

Mbalo Brief



the missing piece of the puzzle

April 2016



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Editor's comment

On 6 April 2016, the South African President Jacob Zuma proclaimed that the local government elections will be held on 3 August 2016. This is the fourth local government elections since the country's first free and fair non-racial general elections held on 27 April 1994. Local government elections are held to elect members of the local governing councils in the municipalities across South Africa. Voters will cast their votes within 267 municipalities (was 278 during the 2011 local government elections) due to redetermination of municipal boundaries and delimitations of wards by the Municipal Demarcation Board).

In this month's issue of *Mbalu Brief*, our educational article is based on the levels and trends of childlessness which derived from *Exploring childlessness and delayed childbearing in South Africa, 2001 – 2011* (Report No. 03-06-02). The report was published on 31 March 2016. The article focuses on, among others, the influence of childlessness on the overall fertility decline, and childlessness by socio-demographic factors such as population group, educational attainment, marital status as well as geographic location.

Also included in this issue are our monthly articles such as the *Civil cases for debt Liquidations and insolvencies and Tourism and migration*. Also have a look at our monthly crossword puzzle and solutions for the March 2016 puzzle.

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

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

Enjoy the read.

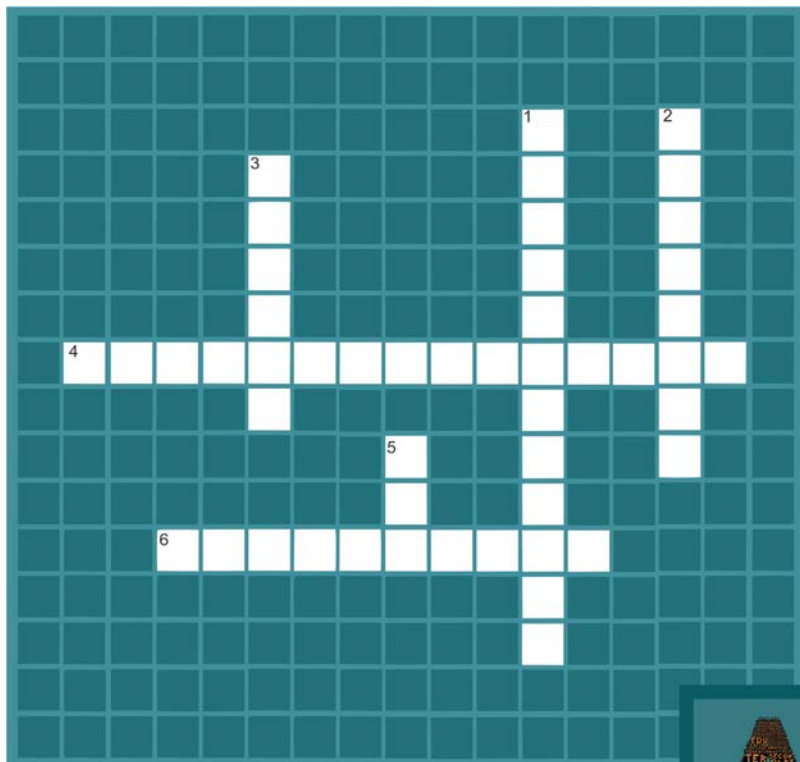


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Crossword puzzle





Across

- Who is the newly appointed coach for South Africa's Springbok squad?
- Which holiday is celebrated in South Africa on 27th of April?

Down

- In which province do you find Tsantsabane Local Municipality?
- According to the educational article, in which category of female professionals is childlessness obvious?
- In which month will the South Africa's local government elections be held?
- How many mineral increases were significant contributors for Mining: Production and sales?

Solutions for March 2016 puzzle

Across

- Electoral
- True
- Community
- Eastern Cape

Down

- Agriculture
- Municipal
- Nine
- NERSA





Educational article on childlessness and delayed childbearing in South Africa

1. Introduction

The fertility rate in South Africa is one of the lowest in sub-Saharan Africa. According to the 1996 Census, the total fertility rate (TFR) in South Africa was estimated between 3,2 and 3,5 children per woman, 2,8 in 2001 and by 2011, it was estimated at 2,7. Various factors in delayed motherhood and fertility decline in specific regions in South Africa have been noted. Fertility postponement and increased childlessness are known contributors to the overall fertility decline. A substantial component of the low national fertility levels is due to childlessness among the youngest groups across the country. Even though the majority of women become mothers at some point in their lives, an increasing proportion of women remain childless by choice, and women enjoy greater autonomy in ways not possible for previous generations. Childlessness and fertility postponement describes a pattern of fertility, and is useful in better understanding the family formations and the factors influencing the fertility transition in South Africa.

The purpose of this article is to determine the level of childlessness in South Africa over time, using information contained in *Exploring childlessness and delayed childbearing in South Africa, 2001 – 2011* (Report No. 03-06-02). The report used findings from Census 2001 and Census 2011 data. Firstly, the article will look at the overall levels and trends of childlessness among women aged 15-49. Secondly, childlessness by socio-demographic factors such as population group, educational attainment, marital status and geographic location (urban/non-urban) and province as well as employment status will be analysed. Thirdly, the influence of childlessness on the overall fertility decline and the determinants thereof will also be investigated. Finally, the article will examine trends in childlessness among women with a range of qualifications.

2. Socio-economic differentials and childlessness among women aged 15–49

Age

Voluntary childlessness refers to being without children, i.e. never having given a live birth due to use of methods of pregnancy prevention, whilst





involuntary childlessness refers to being without children despite efforts to reproduce. As women aged 15 years become older, the level of childlessness is expected to decline. The level of childlessness is highest among women aged 15–19. On average, over 80% of women aged 15–19 are childless. In 2011, the level of childlessness among the older groups was higher than that of 2001. The level of childlessness among the age group 35–39 almost doubled between 2001 and 2011. This makes apparent the higher levels of childlessness that continue to prevail as women move towards the end of their reproductive lifespan by 2011 relative to 2001. Among women aged 45–49, the level of childlessness increased from 7% to 12% between 2001 and 2011.

