – a Benz Velo. The motor car had been imported by a local businessman, John Percy Hess, at the end of 1896 and its first public demonstration took place at the Berea Park sports ground in Pretoria. This historic event was celebrated at the South African Festival of Motoring which was held at Kyalami in Midrand from 31 August until 4 September 2016. The festival was attended by manufacturers, sales persons and consumers in the automotive industry whereby a host of vintage and classic cars were showcased and people could test-drive different types of cars from motor car companies such as BMW, Ford, Jaguar and Mercedes Benz, amongst others. Presented in this article is a summary of motor trade sales statistics for June 2016.

Motor trade sales increased by 0,3% year-on-year in June 2016 (**see Table I**). The largest positive annual growth rates were recorded for:

- used vehicle sales (13,0%); and
- sales of accessories (10,1%).



Motor trade sales increased by 5,2% in the three months ended June of 2016 compared with the three months ended June of 2015. The main contributors to this increase were:

- used vehicle sales (16,3%, contributing 3,0 percentage points); and
- sales of accessories (13,6%, contributing 2,5 percentage points).

Table I – Key growth rate figures in motor trade sales for June 2016

	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-2,4	7,0	-3,3	8,8	6,9	0,3
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-2,6	5,1	-3,0	3,1	0,4	-2,6
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	0,3	0,5	0,2	2,4	1,6	2,1

^{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 increases

Consumers expect that the food they purchase and consume will be safe and of high quality at all times. Thus, to ensure the highest quality possible, restaurants, fast-food outlets and any other food providers should ensure that they serve food that has been properly washed and dried to prevent the spread of food poisoning and also ensure that the food is tightly sealed and stored at the right temperature to prevent spoiling and prolong shelf life. The personal hygiene of the person preparing the food as well as the cleanliness of the utensils used is also very important. These are just some basic guidelines for handling food. Presented in this article is a summary of the food and beverages statistics for June 2016.

Total income generated by the food and beverages industry increased by 3,4% in June 2016 compared with June 2015 (**see Table J**). Positive annual growth rates were recorded for bar sales (6,2%) and food sales (3,5%).



In June 2016, positive annual growth rates were recorded for takeaway and fast-food outlets (7,0%, contributing 2,7 percentage points) and restaurants and coffee shops (3,0%, contributing 1,3 percentage points).

Total income increased by 2,1% in the second quarter of 2016 compared with the second quarter of 2015. Positive contributors to this increase were:

- takeaway and fast-food outlets (3,9%, contributing 1,5 percentage points); and
- restaurants and coffee shops (2,6%, contributing 1,1 percentage points).

Table J – Year-on-year percentage change in food and beverages income at constant prices by type of income – June 2016

Type of income	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16
Food sales	1,1	1,4	1,6	0,6	2,4	3,5
Bar sales	0,0	7,9	5,6	7,6	2,7	6,2
Other income	-14,1	-12,7	-14,0	-17,4	-13,2	-14,5
Total	0,6	1,9	1,7	1,0	2,0	3,4

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

Tourist accommodation

Total income for tourist accommodation increases

The South African National Parks (SANParks) is celebrating the annual South African Parks Week from 12–16 September 2016. South Africans are given an opportunity again to visit national parks of their choice for free. South Africa joined this worldwide national parks focus week campaign in 2006 after realising that a large number of South Africans were not accessing the national parks. SANParks then believed that the free access feature will enable South Africans to visit and know the national parks, to understand the broader biodiversity landscape the country has and also the importance of conservation. Unlike the other years, this year's SA National Parks Week includes exhibitions around the country at various national parks which represents the different geographical regions of SANParks. The



exhibitions also include cultural, conservation, nursery and tourism aspects from the community, rangers and various conservation entities in order to highlight the broader South African biodiversity landscape. The visitors will not only learn about the national parks and the biodiversity the country has, but they will also be given a chance to view the accommodation establishments in and around the national parks such as hotels, lodges and caravan parks. This is a positive contribution to the tourist accommodation industry as more people will get to know about the different accommodation facilities in the country, which they might book themselves into in future. Presented in this article is a summary of the tourist accommodation statistics for June 2016.

