

Mbalo Brief



the missing piece of the puzzle

August 2017



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THE SOUTH AFRICA I KNOW, THE HOME I UNDERSTAND



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Editor's comment

Every year, South Africa commemorates Women's Month in August as a tribute to the thousands of women who marched to the Union Buildings on 9 August 1956 in protest against the extension of Pass Laws to women. While making their way there, they sang a protest song that was composed in honour of the occasion: Wathint'Abafazi Wathint'imbokodo! (you strike a woman, you strike a rock). In the 60 years since, the phrase has come to represent women's courage and strength in South Africa). At the Union Buildings, the marchers left petitions containing more than 100,000 signatures at prime minister J.G. Strijdom's office door and stood silently outside his door for 30 minutes. The 'pass' was an identification document which restricted the freedom of movement of black South Africans under apartheid. As mentioned earlier, the month of August is now dedicated to women and is marked by several government events such as a trade fair for women's crafts and a symposium on labour issues.

In this month's issue of *Mbalo Brief*, our educational article is based on Tourism. It is based on the findings of the *Tourism 2016 Report* (Report No. 03-51-02) and highlights the number of South African residents and foreigners who travelled in and out of South Africa in 2016, the mode of transport used and the purpose of visits. Also have a look at our monthly crossword puzzle and solutions for the July 2017 puzzle.

Articles published in this issue are based on results of industry surveys conducted for the months ranging from May 2017 to June 2017.

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

Enjoy the read.



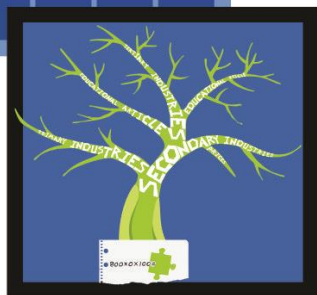
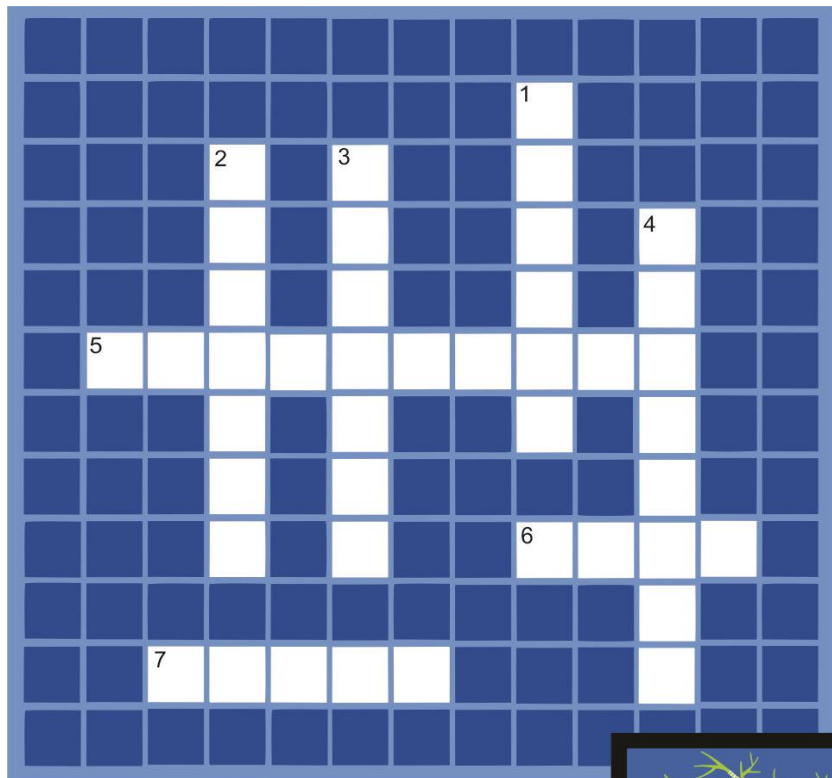


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Crossword puzzle





Across

5. What is the name of the institution in which legislative power is vested? It also consists of two Houses: National Assembly and National Council of Provinces.
6. According to the educational article, which mode of transport was used by most South African resident travellers?
7. What is the term used to define the total value of sales and transfers-out of goods mined by the mining establishments and the amounts received for installation or assembly or other services.

Down

1. What do we call a place that is a medium that allows buyers and sellers of a specific good or service to interact in order to facilitate an exchange. This place may either be a physical where people come together to exchange goods and services in person, as in a bazaar or shopping center, or a virtual wherein buyers and sellers do not interact, as in online?
2. A visitor who stays at least one night in the place visited is known as a ...? Fill in the missing word.
3. Which main purpose of visit was the most popular for foreign arrivals in 2016? Read educational article for clue.
4. Which country is the largest producer of diamonds in Africa and also the second largest producer in the world?

Solutions for July 2017 Puzzle

Across

2. Exclusive
5. Cogta
6. Eight

Down

1. Pretoria
3. Poverty
4. Ray





Educational article: Tourism

1. Introduction

Many people from different countries across the world enter and exit South Africa through its many ports of entry/exit. The ports of entry/exit include road (boarder gates), air (airports) and sea (harbours) and they are all regulated and managed under the Department of Home Affairs (DHA). The ports of entry/exit are regulated through the Immigration Act, 2002 (Act No.13 of 2002) which makes provisions to regulate and facilitate immigration and the movement of persons through the ports of entry, and one of the objectives of the act is promotion of tourism to South Africa. . Many people visit South Africa to study, for holiday or to work amongst other reasons. However, it is required by the DHA for these movements to be recorded because these administrative records regulating the flow of people across the ports of entry and exit, are an important source of statistical data on temporary population movements in the country.

The data that is collected at the country's ports of entry/exit is collected using the electronic method and captures all the traveller's required information. Therefore, travellers are required to use machine-readable travelling documents at all the South African ports of entry/exit as they are not always expected to complete arrival/departure card/form.

This educational article is based on the findings of the *Tourism 2016 Report* (Report No. 03-51-02), which was published on 13 July 2017. The report forms part of a regular annual series of publications on tourism. The main aim of the report is to present information on population movements into and out of South Africa in 2016. However, for the purpose of this article, only the data on travellers and tourists will be discussed, highlighting the number of South African residents and foreigners who travelled in and out of South Africa in 2016, the mode of transport used and the purpose of visits.