Population group

Figure 1: Childlessness among women aged 15–49 by population group, Census 2001 and Census 2011

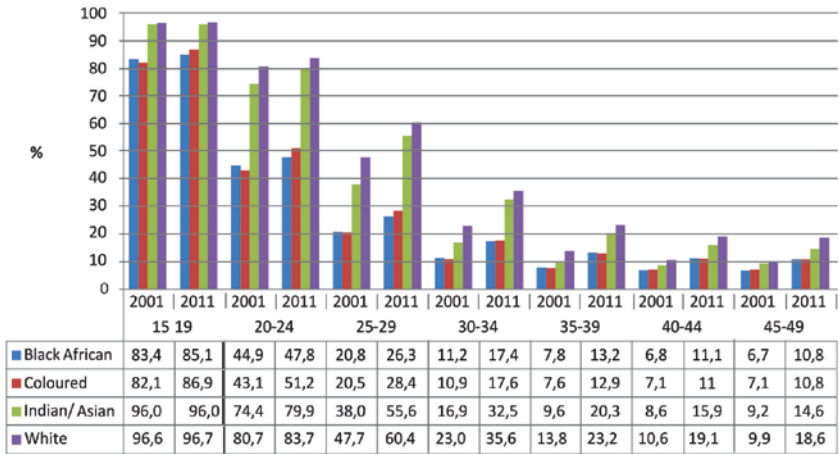


Figure 1 represents childlessness among women aged 15 – 49 by population group. As observed from Figure 1, in both 2001 and 2011, the fertility patterns show that white and Indian/Asian women experienced higher levels of childlessness across all ages, whilst black African and coloured women indicate far lower levels of childlessness across all ages. However, among women aged 15–19, the levels of childlessness among black African



teens increased from 83,4% in 2001 to 85,1% in 2011, while those of coloured teens increased from 82,1% in 2001 to 86,9% in 2011.

Figure 1 further indicates that the widest gap in the level of childlessness between population groups was among women aged 20–29 years. Black African and coloured women have lower levels of childlessness at these ages, whilst Indian/Asian and white women have far higher levels of childlessness at these ages, indicating higher levels of delayed childbearing among Indian/Asian and white women when compared to black African and coloured women.

Educational attainment

In 2001, about 65% of women aged 15 – 19 with no education were childless this increased to 75% in 2011. Whereas the proportion of childless women with primary, secondary and higher education in the same age group in 2001 was 84%, 85% and 89 % respectively and for 2011 was 86%, 87% and 88% respectively. When looking at women aged 20 – 24, about 36% with no education in 2001 were childless this increased to 50% in 2011. Whereas the proportion of childless women with primary, secondary and higher education in the same age group in 2001 was 34%, 49% and 74% respectively and for 2011 was 35%, 50% and 74% respectively. Similarly, in 2001, about 20% of women aged 25 – 29 with no education were childless this increased to 34% in 2011. Whereas the proportion of childless women with primary, secondary and higher education in the same age group in 2001 was 16%, 22% and 42% respectively and for 2011 was 24%, 26% and 50% respectively. Thus, in 2001 and 2011, the difference in the level of childlessness by educational attainment is apparent in younger ages 15–29, indicating that educational programmes implemented in an effort to improve the status and opportunities for women, will also influence the reproductive behaviour of women if women are targeted at an early age. The gap of childlessness between 2001 and 2011 is more pronounced for women with higher education aged 20–29. Beyond age 30, the difference in the level of childlessness by educational attainment is marginal. Given the fact that the level of childlessness among women reaching the end of their reproductive lifespan is generally lower, it is not surprising that regardless of educational attainment, most women would have at least given birth to their first child at this age.



Marital status

In both 2001 and 2011, women aged 15–49 who ever married had a lower level of childlessness (7,8% in 2001 and 15,4% in 2011) compared to women who were never married (47,5% in 2001 and 46,2% in 2011). Never married women include those women who reported living together with their partner.

Across all age categories, women who never married have higher levels of childlessness when compared to women who have ever married. However, within every age group, childlessness increased for both ever married and never married women over time. In 2011, teen women (15–19) who have never married (64,6%) experienced the highest levels of childlessness. Teen women should ideally still be at school, neither working nor married, and would by those circumstances have the higher level of childlessness. Childlessness among married teens (15–19) increased from 48,6% in 2001 to 64,6% in 2011, indicating a decline in fertility among married teens over time. The levels of childlessness amongst married women in specific age groups have doubled from 2001 to 2011. For example, childlessness amongst married women aged 30–34 and 35–39 increased from 7,7% in 2001 to 14,6% in 2011, and from 5,4% in 2001 to 11,1% in 2011, respectively. Thus, over time, the inclination to pursue childbearing even within marriage is being delayed across all ages.

Geotype

In 2001 and 2011, the levels of childlessness were higher among women residing in urban communities than among those residing in non-urban communities. Amongst 15–19-year-olds, there was no difference in the level of childlessness between urban and non-urban women in both 2001 (87,1% and 81,9%, respectively) and 2011 (88,2% and 84,2%, respectively). In 2011, the differential gap in childlessness among women aged 15–19 in non-urban and urban areas was 4%. However, childlessness among women in the age group 25–29 varied by geotype. In 2001, 27,0% of women residing in urban communities in the age group 25–29 were childless compared to 17,0% of those in non-urban communities. In 2011, this proportion increased to 33,4% for those in urban communities and to 22,0% for those in non-urban communities. By age 35 and over, the difference in the level of childlessness between urban and non-urban women was small.



Province

Despite the national increase in childlessness among women aged 15–49 in South Africa, regional trends of childlessness indicate differences in patterns of fertility across provinces for both 2001 and 2011. Among women aged 15–19, the level of childlessness increased more noticeably in KwaZulu-Natal (4%) when compared to all other provinces. However, the level of childlessness in the provinces of North West and Eastern Cape declined between 2001 and 2011 among teenagers (from 86,7% to 85,1% in North West and from 87,5% to 84,7% in Eastern Cape). Among women aged 20–24, the highest increase in childlessness occurred in Limpopo (8%), whilst childlessness declined in the provinces of North West (from 48,1% to 44,9%), Eastern Cape (from 52,1% to 49,2%) and Free State (from 52,1% to 50,0%).

For the age group 25–29, childlessness increased across all provinces, especially among the provinces of Gauteng (8%), Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal (both at 7%). Furthermore, the level of childlessness increased in KwaZulu-Natal among age groups 30–34 (9%), 35–39 (8%) and 40–44 (6%). Across all other age groups, the difference in the level of childlessness between 2001 and 2011 varied across provinces; however, among the age group 45–49, the increase in childlessness varied from 3% to 6% between 2001 and 2011, across provinces.

Employment status

The level of childlessness among employed women increased between 2001 and 2011 for all ages, as did the level of childlessness among unemployed women. However, the level of childlessness was higher among employed women compared to unemployed women. The level of childlessness among employed and unemployed 15–19-year-olds between 2001 and 2011 was the highest (72,9% to 77,8% and 63,3% to 76,5%, respectively). Generally, employed women in 2011 had the highest level of childlessness compared to unemployed women, and the same pattern could be observed among both employed and unemployed women in 2001. Among women aged 35 and over, there was little variation in the level of childlessness by employment status.



