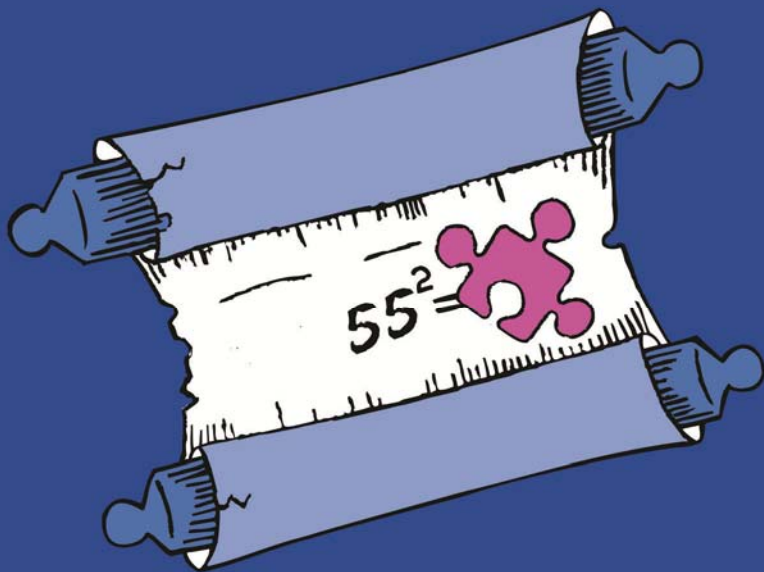


Mbalo Brief



the missing piece of the puzzle

July 2018



Issue 06/2018

THE SOUTH AFRICA I KNOW, THE HOME I UNDERSTAND



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Editor's comment

This year, 2018, marks the centenary (the 100-year anniversary) of the birth of former South African president Nelson Mandela, as well as Albertina Sisulu. This provides a unique opportunity for people around the world to reflect on Mandela's life and times, and to promote his legacy. The Reserve Bank of South Africa has taken this opportunity to launch the new Mandela bank notes on 13 July 2018. These have already started circulating through South Africa's banks and ATMs. These new notes cover all denominations – R10, R20, R50, R100 and R200 – as well as a commemorative R5 coin. The new notes depict the standard visage of Nelson Mandela on the one side, but instead of the 'big five' animals on the reverse, it shows a younger Mandela with different iconic scenes related to his legacy.

The inter-ministerial committee on the centenaries of both Mandela and Albertina Sisulu announced that Mandela's centenary would be under the theme 'Be the legacy', while Sisulu's would be under the theme 'A woman of fortitude'.

The educational article for this month's issue of *Mbalo Brief* is based on the Community Survey 2016 Provincial Profile: Limpopo, 2016, Report 03-01-15. The report was published on 27 June 2018. Also included in this issue are our monthly articles such as the *Producer price index (PPI)*, *Mining: Production and sales*, *Wholesale trade sales* and *Food and beverages*. We have also included a crossword puzzle and solutions for the June 2018 puzzle.

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



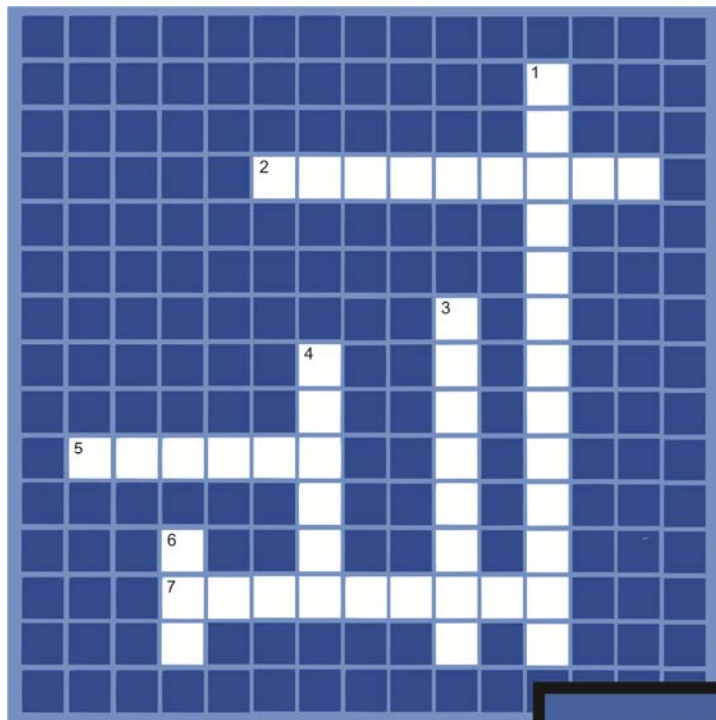




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Across

2. What is the hundredth anniversary of an event known as?
5. Which country was the host of the 2018 FIFA World Cup?
7. Aside from former President, Nelson Mandela, whose centenary is celebrated in South Africa this year 2018? Fill in the first name only.

Down

1. After Gauteng, which is the second most populated province in South Africa?
3. Who won the 2018 Wimbledon men's singles? Fill in Surname only.
4. Which country won the 2018 FIFA World Cup?
6. What is the abbreviation for value-added tax?

Solution for June 2018 puzzle

Across

4. KwaZulu-Natal
5. Fathers
7. Moscow

Down

1. Stellenbosch
2. Youth Day
3. Albinism
6. Eskom







Educational article on Community Survey 2016: Limpopo provincial profile

1. Introduction

Named after the Limpopo River that flows to the Indian Ocean in Mozambique, Limpopo is one of the nine provinces in South Africa. The province is situated in the north-eastern corner of South Africa and shares borders with Botswana, Zimbabwe and Mozambique. On its southern edge, from east to west, it shares borders with the South African provinces of Mpumalanga, Gauteng, and North West. The province is divided into five district municipalities, namely Mopani, Vhembe, Capricorn, Sekhukhune and Waterberg. In 2016, the Municipal Demarcation Board reduced the number of Limpopo local municipalities from twenty-five to twenty-two municipalities. The Modimolle and Mookgophong municipalities in the Waterberg district were amalgamated to form the Modimolle-Mookgophong local municipality. The demarcation board also added a new municipality (Collins Chabane) in the Vhembe district municipality.

