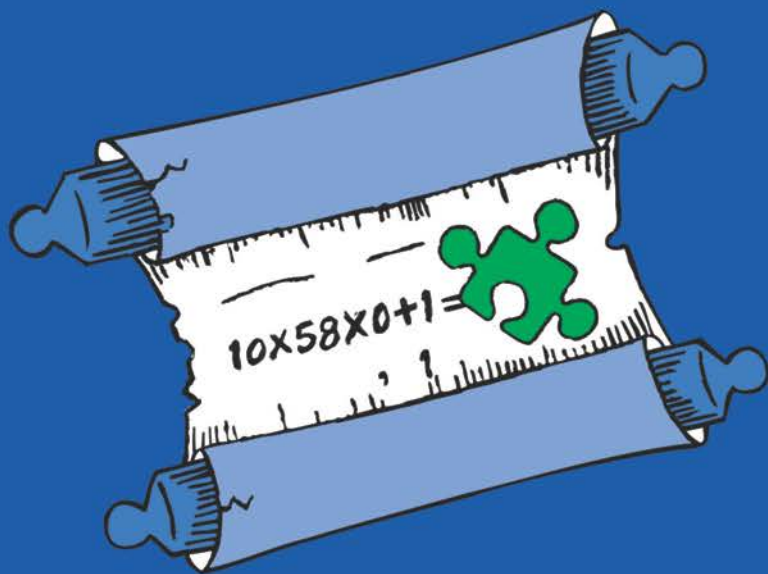


Mbalo Brief



the missing piece of the puzzle

May 2018



Issue 04/2018

THE SOUTH AFRICA I KNOW, THE HOME I UNDERSTAND



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Editor's comment

From 7 to 10 May 2018, the South African tourism industry hosted the annual Africa's Travel Indaba at the Inkosi Albert Luthuli Convention Centre in Durban, KwaZulu-Natal. This is one of the largest tourism marketing events on the African calendar and the tourism industry as it showcases the variety of Africa's best tourism products, attractions and African stories, such as the story of Goree Island which lies off the coast of Senegal. From the 15th to the 19th century, Goree Island was the largest slave-trading centre on the African coast. Today it serves as a reminder of human exploitation and a sanctuary for reconciliation and attracting tourists from across the world. The continent now has 129 World Heritage Sites. This year's Indaba also focused on how integrating regional tourism can be used as a tool for economic development. The representatives of 22 African countries that attended the Indaba also explored the role of governments in creating a conducive environment for regional tourism integration, and the role of the private sector and investors in developing regional tourism products and promoting growth.

In this month's issue of *Mbalo Brief*, our educational article is based on the demographic profile of adolescents in South Africa. It covers adolescents aged between 10 and 19 years and focuses on adolescent population distribution, birth rate, motherhood, mortality and causes of death, educational attainment and access to household services. Also have a look at our monthly crossword and solutions for the April 2018 puzzle.

Articles published in this issue are based on results of industry surveys conducted for the months ranging from February to March 2018.

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



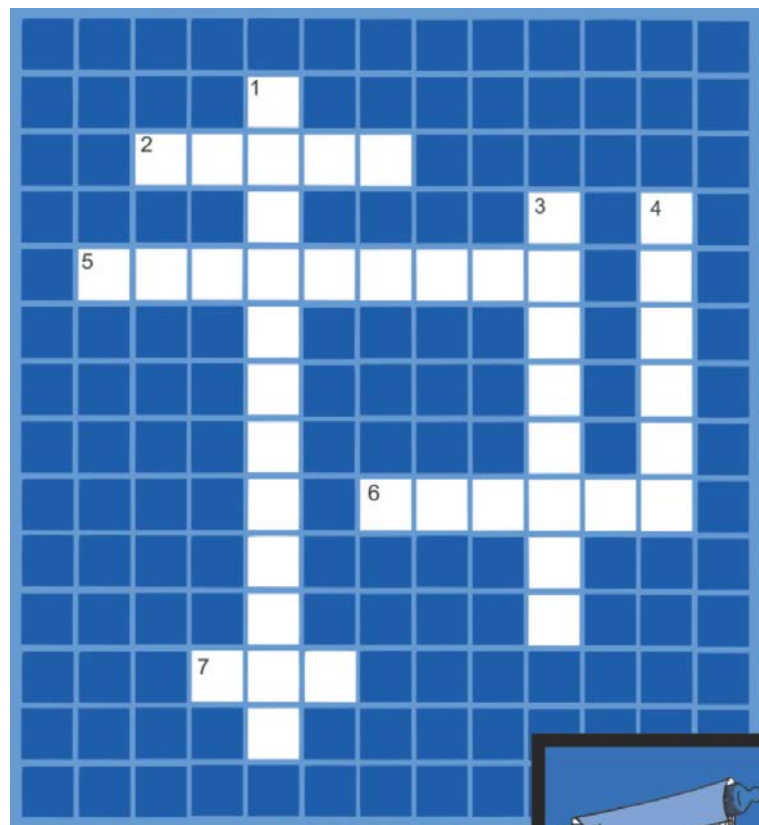


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Crossword puzzle





Across

2. What is the name of the car brand that won the 2018 World Car of the year award at the New York International Automobile Show?
5. Which European football club will be playing against Mamelodi Sundowns on 16 May 2018?
6. The..... Travel Indaba was held from 08 to 10 May 2018 in Durban. Fill in the missing word.
7. In which month is Africa Day celebrated?

Down

1. Which population group had a majority of adolescents in 2016? Read educational article for clue.
3. What is the name and surname of the famous photographer who took the well known image of Hector Pieterse for the Soweto uprising? The photographer passed away on 12 May 2018.
4. Name the country that will be hosting the 2018 FIFA world cup.

Solution for April 2018 puzzle

Across

3. April
5. Nene
6. Botswana
7. Zambia
8. Unicef

Down

1. Freedom
2. Mabuza
4. Mozambique





Demographic profile of adolescents in South Africa

Introduction

Adolescence is the period following the onset of puberty during which a young person develops from a child into an adult. It is a transition involving multiple physical, intellectual, personality and social development. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), adolescents are those people between 10 and 19 years of age. Adolescents vary from one to another and need special attention and parental guidance during this developmental period. During this period it is important for adolescents to feel safe in the environments in which they grow, live and learn in order to reach their proper psychological, physical and emotional development.