2. Travellers

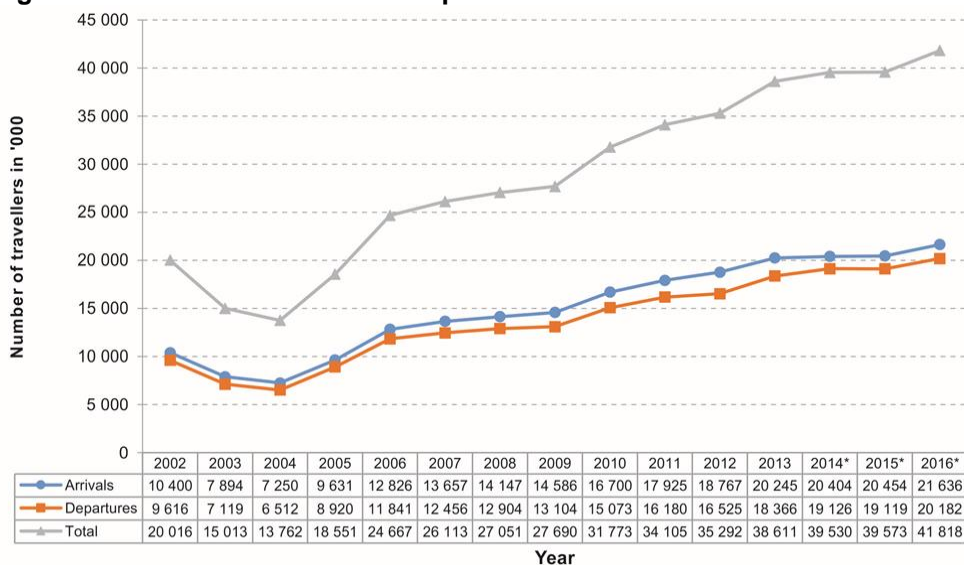
There are people always on the move travelling from one place to the other every day, undertaking either domestic or international trips. A traveller is any person on a trip between two or more countries or between two or more localities within his/her own country of birth. These trips are recorded and





published by Statistics SA (Stats SA) in the *Tourism and Migration* monthly statistical releases. Travellers include passengers in transit, arrivals into and departures from South Africa regardless of residency status. In 2016, there was a total number of 41 817 933 travellers (21 636 026 arrivals and 20 181 907 departures). When comparing the number of travellers in 2016 with those in 2002, there was a significant increase of 21 802 419 travellers, and this means the number of travellers doubled over the 15 year period (See figure 1).

Figure 1: Number of arrivals and departures of travellers



*2014-2016 data excludes travellers in transit.

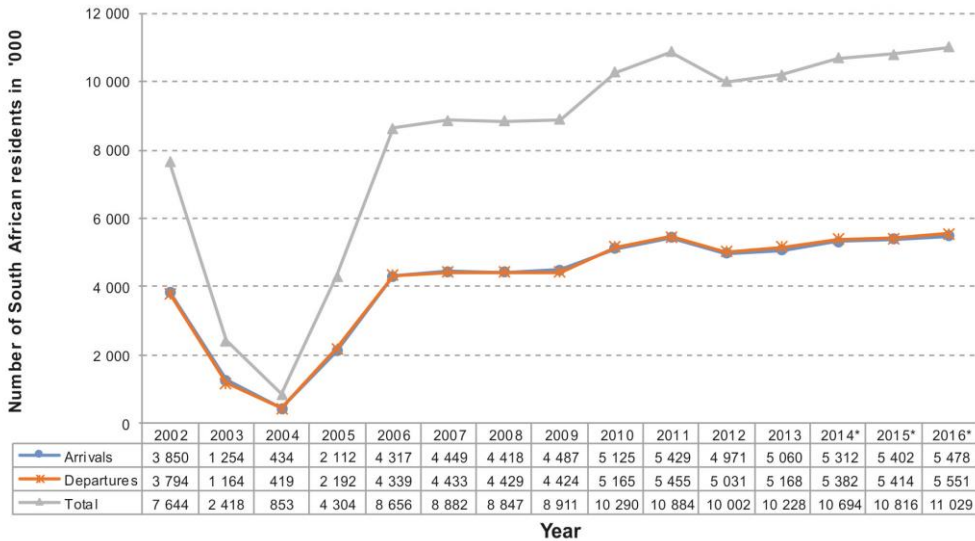
2.1 South African resident travellers

The number of South African residents travellers increased from 10 825 818 in 2015 to 11 038 366 travellers in 2016, this comprises of 5 477 607 arrivals, 5 550 904 departures and 9 855 travellers in transit. According to figure 2, there was a sharp decline of travellers between 2003 and 2004, noticeably on the graph, the number of travellers was 2 418 in 2003 and this number decreased to 853 travellers in 2004. The reason for this decreases were due to the changes in the Immigration Act, 2002 (Act No.13 of 2002) whereby the recording of international movements of South African residents was not consistently collected. However, the number of travellers began to



increase from 2005 and onwards after there were amendments made to the Act.

Figure 2: Number of arrivals and departures of South African residents, 2002-2016



*2014-2016 data excludes travellers in transit.

2.1.1 Mode of transport used by South African resident travellers

Travellers use different mode of travel to enter/exit the country, some people may prefer road transport, air transport or sea transport. The most popular mode of transport used by South African residents in 2016 was road transport consisting of 62,4% arrivals and 62,8% departures, followed by air transport with 37,5% arrivals and 37,0% departures. Sea transport was the lowest mode of transport used by South African resident travellers recording only 0,1% arrivals and 0,2% departures in 2016.

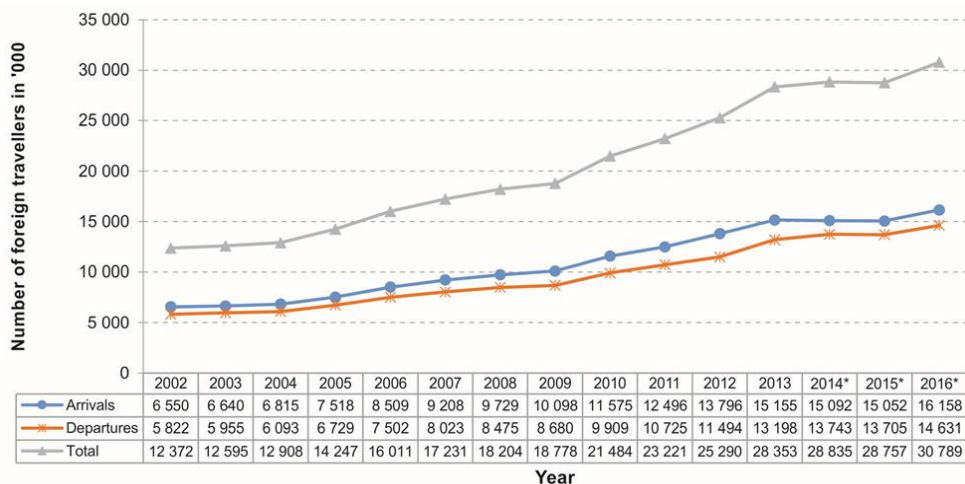
2.2 Foreign travellers

The number of foreign travellers increased from 29 570 533 in 2015 to 31 613 396 in 2016. This increase includes 16 158 419 arrivals, 14 631 003 departures and 823 974 transits travellers. Figure 3 shows that the number of both foreign arrivals and departures increased between 2002 and 2016, 12 372 and 30 789 respectively. Unlike in the case of South African



travellers, the volume of departures of foreign travellers has been lower than that of arrivals throughout the fifteen year period.