Occupation

Over time and across all the age groups, childlessness was more apparent among managers and professional women. Between 2001 and 2011, there was a decline in the proportion of childless women aged 15–24 who were managers, professionals, technicians and clerks. However, among women aged 25 and over there was a consistent increase in childlessness over time and across all occupations. Overall, the lowest prevalence of childlessness in both periods across all age groups was found among women with elementary occupations, followed by women in skilled agriculture and women who were plant and machine operators.

Industry

Across all the industries, younger women aged 15–19 were most likely to be childless in 2011. As expected, prevalence of childlessness was lower for older women across all the industries. Overall, the levels of childlessness were highest among women working in the financial intermediation, insurance and business sectors, followed by women across all ages working in the transport, storage and communication sectors. In 2011, women in the financial intermediation, insurance and business sectors had 80,5% and 60,6% of childlessness in the age group 15–19 and 20–24, respectively. The proportions of childlessness, specifically in the age group 15–34, were lowest among women working in the agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing industry. For instance, the proportions of childless women in the age groups 25–29 and 30–34 are 27% and 17,6%, respectively. Amongst older women aged 45–49, the lowest levels of childlessness begin to manifest in the electricity, gas and water supply industries.

3. Socio-economic differentials of qualified women (aged 20–49) by fertility status

One of the objectives of the study was to determine if there are significant differences between women who reported having children and women who reported having no children. The differences were established using socio-economic characteristics of qualified women such as age, marital status, population group, level of education, employment status, income, occupation, industry, and province. Qualified women in the analysis refer to women who acquired post-matric tertiary education while unqualified women are those with primary, secondary education, or no education.



Bivariate analysis (the analysis of two variables (often denoted as X, Y), for the purpose of determining the observed relationship between them) was performed using data from Census 2011 to achieve this.

3.1 Qualified women by socio-demographic differentials and fertility status

Age

The mean age at childbearing in South Africa is 22. However, fertility of qualified women reaches its peak among women who had children between the ages of 30–34 and 35–39 (20% and 22%, respectively). The proportion of qualified childless women is the highest with an average of 32% amongst women aged 20–24 and 25–29.

Marital status

Marital status shows a significant difference of fertility amongst qualified women aged 20–49. According to Census 2011 data, the majority of qualified women who had children were married (64%) compared to 34% of qualified married women with no children. Also, 64% of qualified women with no children have never been married. On the other hand, 29% of qualified women who never married did have children.

Population group

The majority of qualified women with children are black Africans (66%), followed by whites (23%). Similarly, the highest proportions of qualified childless women are black Africans (51%), followed by whites (36%). The proportions of qualified women with and without children are lowest amongst the coloured and Indian/Asian population groups. Almost 6% and 5% of qualified women who reported children ever born and 6% and 8% of women without children are coloured and Indian/Asian, respectively.

Level of education

About 65% of qualified women who ever had children have diplomas and certificates, whilst 57% of qualified childless women have the same qualifications. With regard to a bachelor's degree, the proportion (36%) of qualified women who are childless is slightly higher than that of qualified women who reported children ever born (28%). In addition, 7% of qualified



women with children ever born; and 7% without children ever born had post-higher degrees.

Employment status

There is a slight difference between employed qualified women who ever had children and employed qualified childless women. About 64% and 69% of qualified women without children and qualified women who reported children ever born are employed. This means that 30,9% of women with children and 35,7% of qualified women without children are unemployed.

Income

As far as income is concerned, 77% of qualified women who have children earn an income compared to 71,2% of childless women who earn an income. About 23% of qualified women who have children do not earn an income relative to 28,8% of childless women who do not earn an income.

Occupation

Across all occupations, there is no substantial difference between the proportion of qualified women who are childless, and the proportion of qualified women with children. For instance, 22,2% of qualified women who have children are professionals, whilst 24,1% of qualified women who are childless are professionals. Similarly, 9,1% of qualified women with children and 11,7% of qualified women with no children are managers. It is worth noting that the proportions of qualified women with and without children across all occupations are the lowest in the skilled agricultural industry, with less than 1% in each category.

Industry

The largest proportion of childless women (42,5%) and women who reported having children (49,8%) are located within the community, social and personal services industry. Variations between qualified women with children and qualified childless women are evident within the construction, wholesale and retail trade and financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business industries. Within the financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business industry, the proportion of qualified women who reported children ever born is 1,8%, while the proportion of qualified women without children are 23,1%. The electricity, gas and water supply industry



seems to have the lowest proportion of women (1%), both with children and without children.

Province

The leading province among qualified women with children and without children is Gauteng with 37,8% and 44,6%, respectively. In addition, it is noticeable that Northern Cape ranks last with 1% amongst qualified women who reported children ever born and those who are childless. The largest gap between qualified women with children and without children is found in Gauteng (7%), followed by Western Cape (5%) and Limpopo (4%).

4. Conclusion

Despite variations in socio-economic differentials, findings discussed in this article indicate that childlessness in South Africa increased between 2001 and 2011. The results also show that childlessness decreased by age of the woman. Furthermore, as the education of women increased, childlessness also increased. Women with a secondary and tertiary education were more likely to be childless than women with no education or a primary education. Overall, the level of childlessness is higher among employed than unemployed women. The same pattern is evident among qualified women with an income and without an income, with women who reported earning an income recording higher levels of childlessness. On a national scale, childlessness in South Africa has increased over time.

5. References

1. Statistics South Africa. 2015. *Exploring childlessness and delayed childbearing in South Africa, 2001-2011* (Report No. 03-06-02) Pretoria: Statistics South Africa



Primary industries

Mining: Production and sales

Mining production decrease and minerals increase

Amongst its other functions, the Department of Mineral Resources is responsible for ensuring compliance by the mining industry and dealing with those mines which operate under dangerous conditions and those that disregard the health and safety of the mineworkers. The department might issue Section 54 notice to halt mine operations or shut down the mine. Section 54 notice is a stoppage notice issued by the Inspector of the Department of Mineral Resources to discontinue operations at a mine if any occurrence, practice or condition might endanger the health and safety of employees. Presented in this article is a summary of the Mining: production and sales statistics for January 2016.

Mining production decreased by 4,5% year-on-year in January 2016 (see **Table A**). The largest negative growth rates were recorded for the following minerals:

- copper (-43,8%);
- iron ore (-26,3%); and
- diamonds (-16,1%).