The information in this educational article is derived from the *Community Survey: Provincial profile Limpopo* report (Report No. 03-01-15). The report was published on 27 June 2018 by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) and it forms part of a series of publications generated from the Community Survey 2016 (CS 2016). A profile for each of the nine provinces was compiled to outline the uniqueness of each province in terms of population dynamics, socioeconomic development as well as progress in addressing challenges relating access to basic services rendered in the provinces. For the purpose of this article, the population characteristics (size, age, sex, population group and language), education and access to basic services (housing, water and electricity) are discussed.

2. Population characteristics

The demographic dynamics of the Limpopo province were compiled by using the Community Survey 2016 and the Census 2011 datasets to highlight how Limpopo province differs from other provinces with regard to population size, and population distribution by age, sex and language.

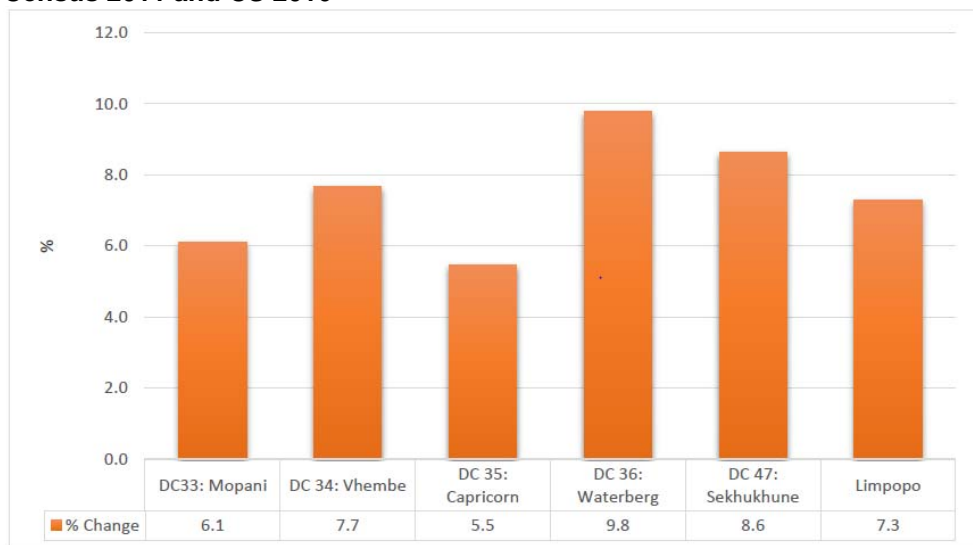




2.1 Population size

According to Census 2011 and CS 2016, the South African population has increased from 51 770 561 in 2011 to 55 653 654 people in 2016. The province with the largest population was Gauteng with a population of 12 272 263 in 2011 and 13 399 724 in 2016. Northern Cape remains the lowest populated province with a population of 1 145 861 in 2011 and 1 193 780 in 2016. The population of Limpopo has increased from 5 404 868 in 2011 to 5 799 090 in 2016. As presented in Figure 1, Waterberg District Municipality experienced the biggest population increase with a percentage change of 9,8%, followed by Sekhukhune with 8,6%, whereas Capricorn recorded the lowest population growth at 5,5%.

Figure 1: Distribution of percentage change of population by district, Census 2011 and CS 2016



2.2 Population distribution by sex and age

The distribution of the population by sex and age is one of the most important demographic groupings for socioeconomic planning. Without comparable numbers of males and females and their age, the government could face challenges such as under-sizing the population in terms of



educational expenses for the young to health-care support for the elderly. Thus, the government measures the population by sex and age, which can help researchers predict population growth or decline and plan accordingly.

In Limpopo province, there are more females, constituting 52,8% of the total population, whereas the males only constituted 47,2% in 2016. Similarly, Limpopo had the highest proportions of females above the overall proportions of females in the country, for both Census 2011 (53,3%) and CS 2016 (52,8%).

The age group 0–4 years recorded the highest number of the population with more male children (361 334) born compared to female children (353 065). The age group with the second highest number of population is 5–9 with a total number of 642 069, of which 319 676 are males and 322 393 are females. The age group that recorded the lowest population size is 80–84 with 29 130, constituting 5 991 males and 23 139 females.

2.3 Population distribution by population group

In all the districts of Limpopo, the black African population (97,1%) constitutes the majority of the population, followed by the white population with 2,3%, and both the coloured and Indian/Asian populations with 0,3%. The highest proportion (0,6%) of the coloured population is found in Capricorn District Municipality, with most of the members of this population group being situated in Polokwane Local Municipality. The majority (8,0%) of the white population is found in the Waterberg District Municipality under the Thabazimbi and Modimolle/Mookgophong local municipalities.

2.4 Population distribution by language spoken at home

South Africa is known for its cultural diversity and the many indigenous languages spoken throughout the country. However, of the many languages that are spoken countrywide, only 11 are official. The majority of people who live in Limpopo province are of the Pedi, Tsonga and Venda tribes; hence, their languages take lead in the languages most spoken at home in the province. In 2016, the majority of people (3 172 915) reported speaking Sepedi, followed by Tshivenda (971 080) and Xitsonga (937 683) at home. The three languages that are spoken the least in the province are IsiXhosa (17 343), followed by Khoi, Nama and San languages (1 783) and Sign Language (823).



3. Education

Education is one of the basic human rights in South Africa, and among the fundamental socioeconomic indicators for development. Section 29(1) of the Constitution further states that the government, through reasonable measures, must make education progressively available and accessible. According to CS 2016, there are 2 027 524 people aged 5–24 attending an educational institution in Limpopo. The majority of this age group attending an educational institution is found in the Vhembe District Municipality (513 199), followed by Capricorn District Municipality (473 243) and Sekhukhune District Municipality (419 210). The district municipality with the lowest number of people aged 5–24 attending an educational institution is Waterberg (226 888).

4. Household characteristics and access to services

The National Development Plan (NDP) takes into consideration the human settlements (where people live and work), and promotes access to adequate accommodation, and affordable and fiscally sustainable access to basic services such as water, sanitation and electricity. Municipalities constitute the most basic level of government, and are tasked with providing basic services. Local government in South Africa is largely understood in terms of service delivery, and the South African Constitution assigns municipalities the role to mobilise economic resources towards the improvement of the lives of all citizens.