This educational article will highlight the findings from the *Demographic profile of adolescents in South Africa* report (Report No. 03-00-10), which was published on 29 March 2018. The report was compiled based on the data derived from Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011, Community Survey (CS) 2016, Mortality and Causes of Death 2015 and the General Household Survey 2016. The article covers the adolescents aged between 10 and 19 years and focuses on adolescent, population distribution, birth rate, motherhood, mortality and causes of death, educational attainment and access to household services.

Adolescents' composition and structure

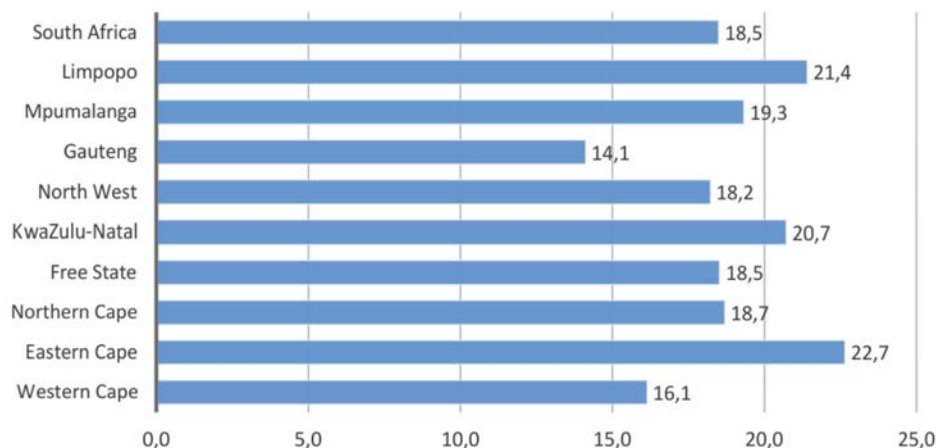
Population by age and sex 2016

According to Community survey (CS) 2016, 10 294 894 adolescents aged 10–19 were living in South Africa. Of these adolescents, 9,3% constituted 10–14 year-olds and 9,1% comprised 15–19 year-olds. These adolescents made up 18,5% of the total population in 2016. In this adolescent population group, 5 160 084 (18,9%) were males and 5 134 202 (18,1%) were females.





Figure 1: Percentage of adolescents 10–19 years by province, 2016



Percentage of adolescents aged 10–19 years by province, 2016

In 2016, Eastern Cape (22,7%), Limpopo (21,4%) and KwaZulu-Natal (20,7%) were the provinces with the largest number of adolescents aged 10–19, followed by Mpumalanga (19,3%), Northern Cape (18,7%), Free State (18,5%) and North West (18,2%). Western Cape (16,1%) and Gauteng (14,1%) had the least number of adolescents.

Percentage of adolescents aged 10-19 years by population group and place of residence

In 2016, the majority of adolescents were found amongst the black African (19,3%) followed by coloured (18%), Indian/Asian (14%) and white (12,3%) population groups. Adolescents were more likely to reside in rural areas (22,5%) than urban areas (16,2%). Between 1996 and 2001, there were more female (50,7% in 1996 and 50,5% in 2001) than male (49,3% in 1996 and 49,5% in 2001) adolescents. However, between 2011 and 2016 there were more males (50,5% in 2011 and 50,1% in 2016) than females (49,6% in 2011 and 49,9% in 2016).



Foreign-born adolescents in South Africa

Province of enumeration

CS 2016 reported that Gauteng was home to the majority of foreign-born adolescents (45,4%), followed by Western Cape (14,2%), Limpopo (9,9%) and Mpumalanga (9,7%). Free State (3,6%) and Northern Cape (0,8%) were the provinces with the fewest foreign-born adolescents.

Adolescents by sex and population group

In 2016, the number of female (51,0%) foreign-born adolescents was higher than the number of male foreign-born adolescents (49,0%). In comparison to South African-born adolescents, the number of males (50,1%) was higher than the number of females (49,9%). The majority of foreign-born adolescents were black Africans (88,3%), followed by whites (7,7%), Indians/Asians (2,9%) and coloureds (1,1%). In comparison to South African-born adolescents, there were less whites (5,4%) and Indian/Asia (1,9%) than their peers.

Foreign-born adolescents by their citizenship status

Regarding citizenship in South Africa, 27,2% of foreign-born adolescents were reported to have acquired South African citizenship. However, almost three-quarters of foreign-born adolescents (72,8%) are not South African citizens. Northern Cape (53,0%) recorded the highest percentage of foreign-born adolescents who are South African citizens (53,0%). Despite Gauteng having the highest percentage of foreign-born adolescent residents, only a quarter (25,2%) are South African citizens.

Adolescent fertility

Motherhood by age, province and population group

During CS 2016, there was 1,4 % of motherhood amongst 15-year-old female adolescents while amongst 19-year-olds motherhood was at 25,0%. Equally, calculations from the 2016 South Africa Demographic and Health Survey (SADHS) data indicate that motherhood was lower at 2,4% amongst women aged 15 years and higher (24,5%) amongst women aged 19 years.

Generally, a higher percentage of adolescents for the black Africans (12,5%)



and coloured (11,1%) population groups had a live birth in 2016. Conversely, adolescent motherhood was lower amongst the Indian/Asian (2,4%) and white (1,8%) population groups.

Adolescent motherhood was the highest in Eastern Cape (14,2%), followed by Northern Cape (14,0%), Mpumalanga (12,8%), KwaZulu-Natal (12,6%) and Limpopo (12,2%). The lowest percentages of adolescent motherhood were recorded in Western Cape (9,6%) and Gauteng (8,1%).

Adolescent birth rate by population group and province

According to Censuses 2001 and 2011, the adolescent birth rate was higher amongst black Africans (71 births and 76 births, respectively) and coloureds (60 births and 71 births, respectively) per 1 000 women within the 15–19 years population groups. However, between 2001 and 2011 the adolescent birth rate for the coloured population increased by 11 births per 1 000 women, while a reduction of 5 births per 1 000 women was observed for black Africans. Adolescent childbearing for Indian/Asian women decreased from 22 births per 1 000 women in 2001 to 20 in 2011 while white adolescent women remained unchanged at 14 births per 1 000 women in 2001 and 2011.

