

# Mbalo Brief



the missing piece of the puzzle

May 2022



## PES

Post-enumeration Survey

# 2022



CAPI



CATI



CAWI



Issue 04/2022

IMPROVING LIVES THROUGH DATA ECOSYSTEMS



stats sa

Department:  
Statistics South Africa  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA





**PES**  
Post-enumeration Survey  
**2022**



**DID YOU KNOW**

The purpose of the Post-Enumeration Survey is to measure the accuracy of the census. The survey measures the accuracy of the census by independently surveying a sample of the population.

**GLOSSARY**



Computer  
assisted personal  
interview



Computer assisted  
telephone  
interview



Computer  
assisted web  
interview

Statistics South Africa  
Private Bag X44  
Pretoria 0001  
South Africa

ISibalo House, Koch Street, Salvokop  
Pretoria 0002

User information services: (012) 310 8600  
Main switchboard: (012) 310 8911

Website: [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za)  
Email: [info@statssa.gov.za](mailto:info@statssa.gov.za)





## Editor's comment

Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) would like to appeal to Western Cape residents to take part in the completion of the Census 2022 questionnaire after an extension period. This appeal comes after the province has been lagging behind the rest of the country in terms of completeness of the data collection. Nationally, 88% of households have been counted while Western Cape is at the 60% mark. Almost 1,1 million households in the province have completed the census questionnaire since data collection began in February 2022. Stats SA data fieldworkers will be visiting communities with low response rates across the province. Western Cape residence are reminded that the online questionnaire is still available

on <https://getcounted.statssa.gov.za> (data free) allowing residents to answer the questions at their own convenience. Households have until the close of counting on 14 May 2022 to complete the questionnaire online. With over 600 000 households yet to be visited, households are requested to please cooperate with the data fieldworkers by answering the questions accurately and completely. Data/statistics collected from Census are used in a variety of ways. All three spheres of government use these data for planning purposes and policy decisions, on the other hand businesses can use the same data for product development and store locations. Academics also use census population estimates to predict trends. The Census call centre is open to assist with any enquiries – 0800 110 248 or email [census2022@statssa.gov.za](mailto:census2022@statssa.gov.za)

In this month's issue of *Mbaló Brief*, our educational article focuses on the *Labour Dynamics in South Africa, 2020*, (Report No.02-11-02), published by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) on 21 April 2022. Also have a look at our monthly crossword puzzle and solutions for April 2022. Articles published in this issue are based on the results of industry surveys conducted for February to March 2022.

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

Enjoy the read!





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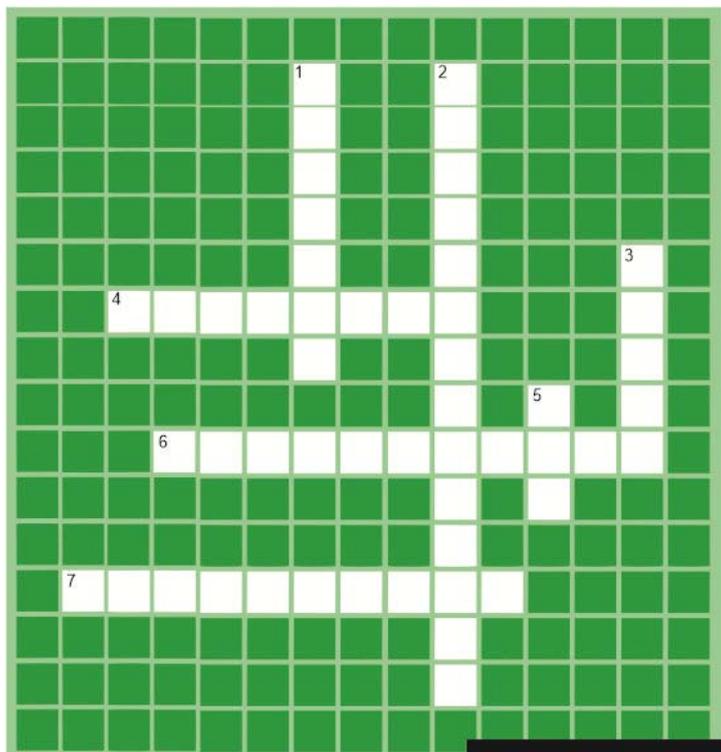
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## Crossword puzzle





**Across**

- 4. What are citizens of Sudan called?
- 6. Census 2022 data collection period for .....has been extended to 31 May 2022. [Read Editor's comment for clue]
- 7. Which holiday is celebrated on 01 May every year in South Africa?

**Down**

- 1. What is the only country that borders the United Kingdom?
- 2. Who is the MEC for Education in Northern Cape?
- 3. Which population group had the highest working-age that was employed than any other population groups? [Read Educational article for clue]
- 5. Which month is known as Africa Month?

**Solutions for March 2022 puzzle**

**Across**

- 5. Enumeration
- 6. True
- 7. Five

**Down**

- 1. Gungubele
- 2. Freedom Day
- 3. Wired
- 5. Increase





# Educational article on Labour dynamics in South Africa

## Introduction

According to United Nations (UN), the South African labour market has undergone considerable changes since 1994. This is primarily due to the elimination of multiple statutory restrictions on labour market access and participation. This has led to the rapid growth in the labour force which exceeded the growth in the working-age population. Although the growth in employment managed to keep up with the growth in the working-age population, it was unable to make progress at the same rate with the labour force demand, resulting in a rapid increase in the unemployment rate. The UN states that when there is a shortage of decent jobs, more workers may give up looking for work. The United Nations further reiterates that in 2015, the number of working-age individuals who did not participate in the labour market increased by 26 million reaching over 2 billion around the world. The National Development Plan (NDP) on the other hand aims to increase working-age population between 15 and 64 to 61% and full employment by 2030. To achieve full employment, the country needs to create 11 million jobs over a 20-year period. To achieve this, it is estimated that the economy would have to grow by about 5% on average every year over this period.

This educational article is based on the report titled *Labour Dynamics in South Africa, 2020*, (Report No.02-11-02), published by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) on 21 April 2022. This article is based mostly on Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) and Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) of 2015 to 2020 and covers individuals 15 to 64 years. The article will focus on persons who are employed, unemployed and those that are not economically active, among others.

## Background

The Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) is a household-based sample survey conducted by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA). It collects data on the labour market activities of persons aged 15-64 years who live in South Africa.

As of 19 March 2020 Stats SA suspended face-to-face data collection for all its surveys as a result of the COVID- 19 pandemic and restricted movement. This was to ensure that the field staff and respondents were not exposed to





the risk of contracting the Coronavirus and to contain its spread. It is, however, imperative that Stats SA continues to provide statistics on the South African labour market. In this regard, Stats SA changed the mode of collection for collecting QLFS data to Computer-assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI). To facilitate CATI, the sample that was used for QLFS Q1: 2020 was also used in Q2: 2020, Q3: 2020 and Q4: 2020.

However, not all dwelling units on the sample had contact numbers, and as a result the data was only collected from part of the sample for which contact numbers were available for QLFS Q4: 2020. The dwelling units for which contact numbers were not available as of Q1: 2020 retained the status that they had in Q1: 2020. That is, dwelling units that were out-of-scope in Q1: 2020 remained out-of-scope in Q4: 2020; and dwelling units that were non-contacts in Q1: 2020 remained non-contacts in Q4: 2020.