Figure 3: Number of arrivals and departures of foreign travellers, 2002-2006



*2014-2016 data excludes travellers in transit.

2.2.1 Mode of transport by foreign travellers, 2002- 2006

South Africa is one of the countries in the world with many ports of entry/exit or borders that include road, air and sea. Road transport was the most used mode of transport used by foreign travellers in 2016, recording 12 772 177 arrivals and 11 240 719 departures. Out of the 12 772 177 foreign arrivals, 30,2% entered through Lesotho port of entry meanwhile 24,2% entered through the Zimbabwe port of entry. These two countries were also mostly used by foreign travellers who departed South Africa in 2016, recording 29,0% and 22,2% respectively. Other common ports of entry/exit from Mozambique were used by about 16% of arrivals and departures.

The total number of foreign travellers who arrived in South Africa using air transport was 3 327 527 in 2016, of which 76,0% of them arrived through the OR Tambo International airport and Cape Town International airport (21,6%).



2.2.3 Purpose of visit

The main purpose of visit for foreign arrivals in 2016 was holidays (94,2%). Whereas 2,2% of the 2016 arrivals came for work; 1,8% and 0,6% of arrivals came for business and to study respectively. In January 2016 the highest number of foreign arrivals came to South Africa to study (16 004) and those who came to work (46 568). Those who came for business mainly came in November (28 816). Travellers who came for holidays came mainly in December (1 497 201) and January (1 445 489).

3. Tourists

A tourist is a visitor who stays at least one night in the place visited for less than a year. Often these people visit different countries for various reasons such as studying, business and holiday amongst others. A total number of tourists who came to South Africa increased from 8 903 773 in 2015 to 10 044 163 in 2016. Notably, the number of tourists arriving in the country differs from month to month and there are months that record high number of tourists whereas others record a low number. The month that recorded the highest tourist arrivals in 2016 was January (1 012 641) and June recording the lowest number of (691 414).

3.1 Most leading overseas countries

South Africa receive tourists from the many countries in the world each year. These tourists are classified into three categories namely, overseas, Southern African Development Community (SADC) and other' African countries. From the overseas countries, the three most leading countries for overseas tourists in 2016 were From the overseas countries, the three most leading countries for overseas tourists in 2016 were:

- The United Kingdom (UK) 447 840 (contributing 17,7%);
- United States of America (USA), 345 013 (contributing 13,6%); and
- Germany, 311 832 (contributing 12,3%).

3.2 Most leading SADC countries

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) is a regional economic community comprising 15 member states namely, Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland,



Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The three leading countries for tourists from the SADC region in 2016 were:

- Zimbabwe, 2 028 881 (contributing 27,7%);
- Lesotho, 1 757 058 (contributing 24,0%); and
- Mozambique, 1 268 258 (contributing 17,3%).

3.3 Most leading 'other' African countries

The 'other' African countries comprise of countries that are in Africa but do not form part of the SADC regional economic community. These countries include Nigeria, Kenya, Ghana, Uganda, Gabon, Egypt, Ethiopia, Cameroon, Congo, Cote d'voire and etc. Although some 'other' African countries recorded an increase in the number of tourists who came into South Africa throughout the years, a comparison between 2015 and 2016 indicates that the number of tourists increased in nine of the ten leading countries, Gabon recording the highest increase of 20,8% while Congo recorded a decrease of 3,5%. The three leading countries for tourists from 'other' African countries in 2016 were:

- Nigeria, 65 599 (contributing 34,9%);
- Kenya, 29 319 (contributing 15,6%); and
- Ghana, 17 152 (contributing 9,1%).

3.4 Mode of travel

A large number of tourists who came to South Africa in 2016 used road transport 7 139 580 (71,1%); followed by those who came by air 2 893 268 (28,8%); and those who arrived through sea ports 11 315 (0,1%). In addition, the road users mainly came in through the Zimbabwe (26,4%) and the Lesotho (25,2%) ports of entry. Namibia (1,8%) had the least number of the 2016 tourists using its ports of entry.

Out of the 2 893 268 tourists that flew into the country, the largest proportion (74,6%) used OR Tambo International Airport. Cape Town and King Shaka international airports were used by 23,3% and 1,7% tourists respectively. Most of the tourists that used sea ports of entry came in through the Cape Town Harbour (78,7%).

3.5 Purpose of visit

In 2016, most tourists came to South Africa for holidays 9 706 602 (96,6%), whereas 255 932 (2,5%) of tourists came for business and 81 629 (0,8%)



were in the country to study (**see Figure 4**). There were some regional and country differences with respect to the purpose of visit. For example, 10 953 (5,8%) tourists from 'other' African countries and 80 875 (3,2%) of tourists from overseas countries came for business compared to 163 214 (2,2%) from SADC countries. In addition, students made up 9 238 (4,9%) of tourists from 'other' African countries compared to 55 653 (0,8%) of tourists from SADC countries and 16 725 (0,7%) of overseas tourists.

Figure 4: Percentage distribution of tourists by purpose of visit, 2016



4. Conclusion

The 2016 Tourism report presents South African residents and foreign travellers that passed through the South Africa's ports of entry/exit in 2016. There was an increase in the number of South African resident arrivals (1,4%) and departures (2,5%) in 2016 as compared to 2015. The foreign travellers' data also recorded an increase in the number of foreign arrivals (7,4%) and departures (6,8%) in 2016. The volume of tourists increased by 12,8% in 2016. A majority of overseas and 'other' African tourists flew into the country whereas tourists from SADC countries came in by road. As it



was observed, holiday continued to be the main reason for visiting South Africa between 2015 and 2016. A large majority (96,6%) of tourists came for holidays whilst business persons and students contributed 2,5% and 0,8% respectively of the 2016 tourists.



Primary industries

Mining: Production and sales

Mining production increases

Natural resources play an important role in the South African economy. According to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), 'Natural resources, both renewable and non-renewable, and ecosystem services are a part of the real wealth of nations. They are the natural capital out of which other forms of capital are made. They contribute towards fiscal revenue, income, and poverty reduction.' In South Africa, the mining of mineral resources has contributed towards several factors such as employment as well as foreign exchange earnings (which make it possible to import critical goods and services, including technology) that are necessary for the country's development. Owing to this fundamental importance of natural resources, they must be managed sustainably so that they contribute to the long-term economic development of the country. Presented in this article is a summary of the Mining: Production and sales for May 2017.

