

# Mbalo Brief



the missing piece of the puzzle

July 2016



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Issue 06/2016



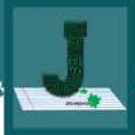
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The South Africa I know, the home I understand



the missing piece of the puzzle



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## Editor's comment

The Statistician-General, Pali Lehohla and Minister Jeff Radebe, Minister in the Presidency: Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation, released the results of the Community Survey (CS) 2016 on 30 June 2016. The survey reflects the progress that the country has made 20 years since Census 1996 in terms of educational attainment, service delivery, poverty reduction and access to services. The results of CS 2016 will help government and the private sector to develop policies and make decisions based on evidence at national, provincial and municipal levels. The results of the survey show that the country's population has increased from 51,8 million in 2011 to 55,7 million in 2016, which is an increase of over 3 million people.

This month's educational article provides more detail on the results of CS 2016. The article will look at the characteristics of the population in terms of the proportion of the four populations in the country (black African, coloured, white and Indian/Asian), and educational enrolment and attainment, such as the proportion of those who completed primary, secondary and tertiary education. The article will further reflect on the proportion of households who have access to basic services.

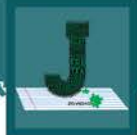
Included in this issue are the usual monthly articles such as the *Producer price index (PPI)*, *Retail trade sales*, *Manufacturing and Mining*. Also have a look at our monthly crossword puzzle and solutions for the June 2016 puzzle.

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

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

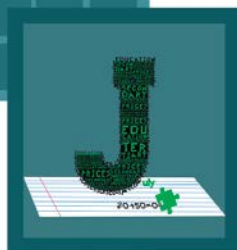
Enjoy the read.





# CONTENTS

<b>Editor's comment .....</b>	<b>i</b>
<b>Crossword puzzle.....</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>Educational article on Community Survey.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Primary industries .....</b>	<b>11</b>
Mining: Production and sales .....	11
<b>Secondary industries .....</b>	<b>13</b>
Manufacturing: Production and sales.....	13
Selected building statistics of the private sector .....	14
Electricity generated and available for distribution .....	16
<b>Tertiary industries .....</b>	<b>18</b>
Wholesale trade sales.....	18
Retail trade sales .....	19
Motor trade sales .....	20
Food and beverages .....	22
Tourist accommodation.....	23
Tourism and migration .....	24
Statistics of civil cases for debt.....	29
Statistics of liquidations and insolvencies .....	30
Land transport survey .....	32
<b>Prices .....</b>	<b>34</b>
Producer price index (PPI) .....	34
Consumer price index (CPI) .....	37
<b>Glossary .....</b>	<b>39</b>





### Across

2. True or false? In 2016, more males than females attended an educational institution.
4. Which survey is the second largest survey undertaken by Stats SA?
6. Which type of household had the highest proportion of households whose refuse was removed once a week? .... dwelling. Fill in missing word.
8. Which country won the Euro 2016 cup?

### Down

1. Which province recorded the highest proportion of households whose main source of piped water is inside their dwelling?
3. Which mode of transport did most travellers use to pass South Africa's ports of entry?
5. Who is the Chief Operations Officer for South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC)? Fill in first name only.
7. What is the abbreviation of 'British Exit', referring to the 23 June 2016 referendum by British voters to exit the European Union?

## Solutions for June 2016 puzzle

### Across

2. Umalusi
4. Muhammad Ali
6. Insolvency
7. Limpopo
8. Orange

### Down

1. African Union
3. Extended
5. Atmometer





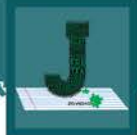
## Educational article on Community Survey 2016

### 1. Introduction

The Community Survey (CS) is the second largest survey undertaken by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) after the Census. The first CS in a new democratic South Africa was conducted in 2007. Community Survey 2016 was conducted from 7 March to 22 April 2016. It remains one of the main data sources that provide indicators at national, provincial and municipal levels for planning and monitoring the performance of specific development programmes such as education, health, sanitation, water supply, housing and transport. The main objective of CS 2016 was to provide the government and private sector with population and household statistics from national up to municipal level for planning and informed decision-making purposes. During data collection, Stats SA visited approximately 1,3 million sampled households across the country. Unlike a census, not every household was visited; only those that were sampled. The purpose of this article is to present some of the key findings of CS 2016 in detail and to compare them to the findings of Census 2011 to measure the progress that the country has made five years since Census 2011. The area of focus will be population characteristics, education and household characteristics.

Unlike the previous censuses and CS 2007, where a paper-based method was used for data collection, CS 2016 data were collected electronically using the Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) system. This new initiative was expected to reduce financial and time costs in data processing and to enhance data quality. Eligible persons for enumeration were all persons present in the household(s) of the sampled dwelling units on the reference night (midnight of 6 March 2016 to 7 March 2016), including visitors. Members of the household who were absent overnight (for example, working, travelling, at entertainment or religious gatherings), but who returned the next day were also counted. For the purpose of this article, a household is defined, from Stats SA's point of view, as a group of





persons who live together, and provide for themselves jointly with food and other essentials for living, or a person who lives alone.

## 2. Population characteristics

### 2.1 Population size

According to CS 2016, the population of South Africa has increased to 55,7 million in 2016, from 51,8 million in Census 2011, representing an increase of over 3 million. Of the 55,7 million people living in South Africa, the majority resided in Gauteng (13,4 million in 2016; an increase from 12,3 million in Census 2011), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (11,1 million in 2016; an increase from 10,3 million in 2011) and Eastern Cape (7 million in 2016; an increase from 6,6 million in 2011). The other provinces recorded increases as follows:

- Western Cape (6,3 million in 2016; an increase from 5,8 million in 2011);
- Limpopo (5,8 million in 2016; an increase from 5,4 million in 2011);
- Mpumalanga (4,3 million in 2016; an increase from 4,0 million in 2011);
- North West (3,7 million in 2016; an increase from 3,5 million in 2011); and
- Free State (2,8 million in 2016; an increase from 2,7 million in 2011).

Northern Cape remained the province with the smallest share of the country's population with 1,2 million people in 2016; an increase from 1,1 million in 2011.

The increase in population size resulted in an increase in the number of households in the country, which also increased to 16,9 million in 2016, from 14,5 million during Census 2011. The majority of these households were headed by males (58,7%), while 41,3% were headed by females.





## 2.2 Population groups

There are four distinct population groups in South Africa: Black African, coloured, Indian/Asian and white. According to CS 2016 results, of the 55,7 million people in the country, the majority are black Africans (44,9 million in 2016 from 41 million in 2011), followed by coloureds (4,9 million in 2016 from 4,6 million in 2011), whites (4,5 million in 2016, a decrease from 4,6 million in 2011), and Indians/Asians (1,4 million in 2016 from 1,3 million in 2016). What is noticeable is the growth of more than 1,5 million for black Africans and a decline in the number of the white population in 2016.