Changes in three labour market statuses (employed, unemployed and inactive) of the same individuals from one quarter to another over the period 2015–2020 are covered. The movement into and out of the three labour market status is regarded as a transition, while a person can also remain in the same labour market status (retention). The focus is predominantly on national and provincial retention and transition rates between the third and fourth quarters of 2020, while the trends in transition and retention rates are analysed by comparing 2015 and 2020.

The analysis of labour market retention and transition rates between various labour market statuses (employment, unemployment and inactivity) over the third and fourth quarters of 2015 and 2020 is undertaken in this section. The analysis tries to identify whether the transition rates into employment have improved after the global economic crisis.

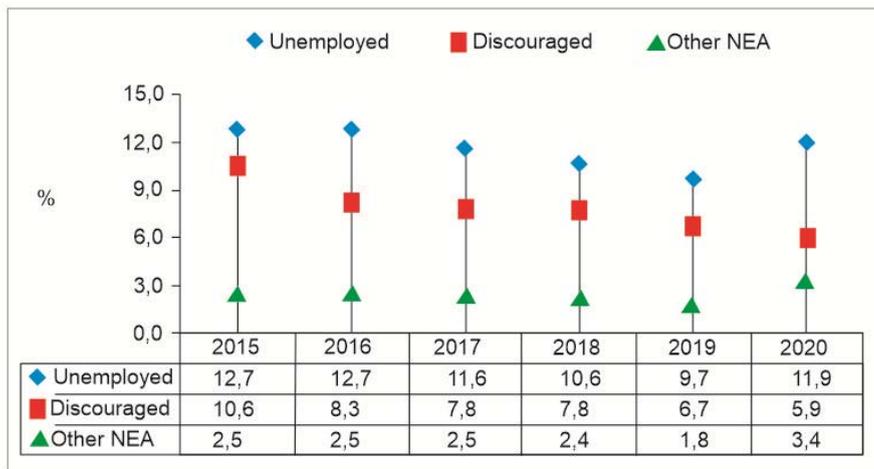
### **Transition rates into employment for the unemployed, discouraged and other not economically active, 2015–2020**

Figure 1 below shows the transition rate into employment from other labour market status is more likely for those who are seeking work compared to the discouraged and other inactive population throughout the period of analysis. The second highest labour market status to transit into employment were the discouraged work-seekers ranging from 5,9% to 10,6%. Between 2015 and 2020, the transition rate into employment decreased amongst those who were unemployed and discouraged work-seekers, while the transition rate



among the other not economically active population increased from 2,5% in 2015 to 3,4% in 2020 (an increase of 0,9 of a percentage point).

**Figure 1: Transition rates into employment for the unemployed, discouraged and other not economically active, 2015–2020**



Note: Only Q3-Q4 for each year is analysed.

The transition rate into employment amongst those without a job decreased by 0,1 of a percentage point in 2020 compared to 2015. Although men are more likely to transit into employment compared to their female counterparts, between 2015 and 2020 the transition rate to employment decreased for both men and women. In addition, the analysis shows that adults had a higher transition rate into employment when compared to the youth. In 2020, the transition rate for adults into employment was 9,0%, which was 4,9 percentage points higher compared to that of youth (4,1%). The transition rate into employment for youth decreased by 0,8 of a percentage point, while that of adults increased by the same margin. Persons with prior work experience are more likely to transit into employment when compared to those without work experience. About 11,8% of those with prior work experience transitioned into employment, compared to only 1,7% of those with no work experience in 2020.

In both 2015 and 2020, persons with tertiary level of education were more likely to transition into employment compared to other educational levels. In addition, 4,9% of those with less than matric transitioned into employment in



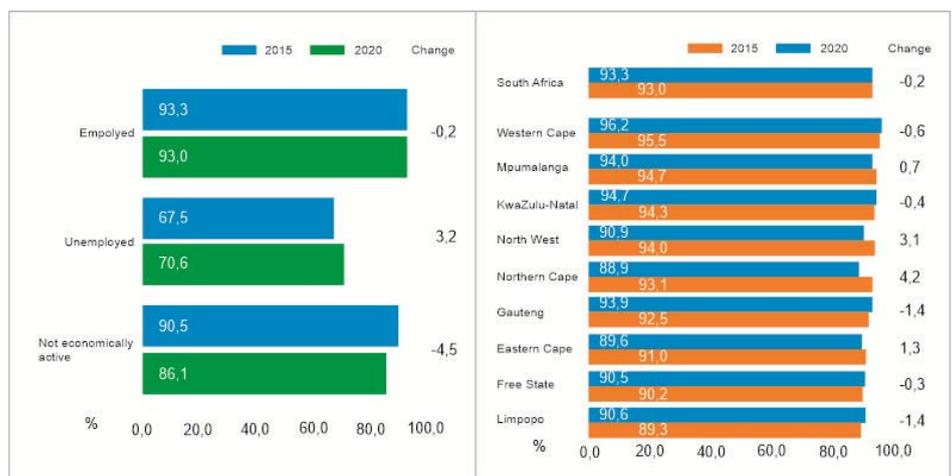
2020, compared to 10,1% of those with tertiary level of education. Between 2015 and 2020, transition into employment increased in all educational levels with those with tertiary education recording the highest increase of 4,9 percentage points.

### Labour market status and provincial employment retention, 2015 and 2020

Although the unemployment retention rate was lower compared to the employed and inactivity in both 2015 and 2020 (67,5% and 70,6%, respectively), it was the only labour market status where the retention rate increased over the period (3,2 percentage points).

Between the period 2015 and 2020, the provincial employment retention rates increased in four of the nine provinces; with the largest increase observed in Northern Cape (4,2 percentage points), followed by North West (3,1 percentage points). Gauteng and Limpopo recorded the largest declines of 1,4 percentage points each, with Limpopo recording the lowest retention rate in 2020. In both 2015 and 2020, Western Cape, Mpumalanga and KwaZulu-Natal had the highest employment retention rates among the provinces.

**Figure 2: Retention rates by labour market status and provincial employment retention rates, 2015 and 2020**



Note: Only Q3-Q4 for each year is analysed.



## **Retention and transition rates by broad occupation groups, skills, industry and education level, 2015 and 2020**

In 2015 and 2020, the retention rate was highest among persons employed in skilled occupations when compared to those employed in semi-skilled and low skilled occupations. The transition out of employment was less likely to occur among persons employed in skilled occupations compared to the other occupation categories; only 4,5% of people employed in the skilled occupations moved out of employment in 2020 compared to 12,5% of those employed in low skilled occupations. Although the highest retention rate was recorded among those employed in skilled occupations in 2020, the group had the highest transition rate into other occupations (8,7%).

Industry retention rates in 2015 and 2020 were highest among those employed in tertiary industries (89,6% and 88,3%, respectively) when compared to secondary (81,5% in 2020 and 80,9% in 2015) and primary (87,1% in 2015 and 84,6% in 2020) industries. Although secondary industries had the lowest retention rates, these industries also accounted for the higher transition rates to other industries as well as the highest transition rates out of employment. Between the two quarters in 2020, 6,5% of persons who worked in the secondary industries moved to other industries, while 12,0% moved out of employment.

