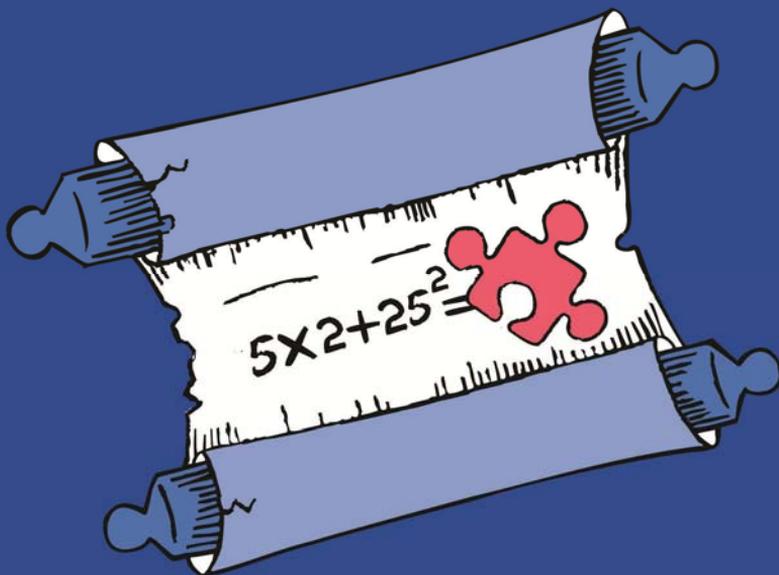


# Mbalo Brief



the missing piece of the puzzle

September 2018



Issue 08/2018

THE SOUTH AFRICA I KNOW, THE HOME I UNDERSTAND



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## Editor's comment

September is Albinism Awareness Month. During this month, the Department of Health provides information on albinism to make people more aware of what this condition entails and to highlight myths and superstitions regarding people with albinism. Albinism is an inherited condition where a person is unable to produce normal colouring of the skin (lack of pigments), hair and eyes. The condition can be limited to the eye or involve the eye and the skin. Albinism is caused by defects in the hereditary material that determines skin colour. People who have normal pigmentation could be carriers of the hereditary material that is defective for skin colour. A carrier mother and father can pass their defective skin colour information on to their children, who could then have albinism. It is important to note that a child with albinism received the defective information from both parents and that it is common for parents with normal skin colour to have a child with albinism.

The educational article for this month's issue of *Mbalo Brief* is based on the *Recorded live births 2017* release (*Statistical release P0305*). The article outlines emerging patterns and trends in the occurrence and registration of births from 1995 to 2017 or for a period of 23 years, registered at the Department of Home Affairs.

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*. We have also included a crossword puzzle and solutions for the August 2018 puzzle.

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

Enjoy the read.



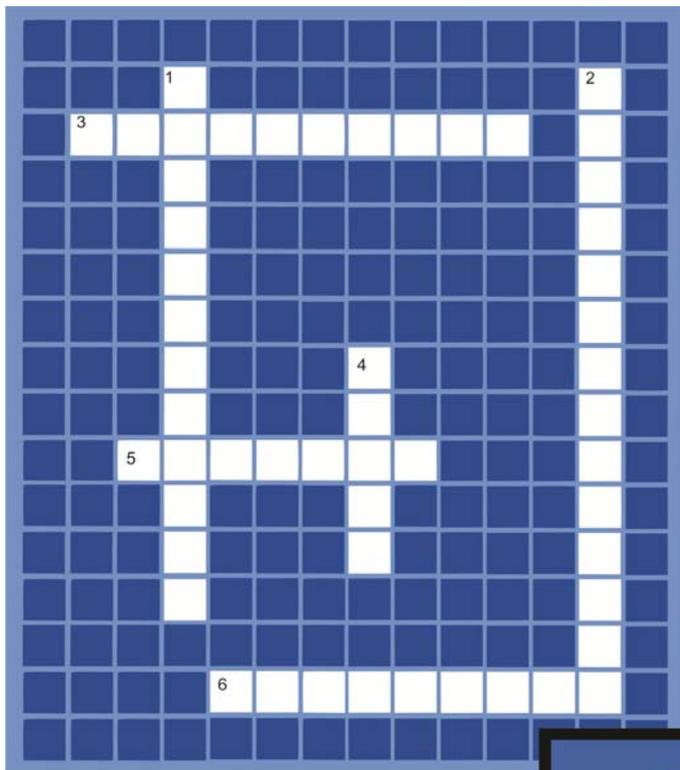


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## Crossword puzzle





### Across

3. What is the name of the South African restaurant ranked one of the best in the world? [Read Food and beverages article for clue]
5. Which province had the highest number of birth registration in 2017? [Read Educational article for clue]
6. Who is the former United Nations Secretary General who passed away and buried in Ghana?

### Down

1. In which country is the United Nation's International Court of Justice located?
2. Who is the Minister of the Department of Public Enterprise?
4. What is the surname of the Deputy Chief Justice who presides over the state capture commission?

### Solutions for August 2018 puzzle

#### Across

3. West Rand
5. Gauteng
6. Silas Ramaite
7. Kganyago

#### Down

1. Biodegradable
2. August
4. Obama



## Educational article on live birth registration

### 1. Introduction

Analysis of births data from 1980 to 2015 shows that 30 September is the most common birthday in South Africa and the 10 most common birthdays all appear in the 10-day period from 22 September to 1 October. February, with the least number of days, seems to be the month with the least birth occurrences. These are just some of the interesting facts that can be derived from birth registrations. Birth registration is the compulsory, continuous, permanent and universal recording within the civil registration system of the occurrence and characteristics of birth, in accordance with the national legal requirements of the United Nations [UN], (2014). The number of live births registered are recorded under vital statistics and used for resource allocation, priority setting and policy development, including monitoring progress towards national and international objectives.

According to the United Nations Children’s Fund [UNICEF] (2013), the global percentage of birth registration increased from 58% in 2000 to 65% in 2010. However, non-registration is particularly a problem in sub-Saharan Africa where, out of all infants, about two in three (20 million) infants do not have their births registered (UNICEF, 2016). The high rates of non-registration are attributed to lack of awareness or knowledge of the importance of, and the benefits of births registration, the inability to afford the travelling costs to the registration facilities and prohibitive registration fees, amongst other factors (UNICEF, 2016). Without a birth certificate, children may lack access to services like health care, education and other social services.

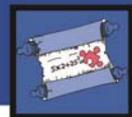
This article is based on the Recorded live births, 2017 (statistical release P0305), published by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) in August 2018. The article will focus on information relating to birth occurrences and registrations for 2017 that were registered at the Department of Home Affairs (DHA). The article will also outline emerging patterns and trends in the occurrence and registration of births from 1995 to 2017.

### 2. Birth registrations

#### 2.1 Trends in birth registration

Total birth registrations are all birth occurrences registered at the Department of Home Affairs during a specific year, regardless of when they





occurred. The total number of birth registrations consists of both current birth registrations (live births occurring in a specific year and registered within the same year) and late registrations (live births registered later than the year of birth occurrence).

Trends and patterns in the number of birth registrations show that prior to 2016, total birth registrations were below a million only in 1995 (809 439) and 1996 (998 798). Total birth registrations increased consistently between 1997 (1,0 million) and 2003 (1,7 million). Total birth registrations increased from 969 415 in 2016 to 989 318 in 2017, indicating an increase of 2,1%.

The pattern of birth registrations was characterised by high late registrations between 1995 and 2004. During these years, the proportion of late birth registrations increased yearly from 67,8% in 1995 to 77,5% in 1998. Late birth registrations continued to be above 50% of total birth registrations. However, registration decreased consistently from 74,7% in 1999 to 50,7% in 2004. This trend reversed in 2005 when most birth registrations were registered during the year of birth occurrence rather than later. In 2005, 57,5% of total births were current births and this proportion increased markedly reaching a high of 90,7% in 2017. It is worth noting that from 2011, current births have accounted for over 75% of total birth registrations, indicating improvements in early birth registration.