## 2.3 Number of households

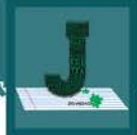
Overall, the total number of households has increased from 14 450 161 in 2011 to 16 923 309 in 2016. KwaZulu-Natal (2,9 million) and Gauteng (4,9 million) had the highest number of households, whilst Northern Cape (353 709) and Free State (946 639) had the lowest number of households in 2016.

Since 2011, there has been an increase in the number of households living in formal dwellings, from 77,6% in 2011 to 79,2% in 2016. The percentage of households living in traditional dwellings declined from 7,9% in 2011 to 7,0% in 2016. Those living in informal dwellings have decreased from 13,6% in 2011 to 13,0% in 2016.

## 3. Education

Government commitment to education is demonstrated not only by the numerous pro-equity and pro-poor educational policies, but also by the substantial amount of resources that are made available to transform and maintain the education sector.

The primary process to evaluate the success of these policies is by examining education data, specifically in regard to school attendance and educational attainment trends. This section focuses on trends in educational attainment and attendance between 2011 and 2016 by comparing population groups according to age and sex.



### 3.1 Attendance

The number of persons attending an educational institution has increased over time for persons who were five years and older. According to CS 2016, 49,6 million of the population is five years and older. Of these 49,6 million people, 17 million were attending an educational institution in 2016, while 32 million people were not attending. With regard to gender, more females (8,68 million) attended educational institutions than males (8,59 million) in 2016. The data collected for Census 2011 showed that, of the 43 million people who were five years and older in 2011, 15 million were attending an educational institution while 28 million were not attending any educational institution.

Across population groups, there was an increase in the number of persons attending an educational institution from Census 2011 to 2016. The number of black Africans attending an educational institution increased from 12,9 million in 2011 to 14,8 million in 2016, while that of coloured persons increased from 1,15 million in 2011 to 1,21 million in 2016. The Indian/Asian population had the lowest increase from 305 817 in 2011 to 323 986 in 2016. The number of white persons attending an educational institution decreased from 980 474 in 2011 to 965 374 in 2016.

Provincial statistics for the number of persons, five years and older, who attended an educational institution, are as follows:

- Western Cape (increased from 1,35 million in 2011 to 1,55 million in 2016);
- Eastern Cape (increased from 2,21 million in 2011 to 2,54 million in 2016);
- Northern Cape (increased from 306 511 in 2011 to 323 346 in 2016);
- Free State (increased from 794 161 in 2011 to 859 346 in 2016);
- KwaZulu-Natal (increased from 3,40 million in 2011 to 3,95 million in 2016);



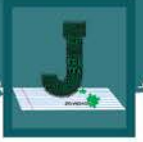
- North West (increased from 950 731 in 2011 to 1,09 million in 2016);
- Gauteng (increased from 3,09 million in 2011 to 3,38 million in 2016);
- Mpumalanga (increased from 1,30 million in 2011 to 1,39 million in 2016); and
- Limpopo (increased from 1,97 million in 2011 to 2,19 million in 2016).

The number of people aged five years and older who attended private educational institutions increased over time across all provinces, and in South Africa as a whole. In 2016, Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal had the highest number of persons aged five years and older who attended private educational institutions (609 059 and 228 987, respectively). The other remaining provinces recorded attendance figures at private institutions of less than 200 000 persons aged five years and older. The number of persons aged five years and older who attended public educational institutions also increased over time across all provinces and in South Africa as a whole. The number of persons aged five years and older who attended public educational institutions was high in Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, Gauteng and Limpopo (approximately 2,4 million; 3,7 million; 2,7 million and 2,0 million, respectively).

### 3.2 Educational attainment

This section profiles the educational attainment for persons aged 25 and older. Furthermore, educational attainment is represented for persons in the following six age categories: 25–34 years; 35–44 years; 45–54 years; 55–64 years; 65–74 years; and 75+. The educational attainment levels are defined as ‘No schooling’, ‘Primary education’, ‘Secondary education’, and ‘Bachelor’s degree’.

Since 2011, there has been a decrease of 294 788 people with no schooling. The number of persons who attained a primary or secondary education and/or a bachelor’s degree increased over the same period (primary: from 19 million in 2011 to 22 million in 2016;

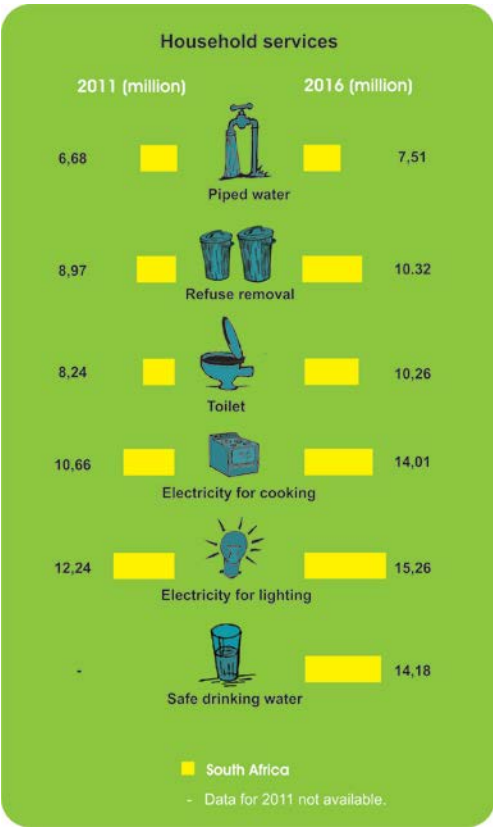


secondary: from 10 million in 2011 to 11,9 million in 2016; and bachelor's: from 1,18 million in 2011 to 1,23 million in 2016).

### 4. Household characteristics

A key feature of a developmental state such as South Africa is to ensure that all citizens have access to basic services such as housing, water and sanitation. The country has inherited high levels of inequality and poverty, which left a large proportion of the population without access to basic services and resources.

**Figure 1 – Households with access to basic services in 2011 and 2016**





#### **4.1 Access to water**

Access to safe drinking water is a fundamental right that also links to the health, well-being and safety of the population of the country. The quality and availability of the water services are of extreme importance for the quality of human life and living standards.

The proportion of households whose main source of water for drinking is piped water inside the yard increased from 27,1% in 2011 to 30% in 2016.

The highest proportion of households whose main source of water for drinking is piped water inside the dwelling was in Western Cape (76,9%), followed by Gauteng (60%). Households that reported to have no access to piped water were highest in Eastern Cape (24,9%) and Limpopo (20,0%).

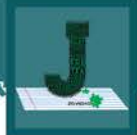
The majority of households (93,2%) in Western Cape and Gauteng (92,9%) reported to have access to safe drinking water. Provinces with the lowest percentage of households with access to safe drinking water were Eastern Cape (72,7%), Limpopo (75,7%) and Mpumalanga (77,3%).

#### **4.2 Access to toilet facilities**

The location of toilet facilities is very important for various reasons. It must be accessed by everyone, including children and persons with disabilities. It is crucial that toilet facilities that are used by household members be positioned in a safe place to avoid endangering members who are vulnerable. In 2016, 49,5% of toilets were located in the yard as compared to 45,6% of those that were in the dwelling/house, while 4,9% of toilets were accessed from outside the yard.