The main negative contributors to the 4,5% decrease were:

- iron ore (contributing -5,8 percentage points);
- copper (contributing -0,7 of a percentage point); and
- manganese ore (contributing -0,6 of a percentage point).

Gold was a significant positive contributor (contributing 3,1 percentage points).

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

	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	Jan-16
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	3,8	-4,6	-4,3	-1,2	-1,2	-4,5
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-1,0	-3,8	1,2	1,9	-0,5	-4,9
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	-3,4	-2,7	-3,1	-3,4	-0,6	-0,6

^{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 2,8% year-on-year in December 2015 (see **Table B**). The highest positive contributors to the increase of 2,8% were:

- 'other' non-metallic mineral (90,8%, contributing 3,1 percentage points);
- gold (18,2%, contributing 2,9 percentage points); and
- coal (7,4%, contributing 2,0 percentage points).

Two minerals with significant negative contributions were iron ore (-25,7%, contributing -3,2 percentage points) and manganese ore (-44,1%, contributing -2,1 percentage points).

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

	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-3,4	-2,4	-5,9	-2,9	-3,7	2,8
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-6,4	0,6	1,5	1,3	-2,1	2,9
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	0,0	-4,4	-5,7	-3,0	-0,2	2,1

^{1/} Percentage change between the previous 3 months and the 3 months ending in the month indicated. A full release on *Mining: Production and sales* (Statistical release P2041) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za



Secondary industries

Manufacturing: Production and sales

Manufacturing production decreases

According to the International Organisation of Motor Vehicle Manufacturers, South Africa has produced 615 658 motor vehicles in 2015. Most of these motor vehicles are produced and assembled locally under the license of foreign international brands such as General Motors, Volkswagen, Toyota and BMW among others. South Africa is a leader of the automotive industry in Africa and produces all types of automobiles (such as trucks, buses, motorcycles etc.) at its manufacturing plants in Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng for local and international markets. Presented in this article is a summary of the Manufacturing: Production and sales statistics for January 2016.

Manufacturing production decreased by 2,5% in January 2016 compared with January 2015 (**see Table C**). The largest negative contributions were made by the following divisions:

- basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products, metal products and machinery (-10,2%, contributing -1,9 percentage points);
- motor vehicles, parts and accessories and other transport equipment (-11,6%, contributing -0,9 of a percentage point); and
- furniture and 'other' manufacturing (-19,3%, contributing -0,6 of a percentage point).

The largest positive contributions were made by the wood and wood products, paper, publishing and printing division (5,1%, contributing 0,6 of a percentage point) and the radio, television and communication apparatus and professional equipment division (37,1%, contributing 0,5 of a percentage point).



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

	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	Jan-16
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-0,4	1,3	-2,3	-1,2	0,5	-2,5
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	0,3	2,4	-1,9	-1,2	1,9	-1,8
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	-0,4	1,3	1,6	0,8	-0,5	-1,1

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

Selected building statistics of the private sector

Value of recorded building plans passed increased

Buying a home is almost always exciting for prospective homeowners. However, the process of searching websites for properties and going from house to house, viewing several different houses before making a final decision can be daunting. This is why some people prefer going with the off-plan option. This means buying a brand new, not yet built home, from a developer. Some benefits of buying off-plan are that there are no transfer duties since there is no transfer of ownership. Secondly, the house is finished according to the buyer's preference (tiles, carpet, kitchen unit, etc.). Furthermore, should the house have any defects, consumers can raise the matter with the National Home Builders Registration Council (NHBC), who will reprimand the developer on their behalf. Presented in this article is a summary of the selected building statistics of the private sector for January 2016.

The value of recorded building plans passed increased by 31,4% (R1 785,9 million) in January 2016 compared with January 2015 (**see Table D**). Non-residential buildings rose by 421,8% (R2 552,2 million). There were large year-on-year increases in plans passed for shopping space in KwaZulu-Natal (R1 974,1 million) and Gauteng (R444,8 million).

The largest contributions to the total of 31,4% (R1 785,9 million) were made by:

- KwaZulu-Natal (contributing 32,9 percentage points or R1 870,8 million);



- Gauteng (contributing 10,4 percentage points or R593,1 million); and
- Western Cape (contributing -9,9 percentage points or -R565,6 million).

The value of buildings reported as completed increased by 8,2% (R255,2 million) in January 2016 compared with January 2015. Six provinces reported year-on-year increases in the value of buildings completed in January 2016. The largest contributions were recorded for KwaZulu-Natal (contributing 5,8 percentage points or R181,0 million) and Western Cape (contributing 5,4 percentage points or R167,6 million).

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

Estimates at current prices	January 2015	January 2016	Difference in value between January 2015 and January 2016	% change between January 2015 and January 2016
	1/	1/		
	R'000	R'000	R'000	
Residential buildings	3 411 357	2 830 290	-581 067	-17,0
-Dwelling houses	2 431 580	2 074 348	-357 232	-14,7
-Flats and townhouses	911 189	755 339	-155 850	-17,1
-Other residential buildings	68 588	603	-67 985	-99,1
Non-residential buildings	605 147	3 157 377	2 552 230	421,8
Additions and alterations	1 669 101	1 483 887	-185 214	-11,1
Total	5 685 605	7 471 554	1 785 949	31,4

^{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 increase

South Africa's power utility, Eskom, has promised South Africans no load shedding this winter. In fact, the power utility suggested that South Africa could be heading for a surplus of electricity within five years. This is because Eskom has accelerated its build programme which includes the Ingula



pumped storage scheme in Drakensberg (between Free State and KwaZulu-Natal). This programme is a year ahead of schedule and the Kusile plant in Nkangala, Mpumalanga is currently under way. Once the plants are completed, Eskom will have more than 10 000 megawatts of extra power capacity. Presented in this article is a summary of the electricity generated and available for distribution statistics for February 2016.

Electricity generation (production) increased by 2,8% year-on-year in February 2016 (see Table E).

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

	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	Jan-16	Feb-16
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-3,7	-3,2	-1,5	-0,3	-2,2	2,8
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	1,5	0,1	1,3	0,9	-1,2	1,5
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	-1,5	-0,6	0,9	1,9	2,0	1,5

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

Electricity distribution (consumption) increased by 0,4% year-on-year in February 2016 (see Table F).