The overall number of late birth registrations registered between 2013 and 2017 for births that occurred during the years 1981 to 2016 had gradually decreased over the years, suggesting that births registered later than 15 years of age are declining.

### 3 Birth registrations by selected variables

#### 3.1 Age of the mother

The notice of birth form has a dedicated section for recording the details of the natural mother of the child and this includes information such as date of birth which is used to calculate the age of the mother as at the time of giving birth. The form also makes provision for the inclusion of details about the biological father. However, as has been the case in the previous years, a high proportion of births did not contain information on fathers. In 2017, the percentage of births with no information on the natural father was 61,7%. Due to the high number of cases with missing father information, the age



information reported in this section will only cover the mothers whose information is better reported.

**Table 1: Birth registrations by age of the mother and status of registration, South Africa: 2017**

Age of mother	Number of birth registrations			Percentage		
	Total	Current	Late	Total	Current	Late
10-14	3 261	1 302	1 959	100,0	39,9	60,1
15-19	119 645	97 143	22 502	100,0	81,2	18,8
20-24	244 190	228 936	15 254	100,0	93,8	6,2
25-29	247 507	235 466	12 041	100,0	95,1	4,9
30-34	200 490	191 418	9 072	100,0	95,5	4,5
35-39	108 362	102 565	5 797	100,0	94,7	5,3
40-44	32 737	30 318	2 419	100,0	92,6	7,4
45-49	2 679	2 122	557	100,0	79,2	20,8
50-54	340	155	185	100,0	45,6	54,4
Unspecified/outside the 10-54 age range	30 107	8 325	21 782	100,0	27,7	72,3
<b>Total</b>	<b>989 318</b>	<b>897 750</b>	<b>91 568</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>90,7</b>	<b>9,3</b>

Table 1 shows the number and percentage distribution of registered births by age of the mother and status of registration for 2017. The tables also shows that the age group 25-29 years accounted for the highest number of total birth registrations (247 507), followed by 20-24 years (244 190) and 30-34 years (200 490). The lowest number of births occurred for the 50-54 year (340) and 10-14 year (3 261) age groups.

In terms of the status of birth registration, 93% of the births for mothers aged 15-49 years were registered in the year they occurred compared to less than 50% for mothers aged 50-54 years (45,6%) and 10-14 years (39,9%). Mothers aged 30-34 years had the highest proportion (95,5%) of births registered within the year of occurrence, followed by 25-29 years (95,1%) and those in the ages 35-39 years (94,7%). A high proportion of births registered later than the year of occurrence of birth were observed for age groups 10-14 and 50-54 years is also observed in the unspecified or age category outside 10-54 years. About 72% of the births in the unspecified or outside the age group 10 - 54 years were registered later than the year of



occurrence. It is possible that those registering these births might not be the biological parents of the children hence the late registrations.

### 3.2 Birth registration by province

When looking at birth registration by province, it must be noted that births that occurred outside of the country, and where at least one parent was a South African citizen at the time of the child's birth, were classified under the province and district municipality of birth registration.

The number of births registered in 2017 by province of birth registration and registration status was classified into four categories:

- i. 0–30 days: registered within the time stipulated by law (classified as current registrations).
- ii. 31–364 days: registered after a month but within a year (classified as current registrations).
- iii. 1–14 years: registered between one year and 14 years (classified as late registrations).
- iv. 15 years and above: registered from 15 years (classified as late registrations).

In terms of provincial distribution on birth registration, Gauteng (239 457) and KwaZulu-Natal (197 913) had the highest number of total birth registrations in 2017. The lowest number of birth registrations were recorded in Northern Cape (24 395) and Free State (50 130). In all provinces, births registered within 30 days of birth were higher than birth registered after one month but still within a year of birth occurrence. The highest number of births registered within 30 days were registered in Gauteng (177 612) followed by KwaZulu-Natal (130 936) and Limpopo (101 744). Births for those aged one year to 14 were mostly registered in KwaZulu-Natal (54 847) and Gauteng (27 683).

Out of the total birth registrations, the highest number of births were registered in the metropolitan municipalities, namely, City of Tshwane in Gauteng (91 803), City of Cape Town in Western Cape (66 367), City of Johannesburg (61 989) in Gauteng, Ekurhuleni in Gauteng (61 522) and eThekweni in KwaZulu-Natal (61 413) all in 2017. The three lowest birth registrations were in Central Karoo in Western Cape (1 201), Namakwa in Northern Cape (1 592) and Xhariep in Free State (1 706). Of the 989 318 total births registered in 2017, 897 750 were current birth registrations and 91 568 were late birth registrations.



The highest number of late registrations were registered in the City of Tshwane (28 880), eThekweni (5 421), City of Johannesburg (4 134), City of Ekurhuleni (4 116) and O.R. Tambo (3 061). The lowest number of late registrations were observed in Namakwa (42) and Central Karoo (45). These figures must be interpreted with caution as they can be a reflection of the population size in each of the municipalities and in the case of City of Tshwane the centralisation of late registrations for certain ages has implications for the number of late registrations observed in this metropolitan district.

### 3.3 Sex of the child

The sex ratio of birth occurrences (the number of registered male birth occurrences per 100 registered female birth occurrences) is a demographic measure that indicates the relative number of male to female birth occurrences. A number more than 100 indicates more male than female birth registrations, a number equal to 100 indicates equal male and female birth registrations; and a number below 100 indicates more female than male birth registrations.

At national level, more male births were registered than female births (102 male birth registrations per 100 female birth registrations). The results show that Northern Cape had the highest sex ratio at registration with 104 male birth registrations per 100 female birth registrations. Free State and Western Cape tied with 103 male birth registrations per 100 female registrations. Limpopo and KwaZulu-Natal both had a sex ratio of 102 male birth registrations per 100 female birth registrations. A sex ratio of 101 male birth registrations per 100 female birth registrations was recorded in three provinces, namely; Eastern Cape, North West and Gauteng. Mpumalanga was the only province with a sex ratio of 100 (equal male and female birth registrations).



## 4. Birth occurrences

Information on birth occurrences was extracted from the National Population Register (NPR) on 30 July 2018 and birth occurrences based on year of birth data captured in the birth registration system up to 28 February 2018 (with 28 February being the cut-off date of processing phase by Stats SA). Year of birth occurrence refers to the year in which a birth actually occurred and was registered at the Department of Home Affairs (DHA). Each time a birth for any particular year is registered, the birth occurrences for that particular year are updated to include those that were registered late and it is for this reason that information on birth occurrences varies each time data are extracted from the Birth Register.

The results shows total birth occurrences for the years 1995 to 2017 based on two reference periods, namely occurrences as at 28 February 2018 and with updated birth occurrences as at 30 July 2018. Based on the results extracted on 28 February 2018, a total of 897 752 births that occurred in 2017 were registered and this number increased to 913 499 on 30 July 2018. This indicates that between 1 March 2018 and 30 July 2018, the national birth register was updated by about 15 747 births that occurred in 2017.

### 4.1 Birth occurrences as at 28 February 2018

The data presented, covers the number of births that occurred during the period 1995 to 2017 by year of birth and year of registration. The average number of birth occurrences increases each year due to the updating of the birth register with late registrations, as well as registrations for the current year.

Birth occurrences have improved from 1995 to 2018. For example, 97% of births that occurred in 2016 were already registered in 2017. This is an improvement from the 1994 registrations, where only 27,9% of births that occurred in that year were only registered in 1996. This shows that registration of births in South Africa has been improving since 1996, and even earlier. From 2001, birth registration has been above 50% and increased consistently, as evidenced by 95,7% of the 2015 births registered in 2017 and 97,0% of births that occurred in 2016 already registered in 2017.



