

Mbalo Brief

the missing piece of the puzzle

July 2022



PES

Post-enumeration Survey

2022



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IMPROVING LIVES THROUGH DATA ECOSYSTEMS



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Editor's comment

Since 2019, the world has been faced with the outbreak of different diseases. These diseases have been spreading at a fast pace, and affect a number of people across the world. After the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2019, monkeypox (a viral zoonotic disease that can spread from animals to humans and from one human to another) an infectious disease has resurfaced across the world since its first discovery in 1958, in Copenhagen (Denmark). According to the World Health Organization (WHO), since May 2022 cases of monkeypox have been reported from 12 member states where the disease is not endemic (regularly found among particular people or in certain areas). In South Africa, the first case of monkeypox has been identified through laboratory testing at the National Institute for Communicable Diseases (NICD) on 22 June 2022.

What is known about monkeypox so far is that it can spread through close physical contact with someone who has symptoms such as fever, headache, muscle aches, swollen lymph nodes, skin rashes among others as well as through other contact including saliva and clothing, bedding, dishes, etc. that have been contaminated with the virus. Symptoms typically last between 2 to 4 weeks and go away on their own without treatment. However, there are several antiviral treatments used for smallpox and other conditions that can be used to treat monkeypox, according to the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID). To prevent the spread of the disease, wash hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand lotion especially after being in contact with an infected person, and wash an infected person's clothes, bedding and dishes or surfaces with warm water and detergent.

In this month's issue of *Mbalo Brief*, our educational article focuses on the *General Household Survey, 2021* (Statistical release P0318), published by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) on 23 June 2022. Also have a look at our monthly crossword puzzle and solutions for June 2022. Articles published in this issue are based on the results of industry surveys conducted for April to May 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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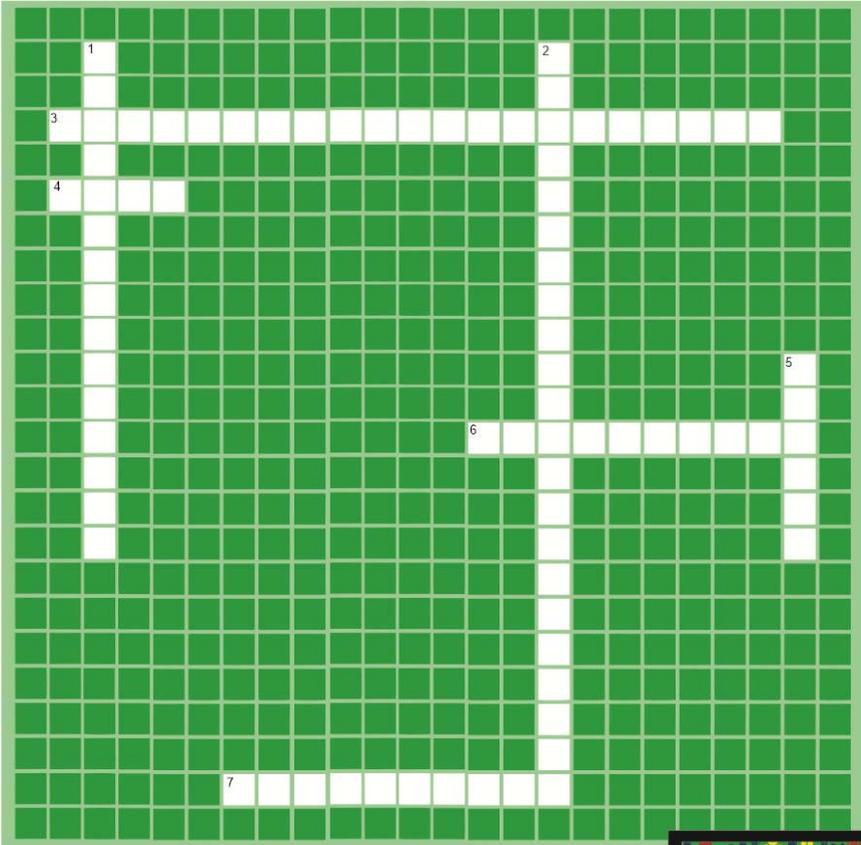
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Crossword puzzle





Across

3. What is the name of the survey that commences immediately after the Census to see how many persons were missed or counted more than once?
4. There are seasons in a year (fill in the missing word).
6. What is the name of the device that measures wind speed and direction?
7. What is the capital of Mexico?

Down

1. What is the study of landforms called?
2. Which survey in 2021 revealed that the majority of households in South Africa were headed by women? [Read Educational article for clue].
5. What season does Africa experience in September?

