

Mbalo Brief



the missing piece of the puzzle

April 2022



CENSUS 2022

#GETCOUNTED



CAPI



CATI



CAWI



Issue 03/2022

IMPROVING LIVES THROUGH DATA ECOSYSTEMS



stats sa

Department:
Statistics South Africa
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA





**CENSUS
2022**

#GETCOUNTED



DID YOU KNOW

Census is important because this process helps compile a numerical profile of South Africa. This in turn informs decision-making at all levels both in government and the private sector.

GLOSSARY



Computer
assisted personal
interview



Computer assisted
telephone
interview



Computer
assisted web
interview

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Editor's comment

Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) would like to thank everyone who participated in the Census 2022. As of the 20th of March 2022, more than 12 million households, from an estimated 17,4 million households, had been counted. From the 24th of March 2022, Stats SA commenced with the census mop-up phase. During the mop-up phase, fieldworkers were to visit all incomplete enumeration areas to count all households that were not counted during the first phase of data collection. Fieldworkers need assistance from gatekeepers (members of the body corporate, farm owners, etc.) for communities living in estates, farms, complexes and other settlement types where access to individual households is strictly managed. Thus, gatekeepers can receive a questionnaire link from the fieldworker which will enable all households in their community to complete the questionnaire online. Once the link has been received, it is the responsibility of the gatekeeper to distribute the link to the households, who must then complete the questionnaire online. Participation in the Census is mandatory under the Statistics Act, 1999 (Act No. 6 of 1999). Census is important because it informs decision-making both at government and private sector levels, municipalities will use the results to inform their planning of the services they provide, while industry stakeholders and other small business people will use the results for their investment and business decisions. Therefore, Stats SA appeals to everyone who has not been counted to use this opportunity to exercise their civic duty to participate in the Census.

In this month's issue of *Mbalo Brief*, our educational article focuses on the consumer price index (CPI) weights and basket. Also have a look at our monthly crossword puzzle and solutions for March 2022. Articles published in this issue are based on the results of industry surveys conducted for January to February 2022.

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

Enjoy the read!



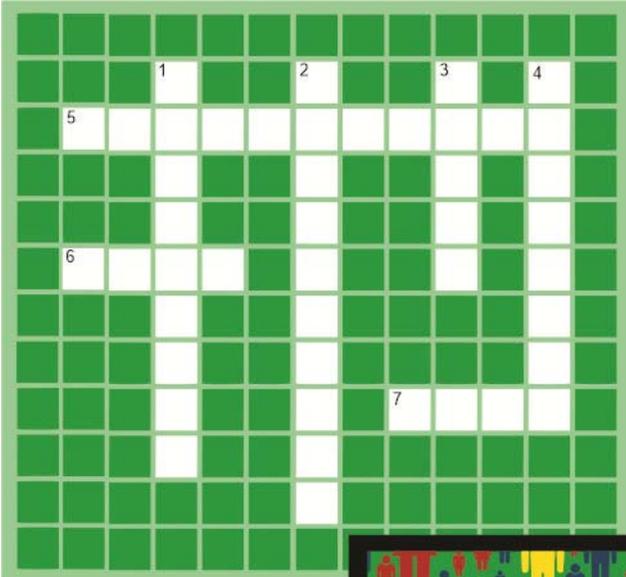


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Crossword puzzle





Across

5. The post-.... survey is usually conducted shortly after the completion of a national census to evaluate the coverage and content errors of the census. Fill in the missing word.
6. True or false? Samp is one of the 14 new products included in the CPI basket of goods and services.
7. According to international standards, CPI weights and baskets are supposed to be updated every ... years. Fill in the missing word.

Down

1. Who is South Africa's Minister in the Presidency? Fill in the surname only.
2. Which annual public holiday is observed in South Africa on the 27th of April?
3. In the CPI basket of goods and services, 'internet usage' was split into two products: one is wireless and the other is Fill in the missing word.
4. According to the Tourism and migration article, did the volume of travellers who passed through South Africa's ports of entry/exit increase or decrease in January 2022 compared to December 2021?

Solutions for March 2022 puzzle

Across

1. SONA
6. Factor
7. Census
8. Zelenskyy
9. Sanctuary Mandela

Down

2. African Union
3. Exports
4. Northern Cape
5. Tarns



Educational article on Consumer price index (CPI) weights and basket

1. Introduction

In January 2022, Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) updated the consumer price index (CPI) basket of goods and services and the corresponding weights. The basket of goods represents a set of products and services purchased by South African households on a monthly basis, while the weights are the shares (or percentage contribution) of expenditure on each of these. International practice requires the weights and basket of goods to be updated at least every five years, therefore, the last update was in January 2017. This recent update has not changed the collection, processing or compilation methods of the CPI. Furthermore, the sources and methods used to update the basket and weights are still consistent with international good practice. The purpose of this article is to give an overview of the recent reweighting and updating of the consumer price basket of goods and services. This will be achieved by looking at the need to update CPI weights, the data sources used for weights and the reference period used for updating them. For the basket of goods and services on the other hand, the focus will be on the changes in the basket in terms of the number of products included, as well as the type of products and services added or removed.

2. Weights

A consumer price index (CPI) is usually calculated as a weighted average of the price changes of the goods and services covered by the index. The weights are meant to reflect the relative importance of the goods and services as measured by their shares or percentage contribution in the total consumption of households. The weight attached to each good and service determines the impact that its price change will have on the overall index, as per the Consumer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, ILO.

2.1 The need to update weights

As mentioned in our introduction, international standards require CPI weights to be updated at least every five years. This is because as weights





get older they become less relevant due to changing tastes and the introduction of new products and services.

2.2 Data sources for weights

According to the revised CPI manual (IMF 2020, p108), a household expenditure survey is the primary data source for deriving expenditure shares for the goods and services covered by the CPI. This is because the survey is designed to be representative of the entire population with the ability to provide geographic and population group breakdowns. Importantly, the survey captures expenditure on all products in a particular period, providing for calculation of detailed expenditure proportions.

In South Africa, this survey has been run as either an Income and Expenditure Survey (IES) or Living Conditions Survey (LCS). The LCS of 2014/15 formed the basis of the 2017 weights and basket update. However, between 2015 and 2021, Stats SA received no funding for an expenditure survey. Therefore, the 2022 update is based on the changes in the detail of the Household final consumption expenditure (HFCE) component of the national accounts between 2017 and 2019. The changes were derived from the newly benchmarked national accounts estimates published in August 2021.

As a general framework, the System of National Accounts 2008 incorporates the concepts, classification and methods of the CPI. In a number of countries, national accounts estimates are used for updating CPI weights in conjunction with other expenditure data. The CPI manual emphasises that national accounts should be seen as “an alternative source for deriving CPI expenditure weights” (IMF 2020, p110) and should not replace an expenditure survey. However, “national accounts data may be used when the household expenditure survey is conducted too infrequently to ensure the reliability of the CPI” (p33).

However, the details that are available in the national accounts do not perfectly fit with what is required to update CPI weights. This is because the national accounts aggregates are based on the whole geographical territory of South Africa while the CPI just focuses on urban areas in the country. Moreover, the CPI provides a set of analytical indices including for pensioners and expenditure deciles, but there is no reference to these in the national accounts.