#### 4.2 Birth occurrences registered within 30 days from date of birth

The World Health Organization (WHO) advocates for a functional civil registration that is up-to-date and reliable for evidence based decision making (World Health Organization [WHO], 2013). The South African Births and Deaths Act, 2010 (Act No. 18 of 2010) also includes a declaration about timely birth registration. It stipulates that a birth must be registered within 30 days from the date of occurrence (Republic of South Africa, 2010). Registration of a birth after 30 days is considered a late registrations and additional requirements apply. As a measure to enforce registration of a birth within 30 days, parents that register their children after the 30-day period, but within a period of a year, will be liable for a penalty fee.

In 2017, a total of 768 418 births that occurred were registered within 30 days from date of occurrence. Proportionally, 85,6% of births that occurred in 2017 were registered within the 30-day period. This is an increase from 83,6% registered in 2016.

The month of March had the highest number of births (68 751) that were registered within the 30-day time frame, followed by the month of September (67 472), then May (65 966). However, this does not necessarily mean that parents whose babies' births occurred in March and September were more compliant with the 30 days legislation, as there were also more birth occurrences in March and September compared to other months.

#### 4.3 Median age of mother from 1999 to 2017

The median age of mothers in any given year refers to the separation of mothers into two equal groups where one group is younger than the median age and the other group is older. A higher median age indicates that, on average, childbearing occurs at older ages and vice versa for a lower median age. On average, the median ages of mothers for the years 1999 to 2017 ranged from 26 to 28 years.

The median age decreased consistently from 27,7 years in 2000 to 26,8 years in 2002, and remained at 26,8 years in 2003. Thereafter, the median age continued to decrease to 26,2 years in 2006. The highest median age was 27,7 years in 2000 and the lowest was 26,2 years in 2006. The median age of mothers for all births registered in 2017 was 27,6 years. This is slightly higher than the median age recorded in 2016, which was 27,2 years. The pattern observed between 2013 and 2017 shows a steady increase in median ages at birth for the mothers, from 26,3 years in 2013 to a high of 27,6 years in 2017.



Furthermore, in 2017, there were 1 302 teenage mothers, almost half being from Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal combined. The age category with highest births per province was Gauteng with 56 137 births for age group 25–29 years followed by KwaZulu-Natal with 50 807 births for age group 20–24 years.

#### **4.4 Baby forenames and surnames in South Africa, 2017**

According to section 28 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996), every child born has a right to a name from birth. A person's forename and surname are fundamental human rights enshrined in the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1992 (Act No. 51 of 1992), which are the most distinctive markers of individuality and are a prerequisite for the issuing of a birth certificate. In South Africa, just as with most of the African countries, traditional African names often have meaning and unique stories behind them. From the day or time a baby is born to the circumstances surrounding the birth, several factors influence the names parents choose for their children.

This section will cover the distribution of the top ten baby first names, middle names and surnames in South Africa for the year 2017. According to the results, the most popular first name for males was Enzokuhle, followed by Lethabo, then Melokuhle. For middle names, Junior, followed by Blessing and Gift, were the most common. Amongst females, the three most common first names were Enzokuhle, Melokuhle, then Amahle; for middle names it was Precious, followed by Princess and Angel. Enzokuhle, Melokuhle and Amogelang were in the top five for both sexes. All the top ten first names for both sexes were of native languages.

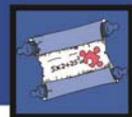
Amongst female baby first names, Lethabo was the most common first name for babies born in Gauteng and Limpopo, Amogelang in North West, Amohelang in Free State, Enzokuhle in KwaZulu-Natal, Mia in Western Cape, Iminathi in Eastern Cape, Melokuhle in Mpumalanga and Reatlegile in Northern Cape. Lethabo and Amohelang were the most common baby names in 2017 for both sexes.

In terms of baby surnames, Jacobs was the most common baby surname both in Eastern Cape and Western Cape, while Nkosi was common for both Gauteng and Mpumalanga. For the other provinces, Van Wyk was the most common baby surname in Northern Cape, Baloyi in Limpopo, Mokoena in Free State, Dlamini in KwaZulu-Natal and Molefe in North West.



## 5. Conclusion

Birth statistics provide the foundation for policy and programme development and implementation, and a platform for the delivery of social protection services to the population. The findings indicate that more births were registered in 2017. Current birth registrations, that occurred in 2017, accounted for the highest total birth registrations while late birth registrations, which are the births for 2016 and earlier years, accounted for the least total births registered in 2017, thus indicating a decline in late birth registrations. Over the 23-year period the pattern of birth registrations was characterised by higher late registrations than current registrations between 1995 and 2004.



# Primary industries

## Mining: Production and sales

### *Mining production and minerals sales increase*

In the mining industry, the mines are critical infrastructure that has to be managed properly as its minerals can be exhaustible. Some of the minerals that are exhaustible are coals, petroleum and uranium, to name a few. The exhaustion of these minerals are caused by over-consumption, which may result in over-mining, while some decay naturally. In order to prevent depletion, institutions are advised to extract a certain quota per annum and consumers are encouraged to change consumption patterns. Presented in this article is a summary of the mining: production and sales statistics for June 2018.

Mining production increased by 2,8% year-on-year in June 2018 (see **Table A**). The largest positive contributors were:

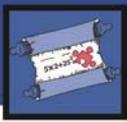
- PGMs (28,2%, contributing 5,9 percentage points);
- diamonds (18,7%, contributing 0,9 of a percentage point); and
- iron ore (4,2%, contributing 0,6 of a percentage point).

Gold (-19,2%, contributing -3,0 percentage points) was a significant negative contributor.

**Table A – Key growth rates in the volume of mining production for June 2018**

	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	2,6	1,4	-8,4	-4,5	-1,8	2,8
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	1,5	0,3	-2,6	-3,0	5,9	5,0
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted <sup>1/</sup>	-3,6	-2,9	-2,4	-2,9	-2,0	0,8

<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)



Mineral sales increased by 9,0% year-on-year in June 2018 (see Table B). The main positive contributors were:

- PGMs (32,2% and contributing 6,2 percentage points);
- coal (20,7% and contributing 4,9 percentage points); and
- manganese ore (11,5% and contributing 1,1 percentage points).

**Table B – Key growth rates in mineral sales at current prices for June 2018**

	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-9,0	3,3	0,6	6,1	14,7	9,0
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-4,1	-3,8	-0,4	3,3	4,9	1,2
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted <sup>1/</sup>	-1,4	-5,0	-7,8	-5,6	-0,7	5,4

<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 increases*

A bearing plays an important role in motor vehicles. A bearing is a device that is used to enable rotational or linear movement of motor vehicles and enables devices to roll, which reduces the friction between the surface of the bearing and the surface it's rolling over. In order for a bearing to move properly, it needs to be greased to allow the smooth flow of the motor vehicle. However, over-greasing can lead to abnormally high operating temperatures, damaged seals and failure of motor vehicles, while under-greasing could impact the vehicle's lifespan. A new South African precision bearing packer was launched in July 2018 for bearings used in mining, engineering, transport and heavy machineries. The locally manufactured bearing packer applies grease required through concentrated greasing and reduces the time it takes to lubricate bearings. The bearing packer was manufactured for bearings with a diameter of 15 millimetres to 150 millimetres and a maximum outer diameter of 200 millimetres using lubricants such as grease. This bearing packer provides a quick, easy and mess-free method of greasing bearings. Presented in this article is a summary of the manufacturing production and sales statistics for June 2018.

Manufacturing production increased by 0,7% in June 2018 compared with June 2017 (**see Table C**). The largest positive contributions were made by the following divisions:

- food and beverages (4,3%, contributing 1,1 percentage points); and
- petroleum, chemicals, rubber and plastic products (1,7%, contributing 0,4 of a percentage point).

The largest negative contributions in June 2018 compared with June 2017 were made by the following divisions:

- motor vehicles, parts and accessories and other transport equipment (-3,3%, contributing -0,3 of a percentage point);
- wood and wood products, paper, publishing and printing (-1,5%, contributing -0,2 of a percentage point); and
- radio, television and communication apparatus and professional equipment (-9,8%, contributing -0,2 of a percentage point).