Mining production increased by 3,6% year-on-year in May 2017 (see **Table A**). The main positive contributors were iron ore (28,6%, contributing 4,1 percentage points) and diamonds (61,0%, contributing 1,7 percentage points). PGMs (-17,5%, contributing -4,3 percentage points) was a negative contributor.

Table A – Key growth rates in the volume of mining production for May 2017

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

^{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 11,2% year-on-year in April 2017 (**See Table B**).
The largest positive contributors were:

- PGMs (39,3%, contributing 7,9 percentage points);
- chromium ore (96,3%, contributing 3,5 percentage points); and
- coal (11,4%, contributing 3,1 percentage points).

Table B – Key growth rates in mineral sales at current prices for April 2017

	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	27,7	22,8	22,2	10,4	14,4	11,2
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	6,3	-1,0	-3,2	-4,1	2,1	-1,8
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	9,2	11,8	7,3	0,0	-3,9	-5,7

^{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

Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) recently published *Manufacturing industry: Financial, 2014* and *Manufacturing industry: Production, 2014* surveys/reports. The following are a few interesting facts from the reports relating to the labour market:

Fact 1: The manufacturing industry's national workforce is made up of 1,19 million employees and over 52% of the workforce resides in just three metros: City of Johannesburg, City of Cape Town and eThekweni.

Fact 2: Metals and machinery enterprises employ the largest number of individuals in the manufacturing industry, followed by the food and beverages and petroleum and chemicals enterprises.

Fact 3: Petroleum pays the highest average salary; textiles the lowest. The average salary for an employee working in this group of enterprises was R265 871 per annum in 2014, far higher than the R69 443 for an employee working in textiles and clothing.

Fact 4: Manufacturing lost 250 000 jobs over a ten-year period. The number of people employed in the manufacturing industry has declined over the years, from 1,44 million in 2005 to 1,19 million in 2014. The job losses occurred across all manufacturing divisions with the exception of petroleum and chemicals, which created employment for 20 000 people. The largest drop in employment occurred in the textiles industry, which lost 91 000 jobs over the period.

Presented in this article is a summary of the Manufacturing: Production and sales for May 2017.

Manufacturing production decreased by 0,8% in May 2017 compared with May 2016. The largest year-on-year contributions were made in the following divisions:

- petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products (-8,4%, contributing -2,1 percentage points);



- basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products, metal products and machinery (5,2%, contributing 1,0 percentage point); and
- food and beverages (3,5%, contributing 0,9 of a percentage point).

Table C – Key growth rates in the volume of manufacturing production for May 2017

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

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

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

Selected building statistics of the private sector

Value of recorded building plans passed decreases

A property is often the most valuable asset a person will own in their lifetime. Any person who purchases a property will need to have the title deed transferred to their own name as proof of ownership in terms of the Deeds Registries Act, 1937 (Act No. 47 of 1937). The transfer of title deed only occurs when the buyer has paid the property in full. However, if there is a bond registered on the property, the bank which holds the mortgage bond over the property keeps the title deed in its custody until the home loan is paid off. The title deed contains a description and exact size of the property, its history, registered owner and previous owners, price paid to purchase by the current owner and the rules and restrictions surrounding the property. The rules and restrictions surrounding the property can have an impact on the value of the property (e.g. some rules stipulate that properties can have a density of only one dwelling per stand or erf). Presented in this article is a summary of the selected building statistics of the private sector for May 2017.



The value of recorded building plans passed (at current prices) decreased by 12,9% (-R5 813,1 million) during January to May 2017 compared with January to May 2016 (**see Table D**). Decreases were recorded for non-residential buildings (-34,2% or -R4 458,7 million) and residential buildings (-7,6% or R1 658,1 million). The largest negative contributions to the total decrease of 12,9% (-R5 813,1 million) were made by Gauteng (contributing -9,0 percentage points or -R4 046,7 million) and KwaZulu-Natal (contributing -4,7 percentage points or -R2 138,3 million).

The value of buildings reported as completed increased by 10,7% (R2 585,5 million) during January to May 2017 compared to January to May 2016. Residential buildings rose by 22,4% (R2 867,5 million).

Four provinces reported year-on-year increases in the value of buildings completed during January to May 2017 compared to January to May 2016. The largest contributions were recorded for the following provinces:

- Gauteng (contributing 10,3 percentage points or R2 510,2 million); and
- Western Cape (contributing 5,2 percentage points or R1 274,1 million).

Table D – Recorded building plans passed by larger municipalities: January to May 2016 and January to May 2017

Estimates at current prices	January to May 2016 ^{1/}	January to May 2017 ^{1/}	Difference in value between January to May 2016 and January to May 2017	% change between January to May 2016 and January to May 2017
	R'000	R'000	R'000	
Residential buildings	21 862 494	20 204 365	-1 658 129	-7,6
- Dwelling houses	13 457 351	12 554 667	-902 684	-6,7
- Flats and townhouses	6 609 661	7 505 716	896 055	13,6
- Other residential buildings	1 795 482	143 982	-1 651 500	-92,0
Non-residential buildings	13 042 141	8 583 488	-4 458 653	-34,2
Additions and alterations	10 262 362	10 566 005	303 643	3,0
Total	45 166 997	39 353 858	-5 813 139	-12,9

^{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 generation and distribution increase

Public fatalities and injuries due to the unsafe use of electricity remains a major problem. The majority of these incidents are related to contact with electricity and illegal connections. In order to address these incidents (electric shocks, burns and deaths across the country, etc.), Eskom has launched a National Electricity Safety Month on 1 August 2017. During the campaign period, Eskom officials will be visiting various places around the country to educate South Africans about using electricity safely and responsibly. The public is also encouraged to report any unsafe conditions or connections (which include exposed electrical wiring, low-hanging cables, illegal connections, vandalised electrical equipment like minisubs, cable theft, etc.) and to urge consumers to get qualified electricians for their electrical connections or repairs. Presented in this article is a summary of the electricity statistics for June 2017.

Electricity generation (production) increased by 1,6% year-on-year in June 2017 (see Table E).

Table E – Key growth rates in the volume of electricity generated for June 2017

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

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

Electricity distribution (consumption) increased by 1,6% year-on-year in June 2017 (see Table F).