To make up for these gaps, a range of additional data sources such as Stats SA's survey data (e.g. Retail trade large sample survey), administrative records and company sales information were used. Where fresh data were not available at detailed product or geographic level, the existing proportions were retained, with adjustments made at higher-level aggregates.

2.3 Weights reference period

Weights should reflect current consumer expenditure patterns but they should also reflect a 'normal' consumption period, and avoid periods with special factors of a temporary nature. Moreover, since the weights are fixed for several years, the objective is to adopt weights that are not likely to change much in the future.

In addition, price updating is no longer considered to be good practice, as it may exaggerate the upward substitution bias inherent in a Laspeyres-type index (consumer price index used to measure the change in the prices of a basket of goods and services relative to a specified base period weighting) as used in the South African CPI. For these reasons, the updated weights reference period will be 2019.



Figure 1 – High-level change in weights for headline CPI (all urban areas)

	2012	2016	2019	Diff
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	15,41	17,24	17,14	-0,10
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	5,43	5,82	6,26	0,44
Clothing and footwear	4,07	3,83	3,65	-0,18
Housing and utilities	24,52	24,62	24,49	-0,13
Household contents	4,79	4,35	4,37	0,02
Health	1,46	1,40	1,44	0,04
Transport	16,43	14,28	14,35	0,07
Communication	2,63	2,63	2,42	-0,21
Recreation and culture	4,09	5,16	5,20	0,04
Education	2,95	2,53	2,62	0,09
Restaurants and hotels	3,50	3,09	3,25	0,16
Miscellaneous goods and services	14,72	15,05	14,81	-0,24

Decrease in weight

Increase in weight

Figure 1 shows the new and old headline CPI weights for the main expenditure categories. The results show that the weights of five categories decreased between 2016 and 2019. The biggest decrease was recorded for: miscellaneous goods and services (-0,24%), communication (-0,21%), and clothing and footwear (-0,18%). While weights for seven categories increased, the biggest increase was recorded for: alcoholic beverages and tobacco (0,44%), and restaurants and hotels (0,16%).

3. Basket of goods and services

As mentioned earlier, the CPI basket of goods and services provides insight into how consumer spending patterns have shifted over the five years. The basket is reviewed every five years to ensure that it adequately reflects

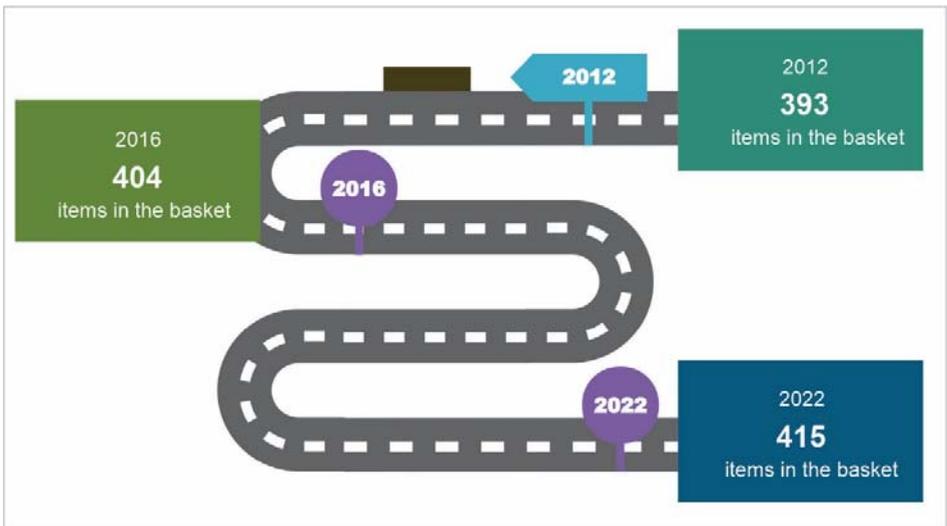


trends in household spending, technology and consumer tastes. The process involves removing items that are no longer relevant and adding new items that have attracted a sizable share of consumer expenditure. The list of basket items is determined on the basis of detailed sales information provided to Stats SA by major retail chains.

The CPI basket is the bedrock from which the consumer price index (CPI) is calculated. Prices for all items in the basket are collected on a regular basis. Stats SA measures the changes in these prices to calculate the inflation rate, or the change in the cost of living.

3.1 Changes in basket

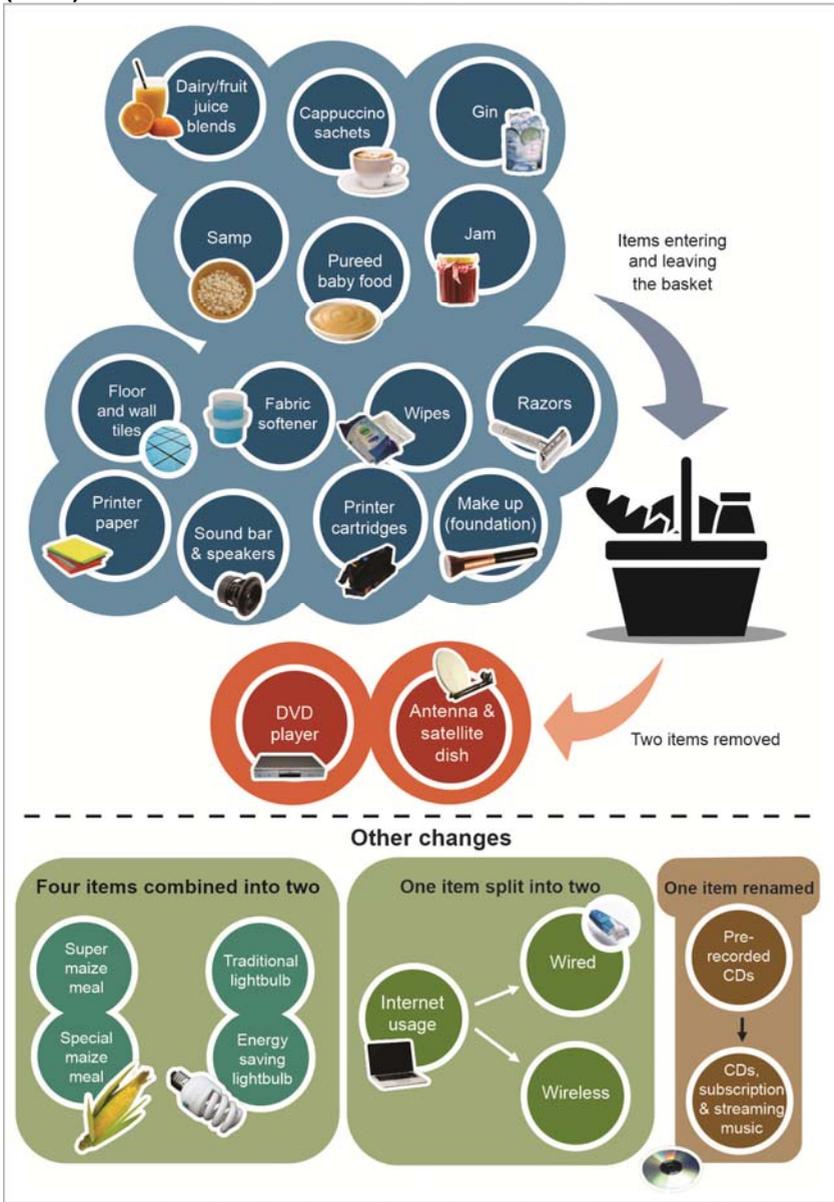
Figure 2 – Changes in the number of items in the CPI basket (2012–2022)



In the most recent update, the CPI basket has been refreshed to include those products attracting a significant share of consumer expenditure in 2019. The number of products in the basket increased from 404 in 2016 to 415 in 2022.