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

	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	Jan-16	Feb-16
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-3,7	-2,7	-2,4	-1,5	-3,2	0,4
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	2,2	0,7	0,5	0,2	-1,2	0,4
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	-2,3	-1,3	0,9	1,8	1,4	0,1

^{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

Prospective wholesale car dealers who want to be in the business of buying, selling, brokering or dealing with motor vehicles should register their business in order to operate. A wholesale car dealer is a car dealer selling vehicles to only other new and used car dealers and not to the end-user or the public. Wholesale car dealers are only allowed to operate their business within an area zoned for vehicle sales and not in residential areas. Presented in this article is a summary of the wholesale trade sales statistics for January 2016.

Wholesale trade sales increased by 5,9% in January 2016 compared with January 2015 (see **Table G**). The main contributor to this increase was dealers in machinery, equipment and supplies (30,1%, contributing 5,1 percentage points).

Wholesale trade sales increased by 5,8% in the three months ended January 2016 compared with the three months ended January 2015. The main positive contributors to this increase were dealers in:

- machinery, equipment and supplies (15,8%, contributing 2,5 percentage points);
- agricultural raw materials and livestock (27,1%, contributing 2,0 percentage points); and
- food, beverages and tobacco (6,2%, contributing 1,0 percentage point).

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

	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	Jan-16
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	0,1	0,3	2,9	6,6	5,0	5,9
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-3,1	2,6	0,9	-1,5	0,3	2,8
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	1,7	2,4	0,4	1,2	0,7	1,1

^{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

South Africa's online retail market is considered to still be in its infancy. However, it has shown considerable growth in 2015, increasing by 25% and reaching R6,6 billion. Some of the factors that have contributed to this increase are smart phones (they provide consumers with the opportunity to enter into anywhere, anytime transaction), digital currency such as bitcoin (a global and virtual currency that consumers can purchase and use to buy products from companies who accept them) and same-day-delivery. Although some retailers may take up to five days or more to deliver goods, many are putting the right logistical structures in place in order to be able to deliver in one day. Also, an increase in the number of experienced internet users in South Africa is advantageous to the online retail market. Presented in this article is a summary of the retail trade sales statistics for January 2016.

Retail trade sales increased by 3,1% year-on-year in January 2016 (see **Table H**). The highest annual growth rates were recorded for:

- all 'other' retailers (8,6%);
- retailers in pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries (7,0%);
- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (3,0%); and
- retailers in household furniture, appliances and equipment (2,6%).

The main contributors to the 3,1% increase were:

- all 'other' retailers (contributing 1,1 percentage points);
- general dealers (contributing 0,7 of a percentage point); and
- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (contributing 0,6 of a percentage point).

Retail trade sales increased by 3,7% in the three months ended January 2016 compared with the three months ended January 2015. The main contributors to this increase were general dealers (3,6%, contributing 1,4 percentage points) and retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (5,4%, contributing 1,2 percentage points).



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

	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	Jan-16
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	4,0	3,0	3,4	3,8	4,1	3,1
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	1,9	-1,6	0,4	2,4	-1,0	-0,3
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	1,1	1,1	1,2	0,8	1,2	1,4

^{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

Sales in the motor industry decrease

Motor vehicle and motorcycle theft has been on the decrease in South Africa in 2015, but owners should remain vigilant to prevent theft. The Crime Statistics for 2015 released by the South African Police Service (SAPS) on 29 September 2015 show that the motor vehicles and motorcycles theft decreased by 2,7% (from 56 645 to 55 090). The stolen motor vehicles and motorcycles are resold to local buyers, smuggled out of the country or used for their spare parts. Even though owners have installed anti-theft devices such as immobilisers, gear-locks etc., it is advisable to physically check if the motor vehicle doors are properly locked (as some thieves use jamming devices) and always park in a safe area. If a motor vehicle is hijacked or stolen, the owner should immediately report it to the South African Police Service (SAPS) and ensure vehicle details such as model, colour, vehicle identification and registration numbers are furnished to assist with its recovery. Presented in this article is a summary of the motor trade sales for January 2016.

Motor trade sales decreased by 2,7% year-on-year in January 2016 (see **Table I**). The largest negative annual growth rate was recorded for new vehicles (-9,3%).

Motor trade sales increased by 0,3% in the three months ended January 2016 compared with the three months ended January 2015. The main



contributor to this increase was sales of accessories (8,4%, contributing 1,5 percentage points).

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

	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	Jan-16
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-3,2	0,2	-3,8	2,2	1,2	-2,7
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-2,9	2,1	-1,2	1,1	0,0	-2,4
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	0,7	1,0	-0,9	0,0	-0,1	0,2

^{1/} Percentage change between the previous 3 months and the 3 months ending in the month indicated. A full release on *Motor trade sales* (Statistical release P6343.2) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za

Food and beverages

Total income generated by food and beverages industry increases

Owing to high food prices, consumers should guard against fake and substandard foodstuffs and beverages because they contain dangerous chemicals which are dangerous to their health and well-being. Consumers should regularly purchase foodstuffs and beverages at reputable retailers, as chances of unknowingly buying fake items are low. If a consumer suspects an item purchased is fake, the first step is to notify the store or vendor about it. A reputable retailer will take action to resolve the issue with the consumer and their supplier. Presented in this article is a summary of the food and beverage statistics for January 2016.

The total income generated by the food and beverages industry increased by 1,4% in January 2016 compared with January 2015 (**see Table J**). Positive annual growth rates were recorded for bar sales (6,4%) and food sales (1,0%).

In January 2016, positive annual growth rates were recorded for restaurants and coffee shops (4,4%, contributing 2,0 of percentage points) and catering services (2,4%, contributing 0,4 of a percentage point).



Total income for the food and beverages industry increased by 2,3% in the three months ended January 2016 compared with the three months ended January 2015. Positive contributors to this increase were:

- restaurants and coffee shops (4,4%, contributing 2,0 percentage points); and
- takeaway and fast-food outlets (1,2%, contributing 0,5 of a percentage point).

Table J – Year-on-year percentage change in food and beverages income at current 2012 prices by type of income – January 2016

Type of income	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	Jan-16
Food sales	2,1	2,9	-0,5	0,4	3,1	1,0
Bar sales	1,7	5,7	10,0	6,6	11,3	6,4
Other income	-1,5	-6,9	-13,3	9,0	-4,3	-12,5
Total	1,9	3,0	0,5	1,4	4,0	1,4

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 industry increases

In 2015, South Africa received just over 12 million visitors. Although the number is high, it has dropped by 0,3% from the number recorded in 2014. Furthermore, domestic visitors contributed 57% (R124,7 billion) of total tourism spend in 2013, while international visitors contributed 43% (94,2 billion). Thus, tourism is vital to the growth of the country's economy. This is why the tourism industry is continuously devising means to present South Africa as a tourism-friendly country and to improve on service delivery in areas such as accommodation, transport and food in order to attract more visitors. Presented in this article is a summary of the tourist accommodation statistics for January 2016.