Solutions for June 2022 puzzle

Across

2. Western Cape
3. Sisulu
4. Increase
5. Community
6. Comair
7. Cape Town

Down

1. Manufacturing





Educational article on general household survey

Introduction

Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) conducts a General Household Survey (GHS), which is an annual household survey which measures the living circumstances of South African households. The GHS collects data on housing, health, transport and education, among others. The survey is aimed at assessing the levels of development in the country, extend of service delivery and quality of services offered. The household survey is an important source of socio-economic (the social standing or class of an individual or group) data. The examination of socio-economic status often reveals resource imbalances that require government's attention.

This educational article is based on the report titled General Household Survey (GHS) 2021, (statistical release P0318) published by Stats SA on 23 June 2022. This statistical release presents a selection of key findings from the GHS 2021 that was conducted between February and December 2021. The article will focus on school attendance by persons who are aged 5 years and older, marital status, household size and headship; and income sources for households among others.

Purpose

Statistics South Africa has been conducting the GHS annually since 2002. The survey is an omnibus household-based instrument aimed at determining the progress of development in the country. It measures, on a regular basis, the performance of programmes as well as the quality of service delivery in a number of key service sectors in the country. Six broad areas are covered in the survey namely education, health and social development, housing, households' access to services and facilities, food security and agriculture, however, for the purpose of this article, only those that are mentioned in the introduction will be covered.

Survey scope

The target population of the survey consists of all private households and residents in workers' hostels across all nine provinces of South Africa. The survey does not cover other collective living quarters such as students' hostels, old-age homes, hospitals, prisons and military barracks, and is





therefore only representative of non-institutionalised and non-military persons or households in South Africa.

Household estimates

Number of households per province, 2002-2021

Household estimates were developed using the United Nations headship ratio methodology. This model estimates that the number of households increased from 11,2 million in 2002 to 17,9 million in 2021. Gauteng had the largest number of households (from 2,8 million in 2002 to 5,4 million in 2021), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (from 2,1 million in 2002 to 3,1 million), Western Cape (1,2 million in 2002 to 2,0 million in 2021) and Eastern Cape (from 1,5 million in 2002 to 1,7 million in 2021). Northern Cape had the smallest number of households (from 247 000 in 2002 to 363 000 in 2021).

Marital or relationship status for individuals aged 18 years and older, 2021

In 2021, a larger percentage of males (54,9%) than females (48,6%) aged 18 years and older were categorised as single. A larger percentage of females than males in this age group were widowed (10,8% compared to 2,9%) or divorced/separated (2,9% compared to 2,0%).

Marriage was much more common amongst males than females (64,5% compared to 32,9%) in both the 60–74 and over 75 year age groups (57,4% compared to 15,0%). By contrast, 79,5% of women in the age group 75 years and older remained single or widowed compared to 39,9% of males in this age group.

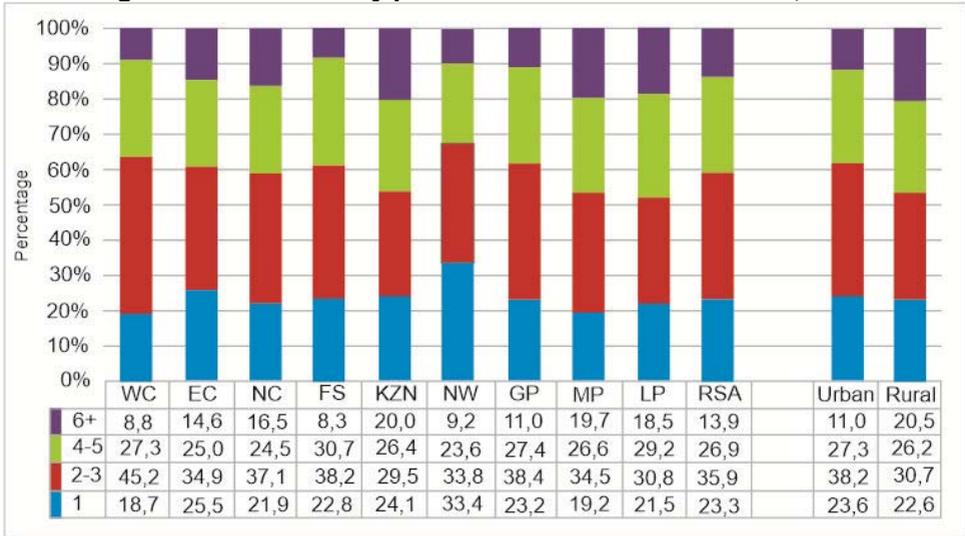
Percentage household size by province and rural/urban status, 2021

More than one-fifth (23,3%) of South African households consisted of a single person in 2021. Single-person households were most common in North West (33,4%), followed by Eastern Cape (25,5%) and KwaZulu-Natal (24,1%) and least common in Western Cape (18,7%). By contrast, households that comprised six persons or more were most common in KwaZulu-Natal (20,0%) and in rural areas (20,5%) compared to urban areas (11,0%).