4.1 Number of households

The total number of households in the province increased from 1 418 085 in 2011 to 1 601 083 in 2016. Polokwane Local Municipality in the Capricorn district recorded the highest number of households in 2016 at 239 116 households, followed by Thulamela and Greater Tubatse/Fetakgomo local municipalities at 130 320 and 125 361 households, respectively. Bela-Bela Local Municipality recorded the lowest number of households in 2016 with 21 354 households. Most of the municipalities in the province recorded increases in the number of households except for the Blouberg (44 673 in 2011 and 43 747 in 2016) and Makhuduthamaga (65 320 in 2011 and 64 871) local municipalities, which recorded a decline in the number of households.



4.2 Access to RDP or government-subsidised dwellings

Housing in South Africa is a basic human right, and the Constitution under section 26(1) stipulates that everyone has the right to have access to adequate housing. In line with the Constitution, the Housing Act, 1997 (Act No. 107 of 1997) obligates the government to ensure that everyone has access to adequate housing and take reasonable legislative and other measures, within its available resources, to achieve the realisation of this right.

According to CS 2016, comparison across the provinces show that Gauteng, Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal had the highest proportion of households living in RDP/government-subsidised dwellings (31,4%, 14,6% and 14,3%, respectively) and Northern Cape had the lowest proportion of households living in RDP/government-subsidised dwellings (2,7%). In Limpopo, 6,7% of households are living in RDP/government-subsidised dwellings.

Capricorn District Municipality recorded the largest number of households residing in RDP/government-subsidised dwellings (69 407), followed by Mopani District Municipality with 53 811, and Vhembe District Municipality (50 541), while Waterberg and Sekhukhune district municipalities recorded 49 294 and 37 922, respectively, in 2016.

Polokwane Local Municipality recorded the highest number of households living in RDP/government-subsidised dwellings at 48 464 RDP dwellings, followed by the Collins Chabane Local Municipality with 16 658 RDP dwellings, and Mogalakwena Local Municipality with 14 797 RDP dwellings. On the other hand, Molemole (5 120), Bela-Bela (5 564) and Maruleng (5 873) local municipalities had the lowest number of households living in RDP/government-subsidised dwellings.

4.3 Access to water

Access to water is one of the basic human rights as specified in the Constitution, section 27(1)(b). Vhembe District Municipality (81,1%) had the highest proportion of households with access to safe drinking water, followed by Capricorn (80,1%) and Waterberg (76,1%) district municipalities. The number of households that reported to have no access to safe drinking water were highest in Ephraim Mogale Local Municipality at 58,3% in Sekhukhune



District Municipality, and Thabazimbi Local Municipality at 46,3% in Waterberg District Municipality. Ba-Phalaborwa Local Municipality had the highest proportion of households with access to safe drinking water at 91,3%, followed by the Collins Chabane Local Municipality in the Vhembe District Municipality and Bela-Bela Local Municipality in the Waterberg District Municipality (88,8% and 88,0%, respectively).

The proportion of Limpopo households that have access to piped water ranges from 63,5% to 96,7%. Ba-Phalaborwa Local Municipality had the highest proportion of households with access to piped water at 96,7%, followed by the Collins Chabane and Polokwane local municipalities at 92% and 91%, respectively. The municipalities with the lowest proportion of households with access to piped water are Elias Motsoaledi at 63,5%, followed by Greater Tzaneen and Ephraim Mogale (both at 67,0%).

4.5 Access to electricity

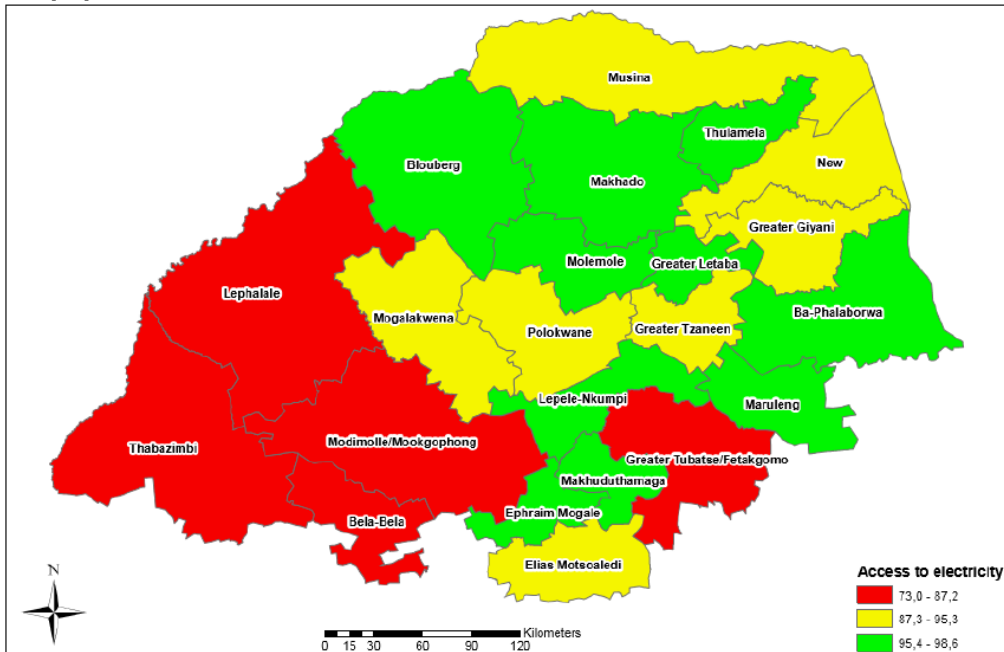
Electricity plays a major role in the lives of people, and every home or industry needs electricity for various daily operations such as lights, cooking and running machinery. The majority of the households (98,6%) in Limpopo use mainly electricity as their form of energy source. A total number of 1 343 514 households (which is 84% of all households) access electricity through an in-house prepaid meter, and 120 005 households (7,5%) access electricity through an in-house conventional meter.

The District Municipality with the highest number of households accessing electricity through an in-house prepaid meter is Vhembe (338 241), followed by Capricorn (333 516) and Mopani (283 610) District Municipalities. Waterberg District Municipality (147 214) has the lowest number of households accessing electricity through an in-house prepaid meter.