The total income for the tourist accommodation industry increased by 8,6% in June 2016 compared with June 2015 (**see Table K**). Income from accommodation increased by 11,7% year-on-year in June 2016, the result of a 4,5% increase in the number of stay unit nights sold and a 6,8% increase in the average income per stay unit night sold.

In June 2016, the types of accommodation that recorded positive year-on-year growth in income from accommodation were:

- 'other' accommodation (19,3%);
- hotels (10,7%); and
- caravan parks and camping sites (10,0%).

The main contributors to the 11,7% year-on-year increase in income from accommodation in June 2016 were:

- hotels (contributing 7,0 percentage points); and
- 'other' accommodation (contributing 5,2 percentage points).

Table K– Year-on-year percentage change in tourist accommodation statistics for June 2016

	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16
Stay units available	0,1	0,3	0,5	0,4	0,6	0,4
Stay unit nights sold	1,2	5,1	3,1	0,4	1,6	4,5
Average income per stay unit nights sold	15,7	12,1	10,7	9,7	8,0	6,8
Income from accommodation	17,1	17,8	14,1	10,2	9,7	11,7
Total income ^{1/}	12,9	14,6	12,3	7,5	9,1	8,6

A full release on *Tourist accommodation* (Statistical release P6410) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za



Tourism and migration

More than three million travellers passed through South Africa's ports of entry in June 2016

The tourism industry has been affected by many factors in 2015. Some of the factors were exchange rate fluctuations, the decline of oil prices and an increased global concern about safety and security for tourists. However, the number of international tourist arrivals increased by 4,6% to reach a total of 1 184 million in 2015, according to the United Nations World Tourism Organization's (UNWTO) World Tourism Barometer for 2015. According to the report, overnight visitors travelled to their destination by air (54%), road (39%), rail (2%) and sea (5%). In the sub-Saharan African region, South Africa is leading with 8 904 visitors who came in the country for holidays, to conduct business and to study. Presented in this article is a summary of the tourism and migration statistics for June 2016.

A total of 3 212 429 travellers (arrivals, departures and transits) passed through South African ports of entry in June 2016 (**see Table L**). These travellers were made up of 889 728 South African residents and 2 322 701 foreign travelers (**see Table L**). A further breakdown of the figures for South African residents indicates that there were 408 261 arrivals, 480 628 departures and 839 travellers in transit. The corresponding volume for foreign arrivals, departures and transit travellers was 1 175 811, 1 078 980 and 67 910 respectively.

A comparison between the movements in June 2015 and June 2016 indicates that the volume of arrivals and departures increased for both South African residents and foreign travellers, while the volume of transits decreased for South African residents but increased for foreign travellers. For South African residents, the volume of arrivals increased by 1,8% (from 400 910 in June 2015 to 408 261 in June 2016), departures increased by 3,0% (from 466 451 in June 2015 to 480 628 in June 2016), and transits decreased by 3,3% (from 868 in June 2015 to 839 in June 2016). For foreign travellers, arrivals increased by 8,2% (from 1 087 067 in June 2015 to 1 175 811 in June 2016), departures increased by 7,2% (from 1 006 275 in June 2015 to 1 078 980 in June 2016), and transits increased by 4,6% (from 64 928 in June 2015 to 67 910 in June 2016).

A comparison between the movements in May 2016 and June 2016



indicates that the volume of arrivals decreased for both South African residents and foreign travellers. Departures increased for South African residents but decreased for foreign travellers, while the volume of transits decreased for both groups of travellers. For South African residents, the volume of arrivals decreased by 6,0% (from 434 520 in May 2016 to 408 261 in June 2016), departures increased by 15,4% (from 416 488 in May 2016 to 480 628 in June 2016) and transits decreased by 3,6% (from 870 in May 2016 to 839 in June 2016). For foreign travellers, the volume of arrivals decreased by 8,1% (from 1 279 297 in May 2016 to 1 175 811 in June 2016), departures decreased by 7,5% (from 1 166 255 in May 2016 to 1 078 980 in June 2016), and transits decreased by 0,5% (from 68 281 in May 2016 to 67 910 in June 2016).