**Table C – Key growth rates in the volume of manufacturing production for June 2018**

	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	2,3	0,5	-1,8	1,0	2,0	0,7
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-1,8	-2,4	0,6	-0,7	1,3	0,3
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted <sup>1/</sup>	1,7	0,2	-2,2	-3,0	-1,6	-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 *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 building industry encompasses different types of ownership, and sectional title is one of them. This type of building ownership is provided for in the Sectional Titles Act, 1986 (Act No. 95 of 1986), which allows the division of buildings into sections and common property, and for the acquisition of separate ownership in sections coupled with joint ownership in common property. Sectional title buildings usually refer to buildings such as flats, town houses, and office parks within a complex where there is common property like a clubhouse, swimming pool, car parking bays and gardens for everyone to use. For example, the sectional title flat owner only owns the inside of the flat unit up to its ceiling. Everything else outside the flat in the complex such as boundary walls, roof and all the outside buildings as well as the land on which the flat is built on is owned by the body corporate. The body corporate consists of all other owners of the individual flats in that complex. The body corporate also charges the individual flat sectional title owners the municipal rates, insurance, repairs and maintenance of the building complex in the form of a levy. Presented in this article is a summary of the selected building statistics for June 2018.

The value of recorded building plans passed increased by 7,2% (R3 531,0 million) during January to June 2018 compared with January to June 2017 (see **Table D**). Increases were recorded for residential buildings (8,1% or



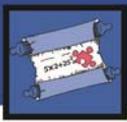
R2 035,0 million), additions and alterations (7,6% or R1 003,9 million) and non-residential buildings (4,4% or R492,1 million).

The largest positive contributions to the total increase of 7,2% (R3 531,0 million) were made by:

- Western Cape (contributing 6,1 percentage points or R3 027,0 million); and
- Eastern Cape (1,7 percentage points or R825,7 million).

Gauteng (contributing -1,3 percentage points or -R650,2 million) and North West (contributing -1,0 percentage point or -R473,2 million) were the largest negative contributors.

Three provinces reported year-on-year decreases in the value of buildings completed during January to June 2018. The largest contributions were recorded for Gauteng (contributing -9,8 percentage points or -R3 320,6 million) and KwaZulu-Natal (contributing -6,5 percentage points or -R2 220,6 million).



**Table D – Recorded building plans passed by larger municipalities: January to March 2017 versus January to June 2018**

Estimates at current prices	January to June 2017	January to June 2018	Difference in value between January to June 2017 and January to June 2018	% change between January to June 2017 and January to June 2018
	<sup>1/</sup>	<sup>1/</sup>		
	R'000	R'000	R'000	
<b>Residential buildings</b>	25 035 990	27 071 004	2 035 014	8,1
-Dwelling houses	15 816 584	16 087 220	270 636	1,7
-Flats and townhouses	8 942 284	9 638 382	696 098	7,8
-Other residential buildings	277 122	1 345 402	1 068 280	385,5
<b>Non-residential buildings</b>	11 059 452	11 551 502	492 050	4,4
<b>Additions and alterations</b>	13 211 486	14 215 427	1 003 941	7,6
<b>Total</b>	49 306 928	52 837 933	3 531 005	7,2

<sup>1/</sup> 2017 and 2018 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 produced and consumed*

Although there is currently no loadshedding, Eskom has announced that the risk remains high. This is due to a number of their generating units being out on maintenance and possibly not being back in time to meet the evening peak period, which is between 17:00 and 21:00. Loadshedding occurs when there is insufficient power station capacity to supply the demand from all the consumers, therefore the electricity system becomes unbalanced which can cause a nationwide blackout. In order to ease electricity demand and prevent any loadshedding, consumers are encouraged to use electricity sparingly by switching off geysers and non-essential lights during the evening peak period. Since loadshedding is a scheduled process,



consumers can go to Eskom or their municipal website to check for any scheduled loadshedding in their areas in order to plan ahead. Presented in this article is a summary of the electricity generated and distributed in July 2018.

Electricity generation (production) increased by 2,2% year-on-year in July 2018 (see Table E).

**Table E – Key growth rates in the volume of electricity generated for July 2018**

	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	2,0	1,2	-0,5	-0,8	0,3	2,2
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-0,6	0,6	-1,7	2,0	-1,3	0,2
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted <sup>1/</sup>	0,3	0,1	-0,7	-0,2	-0,7	0,2

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

Electricity distribution (consumption) increased by 2,7% year-on-year in July 2018 (see Table F).

**Table F – Key growth rates in the volume of electricity distributed for July 2018**

	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	0,4	-0,1	-0,7	0,2	0,6	2,7
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-0,4	1,1	-1,4	2,7	-1,8	0,5
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted <sup>1/</sup>	0,5	0,1	-0,2	0,7	0,4	1,1

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



## Tertiary industries

### Wholesale trade sales

#### *Wholesale trade sales increases*

The date marking on products such as best-before, sell-by and expiry dates have different meanings attached to them. The best-before date serves as an indicator for producers, wholesalers and retailers of the product life and quality, and when they need to be rotated. The sell-by date is for wholesalers and retailers to know how long the products have been on shelves and when they should rotate and the due date to sell them. The expiry date on products indicates the end of the period under any stated storage conditions, after which the product should not be sold nor should it be consumed due to safety and quality reasons. Presented in this article is a summary of the wholesale trade sales statistics for July 2018.

Wholesale trade sales increased by 8,3% in July 2018 compared with July 2017 (**see Table G**). The main contributors to this increase were dealers in:

- solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (27,6%, contributing 5,7 percentage points); and
- precious stones, jewellery and silverware (75,7%, contributing 1,6 percentage points).

Wholesale trade sales increased by 6,9% in the three months ended July 2018 compared with the three months ended July 2017. The main contributors to this increase were dealers in:

- solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (22,0%, contributing 4,4 percentage points); and
- precious stones, jewellery and silverware (40,6%, contributing 1,1 percentage points).



**Table G – Key growth rates in wholesale trade sales at current prices for July 2018**

	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	5,4	3,3	2,4	7,4	5,2	8,3
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	0,4	3,3	-5,2	6,0	1,0	-0,7
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted <sup>1/</sup>	0,5	0,0	-0,5	1,7	1,2	3,8

<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*

Many retailers like Pick ‘n Pay, Woolworths and Foschini offer consumers loyalty cards that they may use to earn points whenever they buy their products. The points earned may be redeemed for cash or discounts on products offered in the store. However, if consumers lose or forget their loyalty cards at home, they miss an opportunity to earn points. In order to assist consumers to earn points even when they do not have their loyalty cards with them, the retail industry has developed a digital loyalty card app called Stocard. Stocard allows consumers to store all their loyalty cards on their smartphone. In order to use Stocard, consumers will have to install the app on their smartphone, select the card they would like to add and scan the barcode on the card with their smartphone’s camera or enter the customer number on their card manually. The Stocard app will then create a digital copy on their smartphone. At the store, the digital card in Stocard will be scanned to earn points and receive discounts the same as with a plastic card. Presented in this article is a summary of the retail trade sales for June 2018.

Retail trade sales increased by 0,7% year-on-year in June 2018 (see **Table H**). The highest annual growth rates were recorded for:

- retailers in household furniture, appliances and equipment (11,5%);
- all ‘other’ retailers (7,6%); and
- retailers in pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries (5,3%).



The main contributor to the 0,7% increase was all 'other' retailers (contributing 0,8 of a percentage point).

**Table H – Key growth rates in retail trade sales for June 2018 at constant 2015 prices**

	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-17
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	3,3	4,2	4,6	0,5	1,9	0,7
Month-on-month % change, seasonally	-1,4	1,4	-0,1	-1,0	0,9	-1,2
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted <sup>1/</sup>	0,8	-1,3	-1,5	-1,1	0,0	-0,4

<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 increase*

The demand for used motor vehicles has increased over the years, contributing to the growth of the used motor vehicle market. The growth in the used motor vehicle market can be attributed to factors such as high demand for used cars by consumers, comprehensive warranty cover and general repairs and servicing offered by a variety of motor vehicle outlets, among others auctions, pre-used vehicle retailers, etc. These outlets sell different motor vehicle models from different manufacturers with a few years of ownership. Presented in this article is a summary of the motor trade sales statistics for June 2018.