Percentage household size by province and rural/urban status, 2021



Percentage distribution of female-headed households by province and urban/rural status, 2021

In 2021, more than four-tenth (42,1%) of the households in South Africa were headed by women. A total of 39,6% of urban households were headed by women compared to 47,7% of men in rural areas. Female-headed households were most common in provinces with large rural areas such as Eastern Cape (50,6%), KwaZulu-Natal (48,3%) and least common in urban province of Gauteng (33,9%).

Percentage distribution of household composition by province and rural/urban status, 2021

Nationally, an estimated 41,5% of households were classified as nuclear (couples or one or more parent(s) with children), while 33,6% of households were classified as extended households (a nuclear core combined with other family members such as parents or siblings). Only 1,6% of households nationally were classified as complex (contains at least one non-related person). It is noticeable that extended households were much more common in rural (44,1%) than urban areas (29,0%), while nuclear families were more common in urban areas (45,6%) than rural (32,2%) areas. Nuclear



households were most common in Western Cape (50,4%) and Gauteng (49,2%). Extended households were most common in Mpumalanga (41,9%) and Eastern Cape (41,7%).

Percentage of children orphanhood status by province, 2021

Nationally, 11,6% of children were classified as orphans (children under 18 years who have lost one or both parents to any cause of death) in 2021. The survey findings indicate that 2,2% of children lost their mothers, 7,0% lost their fathers and 2,4% lost both parents. The percentage of orphaned children was highest in Eastern Cape (15,2%) and Free State (13,7%) and lowest in Western Cape (8,8%).

General attendance of individuals aged 5 years and older at educational institutions

Almost one-third (31,5%) of individuals aged five years and older attended some kind of educational institution. Nationally, 87,6% of these individuals attended primary or secondary schools, while a further 5,6% attended tertiary institutions. Only 2,1% of individuals attended Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) colleges.

The provincial results indicate that the percentage of individuals aged five years and older and who attended school in 2021 was the highest in Limpopo (92,7%), Eastern Cape (92,4%) and North West (90,9%) and lowest in Gauteng (80,2%). The percentage of those who attended institutions of higher education/tertiary institutions was higher in Gauteng (9,5%), Free State (7,0%) and Western Cape (6,9%).

Percentage of individuals aged 5 to 18 years who did not attend educational institutions, 2019–2021

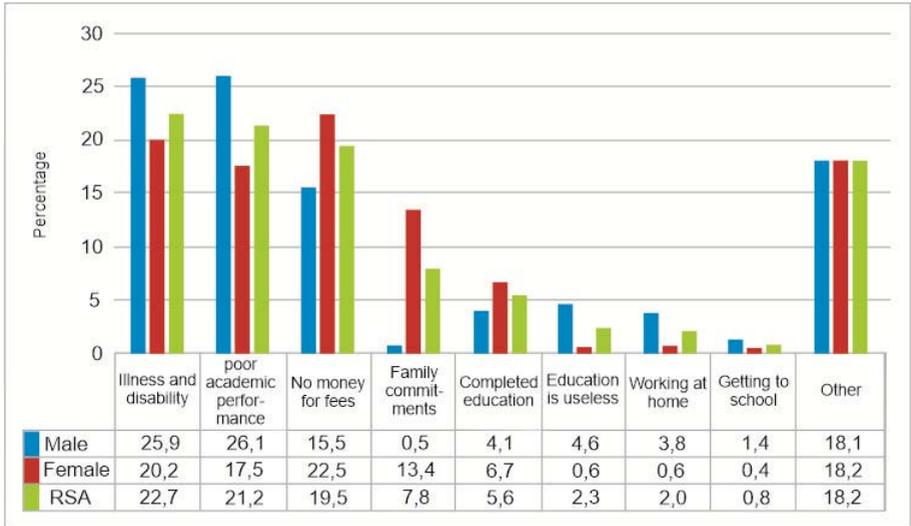
Figure 1 below shows the main reasons provided by males and females in the age group 7–18 years for not attending any educational institutions. In 2021, learners in the age group 7–18 years most commonly reported illness and disability (22,7%), poor academic performance (21,2%) and lack of money for fees (19,5%) as the main reason for not attending an educational institution.

