

Mbalo Brief

the missing piece of the puzzle

June 2022



PES

Post-enumeration Survey

2022



Issue 05/2022

IMPROVING LIVES THROUGH DATA ECOSYSTEMS



stats sa

Department:
Statistics South Africa
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA





PES

Post-enumeration Survey

2022



DID YOU KNOW

The Post Enumeration Survey (PES) identifies how many households and persons were erroneously included, missed or counted more than once during the Census 2022 population count.

GLOSSARY



Computer assisted



Computer assisted telephone interview



Computer assisted web





Editor's comment

Since our last issue of *Mbalo Brief*, Stats SA has painted a clear picture of the state of our economy in two of its statistical releases namely *Gross domestic product* (GDP) and the *Quarterly labour force survey* (QLFS). The gross domestic product for the first quarter of 2022 grew by 1,9%, representing a second consecutive increase following the 1,4% increase in the fourth quarter of 2022. Moreover, this growth means the economy is now at pre-pandemic levels with real GDP (a measure of a country's gross domestic product that has been adjusted for inflation) slightly higher than what it was before the COVID-19 pandemic. The Quarterly labour force on the other hand, showed that out of the country's 22,8 million labour force, 14,9 million were employed in the first quarter of 2022. In the same quarter, 60 000 fewer people were unemployed, bringing the official unemployment rate to 34,5%.

In this month's issue of *Mbalo Brief*, our educational article focuses on *The status of women's health in South Africa*, (Report No.03-00-18), published by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) on 28 March 2022. Also have a look at our monthly crossword puzzle and solutions for May 2022. Articles published in this issue are based on the results of industry surveys conducted for March to April 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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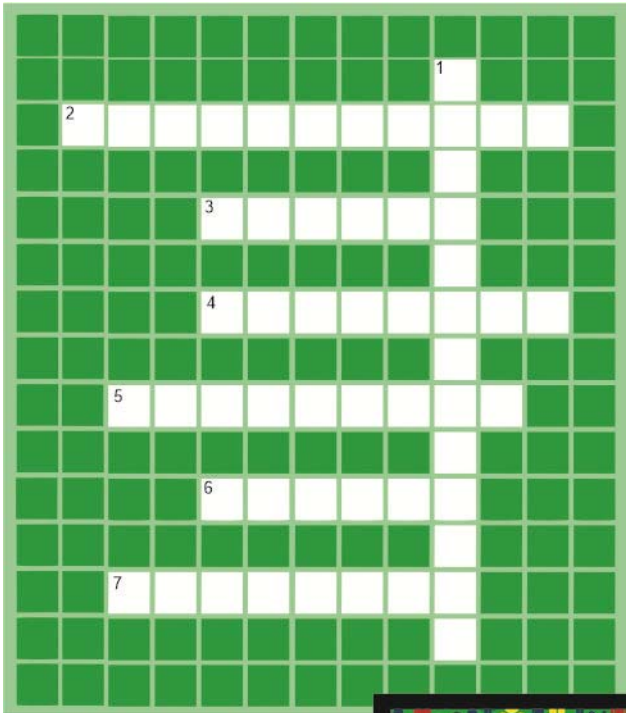
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Crossword puzzle





Across

2. Aside from Gauteng, which other province recorded the highest termination rate of pregnancies between 13 to 20 weeks?
3. Who is the Minister of Tourism? Fill in surname only.
4. According to the Land transport survey, did the volume of goods transported (payload) increase or decrease in March 2022 compared with March 2021?
5. According to the Quarterly labour force (QLFS), the ... and social services industry reported the largest increase in employment between quarter 4 of 2021 and quarter 1 of 2022. Fill in the missing word
6. Which South African aviation and travel group is undergoing liquidation processes?
7. Which city is the seat of parliament in South Africa?

Down

1. Which industry was the highest positive contributor to the GDP growth in the first quarter of 2022?

Solutions for May 2022 puzzle

Across

4. Sudanes
6. Western Cape
7. Workers Day

Down

1. Ireland
2. Zolile Monakali
3. White
5. May



Educational article on: The Status of Women's Health in South Africa

1. Introduction

The South African government has put in place several transformative policies and legislation aimed at advancing women's empowerment and gender equality. As such, there has been some notable progress in some indicators suggesting improvement in the quality of life of women over the years. However, women are still faced with adverse health outcomes such as poor neonatal and maternal experiences, sexually transmitted illnesses, termination of pregnancies, gender-based violence, leading to health complications and other unfavourable socio-demographic outcomes. This article will focus on the status of women's health in South Africa by focusing on maternal and neonatal health, pregnancy, termination and deliveries. The article is based on *The status of women's health in South Africa: Evidence from selected indicators*, Report No: 03-00-18, published by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) on 28 March 2022. The report covers the period from 2016 to 2020. In order to keep this article to a minimum length, some figures, tables and graphs have been omitted. Please refer to the report for a more detailed analysis.

2. Data and sources

The vision of Stats SA is to improve lives through data ecosystems (Stats SA, 2020). This implies that Stats SA should begin to integrate data generated by the organisation with data from other sources, for informed decision-making and to improve the well-being of the nation. In advancing this vision, this report employed administrative data and surveys produced by Stats SA and other organisations to achieve the objectives of this report. Data sources used in the study include: District Health Information System (DHIS) (2018–2020), South Africa Demographic and Health Survey (SADHS) (2016), Mortality and Causes of Death in South Africa (2018), General Household Survey (GHS) (2016–2019), National Income Dynamics Study – Coronavirus Rapid Mobile Survey (NIDS-CRAM), National HIV Prevalence, Incidence, Behaviour & Communication Survey (2017) and National Infection and Communicable Diseases (NICD).





3. Maternal and neonatal health

Maternal health during pregnancy, childbirth and post-natal period is worth considering as part of promoting the best possible health outcomes for women. Equally, a positive maternal experience ensures that babies reach their full potential for health (World Health Organization [WHO], 2016). Although South Africa has reduced maternal and neonatal mortality, it remains important to ensure that the country continues to make progress in eliminating maternal and neonatal deaths, especially given the recent COVID-19 pandemic. Only a few indicators from selected findings on maternal and neonatal health will be reported. These, among others, include the percentage of females on medical aid, antenatal (pre-birth) first visit before 20 weeks rate, delivery by caesarean section rate, maternal mortality in facility ratio, stillbirth in facility rate, and neonatal and early neonatal death in facility rate.

3.1 Percentage of females (aged 15–49 years) on medical aid

Nationally, the percentage of females aged 15 to 49 years covered by medical aid increased from 16,8% in 2018 to 17,4% in 2019. The percentage of females on medical aid was 16,8% on average in both 2016 and 2017. Provincially, Western Cape (from 21,9% in 2016 to 24,1% in 2019) and Gauteng (from 26,2% in 2016 to 24,6% in 2019) had the highest percentage of females who were on medical aid from 2016 to 2019. In 2019, medical aid coverage was at 24,1% and 24,6% for the two provinces, respectively. Across all the years (2016 to 2019), Eastern Cape and Limpopo provinces had the lowest percentage of females on medical aid. However, all provinces, except for Free State, showed an improvement in medical aid coverage between 2018 and 2019.