Motor trade sales increased by 5,0% year-on-year in June 2018 (see **Table I**). The largest annual growth rates were recorded for:

- fuel sales (20,8%); and
- convenience store sales (5,5%).

Motor trade sales increased by 4,6% in the second quarter of 2018 compared with the second quarter of 2017. The main contributors were:

- fuel sales (13,8%, contributing 3,7 percentage points); and
- used vehicle sales (2,8%, contributing 0,5 of a percentage point).



**Table I – Key growth rate figures in motor trade sales for June 2018**

	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	6,2	3,9	3,9	5,6	3,4	5,0
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-1,6	0,2	5,3	-8,9	3,8	2,3
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted <sup>1/</sup>	3,1	0,8	0,8	-0,4	0,1	-2,2

<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 the food and beverages industry increases***

A South African restaurant has been ranked as one of the best in the world. The Test Kitchen in Cape Town was ranked the 50<sup>th</sup> best restaurant at the 2018 World's 50 Best Restaurants ceremony on 19 June 2018 in Spain. The Test Kitchen, which opened in 2010, is the only African restaurant featured and by being in the top 50, it has secured its place as the Best Restaurant in Africa. The World's 50 Best Restaurants celebrate the very best in global gastronomy and showcase different cross-sections of cultures and cuisines from restaurants across 5 continents such as Africa, Asia, Europe, North America and South America. Presented in this article is a summary of food and beverage statistics for June 2018.

Total income generated by the food and beverages industry increased by 7,6% in June 2018 compared with June 2017 (**see Table J**). Positive annual growth rates were recorded for food sales (8,5%) and bar sales (2,4%).

In June 2018, the largest annual growth rates were recorded for restaurants and coffee shops (9,7%, contributing 4,8 percentage points) and takeaway and fast-food outlets (7,4%, contributing 2,7 percentage points).

Total income increased by 3,9% in the second quarter of 2018 compared with the second quarter of 2017. Positive contributors to this increase were restaurants and coffee shops (6,4%, contributing 3,2 percentage points) and takeaway and fast-food outlets (2,7%, contributing 1,0 percentage point).



**Table J – Year-on-year percentage change in food and beverages income at constant prices by type of income – June 2018**

Type of income	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18
Food sales	-1,5	1,6	6,7	1,7	4,5	8,5
Bar sales	-16,0	1,5	3,7	-6,1	-3,4	2,4
Other income	-12,1	-7,2	-15,5	-11,4	-12,6	-13,4
<b>Total</b>	<b>-2,8</b>	<b>1,5</b>	<b>6,0</b>	<b>0,9</b>	<b>3,6</b>	<b>7,6</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 industry increases by 1,8% in June***

The increase of local and international visitors has driven South Africa's popular cities to expand and develop their rooms. According to the 2018 Pipeline Report by W Hospitality Group, Cape Town has the most planned hotel development, with 6 planned hotels with 1 063 rooms, Durban has 5 planned hotels with 697 rooms, Pretoria has 3 planned hotels with 463 rooms and Johannesburg has 4 planned hotels with 432 rooms. The construction of new establishments will enable these cities to accommodate many visitors and generate more revenue. W Hospitality Group specialises in the provision of advisory services to the hotel, tourism and leisure industries and conducts surveys of hotel chains' development activity in Africa. Presented in this article is a summary of the tourist accommodation statistics for June 2018.

Total income for the tourist accommodation industry increased by 1,8% in June 2018 compared with June 2017 (**see Table K**). Income from accommodation increased by 2,5% year-on-year in June 2018, the result of a 0,2% decrease in the number of stay unit nights sold and a 2,8% increase in the average income per stay unit night sold. 'Other' accommodation increased by 12,4% (contributing 3,3 percentage points) year-on-year in June 2018.



**Table K – Year-on-year percentage change in tourist accommodation statistics for June 2018**

	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18
Stay units available	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Stay unit nights sold	1,5	-4,7	-4,2	-2,8	-6,0	-0,2
Average income per stay unit nights sold	1,4	2,6	2,3	-1,0	2,9	2,8
Income from accommodation	2,9	-2,2	-2,0	-3,7	-3,2	2,5
Total income <sup>1/</sup>	1,7	-2,8	-0,8	-3,0	-2,3	1,8

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

## Tourism and migration

### ***A total of 3 246 696 travellers pass through South Africa's ports of entry***

The latest Statistics South Africa's (Stats SA) results for tourism and migration, noted that international tourism arrivals (also known as foreign arrivals) to South Africa decreased by 3,0% (from 1 196 107 in May 2018 to 1 160 094 in June 2018). This could be an indication that the tourism industry needs a boost in order to attract more international tourists. One way of doing this is to promote tourism trade between the BRICS countries as through a visa-free travel incentive. This would mean that tourist from BRICS countries would not require a visa to enter South Africa and would therefore, not have to deal with the possibilities of a visa application being declined as well as pay the required fee. Presented in this article is a summary of the Tourism and migration statistics for June 2018.

### **Number of travellers**

The routine data collected by the Department of Home Affairs' (DHA) immigration officers at the ports of entry into South Africa shows that a total of 3 246 696 travellers (arrivals, departures and transits) passed through South African ports of entry in June 2018 (**see Table L**). These travellers were made up of 965 403 South African residents and 2 281 293 foreign travellers. A further breakdown of the figures for South African residents indicates that there were 428 421 arrivals, 536 234 departures and 748 travellers in transit. The corresponding volume for foreign arrivals,



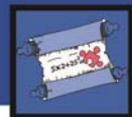
departures and transit travellers was 1 160 094, 1 066 717 and 54 482, respectively.

A comparison between the movements in June 2017 and June 2018 indicates that the volume of arrivals decreased for South African residents but increased for foreign travellers. Departures increased for both groups of travellers while transits decreased for both South African residents and foreign travellers. For South African residents, the volume of arrivals decreased by 0,1% (from 428 773 in June 2017 to 428 421 in June 2018), departures increased by 11,1% (from 482 804 in June 2017 to 536 234 in June 2018), and transits decreased by 6,1% (from 797 in June 2017 to 748 in June 2018). For foreign travellers, arrivals increased by 0,4% (from 1 155 058 in June 2017 to 1 160 094 in June 2018), departures increased by 0,04% (from 1 066 296 in June 2017 to 1 066 717 in June 2018), and transits decreased by 7,9% (from 59 130 in June 2017 to 54 482 in June 2018).

A comparison between the movements in May 2018 and June 2018 indicates that the volume of arrivals decreased for South African residents and foreign travellers. Departures increased for South African residents but decreased for foreign travellers, whereas the volume of travellers in transit decreased for both groups of travellers. For South African residents, the volume of arrivals decreased by 2,6% (from 439 970 in May 2018 to 428 421 in June 2018), departures increased by 28,7% (from 416 597 in May 2018 to 536 234 in June 2018), and transits decreased by 4,3% (from 782 in May 2018 to 748 in June 2018). For foreign travellers, arrivals decreased by 3,0% (from 1 196 107 in May 2018 to 1 160 094 in June 2018), departures decreased by 0,9% (from 1 076 526 in May 2018 to 1 066 717 in June 2018), and transits decreased by 10,6% (from 60 932 in May 2018 to 54 482 in June 2018).

Detailed information on the departure of travellers is not available in the movement control system. Data on the purpose of travel and the number of days South African residents intend to spend or spent abroad are not collected by the DHA. Hence, it is therefore not possible to categorise South African residents as tourists or non-tourists. However, some data are available on foreign arrivals for this categorisation.