Mode of travel

In June 2016, road transport was the most common mode of travel used by 2 375 568 (73,9%) of the 3 212 429 travellers. The total number of travellers who used air transport was 830 252 (25,8%). Compared to use of air and land transport, a much smaller number of travellers, 6 609 (0,2%) used sea transport. The arrivals data for South African residents show that 157 511 (38,6%) came by air, 250 614 (61,4%) came by road and 136 (less than 0,1%) arrived by sea. For departures, 197 368 (41,1%) used air, 283 152 (58,9%) used road and 108 (less than 0,1%) left by sea transport. All travellers in transit (839) used air transport.

Purpose of visit

In June 2016, the majority of tourists, 666 433 (96,4%), were in South Africa for holiday compared to 21 110 (3,1%) and 3 871 (0,6%) who were in South Africa for business and for study purposes respectively. A detailed analysis reveals that of all the tourists from each of the overseas regions, more than 90,0% came to South Africa for holiday. A total of 10 146 (98,4%) tourists from Australasia, 33 646 (97,2%) from North America, 3 549 (96,9%) from Central and South America, 24 341 (94,1%) from Asia, 55 386 (93,7%) from Europe and 2 017 (91,7%) from the Middle East were in South Africa for holiday. The Middle East had the highest proportions of tourists who came to South Africa for business [6,3% (139)] and for study purposes [2,0% (44)] compared to other overseas regions.



Sex and age distribution

In June 2016, there were 388 684 (56,2%) male and 302 730 (43,8%) female tourists. Overseas tourists were made up of 77 157 (56,8%) male tourists and 58 623 (43,2%) female tourists. There were 301 944 (55,8%) male and 239 318 (44,2%) female tourists from SADC countries. Tourists from 'other' African countries were made up of 9 071 (66,9%) males and 4 478 (33,1%) females.

Table L – Number of South African residents and foreign travellers by travel direction: June 2016

Travel direction	May 2015	April 2016	May 2016	% change between May and June 2016	% change between June 2015 and June 2016
Total	3 026 499	3 365 711	3 212 429	-4,6%	6,1%
South African residents	868 229	851 878	889 728	4,4%	2,5%
Arrivals	400 910	434 520	408 261	-6,0%	1,8%
Departures	466 451	416 488	480 628	15,4%	3,0%
Transit	868	870	839	-3,6%	-3,3%
Foreign travellers	2 158 270	2 513 833	2 322 701	-7,6%	7,6%
Arrivals	1 087 067	1 279 297	1 175 811	-8,1%	8,2%
Departures	1 006 275	1 166 255	1 078 980	-7,5%	7,2%
Transit	64 928	68 281	67 910	-0,5%	4,6%
Foreign arrivals	1 087 067	1 279 297	1 175 811	-8,1%	8,2%
Non-visitors	80 468	85 148	74 689	-12,3%	-7,2%
Visitors	1 006 599	1 194 149	1 101 122	-7,8%	9,4%
Visitors	1 006 599	1 194 149	1 101 122	-7,8%	9,4%
Arrivals only	224 187	255 804	258 159	0,9%	15,2%
Single trips	376 676	428 349	384 912	-10,1%	2,2%
Multiple trips	405 736	509 996	458 051	-10,2%	12,9%
Visitors	1 006 599	1 194 149	1 101 122	-7,8%	9,4%
Same-day	396 507	433 400	409 708	-5,5%	3,3%
Tourists	610 092	760 749	691 414	-9,1%	13,3%

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



Statistics of civil cases for debt

Number of civil judgements for debt increases

A staggering number of South African credit-active consumers have a negative credit record. This has been accelerated by the current economic climate that had seen people drowning in more debt and thus having to pay more towards interest rate; and creditors entering into reckless lending and repayment arrangements with the consumers. In this view, the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development is finalising an amendment bill to the Magistrates' Courts Act, 1994 (Act No. 32 of 1994) in an attempt to curb the abuse of the debt recovery procedure system by creditors. Some creditors abuse the system by obtaining garnishee orders outside the jurisdiction of the debtor and issue multiple garnishee orders without evaluating that the debtor can afford. The bill will allow debt recovery by means of formal application proceeding and compel creditors to file garnishee orders only in local court where the debtor resides. Presented in this article is a summary of the statistics of civil cases for debt for May 2016.