A total of 90 464 (5,6%) households reported that they do not have access to electricity, and the majority of these households (25 967) are found in Waterberg District Municipality. Capricorn District Municipality has the lowest number of households (11 941) with no access to electricity. Figure 2 shows the percentages of households with access to electricity in Limpopo.



Figure 2: Percentages of households with access to electricity, Limpopo, CS 2016



5. Conclusion

The population size in Limpopo province has increased between 2011 and 2016. The Waterberg District Municipality is the municipality that experienced the biggest population increase over the five-year period. The black African population group make up the majority of the population in all its five districts, with Sepedi being the language most spoken at home as compared to other languages. Regarding access to basic services, Capricorn District Municipality recorded the largest number of households residing in RDP/government-subsidised dwellings, and Ba-Phalaborwa Local Municipality recorded the highest proportion of households with access to piped water, while Vhembe District Municipality recorded the highest number of households accessing electricity through an in-house prepaid meter.



Primary industries

Mining: production and sales

Mining production decreased

Innovation and technological development have without a doubt changed the way we live and work. One industry that seeks to take advantage of this change is the mining industry. The South African government and the mining industry have implemented a number of initiatives as part of the Mining Phakisa, in view of the urgency and importance of improving the competitiveness of South Africa's mining sector. The Mining Phakisa is a government initiative based on 'quick, fast results' methodology that brings together all stakeholders in the industry into a 'lab' with the aim of identifying constraints and developing a shared vision and growth strategy for the long-term development and transformation of the sector. One of the things being considered is to send machines underground first, ahead of miners, which could tap the rock to see how stable it is, or which could be equipped with sensors to measure whether there is hazardous gas. This is just one of the developments that will hopefully make the mining industry safer and more competitive. Presented in this article is a summary of the mining statistics for April 2018.

Mining production decreased by 4,3% year-on-year in April 2018 (**see Table A**). The largest negative contributors were:

- PGMs (-6,5%, contributing -1,5 percentage points);
- 'other' metallic minerals (-36,3%, contributing -1,0 percentage point);
- diamonds (-24,1%, contributing -0,9 of a percentage point); and
- gold (-5,7%, contributing -0,8 of a percentage point).



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

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

^{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 6,1% year-on-year in April 2018 (see Table B). The main positive contributors to this increase were:

- Manganese ore (116,5%, contributing 5,6 percentage points);
- coal (10,6%, contributing 2,9 percentage points);
- 'other' non-metallic minerals (78,1%, contributing 2,1 percentage points); and
- iron ore (12,3%, contributing 1,2 percentage points).

PGMs (-18,6%, contributing -4,6 percentage points) was a negative contributor.

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

	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	14,1	3,6	-8,9	3,2	0,2	6,1
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-4,6	0,9	-4,2	-4,1	-0,8	3,0
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	8,5	4,8	-1,7	-5,0	-8,0	-6,2

^{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 increases

Manufacturing is the production of goods from raw materials or components in a factory or plant. It is important to the economy because manufactured goods are necessary for trade and export. Secondly, manufacturing creates jobs in other industries. For instance, once the goods are finished, they have to be transported to consumers or businesses. Therefore, the transport industry will be boosted. Furthermore, many jobs require one manufactured product or another, such as laptops, chairs, phones, vehicles, etc. Without manufacturing, most of these products would not be available. Presented in this article is a summary of the Manufacturing: production and sales statistics for May 2018.

Manufacturing production increased by 2,3% in May 2018 compared with May 2017 (**see Table C**). The largest contributions were made by the following divisions:

- food and beverages (5,5%, contributing 1,4 percentage points);
- petroleum, chemicals, rubber and plastic products (3,3%, contributing 0,7 of a percentage point); and
- motor vehicles, parts and accessories and other transport equipment (9,9%, contributing 0,7 of a percentage point).



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

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

^{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 increases

The South African cities aim to create zero carbon-free emissions buildings for all new residential and business buildings. The cities of Cape Town, Tshwane, eThekweni and Johannesburg are collaborating with C40 South Africa Buildings Programme, a group of major world cities striving to counter the negative effects and impact of climate change. The programme, which was launched in April 2018 in Tshwane, aims to make zero carbon emissions buildings the standard practice across South African cities. Residents and businesses moving into new buildings in these cities will soon enjoy lower energy bills, generate less greenhouse gas emissions and reduce their climate change impact. All these will be achieved by making buildings more energy efficient. Presented in this article is a summary of the selected building statistics for April 2018.

The value of recorded building plans passed (at current prices) increased by 10,3% (R3 154,6 million) during January to April 2018 compared with January to April 2017 (**see Table D**).

Increases were recorded for additions and alterations (11,9% or R970,0 million), non-residential buildings (11,1% or R764,6 million) and residential buildings (9,1% or R1 420,0 million).

The largest positive contributions to the total increase of 10,3% (R3 154,6 million) were made by:



- Western Cape (contributing 7,9 percentage points or R2 404,1 million);
- KwaZulu-Natal (3,0 percentage points or R928,8 million); and
- Eastern Cape (1,9 percentage points or R578,5 million).

Gauteng was the largest negative contributor (contributing -3,2 percentage points or -R980,7 million).

The value of buildings reported as completed (at current prices) decreased by 11,2% (-R2 412,2 million) during January to April 2018 compared with January to April 2017. Decreases were recorded for residential buildings (-16,1% or -R2 037,2 million) and non-residential buildings (-15,2% or -R823,7 million). However an increase was recorded for additions and alterations (13,3% or R448,7 million) during this period.

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

Estimates at current prices	January to April 2017 1/	January to April 2018 1/	Difference in value January to April 2017 and January to April 2018	% change between January to April 2017 and January to April 2018
	R'000	R'000	R'000	
Residential buildings	15 612 314	17 032 314	1 420 000	9,1
- Dwelling houses	9 695 991	10 282 168	586 177	6,0
- Flats and townhouses	5 806 721	5 825 905	19 84	0,3
- Other residential buildings	109 602	924 241	814 639	743,3
Non-residential buildings	6 883 238	7 647 850	764 612	11,1
Additions and alterations	8 125 759	9 095 786	970 027	11,9
Total	30 621 311	33 775 950	3 154 639	10,3

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 generated decreases and distribution increases

Coal-based electricity generation is about to be phased out in years to come. This came after over 20 countries agreed to phase out coal generated electricity during the Powering Past Coal Alliance launch at the UN Convention on Climate Change Conference (UNFCCC) in Germany in November 2017. The alliance plans to phase out the use of coal from power generation before 2030 in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) member countries, and no later than 2050 in the rest of the world. South Africa is one of the leading countries generating electricity from coal but have not yet signed the alliance. According to the International Energy Agency, coal-fired power plants produce almost 40% of global electricity, making carbon pollution from coal a leading contributor to climate change. The alliance plans to grow its members to 50 by 2018 to continue the drive towards a safer and healthier climate. Presented in this article is a summary of the electricity generated and distributed in May 2018.