The provincial results indicate that the adolescent birth rate increased from 2001 to 2011 in all the provinces, except Mpumalanga and Limpopo. In 2001, Mpumalanga (88 births out of 1 000 women), Limpopo (85 births out of 1 000 women) and KwaZulu-Natal (77 births out of 1 000 women) had the highest adolescent birth rate. However, in 2011 the highest adolescent birth rate was 82 births per 1 000 women, the same birth rate for both Mpumalanga and Northern Cape. There was a low adolescent birth rate for Gauteng (48 births per 1 000 women in 2001 and 57 births per 1 000 women 2011) and Western Cape (50 births per 1 000 women and 60 births per 1 000 women) in 2001 and 2011, respectively.

Distribution of deceased adolescents by sex and population group, 2001–2016

According to Census 2001 and CS 2016, male mortality was higher compared to that of female adolescents. Female adolescent mortality declined slightly from 47,6% in 2001 to 40% in 2016. For all three periods, mortality was higher amongst male adolescents when compared to female adolescents. There was an approximate 8% decrease in adolescent



female deaths from 2001 to CS 2016.

With regard to mortality per population group, the black African population had the highest percentage (80,9% in 2001 and 89,8% during CS 2016), followed by the coloured population group (6,4% in 2001 and 7,4% in CS 2016), while the white (3,5% in 2001 and 4,2% in CS 2016) and Indian/Asian (1,2% in 2001 and 0,8% in CS 2016) population groups had the lowest proportion of deaths reported.

Mortality and causes of death amongst adolescents

The Mortality and causes of death, 2015 reported a total of 460 236 deaths that occurred and identified the leading causes of death amongst adolescents. Of these deaths, 9 939 occurred amongst adolescents (adolescent mortality contributed 2,2% to the overall number of deaths in South Africa in 2015). The number of deaths amongst adolescents declined consistently over the ten-year period (from 13 817 in 2006 to 9 939 in 2015). In 2015 there were more male (5 750) adolescent deaths compared to female (4 189) adolescent deaths.

The leading causes of death amongst adolescent

The most common causes of death amongst female adolescents were tuberculosis (8,2%), followed by human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease (6,2%), and other viral diseases (5,6%), according to the Mortality and causes of death report of 2015. Non-natural causes of death amongst female adolescents constituted 25,8% of all deaths recorded amongst female adolescents. The most common causes of death amongst male adolescents were tuberculosis (5%), followed by human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease (3,2%). Amongst male adolescents, non-natural causes contributed to 50,8% of deaths.

Education

According to CS 2016, a higher proportion of South African-born adolescents (88,8%) were attending educational institutions than their foreign-born counterparts (66,2%). Despite fewer foreign-born adolescents currently attending an educational institution, foreign-born adolescents lived closer to their place of study. Foreign-born adolescents (28,2%) had a higher proportion than South African-born adolescents (24,2%) who travelled



less than 15 minutes to an educational institution.

Access to household services

In 2016, a higher proportion of foreign-born adolescents (89,8%) than South African-born adolescents (80,6%) had access to safe drinking water. With regard to household access to electricity, a higher proportion of South African-born adolescents (89,6%) had access to electricity that is connected to their houses while a higher proportion of foreign-born adolescents had no access to electricity (12,12%). Considering sanitation, a higher proportion of foreign-born adolescents (68,3%) had access to a flush toilet than South African-born adolescents (50,7%). A higher proportion of South African-born adolescents (36,4%) were using pit latrines.

Conclusion

According to the findings of the report, black Africans comprise the majority of adolescents than other population groups. In terms of fertility, there was an increase in adolescent birth rate from 2001 to 2011. The increase was also reflected at the provincial level. South African-born adolescent males were more than adolescent females in 2016. In contrast, foreign-born adolescent females were the majority compared to adolescent males. The report also indicates that there were more male adolescent deaths compared to female adolescent deaths. Furthermore, more female adolescents were killed by tuberculosis and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) than their male counterpart. A higher proportion of foreign-born adolescents have access to safe drinking water and flush toilet than their South African-born adolescents.



Primary industries

Mining: production and sales

Mining production increases

Since the discovery of the Eureka Diamond (first diamond discovered in South Africa) in 1867, South Africa's diamond industry remains amongst the top five largest diamond producers in the world. Diamonds are precious stones consisting of a clear and colourless crystalline form of pure carbon, the hardest naturally-occurring substance. The richest diamond discoveries are found in deposits in the 'yellow' and 'blue' ground and are called kimberlite (named after the town Kimberley in the Northern Cape province). South Africa also produced the largest diamond named Cullinan which was found at the Premier Mine in 1905 and it weighed 3,106 carats uncut. In 2014 South Africa produced 8,12Mct of diamonds of which 308,121ct were alluvial, 27,302ct were marine and 7,79ct were from kimberlite. The Venetia mine which is found in Limpopo province is South Africa's largest producer of diamonds. Mining production and sales statistics for February 2018 are presented in this article.

Mining production increased by 3,1% year-on-year in February 2018 (see **Table A**). The main positive contributors were:

- diamonds (42,9%, contributing 2,0 percentage points);
- iron ore (10,5%, contributing 1,5 percentage points);
- manganese ore (24,3%, contributing 1,0 percentage point); and
- coal (3,9%, contributing 1,0 percentage point).

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

	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18	Feb-18
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-0,8	5,3	6,4	-0,6	2,9	3,1
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-6,9	3,2	-1,1	-4,1	1,7	0,9
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	2,6	2,7	-1,0	-1,8	-3,5	-2,4

^{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 1,8% year-on-year in February 2018 (see **Table B**). The main contributors to the increase were, coal (17,2%, contributing 5,0 percentage points) and manganese ore (20,3%, contributing 1,4 percentage points). While, PGMs (-14,3%, contributing -2,6 percentage points), gold (-10,1%, contributing -1,4 percentage points) and iron ore (-8,5%, contributing -1,2 percentage points) were the negative contributors.