The number of civil summonses issued for debt

The total number of civil summonses issued for debt increased by 3,4% in the second quarter of 2016 compared with the second quarter of 2015 (**see Table M**). The largest negative contributions to the 3,4% increase were civil summonses relating to:

- services (contributing 2,0 percentage points);
- rent (contributing 0,8 of a percentage point); and
- money lent (contributing 0,6 of a percentage point).

The number of civil judgements recorded for debt

The total number of civil judgements recorded for debt decreased by 3,7% in the second quarter of 2016 compared with the second quarter of 2015. The largest negative contributions to the 3,7% decrease were civil judgements relating to:

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



The value of civil judgements recorded for debt

The total number of civil judgements recorded for debt decreased by 7,7% in the second quarter of 2016 compared with the second quarter of 2015. The largest contributions to the 7,7% decrease were civil judgements relating to:

- 'other' debts (contributing -4,0 percentage points);
- money lent (contributing -2,8 percentage points); and
- promissory notes (contributing -1,0 percentage points).

In June 2016, 24 525 civil judgements for debt amounting to R345,0 million were recorded. The largest contributors to the total value of judgements were:

- money lent (R92,0 million or 26,7%);
- 'other' debts (R88,9 million or 25,8%); and
- services (R70,9 million or 20,5%).

Table M – Key figures for civil summonses and judgements for June 2016

Actual estimates	June 2016	% change between June 2015 and June 2016	% change between April to June 2015 and April to June 2016
Number of civil summonses issued for debt	57 852	0,1	3,4
Number of civil judgements recorded for debt	24 525	-3,2	-3,7
Value of civil judgements recorded for debt (R million)	345,0	-14,8	-7,7

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

Statistics of liquidations and insolvencies

Number of liquidations decreased while insolvencies increased

Most companies across the world rely on their shareholder's equity, that is the profit retained and the money invested by shareholders to finance the company's operations. However, some companies find themselves having to rely even more on debt such as loans in order to finance their operations. In a case whereby a company uses its equity and debt to operate, it must at least keep track of its finances, to know the company's net worth as one of the measures to avoid being insolvent. One of the measures used by



companies is a debt-to-equity ratio which is used to measure how much debt a company has incurred to finance its operations compared to its equity, by dividing the company's total debt by its shareholder's equity. Therefore, it is important that companies know if they have a higher debt-to-equity in which case more debt is being used or it has a lower debt-to-equity whereby there is more reliance on capital from shareholders or retained income than debt. Presented in this article is a summary of the liquidations for July 2016 and insolvencies statistics for June 2016.

The number of liquidations recorded decreased by 2,6% (5 fewer cases) year-on-year in July 2016 (**see Table N**). Compulsory liquidations decreased by 9 cases while voluntary liquidations increased by 4 cases. Liquidations decreased by 8,2% in the three months ended July 2016 compared with the three months ended July 2015.

There was a decrease of 6,5%. Close corporation liquidations decreased by 8,8% (from 487 to 444) and company liquidations decreased by 4,3% (from 507 to 485) during this period. There was an increase of 2,2% in the first six months of 2016 compared with the first six months of 2015.

Table N – Total number of liquidations for July 2016

Number of liquidations July 2016	% change between July 2015 and July 2016	% change between May to July 2015 and May to July 2016	% change between January to July 2015 and January to July 2016
185	-2,6	-8,2	-5,9

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

The estimated number of insolvencies increased by 3,4% year-on-year in April 2016 (**see Table O**). There was an increase of 3,7% in the three months ended June 2016 compared with the three months ended June 2015.