## **Age profile of the population, 2015 to 2020**

The working-age population which comprises people aged 15–64 years increased from 36 million to 39 million (up by 3,0 million people). There was a decrease of 20 000 among young people (0–14 years) and an increase of 594 000 among older people (65 years and older). There has been an increase in the share of the working-age population in the total population, from 66,2% in 2015 to 67,3% in 2020.

## **Working-age population by sex, 2015–2020**

Over the period 2015 to 2020, the share of women in the working age population declined from 50,7% to 50,5%. The number of women in the working age population increased from 18,3 million to 19,7 million over the same period. The number of men in the working age population increased from 17,8 million in 2015 to reach 19,4 million in 2020.



## Labour market status of the working-age population, 2015–2020

Since 2015, the number of employed persons has increased on an annual basis except in 2019 and 2020. Over the period 2015 to 2020, the number of the employed decreased by 679 000, overtaken by the rise in the number of the unemployed (939 000), while the number of discouraged work seekers and the economically inactive increased by 420 000 and 2,4 million respectively over the period.

## Components of the working-age population by province, 2015 and 2020

In 2020, Western Cape (48,7%), Gauteng (44,2%) and Mpumalanga (38,9%) were the only provinces where the share of employed in the working-age population was above the national average of 38,5%. Western Cape recorded the highest number of persons employed (48,7%) as a percentage of the working-age population, followed by Gauteng (44,2%), while the Eastern Cape (28,8%) recorded the lowest number of employed. Limpopo (33,1%) and KwaZulu-Natal (33,9%) recorded the lowest share of unemployed in the working-age population in 2020. Discouraged work-seekers as a proportion of the working-age population in 2020 was highest in Limpopo (13,0%) and lowest in Western Cape (1,9%).

## Components of the working-age population by population group and age group, 2015 and 2020

The share of working-age population that was employed decreased in all population groups in 2020. The white population (60,6%) recorded the highest proportion of the working-age population that was employed compared to Indian/ Asian (49,3%), coloured (43,1%) and black African (35,6%) population groups. The proportion of those who were not economically active increased for Indian/ Asian (from 38,0% in 2015 to 39,5% in 2020), coloured (from 33,3% in 2015 to 39,4% in 2020), black African (from 35,6% in 2015 to 38,7% in 2020) and white (from 30,8% in 2015 to 33,1% in 2020) population groups.

## Employment by industry, 2015–2020

In 2020, services, trade and finance were the main contributors to the total employment. The level of employment in services was high at 3,5 million, followed by trade (3,1 million) and finance (2,4 million). Total employment decreased by 679 000 between 2015 and 2020. All industries, except



finance and transport, contributed to a decrease in total employment over the period 2015–2020. The largest decreases in employment were observed in construction (241 000), manufacturing (234 000), and private households (129 000).

**Table 1: Employment by industry, 2015 to 2020**

Industry	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	Thousand					
Agriculture	880	874	843	845	861	820
Mining	455	444	434	419	412	403
Manufacturing	1 762	1 692	1 782	1 769	1 762	1 528
Utilities	132	118	149	148	139	104
Construction	1 405	1 431	1 414	1 472	1 348	1 164
Trade	3 161	3 178	3 250	3 280	3 358	3 084
Transport	905	910	977	984	998	925
Finance	2 198	2 275	2 402	2 479	2 518	2 374
Services	3 551	3 571	3 609	3 694	3 667	3 484
Private households	1 288	1 283	1 303	1 292	1 281	1 160
<b>Total</b>	<b>15 741</b>	<b>15 780</b>	<b>16 169</b>	<b>16 394</b>	<b>16 350</b>	<b>15 061</b>

Note: total includes 'Other forms of industry'

### Formal and informal sector employment share by province, 2015–2020

Between 2015 and 2020, the formal sector share of total employment nationally increased by 0,5 of a percentage point from 69,5% to 70,0% while the informal sector decreased by 2,2 percentage points from 17,7% to 15,5%. Six of the nine provinces recorded a decline in the share of formal sector employment; the largest decreases were observed in Mpumalanga (3,5 percentage points), Free State (1,8 percentage points) and Gauteng (1,5 percentage points).

The employment in the informal sector was highest at Mpumalanga with 22,5% in 2020. In 2020, the provinces that recorded the lowest in informal sector were at Northern Cape with 6,5%, followed by Western Cape (9,5%) and North West (11,8 percentage points). Over the period 2015–2020, the informal sector share in employment decreased by the highest percentage at Limpopo (9,3 percentage points) followed by Northern Cape with 5,6 percentage points, and North West (3,2 percentage points).





## Conclusion

The results of the report indicate that in 2020 the working-age population that was employed decreased in all population groups. The white population had the highest working-age that was employed than any other population groups, while black African had the lowest. Furthermore, the proportion of those who were not economically active increased in all population groups. Over the period, the majority of industries contributed to a decrease in total employment. Between 2015 and 2020, the formal sector share of total employment increased while the informal sector decreased.



## Primary industries

### Mining: Production and sales

#### *Mining production decreased by 6,0% year-on-year in February 2022*

On 06 May 2022, Anglo American launched its nuGen hydrogen-battery hybrid mining truck at the Mogalakwena open pit platinum mine in Limpopo. This is the world's largest hydrogen-powered mine haul truck. The 2 megawatt (MW) truck generates more power than its diesel predecessor and is capable of carrying a 290-tonne payload. The truck will operate in everyday mining conditions at the mine. In his address at the launch of the truck, President Cyril Ramaphosa said "...we are taking a giant leap into the future of this economy of hydrogen. Not only will it be a valuable driver of economic growth, as well as employment, but it will also contribute to our decarbonisation efforts." If this pilot is successful, Anglo American will be removing up to 80% of diesel emissions at their open pit mines by rolling out this technology across their global fleet. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Mining: production and sales* (statistical release P2041) for February 2022.

Mining production decreased by 6,0% year-on-year in February 2022 (see **Table A**). The largest negative contributors were:

- iron ore (-29,2%, contributing -3,4 percentage points);
- PGMs (-16,5%, contributing -3,3 percentage points); and
- gold (-9,3%, contributing -1,3 percentage points).

Coal (5,6%, contributing 1,5 percentage points) was a significant positive contributor.

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

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

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



Mineral sales at current prices increased by 6,4% year-on-year in February 2022 (see Table B). The largest positive contributors were:

- coal (58,6%, contributing 10,6 percentage points);
- ‘other’ non-metallic minerals (81,1%, contributing 2,3 percentage points); and
- PGMs (5,1%, contributing 1,8 percentage points).

Gold (-45,0%, contributing -5,0 percentage points) and iron ore (-15,9%, contributing -2,8 percentage points) were significant negative contributors.