Although 7,8% of individuals left their studies as a result of family commitments (i.e. getting married, minding children and pregnancy), it is



noticeable that females (13,4%) were much more likely to offer these as reasons than males (0,5%). Nationally, approximately 2,3% of individuals reported that education was useless. Males (4,6%) were more likely to share this sentiment than females (0,6%).

Figure 1: Percentage distribution of main reasons given by individuals aged 7 to 18 years for not attending an educational institution by sex, 2021



Percentage distribution of sources of household income by province, 2021

Nationally, salaries (59,4%) and grants (51,0%) were the most common sources of income reported by households in 2021. Provincial results indicate that the largest percentage of households that earned salaries were found in Western Cape (71,2%) and Gauteng (67,0%). Grants were more prevalent than salaries as source of income in Eastern Cape (63,7%), Limpopo (65,7%) and Mpumalanga (66,2%). Remittances were dominant source of income in some of the provinces, especially in Mpumalanga (23,0%) and Limpopo (22,1%).



Conclusion

According to the GHS results, the number of households in South Africa increased between 2002 to 2021, with the largest number of households recorded in Gauteng. In 2021, the majority of males aged 18 years and older were classified as single compared to their female counterparts. The survey further shows that salaries and grants were the most common source of income reported by households in 2021. The largest percentage of households that earned salaries are found in Western Cape.



Primary industries

Mining: production and sales

Mining production decrease by 14,9% in April 2022

On 22 June 2022, Eskom employees embarked on a wage strike which resulted in a widespread disruption to its power plants, making it difficult for the power utility to conduct routine maintenance on its systems and other operational requirements. As a result, Eskom had to implement stage 6 load shedding (in addition to stages 2 and 4) to protect its systems. This meant that Eskom customers had up to four consecutive hours of interrupted power supply. The continuous load shedding has undoubtedly affected the production capacity of many industries, including the mining industry. Multinational mining company, Sibanye-Stillwater, says it has become extremely difficult to operate in an environment of perpetual rolling blackouts. The company often has to reduce its electricity demand because of load shedding, and this, in turn, affects production over time. If the mining industry continues to be affected by load shedding, it may potentially affect the economy of the country because the industry is one of the biggest contributors to the country's gross domestic product (GDP), accounting for almost 9% of GDP in 2021. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Mining: production and sales* (statistical release P2041) for April 2022.

Mining production decreased by 14,9% year-on-year in April 2022 (**see Table A**). The largest negative contributors were:

- PGMs (-22,6%, contributing -5,8 percentage points);
- coal (-14,7%, contributing -3,8 percentage points);
- gold (-27,8%, contributing -3,6 percentage points); and
- manganese ore (-10,4%, contributing -1,1 percentage points).





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

	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	6,1	-1,2	1,8	-5,8	-7,5	-14,9
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-2,2	-4,5	5,6	-5,8	3,2	-4,3
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	-1,3	-3,6	-3,5	-4,0	-1,4	-3,2

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

Mineral sales at current prices decreased by 0,8% year-on-year in April 2022 (see Table B). The largest negative contributors were:

- PGMs (-24,2%, contributing -11,9 percentage points); and
- iron ore (-19,9%, contributing -2,9 percentage points).

Coal (76,8%, contributing 11,2 percentage points) was a significant positive contributor.

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

	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	24,3	12,0	-7,2	8,1	6,7	-0,8
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	5,5	-5,2	-2,7	11,1	8,6	-1,8
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	-13,0	-4,6	-0,7	2,4	5,7	12,6

^{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 decreased by 7,8% in April 2022

In the first quarter of 2022 (January to March), the manufacturing industry recorded a 4,9% growth compared with the fourth quarter of 2021. This growth contributed 0,6% to the overall gross domestic product (GDP) in the first quarter of 2022. With this, the manufacturing industry emerged as the biggest contributor to the country's GDP. However, a month later (April 2022), the production in the manufacturing industry decreased by 7,8% year-on-year mainly driven by a decrease in the motor vehicles, parts and accessories and other transport equipment. This decrease may have also be as a result of automotive manufacturing operations halting production when floods occurred in KwaZulu-Natal (KZN) in April 2022, causing damage to infrastructure. Toyota South Africa Motors plant in KZN, for instance, was forced to temporarily shut down which consequently affected production and exports. Moreover, KZN Premier Sihle Zikalala revealed that the cost of the flood damage is officially at R25 billion, affecting mainly infrastructure networks, manufacturing and agriculture. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Manufacturing: production and sales* (statistical release P3041.2) for April 2022.