Total income for the tourist accommodation industry increased by 12,8% in January 2016 compared with January 2015 (**see Table K**). Income from accommodation increased by 16,9% year-on-year in January 2016, the result of a 1,1% increase in the number of stay unit nights sold and a 15,7% increase in the average income per stay unit night sold.



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

- 'other' accommodation (24,8%);
- hotels (16,3%); and
- caravan parks and camping sites (3,2%).

The main contributors to the 16,9% year-on-year increase in income from accommodation in January 2016 were hotels (contributing 10,2 percentage points) and 'other' accommodation (contributing 6,8 percentage points).

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

	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	Jan-16
Stay units available	0,9	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,2
Stay unit nights sold	-0,2	-1,7	-4,8	-0,6	-1,0	1,1
Average income per stay unit night sold	6,1	11,0	11,7	12,1	18,6	15,7
Income from accommodation	5,9	9,1	6,4	11,4	17,4	16,9
Total income ^{1/}	5,2	7,0	7,7	7,1	13,5	12,8

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

Tourism and migration

Over three million travellers pass through South Africa's ports of entry

The Department of Home Affairs is responsible to record travellers arriving and leaving the country by scanning their passports using Enhanced Movement Control System (e-MCS). The e-MCS does not only serve as a tool to validate travel documents, but also helps ascertain security risks that may be posed by movements of people in and out of South Africa. This includes helping the authorities to track down such travellers as those who have outstanding warrants of arrest or convictions in a foreign country or South Africa and those who were previously deported and not rehabilitated, among others, and are not allowed to enter or leave the country as they are regarded as fugitives. If it happens that a traveller has a warrant of arrest or a conviction has been secured, the e-MCS (which is linked to law



enforcement agencies and other departments) at the port of entry across the country will detect and relay the information to the South African Police Service (SAPS) or State Security Agency so that a traveller can be apprehended in order to appear in court or to be handed over to other agencies (e.g. Interpol) to serve his/her sentence. Presented in this article is a summary of the Tourism and migration statistics for January 2016.

A total of 3 814 331 travellers (arrivals, departures and transits) passed through South African ports of entry in January 2016 (see **Table L**). These travellers were made up of 976 667 South African residents and 2 837 664 foreign travellers. A further breakdown of the figures for South African residents indicates that there were 584 653 arrivals, 391 185 departures and 829 travellers in transit. The corresponding volume for foreign arrivals, departures and transit travellers was 1 558 854, 1 220 540 and 58 270 respectively.

A comparison between the movements in December 2015 and January 2016 indicates that the volume of arrivals increased for both South African residents and foreign travellers, while departures and transits decreased for both. The volume of arrivals for South African residents increased by 9,3% (from 534 979 in December 2015 to 584 653 in January 2016); departures decreased by 46,1% (from 726 210 in December 2015 to 391 185 in January 2016) and transits decreased by 3,4% (from 858 in December 2015 to 829 in January 2016). For foreign travellers, the volume of arrivals increased by 0,7% (from 1 547 900 in December 2015 to 1 558 854 in January 2016); departures decreased by 21,2% (from 1 549 157 in December 2015 to 1 220 540 in January 2016) and transits decreased by 5,5% (from 61 673 in December 2015 to 58 270 in January 2016).

Mode of travel

In January 2016, road transport was the most common mode of travel used by 2 786 051 (73,0%) of the 3 814 331 travellers. The total number of travellers who used air transport was 1 006 591 (26,4%). Compared to use of air and land transport, a much smaller number of travellers, 21 689 (0,6%) used sea transport. The arrivals data for South African residents show that 212 173 (36,3%) came by air, 370 223 (63,3%) came by road and 2 257 (0,4%) arrived by sea. For departures, 149 955 (38,3%) used air, 237 720 (60,8%) used road



and 3 510 (0,9%) left by sea transport. All travellers in transit (829) used air transport.

In the case of foreign travellers, 284 053 (18,2%) arrived by air, 1 266 420 (81,2%) came by road and 8 381 (0,5%) arrived by sea. When departing South Africa, 301 311 (24,7%) foreign travellers left by air, 911 688 (74,7%) left by road and 7 541 (0,6%) left by sea. All travellers in transit (58 270) used air transport. An overwhelming majority [413 019 (96,3%)] of same-day visitors arrived in the country by road. Only 15 617 (3,6%) of same-day visitors flew into the country. Data on tourists show that 765 410 (75,6%) used road transport, 244 657 (24,2%) came by air and 2 574 (0,3%) arrived by sea.

Purpose of visit

In January 2016, the majority of tourists, 972 836 (96,1%), were in South Africa for holidays compared to 25 275 (2,5%) and 14 530 (1,4%) 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 holidays.

A total of 9 814 (98,0%) tourists from Australasia, 138 816 (96,3%) from Europe, 5 117 (96,0%) from Central and South America, 25 426 (94,3%) from North America, 3 220 (92,9%) from the Middle East and 23 146 (92,6%) from Asia were in South Africa for holidays. The Middle East had the highest proportion of tourists who came to South Africa for business [4,2% (145)] while Asia had the highest proportion of tourists who came for study purposes [3,3% (814)] compared to other overseas regions. The majority of African tourists, 766 651 (96,2%) came to South Africa for holidays.

Sex and age distribution

In January 2016, there were 567 876 (56,1%) male and 444 765 (43,9%) female tourists. Overseas tourists were made up of 116 750 (54,3%) male tourists and 98 153 (45,7%) female tourists. There were 440 783 (56,4%) male and 341 219 (43,6%) female tourists from SADC countries. Tourists from 'other' African countries were made up of 9 954 (66,1%) male and 5 094 (33,9%) female tourists.



The ages of the tourists were categorised into three broad groups: Those younger than 15 years, 15 to 64 years, and 65 years and older. The overall results show that 49 775 (4,9%) tourists were aged less than 15 years; 907 096 (89,6%) were aged between 15 and 64 years; and 55 770 (5,5%) were aged 65 years and older.