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

	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	2,3	5,4	23,6	11,4	-7,7	6,4
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-17,3	7,7	4,9	-6,2	-1,2	7,1
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted <sup>1/</sup>	-8,0	-11,8	-13,4	-5,5	-1,4	0,7

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



## Secondary industries

### Manufacturing: Production and sales

#### *Manufacturing production increased by 0,2% in February 2022*

Most industrial machinery and equipment used in the South African manufacturing sector is powered by electricity. Eskom is the main national parastatal supplier of electricity responsible for generating and distributing electricity. However, due to maintenance backlogs, skills shortages, and challenges in securing coal, the power generated by Eskom has declined in recent years. This, resulting in load shedding (power cuts). These power cuts cause operational disturbances in the manufacturing industry that leads to production halts, increased downtime and causes delays in the delivery of goods and services. This could sometimes have a negative effect on the production and sales in the manufacturing industry. Presented in this article is a summary of the results of the *Manufacturing: production and sales release* (statistical release P 3041.2) for February 2022.

Manufacturing production increased by 0,2% in February 2022 compared with February 2021 (**see Table C**). The largest positive contributions were made by the following divisions:

- food and beverages (4,2%, contributing 0,9 of a percentage point); and
- basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products, metal products and machinery (3,9%, contributing 0,8 of a percentage point).

The largest negative contributions were made by the following divisions:

- motor vehicles, parts and accessories and other transport equipment (-7,1%, contributing -0,8 of a percentage point); and
- petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products (-2,6%, contributing -0,6 of a percentage point).



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

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

<sup>1/</sup> 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](http://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 4,3% (R692,3 million) during January to February 2022***

On 22 April 2022, the Parliament’s Portfolio Committee on Human Settlements started holding public hearings into the Housing Consumer Protection Bill to gather views from the public on the bill. “Through this bill, it is hoped that home builders will benefit by appointing registered builders, which will ensure quality housing, as well as protection through the extension of warranty cover,” said committee chairperson, Machwene Semanya. The bill proposes these protections through the repeal of the Housing Consumers Protection Measures Act, 1998 (Act No. 95 of 1998) and sets out the framework to claim against the fund, by providing protections for housing consumers, registration of homebuilders and continuance of home warranty fund. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Selected building statistics* (statistical release P5041.1) for February 2022.

### Total value of recorded building plans passed

The value of recorded building plans passed increased by 4,3% (R692,3 million) during January to February 2022 compared with January to February 2021 (**see Table D**). Increases were recorded for residential buildings (16,3% or R1 441,0 million) and additions and alterations (3,8% or R159,4



million). A decrease was recorded for non-residential buildings (-28,6% or -R908,1 million).

The largest contributions to the total increase of 4,3% (R692,3 million) were made by Western Cape (contributing 9,3 percentage points or R1 495,2 million) and Mpumalanga (contributing 3,0 percentage points or R491,7 million). KwaZulu-Natal (contributing -4,2 percentage points or -R670,9 million) and North West (contributing -2,9 percentage points or -R461,3 million) were the largest negative contributors.

### **Total value of buildings reported as completed at current prices**

The value of buildings reported as completed increased by 12,7% (R905,3 million) during January to February 2022 compared with January to February 2021. Increases were recorded for additions and alterations (34,8% or R496,4 million) and residential buildings (14,4% or R552,6 million). A decrease was recorded for non-residential buildings (-7,7% or -R143,8 million).

Seven provinces reported year-on-year increases in the value of buildings completed during January to February 2022, of which KwaZulu-Natal (contributing 6,8 percentage points or R487,3 million), Eastern Cape (contributing 4,4 percentage points or R312,3 million) and Western Cape (contributing 4,0 percentage points or R289,2 million) were the largest positive contributors.



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

Estimates at current prices	January – February 2021	January – February 2022	Difference in value between January – February 2021 and January – February 2022	% change between January to February 2021 and January to February 2022 <sup>1/</sup>
	R'000	R'000	R'000	
<b>Residential buildings</b>	<b>8 823 384</b>	<b>10 264 370</b>	<b>1 440 986</b>	<b>16,3</b>
- Dwelling houses	5 142 035	6 148 735	1 006 700	19,6
- Flats and townhouses	3 633 329	4 053 736	420 407	11,6
- Other residential buildings	48 020	61 899	13 879	28,9
<b>Non-residential buildings</b>	<b>3 171 660</b>	<b>2 263 589</b>	<b>-908 071</b>	<b>-28,6</b>
<b>Additions and alterations</b>	<b>4 160 017</b>	<b>4 319 401</b>	<b>159 384</b>	<b>3,8</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>16 155 061</b>	<b>16 847 360</b>	<b>692 299</b>	<b>4,3</b>

<sup>1/</sup> 2021 and 2022 figures should be regarded as preliminary because of possible backlogs and incomplete reporting by municipalities. A full release on *Selected building statistics of the private sector as reported by local government institutions* (Statistical release P5041.1) is available on the Stats SA website: [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za)

## Electricity generated and available for distribution

### **Electricity generation (production) decreased by 1,1% year-on-year in March 2022**

On 1 April 2021, South African electricity tariffs increased by 15,6%, one of the largest increases in the country's history. According to Neil Roets, chief executive of Debt Rescue, this meant that consumers bought 137.74 units of electricity for R200,00. Fast forward to April 2022 and the same R200 will only give 136.98 units. This comes after The National Energy Regulator of South Africa (Nersa) has approved a 9,6% tariff increase for Eskom customers which took effect from 1 April 2022. Moreover, Nersa is proposing an average increase of 7,47% in municipal electricity tariffs from 1 July 2022. The price hikes will take the average electricity tariff in South Africa from just



over R1,33 per kWh to around R1,46. This price hike might affect many households and businesses who run their day-to-day activities on electricity. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from Electricity generated and available for distribution (Statistical release P4141) for March 2022.

Electricity generation (production) decreased by 1,1% year-on-year in March 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	-3,4	-3,7	-3,7	-1,1	-0,4	-1,1
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-2,9	-0,1	1,0	0,5	1,3	0,1
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted <sup>1/</sup>	-2,1	-3,3	-3,6	-1,7	0,7	2,0

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

Electricity distribution (consumption) decreased by 0,6% year-on-year in March 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	3,6	-2,4	-2,7	-0,2	-0,1	-0,6
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-3,3	1,0	1,2	0,6	0,0	0,3
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted <sup>1/</sup>	-1,0	-2,7	-3,2	-0,9	1,1	1,8

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



## Tertiary industries

### Wholesale trade sales

#### ***Solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products increase by 52,3% in February 2022***

The price of solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products continue to be the main driver behind the increase in wholesale trade sales. This has also affected the price for petrol and diesel. In an effort to lessen the strain that the high fuel prices are placing on consumers, the Minister of Finance, Mr Enoch Godongwana, announced a temporary reduction of the general fuel levy by R1,50 cents per litre, from 6 April to 31 May 2022. The Minister said that the reduction of the general fuel levy would be funded by the liquidation of a portion of the country's strategic crude oil reserves which is currently at 10 million barrels. The strategic stock will be used to provide R6 Billion in cover for revenue lost in the reduction of the general fuel levy for these two months. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Wholesale trade sales* (statistical release P6141.2) for February 2022.