Manufacturing production decreased by 7,8% in April 2022 compared with April 2021 (see **Table C**). The largest contributions were made by the following divisions:

- motor vehicles, parts and accessories and other transport equipment (-28,6%, contributing -3,3 percentage points);
- petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products (-10,3%, contributing -2,2 percentage points);
- food and beverages (-3,7%, contributing -0,9 of a percentage point); and
- basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products, metal products and machinery (-4,4%, contributing -0,9 of a percentage point).



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

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

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

Selected building statistics of the private sector

The value of recorded building plans passed increased by 3,9% during January to April 2022

Cape Town is home to the world’s tallest building constructed with hempcrete blocks. The 12-storey building has been constructed from Hempcrete blocks which are made from the woody core of the hemp plant and a formulated lime mix. Since the blocks are made from a plant material, they are carbon negative. The plant-based building material has great thermal insulation qualities, lowering the need for heating and cooling systems which saves on energy bills. According to Oliver Wolf, from Wolf and Wolf Architects, “The use of hemp in the building industry has great potential for job creation and a massive reduction for the carbon dioxide (CO₂) footprint of the construction industry as a whole”. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Selected building statistics of the private sector as reported by local government institutions* (statistical release P5041.1) for April 2022.

Total value of recorded building plans passed at current prices

The value of recorded building plans passed increased by 3,9% (R1 371,4 million) during January to April 2022 compared with January to April 2021 (see **Table D**). Increases were recorded for residential buildings (10,0% or R1 847,1 million) and additions and alterations (5,5% or R490,3 million). A decrease was reported for non-residential buildings (-12,6% or -R966,0 million).



The largest contribution to the total increase of 3,9% (R1 371,4 million) was made by Western Cape (contributing 8,7 percentage points or R3 028,6 million). Gauteng (contributing -2,3 percentage points or -R804,4 million) and North West (contributing -2,2 percentage points or -R769,4 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 38,9% (R6 369,9 million) during January to April 2022 compared with January to April 2021. Increases were recorded for additions and alterations (77,1% or R2 797,8 million), non-residential buildings (62,1% or R2 118,9 million) and residential buildings (15,6% or R1 453,2 million).

Seven provinces reported year-on-year increases in the value of buildings completed during January to April 2022, of which Western Cape (contributing 30,5 percentage points or R5 001,9 million), KwaZulu-Natal (contributing 6,1 percentage points or R993,9 million) and Gauteng (contributing 2,4 percentage points or R387,0 million) were the largest positive contributors.



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

Estimates at current prices	January – April 2021 ^{1/}	January – April 2022 ^{1/}	Difference in value between January – April 2021 and January – April 2022	% change between January to April 2021 and January to April 2022 ^{1/}
	R'000	R'000	R'000	
Residential buildings	18 417 228	20 264 375	1 847 147	10,0
- Dwelling houses	11 067 168	12 306 000	1 238 832	11,2
- Flats and townhouses	7 075 886	7 646 887	571 001	8,1
- Other residential buildings	274 174	311 488	37 314	13,6
Non-residential buildings	7 695 226	6 729 240	-965 986	-12,6
Additions and alterations	8 850 231	9 340 486	490 255	5,5
Total	34 962 685	36 334 101	1 371 416	3,9

^{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 4,3% year-on-year in May 2022

Technological advancements have made it possible for people to access information with the click of a button. Through the installation of mobile applications (commonly referred to as apps) on their smartphones, users can have information at their disposal. This need for information was recently heightened when the power utility, Eskom, implemented rolling power cuts at varying stages. People need to plan ahead of load shedding and as a result, load shedding notification apps were placed on the spotlight. The apps, which were developed in response to power cuts, hold a database of load shedding schedules from different municipalities, making it easier for



users to be notified of the day their area will be affected by power cuts and the time thereof. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from *Electricity generated and available for distribution* (statistical release P4141) for May 2022.

Electricity generation (production) decreased by 4,3% year-on-year in May 2022 (see **Table E**).

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

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

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

Electricity distribution (consumption) decreased by 2,5% year-on-year in May 2022 (see **Table F**).