3.2 Antenatal first visit before 20 weeks rate

Antenatal first visit before 20 weeks rate refers to women who had a first visit in a health facility before they were 20 weeks into the pregnancy (National Department of Health [NDoH], 2021). In 2020, 68,3% of women had their first visit before they were 20 weeks into the pregnancy. This shows a decrease from the 69,7% reported in 2019. All provinces observed a decline in the percentage of women seeking their first antenatal visit before 20 weeks in 2020. This is with the exception of KwaZulu-Natal, which had a slight increase to 74,6% in 2020 from 74,4% in 2019.



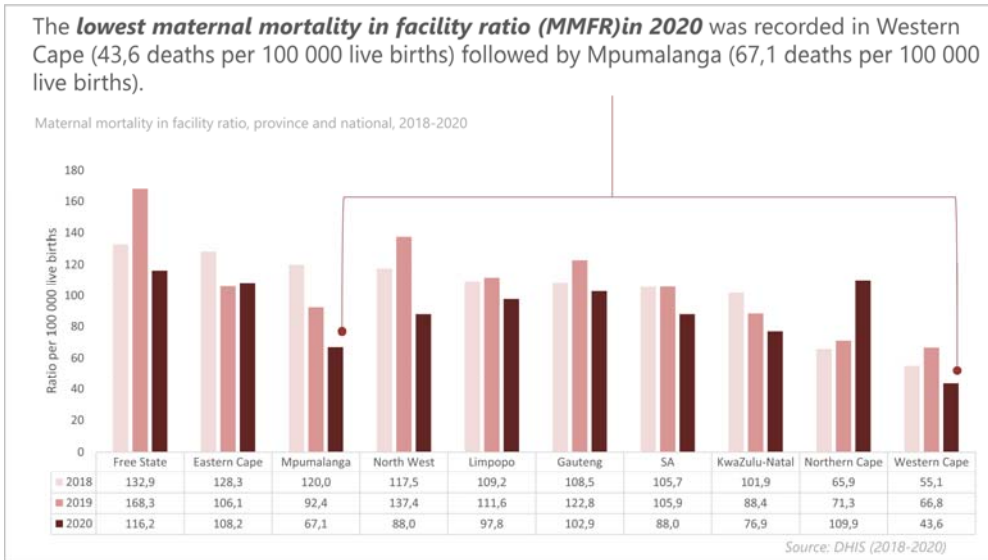
3.3 Delivery by caesarean section rate

Nationally, delivery by caesarean section rate between 2018 and 2020 was 28% on average. Apart from Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal, none of the provinces showed consistent increasing patterns in the percentage of women who delivered by caesarean section between 2018 and 2020. The rate of delivery by caesarean section ranged from 22% in Mpumalanga to 35% in KwaZulu-Natal in 2020.

3.4 Maternal mortality in facility ratio

Maternal mortality in facility ratio (MMFR) refers to death occurring during pregnancy, childbirth and approximately 6 weeks after delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of pregnancy and the cause of death. The indicator is measured per 100 000 live births that occurred in a facility (NDoH, 2021). Figure 1 shows that the national MMFR ratio decreased from 105,7 deaths per 100 000 live births in 2018 to 88,0 deaths per 100 000 live births in 2020.

Figure 1 – Maternal mortality in facility ratio, province and national, 2018–2020





3.5 Maternal mortality in facility ratio by province

As seen in Figure 1, in 2020, Free State’s MMFR (116,2 deaths per 100 000 live births) was higher than the national average. This was followed by Northern Cape (109,9 deaths per 100 000 live births), Eastern Cape (108,2 deaths per 100 000 live births) and Gauteng (102,9 deaths per 100 000 live births). The lowest MMFR in 2020 was recorded in Western Cape (43,6 deaths per 100 000 live births), followed by Mpumalanga (67,1 deaths per 100 000 live births). Eastern Cape and Northern Cape provinces showed an increase in MMFR between 2019 and 2020. All other provinces showed decreasing patterns, which is also reflected in the national pattern.

3.6 Stillbirth in facility rate

Stillbirth in facility rate is presented as a proportion of total infants born in health facilities per 1 000 births. Stillbirth refers to a foetus that had at least 26 weeks of intra-uterine (the interval of life between conception and birth) existence but showed no sign of life after complete birth. At the national level, stillbirth in facility rate declined from 21 per 1 000 births in 2018 to 20 per 1 000 births in 2019 and was 19 per 1 000 births in 2020. Provincial patterns showed a decline from 19 per 1 000 births in 2018 for Mpumalanga to 7 per 1 000 births in 2020. Provinces that recorded an increase were Eastern Cape (from 19 per 1 000 in 2018 to 20 per 1 000 in 2020) and North West (from 22 per 1 000 in 2018 to 23 per 1 000 in 2020).

3.7 Early neonatal and neonatal and death in facility rate

Early neonatal death in facility rate covers death of infants in a facility within 0 to 6 days of life, whilst neonatal deaths refer to all deaths in a facility within 0 to 28 days of life (NDoH, 2021). Between 2018 and 2020, neonatal death in facility rate stabilised at 12,1 deaths per 1 000 live births. Early neonatal death decreased from 9,8 deaths per 1 000 live births to 9,5 deaths per 1 000 live births in the same period.

3.8 Neonatal death in facility rate and early neonatal deaths in facility rate by province

Neonatal death in facility rate in 2020 was highest in Northern Cape at 14,7 deaths per 1 000 live births. This was followed by Free State with 14,1 deaths per 1 000 live births. Western Cape recorded the lowest rate at 8,5 deaths per 1 000 live births. Early neonatal death in facility rate, on the other



hand, was highest in Northern Cape at 13,0 deaths per 1 000 live births in 2020. Western Cape had the lowest early neonatal death in facility rate at 6,8 deaths per 1 000 live births.

4. Pregnancy, Termination (Abortion) and Deliveries

The proportion of pregnancy, rate of terminations (abortions) and other delivery-related issues are important indicators in measuring the reproductive health status of women. The following indicators, namely the dynamics of selected pregnancy, termination and delivery-related indicators in South Africa between 2016 and 2020 highlighting their patterns and trajectories, especially among women and adolescents, will be reported on.