**Table F – Key growth rates in the volume of electricity distributed for June 2017**

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

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



Tertiary industries

Retail trade sales

Retail trade sales increase

Most retailers have been losing revenue due to price discrepancy on goods. The price discrepancy happens when the retailer erroneously displays promotional price or more than one price for the same item. When customers cannot find the exact price of goods they want to buy or when they get to the till point and are charged a price other than the promotional price advertised they become dissatisfied and stop buying. In order to minimise price discrepancy between the prices on shelves and those on the individual items, many retailers are now using electronic shelf labels (ESLs) systems replacing paper and adhesive shelf labels. An ESL system is used by retailers to display product pricing on shelves where electronic display modules are attached to the front edge of retail shelving. The ESL helps retailers to save time with automatic price update and improves customers' experience with accurate and reliable pricing. Presented in this article is a summary of the retail trade sales statistics for May 2017.

Retail trade sales increased by 1,7% year-on-year in May 2017 (**see Table G**). The highest annual growth rates were recorded for retailers in:

- food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores (14,5%);
- pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries (5,7%); and
- all 'other' retailers (3,2%).

The main contributors to the 1,7% were retailers in:

- food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores (contributing 0,9 of percentage point);
- pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries (contributing 0,5 of a percentage point); and
- all 'other' retailers (contributing 0,3 of a percentage point).

Retail trade sales increased by 1,5% in the three months ended in May 2017 compared with the three months ended in May 2016. The main contributors to this increase were:

- retailers in food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores (13,6%, contributing 0,9 of a percentage point);



- general dealers (1,4%, contributing 0,6 of a percentage point); and
- retailers in pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries (5,0%, contributing 0,4 of a percentage point).

Table G – Key growth rates in retail trade sales for May 2017 at constant 2012 prices

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

^{1/} Percentage change between the previous 3 months and the 3 months ending in the month indicated. A full release on *Retail trade sales* (Statistical release P6242.1) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za

Motor trade sales

Motor trade sales increase

Britain announced that it would ban the sale of new cars and vans using diesel and petrol, starting in 2040, as authorities move to tackle air pollution. These will be replaced by electric powered cars. The announcement follows a similar ban proposed by France and Norway in the same year. While no such announcement has been made in South Africa, these bans could affect the South African market. This means that there will be a significant period of phasing out of petrol and diesel vehicles over a period of time. With no new petrol or diesel vehicles being sold, manufacturers will have to produce alternative energy vehicles.

Since some of the cars in South Africa are imported, it could also mean that South Africa will soon have to start making a shift from petrol/diesel cars to electric cars. This will also affect other areas such as the consumption of electricity, as some speculate that the resulting dependence on power to charge the batteries will strain power grids, especially at peak times in the morning and evening. Presented in this article is a summary of the motor trade sales statistics for May 2017.



Motor trade sales increased by 3,3% year-on-year in May 2017 (see Table H). The largest positive annual growth rates were recorded for:

- convenience store sales (6,0%);
- fuel sales (5,7%);
- workshop income (5,6%); and
- used vehicle sales (5,4%).

Motor trade sales increased by 2,2% in the three months ended May 2017 compared with the three months ended May 2016. The main contributor was fuel sales (9,3%, contributing 2,3 percentage points).

Table H – Key growth rate figures in motor trade sales for May 2017

	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	1,0	6,8	1,4	10,1	-7,0	3,3
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	1,6	0,2	0,9	0,4	-2,1	1,6
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	1,3	2,5	2,6	2,2	1,2	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 industry

Total food and beverages income decreases

South Africa is a food self-sufficient country which means that the country can satisfy its population's food needs as the bulk food are produced locally from raw materials. The country's agriprocessing sector consists of 11 downstream agricultural subsectors, including meat processing, preservation of fruit and vegetables, dairy products, and canning and preserving of fish. South Africa is also the 7th largest producer of wine in the world. The agriprocessing sector is critical to the food and beverages industry as it mediates food production and final consumption. Presented in this article is a summary of the food and beverages statistics for May 2017.

The total income generated by the food and beverages industry decreased by 4,6% in May 2017 compared with May 2016 (see Table I). The largest



negative annual growth rates were recorded for bar sales(-4,8%) and food sales (-4,7%). In May 2017, the largest contribution to the decrease of 4,6% was takeaway and fast-food outlets (-6,6%, contributing -2,8 percentage points).

Total income decreased by 1,8% in the three months ended May 2017 compared with the three months ended May 2016. The main contributor to this decrease was takeaway and fast-food outlets (-2,4%, contributing -1,0 percentage point).

Table I – Year-on-year percentage change in food and beverages income at constant prices by type of income – May 2017

Type of income	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17
Food sales	0,5	-1,8	1,0	-1,0	0,7	-4,7
Bar sales	0,2	0,9	-0,2	-3,3	1,8	-4,8
Other income	-18,8	-17,6	-12,9	-18,4	1,2	-1,9
Total	-0,1	-1,9	0,5	-1,8	0,9	-4,6

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 decreases

The tourism industry in South Africa is considered to be a bright spot for the economy of a country that slid into a recession a few months ago. Despite the current economic challenges in the country, tourists have been coming. This will help the country a great deal as the tourism sector has the potential to pull the country out of recession through its ability to generate jobs across the board in rural areas, semi-urban areas and major cities. It has the potential to encourage the direct development of entrepreneurial opportunities in all its subsectors, not forgetting all the other indirect employment and entrepreneurship opportunities generated elsewhere in the country's economic value chain. Presented in this article is a summary of the tourist accommodation statistics for May 2017.



The total income for the tourist accommodation industry decreased by 1,8% in May 2017 compared with May 2016 (**see Table J**). Income from accommodation increased by 4,9% year-on-year in May 2017, the result of a 1,7% decrease in the number of stay unit nights sold and a 6,7% increase in the average income per stay unit night sold.

The main positive contributors to the 4,9% year-on-year increase in income from accommodation in May 2017 were hotels (4,6%, contributing 3,1 percentage points) and 'other' accommodation (8,4%, contributing 2,2 percentage points).

Income from accommodation increased by 6,5% in the three months ended May 2017 compared with the three months ended May 2016. The main contributors to this increase were 'other' accommodation (14,3%, contributing 3,7 percentage points) and hotels (4,1%, contributing 2,7 percentage points).

Table J – Year-on-year percentage change in tourist accommodation statistics for May 2017

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

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

Tourism and migration in South Africa

More than three million travellers passed through South Africa's ports of entry in May 2017

The tourism industry remains resilient as tourists continue to travel to different countries in the world despite the global economic challenges; however, many tourists consider countries that are safe and secure. This is the reason why the South African government is working together with law



enforcement agencies and tourist destinations to protect travellers by enhancing security features. For example, the security features at OR Tambo international airport in Johannesburg have been upgraded to protect travellers against criminal activities inside and around the airport. Some of these security upgrades include the installation of more CCTV cameras in different areas in and around the airport. Also, the number of visible policing on roads leading to and from the airport is set to increase with 25 officers, adding to the existing 95 officers. These security upgrades may restore confidence to the travellers that arrive and depart from the airport. Presented in this article is a summary of the tourism and migration statistics for May 2017.