When looking at household sanitation, the CS 2016 results indicate that 60,6% of households in 2016 had access to flush toilets connected to a sewerage system as compared to 57% in 2011.

Similarly, there was an increase in the proportion of households using pit toilets with ventilation (from 8,8% in 2011 to 12,2% in 2016) and a



decline among those using pit toilets without ventilation (from 19,3% in 2011 to 13,7% in 2016). The number of households with no toilets also declined. Furthermore, there was an upward trend of households using chemical toilets. The use of chemical toilets increased from 2,5% in 2011 to 4,2% in 2016.

#### 4.3 Refuse removal

Refuse removal remains one of the important aspects of municipal services in dealing with a dirty environment across communities. The percentage of households whose refuse is removed once a week has decreased from 62,1% in 2011 to 61,0% in 2016. There was a decline in the proportion of households removing their own refuse (from 28,2% in 2011 to 26,1% in 2016) as well as those with no rubbish disposal (from 5,4% in 2011 to 4,0% in 2016). Moreover, the proportion of households whose refuse is removed less often than once a week increased from 1,5% in 2011 to 2,9% in 2016. Similarly, the proportion of those using a communal refuse dump increased from 1,9% in 2011 to 3,2% in 2016 (interestingly, this was the same figure reported in the Census 1996 data).

In 2016, 68,6% of refuse was removed at least once a week among households living in formal dwellings. About 78,7% of households living in traditional dwellings used their own refuse dump. A communal container was mostly used by households living in informal dwellings (6,8%), while 11,7% of households in informal dwellings had no rubbish disposal, followed by 9,5% of those living in traditional dwellings as well as those in other dwellings (6%). All these statistics on households with no rubbish disposal exceed the national average of 4%.

#### 4.4 Access to energy

According to CS 2016, about 10,2% and 3,1% of households obtained their electricity bill from the municipality and Eskom, respectively. These figures have declined from 14,1% and 3,7% respectively when compared to those from the General household survey 2014 (GHS 2014). Furthermore, 46,6% of households obtained their prepaid electricity from Eskom in 2016, while 38,7% obtained their prepaid electricity from the municipality. The results

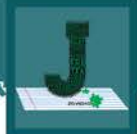


further indicate a decline of 0,6% among households using other suppliers such as Impact meters in 2016 (from 1,4% in 2014 to 0,8% in 2016). Less than 1% of households with access to electricity in 2016 did not know their electricity supplier.

Over 80% of households with access to electricity in Limpopo were using Eskom prepaid electricity, which is a higher percentage than any other province in South Africa, followed by North West with over 70%. Likewise, households using the billing system from the municipality were mostly located in Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal. Lastly, Free State and Western Cape had higher proportions (over 50%) of households using municipality prepaid electricity as compared to other provinces.

In 2016, about 82,7% of households used electricity to cook compared to 73,9% in 2011. However, the use of other energy sources such as paraffin (8,5% in 2011 to 5,4% in 2016), wood (12,5% in 2011 to 8,0% in 2016) and coal (0,7% in 2011 to 0,3% in 2016) has declined over time. In 2016, a higher percentage of households in South Africa (90,3% in 2016 from 84,7% in 2011) used electricity as the main source of energy for lighting over time. Moreover, there was a decline in the percentages of those using paraffin (from 2,9% in 2011 to 2,7% in 2016) and candles (from 11,4% in 2011 to 5,9% in 2016). Energy sources such as gas, solar energy and other remained below 1% across all years, including households with no source of energy for lighting.





## 4.5 Household goods

**Table 1 – Households with access to household goods**

Household Goods	Census 2011 (N)			CS 2016 (%)		
	Owning	Not owning	Total	Owning	Not owning	Total
Fridge	9 886 238	4 563 924	<b>14 450 162</b>	13 084 170	2 916 610	<b>16 000 780</b>
Electric stove	11 129 857	3 320 305	<b>14 450 162</b>	13 608 882	2 517 504	<b>16 126 386</b>
Vacuum cleaner	2 521 249	11 928 912	<b>14 450 161</b>	2 681 929	12 706 218	<b>15 388 147</b>
Washing machine	4 556 455	9 893 707	<b>14 450 162</b>	6 307 589	9 203 872	<b>15 511 461</b>
Tablet/ Phablet	-	-	-	3 363 207	12 226 405	<b>15 589 612</b>
Computer	3 092 543	11 357 618	<b>14 450 161</b>	3 884 348	11 973 379	<b>15 857 727</b>
DSTV	3 721 067	10 729 095	<b>14 450 162</b>	6 692 558	9 482 424	<b>16 174 982</b>
Motor vehicle	4 266 081	10 184 080	<b>14 450 161</b>	5 292 194	11 013 686	<b>16 305 880</b>
TV	10 761 949	3 688 212	<b>14 450 161</b>	13 850 708	2 766 644	<b>16 617 352</b>
Radio	9 749 897	4 700 264	<b>14 450 161</b>	11 276 289	5 322 155	<b>16 598 444</b>
DVD player	8 575 219	5 874 943	<b>14 450 162</b>	8 860 933	7 598 365	<b>16 459 298</b>
Home theatre	-	-	-	4 032 652	12 281 341	<b>16 313 993</b>
Landline	2 088 147	12 362 015	<b>14 450 162</b>	1 866 384	14 382 949	<b>16 249 333</b>
Cellphone	12 850 874	1 599 288	<b>14 450 162</b>	15 584 615	1 026 427	<b>16 611 042</b>
Microwave	-	-	-	9 128 279	7 202 499	<b>16 330 778</b>
Geyser	-	-	-	4 707 210	11 357 270	<b>16 064 480</b>
Air conditioner	-	-	-	1 254 469	14 392 411	<b>15 646 880</b>

- Unspecified not included in the analysis

As seen from Table 1 above, the ownership of some household goods such as a cellphone, electric stove, TV, fridge, washing machine, DSTV, motor vehicle as well as computer has seen increases in 2016 compared to 2011.

## 5. Conclusion

The CS results show that the population of South Africa has increased by over 3 million between 2011 and 2016. The majority of the population resided in Gauteng, followed by KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape. The majority of the population is black Africans, followed by coloureds, whites and then Indians/Asians. Access to electricity has increased since 2011, and more households use electricity for cooking and lighting than they did in 2011.





## Primary industries

### Mining: Production and sales

#### *Mining production decreases while mineral sales increase*

In recent years, South Africa has been faced with artisanal mining that had seen remaining minerals being extracted from closed or abandoned mines by unemployed people (both locals and migrants from neighbouring countries). Artisanal mining is the illegal mining practised by individuals, groups or communities in order to extract and process small quantities of remaining ores at abandoned mines. To curb the scourge of artisanal mining and the illegal trafficking of precious metals and diamonds, the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) has partnered with the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigations (Hawks), mining companies, mining regulatory bodies and labour unions. Illegal mining has an impact on the legitimate mines to make profit, which might result in their closure. It is also a danger to the safety of illegal miners and the environment. According to the Department of Mineral Resources, the mining sector and the country lose billions a year in revenue as a result of illegal mining. Presented in this article is the mining production and sales figures for April 2016.