Wholesale trade sales increased by 19,2% in February 2022 compared with February 2021 (**see Table G**). The main positive contributors were dealers in:

- solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (52,3%, contributing 10,4 percentage points);
- 'other' intermediate products, waste and scrap (27,3%, contributing 1,7 percentage points); and
- 'other' household goods except precious stones (13,9%, contributing 1,7 percentage points).

Wholesale trade sales increased by 18,8% in the three months ended February 2022 compared with the three months ended February 2021. The main positive contributors were dealers in:

- solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (41,6%, contributing 8,6 percentage points);
- food, beverages and tobacco (14,6%, contributing 2,4 percentage points); and
- 'other' intermediate products, waste and scrap (36,8%, contributing 2,2 percentage points).



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

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

<sup>1/</sup> Percentage change between the previous 3 months and the 3 months ending in the month indicated. A full release on *Wholesale trade sales* (P6141.2) is available on the Stats SA website: [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za)

## Retail trade sales

### *Retail trade sales decreased by 0,9% year-on-year in February 2022*

Over time, the Easter period has been one of the most lucrative times of the year for retailers. This is partly due to several factors such as the festivities around the long weekends and also because most clothing retailers have an end-of-season sale as they prepare to make space for winter clothing. Based on data from Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) for the last few years, retailers who usually see an increase in sales during this period are retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods and general dealers. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the retail trade sales (statistical release P 6242.1 for February 2022).

Retail trade sales decreased by 0,9% year-on-year in February 2022 (see **Table H**). The largest negative annual growth rates were recorded for retailers in:

- hardware, paint and glass (-4,9%); and
- food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores (-4,4%).

The largest negative contributor to this decrease was general dealers (contributing -0,9 of a percentage point). Retail trade sales increased by 3,2% in the three months ended February 2022 compared with the three months ended February 2021. The largest positive contributor to this increase was retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (12,7% and contributing 2,3 percentage points).



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

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

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

## Motor trade sales

### ***Motor trade sales increased by 16,4% year-on-year in February 2022***

Owing to a high percentage of children travelling in cars without the usage of a child restraint system (CRS), commonly referred to as a ‘car seat’ in South Africa, the Automobile Association (AA) is advocating for stricter car safety laws, including higher fines for non-compliance. AA’s 2022 Child Restraint System (CRS) conducted a survey on 1 000 children in various shopping malls in Gauteng, and their findings concluded that a third of South African children travel in cars completely unrestrained. According to AA “CRS has been shown to reduce injuries in children aged 5–9 by 52%, while safety belts reduce injuries by only 19%”. The AA conceded that the laws on CRS exist in South Africa, however a review of the current laws that determine CRS usage based on age is needed. According to AA, the height and weight of children should be the determining factor rather than age as children of the same age may differ in body size. The AA said fines for non-compliance in CRS usage is a mere R250 in South Africa while in other countries it can be beyond R9 000, which sends a clear message that not using CRS is a serious offence. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Motor trade sales* (statistical release P6343.2) for February 2022.

Motor trade sales increased by 16,4% year-on-year in February 2022 (see **Table I**). The largest annual growth rates were recorded for:

- fuel sales (23,5%); and
- new vehicle sales (21,1%).



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

	Sept-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-21	Feb-22
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	8,6	7,8	15,0	12,0	20,3	16,4
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	3,1	-1,0	4,0	0,2	2,6	1,0
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted <sup>1/</sup>	-1,7	7,1	9,1	8,2	5,4	4,6

<sup>1/</sup> Percentage change between the previous 3 months and the 3 months ending in the month indicated. A full release on *Motor trade sales* (Statistical release P6343.2) is available on the Stats SA website: [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za)

## Food and beverages

### ***Total income generated by the food and beverages industry increased by 17,3% in February 2022***

Over the past few months, South African households have been faced with an increase in the prices for certain food items such as cooking oil, bread, cake flour and meat. Poultry is also one of the food items that have recorded an increase in prices. Some of the reasons for this increase include rising input costs, supply chain disruption, unpleasant weather, outbreaks of diseases in chickens, supply shortage and global economy risk to food security. To mitigate this price increase, the South African Association of Meat Importers and Exporters (AMIE) has called for the removal of trade tariffs on all poultry products, a three-year moratorium on any new tariffs, and the removal of value-added tax (VAT) on the price of all poultry products. They believe that by implementing the above-mentioned steps, poultry products will be more affordable, thus providing a much-needed relief for both consumers and local businesses, especially since poultry is an essential source of protein in the diet of many consumers. Presented in this article is a summary of the results for *Food and beverages* (statistical release P6420) for February 2022.



Total income generated by the food and beverages industry increased by 17,3% in February 2022 compared with February 2021 (see Table J). Positive annual growth rates were recorded for ‘other’ income (25,7%) and income from food sales (21,2%).

In February 2022, the main contributors to the 17,3% year-on-year increase were:

- takeaway and fast-food outlets (20,8%, contributing 7,0 percentage points); and
- catering services (48,2%, contributing 6,4 percentage points).

Total income increased by 25,9% in the three months ended February 2022 compared with the three months ended February 2021. The main contributors to this increase were:

- restaurants and coffee shops (24,4%, contributing 12,5 percentage points); and
- takeaway and fast-food outlets (28,4%, contributing 9,9 percentage points).

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

Type of income	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22
Food sales	30,7	32,2	17,4	23,0	40,8	21,2
Bar sales	9,4	13,3	2,9	-11,3	164,0	-12,8
Other income	-15,1	2,1	-6,0	4,1	30,7	25,7
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,8</b>	<b>29,2</b>	<b>15,3</b>	<b>18,8</b>	<b>46,8</b>	<b>17,3</b>

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](http://www.statssa.gov.za)



## Tourist accommodation

### ***Hotels contribute towards an increase in tourist accommodation in February 2022***

A historic military site called the Apostle Battery on Table Mountain in Cape Town will soon be revamped into a hotel together with a historical museum, spa and eatery. The Apostle Battery was used during World War 2 as a naval defence station for Cape Town and is expected to open in 2025. The light gauge steel (a cold-formed light material used to make the construction process smoother and stronger) and canvas (a strong cloth used to make items such as sails and tents) are some of the materials that will be used to build the lodge as a way to convey the military aesthetic and feel. The hotel development will boost the tourism industry by generating more revenue income which will in turn contribute to the economy of the country through taxes. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Tourist accommodation* (Statistical release P6410) for February 2022.

The total income for the tourist accommodation industry increased by 139,5% in February 2022 compared with February 2021 (**see Table K**). Income from accommodation increased by 98,3% year-on-year in February 2022, the result of a 59,8% increase in the number of stay unit nights sold and a 24,1% increase in the average income per stay unit night sold.

In February 2022, the largest contributors to the 98,3% year-on-year increase in income from accommodation were:

- hotels (138,1%, contributing 66,0 percentage points); and
- 'other' accommodation (53,6%, contributing 23,2 percentage points).