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

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

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



Tertiary industries

Wholesale trade sales

Wholesale trade sales increased by 12,1% in April 2022

Wholesale trade dealers in solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products continue to be the largest contributors to the growth in the wholesale industry. Aside from the increase in fuel prices, the increase in load shedding (which may encourage more consumers to use gas as their main source of energy), may be one of the other reasons why dealers in this sector continue to record positive sales. In addition, the minister of Mineral Resources, Gwede Mantashe, in announcing the LPGas rollout strategy, said with the country's current energy needs, LPGas "can provide a quick and effective solution to household's thermal requirements". LPGas, which stands for Liquefied Petroleum Gas, is made as a result of the crude oil refining process and natural gas extraction and is suitable for cooking, heating water and heating spaces. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Wholesale trade sales* (statistical release P6141.2) for April 2022.

Wholesale trade sales increased by 12,1% in April 2022 compared with April 2021 (see **Table G**). The main positive contributors were dealers in:

- solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (33,9%, contributing 7,6 percentage points);
- 'other' intermediate products, waste and scrap (41,6%, contributing 1,9 percentage points); and
- food, beverages and tobacco (9,1% contributing 1,4 percentage points).

Wholesale trade sales increased by 18,3% in the three months ended April 2022 compared with the three months ended April 2021. The main positive contributors were dealers in:

- solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (46,7%, contributing 10,0 percentage points);
- 'other' intermediate products, waste and scrap (35,8%, contributing 1,9 percentage points); and
- food, beverages and tobacco (8,1%, contributing 1,3 percentage points).



Table G – Key growth rates in wholesale trade sales for April 2022

	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	19,7	15,3	22,5	22,6	20,1	12,1
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	1,3	0,3	5,3	2,9	-0,3	-3,0
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	4,5	6,2	5,6	7,0	7,9	5,4

^{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 increased by 3,4% year-on-year in April 2022

South Africa has been faced with high costs of living in recent days, exacerbated by forever-increasing fuel prices. As of 6 July 2022, the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE) increased the fuel prices for both 95 and 93 Unleaded petrol to R26,74 and R26,31 respectively. In light of these unending fuel price increases, there has been a spread of numerous claims that consumers are resorting to illegal and unlicensed fuel retailers and untested petrol, as the alternative to save money. Other consumers use money saving measures such as popping fuel-saving pills into petrol tanks to make petrol burn efficiently and last longer. According to Fuel Retail Association (FRA), the rise of illegal and unlicensed fuel retailers threaten the collapse of the fuel retail industry while Automobile Association (AA) cautioned motorists that ‘fuel saving pills’ have neither been approved by AA nor underwent any chemical analysis. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Retail trade sales* (statistical release P6242.1) for April 2022.

Retail trade sales increased by 3,4% year-on-year in April 2022 (see **Table H**). The largest positive annual growth rates were recorded for:

- retailers in household furniture, appliances and equipment (6,8%);
- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (6,4%); and
- general dealers (5,4%).



The largest positive contributors to this increase were:

- general dealers (contributing 2,2 percentage points); and
- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (contributing 1,1 percentage points).

Retail trade sales increased by 1,4% in the three months ended April 2022 compared with the three months ended April 2021. The largest positive contributors to this increase were:

- general dealers (1,8%, contributing 0,8 of a percentage point); and
- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (3,6%, contributing 0,6 of a percentage point).

Table H – Key growth rates in retail trade sales for April 2022

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

^{1/} Percentage change between the previous 3 months and the 3 months ending in the month indicated. A full release on *Retail trade sales* (statistical release P6242.1) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za

Motor trade sales

Motor trade sales increased by 11,5% in April 2022

Given today’s unscrupulous dealings by some of the car dealerships and private sellers, consumers are advised to be vigilant when buying a used car. In trying to protect the consumers from buying a car with existing undisclosed defects, the Consumer Protection Act, 2008 (Act No. 68 of 2008) states that motor vehicle dealerships need to provide consumers with motor vehicle crucial information (such as mileage, accidents, etc.) when they are buying second-hand motor vehicles so they can make informed decisions and choices. In order to fulfil the Act and to ensure that dealerships adhere to the Act, the Automobile Association (AA) has launched an innovative service with independent motor vehicle dealerships and AA’s approved workshops across the country to provide consumers with credible information on pre-owned vehicles they intend to purchase. The inspection does not offer a pass or fail assessment of the motor vehicle but



provides a report stating facts about the condition of the motor vehicle at the time of assessment so that a buyer can make an informed decision. Consumers will be able to access this service at dealerships that display the AA Certified Pre-Owned branding. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Motor trade sales* (statistical release P6343.2) for April 2022.

Motor trade sales increased by 11,5% year-on-year in April 2022 (see Table I). The largest annual growth rates were recorded for:

- fuel sales (20,4%); and
- new vehicle sales (14,9%).