Figure 3 – The new consumer inflation basket (2019)





A total of 14 new products entered the basket. Gin is the only new inclusion in the alcoholic beverages category, reflecting its growing popularity among consumers in South Africa. Cappuccino sachets have also entered the basket, as well as dairy/fruit juice blends, sump, pureed baby food and jam. Personal care products such as razors, wipes and make-up (foundation) made an entrance as well, together with household items such as floor and wall tiles and fabric softener.

Two products were removed (DVD player, and antenna and satellite dish). Super and special maize meal have been combined into 'maize meal'. With growth in the use of data services, 'Internet usage' has been split into wireless (cellular) and wired (fibre, ADSL) forms of access. Energy-saving and traditional lightbulbs have been combined into lightbulbs. 'Pre-recorded CDs' has been renamed to include music subscription and streaming music.

4. Conclusion

The findings of the article show that weights of five categories decreased between 2016 and 2019 while weights for seven categories increased. Data sources used in this recent updating were slightly different from those previously used. However, they still meet up with international standards. In the basket of goods and services on the other hand, more products were added into the basket. One was split into two, four products were merged into two and one product was renamed.

5. Sources

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Primary industries

Mining: Production and sales

Mineral sales increased by 0,1% year-on-year in January 2022

Drilling is a primary function of mining, but existing technology has presented mines with various challenges such as heavy and extremely loud drills and fatigue experienced by drill operators. On 24 March 2022, the Mandela Mining Precinct (MMP) – a public-private partnership between the Department of Science and Innovation (DSI) and the Minerals Council of South Africa (MCSA) – displayed two lighter, faster, low noise and more energy-efficient rock drills in Johannesburg. The drills were manufactured by two local original equipment manufacturers, Hydro Power Equipment (HPE) and Novatek as part of MMP’s industry innovation challenge. These drills underwent several weeks of underground tests at Impala Platinum Mine in Rustenburg, successfully demonstrating they could be used in the harsh underground environment in South Africa. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the Mining: production and sales for January 2022.

Mining production increased by 0,1% year-on-year in January 2022 (see **Table A**). The largest positive contributors were:

- manganese ore (19,6%, contributing 1,9 percentage points);
- gold (7,0%, contributing 0,8 of a percentage point); and
- diamonds (16,3%, contributing 0,8 of a percentage point).

Iron ore (-13,4%, contributing -1,5 percentage points) was a significant negative contributor.

Table A – Key growth rates in the volume of mining production for January 2022

	Aug-21	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	4,2	0,1	2,5	5,3	-1,0	0,1
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	0,7	-3,8	2,6	-3,3	-5,5	5,4
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	-2,1	-0,9	0,3	-1,8	-3,9	-4,9

^{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



After recording 18 months of positive year-on-year growth, South African mineral sales at current prices decreased by 8,2% in January 2022 (see **Table B**). The largest negative contributors were:

- gold (-48,4% and contributing -10,0 percentage points);
- PGMs (-15,1% and contributing -5,3 percentage points); and
- iron ore (-27,0% and contributing -4,5 percentage points).

Coal (52,3%, contributing 7,3 percentage points) and manganese ore (67,3%, contributing 2,3 percentage points) were significant positive contributors.

Table B – Key growth rates in mineral sales at current prices for January 2022

	Aug-21	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	35,5	2,1	5,1	23,3	11,5	-8,2
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	0,1	-20,3	11,5	7,4	-10,7	2,1
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	-2,0	-8,7	-11,0	-12,4	-3,6	-0,4

^{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



Secondary industries

Manufacturing: Production and sales

Total manufacturing production increased by 2,9% in January 2022

South Africa is one of the largest steel producers on the African continent. According to the World Steel Association (WSA), South Africa is ranked second position in Africa after South African steel manufacturers produced 5 million metric tons of crude steel in 2021. The leading African country is Egypt which produced 10,3 million metric tons crude steel in 2021, while Algeria is ranked third position after producing 4 million metric tons of crude steel in 2021. Steel is highly used in automobile and construction industries to make motor vehicle doors, engines, bridges and walls. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the Manufacturing: Production and sales (statistical release P3041.2) for January 2022.

Manufacturing production increased by 2,9% in January 2022 compared with January 2021 (see **Table C**). The largest positive contributions were made by the following divisions:

- food and beverages (11,5%, contributing 2,5 percentage points);
- wood and wood products, paper, publishing and printing (6,8%, contributing 0,7 of a percentage point); and
- basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products, metal products and machinery (3,2%, contributing 0,6 of a percentage point).

Table C – Key growth rates in the volume of manufacturing production for January 2022

	Aug-21	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	2,2	0,6	-8,8	-0,1	-0,2	2,9
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	7,5	2,8	-5,3	4,6	2,5	1,9
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	-6,2	-4,2	1,3	2,6	2,7	4,0

^{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 as reported by local government institutions

The value of recorded building plans passed increased by 44,5% in January 2022

The Department of Human Settlement, Water and Sanitation published the new Housing Consumer Protection Draft Bill that was tabled in May 2021 to replace the existing Housing Consumer Protection Measures Act, 1998 (Act No. 95 of 1998). The Bill is meant to ensure adequate protection of housing consumers by ensuring builders comply with the prescribed building industry standards. The Bill will also cover repairs, renovations and alterations, which were not covered in the Act and mix-use developments (applies to any combination of housing, office, retail and medical building). As the regulatory body of building industry, the Bill also places an obligation on the National Homebuilders Registration Council (NHBRC) to establish and maintain a register of homebuilders and developers. All homebuilders and developers should apply and register with the NHBRC. Once the Bill becomes law, homebuilders and developers who fail to comply with registration with the NHBRC will be liable to a fine not exceeding R1,5 million or imprisonment. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Selected building statistics of the private sector as reported by local government institutions* (Statistical release P5041.1) for January 2022.

Total value of recorded building plans passed at current prices

The value of recorded building plans passed (at current prices) increased by 44,5% (R2 479,8 million) in January 2022 compared with January 2021 (**see Table D**). Increases were recorded for:

- non-residential buildings (95,8% or R396,0 million);
- residential buildings (50,1% or R1 821,8 million); and
- additions and alterations (17,2% or R262,0 million).

The largest contributions to the total increase of 44,5% (R2 479,8 million) were made by:

- KwaZulu-Natal (contributing 16,5 percentage points or R917,6 million);
- Western Cape (contributing 14,3 percentage points or R797,2 million); and
- Gauteng (contributing 9,7 percentage points or R541,6 million).