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

	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22
Stay units available	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,2
Stay unit nights sold	61,1	37,0	35,1	12,6	45,9	59,8
Average income per stay unit nights sold	8,1	10,8	17,0	2,3	13,5	24,1
Income from accommodation	74,2	51,9	58,1	15,1	65,5	98,3
<b>Total income <sup>1/</sup></b>	<b>55,4</b>	<b>97,3</b>	<b>81,7</b>	<b>43,8</b>	<b>120,0</b>	<b>139,5</b>

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](http://www.statssa.gov.za)

## Tourism and migration

### ***A total of 1 105 685 travellers passed through SA's borders in February 2022***

The Department of Home Affairs (DHA) is striving to ensure that all travellers to and from South Africa travel hassle free and ensure any threats or high risk travellers are identified. The DHA is currently piloting e-gates (automated self-service security check system used by travellers at arrival and departure terminals) at Cape Town International Airport. In addition to reducing high risk travellers, the e-gates are meant to decrease passenger queues and documentation processing times at the same time maintaining the security and integrity of the country's borders. These e-gates will be expanded to other country's major international airports together with the introduction of a new passenger name record system and advanced passenger processing system. The passenger name record system will be used to identify unknown threats based on passenger profiles while the advanced passenger processing system will be used to identify known local and international suspects. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Tourism and migration* (statistical release P0351) for February 2022.

### **Number of travellers**

A total of 1 105 685 travellers (arrivals, departures and transits) passed through South African ports of entry/exit in February 2022 (see **Table L**). These travellers were made up of 359 686 South African residents and 745



999 foreign travellers. A further breakdown of the figures for South African residents indicates that there were 173 089 arrivals, 186 410 departures and 187 travellers in transit. The corresponding volume for foreign arrivals, departures and travellers in transit was 398 619, 333 057 and 14 323 respectively.

A comparison between the movements in February 2021 and February 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 166,5% (from 64 943 in February 2021 to 173 089 in February 2022). Departures increased by 179,5% (from 66 694 in February 2021 to 186 410 in February 2022), and transits increased by 233,9% (from 56 in February 2021 to 187 in February 2022). For foreign travellers, arrivals increased by 192,0% (from 136 510 in February 2021 to 398 619 in February 2022), departures increased by 191,0% (from 114 436 in February 2021 to 333 057 in February 2022), and transits increased by 348,6% (from 3 193 in February 2021 to 14 323 in February 2022).

A comparison between the movements in January 2022 and February 2022 indicates that the volume of arrivals decreased for both South African residents and foreign travellers, whereas departures and travellers in transits increased for both groups of travellers. For South African residents, the volume of arrivals decreased by 22,0% (from 221 890 in January 2022 to 173 089 in February 2022), departures increased by 4,8% (from 177 890 in January 2022 to 186 410 in February 2022) and transits increased by 19,9% (from 156 in January 2022 to 187 in February 2022). For foreign travellers, arrivals decreased by 17,0% (from 480 117 in January 2022 to 398 619 in February 2022), departures increased by 7,4% (from 310 131 in January 2022 to 333 057 in February 2022) and transits increased by 24,9% (from 11 463 in January 2022 to 14 323 in February 2022).

In February 2022, 35 918 (9,0%) of foreign arrivals were classified as non-visitors while 362 701 (91,0%) were classified as visitors. The visitors were categorised into three groups:

- i. Arrivals only – comprising visitors who entered the country in February 2022 but did not depart in February 2022 [141 362 (39,0%)];
- ii. Single trips – visitors who came to South Africa once in February 2022 and left in February 2022 [122 317 (33,7%)]; and



- iii. Multiple trips – visitors who came to and left South Africa more than once in February 2022 [99 022 (27,3%)].

### Mode of travel of travellers

In February 2022, road transport was the most common mode of travel used by 654 941 (59,2%) of the 1 105 685 travellers. The total number of travellers who used air transport was 428 314 (38,7%). Compared to air and land transport, a smaller number of travellers, 22 430 (2,0%) used sea transport into and out of South Africa. Information on arrivals of South African residents shows that 71 852 (41,5%) came by air, 93 079 (53,8%) came by road and 8 158 (4,7%) arrived by sea. For departures, 84 507 (45,3%) used air, 93 976 (50,4%) used road and 7 927 (4,3%) left by sea. All travellers in transit, 187 (100,0%) used air transport.

In the case of foreign travellers, 136 861 (34,3%) arrived by air, 258 586 (64,9%) came by road and 3 172 (0,8%) arrived by sea transport. When departing South Africa, 120 584 (36,2%) foreign travellers left by air, 209 300 (62,8%) left by road and 3 173 (1,0%) left by sea. All travellers in transit, 14 323 (100,0%) used air transport. Of the 52 528 same-day visitors, a majority, 46 142 (87,8%) arrived in the country by road, 6 355 (12,1%) flew into the country and 31 (0,1%) arrived by sea. Information on tourists shows that 187 382 (60,4%) used road transport, 122 305 (39,4%) came by air transport and 486 (0,2%) arrived by sea transport.

### Mode of travel of tourists

In February 2022, 88 830 (94,6%) of the 93 899 overseas tourists arrived in the country by air transport, whilst 4 646 (4,9%) came in by road transport and 423 (0,5%) arrived by sea. Tourists from the Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries, on the other hand, came predominantly by road, 182 109 (87,0%), whilst 27 243 (13,0%) came by air and 60 (less than 0,1%) arrived by sea. The number of tourists who came into South Africa by air from 'other' African countries was 5 905 (93,0%); 440 (6,9%) used road transport and three (less than 0,1%) used sea transport.

### Regional and national distribution

In February 2022, the distribution of overseas tourists was as follows: Europe, 71 574 (76,2%); North America, 11 584 (12,3%); Asia, 5 870 (6,3%); Australasia, 2 046 (2,2%); The Middle East, 1 590 (1,7%) and Central and South America, 1 235 (1,3%).



Virtually, most tourists from Africa, 209 412 (97,1%), came from SADC countries. The distribution of the remaining tourists from Africa is as follows: East and Central Africa, 2 940 (1,4%); West Africa, 2 766 (1,3%) and North Africa 642 (0,3%). Ten leading SADC countries in terms of the number of tourists visiting South Africa in February 2022 were: Mozambique, 60 393 (28,8%); Zimbabwe, 46 370 (22,1%); Lesotho, 41 767 (19,9%); Eswatini, 21 231 (10,1%); Botswana, 11 821 (5,6%); Namibia, 8 843 (4,2%); Zambia, 7 315 (3,5%); Malawi, 6 373 (3,0%); Angola, 1 760 (0,8%) and Tanzania, 1 554 (0,7%) Tourists from these ten countries constituted 99,1% of all tourists from the SADC countries. A comparison between movements in February 2021 and February 2022 for all ten leading SADC countries shows that the number of tourists increased for all ten leading countries. Angola showed the highest increase of 1 471,4% (from 112 tourists in February 2021 to 1 760 in February 2022).

### **Purpose of visit**

In February 2022, the majority of tourists, 288 520 (93,0%), were in South Africa for holiday<sup>1</sup> compared to 16 650 (5,4%); 4 633 (1,5%) and 370 (0,1%) who were in South Africa for business, study and medical treatment respectively. <sup>1</sup> The holiday category includes tourists who came for vacation, visiting friends and relatives, shopping and other personal reasons.