In June 2018, 69 850 (6,0%) of foreign arrivals were classified as non-visitors while 1 090 244 (94,0%) were classified as visitors. The visitors were categorised into three groups:



- Arrivals only – comprising visitors who entered the country in June 2018 but did not depart in June 2018 [270 374 (24,8%)];
- Single trips – visitors who came to South Africa once in June 2018 and left in June 2018 [394 859 (36,2%)]; and
- Multiple trips – visitors who came to and left South Africa more than once in June 2018 [425 011 (39,0%)].

Visitors were further grouped as same-day visitors and overnight visitors (tourists). In June 2018, there were 360 870 (33,1%) same-day visitors and 729 374 (66,9%) tourists. Between May 2018 and June 2018, the volume of same-day visitors increased by 2,7% (from 351 218 in May 2018 to 360 870 in June 2018), and tourists decreased by 4,9% (from 767 330 in May 2018 to 729 374 in June 2018).

### Mode of travel

In June 2018, 136 856 (91,4%) of the 149 791 overseas tourists arrived in the country by air, whilst 12 895 (8,6%) came in by road and 40 (less than 0,1%) arrived by sea. Tourists from the Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries, on the other hand, came predominantly by road, 531 652 (93,9%) and 34 684 (6,1%) arrived by air transport. The number of tourists who came into South Africa by air from 'other' African countries was 11 028 (90,6%), with 1 144 (9,4%) using road transport and 1 (less than 0,1%) arrived by sea transport.

### Regional and national distribution

The country of residence of tourists is used to categorise them according to their respective countries and regions. In June 2018, the distribution of overseas tourists was as follows: Europe, 64 080 (42,8%); North America, 40 066 (26,7%); Asia, 24 667 (16,5%); Australasia, 10 174 (6,8%); Central and South America, 7 467 (5,0%) and the Middle East, 3 337 (2,2%). The ten leading overseas countries in terms of the number of tourists visiting South Africa in June 2018 were the United States of America (USA), 36 599 (24,4%); United Kingdom (UK), 19 694 (13,1%); Germany, 9 306 (6,2%); Australia, 8 985 (6,0%); India, 8 119 (5,4%); France, 6 833 (4,6%), China, 6 572 (4,4%), Brazil, 5 103 (3,4%); The Netherlands, 4 945 (3,3%) and Canada, 3 467 (2,3%). Tourists from these ten countries constituted 73,2% of all tourists from overseas countries.

Virtually all tourists from Africa, 566 336 (97,9%), came from the SADC countries, (table 3, page 14). The distribution of the remaining tourists from Africa is as follows: West Africa, 6 163 (1,1%); East and Central Africa, 4



999 (0,9%); and North Africa 1 011 (0,2%). The ten leading SADC countries in terms of the number of tourists visiting South Africa in June 2018 were: Zimbabwe, 155 595 (27,5%); Lesotho, 137 171 (24,2%); Mozambique, 104 838 (18,5%); Swaziland, 69 127 (12,2%); Botswana, 49 733 (8,8%); Malawi, 14 164 (2,5%); Zambia, 13 129 (2,3%); Namibia 12 956 (2,3%); Angola, 3 450 (0,6%) and Tanzania, 2 581 (0,5%).

### **Purpose of visit**

In June 2018, the majority of tourists, 706 104 (96,8%), were in South Africa for holiday compared to 19 352 (2,7%); 3 445 (0,5%) and 473 (0,1%) who were in South Africa for business, study and for medical treatment respectively.

### **Sex and age distribution**

In June 2018, there were 408 590 (56,0%) male and 320 784 (44,0%) female tourists. Overseas tourists were made up of 83 289 (55,6%) male tourists and 66 502 (44,4%) female tourists. There were 7 316 620 (55,9%) male and 249 716 (44,1%) female tourists from the SADC countries. Tourists from 'other' African countries were made up of 8 013 (65,8%) male and 4 160 (34,2%) female tourists. The ages of the tourists were categorised into three broad groups: Those younger than 15 years, those that were 15 to 64 years old, and those that were 65 years and older. The overall results show that 30 201 (4,1%) tourists were aged less than 15 years; 665 629 (91,3%) were aged between 15 and 64 years and 33 544 (4,6%) were aged 65 years and older.



**Table L – Number of South African residents and foreign travellers by travel direction: June 2018**

Travel direction	June 2017	May 2018	June 2018	% change between May 2018 and June 2018	% change between June 2017 and June 2018
<b>Total South African residents</b>	<b>3 192 858</b>	<b>3 190 914</b>	<b>3 246 696</b>	<b>1,7</b>	<b>1,7</b>
<b>African</b>	<b>912 374</b>	<b>857 349</b>	<b>965 403</b>	<b>12,6</b>	<b>5,8</b>
Arrivals	428 773	439 970	428 421	-2,6	-0,1
Departures	482 804	416 597	536 234	28,7	11,1
Transit	797	782	748	-4,3	-6,1
<b>Foreign travellers</b>	<b>2 280 484</b>	<b>2 333 565</b>	<b>2 281 293</b>	<b>2,2</b>	<b>-0,04</b>
Arrivals	1 155 058	1 196 107	1 160 094	-3,0	0,4
Departures	1 066 296	1 076 526	1 066 717	-0,9	0,04
Transit	59 130	60 932	54 482	-10,6	-7,9
<b>Foreign arrivals</b>	<b>1 155 058</b>	<b>1 196 107</b>	<b>1 160 094</b>	<b>-3,0</b>	<b>0,4</b>
Non-visitors	72 383	77 559	69 850	-9,9	-3,5
Visitors	1 082 675	1 118 548	1 090 244	-2,5	0,7
<b>Visitors</b>	<b>1 082 675</b>	<b>1 118 548</b>	<b>1 090 244</b>	<b>-2,5</b>	<b>0,7</b>
Arrivals only	263 230	279 186	270 374	-3,2	2,7
Single trips	373 950	399 086	394 859	-1,1	5,6
Multiple trips	445 495	440 276	425 011	-3,5	-4,6
<b>Visitors</b>	<b>1 082 675</b>	<b>1 118 548</b>	<b>1 090 244</b>	<b>-2,5</b>	<b>0,7</b>
Same-day	373 697	351 218	360 870	2,7	-3,4
Tourists	708 978	767 330	729 374	-4,9	2,9

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 on civil cases for debt

### *Number of civil judgements for debt decreases*

The financial service institutions such as banks have been victims of cyber threats affecting their banking administration and payment systems. A cyber threat is the possibility of a malicious attempt to damage or disrupt a computer network. This threat also includes an attempt to access both bank and clients' files and infiltrate them, as well as obtaining data illegally. Some cyber threat activities include people's personal and financial information being obtained illegally to create fake accounts and make illegal financial transactions. In some cases, the individual whose personal and financial information has been stolen get to be implicated in debts that they did not apply for. In order to curb this challenge of cyber threats, financial institutions and cyber security experts gathered in Melrose Arch, Johannesburg on 22 August 2018 for the MyBroadband Cyber Security Conference. The conference focused mainly on cyber security threats to companies and individuals, and what can be done to protect financial institutions against such threats. Provided in this article is a summary of the statistics of civil cases for debt for June 2018.

### **The number of civil summonses issued for debt**

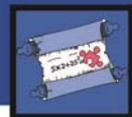
The total number of civil summonses issued for debt decreased by 0,5% in the second quarter of 2018 compared with the second quarter of 2017 (**see Table M**). The largest negative contributions to the 0,5% decrease for civil summonses issued were:

- promissory notes (contributing -2,0 percentage points); and
- goods sold (contributing -1,1 percentage points).

### **The number of civil judgements recorded for debt**

The total number of civil judgements recorded for debt decreased by 8,5% in the second quarter of 2018 compared with the second quarter of 2017. The largest negative contributions to the 8,5% decrease were civil judgements relating to:

- money lent (contributing -5,8 percentage points);
- promissory notes (contributing -1,7 percentage points); and
- 'other' debts (contributing -1,4 percentage points).