Electricity generation (production) decreased by 0,8% year-on-year in May 2018 (see Table E).

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

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

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

Electricity distribution (consumption) increased by 0,2% year-on-year in May 2018 (see Table F).



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

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

^{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

South Africa and other African countries have been experiencing trade hindrances due to various factors such as expensive customs and duties, etc. These hindrances resulted in other wholesale goods to be exported to international markets before being redirected to African markets. To boost trade among African countries, the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) has been established in order to promote trade among African countries. South Africa joined more than 40 African states after President Cyril Ramaphosa signed the AfCFTA agreement in July 2018. The agreement will enable South African wholesalers to export goods and services across the continent, and create new markets. The aim of AfCFTA is to create a single continental market for goods and services, with free movement of business persons and investments. Presented in this article is a summary of the wholesale trade sales statistics for April 2018.

Wholesale trade sales increased by 2,1% in April 2018 compared with April 2017 (**see Table G**). The main contributor to this increase was dealers in solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (10,8%, contributing 2,2 percentage points).

Wholesale trade sales increased by 3,9% in the three months ended April 2018 compared with the three months ended April 2017. The main contributors to this increase were dealers in:

- solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (15,7%, contributing 3,0 percentage points); and
- fee or contract basis (21,1%, contributing 0,8 of a percentage point).



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

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

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

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

Retail trade sales

Retail trade sales increase

In trying to eliminate long queues in order to speed up the payment process, retail stores are embracing the tap-and-go wireless chip technology cards. Tap-and-go cards are normal bank cards inserted with a chip that allows for near-field communication (NFC), a technology that enables card readers to authenticate transactions by proximity to the card without inserting a personal identity number (PIN) code. Consumers can tap and go for items between R200 and R500 per purchase, but amounts larger than that would require a PIN code to be inserted. These cards were introduced by the banking sector to enable easy payment and are identified by a wireless symbol. Presented in this article is a summary of the retail trade sales for April 2018.

Retail trade sales increased by 0,5% year-on-year in April 2018 (see **Table H**). Positive annual growth rates were recorded for:

- retailers in household furniture, appliances and equipment (11,0%);
- retailers in pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries (6,2%); and
- all 'other' retailers (5,6%).

The main contributor to the 0,5% increase was all 'other' retailers (contributing 0,6 of a percentage point).



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

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

^{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

In 2014, the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) launched the Automotive Investment Scheme (AIS), an incentive designed to grow and develop the automotive sector through investment in new and/or replacement models and components that will increase plant production volumes, sustain employment and/or strengthen the automotive value chain. The main reason for this incentive was to encourage vehicle manufacturers to manufacture more vehicles and components in South Africa, thereby decreasing the number of imported vehicles. However, the scheme is coming to an end in 2020 (which is two years from now) and the government is in discussions with vehicle manufacturers to extend the scheme to 2035. One of the proposed changes to the current scheme will involve deepening the incentives on component manufacturing as well as locally manufactured materials. This will contribute towards job creation, new business opportunities and skills development, which will all benefit the economy of the country. Presented in this article is a summary of the motor trade statistics for April 2018.

Motor trade sales increased by 5,7% year-on-year in April 2018 (**see Table I**). The largest annual growth rates were recorded for fuel sales (10,5%) and used vehicle sales (9,4%).

Motor trade sales increased by 4,4% in the three months ended April 2018 compared with the three months ended April 2017. The main contributors



were fuel sales (8,5%, contributing 2,3 percentage points) and new vehicle sales (5,3%, contributing 1,4 percentage points).

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

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

^{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

South Africa's informal food sector makes up at least 40% of the food market; this is according to Pick 'n Pay and Moneyweb. This suggests that not only is the informal food sector an important contributor to the economy, but it is also a source of employment. It is mostly comprised of small, unregistered businesses that sell food products from places such as spaza shops, home businesses and street vendors around South Africa. This sector is also important to consumers as it offers affordable food that could be cheaper than similar food in the formal sector, and it also offers the convenience of being nearby the consumer. Presented in this article is a summary of the food and beverages statistics for April 2018.

Total income generated by the food and beverages industry increased by 0,1% in April 2018 compared with April 2017 (**see Table J**). Food sales grew by 1,0%. In April 2018, restaurants and coffee shops grew by 4,0% (contributing 2,0 percentage points) while takeaway and fast-food outlets declined by 4,4% (contributing -1,6 percentage points).

Total income increased by 2,6% in the three months ended April 2018 compared with the three months ended April 2017. Positive contributors to this increase were restaurants and coffee shops (3,2%, contributing 1,7



percentage points) and takeaway and fast-food outlets (2,9%, contributing 1,0 percentage point).

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

Type of income	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18
Food sales	1,3	-2,3	-1,5	1,6	6,7	1,0
Bar sales	6,2	1,5	-16,0	1,5	3,7	-6,6
Other income	9,4	-8,3	-12,1	-7,2	-15,5	-11,9
Total	1,8	-2,0	-2,8	1,5	6,0	0,1

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 the tourist accommodation industry decreased

The petrol price in South Africa has increased from R14,42 in January 2018 to R16,02 in July 2018. The continual rise in fuel prices could have an impact on tourism, especially international tourism, as one of its major components is air transport. The increase in fuel prices also means that travelling will be more expensive as the price of a flight or bus ticket could increase. Seeing that this could discourage potential tourists (both overseas visitors and locals), campaigns and incentives to encourage domestic tourists to get out more could go a long way in cushioning the blow for many in the South African tourism industry. Presented in this article is a summary of the tourist accommodation statistics for April 2018.