Table D – Buildings reported as completed to larger municipalities at current prices: January 2021 versus January 2022

Estimates at current prices	January 2021	January 2022	Difference in value between January 2021 and January 2022	% change between January 2021 and January 2022 ^{1/}
	R'000	R'000	R'000	
Residential buildings	3 638 393	5 460 181	1 821 788	50,1
- Dwelling houses	1 961 227	2 745 113	783 886	40,0
- Flats and townhouses	1 661 810	2 662 907	1 001 097	60,2
- Other residential buildings	15 356	52 161	36 805	239,7
Non-residential buildings	413 469	809 501	396 032	95,8
Additions and alterations	1 523 189	1 785 179	261 990	17,2
Total	5 575 051	8 054 861	2 479 810	44,5

^{1/} 2020 and 2021 figures should be regarded as preliminary because of possible backlogs and incomplete reporting by municipalities. A full release on *Selected building statistics of the private sector as reported by local government institutions* (Statistical release P5041.1) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za

Electricity generated and available for distribution

Electricity generated decreased by 0,3% in February 2022

In 2021, Eskom launched a Renewable Energy Tariff pilot programme. This was to enable customers in sourcing a blended electricity supply with up to 100% of their electricity from one of the utility's renewable sources. The Renewable Energy Tariff pilot is a two year programme commencing 1 April 2021 ending 31 March 2023. The pilot programme is designed to promote green energy in such a way that when you buy more green energy, the cheaper the electricity will be. For example, if a customer converts between 1% and 10% of their electricity consumption, it will cost an additional 25 cents per kilowatt-hour (kWh) while between 90% and 100% will be an additional 5 cents per kWh on top of the standard tariff rate per kWh. Any



Eskom customer whose electricity account is up to date can subscribe to the green energy tariff pilot by contacting their local energy advisor/s. Eskom will require an agreement to be signed to participate in the pilot programme. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Electricity generated and available for distribution* (statistical release P4141) for February 2022.

Electricity generation (production) decreased by 0,3% year-on-year in February 2022 (see Table E).

Table E – Key growth rates in the volume of electricity generated for February 2022

	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	0,0	-3,4	-3,7	-3,7	-1,1	-0,3
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-1,3	-2,9	-0,1	1,0	0,4	1,4
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	-0,7	-2,1	-3,3	-3,6	-1,7	0,6

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

Electricity distribution (consumption) was flat year-on-year in February 2022 (see Table F).

Table F – Key growth rates in the volume of electricity distributed for February 2022

	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	0,1	-3,6	-2,4	-2,7	-0,2	0,0
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-1,9	-3,3	1,0	1,2	0,6	-0,1
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	0,5	-1,0	-2,8	-3,3	-0,9	1,1

^{1/} Percentage change between the previous 3 months and the 3 months ending in the month indicated. A full release on *Electricity generated and available for distribution* (Statistical release P4141) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za



Tertiary industries

Wholesale trade sales

Wholesale trade sales increased by 22,6% in January 2022

There are various aspects that distinguish wholesale from retail. In the distribution system, wholesale is the process of moving goods from manufacturing to distribution warehouses, while retail involves acquiring goods from wholesalers and reselling them in units to consumers. Wholesale prices are rates charged by producers or distributors to retailers and retail prices are those charged by retailers to consumers. The difference between the retail and the wholesale prices is called the margin (it is the amount of profit a retailer gets from a sale). Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Wholesale trade sales* (statistical release P6141.2) for January 2022.

Wholesale trade sales increased by 22,6% in January 2022 compared with January 2021 (**Table G**). The main positive contributors were dealers in:

- solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (51,0%, contributing 11,2 percentage points);
- food, beverages and tobacco (28,1%, contributing 4,0 percentage points); and
- 'other' intermediate products, waste and scrap (56,6%, contributing 3,3 percentage points).

Wholesale trade sales increased by 19,1% in the three months ended January 2022 compared with the three months ended January 2021. The main positive contributors were dealers in:

- solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (36,9%, contributing 7,3 percentage points);
- 'other' intermediate products, waste and scrap (47,5%, contributing 2,9 percentage points); and
- food, beverages and tobacco (16,9%, contributing 2,7 percentage points).



Table G – Key growth rates in wholesale trade sales at current prices for January 2022

	Aug-21	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	14,3	10,8	10,9	19,7	15,3	22,6
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	5,1	-0,1	2,8	1,7	-0,2	4,0
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	0,4	-0,7	2,2	4,3	5,6	4,8

^{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 by 7,7% in January 2022

On 15 March 2022, the world celebrated World Consumer Rights Day (WCRD) with the aim to promote consumers’ basic rights. On this day, consumer protection regulators also reminded retailers and suppliers to comply with laws such as the National Credit Act, Consumer Protection Act, etc., which prohibit pricing of goods to deceive consumers and unfair advertising practices, amongst others. The WCRD also helps consumers on how to lodge complaints with the National Consumer Commission to protect themselves against unscrupulous retailers. Presented in this article is a summary of the results of the *Retail trade sales* (Statistical release P6242.1) for January 2022.

Retail trade sales increased by 7,7% year-on-year in January 2022 (see **Table H**). The main positive contributors were retailers in:

- food, beverages and tobacco products in specialised stores (70,9%, contributing 3,5 percentage points); and
- textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (17,4%, contributing 3,0 percentage points).

Retail trade sales increased by 4,2% in the three months ended January 2022 compared with the three months ended January 2021. The main positive contributors to this increase were retailers in:

- textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (14,6%, contributing 2,7 percentage points); and



- food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores (15,1%, contributing 1,0 percentage point).

Table H – Key growth rates in retail trade sales for January 2022 at constant 2015 prices

	Aug-21	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-1,5	2,1	1,9	2,7	3,2	7,7
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	5,0	5,1	-1,1	1,7	1,7	1,5
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	-3,9	-5,4	0,0	4,0	5,6	4,3

^{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 increased by 20,0% year-on-year in January 2022

South Africa is amongst one of the countries that manufactures/exports locally manufactured vehicles. Manufacturing vehicles locally has a major benefit for the local economy in terms of gross domestic product, investment and employment creation. Isuzu Motors South Africa recently launched its new Isuzu D-Max bakkie. This is the seventh generation of Isuzu bakkies to be manufactured in Gqeberha (Port Elizabeth) over the past 42 years. The manufacturing of these bakkies is a R1,2bn investment in Isuzu’s local operations. The new Isuzu D-Max bakkie is produced for the domestic SA market and exported to 25 markets across Africa. President Cyril Ramaphosa paid tribute to the company, saying the new project was a welcomed contribution to efforts meant to expand local production. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Motor trade sales* (statistical release P6343.2) for January 2022.

The motor trade sales increased by 20,0% year-on-year in January 2022 (see Table I). The largest annual growth rates were recorded for:

- fuel sales (30,5%); and
- new vehicle sales (20,6%).