## The value of civil judgements recorded for debt

The total value of civil judgements recorded for debt decreased by 6,1% in the second quarter of 2018 compared with the second quarter of 2017. The largest negative contributions to the 6,1% decrease were the value of judgements relating to:

- money lent (contributing -7,0 percentage points);
- promissory notes (contributing -1,0 percentage point); and
- 'other' debts (contributing -0,7 of a percentage point).

**Table M – Key figures for civil summonses and judgements for June 2018**

Actual estimates	June 2018	% change between June 2017 and June 2018	% change between April to June 2017 and April to June 2018
Number of civil summonses issued for debt	47 762	-0,5	0,5
Number of civil judgements recorded for debt	19 131	-12,6	-8,5
Value of civil judgements recorded for debt (R million)	330,7	-5,5	-6,1

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

### *Number of liquidations increase*

Some of the popular companies and brands in South Africa and around the world are out of business due to liquidation. Some of the reasons for their demise are failure to stay relevant in the age of technology, taking more debt and defaulting, competition, drop of sales, etc. When a company is faced by some of these reasons, the company directors may resolve to apply for voluntary liquidation at a court of law to wind up its affairs and protect the interests of its creditors, employees and stakeholders (such as donors, sponsors, etc.). Presented in this article is a summary of the Statistics of liquidations and insolvencies for July 2018.

The total number of liquidations showed a year-on-year increase of 14,8% in July 2018 (**see Table N**). Compulsory liquidations increased by 7 cases and voluntary liquidations increased by 12 cases.



The number of liquidations in the three months ended July 2018 increased by 17,2% compared with the three months ended July 2017. There was an increase of 7,4% in the first seven months of 2018 compared with the first seven months of 2017.

**Table N – Total number of liquidations for July 2018**

Number of liquidations July 2018	% change between July 2017 and July 2018	% change between May to June 2017 and May to June 2018	% change between January to July 2017 and January to July 2018
147	14,8	17,2	7,4

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)

The estimated number of insolvencies decreased by 30,4% year-on-year in June 2018 (**see Table O**). A 15,7% decrease was estimated between the second quarter of 2017 and the second quarter of 2018. There was a decrease of 17,2% in the first six months of 2018 compared with the first six months of 2017.

**Table O – Total number of insolvencies for June 2018**

Number of insolvencies June 2018	% change between June 2017 and June 2018	% change between April to June 2017 and April to June 2018	% change between January to June 2017 and January to June 2018
188	-30,4	-15,7	-17,2

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

### ***Income from freight transportation increases***

Due to challenges facing the public transport industry, the Department of Transport has proposed possible amendments to the National Land Transport Act (Act No. 5 of 2009). The reason for the proposed amendment is because the current Act does not provide for nor regulate electronic hailing services. It also does not provide an opportunity for provinces to conclude new contracts for public transport services in areas where municipalities do not comply with the prescribed requirements. The



amendments include ride-sharing and e-hailing operators and drivers as legitimate participants in the country's public transport system. These are drivers such as Uber and Taxify. However, included also is a clause instructing e-hailing companies to deny access to their systems to any driver without the necessary operating licence. Ride-sharing and e-hailing companies and drivers that fail to comply could pay a fine of up to R100 000. The driver would also be subject to a two-year prison term. Presented in this article is a summary of the Land transport survey statistics for June 2018.

The volume of goods transported (payload) decreased by 3,3% in June 2018 compared with June 2017 (**see Table P**). The corresponding income decreased by 2,8% over the same period.

Income from freight transportation increased by 2,5% in the second quarter of 2018 compared with the second quarter of 2017. The main contributor to this increase was primary mining and quarrying products (5,3%, contributing 1,9 percentage points).

**Table P – Year-on-year percentage change in freight transportation: June 2018**

	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18
Freight payload	6,1	12,0	6,3	6,2	-0,1	-3,3
Freight income	9,2	12,1	7,0	8,3	2,7	-2,8

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)

The number of passenger journeys decreased by 15,3% in June 2018 compared with June 2017. The corresponding income decreased by 4,9% over the same period.

**Table Q – Year-on-year percentage change in passenger transportation: June 2018**

	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18
Passenger journeys	-7,1	-14,1	-18,9	-3,2	-24,5	-15,3
Passenger income	-0,9	-5,8	-8,3	-5,3	-18,8	-4,9

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## Prices

### Producer price index (PPI)

#### *PPI at 6,1%*

On 4 September 2018, Statistics South Africa announced that the South African economy slipped into a recession during the second quarter of 2018, decreasing by 0,7% following a revised 2,6% decrease in the first quarter of 2018. A recession is indicated by a decrease in the real gross domestic product (GDP) for two or more consecutive quarters. Amongst other industries, the agriculture, forestry and fisheries industry was the largest negative contributor to the 0,7% decrease in the second quarter of 2018, contributing 0,8 of a percentage point to GDP growth. The negative contribution was a result of a decrease in production activities in the agriculture, forestry and fisheries industry of 29,2%. One of the factors that led to the decrease in production was the continued drought conditions in the Western Cape province, which saw a decline in the production of field crops and horticultural products in the second quarter. When there is a decrease in production and supply of products while demand remains the same, producers tend to increase the prices. In this article is a summary of the producer price index for July 2018.

#### **Final manufactured goods – headline PPI**

The annual percentage change in the PPI for final manufactured goods was 6,1% in July 2018 (compared with 5,9% in June 2018) (**see Table R**). From June 2018 to July 2018 the PPI for final manufactured goods increased by 0,6%.

The main contributors to the annual rate of 6,1% were:

- coke, petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products (3,5 percentage points); and
- transport equipment (0,8 of a percentage point).

The main contributor to the monthly increase of 0,6% was coke, petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products (0,5 of a percentage point).



### Intermediate manufactured goods

The annual percentage change in the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods was 5,5% in July 2018 (compared with 3,1% in June 2018) (see **Table R**). From June 2018 to July 2018 the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods increased by 1,4%. The main contributors to the annual rate of 5,5% were:

- basic and fabricated metals (2,7 percentage points);
- chemicals, rubber and plastic products (1,8 percentage points); and
- recycling and manufacturing n.e.c. (0,8 of a percentage point).

The contributors to the monthly increase of 1,4% were chemicals, rubber and plastic products (0,7 of a percentage point) and basic and fabricated metals (0,6 of a percentage point).

### Electricity and water

The percentage change in the PPI for electricity and water was 7,8% in July 2018 (compared with 3,4% in June 2018) (see **Table R**). From June 2018 to July 2018 the PPI for electricity and water increased by 8,4%. The contributors to the annual rate of 7,8% were:

- electricity (6,4 percentage points); and
- water (1,2 percentage points). The contributors to the monthly increase of 8,4% were electricity (7,5 percentage points) and water (0,9 of a percentage point).

### Mining

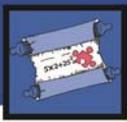
The annual percentage change in the PPI for mining was 9,6% in July 2018 (compared with 8,0% in June 2018) (see **Table R**). From June 2018 to July 2018 the PPI for mining increased by 1,9%. The main contributors to the annual rate of 9,6% were:

- coal and gas (7,2 percentage points); and
- non-ferrous metal ores (6,4 percentage points).

The main contributor to the monthly increase of 1,9% was coal and gas (1,6 percentage points).

### Agriculture, forestry and fishing

The annual percentage change in the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing was 0,8% in July 2018 (compared with 2,3% in June 2018) (see **Table R**). From June 2018 to July 2018 the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing increased by 0,3%. The main contributors to the annual rate of 0,8% were forestry (0,6 of a percentage point) and fishing (0,5 of a percentage point).