Total income for the tourist accommodation industry decreased by 3,2% in April 2018 compared with April 2017 (**see Table K**). Income from accommodation decreased by 4,1% year-on-year in April 2018, the result of a 3,7% decrease in the number of stay unit nights sold and a 0,4% decrease in the average income per stay unit night sold.

In April 2018, the types of accommodation that recorded the largest negative year-on-year growth in income from accommodation were guest-houses and



guest-farms (-11,6%) and 'other' accommodation (-5,3%). The largest negative contributors to the 4,1% year-on-year decrease in income from accommodation in April 2018 were hotels and 'other' accommodation (each contributing -1,6 percentage points).

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

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

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 April 2018

There are different reasons why people migrate to other countries such as employment, tourism and marriage. However, some people are forced to leave their countries to settle in other foreign countries due to war, persecutions, human rights abuses or food insecurities, and these people are called refugees. On 20 June 2018, South Africa, together with many other countries in the world, remembered the millions of people around the world who are refugees because of conflict or persecution. This day has been declared World Refugee Day by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) with the aim to raise awareness of the situation of refugees throughout the world. According to the UNHCR, Africa had more than 24 million people displaced because of war, persecution, human rights abuses and food insecurity in 2017. Presented in this article is a summary of the tourism and migration statistics for April 2018.



Number of travellers

The routine data collected by the Department of Home Affairs' (DHA) immigration officers at the ports of entry into South Africa shows that a total of 3 582 842 travellers (arrivals, departures and transits) passed through South African ports of entry in April 2018 (see Table L). These travellers were made up of 1 027 709 South African residents and 2 555 133 foreign travellers. A further breakdown of the figures for South African residents indicates that there were 529 412 arrivals, 497 432 departures and 865 travellers in transit. The corresponding volume for foreign arrivals, departures and transit travellers was 1 298 709, 1 198 469 and 57 955, respectively.

A comparison between the movements in April 2017 and April 2018 indicates that the volume of arrivals increased for South African residents but decreased for foreign travellers. The volume of departures decreased for both groups of travellers, while the volume of transits increased for South African residents but decreased for foreign travellers. For South African residents, the volume of arrivals increased by 2,7% (from 515 265 in April 2017 to 529 412 in April 2018), departures decreased by 9,9% (from 552 015 in April 2017 to 497 432 in April 2018), and transits increased by 10,2% (from 785 in April 2017 to 865 in April 2018). For foreign travellers, arrivals decreased by 6,9% (from 1 395 241 in April 2017 to 1 298 709 in April 2018), departures decreased by 9,1% (from 1 317 866 in April 2017 to 1 198 469 in April 2018), and transits decreased by 4,0% (from 60 347 in April 2017 to 57 955 in April 2018).

A comparison between the movements in March 2018 and April 2018 indicates that the volume of arrivals increased for South African residents but decreased for foreign travellers. The volume of departures decreased for both South African residents and foreign travellers, while the volume of transits increased for both groups of travellers. For South African residents, the volume of arrivals increased by 24,4% (from 425 546 in March 2018 to 529 412 in April 2018), departures decreased by 4,9% (from 523 059 in March 2018 to 497 432 in April 2018), and transits increased by 14,3% (from 757 in March 2018 to 865 in April 2018). For foreign travellers, arrivals decreased by 1,5% (from 1 317 875 in March 2018 to 1 298 709 in April 2018), departures decreased by 3,0% (from 1 236 166 in March 2018 to 1 198 469 in April 2018), and transits increased by 1,7% (from 56 981 in March 2018 to 57 955 in April 2018).



Mode of travel

In April 2018, road transport was the most common mode of travel used by 2 525 737 (70,5%) of the 3 582 842 travellers. The total number of travellers who used air transport was 1 022 843 (28,5%). Compared to use of air and land transport, a small number of travellers, 34 262 (1,0%) used sea transport. Information on arrivals of South African residents shows that 194 693 (36,8%) came by air, 326 337 (61,6%) came by road and 8 382 (1,6%) arrived by sea transport. For departures, 204 156 (41,0%) used air, 284 614 (57,2%) used road and 8 662 (1,7%) left by sea transport. All travellers in transit, 865 (100,0%) used air transport.

In the case of foreign travellers, 263 344 (20,3%) arrived by air, 1 027 380 (79,1%) came by road and 7 985 (0,6%) arrived by sea transport. When departing South Africa, 301 830 (25,2%) foreign travellers left by air, 887 406 (74,0%) left by road and 9 233 (0,8%) left by sea transport. All travellers in transit 57 955 (100,0%) used air transport. Of the 353 422 same-day visitors, an overwhelming majority, 335 836 (95,0%) arrived in the country by road, 17 509 (5,0%) flew into the country, and 77 (less than 0,1%) arrived by sea transport. Information on tourists shows that 633 934 (73,1%) used road transport, 230 100 (26,5%) came by air transport and 2 860 (0,3%) arrived by sea transport

Purpose of visit

In April 2018, the majority of tourists, 841 588 (97,1%), were in South Africa for holiday compared to 17 546 (2,0%); 7 202 (0,8%) and 558 (0,1%) who were in South Africa for business, study and for medical treatment, respectively.

Sex and age distribution

There were 478 428 (55,2%) male and 388 466 (44,8%) female tourists in April 2018. Overseas tourists were made up of 104 541 (53,9%) male tourists and 89 476 (46,1%) female tourists. There were 363 851 (55,4%) male and 293 169 (44,6%) female tourists from the SADC countries. Tourists from 'other' African countries were made up of 9 439 (63,7%) male and 5 375 (36,3%) female tourists.