Number of travellers

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 3 334 881 travellers (arrivals, departures and transits) passed through South African ports of entry in May 2017 (**see Table K**). These travellers were made up of 874 240 South African residents and 2 460 641 foreign travellers. A further breakdown of the figures for South African residents indicates that there were 448 314 arrivals, 425 134 departures and 792 travellers in transit. The corresponding volume for foreign arrivals, departures and transit travellers was 1 249 433, 1 153 149 and 58 059, respectively.

A comparison between the movements in May 2016 and May 2017 indicates that the volume of arrivals and departures increased for South African residents but decreased for foreign travellers, while the volume of travellers in transit decreased for both South African residents and foreign travellers. For South African residents, the volume of arrivals increased by 3,2% (from 434 520 in May 2016 to 448 314 in May 2017), departures increased by 2,1% (from 416 488 in May 2016 to 425 134 in May 2017), and transits decreased by 9,0% (from 870 in May 2016 to 792 in May 2017). For foreign travellers, arrivals decreased by 2,3% (from 1 279 297 in May 2016 to 1 249 433 in May 2017), departures decreased by 1,1% (from 1 166 255 in May 2016 to 1 153 149 in May 2017), and transits decreased by 15,0% (from 68 281 in May 2016 to 58 059 in May 2017).

A comparison between the movements in April 2017 and May 2017 indicates that the volume of arrivals and departures decreased for both South African residents and foreign travellers, whereas the volume of travellers in transit increased for South African residents but decreased for foreign travellers.



For South African residents, the volume of arrivals decreased by 13,0% (from 515 265 in April 2017 to 448 314 in May 2017), departures decreased by 23,0% (from 552 015 in April 2017 to 425 134 in May 2017), and transits increased by 0,9% (from 785 in April 2017 to 792 in May 2017). For foreign travellers, arrivals decreased by 10,5% (from 1 395 241 in April 2017 to 1 249 433 in May 2017), departures decreased by 12,5% (from 1 317 866 in April 2017 to 1 153 149 in May 2017), and transits decreased by 3,8% (from 60 347 in April 2017 to 58 059 in May 2017).

Mode of travel

In May 2017, road transport was the most common mode of travel used by 2 416 904 (72,5%) of the 3 334 881 travellers. The total number of travellers who used air transport was 907 065 (27,2%). Compared to use of air and land transport, a smaller number of travellers, 10 912 (0,3%), used sea transport. The arrivals data for South African residents show that 175 613 (39,2%) came by air, 270 287 (60,3%) came by road and 2 414 (0,5%) arrived by sea transport. For departures, 173 214 (40,7%) used air, 250 690 (59,0%) used road and 1 230 (0,3%) left by sea transport. All 792 travellers in transit (100,0%) used air transport.

In the case of foreign travellers, 239 652 (19,2%) arrived by air, 1 006 540 (80,6%) came by road and 3 241 (0,3%) arrived by sea transport. When departing South Africa, 259 735 (22,5%) foreign travellers left by air, 889 387 (77,1%) left by road and 4 027 (0,3%) left by sea transport. All travellers in transit 58 059 (100,0%) used air transport. Of the 400 225 same-day visitors, an overwhelming majority [380 496 (95,1%)] arrived in the country by road. Only 19 710 (4,9%) of same-day visitors flew into the country. Data on tourists show that 563 305 (73,4%) used road transport, 203 577 (26,5%) came by air transport and 177 (less than 0,1%) arrived by sea transport.

Purpose of visit

In May 2017, the majority of tourists [739 961 (96,5%)] were in South Africa for holiday compared to 21 931 (2,9%) and 5 167 (0,7%) who were in South Africa for business and for study purposes, respectively. A total of 7 544 (98,0%) tourists from Central and South America, 9 595 (97,8%) from Australasia, 38 687 (97,2%) from North America, 76 032 (94,1%) from Europe, 28 405 (93,6%) from Asia and 2 599 (89,0%) from the Middle East



were in South Africa for holiday. The Middle East had the highest proportions of tourists who came to South Africa for business [9,5% (277)] and study purposes [1,5% (43)] compared to other overseas regions.

Sex and age distribution

There were 439 744 (57,3%) male and 327 315 (42,7%) female tourists in May 2017. Overseas tourists were made up of 96 129 (56,1%) male tourists and 75 288 (43,9%) female tourists. There were 333 825 (57,5%) male and 247 157 (42,5%) female tourists from the SADC countries. Tourists from 'other' African countries were made up of 9 163 (67,3%) male and 4 452 (32,7%) female tourists.



Table K – Number of South African residents and foreign travellers by travel direction: May 2017

Travel direction	May 2016	April 2017	May 2017	% change between April and May 2017	% change between May 2016 and May 2017
Total	3 365 711	3 841 519	3 334 881	-13,2%	-0,9%
South African residents	851 878	1 068 065	874 240	-18,1%	2,6%
Arrivals	434 520	515 265	448 314	-13,0%	3,2%
Departures	416 488	552 015	425 134	-23,0%	2,1%
Transit	870	785	792	0,9%	-9,0%
Foreign travellers	2 513 833	2 773 454	2 460 641	-11,3%	-2,1%
Arrivals	1 279 297	1 395 241	1 249 433	-10,5%	-2,3%
Departures	1 166 255	1 317 866	1 153 149	-12,5%	-1,1%
Transit	68 281	60 347	58 059	-3,8%	-15,0%
Foreign arrivals	1 279 297	1 395 241	1 249 433	-10,5%	-2,3%
Non-visitors	85 148	85 768	82 149	-4,2%	-3,5%
Visitors	1 194 149	1 309 473	1 167 284	-10,9%	-2,2%
Visitors	1 194 149	1 309 473	1 167 284	-10,9%	-2,2%
Arrivals only	255 804	327 725	263 747	-19,5%	3,1%
Single trips	428 349	486 251	409 129	-15,9%	-4,5%
Multiple trips	509 996	495 497	494 408	-0,2%	-3,1%
Visitors	1 194 149	1 309 473	1 167 284	-10,9%	-2,2%
Same-day	433 400	390 389	400 225	2,5%	-7,7%
Tourists	760 749	919 084	767 059	-16,5%	0,8%

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

Statistics of civil cases for debt

Number of civil summonses issued for debt decreases

Over-indebtedness remains a challenge for many South Africans specifically amongst the poor, who are unable to afford debt restructuring fees under



debt review. Thus, the Department of Trade and Industry proposes a debt relief policy which aims to target retrenched workers, low income consumers, victims of unlawful Emolument Attachment Orders, victims of unlawful social grants deductions and reckless credit lending. In terms of the debt relief policy proposal, the National Credit Act, 2005 (Act No. 34 of 2005) should provide for partial or total termination of debt and ban the collection of the outstanding balance, depending on the duration of the agreement and the portion already paid. The policy might offer much-needed debt relief to over-indebted low income and retrenched consumers once it is approved. Presented in this article is a summary of the civil cases for debt statistics for May 2017.