**Table R – Key PPI figures for July 2018**

Product	Weight	Index (2016=100)			% change	
		Jul 2017	Jun 2018	Jul 2018	Jul 2018 vs Jun 2018	Jul 2018 vs Jul 2017
Final manufactured goods	100,00	102,3	107,8	108,5	0,6	6,1
Intermediate manufactured goods	100,00	101,0	105,1	106,6	1,4	5,5
Electricity and water	100,00	144,1	143,3	155,3	8,4	7,8
Mining	100,00	100,1	107,7	109,7	1,9	9,6
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,00	97,8	98,3	98,6	0,3	0,8

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)

The Consumer price index (CPI) is a measure of the average change over time in the prices paid by consumers for a basket of consumer goods and services. It indicates the cost of living for the average South African consumer. Since the CPI indicates price changes for the average consumer, the index is therefore used for many things. For instance, it is used as a way to adjust income payments (wages and salaries) for certain groups of people such as public servants. If the CPI goes up for instance, so do their salaries and wages. The same applies to grant recipients. Some private firms and individuals use the CPI to keep rent, royalties and child support payments in line with changing prices. Presented in this article is a summary of the Consumer price index for July 2018.

### Headline consumer price index (CPI for all urban areas)

Annual consumer price inflation was 5,1% in July 2018, up from 4,6% in June 2018 (see Table S). The consumer price index increased by 0,8% month-on-month in July 2018.

- Housing and utilities increased from 1,0 percentage point in June 2018 to 1,3 percentage points in July. The index increased by 5,2% year-on-year.
- Transport increased from 1,0 percentage point in June 2018 to 1,4 percentage points in July. The index increased by 10,0% year-on-year.



- Miscellaneous goods and services decreased from 1,0 percentage point in June 2018 to 0,9 of a percentage point in July. The index increased by 5,7% year-on-year.
- Housing and utilities contributed 0,5 of a percentage point in July. The index increased by 2,3% month-on-month, mainly because of water and other services (10,2%) and electricity and other fuels (6,7%).
- Transport contributed 0,1 of a percentage point. The index increased by 1,0% month-on-month, mainly because of fuel (2,5%).

In July the CPI for goods increased by 5,3% year-on-year (up from 4,2% in June), and the CPI for services increased by 5,0% year-on-year (up from 4,9% in June). Provincial annual inflation rates ranged from 4,0% in Limpopo to 5,9% in Western Cape.



**Table S – Consumer price index: Index numbers and year-on-year rates**  
**Base year: Dec 2016 = 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	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	123,0	123,2	123,8	124,2	124,7	122,0
	Rate	6,2	7,0	6,3	6,2	6,1	6,3	6,0	5,9	6,1	6,4	6,6	6,8	6,4
2017	Index	100,6	101,7	102,3	102,4	102,7	102,9	103,2	103,3	103,8	104,1	104,2	104,7	103,0
	Rate	6,6	6,3	6,1	5,3	5,4	5,1	4,6	4,8	5,1	4,8	4,6	4,7	5,3
2018	Index	105,0	105,8	106,2	107,0	107,2	107,6	108,5						
	Rate	4,4	4,0	3,8	4,5	4,4	4,6	5,1						

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



# Glossary

## Primary industries

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



## Secondary industries

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

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

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

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

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

## Tertiary industries

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

**Acting household head:** any member of the household acting on behalf of the head of the household.

**Average income per stay unit night sold:** average rate per stay unit (i.e. rate per room in a hotel or powered site in a caravan park) is calculated by dividing the total income from accommodation by the number of stay unit nights sold in the survey period.

**Catering services:** enterprises involved in the sale and supply of meals and drinks prepared on the premises on a contract basis and brought to other premises chosen by the person ordering them, to be served for immediate consumption to guests or customers. Include bars, taverns, other drinking places, ice-cream parlours, etc.



**Civil judgements:** decisions taken in a civil matter or a dispute between two people or parties.

**Civil summonses:** notices to appear before the court of law where a dispute between two parties or people has to be heard, i.e. not for criminal offence.

**Day trip:** a trip outside of the respondent's usual environment, where they leave and return within the same day (i.e. do not stay overnight).

**Domestic tourism:** a trip within the boundaries of South Africa but outside of the respondent's usual environment.

**Note:** The following categories are excluded from the definition of domestic visitor:

- persons travelling to another place within the country with the intention of setting up their usual residence in that place.
- Persons who travel to another place within the country and are remunerated from within the place visited.
- Persons who travel regularly or frequently between neighbouring localities as defined by the 'usual environment' rule.

**Dwelling unit:** structure or part of a structure or group structures occupied or meant to be occupied by one or more than one household.

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

**Expenditure:** the total consumption expenditure made by a visitor or on behalf of a visitor during his/her trip and stay at a destination.

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

**Household:** a group of persons who live together and provide themselves jointly with food and/or other essentials for living, or a single person who lives alone.

**Household head:** the main decision-maker, or the person who owns or rents the dwelling, or the person who is the main breadwinner.

**Income from accommodation industry:** income from amounts charged for rooms or equivalent. Other income is excluded (e.g. income from meals).



**Income from bar sales:** refers to income from liquor sales.

**Income from food sales:** refers to income from the sale of meals and non-alcoholic drinks.

**Income from restaurant and bar sales:** income from meals, banqueting and beverages and tobacco sales.

**Insolvency:** refers to an individual or partnership which is unable to pay its debt and is placed under final sequestration. The number of insolvencies does not refer to the number of persons involved, as a partnership which is unable to pay its debt is regarded as one insolvency, irrespective of the number of partners.

**Liquidation:** refers to the winding-up of the affairs of a company or close corporation when liabilities exceed assets and it can be resolved by voluntary action or by an order of the court.

**Main purpose of trip:** this is the purpose in the absence of which the trip would not have been made.

**Microdata:** data gathered on a small scale, such as data on an individual.

**‘Other’ African countries:** refers to all non SADC African countries.

**Other income:** includes all income not earned from food sales or bar sales.

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

**Professional services:** refer to medical doctors, dentists, advocates, attorney, auditors, accountants, architects, engineers, hospital services etc.

**Promissory notes:** written undertaking, signed by a person or party, to pay money to another person or to be the bearer of such a note on a specific date or on demand.

**Restaurants and coffee shops:** enterprises involved in the sale and provision of meals and drinks, ordered from a menu, prepared on the premises for immediate consumption and with provided seating.

**Retailer:** a retailer is an enterprise deriving more than 50% of its turnover from sales of goods to the general public for household use.



**Retail trade:** includes the resale (sale without transformation) of new and used goods and products to the general public for household use.

**Stay unit:** unit accommodation available to be charged out to guests, for example, a powered site in a caravan park or a room in a hotel.

**Stay unit night sold:** total number of stay units occupied on each night during the survey period.

**Takeaway and fast-food outlets:** enterprises involved in the sale and provision of meals and drinks, ordered from a menu, prepared on the premises for takeaway purposes in a packaged format, at a stand or in a location, with or without provided seating.

**Total income:** includes income from food sales, income from bar sales and other income.

**Tourism:** comprises the activities of persons travelling to, and staying in places outside their usual environment, for not more than one consecutive year, for leisure, business and other purposes not related to the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited.

**Tourist:** a visitor who stays at least one night in the place visited.

**Tourist accommodation:** any facility that regularly (or occasionally) provides 'paid' or 'unpaid' overnight accommodation for tourists.

**Traveller:** any person on a trip between two or more countries or between two or more localities within his/her country of residence.

**Voluntary liquidation:** takes place when a company or close corporation, by own choice, resolves to wind-up its affairs.

**Wholesale trade:** Includes the resale (sale without transformation) of new and used goods and products to other wholesalers, retailers, agricultural, industrial, commercial, institutional and professional users either directly or through agents on a fee or contract basis.



## Prices

**Annual percentage change:** change in the index of the relevant month of the current year compared with the index of the same month in the previous year expressed as a percentage.

**Consumer price index (CPI):** an index that measures the price of a fixed basket of consumer goods and services.

**Inflation rate:** annual percentage change in the CPI for all items of the relevant month of the current year compared with the CPI for all items of the same month in the previous year expressed as a percentage.

**Monthly percentage change:** change in the index of the relevant month compared to the index of the previous month expressed as a percentage.

**Year-on-year:** A term used frequently in investment research and other reports to mean 'compared with the same period in the previous fiscal year'.



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