Motor trade sales increased by 13,6% in the three months ended April 2022 compared with the three months ended April 2021. The main contributors to this increase were:

- fuel sales (20,9%, contributing 6,0 percentage points);
- new vehicle sales (17,5%, contributing 3,9 percentage points);
- used vehicle sales (9,3%, contributing 1,9 percentage points); and
- sales of accessories (5,7%, contributing 1,1 percentage points).

Table I – Key growth rate figures in motor trade sales at current prices for April 2022

	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	15,0	12,0	20,3	16,0	13,4	11,5
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	4,0	0,3	2,6	0,8	0,9	-0,5
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	9,3	8,4	5,5	4,7	5,0	3,1

^{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 12,7% in April 2022

Owing to rising inflation and soaring food prices, South African consumers are switching brands and downgrading to cheaper products. According to the 2022 Knorr Plate of The Nation study, which aims to understand the eating habits of South Africans, 64% of households tend to select the lowest-priced product from their preferred repertoire as a strategy to keep consuming their favourite brands. The study indicates that South African households continue to predominantly fill up their plates with starch (41%), meat (27%) and those who eat vegetables constitute 13% of the respondents. The study found that 89% of South Africans are meat eaters, 10% are flexitarian (a person who has a primarily vegetarian diet but occasionally eats meat or fish) and 0,1% are pescatarians (a person who eats fish but does not eat meat). Presented in this article is a summary of the results for *Food and beverages* (statistical release P6420) for April 2022.

Total income generated by the food and beverages industry increased by 12,7% in April 2022 compared with April 2021 (**see Table J**). Positive annual growth rates were recorded for 'other' income (15,8%) and income from food sales (14,3%).

In April 2022, the main contributors to the 12,7% year-on-year increase were:

- restaurants and coffee shops (10,2%, contributing 5,2 percentage points); and
- takeaway and fast-food outlets (13,0%, contributing 4,5 percentage points).

Total income increased by 14,6% in the three months ended April 2022 compared with the three months ended April 2021. The main contributors to this increase were:

- takeaway and fast-food outlets (17,8%, contributing 6,0 percentage points); and
- restaurants and coffee shops (9,2%, contributing 4,8 percentage points).



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

Type of income	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22
Food sales	17,4	23,0	40,8	20,8	17,7	14,3
Bar sales	2,9	-11,3	164,0	-12,3	-10,5	-1,5
Other income	-6,0	4,1	30,7	16,5	8,6	15,8
Total	15,3	18,8	46,8	16,9	14,4	12,7

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 53,4% in April 2022

The hotel industry is an important sector as it is the driving force behind the country's economic growth and has the potential to create jobs. More exclusive development of tourist establishments draws travellers, both local and international, thus ranking South Africa amongst the top tourist destinations on the African continent. To add to the state-of-the-art tourism developments in South Africa, the Radisson Hotel Group has built a R1 billion hotel as part of the mixed-use property project. The hotel, Radisson Blu is located in the affluent suburbs of Umhlanga, Durban. The 5-star hotel boasts a number of luxury rooms that cater for different guests' preferences, with amenities such as an outdoor pool, business executive lodge, fitness centre and has an ocean view. At the launch of the hotel, general manager, Marius Earle, said he is eager for guests to experience Durban hospitality at its absolute best. Presented in this article is a summary of the results of the *Tourist accommodation* (statistical release P6410) for April 2022.

Total income for the tourist accommodation industry increased by 53,4% in April 2022 compared with April 2021 (**see Table K**). Income from accommodation increased by 43,5% year-on-year in April 2022, the result of a 17,8% increase in the number of stay unit nights sold and a 21,8% increase in the average income per stay unit night sold.



In April 2022, the largest contributors to the 43,5% year-on-year increase in income from accommodation were:

- hotels (59,0%, contributing 27,7 percentage points); and
- ‘other’ accommodation (32,3%, contributing 14,5 percentage points).