Motor trade sales increased by 15,6% in the three months ended January 2022 compared to the three months ended January 2021. The main contributors to this increase were:

- fuel sales (26,5%, contributing 7,6 percentage points);
- new vehicle sales (14,4%, contributing 3,1 percentage points);
- used vehicle sales (11,1%, contributing 2,3 percentage points); and
- sales of accessories (10,9%, contributing 2,0 percentage points).

Table I – Key growth rate figures in motor trade sales for January 2022

	Aug-21	Sept-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-21
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	11,7	8,6	7,8	15,0	12,0	20,0
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	13,7	2,3	0,3	2,4	0,6	3,3
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	-4,3	-2,8	6,1	8,4	7,9	4,9

^{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 by 50,4% in January 2022

A study by South African Journal of Clinical Nutrition into fast-food nutrition labelling recommended that the South African government introduce regulations that mandate nutritional labelling of fast-foods. The study titled ‘Should fast-food nutritional labelling in South Africa be mandatory?’ was published on 02 December 2021 and findings indicate that 58% of South Africa’s biggest fast-food retailers surveyed provide nutritional information mostly on their websites rather than on products; and few restaurants made it available on request. The study also found that the nutritional content of a burger, chips and soft drink combo meals are not nutritionally equal.



Nutritional labelling will help consumers make informed dietary choices when buying their preferred fast-food meals. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Food and beverages* (statistical release P6420) for January 2022.

The total income generated by the food and beverages industry increased by 50,4% in January 2022 compared with January 2021 (see **Table J**). The largest annual growth rate was recorded for bar sales (174,1%).

In January 2022, the main contributors to the 50,4% year-on-year increase were:

- restaurants and coffee shops (74,6%, contributing 33,8 percentage points); and
- takeaway and fast-food outlets (35,7%, contributing 14,0 percentage points).

Total income increased by 25,7% in the three months ended January 2022 compared with the three months ended January 2021. The main contributors to this increase were:

- restaurants and coffee shops (25,3%, contributing 13,0 percentage points); and
- takeaway and fast-food outlets (31,3%, contributing 10,6 percentage points).

Table J – Year-on-year percentage change in food and beverages income at constant prices by type of income – January 2022

Type of income	Aug-21	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22
Food sales	40,7	30,7	32,2	17,4	23,0	44,1
Bar sales	147,9	9,4	13,3	2,9	-11,3	174,1
Other income	-2,6	- 15,1	2,1	-6,0	4,1	30,0
Total	45,5	26,8	29,2	15,3	18,8	50,4

1/ Changes from zero in the preceding period cannot be calculated as a percentage. A full release on *Food and beverages* (Statistical release P6420) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za



Tourist accommodation

Hotels contribute towards an increase in tourist accommodation in January 2022

The tourism and hospitality industry has welcomed the announcement made by President Cyril Ramaphosa to end the national state of disaster after 750 days of being in place. This decision, and the subsequent termination of the national lockdown, means that people can start travelling with more ease and explore the country's tourist attractions freely. The president's announcement was also well timed as it came ahead of the Easter holidays, when most people are likely to undertake trips. The CEO of the Tourism Business Council of South Africa, Tshifhiwa Tshivhengwa, said that the Easter holidays' bookings were already looking good as many South Africans were planning to visit friends and family and also travel for leisure. Hopefully this increase in travel will result in an increase in the demand for tourist accommodation. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Tourist accommodation* (Statistical release P6410) for January 2022.

The total income for the tourist accommodation industry increased by 120,6% in January 2022 compared with January 2021 (**see Table K**). Income from accommodation increased by 65,4% year-on-year in January 2022, the result of a 44,6% increase in the number of stay unit nights sold and a 14,4% increase in the average income per stay unit night sold.

In January 2022, the largest contributors to the 65,4% year-on-year increase in income from accommodation were:

- hotels (112,2%, contributing 47,0 percentage points); and
 - other accommodation (26,4%, contributing 12,9 percentage points).
- Income from accommodation increased by 40,1% in the three months ended January 2022 compared with the three months ended January 2021. The main contributors to this increase were:
- hotels (65,5%, contributing 30,1 percentage points); and
 - 'other' accommodation (15,3%, contributing 7,0 percentage points).



Table K – Year-on-year percentage change in tourist accommodation statistics for January 2022

	Aug-21	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22
Stay units available	-0,1	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,1	0,2
Stay unit nights sold	137,2	61,1	37,0	35,1	12,6	44,6
Average income per stay unit nights sold	-5,0	8,1	10,8	17,0	2,3	14,4
Income from accommodation	125,4	74,2	51,9	58,1	15,1	65,4
Total income ^{1/}	92,8	55,4	97,3	81,7	43,8	120,6

1/ Includes restaurant and bar sales and 'other' income. A full release on *Tourist accommodation* (Statistical release P6410) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za

Tourism and migration

A total of 1 201 647 travellers passed through SA's borders in January 2022

In March 22, President Cyril Ramaphosa announced that fully vaccinated travellers will no longer be required to provide a negative polymerase chain reaction (PCR) test to enter the country. Instead, they will need to show proof of vaccination. Unvaccinated travellers, however, will still be required to provide a negative PCR test not older than 72 hours. Tourism Minister, Lindiwe Sisulu, supported this decision stating that it will immediately address some challenges that travellers and the tourism industry have expressed and will make South Africa more accessible and attractive to travellers. The Federated Hospitality Association of Southern Africa's (FEDHASA) national chairperson, Rosemary Anderson, also welcomed the announcement. She said "Accessibility plays a major role in travellers' decision-making when selecting a destination and the PCR test has been a major stumbling block, hampering inbound travellers who do not always have easy and affordable access to PCR testing in their own countries." The tourism industry hopes that the removal of the PCR test requirement will be a vital step in rebuilding the industry. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Tourism and migration* (statistical release P0351) for January 2022.



Number of travellers

The routine data collected by the Department of Home Affairs' (DHA) immigration officers at the ports of entry into and out of South Africa shows that a total of 1 201 647 travellers (arrivals, departures and transits) passed through South African ports of entry/exit in January 2022 (see Table L). These travellers were made up of 399 936 South African residents and 801 711 foreign travellers. A further breakdown of the figures for South African residents indicates that there were 221 890 arrivals, 177 890 departures and 156 travellers in transit. The corresponding volume for foreign arrivals, departures and travellers in transit was 480 117, 310 131 and 11 463 respectively.

A comparison between the movements in January 2021 and January 2022 indicates that the volume of arrivals, departures and travellers in transit increased for both South African residents and foreign travellers. For South African residents, the volume of arrivals increased by 108,9% (from 106 216 in January 2021 to 221 890 in January 2022). Departures increased by 113,2% (from 83 456 in January 2021 to 177 890 in January 2022), and transits increased by 218,4% (from 49 in January 2021 to 156 in January 2022). For foreign travellers, arrivals increased by 145,1% (from 195 861 in January 2021 to 480 117 in January 2022), departures increased by 138,2% (from 130 208 in January 2021 to 310 131 in January 2022), and transits increased by 142,9% (from 4 720 in January 2021 to 11 463 in January 2022).