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

Travel direction	January 2015	December 2015	January 2016	% change between December 2015– January 2016	% change between January 2015– January 2016
Total	3 566 305	4 420 777	3 814 331	-13,7%	7,0%
South African residents	985 362	1 262 047	976 667	-22,6%	-0,9%
Arrivals	593 988	534 979	584 653	9,3%	-1,6%
Departures	390 686	726 210	391 185	-46,1%	0,1%
Transit	688	858	829	-3,4%	20,5%
Foreign travellers	2 580 943	3 158 730	2 837 664	-10,2%	9,9%
Arrivals	1 399 328	1 547 900	1 558 854	0,7%	11,4%
Departures	1 124 873	1 549 157	1 220 540	-21,2%	8,5%
Transit	56 742	61 673	58 270	-5,5%	2,7%
Foreign arrivals	1 399 328	1 547 900	1 558 854	0,7%	11,4%
Non-visitors	102 076	105 062	117 369	11,7%	15,0%
Visitors	1 297 252	1 442 838	1 441 485	-0,1%	11,1%
Visitors	1 297 252	1 442 838	1 441 485	-0,1%	11,1%
Arrivals only	436 818	328 456	497 274	51,4%	51,4%
Single trips	416 685	546 371	429 745	-21,3%	3,1%
Multiple trips	443 749	568 011	514 466	-9,4%	15,9%
Visitors	1 297 252	1 442 838	1 441 485	-0,1%	11,1%
Same-day	419 537	550 118	428 844	-22,0%	2,2%
Tourists	877 715	892 720	1 012 641	13,4%	15,4%

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



Statistics of civil cases for debt

Total value of civil summonses issued for debt decreases

Most South African consumers are over-indebted. An over-indebted consumer refers to a consumer who is unable to pay what is due as agreed on in a credit agreement. Over-indebtedness sometimes occurs after the consumers' financial obligations have changed or due to borrowing and spending more than their income. Consumers who are unable to make repayments should contact their credit providers for debt repayment arrangements; in such cases they cannot be summoned to court for non-compliance. A credit provider might restructure a loan or modify the remaining repayments according to the consumer's financial needs. Presented in this article is a summary of the civil cases for debt for January 2016.

The total number of civil summonses issued for debt decreased by 6,9% in the three months ended January 2016 compared with the three months ended January 2015 (**see Table M**).

The largest contributions to the 6,9% decrease were civil summonses relating to:

- money lent (contributing -3,0 percentage points);
- goods sold (contributing -2,8 percentage points); and
- 'other' debts (contributing -1,8 percentage points).

The total number of civil judgements recorded for debt decreased by 8,2% in the three months ended January 2016 compared with the three months ended January 2015. The largest negative contribution to the 8,2% decrease was money lent (contributing -5,9 percentage points).

The total value of civil judgements recorded for debt increased by 1,7% in the three months ended January 2016 compared with the three months ended January 2015.

The largest contributions to the 1,7% increase were the value of judgements relating to:

- rent (contributing 1,8 percentage points);
- services (contributing 1,4 percentage points); and
- promissory notes (contributing 1,0 percentage point).



In January 2016, 19 369 civil judgements for debt amounting to R276,7 million were recorded. The largest contributors to the total value of judgements were:

- 'other' debts (R71,9 million or 26,0%);
- money lent (R69,4 million or 25,1%); and
- services (R56,9 million or 20,5%).

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

Actual estimates	January 2016	% change between January 2015 and January 2016	% change between November 2014 to January 2015 and November 2015 to January 2016
Number of civil summonses issued for debt	43 525	-11,8	-6,9
Number of civil judgements recorded for debt	19 369	-8,9	-8,2
Value of civil judgements recorded for debt (R million)	276,7	1,6	1,7

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 liquidation and insolvencies increase

Liquidation is when a business is bankrupt and its assets are sold and the earnings are used to pay creditors while insolvency refers to an individual or partnership which is unable to pay its debt. Businesses have a significant role to play when it come the economic growth of the country. They improve the economy through taxes, providing employment which improves the standard of living and help in reducing poverty. Businesses can produce quality products which attract international markets which will boost our economy. If more businesses close down, we will have increased unemployment rate, loss of income, decline in consumer spending etc. This may have a devastating effect in our economy's performance. Therefore it is important to monitor business performance. Presented in this article is a



summary of the liquidations and insolvencies statistics for February and January 2016 respectively.

The total number of liquidations recorded increased by 22,2% (35 more cases) year-on-year in February 2016 (see Table N). Voluntary liquidations increased by 44 cases, while compulsory liquidations decreased by 9 cases. In February 2016 there were 81 liquidations in financing and business services, 39 in trade, catering and accommodation, and 31 in community, social and personal services. There was an increase of 7,2% in the three months ended February 2016 compared with the three months ended February 2015.

The number of liquidations February 2016 % change between February 2015 and February 2016 % change between December 2014 to February 2015 and December 2015 to February 2016 % change between January to February 2015 and January to February 2016

Table N – Total number of liquidations for February 2016

Number of liquidations February 2016	% change between February 2015 and February 2016	% change between December 2014 to February 2015 and December 2015 to February 2016	% change between January to February 2015 and January to February 2016
193	22,2	7,2	11,6

The number of insolvencies increased by 7,1% year-on-year in January 2016 (see Table O). A 3,0% decrease was estimated in the three months ended January 2016 compared with the three months ended January 2015.

Table O – Total number of insolvencies for January 2016

Number of insolvencies January 2016	% change between January 2015 and January 2016	% change between November 2014 to January 2015 and November 2015 to January 2016
180	7,1	-3,0

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 and number of passenger journeys decrease

The South African Roads Agency (SANRAL) adjusted the toll fees on the national routes on 1 March 2016. According to SANRAL, toll fees for a light motor vehicle in Gauteng increased from R225 to R236, motorcycles will pay R130, small heavy motor vehicles are charged at R915, while large heavy vehicles are charged at R3 035. This is the first e-toll adjustment since its inception in December 2013. Presented in this article is a summary of the land transport survey results for January 2016.

The volume of goods transported (payload) decreased by 13,8% in January 2016 compared with January 2015 (**see Table P**). The corresponding income decreased by 9,6% over the same period.

Income from freight transportation decreased by 4,7% in the three months ended January 2016 compared with the three months ended January 2015. The main contributor to this decrease was primary mining and quarrying products (-13,2%, contributing -4,6 percentage points).

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

	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	Jan-16
Freight payload	-6,5	-1,9	-6,2	-4,8	-2,2	-13,8
Freight income	-5,8	-3,2	-2,7	-4,4	-0,3	-9,6

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 10,9% in January 2016 compared with January 2015 (**see Table Q**). The corresponding income increased by 3,1% over the same period.