4.1 Termination of pregnancy 0–12 weeks rate

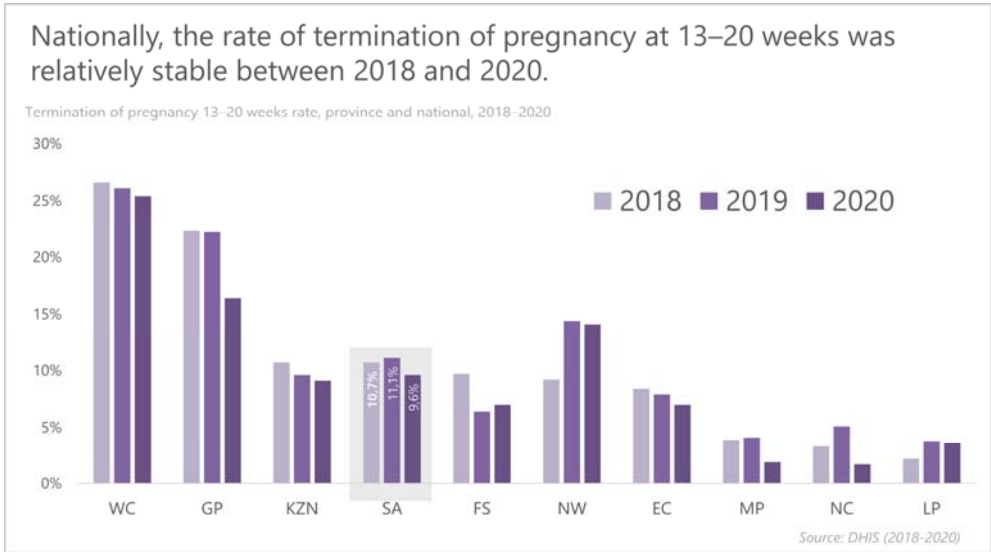
Termination of pregnancy 0–12 weeks rate refers to pregnancies terminated at health facilities in the first 12 weeks of pregnancy as a proportion of total termination of pregnancies (NDoH, 2021). With the exception of provinces such as Western Cape (74,6%), North West (85,9%) and Gauteng (83,6%), all other provinces presented rates above 90% in 2020. The proportion increased from 91,6% to 93,0% in Eastern Cape between 2018 and 2020. It also increased between 88,9% to 90,4% in the same period nationally. These rates suggest an average of 89,5% over the three years in the country.

4.2 Termination of pregnancy 13–20 weeks rate

Termination of pregnancy 13–20 weeks rate refers to pregnancies terminated at health facilities at 13–20 weeks of pregnancy as a proportion of total termination of pregnancies (NDoH, 2021). Western Cape and Gauteng reported the highest termination rate across the years, while the Northern Cape, Limpopo and Mpumalanga had the lowest rates in the study period. Gauteng shows a decrease from 22,2% in 2019 to 16,4% in 2020. The rate of termination of pregnancy at 13–20 weeks dropped slightly from 11,1% in 2019 to 9,6% in 2020 in South Africa.



Figure 2 – Termination of pregnancy 13–20 weeks rate, national and provincial, 2018–2020



4.3 Contraceptive methods currently used by age group

In 2016, the majority of women in the age groups 20 to 39 years used modern methods of contraception. The highest proportion of those who did not use contraceptives was in the age group 15–19 years (75,1%), followed by those in the age group 45–49 (66,6%). A higher proportion of women did not use any contraceptives (51,8%) compared to those who used modern methods (47,9%). Only 0,3% of women used traditional methods of contraception.

4.4 Modern and traditional contraceptive methods used

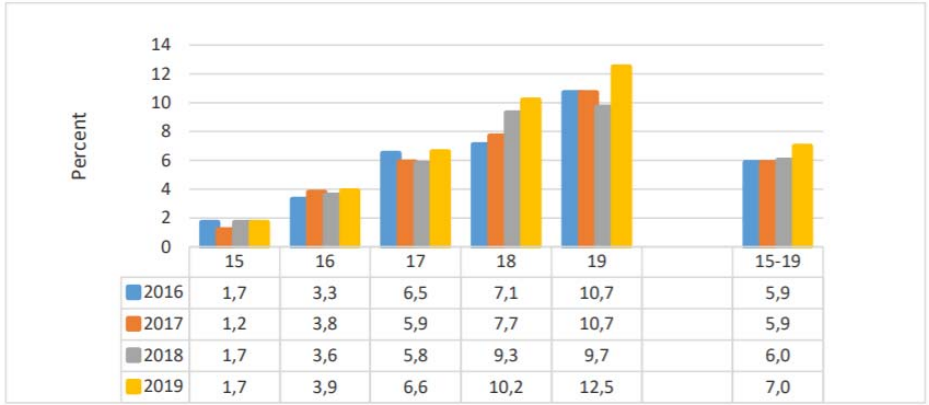
The results show that the majority of sexually active women in the country used modern contraceptive methods such as injection (24,8%), male condom (15,6%), female condom (0,1%), pill (7,3%), female sterilisation (5,7%) and implants (4,1%). Withdrawal or the pull-out method was the only traditional method used by sexually active women (0,3%).



4.5 Late adolescent (15–19 years) pregnancy (2016–2019)

Late adolescent pregnancy refers to pregnancy of teenage girls between the ages of 15 and 19 years. Figure 3 shows that the proportions of late adolescent pregnancy increased with age over the years under review. The proportions of late adolescent pregnancy maintained a consistent increasing pattern among those aged 18 years (from 7,1% in 2016 to 10,2% in 2019) and 19 years (from 10,7% in 2016 to 12,5% in 2019). The national proportion increased between 2018 (6%) and 2019 (7%).

Figure 3 – Distribution of late adolescents (15–19 years) pregnant during the year preceding the survey in single years, 2016–2019



Source: GHS, 2016–2019

4.6 Termination of pregnancy for under 20 years rate, provincial and national, 2018–2022

Termination of pregnancy for under 20 years rate refers to termination of pregnancy among women under 20 years as a proportion of total of deliveries at health facilities (NDoH, 2021). The results show that although Limpopo and Mpumalanga provinces consistently recorded the highest termination rates throughout the years under review, a slight decrease was observed for Limpopo, recording a decrease from 18,4% in 2018 to 17,4% in 2020. The termination rate for Mpumalanga, however, continued to increase (from 14,2% in 2018 to 14,8% in 2020). increased between 8,5% in 2018 to 13,5% in 2020. It was almost consistent with the national average of 12,5% in 2018 to 13,2% in 2020.



4.7 Delivery by females aged 10–19 years in facility rate by province

Delivery by females aged 10–19 years (adolescents) in facility rate refers to deliveries to women under the age of 20 years as a proportion of total deliveries in health facilities (NDoH, 2021). In 2020, Northern Cape had a delivery rate of 18,4%. Eastern Cape (16,9%) and KwaZulu-Natal (16,4%) provinces recorded the highest delivery in facility rates among adolescents. Gauteng (8,7%) had the lowest rate in 2020. The national rate was almost consistent in the three-year period (2018 to 2020), at an average of 14%.

4.8 Delivery in health facilities rate by mother's age at birth and province

The results show that women below 20 years had the highest proportion of deliveries at health facilities (97,5%), followed by women aged 20 to 34 years (96,0%) and women aged 35 to 49 years (93,6%). Provincially, Western Cape recorded the highest proportion (98,8%) of deliveries in health facilities, while Eastern Cape recorded the lowest (91,3%).

4.9 Deliveries in types of facilities

The results further show that the majority of women in all provinces delivered in public facilities. The highest public facilities deliveries were recorded in Limpopo (92,4%), followed by Northern Cape (91,8%). The percentage of women who delivered in private facilities ranged from as low as 5% in Mpumalanga to 14,3% in Western Cape. Those in Eastern Cape presented the highest proportion (8,7%) among those who delivered at home or other facilities.