A comparison between the movements in December 2021 and January 2022 indicates that the volume of arrivals and travellers in transit increased for both South African residents and foreign travellers. The volume of departures decreased for both groups of travellers. For South African residents, the volume of arrivals increased by 21,6% (from 182 489 in December 2021 to 221 890 in January 2022), departures decreased by 26,6% (from 242 289 in December 2021 to 177 890 in January 2022) and transits increased by 27,9% (from 122 in December 2021 to 156 in January 2022). For foreign travellers, arrivals increased by 38,3% (from 347 188 in December 2021 to 480 117 in January 2022), departures decreased by 20,4% (from 389 490 in December 2021 to 310 131 in January 2022) and transits increased by 18,6% (from 9 666 in December 2021 to 11 463 in January 2022).



In January 2022, 49 915 (10,4%) of foreign arrivals were classified as non-visitors while 430 202 (89,6%) were classified as visitors. The visitors were categorised into three groups:

- i. Arrivals only – comprising visitors who entered the country in January 2022 but did not depart in January 2022 [220 130 (51,2%)];
- ii. Single trips – visitors who came to South Africa once in January 2022 and left in January 2022 [103 519 (24,1%)];
- iii. Multiple trips – visitors who came to and left South Africa more than once in January 2022 [106 553 (24,8%)].

Mode of travel of travellers

In January 2022, road transport was the most common mode of travel used by 830 220 (69,1%) of the 1 201 647 travellers. The total number of travellers who used air transport was 367 992 (30,6%). Compared to air and land transport, a smaller number of travellers, 3 435 (0,3%) used sea transport into and out of South Africa. Information on arrivals of South African residents shows that 66 047 (29,8%) came by air, 155 670 (70,2%) came by road and 173 (0,1%) arrived by sea. For departures, 81 850 (46,0%) used air, 95 102 (53,5%) used road and 938 (0,5%) left by sea. All travellers in transit, 156 (100,0%) used air transport.

In the case of foreign travellers, 106 552 (22,2%) arrived by air, 372 516 (77,6%) came by road and 1 049 (0,2%) arrived by sea transport. When departing from South Africa, 101 924 (32,9%) foreign travellers left by air, 206 932 (66,7%) left by road and 1 275 (0,4%) left by sea. All travellers in transit, 11 463 (100,0%) used air transport. Of the 52 551 same-day visitors, majority, 46 211 (87,9%) arrived in the country by road, 6 320 (12,0%) flew into the country and 20 (less than 0,1%) arrived by sea. Information on tourists shows that 285 432 (75,6%) used road transport, 92 193 (24,4%) came by air transport and 26 (less than 0,1%) arrived by sea transport.

Mode of travel of tourists

In January 2022, 60 391 (93,3%) of the 64 714 overseas tourists arrived in the country by air transport, whilst 4 299 (6,6%) came in by road transport and 24 (less than 0,1%) arrived by sea. Tourists from the Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries, on the other hand, came



predominantly by road, 280 416 (91,4%), whilst 26 227 (8,6%) came by air and two tourists (less than 0,1%) arrived by sea. The number of tourists who came into South Africa by air from 'other' African countries was 5 304 (91,5%); 491 (8,5%) used road transport and none used sea transport.

Regional and national distribution

In January 2022, the distribution of overseas tourists was as follows: Europe, 47 528 (73,4%); North America, 8 939 (13,8%); Asia, 4 738 (7,3%); Australasia, 1 621 (2,5%); Central and South America, 1 065 (1,6%) and The Middle East, 823 (1,3%).

Ten leading overseas countries in terms of the number of tourists visiting South Africa in January 2022 were: United Kingdom (UK), 16 086 (24,9%); Germany, 10 136 (15,7%); United States of America (USA), 7 861 (12,1%); The Netherlands, 5 608 (8,7%); France, 2 314 (3,6%); Switzerland, 2 289 (3,5%); India, 1 863 (2,9%); Australia, 1 459 (2,3%); Belgium, 1 393 (2,2%) and Ireland, 1 080 (1,7%). Tourists from these ten countries constituted 77,4% of all tourists from overseas countries.

Virtually, most tourists from Africa, 306 645 (98,1%), came from SADC countries. The distribution of remaining tourists from Africa are as follows: West Africa, 2 772 (0,9%); East and Central Africa, 2 601 (0,8%) and North Africa 422 (0,1%). Ten leading SADC countries in terms of the number of tourists visiting South Africa in January 2022 were: Mozambique, 96 511 (31,5%); Lesotho, 84 960 (27,7%); Zimbabwe, 62 809 (20,5%); Eswatini, 21 854 (7,1%); Botswana, 11 834 (3,9%); Namibia, 8 376 (2,7%); Malawi, 8 216 (2,7%); Zambia, 7 638 (2,5%); Tanzania, 1 556 (0,5%) and Angola, 1 315 (0,4%). Tourists from these ten countries constituted 99,5% of all tourists from the SADC countries.

Purpose of visit

In January 2022, the majority of tourists, 353 413 (93,6%), were in South Africa for holiday¹ compared to 18 338 (4,9%); 5 561 (1,5%) and 339 (0,1%) who were in South Africa for business, study and medical treatment respectively.

¹ The holiday category includes tourists who came for vacation, visiting friends and relatives, shopping and other personal reasons.



Sex and age distribution

In January 2022, there were 234 472 (62,1%) male and 143 179 (37,9%) female tourists. Overseas tourists were made up of 35 685 (55,1%) male tourists and 29 029 (44,9%) female tourists. There were 194 776 (63,5%) male and 111 869 (36,5%) female tourists from SADC countries. Tourists from 'other' African countries were made up of 3 684 (63,6%) male and 2 111 (36,4%) female.

The majority of tourists were aged between 35 and 44 years [120 304 (31,9%)]. Taking the regions of residence into consideration, the results show that the highest proportion of tourists from SADC countries [107 232 (35,0%)] and those from 'other' African countries [1 762 (30,4%)] were aged between 35 and 44 years, whereas those from overseas countries [13 057 (20,2%)] were aged between 25 and 34 years.



Table L – Number of South African residents and foreign travellers by travel direction: January 2022

Travel direction	January 2021	December 2021	January 2022	%change Dec 2021 – Jan 2022	% change Jan 2021 – Jan 2022
Total	520 510	1 171 244	1 201 647	2,6%	130,9%
South African residents	189 721	424 900	399 936	-5,9%	110,8%
Arrivals	106 216	182 489	221 890	21,6%	108,9%
Departures	83 456	242 289	177 890	-26,6%	113,2%
Transit	49	122	156	27,9%	218,4%
Foreign travellers	330 789	746 344	801 711	7,4%	142,4%
Arrivals	195 861	347 188	480 117	38,3%	145,1%
Departures	130 208	389 490	310 131	-20,4%	138,2%
Transit	4 720	9 666	11 463	18,6%	142,9%
Foreign arrivals	195 861	347 188	480 117	38,3%	145,1%
Non-visitors	45 870	35 078	49 915	42,3%	8,8%
Visitors	149 991	312 110	430 202	37,8%	186,8%
Visitors	149 991	312 110	430 202	37,8%	186,8%
Arrivals only	90 340	111 998	220 130	96,5%	143,7%
Single trips	26 254	103 495	103 519	0,0%	294,3%
Multiple trips	33 397	96 617	106 553	10,3%	219,0%
Visitors	149 991	312 110	430 202	37,8%	186,8%
Same-day	10 857	49 002	52 551	7,2%	384,0%
Overnight (Tourists)	139 134	263 108	377 651	43,5%	171,4%

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

Number of civil summonses issued for debt decreases in January 2022

No matter how much a consumer has defaulted on their payment, creditors are not allowed to deduct money from the bank account of the defaulter without permission; this is according to the National Credit Act, 2005 (Act No. 34 of 2005). The Act further states that if there is a credit agreement that permits creditors to withdraw money from bank accounts without permission, such an agreement is unlawful. A withdrawal can only be made if a defaulter has signed or given written consent for a debit order for a specific debt deduction. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Statistics of civil cases for debt* (Statistical release P0041) for January 2022.