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

	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18	Feb-18
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	6,8	14,3	7,2	-2,1	3,4	1,8
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	0,2	4,7	-3,2	-2,0	-1,1	-4,6
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	6,2	8,3	6,5	3,6	-1,8	-4,8

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



Secondary industries

Manufacturing: Production and sales

Manufacturing production decreases

The motor vehicle sector is one of the dominating sectors that contribute positively to the manufacturing industry and the economy of South Africa. However, challenges such as limited resources, facilities that are not fully equipped and untrained employees may hinder the production rate of many motor vehicle manufacturers. It is for this reasons that the BMW Group, one of the biggest motor vehicle manufactures in the world, had invested R6,1 billion in the upgrading of its South African-based manufacturing and assembling plant into one of the most modern in the world, and also to give its employees advanced training. As a result of this investment, the Rosslyn plant which is located in Pretoria in the Gauteng province has exported its first South African-built X3 Series on 7 May 2018. Previously, the plant manufactured the BMW 3 Series for both local and international motor vehicle retailers. The new production of the X3 Series model has cut off the production of the 3 Series, which saw the plant manufacturing its last of the 1 191 604 BMW 3 Series it has manufactured in the past 35 years. From April 2018, South Africans can now buy a BMW X3 Series that is locally manufactured. Presented in this article is a summary of the Manufacturing: production and sales statistics for March 2018.

Manufacturing production decreased by 1,3% in March 2018 compared with March 2017 (**see Table C**). The largest negative contributions were made by the following divisions:

- petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products (-6,3% and contributing -1,5 percentage points);
- wood and wood products, paper, publishing and printing (-6,1%, contributing -0,7 of a percentage point);
- textiles, clothing, leather and footwear (-10,1%, contributing -0,3 of a percentage point);
- glass and non-metallic minerals (-6,4%, contributing -0,3 of a percentage point); and
- basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products, metal products and machinery (-1,7%, contributing -0,3 of a percentage point).



The largest positive contributions to the year-on-year growth rate of -1,3% in March 2018 were made by the following divisions:

- food and beverages (6,1%, contributing 1,5 percentage points); and
- motor vehicles, parts and accessories and other transport equipment (6,4%, contributing 0,5 of a percentage point).

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

	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	2,1	1,6	2,0	2,3	0,5	-1,3
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	1,1	1,1	1,2	-1,6	-2,5	1,3
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	0,8	0,7	1,6	1,7	0,3	-1,7

^{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

The value of recorded building plans passed

The 1% increase in VAT which came into effect on 01 April 2018 raised a lot of questions and uncertainty across the country. One of these was how the increase will affect the construction industry. The construction industry will also be affected as the increase will add to the retail cost of building materials and services rendered by the building industry and related professions, which will be passed on to the consumer. However, it will have a minor effect on people buying into new developments as they would not be subjected to things such as transfer costs as these are calculated on the value of the property being sold at the time their offer to purchase is processed. Furthermore, property buyers who concluded purchase agreements prior to April 1, but who had not yet had the property registered in their names, will not be subject to the new VAT rate. Presented in this article is a summary of the selected building statistics of the private sector for February 2018.



The value of recorded building plans passed increased by 8,4% (R1 325,6 million) during January to February 2018 compared with January to February 2017 (**see Table D**). Increases were recorded for:

- additions and alterations (18,4% or R709,9 million);
- residential buildings (5,9% or R452,6 million); and
- non-residential buildings (3,9% or R163,1 million).

The largest positive contributions to the total increase of 8,4% (R1 325,6 million) were made by Western Cape (contributing 6,2 percentage points or R975,4 million) and Eastern Cape (contributing 2,7 percentage points or R426,7 million). Gauteng (contributing -3,7 percentage points or -R581,3 million), was the largest negative contributor.

The value of buildings reported as completed increased by 4,3% (R386,9 million) during January to February 2018 compared with January to February 2017. Increases were recorded for additions and alterations (15,7% or R250,0 million) and non-residential buildings (9,9% or R210,6 million). A decrease was recorded for residential buildings (-1,4% or -R73,7 million).

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

Estimates at current prices	January to February 2017 ^{1/}	January to February 2018 ^{1/}	Difference in value between January to February 2017 and January to February 2018	% change between January to February 2017 and January to February 2018
	R'000	R'000	R'000	
Residential buildings	7 700 873	8 153 445	452 572	5,9
-Dwelling houses	4 365 338	4 986 908	621 570	14,2
-Flats and townhouses	3 292 605	3 115 149	-177 456	-5,4
-Other residential buildings	42 930	51 388	8 458	19,7
Non-residential buildings	4 171 766	4 334 896	163 130	3,9
Additions and alterations	3 864 162	4 574 043	709 881	18,4
Total	15 736 801	17 062 384	1 325 583	8,4

^{1/} 2017 and 2018 figures should be regarded as preliminary because of possible backlogs and incomplete reporting by municipalities.

A full release on *Selected building statistics of the private sector as reported by local government institutions* (Statistical release P5041.1) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za



Electricity

Electricity generation and distribution increases

Statistics South Africa recently published the *Quarterly financial statistics of municipalities* (QFSM) for December 2017. The results in this release provided an update on how 257 municipalities spent their money across the country. According to the release, one of the major contributors to municipal spending is electricity. Many municipalities buy electricity from Eskom in bulk and then re-sell it to residents, businesses and government. For every R100 spent by municipalities in the quarter ending December 2017, R19,60 was spent on purchasing electricity, making it the second largest expenditure item after employment costs. The results further show that due to the change in seasons, municipalities buy more electricity to meet rising demand during the coldest months. Therefore, spending on electricity tends to rise in the quarter ending in June and peak in the quarter ending in September. It then eases off in the quarters ending in December and March. Presented in this article is a summary of the electricity statistics for February 2018.

Electricity generation (production) increased by 2,0% year-on-year in February 2018 (see Table E).

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

	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18	Feb-18
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	1,1	1,3	1,7	1,5	2,4	2,0
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-0,1	0,8	0,9	-0,6	0,4	-0,7
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	-1,7	-0,4	1,2	1,5	1,1	0,3

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

Electricity distribution (consumption) increased by 0,4% year-on-year in February 2018 (see Table F).