5. Conclusion

The findings from the report revealed that antenatal first visit before 20 weeks decreased in 2020 while neonatal death in facility rate remained the same from 2019 to 2020. Other maternal and neonatal indicators showed improvement in 2020. However, there were variations in these indicators by province. For example, Northern Cape and North West witnessed an increase in early neonatal death in facility rate between 2019 and 2020, while Western Cape experienced a decline in the same period. The injection and male condom are common modern contraceptive methods used. The report further revealed that late adolescent/teenage (15 to 19 years) pregnancy has been increasing with age. Termination of pregnancy at 13 to 20 weeks presented a decreasing pattern between 2019 and 2020, while



Limpopo and Mpumalanga provinces presented the highest proportion of terminations by women under 20 years. Delivery in facility rate among adolescents (10–19 years) was highest in Northern Cape and lowest in Gauteng in 2020. However, with the exception of Western Cape, most women in South Africa tend to deliver in public sector hospitals.



Primary industries

Mining: Production and sales

Mining production decreased by 9,3% year-on-year in March 2022

The eighth annual Junior Mining Indaba took place at the Johannesburg Country Club on 1 and 2 June 2022. The annual conference provides a platform for companies who are in the development and exploration phase, and on the lookout for land with a higher chance of discovering large mineral deposits, an opportunity to network and discuss issues affecting the mining industry. This year's event was themed: the global economic and geopolitical environment impact on junior mining, and the regulatory environment. Invited speaker and Gem Diamonds operating officer, Brandon de Bruin, said there needed to be a focus to encourage entry to junior miners in the diamond sector. According to the vice chairperson of South African Diamond Producers (SADPO), Lyndon de Meillon, the industry experienced an 80% decline in junior miners. Some of the reasons cited for this decline are issues of lack of funding, the high cost of compliance and fuel prices, amongst other. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Mining: production and sales* (statistical release P2041) for March 2022.

Mining production decreased by 9,3% year-on-year in March 2022 (see **Table A**). The largest negative contributors were:

- gold (-25,6%, contributing -3,7 percentage points);
- iron ore (-24,4%, contributing -2,5 percentage points);
- manganese ore (-19,8, contributing -1,9 percentage points); and
- PGMs (-8,2%, contributing -1,9 percentage points).

Diamonds (44,3%, contributing 1,6 percentage points) was a significant positive contributor.



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

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

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

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

- coal (77,1%, contributing 11,8 percentage points);
- chromium ore (58,3%, contributing 1,4 percentage points); and
- nickel (103,0%, contributing 1,0 percentage point).

The largest negative contributors were:

- iron ore (-26,1%, contributing -3,9 percentage points);
- PGMs (-5,7%, contributing -2,3 percentage points); and
- gold (-11,3%, contributing -1,4 percentage points).

Table B – Key growth rates in mineral sales for March 2022

	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	5,4	23,6	11,4	-7,6	6,8	6,6
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	8,1	5,0	-5,3	-2,0	10,1	11,4
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	-11,5	-13,2	-4,8	-0,8	2,2	6,5

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



Secondary industries

Manufacturing: Production and sales

Manufacturing production increased by 0,8% in March 2022

On 9 May 2022, an Irish food company, the Kerry Group opened a new €38 million (R650 million) plant at Hammarsdale in KwaZulu-Natal aimed at producing sustainable food for the continent. Kerry Group produces food products which include frozen meals, hot and cold pies, processed meat and dairy spreads. The new 10 000 square metres manufacturing facility is one of the company's most environmentally-efficient sites, with numerous sustainability features including low energy usage equipment and solar power generation to reduce consumption of electricity from the local grid, among others. Presented in this article is a summary of the results of the *Manufacturing: production and sales release* (statistical release P3041.2) for March 2022.

Manufacturing production decreased by 0,8% in March 2022 compared with March 2021 (**see Table C**). The largest negative contributions were made by the following divisions:

- motor vehicles, parts and accessories and other transport equipment (-11,3%, contributing -1,3 percentage points); and
- food and beverages (-2,6%, contributing -0,6 of a percentage point).

The petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products division (4,1% and contributing 0,9 of a percentage point) was a significant positive contributor.

The largest contributions were made by the following divisions:

- petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products (7,6%, contributing 1,6 percentage points);
- food and beverages (5,0%, contributing 1,2 percentage points);
- basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products, metal products and machinery (5,7%, contributing 1,1 percentage points); and
- motor vehicles, parts and accessories and other transport equipment (10,6%, contributing 1,0 percentage point).



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

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

^{1/} Percentage change between the previous 3 months and the 3 months ending in the month indicated. A full release on *Manufacturing: Production and sales* (statistical release P3041.2) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za

Selected building statistics of the private sector as reported by local government institutions

The value of recorded building plans passed increased by 8,7% (R2 251,3 million) during January to March 2022

The Department of Science and Innovation (DSI) through the University of Johannesburg's School of Civil Engineering piloted a project that could solve South Africa's informal housing crisis. This will be done through a relatively new construction method called three-dimensional (3D) printing additive technology. With this technology, a whole house can be printed in a minimum of five hours depending on the thickness of the walls. It essentially works by creating a 3D digital model of the item, either by computer-aided design or using a 3D scanner. The printer then reads the design and sequentially layers the material (a mixture of concrete, sand, fibre etc.) to create three dimensional shapes. According to the university's website, this technology will make it easier and quicker to erect a house than the conventional brick and mortar house construction method. It is also sustainable and cost effective. With the right funding and implementation, this could make the dream of being a home owner accessible to all. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Selected building statistics* (statistical release P5041.1) for March 2022.



Total value of recorded building plans passed

The value of recorded building plans passed increased by 8,7% (R2 251,3 million) in the first quarter of 2022 compared with the first quarter of 2021 (**see Table D**). Increases were recorded for residential buildings (14,8% or R1 980,9 million) and additions and alterations (4,3% or R288,4 million).

The largest contributions to the total increase of 8,7% (R2 251,3 million) were made by Western Cape (contributing 10,3 percentage points or R2 664,5 million) and Mpumalanga (contributing 2,4 percentage points or R614,5 million). KwaZulu-Natal (contributing -2,1 percentage points or -R537,5 million) and North West (contributing -1,4 percentage points or -R369,1 million) were the largest negative contributors.

Total value of buildings reported as completed

The value of buildings reported as completed increased by 27,9% (R3 373,4 million) in the first quarter of 2022 compared with the first quarter of 2021. Increases were recorded for non-residential buildings (68,8% or R1 621,4 million), additions and alterations (43,4% or R1 153,1 million) and residential buildings (8,4% or R599,0 million).

Seven provinces reported year-on-year increases in the value of buildings completed in the first quarter of 2022, of which Western Cape (contributing 14,2 percentage points or R1 717,5 million), KwaZulu-Natal (contributing 7,6 percentage points or R916,7 million) and Gauteng (contributing 4,7 percentage points or R568,4 million) were the largest positive contributors.