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

Travel direction	April 2017	March 2018	April 2018	% change between March 2018 and April 2018	% change between April 2017 and April 2018
Total	3 841 519	3 560 384	3 582 842	0,6	-6,7
South African residents	1 068 065	949 362	1 027 709	8,3	-3,8
Arrivals	515 265	425 546	529 412	24,4	2,7
Departures	552 015	523 059	497 432	-4,9	-9,9
Transit	785	757	865	14,3	10,2
Foreign travellers	2 773 454	2 611 022	2 555 133	-2,1	-7,9
Arrivals	1 395 241	1 317 875	1 298 709	-1,5	-6,9
Departures	1 317 866	1 236 166	1 198 469	-3	-9,1
Transit	60 347	56 981	57 955	1,7	-4
Foreign arrivals	1 395 241	1 317 875	1 298 709	-1,5	-6,9
Non-visitors	85 768	74 481	78 393	5,3	-8,6
Visitors	1 309 473	1 243 394	1 220 316	-1,9	-6,8
Visitors	1 309 473	1 243 394	1 220 316	-1,9	-6,8
Arrivals only	327 725	336 159	333 862	-0,7	1,9
Single trips	486 251	448 388	441 072	-1,6	-9,3
Multiple trips	495 497	458 847	445 382	-2,9	-10,1
Visitors	1 309 473	1 243 394	1 220 316	-1,9	-6,8
Same-day	390 389	360 645	353 422	-2	-9,5
Tourists	919 084	882 749	866 894	-1,8	-5,7

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 judgements for debt decreases

Over the past few years, levels of over-indebtedness have increased dramatically. Some of the reasons for over-indebtedness are reckless lending, high interests by financial institutions and unaffordable credit contracts. To address some of these reasons, the draft National Credit Amendment Bill is due to be finalised. The bill seeks to reduce or extinguish



debt for persons whose income amounts to R7 500 per month or less and whose unsecured debt amounts to R50 000 or less. However, a debtor should apply to the National Credit Regulator for debt intervention in order to qualify. If the National Credit Tribunal is of the view that the debt intervention applicant qualifies for the debt intervention, the Tribunal will suspend all of the qualifying credit agreements, in part or in full for 12 months before the expiry, of which the debt intervention applicant may present his or her financial circumstances to the Tribunal for an order extending the suspension for a further period of 12 months. If the debt intervention applicant did not improve during the period or extended period, the Tribunal must declare the debt under the qualifying credit agreements as extinguished. Presented in this article is a summary of the statistics of civil cases for debt for April 2018.

The number of civil summonses issued for debt

The total number of civil summonses issued for debt decreased by 7,7% in the three months ended April 2018 compared with the three months ended April 2017 (**see Table M**). The largest negative contributions to the 7,7% decrease for civil summonses issued were:

- money lent (contributing -3,8 percentage points);
- promissory notes (contributing -2,4 percentage points); and
- services (contributing -0,9 of a percentage point).

The number of civil judgements recorded for debt

The total number of civil judgements recorded for debt decreased by 5,2% in the three months ended April 2018 compared with the three months ended April 2017. The largest negative contributions to the 5,2% decrease were civil judgements relating to:

- money lent (contributing -4,3 percentage points);
- 'other' debts (contributing -0,9 of a percentage point);
- services (contributing -0,7 of a percentage point); and
- promissory notes (contributing -0,7 of a percentage point).

The value of civil judgements recorded for debt

The total value of civil judgements recorded for debt increased by 6,1% in the three months ended April 2018 compared with the three months ended



April 2017. The largest positive contributions to the 6,1% increase were the value of judgements relating to:

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

In April 2018, 17 124 civil judgements for debt amounting to R305,9 million were recorded. The largest contributors to the total value of judgements were:

- money lent (R85,1 million or 27,8%);
- services (R64,8 million or 21,2%); and
- 'other' debts (R61,2 million or 20,0%).

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

Actual estimates	April 2018	% change between April 2017 and April 2018	% change between February to April 2017 and February to April 2018
Number of civil summonses issued for debt	45 463	7,1	-7,7
Number of civil judgements recorded for debt	17 124	-1,2	-5,2
Value of civil judgements recorded for debt (R million)	305,9	11,4	6,1

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

Liquidations and insolvencies

Liquidations increase while insolvencies decrease

It is a common misconception that a company in liquidation must be insolvent. However, this is not always the case. Insolvency refers to an individual or partnership that 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 that is unable to pay its debt is regarded as one insolvency, irrespective of the number of partners.



Liquidation, on the other hand, 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. It is interesting to note that in South Africa, the financing, insurance, real estate, and business services industry tends to suffer the most liquidations while the electricity, gas and water industry almost always has the lowest number of liquidations. Presented in this article is a summary of the Liquidations and insolvencies statistics for May 2018.

The total number of liquidations showed a year-on-year increase of 41,1% (51 more cases) in May 2018 (**see Table N**). Voluntary liquidations increased by 58 cases while compulsory liquidations decreased by 7 cases.

There was an increase of 5,0% in the three months ended May 2018 compared with the three months ended May 2017. The total number of liquidations recorded for the first five months of 2018 increased by 7,7% compared with the first five months of 2017.

Company liquidations increased by 28,3% (from 332 to 426) and close corporation liquidations decreased by 10,9% (from 367 to 327) during this period.

Table N – Total number of liquidations for May 2018

Number of liquidations May 2018	% change between May 2017 and May 2018	% change between March to May 2017 and March to May 2018	% change between January to May 2017 and January to May 2018
175	41,1	5,0	7,7

The estimated number of insolvencies decreased by 5,0% year-on-year in April 2018 (**see Table O**). A 16,7% decrease was estimated in the three months ended April 2018 compared with the three months ended April 2017.

Table O – Total number of insolvencies for April 2018

Number of insolvencies April 2018	% change between April 2017 and April 2018	% change between February to April 2017 and February to April 2018	% change between January to April 2017 and January to April 2018
171	-5,0	-16,7	-15,6



Land transport survey

Volume of goods transported increases

Transport has a major impact on the day-to-day lives of people and the economy of the country. Whenever there are challenges such as road accidents, traffic congestion or broken traffic signals the economic activities in the city can be impacted negatively. For example, agricultural goods (fruits, vegetables and meat), furniture goods and technology appliances are transported by road. Therefore, whenever there is traffic congestion in a city, the timely delivery of these goods to the markets can be halted. New technology developments in the transport industry such as smart transportation through the Internet of Things (IoT) network, will soon make transportation more effective and overcoming challenges such as traffic congestion that may cause delays. The IoT network collects real-time information about traffic movements from across the complete spectrum of transport modes (cars, trains, and buses), combining that with information from roads and other traffic signals, and then applying analytics to that data, so that it becomes possible for logistics companies to take informed actions in real time to optimise transport. The system can suggest different modes of transport available and less travelled routes to minimise delays that are generally caused by traffic congestion, broken traffic signals and accidents. Presented in this article is a summary of the land transport survey results for January 2018.