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

	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18	Feb-18
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	0,2	0,0	0,9	1,0	1,2	0,4
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-0,9	0,9	0,4	0,2	-0,2	-0,5
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	-1,9	-0,7	0,3	1,0	0,8	0,5

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

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



Tertiary industries

Wholesale trade sales

Wholesale trade sales increase

Solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products were the major contributors to the increase in wholesale trade. This also includes petrol and diesel which are the major liquid fuels that are used in South Africa. South African petroleum prices are regulated, based on import parity price (IPP) formulas (IPP is the selling price of imported goods inclusive of the sum of their cost, tariffs, freight, insurance and other charges, including profits. This means that the domestic price is influenced by supply and demand for petroleum products in international markets, combined with the Rand/dollar exchange rate. Thus when the imported price of petroleum increases or decreases, it will also affect the wholesale trade sales locally. Presented in this article is a summary of the wholesale trade sales for February 2018.

Wholesale trade sales increased by 5,3% in February 2018 compared with February 2017 (**see Table G**). The main contributors to this increase were dealers in solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (17,4%, contributing 3,1 percentage points) and machinery, equipment and supplies (12,4%, contributing 1,6 percentage points).

Wholesale trade sales increased by 3,1% in the three months ended February 2018, compared with the three months ended February 2017. The main contributors to this increase were dealers in solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (8,8%, contributing 1,7 percentage points) and food, beverages and tobacco (7,2%, contributing 1,2 percentage points).

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

	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18	Feb-18
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-3,8	5,4	6,7	0,8	3,6	5,3
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-2,1	4,5	3,1	-2,0	-1,1	0,5
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	-0,9	0,5	1,9	4,3	3,6	0,9

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

A full release on *Wholesale trade sales* (P6141.2) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za



Retail trade sales

The annual South African Council of Shopping Centres (SACSC) Research Conference will take place in Johannesburg on 9 May 2018. The conference, which is in its 8th year running, focuses on the evolution, research and the education necessary to satisfy consumers. The conference is also meant to nurture the retail and shopping centre industry in South Africa in order for the retail sector to stay ahead of changes in technology, consumer behaviour and trends. Presented in this article is a summary of the retail trade sales statistics for February 2018.

Retail trade sales increased by 4,9% year-on-year in February 2018 (**see Table H**). The highest annual growth rates were recorded for:

- retailers in household furniture, appliances and equipment (14,2%);
- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (7,1%); and
- all 'other' retailers (6,1%).

The main contributors to the 4,9% increase were general dealers (contributing 1,8 percentage points) and retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (contributing 1,1 percentage points).

Retail trade sales increased by 4,5% in the three months ended February 2018 compared with the three months ended February 2017. The main contributors to this increase were:

- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (6,4%, contributing 1,2 percentage points);
- general dealers (2,8%, contributing 1,2 percentage points); and
- all 'other' retailers (8,9%, contributing 1,0 percentage point).

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

	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18	Feb-18
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	5,7	3,5	7,9	5,1	3,3	4,9
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-0,4	-0,2	4,0	-3,3	-1,4	1,8
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	1,4	1,9	2,3	2,0	1,0	-1,1

^{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

For those who keep track of trends in the motor industry, the annual New York International Automobile Show (NYIAS) would be of interest. The 2018 show took place from 30 March to 08 April at the Jacob Javits Convention Center in Manhattan. The NYIAS has been held annually since 1900 and it showcases new automotive ideas such as technological innovations, designs and performance, amongst others. Nearly one thousand of the latest motor cars were displayed under one roof for visitors who went to the show to see different cars in the motor industry. At this show, the Volvo XC60 model won the 2018 world Car of the year award, whereas the Audi A8 took the world luxury car of the year award and the world performance car award went to the BMW M5 model. Technological innovations as well as designs are some of the aspects that tend to affect sales and price of a car. Presented in this article is a summary of the motor trade sales statistics for February 2018.

Motor trade sales increased by 3,5% year-on-year in February 2018. The largest annual growth rates were recorded for:

- fuel sales (7,7%);
- new vehicle sales (5,6%); and
- convenience store sales (4,7%).

Motor trade sales increased by 4,9% in the three months ended February 2018, compared with the three months ended February 2017. The main contributors to this increase were:

- fuel sales (9,9% and contributing 2,7 percentage points); and
- new vehicle sales (4,7% and contributing 1,3 percentage points).



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

	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18	Feb-18
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted,	3,5	8,3	7,6	5,1	6,2	3,5
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	1,8	2,0	1,7	-0,1	-1,6	-0,2
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	0,6	2,4	4,5	5,0	3,0	0,6

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

A full release on *Motor trade sales* (Statistical release P6343.2) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za

Food and beverages

Total income generated by the food and beverages industry increased

Since the value added tax (VAT) increase from 14% to 15% effective from 01 April 2018, the prices of food items have also been adjusted accordingly. However, it is not the price of all food items that have increased. In trying to counter the negative effects that the VAT increase may have on many households that earn a low income, the former Minister of Finance, Malusi Gigaba announced that there will be 19 basic food items that will be zero-rated. His decision is in line with the VAT Act, 1991 (Act No. 89 of 1991) which provides for the supply of certain so-called basic food items to be zero-rated. Zero-rated items are goods that are exempt from VAT. The 19 basic food items that are zero-rated include maize meal, brown bread, Pilchards in tins, milk and eggs. Presented in this article is a summary on food and beverages statistics for February 2018.

Total income generated by the food and beverages industry increased by 1,4% in February 2018 compared with February 2017 (**see Table J**). Positive annual growth rates were recorded for bar sales (2,9%) and food sales (1,4%).

In February 2018, positive annual growth rates were recorded for takeaway and fast-food outlets (6,0% and contributing 1,9 percentage points) and catering services (4,6% and contributing 0,6 of a percentage point).



Total income decreased by 1,2% in the three months ended February 2018 compared with the three months ended February 2017. Income recorded by restaurants and coffee shops decreased by 3,6%, (contributing -1,9 percentage points).