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

Estimates at current prices	January – March 2021	January – March 2022	Difference in value between January – March 2021 and January – March 2022	% change between January to March 2021 and January to March 2022
	^{1/}	^{1/}		^{1/}
	R'000	R'000	R'000	
Residential buildings	13 416 942	15 397 842	1 980 900	14,8
- Dwelling houses	7 999 695	9 703 605	1 703 910	21,3
- Flats and townhouses	5 306 045	5 399 595	93 550	1,8
- Other residential buildings	111 202	294 642	183 440	165,0
Non-residential buildings	5 670 909	5 652 922	-17 987	-0,3
Additions and alterations	6 714 270	7 002 668	288 398	4,3
Total	25 802 121	28 053 432	2 251 311	8,7

^{1/} 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

Electricity generated and available for distribution

Electricity generation (production) decreased by 3,7% year-on-year in April 2022

South Africa is making significant strides to progress the evolution for transition towards a cleaner and greener energy future. The construction of the Redstone Concentration Solar Power Project (CSP) is underway in Northern Cape. One of the largest solar plants, it will be ready by 2023 and will produce 100 megawatts (MW), providing electricity to 200 000 households after completion. Redstone CSP generates solar power using mirrors or heliostats to generate sunlight onto a 250 metres tall tower called a receiver, which uses molten salt as a storage medium. This technology will enable the plant to produce 480 000 MW of clean energy a year. This



technology will enable the plant to store thermal energy for 12 hours, allowing for electricity to be generated through the night. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from *Electricity generated and available for distribution* (statistical release P4141) for April 2022.

Electricity generation (production) decreased by 3,7% year-on-year in April 2022 (see **Table E**).

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

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

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

Electricity distribution (consumption) decreased by 2,0% year-on-year in April 2022 (see **Table F**).

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

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

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



Tertiary industries

Wholesale trade sales

Solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products increase by 20,1% in March 2022

Wholesalers in agricultural products play a vital role in boosting the agricultural sector. According to the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD), the value of agricultural production in South Africa increased by 11,6%, estimated at R346 035 million in 2020/2021 compared to R310 179 million in 2019/2020. The DALRRD reported that gross farming income from all agricultural products increased from 306 798 million for the year ended 30 June 2020 to R369 418 million for the year ended 30 June 2021. Some wholesalers sell agricultural products such as crops to fuel industry in bulk for biofuels (fuel derived from living matter) and bioethanol (a renewable energy source made by fermenting the sugar and starch components of plant by-products) development. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Wholesale trade sales* (statistical release P6141.2) for March 2022.

Wholesale trade sales increased by 20,1% in March 2022 compared with March 2021 (**see Table G**). The main positive contributors were dealers in:

- solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (50,7%, contributing 11,1 percentage points); and
- food, beverages and tobacco (18,7%, contributing 3,0 percentage points).

Wholesale trade sales increased by 21,6% in the first quarter of 2022 compared with the first quarter of 2021. The main positive contributors were dealers in:

- solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (53,1%, contributing 11,3 percentage points);
- food, beverages and tobacco (17,2%, contributing 2,7 percentage points); and
- 'other' intermediate products, waste and scrap (39,1%, contributing 2,3 percentage points).



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

	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	10,9	19,7	15,3	22,5	22,6	20,1
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	3,6	1,3	0,5	5,4	2,9	0,4
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	2,8	4,5	6,2	5,7	7,3	8,4

^{1/} Percentage change between the previous 3 months and the 3 months ending in the month indicated. A full release on *Wholesale trade sales* (statistical release P6141.2) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za

Retail trade sales

Retail trade sales decreased by 1,3% year-on-year in March 2022

On 5 June 2022, the world celebrated World Environment Day which calls for transformative changes to policies and choices to protect our environment and ensuring sustainable living in harmony with nature. In an effort to reduce carbon emissions, Woolworths is embarking on an extensive rollout of electric panel vans in partnership with DSV (transport and logistic company) and Everlectric (electric vehicle and charging technology company) to deliver customers’ online purchases in Gauteng, Cape Town and Durban. According to Woolworths, up to 70% of its fleet will be powered by electricity and save 700 000 kilograms of carbon emissions. This latest investment in electric vans will enable Woolworths to grow online sales and encourage consumers to shop online. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Retail trade sales* (statistical release P6242.1) for March 2022.

Retail trade sales increased by 1,3% year-on-year in March 2022 (see **Table H**). The largest positive annual growth rates were recorded for:

- retailers in pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries (6,2%);
- retailers in household furniture, appliances and equipment (5,5%); and
- all ‘other’ retailers (3,5%).

The largest positive contributor to this increase was general dealers (contributing 0,9 of a percentage point).



Retail trade sales increased by 2,5% in the first quarter of 2022 compared with the first quarter of 2021. The largest positive contributors to this increase were retailers in:

- textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (7,2, contributing 1,2 percentage points); and
- food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores (14,8%, contributing 1,0 percentage point).

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

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

^{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 13,7% in March 2022

The Department of Transport has proposed several policy changes that will reduce the number of cars on South African roads and encourage more environmentally-friendly car usage. The changes proposed are included in a revised White Paper for National Transport Policy, published by the department in May 2022. These changes include: stricter parking policies, access restrictions (in certain places) for private cars, higher or increased licence fees and road pricing or area licensing. However, the department further stated that restraints on private car usage will not be implemented independently of improvements in the quality of public transport. Reducing the number of cars on the road will likely reduce congestion as well as lessen the amount of toxic, harmful emissions that are produced by combustion engines. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Motor trade sales* (statistical release P6343.2) for March 2022.



Motor trade sales increased by 13,7% year-on-year in March 2022 (see **Table I**). The largest annual growth rates were recorded for:

- fuel sales (20,2%); and
- new vehicle sales (16,8%).

Motor trade sales increased by 16,5% in the first quarter of 2022 compared with the first quarter of 2021. The main contributors to this increase were:

- fuel sales (23,5%, contributing 6,6 percentage points);
- new vehicle sales (20,2%, contributing 4,5 percentage points);
- used vehicle sales (13,0%, contributing 2,6 percentage points); and
- sales of accessories (9,1%, contributing 1,7 percentage points).

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

	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	7,8	15,0	12,0	20,3	16,0	13,7
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-0,8	4,0	0,3	2,7	0,8	1,0
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	7,2	9,2	8,4	5,6	4,8	5,2

^{1/} Percentage change between the previous 3 months and the 3 months ending in the month indicated. A full release on *Motor trade sales* (statistical release P6343.2) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za

Food and beverages

Total income generated by the food and beverages industry increased by 13,6% in March 2020

In recent months, South Africa has seen an increase in the prices of food items and fuel. These increases are as a result of the ongoing war between Russia and Ukraine which are exporters of commodities such as oil, fertilisers and wheat amongst others, and extreme weather conditions resulting in fewer foods being produced. In response to the high cost of



living, the government through the Presidential Employment Stimulus Programme aims to assist 250 000 struggling smallholder farmers due to rising inflation. The President, Cyril Ramaphosa, in an effort to increase agricultural production and strengthen the country's food security is investing in improving local food production by assisting commercial and smallholder farmers and helping more people produce their food. "Through the Presidential Employment Stimulus, input vouchers have been given to over 65 000 smallholder farmers, and work is underway to reach 250 000 such farmers. Government is also providing subsistence farmers with fertilisers and equipment to produce food and helping groups or individuals to start their own food gardens", said the President in a letter addressed to farmers. Also, small-scale farmers are supported to expand their farms by making them profitable through the Pro-Active Land Acquisition Strategy and release of state-owned land for agriculture. Presented in this article is a summary of the results for *Food and beverages* (statistical release P6420) for March 2022.