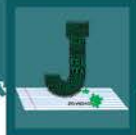
Mining production decreased by 6,9% year-on-year in April 2016 (**see Table A**).

The largest negative contribution was iron ore (-23,4%, contributing -4,3% percentage points).

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

	Nov-15	Dec-15	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-1,4	-2,0	-6,0	-8,3	-17,8	-6,9
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	1,6	-0,9	-5,5	2,6	-2,6	2,7
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted <sup>1/</sup>	-3,6	-1,0	-1,3	-2,4	-4,8	-2,4

<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)



Mineral sales increased by 1,1% year-on-year in March 2016 (see **Table B**). The largest negative contributor to the decrease of 1,1% was PGMs (-17,1%, contributing -4,1 percentage points).

A significant positive contributor was gold (23,5%, contributing 3,9 percentage points).

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

	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-2,8	-3,6	2,3	-2,2	1,3	-1,1
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	1,1	-1,9	2,5	-4,2	4,3	-1,5
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted <sup>1/</sup>	-3,0	0,1	2,1	-0,3	0,1	-1,0

<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

#### *Production in manufacturing increases*

The car manufacturing company, Toyota, has opened a plant in KwaZulu-Natal, Durban on 24 May 2016. This new plant is seen as an investment into the manufacturing industry of South Africa, particularly the automotive sector which will be expected to have a positive contribution to the motor vehicles manufacturing capacity and sales. The plant will be expanding the manufacturing of the popular Hilux and Fortuner models, whereby 55 000 of these models will be exported to 72 other countries. Apart from the increase in manufacturing and sales, job creation in the sector is also expected to increase by 3 000 jobs, adding to the 8 000 that already exist. Presented in this article is a summary of the Manufacturing: Production and sales statistics for April 2016.

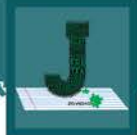
Manufacturing production increased by 2,9% in April 2016 compared with April 2015 (see **Table C**). This increase was mainly due to higher production in the following divisions:

- petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products (8,1%, contributing 1,8 percentage points);
- motor vehicles, parts and accessories and other transport equipment (10,2%, contributing 0,8 of a percentage point); and
- wood and wood products, paper, publishing and printing (3,4%, contributing 0,4 of a percentage point).

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

	Nov-15	Dec-15	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-1,2	0,5	-2,5	2,3	-2,4	2,9
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-1,3	2,0	-1,8	1,8	-0,6	0,8
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted <sup>1/</sup>	0,8	-0,5	-1,1	-0,1	0,1	1,1

<sup>1/</sup> 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 increases*

The Green Building Council South Africa (GBCSA) will be hosting its annual convention from 26 to 28 July 2016 at the Sandton Convention Centre in Johannesburg. Amongst the people who will be attending the convention are architects, quantity surveyors, designers and advocates of environmental sustainability. The convention is aimed at discussing issues around the transformation of the South African property industry to ensure that buildings are designed, built and used in an environmentally sustainable way. Local and international experts in the building and construction industry will be giving presentations related to the industry. Amongst the topics and discussions of the convention will be the Green Buildings Council across Africa as well as the introduction of a net positive building certification scheme, which is aimed at ensuring that all buildings have zero impact on the climate, by promoting building technologies and techniques that drastically reduce emissions. Presented in this article is a summary of the selected building statistics of the private sector for April 2016.

The value of recorded building plans passed increased by 19,9% (R5 917,0 million) during January to April 2016 compared with January to April 2015 (see Table D).

Non-residential buildings rose by 81,8% (R4 803,7 million) (see Table D). There were large year-on-year increases in plans passed for shopping space in the following provinces:

- KwaZulu-Natal (R2 057,0 million);
- Western Cape (R827,9 million); and
- Gauteng (R724,8 million).

The largest contributions to the total increase of 19,9% (R5 917,0 million) were made by:

- Gauteng (contributing 10,1 percentage points or R3 006,2 million);
- KwaZulu-Natal (contributing 8,9 percentage points or R2 653,6 million); and
- Western Cape (contributing 3,9 percentage points or R1 160,9 million).



The value of buildings reported as completed increased by 17,2% (R2 673,4 million) during January to April 2016 compared with January to April 2015. Non-residential buildings rose by 63,0% (R2 137,2 million) (see Table D). There was a large year-on-year increase in completion of shopping space in KwaZulu-Natal (R777,5 million).

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

- KwaZulu-Natal (contributing 8,6 percentage points or R1 332,8 million);
- Gauteng (contributing 5,1 percentage points or R788,5 million); and
- Western Cape (contributing 4,5 percentage points or R699,1 million).

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

Estimates at current prices	January to April 2015 1/	January to April 2016 1/	Difference in value between January to April 2015 and January to April 2016	% change between January to April 2015 and January to April 2016
	R'000	R'000	R'000	
<b>Residential buildings</b>	15 639 648	16 969 278	1 329 630	8,5
-Dwelling houses	10 236 414	10 624 486	388 072	3,8
-Flats and townhouses	5 143 209	5 323 529	180 320	3,5
-Other residential buildings	260 025	1 021 263	761 238	292,8
<b>Non-residential buildings</b>	5 874 979	10 678 645	4 803 666	81,8
<b>Additions and alterations</b>	8 231 381	8 015 050	-216 331	-2,6
<b>Total</b>	29 746 008	35 662 973	5 916 965	19,9

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



# Electricity generated and available for distribution

## Electricity production increases and consumption decreases

In a bid to promote and encourage energy saving among South Africans, the Department of Energy has unveiled the South African Energy Efficiency Label for domestic appliances on 17 May 2016. The Energy Efficiency Label is a sticker that is attached to the appliance and indicates the rating of an appliance in terms of energy efficiency and energy consumption levels. Appliances (such as air conditioners, washing machines, electric ovens, refrigerators, etc.) will now have energy efficiency labels. Buying energy-efficient appliances will help consumers to save on energy consumption and money. Presented in this article is a summary of the electricity generated and available for distribution statistics for May 2016.

Electricity generation (production) increased by 1,0% year-on-year in May 2016 (see Table E).

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

	Dec -15	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-0,3	-2,2	2,8	-4,3	0,8	1,0
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	1,0	-1,3	1,1	-1,6	0,3	0,8
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted <sup>1/</sup>	1,8	1,9	1,3	-0,1	-0,4	-0,9

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

Electricity distribution (consumption) decreased by 0,8% year-on-year in May 2016 (see Table F).

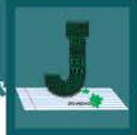


**Table F – Key growth rates in the volume of electricity distributed for May 2016**

	Dec -15	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-1,5	-3,2	0,4	-5,7	-1,4	-0,8
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	0,3	-1,2	0,2	-0,4	-0,3	0,6
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted <sup>1/</sup>	1,7	1,4	0,0	-0,9	-0,9	-0,6

<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 increase*

Profit is a key aspect in the wholesale trade industry. This is one reason different wholesalers employ agents in order to sell more goods and to increase their profit. These agents are required to bring clients or negotiate with third parties into contractual relations on behalf of the wholesaler. The agents work on behalf of the wholesalers after they have entered into a contractual or fee basis agreement with the wholesalers to conduct either a single transaction or series of transactions over a certain period. Agents have to meet targets set out so that wholesalers can increase their profit. Presented in this article is a summary of the wholesale trade sales for April 2016.