Table O – Total number of insolvencies for June 2016

Number of insolvencies June 2016	% change between June 2015 and June 2016	% change between April to June 2015 and April to June 2016	% change between January to June 2015 and January to June 2016
228	-3,4	3,7	2,2

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



Land transport survey

Volume of goods transported increases

Vehicle cloning and abuse of number plates have increased at an alarming rate in South Africa and internationally. Cloning is a term used when criminals reproduce the Vehicle Identification Number (VIN), and the engine number of a legally owned vehicle onto a stolen or hijacked vehicle of the same make, model and colour to make it appear legitimate. The abuse of number plates is when an illegal manufacturer produces number plates without the legal requirements. In order to minimise the abuse of number plates by unregistered manufacturers and criminals who clone vehicles, the Department of Transport has embarked on the National Road Traffic Regulations Amendments, 2000 which is currently in the public domain for inputs. These regulations are aimed at standardising and improving the security features of the motor vehicle number plates. According to the regulations, the number plates will consist of different unique features that are intended at preventing unscrupulous manufacturers to fake them, such as the South African national flag, white retro-reflective surface and the abbreviated name of the manufacturer, amongst others. After the public consultation process, the Department of Transport will present the outcome to the Cabinet for approval. Presented in this article is a summary of the land transport survey results for June 2016.

The volume of goods transported (payload) increased by 5,0% between June 2015 and June 2016 (**see Table P**). The corresponding income increased by 5,7% over the same period.

Income from freight transportation increased by 5,4% in the second quarter of 2016 compared with the second quarter of 2015. The main contributors to this increase were:

- primary mining and quarrying products (12,2%, contributing 4,0 percentage points); and
- manufactured food, beverages and tobacco products (22,4%, contributing 2,8 percentage points).



**Table P – Year-on-year percentage change in freight transportation:
June 2016**

	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16
Freight payload	-14,0	-6,7	-4,5	-0,1	6,3	5,0
Freight income	-9,5	-4,3	-1,8	3,2	7,3	5,7

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

The number of passenger journeys decreased by 15,9% in June 2015 compared with June 2016 (**see Table Q**). The corresponding income decreased by 0,2% over the same period.

**Table Q – Year-on-year percentage change in passenger transportation:
June 2016**

	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16
Passenger journeys	-13,5	-12,3	-17,4	-15,6	-18,2	-15,9
Passenger income	0,5	3,2	2,9	1,9	-0,1	-0,2

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



Prices

Producer price index (PPI)

Final manufactured goods – headline PPI

The South African price producer index (PPI) basket consists of 270 indicator products. In order to determine the products that will be included in the basket, Stats SA receives information on the industries to be included from National Accounts. From there, Stats SA selects the top 80% products in terms of the sales value (revenue received) in a specific year. Thereafter, a second-step selection is done where every product that contributed 0,01% (to the economy) or less is excluded from the basket. However, should certain significant products like water or platinum contribute 0,01% or less, they will still be included in the basket because they are essential products. This selection is done to ensure that at least 80% of groups are covered in the basket of the PPI and insignificant groups are excluded. Presented in this article is a summary of the PPI statistics for July 2016

The annual percentage change in the PPI for final manufactured goods in July 2016 was 7,4% (compared with 6,8% in June 2016) (**see Table R**). From June 2016 to July 2016 the PPI for final manufactured goods increased by 0,8%. The main contributors to the annual rate of 7,4% were:

- food products, beverages and tobacco products (3,7 percentage points);
- metals, machinery, equipment and computing equipment (1,1 percentage points); and
- coke petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products (0,7 of a percentage point).

The main contributor to the monthly increase of 0,8% was food products, beverages and tobacco products (0,5 of a percentage point).



Intermediate manufactured goods

The annual percentage change in the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods was 8,5% in July 2016 (compared with 9,2% in June 2016 (**see Table R**). From June 2016 to July 2016 the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods decreased by 0,3%. The main contributors to the annual rate of 8,5% were:

- basic and fabricated metals (3,0 percentage points);
- chemicals, rubber and plastic products (2,4 percentage points) and
- saw-milling and wood products (2,0 percentage points).

The main contributor to the monthly decrease of 0,3% was basic and fabricated metals (-0,5 of a percentage point).

Electricity and water

The annual percentage change in the PPI for electricity and water was 8,4% in July 2016 (compared with 11,5% in June 2016) (**see Table R**). From June 2016 to July 2016 the PPI for electricity and water increased by 6,7%. The contributors to the annual rate of 8,4% were electricity (6,2 percentage points) and water (2,1 percentage points). The contributors to the monthly increase of 6,7% were electricity (5,7 percentage points) and water (0,9 of a percentage point).