The number of civil summonses issued for debt

The total number of civil summonses issued for debt decreased by 1,1% in the three months ended January 2022 compared with the three months ended January 2021 (**see Table M**). The largest contributors to the 1,1% decrease in civil summonses issued were:

- promissory notes (contributing -3,5 percentage points);
- services (contributing -1,6 percentage points); and
- rent (contributing -1,1 percentage points).

Civil summonses relating to 'other' debts (contributing 3,8 percentage points) was the largest positive contributor.

The number of civil judgements recorded for debt

The total number of civil judgements recorded for debt increased by 4,3% in the three months ended January 2022 compared with the three months ended January 2021. The largest contributors to the 4,3% increase were civil judgements relating to:

- goods sold (contributing 2,4 percentage points);
- services (contributing 1,7 percentage points); and
- money lent (contributing 1,0 percentage point).

The value of civil judgements recorded for debt

The total value of civil judgements recorded for debt increased by 8,3% in the three months ended January 2022 compared with the three months



ended January 2021. The largest contributors to the 8,3% increase were civil judgements relating to:

- ‘other’ debts (contributing 4,0 percentage points);
- goods sold (contributing 2,6 percentage points); and
- money lent (contributing 2,5 percentage points).

In January 2022, 9 538 civil judgements for debt amounting to R237,7 million were recorded. The largest contributors to the total value of judgements were:

- money lent (R81,5 million or 34,3%);
- services (R44,8 million or 18,8%); and
- ‘other’ debts (R42,3 million or 17,8%).

Table M – Key figures for civil summonses and judgements for January 2022

Actual estimates	January 2022	% change between January 2021 and January 2022	% change between November 2020 to January 2021 and November 2021 to January 2022
Number of civil summonses issued for debt	34 697	13,6	-1,1
Number of civil judgements recorded for debt	9 538	16,5	4,3
Value of civil judgements recorded for debt (R million)	237,7	30,5	8,3

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

Statistics of liquidations and insolvencies

Total number of liquidations decreased by 10,1% in February 2022

The insolvency status (when a debtor is unable to pay their own debts) is usually not permanent but a temporary measure to start afresh free from debts. The insolvency of a person comes to an end once an insolvent has been reformed or rehabilitated (restore a person’s debt handling to health or normal life through training and therapy). One of the instances where an insolvent person qualifies for rehabilitation is when a person is automatically rehabilitated after a period of 10 years has expired from the date of provisional sequestration/confiscation of their assets. Anyone who has been rehabilitated can enter into credit agreement again and their credit record changes from ‘sequestered’ to ‘rehabilitated’ for five years. Presented in this



article is a summary of the results from the *Statistics of liquidations and insolvencies* (statistical release P0043) for February 2022.

Liquidations

The total number of liquidations decreased by 10,1% in February 2022 compared with February 2021 (**see Table M**). Liquidations of close corporations decreased by 21 cases, while liquidations of companies increased by 3 cases during this period. The total number of liquidations decreased by 11,3% in the three months ended February 2022 compared with the three months ended February 2021.

Table M – Total number of liquidations for February 2022

Number of liquidations February 2022	% change between February 2021 and February 2022	% change between December 2020 to February 2021 and December 2021 to February 2022	January to February 2021 and January to February 2022
160	-10,1	-11,3	-6,7

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

Insolvencies

Owing to a cyber-attack on the Department of Justice, source information for insolvencies is not available after September 2021. The time series has been discontinued until further notice; hence no information is available as of now.

Land transport survey

Volume of goods transported (payload) increased by 13,6% in January 2022

Having an efficient, reliable and adequate road transport system is essential for the growth of the economy. It helps boost the productivity of other industries that depend on transport to move their products from one point to another. One such industry is the agriculture industry. AgriSA commissioned a study that found that participating farmers rely on road transportation to move an average of 94% of their produce. On average, participants transported about R7.1 billion in agricultural produce by road in the last



financial year. Most of the agricultural products transported do not have a long life span and they have to be delivered fresh to avoid wastage. Thus, it is important to have an efficient transport system that will ensure that the produce is transported safely and timely from the point of production to the point of sale. The efficiency of the road transport system will ultimately affect the consumer as it is one of the factors used to determine how much consumers will pay and how fresh the produce they purchase will be. Presented in this article is a summary of the *Land transport survey* (statistical release P7162) for January 2022.

The volume of goods transported (payload) increased by 13,6% in January 2022 compared with January 2021 (**see Table O**). The corresponding income increased by 14,4% over the same period.

Income from freight transportation increased by 9,3% in the three months ended January 2022 compared with the three months ended January 2021. The main positive contributors to this increase were:

- ‘other’ freight (22,7%, contributing 4,7 percentage points); and
- manufactured food, beverages and tobacco products (13,2%, contributing 1,1 percentage points).

Table O – Year-on-year percentage change in freight transportation: January 2022

	Aug-21	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22
Freight payload	4,1	5,9	3,8	5,0	7,6	13,6
Freight income	5,3	8,3	3,0	4,2	10,4	14,4

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 18,2% in January 2022 compared with January 2021 (**see Table P**). The corresponding income decreased by 6,8% over the same period.



**Table P – Year-on-year percentage change in passenger transportation:
January 2022**

	Aug-21	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22
Passenger journeys	29,7	19,0	8,5	-6,7	-13,2	-18,2
Passenger income	45,0	18,9	7,3	-0,5	-14,5	-6,8

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 at 10,5% in February 2022

The Competition Commission has launched a Fresh Produce Market Inquiry into the fresh produce market to examine whether or not there are any features in its value chain which lessen, prevent or distort the competitiveness. The inquiry will cover aspects of the sale of fresh produce by the farmer to the customer (the retailer, processor, or export market). The terms of reference of the Fresh Produce Market Inquiry, established in terms of Chapter 4A of the Competition Act, 1998 (Act No. 89 of 1998), were published in the Government Gazette No. 46093 on 25 March 2022. The public and any interested party is invited to make comments on the proposed terms of reference on or before 22 April 2022. Presented in this article is a summary of the result from the *Producer price index* (PPI) (Statistical release P0142.1) for February 2022.