Total income generated by the food and beverages industry increased by 13,6% in March 2022 compared with March 2021. Positive annual growth rates were recorded for income from food sales (17,1%) and 'other' income (9,6%) – **see Table J**.

In March 2022, the main contributors to the 13,6% year-on-year increase were:

- takeaway and fast-food outlets (21,8%, contributing 7,0 percentage points); and
- restaurants and coffee shops (8,9%, contributing 4,7 percentage points).

Total income increased by 23,9% in the first quarter of 2022 compared with the first quarter of 2021. The main contributors to this increase were:

- restaurants and coffee shops (23,2%, contributing 11,7 percentage points); and
- takeaway and fast-food outlets (25,2%, contributing 8,7 percentage points).



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

Type of income	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22
Food sales	32,2	17,4	23,0	40,8	20,8	17,1
Bar sales	13,3	2,9	-11,3	164,0	-12,8	-13,4
Other income	2,1	-6,0	4,1	30,7	16,5	9,6
Total	29,2	15,3	18,8	46,8	16,9	13,6

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

Total income for the tourist accommodation industry increased by 110,6% in March 2022

Due to relaxed regulations of COVID-19, some people have been inspired and encouraged to travel to different tourist destinations. The purpose of visiting these destinations is usually for business, leisure or study purposes. When travelling away from home, travellers make use of different accommodation facilities such as hotels, Airbnb, B&Bs and lodges. According to the Tourist accommodation release, hotels are the most preferred accommodation facilities. One of the reasons for this is because they render better customer services such as 24-hour reception, room service and daily housekeeping, which would not always be available in other types of accommodation facilities. Presented in this article is a summary of the results of the *Tourist accommodation* (statistical release P6410) for March 2022.

Total income for the tourist accommodation industry increased by 110,6% in March 2022 compared with March 2021 (**see Table K**). Income from accommodation increased by 87,6% year-on-year in March 2022, the result of a 48,7% increase in the number of stay unit nights sold and a 26,2% increase in the average income per stay unit night sold.



In March 2022, the largest contributors to the 87,6% year-on-year increase in income from accommodation were:

- hotels (110,3%, contributing 54,4 percentage points); and
- 'other' accommodation (67,5%, contributing 29,0 percentage points).

Income from accommodation increased by 83,3% in the first quarter of 2022 compared with the first quarter of 2021. The main contributors to this increase were:

- hotels (118,0%, contributing 54,8 percentage points); and
- 'other' accommodation (48,9%, contributing 22,0 percentage points).

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

	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22
Stay units available	0,0	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,0	-0,2
Stay unit nights sold	37,0	35,1	12,6	45,9	59,0	48,7
Average income per stay unit nights sold	10,8	17,0	2,3	13,5	24,2	26,2
Income from accommodation	51,9	58,1	15,1	65,5	97,5	87,6
Total income ^{1/}	97,3	81,7	43,8	120,0	138,8	110,6

^{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 1 410 465 travellers passed through South African ports of entry/exit in March 2022

On 9 June 2022, Comair's business rescue practitioners lodged a court application to convert the business rescue proceedings into liquidation proceedings. This comes after the aviation and travel group, which operates Kulula and domestic British Airways flights in South Africa, voluntarily suspended all of its flights from 1 June 2022, with the hope of securing funding to resume operations. At the time, Tourism minister, Lindiwe Sisulu, was concerned that the suspension might have a direct impact on travel and tourism in the country as Comair is responsible for about 40% of the country's local aviation capacity. "This comes at a bad time as families are preparing for school holidays and some international holidaymakers are preparing to spend their summer holidays in the country," said the minister. If the company is liquidated, not only will it potentially decrease the number of domestic and international travellers but it will also affect the employees whose jobs will now be on the line. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Tourism and migration* (statistical release P0351) for March 2022.

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 1 410 465 travellers (arrivals, departures and transits) passed through South African ports of entry/exit in March 2022 (**see Table L**). These travellers were made up of 503 469 South African residents and 906 996 foreign travellers. A further breakdown of the figures for South African residents indicates that there were 234 833 arrivals, 268 358 departures and 278 travellers in transit. The corresponding volume for foreign arrivals, departures and travellers in transit was 468 636, 419 270 and 19 090 respectively.

A comparison between the movements in March 2021 and March 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 125,9% (from 103 933 in March 2021 to 234 833 in March 2022). Departures increased by 142,0% (from 110 871 in March 2021 to 268 358 in March 2022) and transits



increased by 355,7% (from 61 in March 2021 to 278 in March 2022). For foreign travellers, arrivals increased by 110,0% (from 223 135 in March 2021 to 468 636 in March 2022), departures increased by 117,1% (from 193 117 in March 2021 to 419 270 in March 2022) and transits increased by 311,3% (from 4 641 in March 2021 to 19 090 in March 2022).

A comparison between the movements in February 2022 and March 2022 indicates that the volume of arrivals, departures and travellers in transit increased for both groups of travellers. For South African residents, the volume of arrivals increased by 35,7% (from 173 089 in February 2022 to 234 833 in March 2022), departures increased by 44,0% (from 186 410 in February 2022 to 268 358 in March 2022) and transits increased by 48,7% (from 187 in February 2022 to 278 in March 2022). For foreign travellers, arrivals increased by 17,6% (from 398 619 in February 2022 to 468 636 in March 2022), departures increased by 25,9% (from 333 057 in February 2022 to 419 270 in March 2022) and transits increased by 33,3% (from 14 323 in February 2022 to 19 090 in March 2022).

In March 2022, 43 403 (9,3%) of foreign arrivals were classified as non-visitors while 425 233 (90,7%) were classified as visitors. The visitors were categorised into three groups:

- i. Arrivals only – comprising visitors who entered the country in March 2022 but did not depart in March 2022 [146 125 (34,4%)];
- ii. Single trips – visitors who came to South Africa once in March 2022 and left in March 2022 [153 283 (36,0%)]; and
- iii. Multiple trips – visitors who came to and left South Africa more than once in March 2022 [125 825 (29,6%)].

Visitors were further grouped as same-day visitors and overnight visitors (tourists). In March 2022, there were 65 499 (15,4%) same-day visitors and 359 734 (84,6%) tourists. Between March 2021 and March 2022, the volume of same-day visitors increased by 140,5% (from 27 232 in March 2021 to 65 499 in March 2022) and that of tourists increased by 128,2% (from 157 638 in March 2021 to 359 734 in March 2022). Between February 2022 and March 2022, the volume of same-day visitors increased by 24,7% (from 52 528 in February 2022 to 65 499 in March 2022) and that of tourists increased by 16,0% (from 310 173 in February 2022 to 359 734 in March 2022).