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

	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	Jan-16
Passenger journeys	-7,4	-7,8	-12,3	-8,6	-13,3	-10,9
Passenger income	2,6	0,0	-3,1	-0,4	-0,6	3,1

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)

PPI for February 2016 at 8,1%

The producer price index (PPI), which measures the cost of goods as they leave the factory, increased to 8,1% in February 2016. This increase raises concerns about the possible increase in general inflation as producers pass the costs to already struggling consumers. The rise was driven mainly by higher food prices, particularly meat and fish, petroleum, transport equipment, and machinery prices. Food prices are rising after a severe drought affected food production last year and necessitated imports, which are more expensive because of a weak rand. Presented in this article is a summary of the producer price index statistics for February 2016.

Final manufactured goods – headline PPI

The annual percentage change in the PPI for final manufactured goods was 8,1% in February 2016 (compared with 7,6% in January 2016) (**see Table R**). From January 2016 to February 2016 the PPI for final manufactured goods increased by 0,8%. The main contributors to the annual rate of 8,1% were:

- food products, beverages and tobacco products (8,4% year-on-year, contributing 2,9 percentage points);
- coke, petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products (8,6% year-on-year, contributing 1,6 percentage points);
- transport equipment (13,1% year-on-year, contributing 1,1 percentage points); and
- metals, machinery, equipment and computing equipment (7,5% year-on-year, contributing 1,1 percentage points).

The main contributor to the monthly increase of 0,8% was food products, beverages and tobacco products (1,3% month-on-month, contributing 0,4 of a percentage point).



Intermediate manufactured goods

The annual percentage change in the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods was 4,4% in February 2016 (compared with 3,8% in January 2016) (**see Table R**). From January 2016 to February 2016 the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods increased by 0,4%.

The main contributors to the annual rate of 4,4% were:

- sawmilling and wood (7,5% year-on-year, contributing 1,6 percentage points);
- chemicals, rubber and plastic products (3,9% year-on-year, contributing 1,2 percentage points); and
- textiles and leather goods (10,2% year-on-year, contributing 1,0 percentage point).

The main contributors to the monthly increase of 0,4% were:

- sawmilling and wood (0,5% month-on-month, contributing 0,1 of a percentage point);
- chemicals, rubber and plastic products (0,2% month-on-month, contributing 0,1 of a percentage point);
- glass and glass products (1,7% month-on-month, contributing 0,1 of a percentage point);
- basic and fabricated metals (0,3% month-on-month, contributing 0,1 of a percentage point); and
- recycling and manufacturing n.e.c.(not elsewhere classified) (3,5% month-on-month, contributing 0,1 of a percentage point).

Electricity and water

The annual percentage change in the PPI for electricity and water was 12,6% in February 2016 compared with 11,6% in January 2016 (**see Table R**). From January 2016 to February 2016 the PPI for electricity and water increased by 1,4%. The contributors to the annual rate of 12,6% were electricity (12,8% year-on-year, contributing 10,8 percentage points) and water (11,3% year-on-year, contributing 1,8 percentage points). The contributor to the monthly increase of 1,4% was electricity (1,7% month-on-month, contributing 1,5 percentage points).



Mining

The annual percentage change in the PPI for mining was 6,8% in February 2016 (compared with 2,5% in January 2016) (**see Table R**). From January 2016 to February 2016 the PPI for mining increased by 1,9%. The main contributors to the annual rate of 6,8% were gold and other metal ores (18,5% year-on-year, contributing 5,6 percentage points) and stone quarrying, clay and diamonds (55,0% year-on-year, contributing 4,0 percentage points). The main contributor to the monthly increase of 1,9% was gold and other metal ores (6,5% month-on-month, contributing 2,1 percentage points).

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

The annual percentage change in the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing was 24,9% in February 2016 compared with 23,6% in January 2016 (**see Table R**). From January to February 2016, the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing increased by 1,5%. The main contributor to the annual rate of 24,9% was agriculture (27,2% year-on-year, contributing 23,2 percentage points). The main contributor to the monthly increase of 1,5% was agriculture (1,7% month-on-month, contributing 1,5 percentage points).

Table R – Key PPI figures for February 2016

Product	Weight	Index (2012=100)			% change	
		February 2016	January 2016	February 2015	February 2016 vs. January 2016	February 2016 vs. February 2015
Final manufactured goods	100,00	114,2	122,5	123,5	0,8	8,1
Intermediate manufactured goods	100,00	116,8	121,4	121,9	0,4	4,4
Electricity and water	100,00	115,3	128,0	129,8	1,4	12,6
Mining	100,00	105,9	111,0	113,1	1,9	6,8
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,00	108,6	133,6	135,6	1,5	24,9

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 6,2%

There are several factors that cause a change in the Consumer price index (CPI). Some of the factors include the consumer's change of product, buying habits and the rise of energy prices. The calculations for the CPI are done on a regular basis or quarterly, monthly or annually to keep track of rates of inflation. Presented in this article is the CPI for February 2016.

Annual consumer price inflation was 7,0% in February 2016, up from 6,2% in January 2016 (**see Table S**). The consumer price index increased by 1,4% month-on-month in February 2016.

Food and non-alcoholic beverages increased from 1,1 percentage points in January 2016 to 1,3 percentage points in February 2016 (8,6% year-on-year). Alcoholic beverages and tobacco decreased from 0,5 of a percentage point in January 2016 to 0,4 of a percentage point in February 2016 (7,6% year-on-year).

Transport increased from 0,9 of a percentage point in January 2016 to 1,3 percentage points in February 2016 (8,7% year-on-year). The annual rate for miscellaneous goods and services increased from 1,0 of a percentage point in January 2016 to 1,1 percentage points in February 2016 (6,8% year-on-year).

Regarding the contributions to monthly consumer price inflation in February 2016, food and non-alcoholic beverages contributed 0,3 of a percentage point. The index increased by 2,1% month-on-month. The items with the highest monthly rates were vegetables (7,1%), bread and cereals (3,4%) and sugar, sweets and desserts (3,4%). Transport contributed 0,1 of a percentage point. The index increased by 0,5% month-on-month. Miscellaneous goods and services contributed 0,8 of a percentage point. The index increased by 5,2% month-on-month, mainly due to an 8,7% increase in medical insurance.

In February 2016, the CPI for goods increased by 7,9% year-on-year (up from 6,5% in January 2016), and the CPI for services increased by 6,1% year-on-year (up from 6,0% in January 2016).



Provincial annual inflation rates ranged from 6,2% in Northern Cape to 7,6% in Limpopo.

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

Year		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Avg ^{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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rate	6,2	7,0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

^{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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