The volume of goods transported (payload) increased by 6,2% in April 2018 compared with April 2017 (**see Table P**). The corresponding income increased by 7,2% over the same period.

Income from freight transportation increased by 8,7% in the three months ended April 2018 compared with the three months ended April 2017. The main contributor to this increase was primary mining and quarrying products (14,3% and contributing 5,1 percentage points).



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

	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18
Freight payload	8,0	3,4	6,1	12,0	6,3	6,2
Freight income	11,9	4,4	9,2	12,1	7,0	7,2

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 3,6% in April 2018 compared with April 2017 (**see Table Q**). The corresponding income decreased by 6,4% over the same period.

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

	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18
Passenger journeys	-11,7	-9,7	-7,1	-14,1	-18,9	-3,6
Passenger income	-0,6	-3,1	-0,9	-5,8	-8,3	-6,4

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 4,6%

South African cigarette producers want government to ban cigarettes sold below the minimum collectible tax of R17,85 per pack of 20 cigarettes. This is based on the Ipsos report, commissioned by the Tobacco Institute of Southern Africa (TISA), which represents farmers, leaf processors, leaf merchants, manufacturers, importers and exporters of all tobacco products. The findings of the report were that legitimate local cigarette companies are allegedly underdeclaring the number of cigarettes they manufacture to the South African Revenue Service (SARS). These are cigarettes that are sold at R5 a pack of 20, for which taxes are not paid. Hence, the call by cigarette producers to have SARS deploy custom officials in order to inspect cigarette-manufacturing plants in South Africa. This will assist government to curb industry tax evasions, job losses and prevent legal tax-compliant producers to shut down due to loss of revenue. Presented in this article is a summary of the PPI statistics for May 2018.

Final manufactured goods – headline PPI

The annual percentage change in the PPI for final manufactured goods was 4,6% in May 2018 (compared with 4,4% in April 2018) (**see Table R**). From April 2018 to May 2018 the PPI for final manufactured goods increased by 0,7%. The main contributors to the annual rate of 4,6% were coke, petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products (2,2 percentage points), transport equipment (0,6 of a percentage point) and paper and printed products (0,5 of a percentage point). The main contributor to the monthly increase of 0,7% was coke, petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products (0,5 of a percentage point).

Intermediate manufactured goods

The annual percentage change in the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods was 0,2% in May 2018 (compared with 0,1% in April 2018) (**see Table R**). From April 2018 to May 2018 the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods increased by 0,4%. The main contributors to the annual rate of 0,2% were sawmilling and wood (0,5 of a percentage point) and



recycling and manufacturing n.e.c. (0,5 of a percentage point). The main contributors to the monthly increase of 0,4% were chemicals, rubber and plastic products (0,4 of a percentage point) and basic and fabricated metals (0,3 of a percentage point).

Electricity and water

The annual percentage change in the PPI for electricity and water was 4,5% in May 2018 (compared with 4,9% in April 2018) (**see Table R**). From April 2018 to May 2018 the PPI for electricity and water increased by 0,2%. The contributors to the annual rate of 4,5% were electricity (3,1 percentage points) and water (1,3 percentage points). The main contributor to the monthly increase of 0,2% was electricity (0,2 of a percentage point).

Mining

The annual percentage change in the PPI for mining was 3,5% in May 2018 (compared with -2,6% in April 2018) (**see Table R**). From April 2018 to May 2018 the PPI for mining increased by 2,0%. The main contributors to the annual rate of 3,5% were coal and gas (5,9 percentage points) and non-ferrous metal ores (4,1 percentage points). The main contributors to the monthly increase of 2,0% were coal and gas (2,2 percentage points) and non-ferrous metal ores (0,7 of a percentage point).

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

The annual percentage change in the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing was 2,6% in May 2018 (compared with 0,4% in April 2018) (**see Table R**). From April 2018 to May 2018 the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing increased by 2,2%. The contributors to the annual rate of 2,6% were agriculture (1,6 percentage points), forestry (0,6 of a percentage point) and fishing (0,5 of a percentage point). The main contributor to the monthly increase of 2,2% was agriculture (2,0 percentage points).



Table R – Key PPI figures for May 2018

Product	Weight	Index (2016=100)			% change	
		May 2017	Apr 2018	May 2018	May 2018 vs Apr 2018	May 2018 vs May 2017
Final manufactured goods	100,00	102,1	106,1	106,8	0,7	4,6
Intermediate manufactured goods	100,00	102,6	102,4	102,8	0,4	0,2
Electricity and water	100,00	103,0	107,4	107,6	0,2	4,5
Mining	100,00	99,6	101,1	103,1	2,0	3,5
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,00	96,2	96,6	98,7	2,2	2,6

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 4,4% in May 2018

Following the recent increases in the price of fuel, affected motorists have started to look at different ways to save on fuel consumption. For example, some motorists have formed lift clubs to and from work or school in order to assist each other with fuel costs. Another smart way to save on fuel is the use of navigation devices that use global positioning system (GPS) satellites that calculate the device's geographical position. During peak traffic hours, motorists often find themselves stuck in a traffic jam and driving bumper to bumper, subjecting their vehicles to constant braking and accelerating. Constant braking and accelerating can result in high fuel consumption. Some vehicles come with built-in navigation devices that allow motorists to check for alternative routes when roads are congested. The navigation device will calculate the estimated arrival time (EAT) and display alternative routes that could save motorists time and fuel. Presented in this article is a summary of the Consumer price index for May 2018.



Headline consumer price index (CPI for all urban areas)

Annual consumer price inflation was 4,4% in May 2018, down from 4,5% in April 2018. The consumer price index increased by 0,2% month-on-month in May 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 April to 0,6 of a percentage point in May. The index increased by 3,4% year-on-year.
- Restaurants and hotels increased from 0,1 of a percentage point in April to 0,2 of a percentage point in May. The index increased by 5,0% year-on-year.

The following item contributed to the monthly consumer price inflation:

- Transport contributed 0,2 of a percentage point in May. The index increased by 1,2% month-on-month.

In May the CPI for goods increased by 3,5% year-on-year (unchanged from April), and the CPI for services increased by 5,3% year-on-year (unchanged from April).



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	107,0	107,2								
	Rate	4,4	4,0	3,8	4,5	4,4								

^{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'.



the missing piece of the puzzle



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