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

Type of income	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18	Feb-18
Food sales	4,7	-2,0	1,3	-2,3	-1,5	1,4
Bar sales	-1,0	-4,1	6,2	1,5	-16,0	2,9
Other income	-12,1	-10,1	9,4	-8,3	-12,1	-7,5
Total	3,9	-2,3	1,8	-2,0	-2,8	2,1

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

Tourist accommodation

Total income for tourist accommodation industry decreases by 3,4%

The annual Africa's Travel Indaba took place from 8 to 10 May 2018 at the Inkosi Albert Luthuli Convention Centre in the KwaZulu-Natal city of Durban. The event showcases the variety of Africa's tourism products such as tourism accommodation facilities, new technologies and world heritage sites, amongst others. These tourism products are marketed to international buyers across the world who attend the event. At this year's Indaba, the National Department of Tourism and the tourism industry stakeholders entered into a public-private collaboration with the Amadeus IT Group with the aim to develop a National Tourism Visitor Information System (NTVIS). The NTVIS is a system that will use different modules to capture and analyse data and tourists' feedback to registered users like hotel owners and investors. The NTVIS will also provide insights into the service and business needs of the tourism industry, at the same time providing the needs of tourists such as research and hotel bookings and in-destination requirements. Presented in this article is a summary of the tourist accommodation statistics for February 2018.



Total income for the tourist accommodation industry decreased by 3,4% in February 2018 compared with February 2017 (**see Table K**).

In February 2018, the types of accommodation that recorded the largest negative year-on-year growth in income from accommodation were:

- guest-houses and guest-farms (-8,6%); and
- 'other' accommodation (-5,8%).

The negative contributors to the 3,0% year-on-year decrease in income from accommodation in February 2018 were:

- 'other' accommodation (contributing -1,5 percentage points);
- guest-houses and guest-farms (contributing -0,8 of a percentage point); and
- hotels (contributing -0,8 of a percentage point).

Income from accommodation increased by 2,6% in the three months ended February 2018 compared with the three months ended February 2017. The largest contributors to this increase were:

- 'other' accommodation (5,7% contributing 1,5 percentage points); and
- hotels (1,4% contributing 0,9 of a percentage point).

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

	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18	Feb-18
Stay units available	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Stay unit nights sold	-1,7	-4,4	-1,9	1,1	1,5	-4,6
Average income per stay unit nights sold	5,2	8,3	0,8	6,6	1,4	1,7
Income from accommodation	3,4	3,5	-1,1	7,7	2,9	-3,0
Total income ^{1/}	1,6	1,5	-0,2	5,9	1,7	-3,4

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



Tourism and migration

More than three million travellers passed through South Africa's ports of entry in February 2018

Air travellers are increasingly flocking into South Africa for various reasons (such as holiday, study etc.). According to the Aviation Barometer by the Airports Company South Africa (ACSA), international arrivals and departures increased by 3,80% and 4,38%, respectively, in the fourth quarter of 2017. The number of international passengers who used Cape Town International Airport increased by 13,85%, while departure passengers increased by 15,69%. The Barometer is based on the count of passengers using the network of nine airports owned and managed by ACSA, and provides an indication of current air travel in South Africa. Presented in this article is a summary of the tourism and migration statistics for February 2018.

Number of travellers

A total of 3 002 517 travellers (arrivals, departures and transits) passed through South African ports of entry in February 2018 (**see Table L**). These travellers were made up of 724 345 South African residents and 2 278 172 foreign travellers. A further breakdown of the figures for South African residents indicates that there were 358 135 arrivals, 365 633 departures and 577 travellers in transit. The corresponding volumes for foreign arrivals, departures and transit travellers were 1 181 071, 1 049 469 and 47 632, respectively.

A comparison between the movements in January 2018 and February 2018 indicates that the volume of arrivals, departures and transits decreased for both South African residents and foreign travellers. For South African residents, the volume of arrivals decreased by 43,9% (from 638 928 in January 2018 to 358 135 in February 2018), departures decreased by 12,0% (from 415 543 in January 2018 to 365 633 in February 2018), and transits decreased by 27,6% (from 797 in January 2018 to 577 in February 2018). For foreign travellers, arrivals decreased by 26,1% (from 1 598 893 in January 2018 to 1 181 071 in February 2018), departures decreased by 13,3% (from 1 209 841 in January 2018 to 1 049 469 in February 2018), and transits decreased by 11,6% (from 53 909 in January 2018 to 47 632 in February 2018).



Mode of travel

In February 2018, road transport was the most common mode of travel used by 2 015 081 (67,1%) of the 3 002 517 travellers. The total number of travellers who used air transport was 944 696 (31,5%). Compared to use of air and land transport, a small number of travellers, 42 740 (1,4%) used sea transport. The arrivals data for South African residents show that 129 909 (36,3%) came by air, 211 723 (59,1%) came by road and 16 503 (4,6%) arrived by sea transport. For departures, 134 124 (36,7%) used air, 215 833 (59,0%) used road and 15 676 (4,3%) left by sea transport. All travellers in transit, 577 (100,0%) used air transport.

In the case of foreign travellers, 319 981 (27,1%) arrived by air, 855 919 (72,5%) came by road and 5 171 (0,4%) arrived by sea transport. When departing South Africa, 312 473 (29,8%) foreign travellers left by air, 731 606 (69,7%) left by road and 5 390 (0,5%) left by sea transport. All travellers in transit 47 632 (100,0%) used air transport. Of the 314 896 same-day visitors, an overwhelming majority, 300 860 (95,5%) arrived in the country by road, 13 871 (4,4%) flew into the country, and 165 (0,1%) arrived by sea transport. Data on tourists show that 509 356 (63,5%) used road transport, 291 517 (36,3%) came by air transport and 1 379 (0,2%) arrived by sea transport.

Purpose of visit

In February 2018, the majority of tourists, 772 114 (96,2%), were in South Africa for holiday compared to 22 134 (2,8%); 7 432 (0,9%) and 572 (0,1%) who were in South Africa for business, study and for other purposes, respectively. The 'other' visit category includes those tourists who came for medical treatment and/or exchange programmes.

Sex and age distribution

In February 2018, there were 454 539 (56,7%) male and 347 713 (43,3%) female tourists. Overseas tourists were made up of 138 305 (53,4%) male tourists and 120 818 (46,6%) female tourists. There were 306 300 (58,1%) male and 221 183 (41,9%) female tourists from the SADC countries. Tourists from 'other' African countries were made up of 9 340 (63,9%) male and 5 282 (36,1%) female tourists.