Mode of travel of travellers

In March 2022, road transport was the most common mode of travel used by 789 495 (56,0%) of the 1 410 465 travellers. The total number of travellers who used air transport was 594 624 (42,2%). Compared to air and land transport, a smaller number of travellers, 26 346 (1,9%) used sea transport into and out of South Africa. Information on arrivals of South African residents shows that 110 471 (47,0%) came by air, 114 860 (48,9%) came by road and 9 502 (4,0%) arrived by sea. For departures, 133 624 (49,8%) used air, 124 854 (46,5%) used road and 9 880 (3,7%) left by sea. All travellers in transit, 278 (100,0%) used air transport.

Tourists

Mode of travel of tourists

In March 2022, 103 125 (94,6%) of the 108 974 overseas tourists arrived in the country by air transport, whilst 5 690 (5,2%) came in by road transport and 159 (0,1%) arrived by sea. Tourists from the Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries, on the other hand, came predominantly by road, 210 639 (86,7%), whilst 32 158 (13,2%) came by air and 72 (less than 0,1%) arrived by sea. The number of tourists who came into South Africa by air from 'other' African countries was 6 676 (92,2%); 561 (7,7%) used road transport and seven (0,1%) used sea transport.

Purpose of visit

In March 2022, the majority of tourists, 337 930 (93,9%), were in South Africa for holiday (including tourists who came for vacation, visiting friends and relatives, shopping and other personal reasons) compared to 18 967 (5,3%); 2 403 (0,7%) and 434 (0,1%) who were in South Africa for business, study and medical treatment respectively.

Sex and age distribution

There were 220 455 (61,3%) male and 139 279 (38,7%) female tourists. Overseas tourists were made up of 60 526 (55,5%) male tourists and 48 448 (44,5%) female tourists. There were 154 801 (63,7%) male and 88 068 (36,3%) female tourists from SADC countries. Tourists from 'other' African countries were made up of 4 701 (64,9%) male and 2 543 (35,1%) female.



The majority of tourists were aged between 35 and 44 years [108 616 (30,2%)]. Taking the regions of residence into consideration, the results show that the highest proportion of tourists from SADC countries [86 005 (35,4%)] and those from 'other' African countries [2 432 (33,6%)] were aged between 35 and 44 years, whereas those from overseas countries [21 746 (20,0%)] were aged between 25 and 34 years.

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

Travel direction	March 2021	February 2022	March 2022	%change February 2022 – March 2022	% change March 2021 – March 2022
Total	635 758	1 105 685	1 410 465	27,6%	121,9%
South African residents	214 865	359 686	503 469	40,0%	134,3%
Arrivals	103 933	173 089	234 833	35,7%	125,9%
Departures	110 871	186 410	268 358	44,0%	142,0%
Transit	61	187	268 278	48,7%	355,7%
Foreign travellers	420 893	745 999	906 996	21,6%	115,5%
Arrivals	223 135	398 619	468 636	17,6%	110,0%
Departures	193 117	333 057	419 270	25,9%	117,1%
Transit	4 641	14 323	19 090	33,3%	311,3%
Foreign arrivals	223 135	398 619	468 636	17,6%	110,0%
Non-visitors	38 265	35 918	43 403	20,8%	13,4%
Visitors	184 870	362 701	425 233	17,2%	130,0%
Visitors	184 870	362 701	425 233	17,2%	130,0%
Arrivals only	66 905	141 362	146 125	3,4%	118,4%
Single trips	46 907	122 317	153 283	25,3%	226,8%
Multiple trips	71 058	99 022	125 825	27,1%	77,1%
Visitors	184 870	362 701	425 233	17,2%	130,0%
Same-day	27 232	52 528	65 499	24,7%	140,5%
Overnight (Tourists)	157 638	310 173	359 734	16,0%	128,2%

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

Total number of civil summonses issued for debt decreased by 5,6% in the first quarter of 2022

According to the National Credit Act, 2005 (Act No. 34 of 2005), it is unlawful for debt collectors or credit providers to try and collect payment on a prescribed debt. Prescribed debt refers to an old debt that is around three years old which the debtor is no longer liable to pay. Prescribed debt occurs when there has been no verbal or written acknowledgment of the debt by the debtor in this period. However, if a debtor has made a payment on a prescribed debt or acknowledged its existence, a debtor will be liable for the debt once again, including the years during which interest and fees were incurred. The types of debts that are prescribed are generally retail accounts, gym memberships or cell phone accounts; while home loans, municipal debts or television licences are not prescribed debts and the consumer will still be liable to pay for them. Debtors are encouraged to know their consumer rights but should also pay their debts on time to avoid civil cases brought against them. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Statistics of civil cases for debt* (statistical release P0041) for March 2022.

The number of civil summonses issued for debt

The total number of civil summonses issued for debt decreased by 5,6% in the first quarter of 2022 compared with the first quarter of 2021 (**see Table M**). The main contributors to the 5,6% decrease in civil summonses issued were:

- promissory notes (contributing -3,3 percentage points);
- 'other' debts (contributing -1,8 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 decreased by 2,3% in the first quarter of 2022 compared with the first quarter of 2021. The largest contributors to the 2,3% decrease were civil judgements relating to:

- services (contributing -3,2 percentage points); and
- rent (contributing -1,0 percentage point).



Money lent (contributing 1,5 percentage points) was the largest positive contributor.

The value of civil judgements recorded for debt

The total value of civil judgements recorded for debt increased by 0,5% in the first quarter of 2022 compared with the first quarter of 2021. The largest contributors to the 0,5% increase were civil judgements relating to:

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

Rent (contributing -4,4 percentage points) was the largest negative contributor.

In March 2022, 11 126 civil judgements for debt amounting to R257,2 million were recorded. The largest contributors to the total value of judgements were:

- 'other' debts (R62,2 million or 24,2%);
- money lent (R61,2 million or 23,8%); and
- services (R60,8 million or 23,7%).

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

Actual estimates	March 2022	% change between March 2021 and March 2022	% change between January 2020 to March 2021 and January 2020 to March 2022
Number of civil summonses issued for debt	41 921	-11,6	-5,6
Number of civil judgements recorded for debt	11 126	-21,4	-2,3
Value of civil judgements recorded for debt (R million)	257,2	-25,2	0,5

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 recorded decreased by 12,7% in April 2022

The main aim of business rescue proceedings is to restore a company to being a profitable entity and to avoid liquidation. One of the contributing factors for businesses to fail to undergo business rescue proceedings is the inability of the board of directors to apply for business rescue on time, especially when the first signs of a company’s distress are noticeable. According to a report on the status of business rescue proceedings in South Africa that covers the period of 1 May 2011 to 31 December 2021, published by the Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC) in February 2022, there are currently 1 658 active business rescues. The report states that 257 business rescues commenced in 2021 and 511 of them that have begun to date have ended in liquidation, while 310 were nullified and 32 were set aside. The report further indicates that 766 business rescues have resulted in the substantial implementation of an approved business rescue plan and 938 business rescues were terminated by way of notice of termination for various reasons. Businesses should undergo business rescue proceedings on time in order to emerge with restructured operations which are likely to lead to avoiding liquidation. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Statistics of Liquidations and insolvencies* (Statistical release P0043) for April 2022.