Mining

The annual percentage change in the PPI for mining was 16,0% in July 2016 (compared with 11,8% in June 2016) (**see Table R**). From June 2016 to July 2016 the PPI for mining decreased by 0,2%. The main contributors to the annual rate of 16,0% were gold and other metal ores (8,5 percentage points) and stone quarrying, clay and diamonds (4,0 percentage points). The main contributor to the monthly decrease of 0,2% was gold and other metal ores (-0,6 of a percentage point).

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

The annual percentage change in the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing was 18,8% in July 2016 (compared with 20,2% in June 2016) (**see Table R**).



From June 2016 to July 2016 the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing increased by 0,1%. The contributors to the annual rate of 18,8% were agriculture (16,5 percentage points), forestry (1,2 percentage points) and fishing (1,2 percentage points). The main contributor to the monthly increase of 0,1% was agriculture (0,1 of a percentage point).

Table R – Key PPI figures for June 2016

Product	Weight	Index (2012=100)			% change	
		July 2015	June 2016	July 2016	July 2016 vs. June 2016	July 2016 vs. July 2015
Final manufactured goods	100,00	118,7	126,5	127,5	0,8	7,4
Intermediate manufactured goods	100,00	117,1	127,5	127,1	-0,3	8,5
Electricity and water	100,00	178,1	180,9	193,0	6,7	8,4
Mining	100,00	102,4	119,0	118,8	-0,2	16,0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,00	109,9	130,5	130,6	0,1	18,8

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

Consumer price index (CPI)

Headline CPI at 6,0%

The Consumer price index (CPI) is used to measure changes in the cost of living in South African households to ensure equity in the measures taken to adjust wages, grants, services agreements and contracts. Cost of living is the level of prices relating to a range of everyday items. The cost of living is affected by the rise of inflation which is lessening the purchasing power (the financial ability to buy products and services) of the consumers. For example, if inflation is higher than 6% and workers receive a fixed 5% yearly increase to their salaries, their purchasing power will decrease. Presented in this article is the CPI for July 2016.

Annual consumer price inflation was 6,0% in July 2016, down from 6,3% in June 2016 (**see Table S**). The consumer price index increased by 0,8% month-on-month in July 2016.



The following contributed to the headline annual consumer price inflation:

- Housing and utilities decreased form 1,6 percentage points in June 2016 to 1,4 percentage points in July 2016. The index increased by 5,8% year-on-year.

The following contributed to monthly consumer price inflation:

- Food and non-alcoholic beverages contributed 0,1 of a percentage point in July 2016. The index increased by 0,5% month-on-month, mainly due to a 2,7% increase in sugar, sweets and desserts, a 1,1% increase in milk, eggs and cheese and a 0,8% increase in bread and cereals.
- Housing and utilities contributed 0,6 of a percentage point in July 2016. The index increased by 2,4% month-on-month, mainly due to a 10,1% increase in water tariffs, a 5,5% increase in assessment rates and a 7,5% increase in electricity tariffs.
- Transport contributed 0,1 of a percentage point in July 2016. The index increased by 0,8% month-on-month, mainly due to the 11c/l increase in the petrol price.

In July 2016 the CPI for goods increased by 6,5% year-on-year (down from 6,7% in June 2016), and the CPI for services increased by 5,7% year-on-year (down from 5,8% in June 2016).

Provincial annual inflation rates ranged from 4,8% in Northern Cape to 7,9% in Limpopo.



Table S – Consumer price index: Index numbers and year-on-year rates
Base year: 2012 = 100

Year		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Avg ^{1/}
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	114,9	116,1	116,1	116,1	116,4	116,5	116,8	114,7
	Rate	4,4	3,9	4,0	4,5	4,6	4,7	5,0	4,6	4,6	4,7	4,8	5,2	4,6
2016	Index	117,7	119,3	120,2	121,2	121,4	122,1	123,1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rate	6,2	7,0	6,3	6,2	6,1	6,3	6,0	..	..	..	..	..	..

^{1/} Annual average.

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



Glossary

Primary industries

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Secondary industries

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

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

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

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

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

Tertiary industries

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

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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