The number of civil summonses issued for debt

The total number of civil summonses issued for debt decreased by 8,0% in the three months ended May 2017 compared with the three months ended May 2016 (**see Table L**). The largest negative contributions to the 8,0% decrease were civil summonses relating to:

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

The number of civil judgements recorded for debt

The number of civil judgements recorded for debt decreased by 11,2% in the three months ended May 2017 compared with the three months ended May 2016. The largest contributions to the 11,2% decrease were civil judgements relating to:

- services (contributing -5,6 percentage points);
- 'other' debts (contributing -4,2 percentage points); and
- goods sold (contributing -1,5 percentage points).

The value of civil judgements recorded for debt

The total value of civil judgements recorded for debt increased by 1,0% in the three months ended May 2017 compared with the three months ended May 2016. The largest positive contributors to the 1,0% increase were the value of judgements relating to:

- money lent (contributing 4,9 percentage points);
- rent (contributing 1,6 percentage points); and
- promissory notes (contributing 1,6 percentage points).



In May 2017, 22 128 civil judgements for debt amounting to R402,9 million were recorded. The largest contributors to the total value of judgements were:

- money lent (R136,7 million or 33,9%);
- 'other' debts (R71,5 million or 17,7%); and
- services (R71,1 million or 17,7%).

Table L – Key figures for civil summonses and judgements for May 2017

Actual estimates	May 2017	% change between May 2016 and May 2017	% change between March to May 2016 and March to May 2017
Number of civil summonses issued for debt	51 811	-8,9	-8,0
Number of civil judgements recorded for debt	22 128	-3,9	-11,2
Value of civil judgements recorded for debt (R million)	402,9	17,3	1,0

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

Total number of liquidations increase by 26,2%

The number of liquidations seems to be on the rise. This could possibly mean that more companies are going bankrupt. Although this wouldn't come as a surprise as the economy of South Africa seems to be in dire need of a rescue, the rate of unemployment is increasing, there are recessionary conditions in many sectors and ratings downgrades, all of which serve to highlight the harsh trading conditions afflicting many businesses. Presented in this article is a summary of the statistics of liquidations and insolvencies for June 2017.

The total number of liquidations reflected a year-on-year increase of 26,2% in June 2017 (**see Table M**). Voluntary liquidations increased by 25 cases and compulsory liquidations increased by 7 cases. Six out of the ten industries increased year-on-year, with unclassified (26 more liquidations, from 17 to 43) and financing, insurance, real estate and business services (10 more liquidations, from 46 to 56) being the largest contributors.



There was a decrease of 2,7% in the second quarter of 2017 compared with the second quarter of 2016. The total number of liquidations recorded for the first six months of 2017 decreased by 8,2% (from 929 to 853) compared with the first six months of 2016. Company liquidations decreased by 14,2% (from 485 to 416) and close corporation liquidations decreased by 1,6% (from 444 to 437) during this period.

Table M – Total number of liquidations for June 2017

Number of liquidations June 2017	% change between June 2016 and June 2017	% change between April to June 2016 and April to June 2017	% change between January to June 2016 and January to June 2017
154	26,2	-2,7	-8,2

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

The estimated number of insolvencies for the first five months of 2017 decreased by 17,7% compared with the same period in 2016 (**see Table N**). A 20,3% decrease was estimated in the three months ended May 2017 compared with the three months ended May 2016. A year-on-year decrease of 13,1% was estimated in May 2017.

Table N – Total number of insolvencies for May 2017

Number of liquidations May 2017	% change between May 2016 and May 2017	% change between March to May 2016 and March to May 2017	% change between January to May 2016 and January to May 2017
206	-13,1	-20,3	-17,7

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

Land transport survey

Volume of goods transported increases

The maintenance and upgrading of roads are important to both the users and the government, as some of these roads connect and provide direct access between certain places for economic purposes. However, the maintenance and upgrading of roads may take longer periods such as weeks and months to be completed and this often requires the roads to be



closed. For example, the P41/1 road near Nigel, a road that stretches about 5 km, was closed in March 2017 due to the upgrading project and took four months to complete. The upgrade involved repairing the edge breaks, resurfacing, clearing drainage systems and installation of new road markings. Presented in this article is a summary of the land transport survey results for May 2017.

The volume of goods transported (payload) increased by 8,6% in May 2017 compared with May 2016 (**see Table O**). The corresponding income increased by 9,3% over the same period.

Income from freight transportation increased by 10,6% in the three months ended May 2017 compared with the three months ended May 2016. The main contributors to this increase were:

- primary mining and quarrying products (11,7%, contributing 4,3 percentage points);
- manufactured food, beverages and tobacco products (12,6%, contributing 1,7 percentage points); and
- 'other' freight (13,4%, contributing 1,3 percentage points).

Table O – Year-on-year percentage change in freight transportation: May 2017

	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17
Freight payload	4,8	14,9	8,1	7,1	7,6	8,6
Freight income	12,7	19,8	11,7	12,7	9,9	9,3

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 7,3% in May 2017 compared with May 2016 (**see Table P**). The corresponding income decreased by 3,1% over the same period.

Table P – Year-on-year percentage change in passenger transportation: May 2017

	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17
Passenger journeys	-3,5	-8,9	-10,1	-0,3	-13,8	-7,3
Passenger income	0,9	0,4	-1,1	0,3	-3,7	-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 at 4,0% in June 2017

South Africa is set to harvest the largest maize crop in history this season. According to the Crop Estimates Committee (CEC) (a committee comprised of the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, provincial departments of agriculture and Agricultural Research Council Institutes officials), the size of the expected commercial crop has been set at 15,97 million tonnes after improved weather conditions across the maize belt boosted yields. This is the largest crop since 1981, when the harvest of 14,66 million tonnes was yielded. The main maize-producing areas such as Free State, Mpumalanga and the North West are expected to produce 83% of the 2017 maize crop. The increased supply levels of maize would increase farmers' profit margins. Presented in this article is a summary of the Producer price index statistics for May 2017.