Wholesale trade sales increased by 12,8% in April 2016 compared with April 2015 (**see Table G**). The main contributors to this increase were dealers in:

- agricultural raw materials and livestock (81,8%, contributing 4,9 percentage points);
- precious stones, jewellery and silverware (145,4%, contributing 2,3 percentage points); and
- machinery, equipment and supplies (15,1%, contributing 2,6 percentage points).

Wholesale trade sales increased by 9,6% in the three months ended April 2016 compared with the three months ended April 2015. The main contributors to this increase were dealers in:

- agricultural raw materials and livestock (58,2%, contributing 3,7 percentage points); and
- machinery, equipment and supplies (14,4%, contributing 2,5 percentage points).





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

	Nov-15	Dec-15	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	6,6	5,0	4,9	11,6	5,0	12,8
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-1,5	0,5	1,4	2,3	1,0	0,1
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted <sup>1/</sup>	1,5	1,1	1,0	1,6	3,2	4,2

<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)

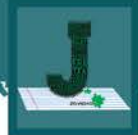
## Retail trade sales

### *Retail trade sales increase*

South Africa boasts just under 2 000 shopping malls countrywide. Furthermore, the shopping centres have grown from an average of 4 million square metres in 1994 to 23 million square meters to date, making South Africa the sixth country with the largest number of malls in the world, with the United States, Canada, China, Japan and the United Kingdom being the only countries that boast more. The growth in the South African population (which has increased from 51,8 million in 2011 to 55,7 million in 2016), is one of the contributing factors to the increasing number of malls in the country. The increasing number of malls has in some way an impact on the retail trade industry as many retailers are given an opportunity to expand their stores, thereby reaching more consumers. Presented in this article is a summary of the retail trade sales statistics for April 2016.

Retail trade sales increased by 1,5% year-on-year in April 2016 (**see Table H**). The highest annual growth rates were recorded for retailers in:

- pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries (8,0%);
- hardware, paint and glass (5,4%); and
- food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores (3,1%).



The main contributors to the 1,5% increase were retailers in:

- pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries (contributing 0,6 of a percentage point);
- textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (contributing 0,5 of a percentage point); and
- hardware, paint and glass (contributing 0,4 of a percentage point).

Retail trade sales increased by 2,8% in the three months ended April 2016 compared with the three months ended April 2015. The main contributors to this increase were general dealers (3,2%, contributing 1,3 percentage points) and retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (3,8%, contributing 0,7 of a percentage point).

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

	Nov-15	Dec-15	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	3,8	4,1	3,6	4,0	2,9	1,5
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	1,6	0,0	-0,7	0,3	0,3	-1,7
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted <sup>1/</sup>	0,8	1,1	1,3	0,7	0,2	-0,5

<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 motor trade industry is one of the industries that have been affected by the changing economic environment that South Africa and other countries in the world are experiencing. The number of sales on used vehicles has increased compared with new vehicle sales in recent months. One of the contributing factors to the decline in new vehicle sales as compared with the sales of used vehicles is the current interest rate increase. That is, when the interest rate goes up, consumers' affordability becomes affected, and new vehicle sales subsequently decrease, and vice versa. Another factor that



affects consumers' affordability of new vehicles is the currency fluctuation, which has seen the rand value weaken. The weakened rand has had a negative impact on the cost of imported cars and imported vehicle parts used to manufacture new vehicles. Presented in this article is a summary of motor trade sales statistics for April 2016.

Motor trade sales increased by 9,0% year-on-year in April 2016 (see Table I). The largest annual growth rates were recorded for:

- used vehicle sales (20,3%);
- sales of accessories (13,0%);
- workshop income (11,9%); and
- new vehicle sales (11,5%).

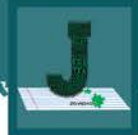
Motor trade sales increased by 3,9% in the three months ended April 2016 compared with the three months ended April 2015. The main contributors to this increase were:

- used vehicle sales (11,5%, contributing 2,2 percentage points); and
- sales of accessories (6,1%, contributing 1,2 percentage points).

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

	Nov-15	Dec-15	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	2,2	1,2	-2,4	7,0	-3,3	9,0
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	1,2	0,2	-2,5	5,2	-3,3	3,4
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted <sup>1/</sup>	0,1	0,1	0,4	0,5	0,3	2,4

<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

### *Income for food and beverages increases*

According to Maslow's hierarchy of needs, in order to survive, everyone (abled and disabled bodies) needs to have physiological needs such as food, water, sleep, etc. fulfilled. However, the reality is that most people living with disability are faced with many challenges in trying to have these needs met; for example, struggling to move around in areas/buildings that do not have wheelchair facilities. Language barriers can also deprive deaf people of receiving services that they need or require, when ordering food at a restaurant when there are no sign language interpreters. The / Love Coffee shop, located in Cape Town is one such shop that seeks to address these challenges for people living with a disability. This is the first coffee shop in South Africa that is managed by deaf people. All the baristas (people who work at a coffee shop) are deaf. However, people with no hearing problems are also welcome and there are rules to be followed. These rules include looking at the eyes of the person assisting you, no shouting is allowed and one can point at what they want from the menu. The coffee shop's aim is to close the gap between hearing and deaf people and to create an inclusive society. This is just to show that food and beverages sales, whether made by abled or disabled people, contribute to the food and beverages industry. Presented in this article is a summary of the food and beverages statistics for April 2016.

The total income generated by the food and beverages industry increased by 1,4% in April 2016 compared with April 2015 (**see Table J**). Positive annual growth rates were recorded for bar sales (9,0%) and food sales (0,9%).

In April 2016, positive annual growth rates were recorded for:

- takeaway and fast-food outlets (2,9%, contributing 1,1 percentage points); and
- restaurants and coffee shops (2,8%, contributing 1,2 percentage points).

Total income derived from sales of food and services increased by 1,7% in the three months ended April 2016 compared with the three months ended April 2015. Positive contributors to this increase were:



- restaurants and coffee shops (4,3%, contributing 1,9 percentage points); and
- takeaway and fast-food outlets (2,9%, contributing 1,1 percentage points).

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

Type of income	Nov-15	Dec-15	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16
Food sales	0,4	3,1	1,1	1,4	1,6	0,9
Bar sales	6,6	11,3	0,0	7,9	5,6	9,0
Other income	9,0	-4,3	-14,1	-12,7	-14,0	-19,7
<b>Total</b>	1,4	4,0	0,6	1,9	1,7	1,4

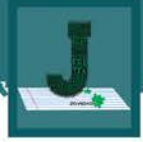
A full release on *Food and beverages* (Statistical release P6420) is available on the Stats SA website: [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za)

## Tourist accommodation

### ***Total income for accommodation industry increased***

Tourist establishments do not only exist to provide accommodation to tourists, but have also joined efforts in trying to preserve and protect the planet by utilising and promoting eco-friendly or green practices. Some of the green practises they are employing are to harvest rain water, use dry toilet systems (a toilet that operates without flushing water), energy conservation through solar water heating and green design to keep carbon footprint low. Tourist establishments with eco-friendly practises might save money and reduce waste in the long run. Presented in this article is a summary of the tourist accommodation statistics for April 2016.