### **Sex and age distribution**

In February 2022, there were 192 667 (62,1%) male and 117 506 (37,9%) female tourists. Overseas tourists were made up of 51 502 (54,8%) male tourists and 42 397 (45,2%) female tourists. There were 136 632 (65,2%) male and 72 780 (34,8%) female tourists from SADC countries. Tourists from 'other' African countries were made up of 4 209 (66,3%) male and 2 139 (33,7%) female.

The majority of tourists were aged between 35 and 44 years [90 816 (29,3%)]. Taking the regions of residence into consideration, the results show that the highest proportion of tourists from SADC countries [71 810 (34,3%)] and those from 'other' African countries [2 108 (33,2%)] were aged between 35 and 44 years, whereas those from overseas countries [18 331 (19,5%)] were aged between 25 and 34 years.



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

Travel direction	February 2021	January 2022	February 2022	%change January 2022 – February 2022	% change February 2021 – February 2022
<b>Total</b>	<b>385 832</b>	<b>1 201 647</b>	<b>1 105 685</b>	<b>-8,0%</b>	<b>186,6%</b>
<b>South African residents</b>	<b>131 693</b>	<b>399 936</b>	<b>359 686</b>	<b>-10,1%</b>	<b>173,1%</b>
Arrivals	64 943	221 890	173 089	-22,0%	166,5%
Departures	66 694	177 890	186 410	4,8%	179,5%
Transit	56	15 6	18 7	19,9%	233,9%
<b>Foreign travellers</b>	<b>254 139</b>	<b>801 711</b>	<b>745 999</b>	<b>-6,9%</b>	<b>193,5%</b>
Arrivals	136 510	480 117	398 619	-17,0%	192,0%
Departures	114 436	310 131	333 057	7,4%	191,0%
Transit	3 193	11 463	14 323	24,9%	348,6%
<b>Foreign arrivals</b>	<b>136 510</b>	<b>480 117</b>	<b>398 619</b>	<b>-17,0%</b>	<b>192,0%</b>
Non-visitors	34 212	49 915	35 918	-28,0%	5,0%
Visitors	102 298	430 202	362 701	-15,7%	254,6%
<b>Visitors</b>	<b>102 298</b>	<b>430 202</b>	<b>362 701</b>	<b>-15,7%</b>	<b>254,6%</b>
Arrivals only	43 503	220 130	141 362	-35,8%	224,9%
Single trips	24 057	103 519	122 317	18,2%	408,4%
Multiple trips	34 738	106 553	99 022	-7,1%	185,1%
<b>Visitors</b>	<b>102 298</b>	<b>430 202</b>	<b>362 701</b>	<b>-15,7%</b>	<b>254,6%</b>
Same-day	12 133	52 551	52 528	-0,04%	332,9%
Overnight (Tourists)	90 165	377 651	310 173	-17,9%	244,0%

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



## Statistics of civil cases for debt

### ***Total number of civil summonses issued for debt decreased by 5,0% in the three months ended February 2022***

Over-indebted South Africans who are struggling to pay their monthly debt obligation can apply for debt review. Debt review is a formal process that aims to help individuals who are over-indebted to manage their finances and gain control over their debt. The debt review process was introduced under the National Credit Act, 2005 (Act No. 34 of 2005) as a debt rehabilitation program. While debt review can be helpful for over-indebted consumers, it should not be entered into lightly. Over-indebted consumers need to be aware that, once they enter into debt review, they cannot apply for new credit and it cannot be exited until all the debts are settled (apart from their mortgage). Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Statistics of civil cases for debt* (statistical release P0041) for February 2022.

### **The number of civil summonses issued for debt**

The total number of civil summonses issued for debt decreased by 5,0% in the three months ended February 2022 compared with the three months ended February 2021 (**see Table M**). The main contributors to the 5,0% decrease in civil summonses issued were:

- promissory notes (contributing -3,7 percentage points);
- services (contributing -1,9 percentage points); and
- rent (contributing -1,2 percentage points).

### **The number of civil judgements recorded for debt**

The total number of civil judgements recorded for debt increased by 7,4% in the three months ended February 2022 compared with the three months ended February 2021. The largest contributors to the 7,4% increase were civil judgements relating to:

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

### **The value of civil judgements recorded for debt**

The total value of civil judgements recorded for debt increased by 13,3% in the three months ended February 2022 compared with the three months



ended February 2021. The largest contributors to the 13,3% increase were civil judgements relating to:

- money lent (contributing 6,1 percentage points);
- ‘other’ debts (contributing 3,8 percentage points); and
- promissory notes (contributing 3,0 percentage points).

In February 2022, 11 806 civil judgements for debt amounting to R305,6 million were recorded. The largest contributors to the total value of judgements were:

- money lent (R95,0 million or 31,1%);
- ‘other’ debts (R60,7 million or 19,9%); and
- services (R59,6 million or 19,5%).

**Table M – Key figures for civil summonses and judgements for February 2022**

Actual estimates	February 2022	% change between February 2021 and February 2022	% change between December 2020 to February 2021 and December 2021 to February 2022
Number of civil summonses issued for debt	40 098	-9,7	-5,0
Number of civil judgements recorded for debt	11 806	3,4	7,4
Value of civil judgements recorded for debt (R million)	305,6	11,5	13,3

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

## Statistics of liquidations and insolvencies

***Total number of liquidations recorded decreased by 15,7% (34 fewer cases) in March 2022***

When a company’s financial position is so dire to the extent that it is no longer able to continue trading, the appropriate course of action to take is a liquidation process. However, this process comes with several consequences. Firstly, the authority of the directors cease once the company goes into liquidation. The liquidator steps into the directors’ shoes, and the directors have no legal power to represent the company. The company’s suppliers, service providers, customers and debtors must



speak to the liquidator, not the directors, regarding any outstanding payments, contracts and deliveries. Secondly, assets of the company may not be sold or transferred without the permission of the liquidator. Thirdly, the business operations may not continue except to the extent that it is necessary for the beneficial winding up of the company. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Statistics of Liquidations and insolvencies* (statistical release P0043) for March 2022.

## Liquidations

The total number of liquidations recorded decreased by 15,7% (34 fewer cases) in March 2022 compared with March 2021 (**see Table M**). Voluntary liquidations decreased by 41 cases, while compulsory liquidations increased by 7 cases. The total number of liquidations decreased by 10,5% in the first quarter of 2022 compared with the first quarter of 2021.

**Table M – Total number of liquidations for March 2022**

Number of liquidations March 2022	% change between March 2021 and March 2022	% change between January 2021 to March 2022 and January 2022 to March 2023
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182

-15,7

-10,5

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

## 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 8,0% in February 2022***

The operation of motor vehicles on a public road in South Africa is governed by National Road Traffic Act, 1996 (Act No. 93 of 1996) and currently there is no regulation regarding the operation of autonomous vehicles also known



as self-driving vehicles in South Africa. An autonomous vehicle is a car that is able to operate without human involvement and capable of sensing its environment using technologies such as radar, sensors, lasers and Global Positioning System (GPS). In an effort to address lack of regulation for self-driving vehicles, the Department of Transport (DoT) is due to introduce new rules for self-driving motor vehicles in South Africa. The DoT said it aimed to have the regulations around autonomous vehicle technology approved within the next five years (by 2027). The regulation is expected to be presented for public comment before the end of 2022. Presented in this article is a summary of the *Land transport survey* (statistical release P7162) for February 2022.