The annual percentage change in the PPI for final manufactured goods was 4,0% in June 2017 compared with 4,8% in May 2017. From May 2017 to June 2017 the PPI for final manufactured goods decreased by 0,3% (**see Table Q**). The main contributors to the annual rate of 4,0% were food products, beverages and tobacco products (1,6 percentage points), coke, petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products (0,8 of a percentage point) and wood and paper products (0,6 of a percentage point).

The main contributor to the monthly decrease of 0,3% was coke, petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products (-0,3 of a percentage point).

Intermediate manufactured goods

The annual percentage change in the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods was 2,1% in June 2017 (compared with 3,1% in May 2017). From May 2017 to June 2017 the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods decreased by 0,7% (**see Table R**).

The main contributors to the annual rate of 2,1% were chemicals, rubber and plastic products (1,5 percentage points) and sawmilling and wood (1,2 percentage points).



The main contributor to the monthly decrease of 0,7% was basic and fabricated metals (-0,5 of a percentage point).

Electricity and water

The annual percentage change in the PPI for electricity and water was 6,2% in June 2017 (compared with 6,4% in May 2017). From May 2017 to June 2017 the PPI for electricity and water increased by 34,6% (**see Table R**).

The contributors to the annual rate of 6,2% were electricity (4,4 percentage points) and water (1,3 percentage points).

The contributor to the monthly increase of 34,6% was electricity (34,5 percentage points).

Mining

The annual percentage change in the PPI for mining was -1,5% in June 2017 (compared with -3,0% in May 2017). From May 2017 to June 2017 the PPI for mining increased by 0,1% (**see Table R**).

The main contributors to the annual rate of -1,5% were gold and other metal ores (-5,1 percentage points) and non-ferrous metal ores (-1,2 percentage points).

The main contributor to the monthly increase of 0,1% was stone quarrying, clay and diamonds (2,9 percentage points).

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

The annual percentage change in the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing was -1,4% in June 2017 (compared with -0,5% in May 2017). From May 2017 to June 2017 the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing decreased by 0,1 (**see Table R**).

The main contributor to the annual rate of -1,4% was agriculture (-2,5 percentage points).



Table Q – Key PPI figures for June 2017

Product	Weight	Index (2016=100)			% change	
		June 2016	May 2017	June 2017	June 2017 vs. May 2017	June 2017 vs. June 2016
Final manufactured goods	100,00	97,9	102,1	101,8	-0,2	4,0
Intermediate manufactured goods	100,00	99,8	102,6	101,9	-0,7	2,1
Electricity and water	100,00	130,5	103,0	138,6	34,6	6,2
Mining	100,00	101,2	99,6	99,7	0,1	-1,5
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,00	97,5	96,2	96,1	-0,1	-1,4

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

Headline CPI at 5,1% in June 2017

Some people may not be aware that factors such as weather conditions can affect the number of goods sold and service rendered in different outlets such as restaurants. Many restaurant chains report slow sales during the winter season. This season is commonly known to last a period of four months across the country, from June to September every year. Many restaurant outlets refer to this season as a slow season as many consumers do not frequently visit the outlets and one of the reasons being that they would rather stay at home and keep warm from cold temperatures. Unfortunately, when there are fewer consumers spending at these restaurant outlets, the number of sales slow down and the business owners usually drop the prices to attract consumers. For example, according to the data released by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) on 19 July 2017, the CPI for restaurants and hotels recorded a decrease of 4,1% in June 2017 from 4,8% in May, a result of a decrease in prices for other items such as poultry based products, red meat based products and pies. Presented in this article is the CPI for June 2017.



Annual consumer price inflation was 5,1% in June 2017, down from 5,4% in May 2017 (**see Table R**). The consumer price index increased by 0,2% month-on-month in June 2017.

The following contributed to the annual headline consumer price inflation:

- Clothing and footwear decreased from 0,2 of a percentage point in May to 0,1 of a percentage point in June. The index increased by 3,8% year-on-year.
- Transport decreased from 0,8 of a percentage point in May to 0,5 of a percentage point in June. The index increased by 3,3% year-on-year.
- Restaurants and hotels decreased from 0,2 of a percentage point in May to 0,1 of a percentage point in June. The index increased by 4,1% year-on-year.

Housing and utilities contributed 0,2 of a percentage point to the monthly consumer price index in June. The index increased by 0,9% month-on-month.

In June 2017, the CPI for goods increased by 4,7% year-on-year (down from 5,5% in May), and the CPI for services increased by 5,5% year-on-year (up from 5,4% in May 2017).

Provincial annual inflation rates ranged from 3,7% in Northern Cape to 6,0% in Western Cape.



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

Year		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Avg ^{1/}
2010	Index	86,4	87,0	87,7	87,8	88,0	88,0	88,6	88,6	88,7	88,9	89,0	89,2	88,2
	Rate	6,2	5,7	5,1	4,8	4,6	4,2	3,7	3,5	3,2	3,4	3,6	3,5	4,3
2011	Index	89,6	90,2	91,3	91,6	92,0	92,4	93,2	93,4	93,8	94,2	94,5	94,6	92,6
	Rate	3,7	3,7	4,1	4,2	4,5	5,0	5,3	5,3	5,7	6,0	6,1	6,1	5,0
2012	Index	95,2	95,7	96,8	97,2	97,2	97,5	97,8	98,0	98,9	99,5	99,8	100,0	97,8
	Rate	6,3	6,1	6,0	6,1	5,7	5,5	4,9	5,0	5,5	5,6	5,6	5,7	5,6
2013	Index	100,3	101,3	102,5	102,9	102,6	102,9	104,0	104,3	104,8	105,0	105,1	105,4	103,4
	Rate	5,4	5,9	5,9	5,9	5,6	5,5	6,3	6,4	6,0	5,5	5,3	5,4	5,7
2014	Index	106,1	107,3	108,7	109,2	109,4	109,7	110,6	111,0	111,0	111,2	111,2	111,0	109,7
	Rate	5,8	5,9	6,0	6,1	6,6	6,6	6,3	6,4	5,9	5,9	5,8	5,3	6,1
2015	Index	110,8	111,5	113,1	114,1	114,4	114,9	116,1	116,1	116,1	116,4	116,5	116,8	114,7
	Rate	4,4	3,9	4,0	4,5	4,6	4,7	5,0	4,6	4,6	4,7	4,8	5,2	4,6
2016	Index	117,7	119,3	120,2	121,2	121,4	122,1	123,1	123,0	123,2	123,8	124,2	124,7	122,0
	Rate	6,2	7,0	6,3	6,2	6,1	6,3	6,0	5,9	6,1	6,4	6,6	6,8	6,4
2017	Index	100,6	101,7	102,3	102,4	102,7	102,9							
	Rate	6,6	6,3	6,1	5,3	5,4	5,1							

^{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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