The ages of the tourists were categorised into three broad groups: Those younger than 15 years, those that were 15 to 64 years old, and those that



were 65 years and older. The overall results show that 30 887 (3,9%) tourists were aged less than 15 years; 711 286 (88,7%) were aged between 15 and 64 years; and 60 079 (7,5%) were aged 65 years and older.

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

Travel direction	February 2017	January 2018	February 2018	% change between January 2018 and February 2018	% change between February 2017 and February 2018
Total	2 947 189	3 917 911	3 002 517	-23,4%	1,9%
South African residents	668 878	1 055 268	724 345	-31,4%	8,3%
Arrivals	332 116	638 928	358 135	-43,9%	7,8%
Departures	336 129	415 543	365 633	-12,0%	8,8%
Transit	633	797	577	-27,6%	-8,8%
Foreign travellers	2 278 311	2 862 643	2 278 172	-20,4%	0,01%
Arrivals	1 180 301	1 598 893	1 181 071	-26,1%	0,1%
Departures	1 050 062	1 209 841	1 049 469	-13,3%	-0,1%
Transit	47 948	53 909	47 632	-11,6%	-0,7%
Foreign arrivals	1 180 301	1 598 893	1 181 071	-26,1%	0,1%
Non-visitors	73 911	95 904	63 923	-33,3%	-13,5%
Visitors	1 106 390	1 502 989	1 117 148	-25,7%	1,0%
Visitors	1 106 390	1 502 989	1 117 148	-25,7%	1,0%
Arrivals only	313 632	586 277	323 741	-44,8%	3,2%
Single trips	398 453	424 946	412 209	-3,0%	3,5%
Multiple trips	394 305	491 766	381 198	-22,5%	-3,3%
Visitors	1 106 390	1 502 989	1 117 148	-25,7%	1,0%
Same-day	330 566	399 049	314 896	-21,1%	-4,7%
Tourists	775 824	1 103 940	802 252	-27,3%	3,4%

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



Statistics of civil cases for debt

The recent increase in value-added tax (VAT) has the potential to put many consumers into debt as they have to pay more interests for things such as vehicle finance, food and mortgage. However, should consumers struggle to service their debts; they can opt for debt counselling. According to the National Debt Mediation Association, Debt Counselling is a formal legal process that provides for a consumer to be declared over-indebted and for the Debt Counsellor to negotiate a restructured payment plan and obtain a court order confirming the new repayment plan. The Debt Counsellor must be registered with the National Credit Regulator and have an NCRDC number. Once one is declared over-indebted and accepted into debt counselling the following will happen:

- You will be protected from legal action for a period of 60 days from the day of application and after the arrangement has been concluded as long as you pay according to the new arrangement.
- All your creditors will have to stop calling you and liaise with your debt counsellor.
- You will be listed at the Credit Bureau as being under debt counselling. For as long as you are under debt counselling you will not be allowed to get credit until you are issued with a Clearance Certificate once you have satisfied your obligations as per the Court or Tribunal order and in line with the National Credit Act. Presented in this article is a summary of the statistics of civil cases for debt for February 2018.

The number of civil summonses issued for debt

The total number of civil summonses issued for debt decreased by 3,4% in the three months ended February 2018 compared with the three months ended February 2017 (**see Table M**). The negative contributions to the 3,4% decrease for civil summonses issued were money lent (contributing -4,6 percentage points) and promissory notes (contributing -1,7 percentage points).

The number of civil judgements recorded for debt

The total number of civil judgements recorded for debt decreased by 3,1% in the three months ended February 2018 compared with the three months ended February 2017.



The largest negative contributions to the 3,1% decrease were civil judgements relating to:

- services (contributing -1,8 percentage points);
- money lent (contributing -1,8 percentage points); and
- 'other' debts (contributing -1,3 percentage points).

The value of civil judgements recorded for debt

The total value of civil judgements recorded for debt increased by 13,9% in the three months ended February 2018 compared with the three months ended February 2017. The largest contributions to the 13,9% increase were the value of judgements relating to:

- rent (contributing 3,1 percentage points);
- 'other' debts (contributing 3,1 percentage points);
- money lent (contributing 3,0 percentage points); and
- promissory notes (contributing 2,7 percentage points).

In February 2018, 18 254 civil judgements for debt amounting to R335,4 million were recorded. The largest contributors to the total value of judgements were:

- money lent (R101,6 million or 30,3%);
- 'other' debts (R67,7 million or 20,2%); and
- services (R63,8 million or 19,0%).

Table M – Key figures for civil summonses and judgements for February 2018

Actual estimates	February 2018	% change between February 2017 and February 2018	% change between December 2016 to February 2017 and December 2017 to February 2018
Number of civil summonses issued for debt	46 220	-9,5	-3,4
Number of civil judgements recorded for debt	18 254	-0,3	-3,1
Value of civil judgements recorded for debt (R million)	335,4	18,3	13,9

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



Land transport survey

Volume of goods transported increases

The road freight industry is one major contributor to the economy. The industry is responsible for the transportation of goods in South Africa and neighbouring countries. Some of the goods such as coal, petroleum, food and beverages are transported from one place to another or door-to-door. Different truck freight, each with its unique role of transporting and loading goods are used to ferry goods. Presented in this article is a summary of the land transport survey results for February 2018.

The volume of goods transported (payload) increased by 9,5% in January 2018 compared with February 2017. The corresponding income increased by 10,8% over the same period.

Income from freight transportation increased by 8,1% in the three months ended February 2018 compared with the three months ended February 2017. The main contributors to this increase were:

- primary mining and quarrying products (10,4% and contributing 3,7 percentage points); and
- 'other' freight (20,7% and contributing 2,3 percentage points).

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

	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18	Feb-18
Freight payload	4,8	11,4	8,0	3,4	6,1	9,5
Freight income	9,9	14,2	11,9	4,4	9,2	10,8

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 8,7% in February 2018 compared with February 2017. The corresponding income decreased by 5,2% over the same period.