Total income for the tourist accommodation industry increased by 7,8% in April 2016 compared with April 2015 (**see Table K**). Income from accommodation increased by 10,6% year-on-year in April 2016, the result of a 0,7% increase in the number of stay unit nights sold and a 9,8% increase in the average income per stay unit night sold.



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

- hotels (16,0%); and
- guest-houses and guest-farms (12,8%).

The main contributors to the 10,6% year-on-year increase in income from accommodation in April 2016 was hotels (contributing 9,9 percentage points).

In comparison, income from accommodation increased by 14,1% in the three months ended April 2016 when compared with the three months ended April 2015. The main contributors to this increase were hotels (14,1%, contributed 9,1 percentage points) and 'other' accommodation (14,8%, contributed 4,0 percentage points).

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

	Nov-15	Dec-15	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16
Stay units available	0,8	0,8	0,1	0,3	0,5	0,4
Stay unit nights sold	-0,6	-1,0	1,2	5,1	3,1	0,7
Average income per stay unit nights sold	12,1	18,6	15,7	12,1	10,7	9,8
Income from accommodation	11,4	17,4	17,1	17,8	14,1	10,6
Total income <sup>1/</sup>	7,1	13,5	12,9	14,6	12,3	7,8

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

***Almost three and a half million travellers passed through SA's port of entry in April 2016***

South Africa is one of the best tourism destinations in the world: it offers tourists several attractions ranging from safaris, beaches, heritage sites to wine farms. These are just some of the things that attract visitors to the country every year. However, as appealing as the tourist attractions may be,



improvements and upkeep are needed. In this regard, Tourism South Africa (TSA) will be prioritising responsible travel and tourism initiatives, with six main attraction infrastructure improvements planned which are directly in line with sustainable tourism. Some of the tourist attractions that will be improved are the Kruger National Park, Tsitsikamma Big Tree, the Cradle of Humankind in Maropeng and Robben Island. Presented in this article is a summary of the tourism and migration statistics for April 2016.

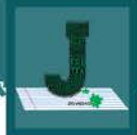
The routine data collected by the Department of Home Affairs' (DHA) immigration officers at the ports of entry into South Africa show that a total of 3 465 092 travellers (arrivals, departures and transits) passed through South African ports of entry in April 2016 (**see Table L**). These travellers were made up of 842 424 South African residents and 2 622 668 foreign travellers. A further breakdown of the figures for South African residents indicates that there were 406 482 arrivals, 435 094 departures and 848 travellers in transit. The corresponding volume for foreign arrivals, departures and transit travellers was 1 320 375, 1 238 684 and 63 609 respectively.

A comparison between the movements in April 2015 and April 2016 indicates that the volume of arrivals and departures decreased for South African residents but increased for foreign travellers, while the volume of transits increased for both South African residents and foreign travellers. For South African residents, the volume of arrivals decreased by 13,0% (from 467 372 in April 2015 to 406 482 in April 2016), departures decreased by 8,4% (from 474 853 in April 2015 to 435 094 in April 2016), and transits increased by 18,6% (from 715 in April 2015 to 848 in April 2016).

### **Mode of travel**

In April 2016, road transport was the most common mode of travel used by 2 515 757 (72,6%) of the 3 465 092 travellers. The total number of travellers who used air transport was 933 066 (26,9%). Compared to use of air and land transport, a much smaller number of travellers, 16 269 (0,5%) used sea transport. The arrivals data for South African residents show that 159 868 (39,3%) came by air, 246 156 (60,6%) came by road and 458 (0,1%) arrived by sea. For departures, 168 135 (38,6%) used air, 266 423 (61,2%) used





road and 536 (0,1%) left by sea transport. All travellers in transit (848) used air transport. In the case of foreign travellers, 252 988 (19,2%) arrived by air, 1 060 141 (80,3%) came by road and 7 246 (0,5%) arrived by sea. When departing South Africa, 287 618 (23,2%) foreign travellers left by air, 943 037 (76,1%) left by road and 8 029 (0,6%) left by sea. All travellers in transit (63 609) used air transport.

## Purpose of visit

As observed from data in April 2016, the majority of tourists, 769 727 (96,7%), were in South Africa for holiday compared to 19 318 (2,4%) and 6 874 (0,9%) who were in South Africa for business and for study purposes respectively. A detailed analysis reveals that of all the tourists from each of the overseas regions, more than 90,0% came to South Africa for holiday. A total of 10 743 (97,8%) tourists from Australasia, 4 465 (96,9%) from Central and South America, 29 478 (96,1%) from North America, 105 884 (95,5%) from Europe, 4 320 (94,2%) from the Middle East and 25 047 (93,5%) from Asia were in South Africa for holidays. Asia had the highest proportion of tourists who came to South Africa for business [5,6% (1 510)] followed closely by Middle East [4,9% (224)]. The Middle East and Asia had the highest proportions of tourists who came for study purposes [0,9% (41)] and [0,9% (229)] respectively, compared to other overseas regions.

The majority of African tourists, 588 884 (97,1%) came to South Africa for holiday. However, there were differences between tourists from the SADC countries and 'other' African countries, namely:

- Whereas 574 385 (97,3%) of tourists from the SADC countries who visited South Africa were on holiday; 14 499 (90,6%) of tourists from 'other' African countries came for the same purpose. Data on the regions of 'other' African countries show that tourists on holiday constituted 92,8% (7 740); 88,7% (5 152); and 87,1% (1 607) for West Africa, East and Central Africa and North Africa respectively.
- Business persons constituted 5,4% (865) of tourists from 'other' African countries and 1,9% (11 016) from the SADC countries. North Africa had the highest proportion, 10,2% (188) of its tourists to South Africa who came for business purposes.





- Students made up 4,0% (632) of tourists from 'other' African countries compared with 0,9% (5 055) from the SADC countries. East and central Africa had the highest proportion, 5,1% (296) of its tourists who came to South Africa for study purposes.

## **Sex and age distribution**

In April 2016, there were 433 351 (54,4%) male and 362 568 (45,6%) female tourists. Overseas tourists were made up of 103 200 (54,8%) male tourists and 85 291 (45,2%) female tourists. There were 319 193 (54,1%) male and 271 263 (45,9%) female tourists from SADC countries. Tourists from 'other' African countries were made up of 10 361 (64,8%) male and 5 635 (35,2%) 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 44 784 (5,6%) tourists were aged less than 15 years; 709 022 (89,1%) were aged between 15 and 64 years; and 42 113 (5,3%) were aged 65 years and older.