Liquidations

The total number of liquidations decreased by 12,7% in April 2022 compared with April 2021 (see **Table M**). Voluntary liquidations decreased by 29 cases, while compulsory liquidations increased by 9 cases. The total number of liquidations decreased by 11,0% in the first four months of 2022 compared with the first four months of 2021.

Table M – Total number of liquidations for April 2022

Number of liquidations April 2022	% change between April 2021 and April 2022	% change between February to April 2021 and February to April 2022	% change between January to April 2021 and January to April 2022
138	-12,7	-13,0	-11,0

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

On 9 May 2022, Transport Minister, Fikile Mbalula stated that rail transport should be repositioned as the preferred land transport mode and backbone with which all other transport modes integrate. Rail transport involves the transportation of passengers and freight across South Africa via rail network. According to the minister, in order to position rail transport as the preferred land transport backbone, a strategic intervention to revitalise the rail industry is required. This includes the introduction of new high-speed rail corridors (such as the bullet train) which will carry passengers and freight between long distance rail corridors such as Durban and Johannesburg. This can potentially reduce the number of trucks and buses on South African roads as high-speed rail can deliver goods and passengers much faster than trucks, thereby reducing the time taken to transport passengers and freight/goods from one point to another on land. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Land transport survey* (statistical release P7162) for March 2022.

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

Income from freight transportation increased by 10,2% in the first quarter of 2022 compared with the first quarter of 2021. The main positive contributors to this increase were:

- 'other' freight (25,9%, contributing 5,3 percentage points); and
- manufactured food, beverages and tobacco products (14,0%, contributing 1,2 percentage points).



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

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

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 0,1% in March 2022 compared with March 2021 (**see Table P**). The corresponding income increased by 0,9% over the same period.

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

	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22
Passenger journeys	8,5	-6,7	-13,2	-16,2	2,8	-0,1
Passenger income	7,3	-0,5	-14,5	-5,5	3,3	0,9

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



Prices

Producer price index (PPI)

PPI at 13,1% in April 2022

The producer price index (PPI) is a measure of the change in the prices of goods either as they leave their place of production or as they enter the production process. Some of the changes in prices of goods are caused by the increase in production costs such as raw materials and a surge in demand for products and services among others. So when producers introduce higher prices to products and services, it affects consumers who will have to pay more at retail level. Presented in this article is a summary of the results of the *Producer price index* (PPI) (statistical release P0142.1) for April 2022.

Final manufactured goods – headline PPI

Annual producer price inflation (final manufacturing) was 13,1% in April 2022, up from 11,9% in March 2022 (**see Table Q**). The producer price index increased by 1,8% month-on-month in April 2022. The main contributors to the headline PPI annual inflation rate were caused by the following factors:

- coke, petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products increased by 28,4% year-on-year and contributed 6,9 percentage points.
- food products, beverages and tobacco products increased by 8,3% year-on-year and contributed 2,2 percentage points.
- metals, machinery, equipment and computing equipment increased by 14,1% year-on-year and contributed 2,1 percentage points.

The main contributor to the headline PPI monthly increase was coke, petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products, which increased by 4,4% month-on-month and contributed 1,2 percentage points.

Intermediate manufactured goods

The annual percentage change in the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods was 17,6% in April 2022 (compared with 18,6% in March 2022) (**see Table Q**). The index increased by 1,7% month-on-month. The main contributors to the annual rate were:



- basic and fabricated metals (10,5 percentage points), chemicals, rubber and plastic products (5,5 percentage points) and
- sawmilling and wood (1,8 percentage points).

The main contributor to the monthly rate was basic and fabricated metals (1,1 percentage points).

Electricity and water

The annual percentage change in the PPI for electricity and water was 12,8% in April 2022 (compared with 13,8% in March 2022). The index increased by 3,6% month-on-month. Electricity contributed 11,7 percentage points to the annual rate and water contributed 0,8 of a percentage point. Electricity contributed 3,4 percentage points to the monthly rate and water contributed 0,2 of a percentage point.

Mining

The annual percentage change in the PPI for mining was 10,9% in April 2022 (compared with 7,7% in March 2022) (**see Table Q**). The index increased by 2,7% month-on-month. The main contributors to the annual rate were coal and gas (8,8 percentage points), non-ferrous metal ores (1,7 percentage points) and gold and other metal ores (1,1 percentage points). The main contributors to the monthly rate were non-ferrous metal ores (2,1 percentage points) and coal and gas (0,7 of a percentage point).

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

The annual percentage change in the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing was 17,8% in April 2022 (compared with 14,9% in March 2022) (**see Table Q**). The index increased by 2,2% month-on-month. The main contributor to the annual rate was agriculture (16,4 percentage points). The main contributor to the monthly rate was agriculture (1,5 percentage points).



Table Q – Key PPI figures for April 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	103,5	115,0	117,1	1,8	13,1
Intermediate manufactured goods	100,00	108,1	125,0	127,1	1,7	17,6
Electricity and water	100,00	105,2	114,6	118,7	3,6	12,8
Mining	100,00	111,5	120,4	123,7	2,7	10,9
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,00	96,8	111,6	114,0	2,2	17,8

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

Consumer price index (CPI)

CPI remained unchanged at 5,9%

The annual headline inflation remained unchanged at 5,9% in April 2022, and the same rate was recorded in March 2022. This is the third time in five months that the annual rate was 5,9% (including in December 2021), edging closer to the 6% inflation target limit set by the South African Reserve Bank (SARB). In addition, the following goods and services recorded price increases above headline inflation in April 2022 compared with April 2021: fuel 29,2%; oils and fats 21, 2%; electricity and other fuels 14,1%; public transport 12,6%; meat 8,5%; wine 7,7%; beer 7,3% and other foods 7,1%. While prices for the following three items decreased over the same period: Telecommunication equipment -14,5%; package holidays -2,2% and fruit -0,7%. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Consumer price index* (CPI) (statistical release P0141) for April 2022.

Annual consumer price inflation was 5,9% in April 2022, unchanged from 5,9% in March 2022 (**see Table S**). The consumer price index increased by 0,6% month-on-month in April 2022.

The main contributors to the 5,9% annual inflation rate were:

- Food and non-alcoholic beverages increased by 6,0% year-on-year, and contributed 1,0 percentage point 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 14,7% year-on-year, and contributed 2,0 percentage points.
- Miscellaneous goods and services increased by 3,8% year-on-year, and contributed 0,6 of a percentage point.

In April 2022, the annual inflation rate for goods was 8,5%, down from 8,7% in March 2022; and for services it was 3,5%, up from 3,4% in March.

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	101,8	102,4									
	Rate	5,7	5,7	5,9	5,9									

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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