Annual producer price inflation (final manufacturing) was 10,5% in February 2022, up from 10,1% in January 2022 (**see Table Q**). The producer price index increased by 1,1% month-on-month in February 2022.

The main contributors to the headline PPI annual inflation rate were coke, petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products; metals, machinery, equipment and computing equipment; and food products, beverages and tobacco products.

- Coke, petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products increased by 22,6% year-on-year and contributed 5,3 percentage points.
- Metals, machinery, equipment and computing equipment increased by 12,5% year-on-year and contributed 1,8 percentage points.
- Food products, beverages and tobacco products increased by 6,2% year-on-year and contributed 1,6 percentage points.

The main contributor to the headline PPI monthly increase was coke, petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products, which increased by 2,7% month-on-month and contributed 0,7 of a percentage point.



Intermediate manufactured goods

The annual percentage change in the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods was 19,3% in February 2022 (compared with 21,0% in January 2022). The index increased by 0,5% month-on-month. The main contributors to the annual rate were basic and fabricated metals (9,5 percentage points), chemicals, rubber and plastic products (9,0 percentage points) and sawmilling and wood (1,3 percentage points). The main contributor to the monthly rate was basic and fabricated metals (1,4 percentage points).

Electricity and water

The annual percentage change in the PPI for electricity and water was 12,9% in February 2022 (compared with 16,1% in January 2022). The index increased by 0,1% month-on-month. Electricity contributed 11,7 percentage points to the annual rate, and water contributed 0,9 of a percentage point. Electricity contributed 0,1 of a percentage point to the monthly rate.

Mining

The annual percentage change in the PPI for mining was 6,4% in February 2022 (compared with 6,4% in January 2022). The index increased by 4,0% month-on-month. The main contributors to the annual rate were coal and gas (6,0 percentage points) and non-ferrous metal ores (1,4 percentage points). The main contributors to the monthly rate were non-ferrous metal ores (2,1 percentage points) and coal and gas (1,3 percentage points).

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

The annual percentage change in the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing was 8,0% in February 2022 (compared with 6,9% in January 2022). The index decreased by 1,0% month-on-month. The main contributor to the annual rate was agriculture (7,5 percentage points). The main contributor to the monthly rate was agriculture (-1,0 percentage point).



Table Q – Key PPI figures for February 2022

Product	Weight	Index (Dec 2020=100)			% change	
		February 2022	January 2022	February 2022	February 2022 vs January 2022	February 2022 vs February 2021
Final manufactured goods	100,00	101,5	111,0	111,0	1,1	10,5
Intermediate manufactured goods	100,00	104,4	123,9	123,9	0,5	19,3
Electricity and water	100,00	101,8	114,8	114,8	0,1	12,9
Mining	100,00	108,5	111,0	111,0	4,0	6,4
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,00	99,4	108,5	108,5	-	8,0

A full release on the *Producer price index* is available on the website: www.statssa.gov.za

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

CPI at 5,7% in February 2022

Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) conducts an annual survey of private-sector doctor and dentist fees in February. This is because some private medical and dental aids only change their prices once a year (usually in February). Every month, besides the price change month, prices remain the same. This price change is then reflected in the consumer price index (CPI) for February each year. The CPI for February 2022 shows that health prices increased by 4,9% in the 12 months to February 2022. Prices for general practitioners increased by 5,6%, gynaecologists and physicians by 4,5%, and dentists by 4,7%. The insurance category registered a monthly change of 1,3%, mainly due to an increase in health insurance (up by 1,8%). Presented in this article is a summary of the results of the *Consumer price index (CPI)* (statistical release P0141) for February 2022.

Headline consumer price index (CPI for all urban areas)

Annual consumer price inflation was 5,7% in February 2022, unchanged from 5,7% in January 2022 (**see Table S**). The consumer price index increased by 0,6% month-on-month in February 2022. The main contributors to the 5,7% annual inflation rate were:



- food and non-alcoholic beverages (increased by 6,4% year-on-year, and contributed 1,1 percentage points to the total CPI annual rate of 5,7%);
- housing and utilities (increased by 4,4% year-on-year, and contributed 1,1 percentage points);
- transport (increased by 14,3% year-on-year, and contributed 1,9 percentage points); and
- miscellaneous goods and services (services increased by 3,2% year-on-year, and contributed 0,5 of a percentage point).

In February 2022, the annual inflation rate for goods was 8,1%, unchanged from January 2022; and for services it was 3,1%, down from 3,4% in January 2022.

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

Year	Index/ rate	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Ave- rage ¹
2016	Index	94,4	95,7	96,4	97,2	97,4	97,9	98,7	98,6	98,8	99,3	99,6	100,0	97,8
	Rate	6,2	7,0	6,3	6,2	6,2	6,3	6,0	5,9	6,1	6,4	6,6	6,7	6,3
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	107,6	108,5	108,4	108,9	109,4	109,6	109,4	107,8
	Rate	4,4	4,0	3,8	4,5	4,4	4,6	5,1	4,9	4,9	5,1	5,2	4,5	4,7
2019	Index	109,2	110,1	111,0	111,7	112,0	112,4	112,8	113,1	113,4	113,4	113,5	113,8	112,2
	Rate	4,0	4,1	4,5	4,4	4,5	4,5	4,0	4,3	4,1	3,7	3,6	4,0	4,1
2020	Index	114,1	115,2	115,6	115,0	114,3	114,9	116,4	116,6	116,8	117,1	117,1	117,3	115,9
	Rate	4,5	4,6	4,1	3,0	2,1	2,2	3,2	3,1	3,0	3,3	3,2	3,1	3,3
2021	Index	117,7	118,5	119,3	120,1	120,2	120,5	121,8	122,3	122,6	122,9	123,5	124,2	121,1
	Rate	3,2	2,9	3,2	4,4	5,2	4,9	4,6	4,9	5,0	5,0	5,5	5,9	4,5
2022	Index	100,2	100,8											
	Rate	5,7	5,7											

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

¹ Annual average.



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.

Acting household head: any member of the household acting on behalf of the head of the household.

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.

Day trip: a trip outside of the respondent's usual environment, where they leave and return within the same day (i.e. do not stay overnight).

Domestic tourism: a trip within the boundaries of South Africa but outside of the respondent's usual environment.

Note: The following categories are excluded from the definition of domestic visitor:

- persons travelling to another place within the country with the intention of setting up their usual residence in that place.
- Persons who travel to another place within the country and are remunerated from within the place visited.
- Persons who travel regularly or frequently between neighbouring localities as defined by the 'usual environment' rule.

Dwelling unit: structure or part of a structure or group structures occupied or meant to be occupied by one or more than one household.

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

Expenditure: the total consumption expenditure made by a visitor or on behalf of a visitor during his/her trip and stay at a destination.

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

Household: a group of persons who live together and provide themselves jointly with food and/or other essentials for living, or a single person who lives alone.

Household head: the main decision-maker, or the person who owns or rents the dwelling, or the person who is the main breadwinner.

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.

Main purpose of trip: this is the purpose in the absence of which the trip would not have been made.

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.

Tourist accommodation: any facility that regularly (or occasionally) provides 'paid' or 'unpaid' overnight accommodation for tourists.

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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