The volume of goods transported (payload) increased by 8,0% in February 2022 compared with February 2021 (**see Table O**). The corresponding income increased by 8,1% over the same period.

Income from freight transportation increased by 11,5% in the three months ended February 2022 compared with the three months ended February 2021. The main positive contributors to this increase were:

- ‘other’ freight (22,8%, contributing 4,8 percentage points);
- primary mining and quarrying products (5,0%, contributing 1,8 percentage points); and
- manufactured food, beverages and tobacco products (16,6%, contributing 1,4 percentage points).

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

	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22
Freight payload	5,9	3,8	5,0	7,6	15,8	8,0
Freight income	8,3	3,0	4,2	10,4	16,7	8,1

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

The number of passenger journeys increased by 2,8% in February 2022 compared with February 2021 (**see Table P**). The corresponding income increased by 3,3% over the same period.



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

	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22
Passenger journeys	19,0	8,5	-6,7	-13,2	-16,2	2,8
Passenger income	18,9	7,3	-0,5	-14,5	-5,5	3,3

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



# Prices

## Producer price index (PPI)

### *PPI at 11,9% in March 2022*

South Africa's producer price index (PPI), which measures changes in the prices of goods bought and sold by manufacturers, was 11,9% in March 2022. This has been the highest increase recorded since 2008 when it was 12,6%. The rate has been largely impacted by rising prices for fuel and food. Another notable price increase was from the metals, machinery, equipment and computing equipment category as it went up by 13,0%, impacted by high commodity prices, exacerbated supply chain issues (due to the Ukraine-Russia war) and elevated freight costs. An increase in PPI indicates that the costs of manufacturing and production at factory gates are rising. This can result in future inflation in the prices of consumer goods. Presented in this article is a summary of the results of the Producer price index (PPI) (statistical release P0142.1) for March 2022.

### Final manufactured goods – headline PPI

Annual producer price inflation (final manufacturing) was 11,9% in March 2022, up from 10,5% in February 2022 (**see Table Q**). The producer price index increased by 2,5% month-on-month in March 2022. The main contributors to the headline PPI annual inflation rate were coke, petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products; food products, beverages and tobacco products; and metals, machinery, equipment and computing equipment.

- Coke, petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products increased by 26,8% year-on-year and contributed 6,4 percentage points.
- Food products, beverages and tobacco products increased by 7,6% year-on-year and contributed 2,0 percentage points.
- Metals, machinery, equipment and computing equipment increased by 13,0% year-on-year and contributed 1,9 percentage points.

The main contributors to the headline PPI monthly increase were coke, petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products, which increased by 6,2% month-on-month and contributed 1,6 percentage points; and food products, beverages and tobacco products, which increased by 2,6% 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 18,6% in March 2022 (compared with 19,3% in February 2022) (see **Table Q**). The index increased by 0,4% month-on-month. The main contributors to the annual rate were:

- basic and fabricated metals (10,0 percentage points);
- chemicals, rubber and plastic products (7,6 percentage points); and
- sawmilling and wood (1,6 percentage points).

The main contributors to the monthly rate were basic and fabricated metals (0,7 of a percentage point) and sawmilling and wood (0,4 of a percentage point).

## Electricity and water

The annual percentage change in the PPI for electricity and water was 13,8% in March 2022 (compared with 12,9% in February 2022) (see **Table Q**). The index decreased by 0,3% month-on-month. Electricity contributed 12,6 percentage points to the annual rate and water contributed 0,9 of a percentage point. Electricity contributed -0,3 of a percentage point to the monthly rate.

## Mining

The annual percentage change in the PPI for mining was 7,7% in March 2022 (compared with 6,4% in February 2022) (see **Table Q**). The index increased by 4,3% month-on-month. The main contributors to the annual rate were coal and gas (6,1 percentage points) and non-ferrous metal ores (1,2 percentage points) The main contributors to the monthly rate were:

- non-ferrous metal ores (2,6 percentage points);
- gold and other metal ores (1,2 percentage points); and
- coal and gas (1,1 percentage points).

## Agriculture, forestry and fishing

The annual percentage change in the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing was 14,9% in March 2022 (compared with 8,0% in February 2022) (see **Table Q**). The index increased by 3,9% month-on-month. The contributors to the annual rate were:

- agriculture (14,0 percentage points);



- fishing (0,5 of a percentage point); and
- forestry (0,4 of a percentage point).

The main contributor to the monthly rate was agriculture (3,8 percentage points).

**Table Q – Key PPI figures for March 2022**

Product	Weight	Index (Dec 2020=100)			% change	
		March 2022	March 2022	March 2022	March 2022 vs February 2022	March 2022 vs March 2021
Final manufactured goods	100,00	102,8	112,2	115,0	2,5	11,9
Intermediate manufactured goods	100,00	105,4	124,5	125,0	0,4	18,6
Electricity and water	100,00	100,7	114,9	114,6	-0,3	13,8
Mining	100,00	111,8	115,4	120,4	4,3	7,7
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,00	97,1	107,4	111,6	3,9	14,9

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

## Consumer Price Index (CPI)

### ***CPI at 5,9% in March 2022***

The Russia-Ukraine conflict has caused the shortage of sunflower/cooking oil and a subsequent increase of prices. The shortage prompted major retailers in South Africa to impose a fixed amount on the product to prevent panic buying. According to Morne Botes, the Commercial Director of Southern Oil, the price of cooking oil has been raised to balance the supply and demand. Botes added that 70% of cooking oil is produced locally and 30% is imported and will have sufficient stock if people are not panic buying. Presented in this article is a summary of the results of the *Consumer price index (CPI)* (statistical release P0141) for March 2022.

### **Headline consumer price index (CPI for all urban areas)**

Annual consumer price inflation was 5,9% in March 2022, up from 5,7% in February 2022 (see **Table S**). The consumer price index increased by 1,0%



month-on-month in March 2022. The main contributors to the 5,9% annual inflation rate were:

- food and non-alcoholic beverages; housing and utilities;
- transport; and
- miscellaneous goods and services.

Food and non-alcoholic beverages increased by 6,2% year-on-year, and contributed 1,1 percentage points to the total CPI annual rate of 5,9%. Housing and utilities increased by 4,8% year-on-year, and contributed 1,2 percentage points. Transport increased by 15,7% year-on-year, and contributed 2,1 percentage points. Miscellaneous goods and services increased by 3,2% year-on-year and contributed 0,5 of a percentage point.

In March the annual inflation rate for goods was 8,7%, up from 8,1% in February; and for services it was 3,4%, up from 3,1% in February.



**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	Average <sup>1</sup>
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	101,8										
	Rate	5,7	5,7	5,9										

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

<sup>1</sup> 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'.

**Editorial & Layout**

Maune Lerobane  
Wendy Ngoveni  
Mandla Mahlangu

**Language Editors**

Salomien Rudolph  
Shalom Noxolo Piorkowski  
Rinao Emmah Tshatsinde

**Design & Layout**

Thabo Kgaile