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

	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18	Feb-18
Passenger journeys	-14,7	-10,7	-11,7	-9,7	-7,0	-8,7
Passenger income	-6,9	1,1	-0,6	-3,1	-0,9	-5,2

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



Prices

Producer price index (PPI)

PPI at 3,7% in March 2018

Since January 2018, a number of changes have been made to the weights and product list of the Producer price index (PPI). Firstly, additional tables containing construction price indices were added to the release. Furthermore, a total of 47 products were taken out of the final and intermediate manufacturing baskets and 49 were added. For instance, the index for *'Other wood products'* is no longer published as its weight is below the threshold for inclusion; the scope of the index *'Electrical machinery and apparatus and subcomponents'* was broadened and renamed *'Electrical machinery and communication and metering equipment'*; and the subcomponents *'Bodies for motor vehicles'* and *'Parts and accessories for motor vehicles and their engines'* were combined and broadened to include parts relating to other transport equipment. The new index is now *'Parts for transport equipment'*. These changes have also resulted in small changes to the format of the PPI publication. Presented in this article is a summary of the Producer price index for March 2018.

Final manufactured goods – headline PPI

The annual percentage change in the PPI for final manufactured goods was 3,7% in March 2018 (compared with 4,2% in February 2018) **(see Table R)**. From February 2018 to March 2018 the PPI for final manufactured goods decreased by 0,2%. The main contributors to the annual rate of 3,7% were:

- coke, petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products (1,2 percentage points);
- transport equipment (0,7 of a percentage point); and
- paper and printed products (0,6 of a percentage point).

The main contributors to the monthly decrease of 0,2% 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 -1,3% in March 2018 (compared with 0,4% in February 2018) **(see Table R)**. From February 2018 to March 2018 the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods decreased by 0,7%. The main contributors to the



annual rate of -1,3% were chemicals, rubber and plastic products (-1,4 percentage points) and basic and fabricated metals (-1,1 percentage points). The main contributors to the monthly decrease of 0,7% were basic and fabricated metals (-0,4 of a percentage point) and chemicals, rubber and plastic products (-0,3 of a percentage point).

Electricity and water

The annual percentage change in the PPI for electricity and water was 3,5% in March 2018 (compared with 3,5% in February 2018) **(see Table R)**. From February 2018 to March 2018 the PPI for electricity and water decreased by 0,8%. The contributors to the annual rate of 3,5% were water (1,5 percentage points) and electricity (2,1 percentage points). The contributor to the monthly decrease of 0,8% was electricity (-0,8 of a percentage point).

Mining

The annual percentage change in the PPI for mining was -3,1% in March 2018 (compared with -4,3% in February 2018) **(see Table R)**. From February 2018 to March 2018 the PPI for mining decreased by 3,2%. The main contributors to the annual rate of -3,1% were stone quarrying, clay and diamonds (-3,5 percentage points) and gold and other metal ores (-3,5 percentage points). The main contributors to the monthly decrease of 3,2% were stone quarrying, clay and diamonds (-1,7 percentage points) and non-ferrous metal ores (-0,8 of a percentage point).

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

The annual percentage change in the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing was 3,9% in March 2018 (compared with 5,7% in February 2018) **(see Table R)**. From February 2018 to March 2018 the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing decreased by 4,5%. The main contributor to the annual rate of 3,9% was agriculture (2,7 percentage points). The main contributor to the monthly decrease of 4,5% was agriculture (-4,1 percentage points).



Table R – Key PPI figures for March 2018

Product	Weight	Index (2016=100)			% change	
		March 2017	February 2018	March 2018	March 2018 vs. February 2018	March 2018 vs. March 2017
Final manufactured goods	100,00	101,3	105,2	105,0	-0,2	3,7
Intermediate manufactured goods	100,00	103,1	102,5	101,8	-0,7	-1,3
Electricity and water	100,00	101,6	106,0	105,2	-0,8	3,5
Mining	100,00	103,2	103,3	100,0	-3,2	-3,1
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,00	95,3	103,7	99,0	-4,5	3,9

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

Consumer price index (CPI)

CPI at 3,8% in March 2018

In January 2017, Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) published an information note on the process and outcome of selecting a new basket. The basket is a list of specific goods and services which forms the sample for price collection in the Consumer price index (CPI). Each and every province has its own basket. Every product that appears in at least one provincial basket is included in the national basket. Products are included in the basket if they contribute at least 0,1% of the total household expenditure. Presented in this article is a summary of the Consumer price index for March 2018.

Headline consumer price index (CPI for all urban areas)

Annual consumer price inflation was 3,8% in March 2018, down from 4,0% in February 2018. The consumer price index increased by 0,4% month-on-month in March 2018.

The following items contributed to headline annual consumer price inflation:

- Food and non-alcoholic beverages decreased from 0,7 of a percentage point in February to 0,6 of a percentage point in March. The index



increased by 3,5% year-on-year.

- Alcoholic beverages and tobacco decreased from 0,4 of a percentage point in February to 0,3 of a percentage point in March. The index increased by 5,2% year-on-year.
- Transport decreased from 0,5 of a percentage point in February to 0,4 of a percentage point in March. The index increased by 2,8% year-on-year.

The following item contributed to the monthly consumer price inflation:

- Alcoholic beverages and tobacco contributed 0,1 of a percentage point in March. The index increased by 0,9% month-on-month.
- Housing and utilities contributed 0,2 of a percentage point in March. The index increased by 1,0% month-on-month.
- Transport contributed -0,1 of a percentage point in March. The index decreased by 0,7% month-on-month.
- Education contributed 0,2 of a percentage point in March. The index increased by 6,7% month-on-month.

In March 2018 the CPI for goods increased by 2,6% year-on-year (down from 3,2% in February), and the CPI for services increased by 5,1% year-on-year (up from 4,9% in February).



Table S – Consumer price index: Index numbers and year-on-year rates
Base year: Dec 2016 = 100

Year		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Avg ^{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	103,2	103,3	103,8	104,1	104,2	104,7	103,0
	Rate	6,6	6,3	6,1	5,3	5,4	5,1	4,6	4,8	5,1	4,8	4,6	4,7	5,3
2018	Index	105,0	105,8	106,2										
	Rate	4,4	4,0	3,4										

^{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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