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

Travel direction	April 2015	March 2016	April 2016	% change between March and April 2016	% change between April 2015 and April 2016
<b>Total</b>	3 291 455	3 759 322	3 465 092	-7,8%	5,3%
<b>South African residents</b>	942 940	936 112	842 424	-10,0%	-10,7%
Arrivals	467 372	450 637	406 482	-9,8%	-13,0%
Departures	474 853	484 750	435 094	-10,2%	-8,4%
Transit	715	725	848	17,0%	18,6%
<b>Foreign travellers</b>	2 348 515	2 823 210	2 622 668	-7,1%	11,7%
Arrivals	1 169 290	1 435 879	1 320 375	-8,0%	12,9%
Departures	1 124 179	1 326 244	1 238 684	-6,6%	10,2%
Transit	55 046	61 087	63 609	4,1%	15,6%
<b>Foreign arrivals</b>	1 169 290	1 435 879	1 320 375	-8,0%	12,9%
Non-visitors	84 125	90 792	79 201	-12,8%	-5,9%
Visitors	1 085 165	1 345 087	1 241 174	-7,7%	14,4%
<b>Visitors</b>	1 085 165	1 345 087	1 241 174	-7,7%	14,4%
Arrivals only	265 842	324 319	288 706	-11,0%	8,6%
Single trips	427 211	486 761	465 602	-4,3%	9,0%
Multiple trips	392 112	534 007	486 866	-8,8%	24,2%
<b>Visitors</b>	1 085 165	1 345 087	1 241 174	-7,7%	14,4%
Same-day	365 608	440 493	445 255	1,1%	21,8%
Tourists	719 557	904 594	795 919	-12,0%	10,6%

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



## Statistics of civil cases for debt

### *Civil summonses issued for debt decrease*

In the current economic climate, many consumers have been faced with difficulty in making repayments towards their debts. In an effort to curb over-indebtedness and to enable consumers to pay their debts with ease, the South African government has introduced a regulatory framework which came into effect in May 2016. The Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) introduced regulations which limit fees and interest rates provided by credit providers and reduce the cost of credit when consumers are applying for credit. These regulations were made in terms of the National Credit Act, 2005 (Act No. 34 of 2005) and will affect all consumers who have credit such as home loans, vehicle finance or any other loans. The introduction of such regulations will assist over-indebted consumers to pay manageable amounts as price increases in the cost of borrowed money would make them likely to face civil summonses, should they fail to pay. Presented in this article is a summary of the civil cases for debt for April 2016.

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

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

- money lent (contributing -6,1 percentage points); and
- 'other' debts (contributing -1,4 percentage points).

The total number of civil judgements recorded for debt decreased by 9,1% in the three months ended April 2016 compared with the three months ended April 2015.

The largest negative contributions to the 9,1% decrease were civil judgements relating to:

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



The total value of civil judgements recorded for debt decreased by 6,3% in the three months ended April 2016 compared with the three months ended April 2015.

The largest negative contributions to the 6,3% decrease were the value of judgements relating to:

- 'other' debts (contributing -5,4 percentage points);
- promissory notes (contributing -1,5 percentage points); and
- goods sold (contributing -1,0 percentage points).

In April 2016, about 22 365 civil judgements for debt amounting to R317,3 million were recorded. The largest contributors to the total value of judgements were:

- 'other' debts (R94,5 million or 29,8%);
- money lent (R86,8 million or 27,4%); and
- services (R58,2 million or 18,3%).

**Table M – Key figures for civil summonses and judgements for April 2016**

Actual estimates	April 2016	% change between April 2015 and April 2016	% change between February to April 2015 and February to April 2016
Number of civil summonses issued for debt	55 667	11,9	-6,6
Number of civil judgements recorded for debt	22 365	-2,1	-9,1
Value of civil judgements recorded for debt (R million)	317,3	-1,5	-6,3

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 and insolvencies decreases*

There have been companies in South Africa that were negatively affected by the slow economic growth and as a result, some could not meet their financial targets and had to be liquidated. In order to assist companies that are in financial distress, Chapter 6 of the Companies Act, 2008 (Act No. 71



of 2008) was added and came into effect on 01 May 2011. Chapter 6 of the Act provides for the efficient rescue and recovery of financially distressed companies that could be facing liquidation. This chapter of the Act also introduced a new process of restructuring financially distressed companies, known as the Business Rescue Process (BRP). The purpose of the BRP is to facilitate the rehabilitation of companies that are financially distressed. The rehabilitation process is done by providing for a temporary supervision of the company, developing and implementing an approved rescue plan, which could be through the restructuring of companies' business affairs, sales of property and settling of debt and other liabilities. According to the BRP, the rescue plan can be initiated by the company's board of directors/shareholders/creditors/employees through an application to court. However, companies without rescue practitioners can file a notice to start with rescue plans with registered commissions such as the Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC). If a company cannot continue to exist even after implementing the rescue plan, then an immediate liquidation of the company is granted by the CIPC. Presented in this article is a summary of the liquidations for May 2016 and insolvencies statistics for April 2016.

The number of liquidations decreased by 1,1% year-on-year in May 2016 (**see Table N**). Compulsory liquidations decreased by 6 cases, while voluntary liquidations increased by 4 cases over this period. Liquidations decreased by 11,6% in the three months ended May 2016 compared with the three months ended May 2015.

There was a decrease of 3,5% in the first five months of 2016 compared with the first five months of 2015. Close corporation liquidations decreased by 7,6% (from 419 to 387) and company liquidations increased by 0,7% (from 417 to 420) during this period.

**Table N – Total number of liquidations for May 2016**

Number of liquidations May 2016	% change between May 2015 and May 2016	% change between March to May 2015 and March to May 2016	% change between January to May 2015 and January to May 2016
177	-1,1	-11,6	-3,5

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 increased by 12,6% year-on-year in April 2016. There was an increase of 2,7% in the three months ended April 2016 compared with the three months ended April 2015.

**Table O – Total number of insolvencies for April 2016**

Number of insolvencies April 2016	% change between April 2015 and April 2016	% change between February to April 2015 and February to April 2016	% change between January to April 2015 and January to April 2016
233	12,6	2,7	3,5

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

### *Volume of goods transported increases*

Faulty brakes, steering wheel and headlights are some of the motor vehicle factors that are attributed to the fatal road crashes that lead to injury, death and property damage on our roads. In light of this, the Department of Transport has handed over nine mobile vehicle-testing stations to all provinces on 14 June 2016 in an effort to minimise motor vehicles that are not roadworthy. These mobile vehicle-testing stations are able to test defective braking, steering and lighting systems. With such vehicle stations, law enforcement officials will be able to conduct impromptu vehicle roadworthiness tests on the spot. Presented in this article is a summary of the land transport survey results for April 2016.

The volume of goods transported (payload) increased by 0,1% in April 2016 compared with April 2015 (**see Table P**). The corresponding income increased by 3,1% over the same period.

Income from freight transportation decreased by 1,0% in the three months ended April 2016 compared with the three months ended April 2015. The main contributor to this decrease was ‘other’ freight (-8,2%, contributing -1,0 percentage points).



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

	Nov-15	Dec-15	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16
Freight payload	-4,8	-2,2	-14,0	-6,7	-4,5	0,1
Freight income	-4,4	-0,3	-9,5	-4,3	-1,8	3,1

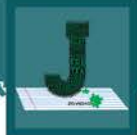
A full release on the *Land transport survey* (Statistical release P7162) is available on the Stats SA website: [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za)

The number of passenger journeys decreased by 15,8% in April 2016 compared with April 2015 (**see Table Q**). The corresponding income increased by 1,8% over the same period.

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

	Nov-15	Dec-15	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16
Passenger journeys	-8,6	-13,3	-13,5	-12,3	-17,4	-15,8
Passenger income	-0,4	0,6	0,5	3,2	2,9	1,8

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)



# Prices

## Producer price index (PPI)

### *PPI at 6,5%*

The Producer Price Index (PPI) measures changes in the prices of locally produced commodities. A sample of producers is surveyed each month and the results of this survey are used to compile the producer price indices for final manufactured goods, intermediate manufactured goods, electricity and water, mining, and agriculture, forestry and fishing. The PPI can be used as an economic indicator of inflation, as an escalator in contracts and as a deflator in the calculation of the national accounts.

### Final manufactured goods – headline PPI

The annual percentage change in the PPI for final manufactured goods was 6,5% in May 2016 (compared with 7,0% in April 2016) (see **Table R**). From April 2016 to May 2016 the PPI for final manufactured goods increased by 0,3%.

The main contributors to the annual rate of 6,5% were:

- food products, beverages and tobacco products (2,9 percentage points);
- metals, machinery, equipment and computing equipment (1,0 percentage point); and
- transport equipment (0,9 of a percentage point).

The contributors to the monthly increase of 0,3% were:

- food products, beverages and tobacco products (0,1 of a percentage point);
- coke, petroleum, rubber and plastic products (0,1 of a percentage point); and
- transport equipment (0,1 of a percentage point).

### Intermediate manufactured goods

The annual percentage change in the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods was 9,0% in May 2016 (compared with 7,1% in April 2016) (see **Table R**).





The main contributors to the annual rate of 9,0% were:

- chemicals, rubber and plastic products (2,9 percentage points);
- basic and fabricated metals (2,9 percentage points); and
- sawmilling and wood (2,0 percentage points).

From April 2016 to May 2016 the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods increased by 2,1%. The main contributor to the monthly increase of 2,1% was basic and fabricated metals (1,4 percentage points).

## Electricity and water

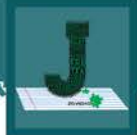
The annual percentage change in the PPI for electricity and water was 11,5% in May 2016 (compared with 12,3% in April 2016) (**see Table R**). The contributors to the annual rate of 11,5% were electricity (9,5 percentage points) and water (1,9 percentage points).

From April 2016 to May 2016 the PPI for electricity and water increased by 0,1%. The contributor to the monthly increase of 0,1% was electricity (0,2 of a percentage point).

## Mining

The annual percentage change in the PPI for mining was 14,6% in May 2016 (compared with 10,3% in April 2016) (**see Table R**). The main contributors to the annual rate of 14,6% were gold and other metal ores (9,6 percentage points) and stone quarrying, clay and diamonds (4,1 percentage points).

From April 2016 to May 2016 the PPI for mining increased by 4,6%. The main contributors to the monthly increase of 4,6% were non-ferrous metal ores (2,7 percentage points) and gold and other metal ores (1,3 percentage points).



## Agriculture, forestry and fishing

The annual percentage change in the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing was 18,3% in May 2016 (compared with 16,9% in April 2016) (see Table R). The contributors to the annual rate of 18,3% were agriculture (15,7 percentage points), forestry (1,3 percentage points) and fishing (1,3 percentage points).

From April 2016 to May 2016 the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing decreased by 1,1%. The contributor to the monthly decrease of 1,1% was agriculture (-1,2 percentage points).

**Table R – Key PPI figures for May 2016**

Product	Weight	Index (2012=100)			% change	
		May 2015	April 2016	May 2016	May 2016 vs. April 2016	May 2016 vs. May 2015
Final manufactured goods	100,00	118,1	125,4	125,8	0,3	6,5
Intermediate manufactured goods	100,00	116,6	124,5	127,1	2,1	9,0
Electricity and water	100,00	120,4	134,0	134,2	0,1	11,5
Mining	100,00	105,4	115,5	120,8	4,6	14,6
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,00	109,5	131,0	129,5	-1,1	18,3

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



## Consumer Price Index (CPI)

### *Annual inflation rate at 6,2%*

The South African consumers have recently experienced an increase in spending on general household goods and services. This was due to inflation going up, driving the prices of other important items such as food. The increase in food inflation was mainly due to the drought that had forced South Africa to import maize to make up for the shortfall, among other factors. Presented in this article is a summary of the consumer price index findings for May 2016.

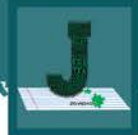
The annual consumer price inflation was 6,1% in May 2016, down from 6,2% in April 2016 (**see Table S**). The consumer price index increased by 0,2% month-on-month in May 2016. The items that contributed to the headline annual consumer price inflation were:

- Food and non-alcoholic beverages decreased from 1,7 percentage points in April 2016 to 1,6 percentage points in May 2016. The index increased by 10,5% year-on-year.
- Transport increased from 0,4 of a percentage point in April 2016 to 0,5 of a percentage point in May 2016. The index increased by 3,1% year-on-year.

The item that contributed to monthly consumer price inflation was transport, which contributed 0,1 of a percentage point in May 2016. The index increased by 0,6% month-on-month mainly due to the 12 cents per litre increase in the petrol price and a 0,8% increase in the price of vehicles.

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

The provinces with an annual inflation rate lower than or equal to headline inflation were Gauteng (6,1%), North West (6,1%), Western Cape (5,9%) and Northern Cape (4,8%). The provinces with an annual inflation rate higher than headline inflation were Limpopo (8,2%), Eastern Cape (7,2%), KwaZulu-Natal (6,8%), Free State (6,7%) and Mpumalanga (6,3%).



**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 <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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rate	6,2	7,0	6,3	6,2	6,1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

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



# Glossary

## Primary industries

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

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

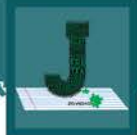
**Index of physical volume of mining production:** a statistical measure of the change in the volume of production. The production index of a mineral group is the ratio between the volume of production of a mineral group in a given period and the volume of production of the same mineral group in the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

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

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

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

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



## Secondary industries

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

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

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

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

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

## Tertiary industries

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

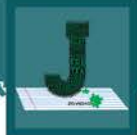
**Microdata:** data gathered on a small scale, such as data on an individual.

**'Other' African countries:** refers to all non SADC African countries.

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Wholesale trade:** Includes the resale (sale without transformation) of new and used goods and products to other wholesalers, retailers, agricultural,





industrial, commercial, institutional and professional users either directly or through agents on a fee or contract basis.

## Prices

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

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

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

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

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



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