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

	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22
Stay unit available	0,2	0,1	0,2	-0,1	-0,2	-0,2
Stay unit nights sold	35,1	12,6	45,9	57,8	46,1	17,8
Average income per stay unit nights sold	17,0	2,3	13,5	32,6	21,0	21,8
Income from accommodation	58,1	15,1	65,5	109,3	76,8	43,5
Total income ^{1/}	81,7	43,8	120,0	145,6	100,5	53,4

^{1/} Percentage change between the previous 3 months and the 3 months ending in the month indicated. 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 1 696 851 travellers passed through South African ports of entry/exit in April 2022

Cape Town International Airport has been voted the best airport in Africa for the seventh consecutive year. According to the 2022 Skytrax World Airport Awards which were held on 16 June 2022 in France, Cape Town International Airport also won Best Airport Staff in Africa and Cleanest Airport in Africa. While Cape Town is still the best in Africa, its position in the international context has dropped from 33 in 2021 to 49 in 2022. The survey was conducted between September 2021 and May 2022 and evaluated traveller experiences across different airport services including check-ins, arrivals, transfers, shopping, security and immigration through to departure at the gate or point of entry/exit. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Tourism and migration* (statistical release P0351) for April 2022.



A total of 1 696 851 travellers (arrivals, departures and transits) passed through South African ports of entry/exit in April 2022 (**see Table L**). These travellers were made up of 601 496 South African residents and 1 095 355 foreign travellers. A further breakdown of the figures for South African residents indicates that there were 288 430 arrivals, 312 662 departures and 404 travellers in transit. The corresponding volume for foreign arrivals, departures and travellers in transit was 568 484, 504 392 and 22 479 respectively.

A comparison between the movements in April 2021 and April 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 145,4% (from 117 557 in April 2021 to 288 430 in April 2022). Departures increased by 147,3% (from 126 417 in April 2021 to 312 662 in April 2022) and transits increased by 584,7% (from 59 in April 2021 to 404 in April 2022). For foreign travellers, arrivals increased by 128,9% (from 248 314 in April 2021 to 568 484 in April 2022) departures increased by 130,9% (from 218 493 in April 2021 to 504 392 in April 2022), and transits increased by 272,5% (from 6 035 in April 2021 to 22 479 in April 2022).

A comparison between the movements in March 2022 and April 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 22,8% (from 234 833 in March 2022 to 288 430 in April 2022), departures increased by 16,5% (from 268 358 in March 2022 to 312 662 in April 2022) and transits increased by 45,3% (from 278 in March 2022 to 404 in April 2022). For foreign travellers, arrivals increased by 21,3% (from 468 636 in March 2022 to 568 484 in April 2022), departures increased by 20,3% (from 419 270 in March 2022 to 504 392 in April 2022) and transits increased by 17,8% (from 19 090 in March 2022 to 22 479 in April 2022).

In April 2022, 47 013 (8,3%) of foreign arrivals were classified as non-visitors while 521 471 (91,7%) were classified as visitors. The visitors were categorised into three groups:

- i. Arrivals only – comprising visitors who entered the country in April 2022 but did not depart in April 2022 [176 661 (33,9%)];
- ii. Single trips – visitors who came to South Africa once in April 2022 and left in April 2022 [189 896 (36,4%)]; and



- iii. Multiple trips – visitors who came to and left South Africa more than once in April 2022 [154 914 (29,7%)].

Visitors were further grouped as same-day visitors and overnight visitors (tourists). In April 2022, there were 90 095 (17,3%) same-day visitors and 431 376 (82,7%) tourists. Between April 2021 and April 2022, the volume of same-day visitors increased by 196,5% (from 30 386 in April 2021 to 90 095 in April 2022) and that of tourists increased by 143,4% (from 177 251 in April 2021 to 431 376 in April 2022). Between March 2022 and April 2022, the volume of same-day visitors increased by 37,6% (from 65 499 in March 2022 to 90 095 in April 2022) and that of tourists increased by 19,9% (from 359 734 in March 2022 to 431 376 in April 2022).

Mode of travel of travellers

In April 2022, road transport was the most common mode of travel used by 999 492 (58,9%) of the 1 696 851 travellers. The total number of travellers who used air transport was 663 271 (39,1%). Compared to air and land transport, a smaller number of travellers, 34 088 (2,0%) used sea transport into and out of South Africa. Information on arrivals of South African residents shows that 131 354 (45,5%) came by air, 144 065 (49,9%) came by road and 13 011 (4,5%) arrived by sea. For departures, 145 259 (46,5%) used air, 154 815 (49,5%) used road and 12 588 (4,0%) left by sea. All travellers in transit, 404 (100,0%) used air transport.

Tourists

Mode of travel of tourists

In April 2022, 111 346 (93,2%) of the 119 518 overseas tourists arrived in the country by air transport, whilst 8 076 (6,8%) came in by road transport and 96 (0,1%) arrived by sea. Tourists from the Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries, on the other hand, came predominantly by road, 267 258 (87,9%), whilst 36 745 (12,1%) came by air and 120 (less than 0,1%) arrived by sea. The number of tourists who came into South Africa by air from 'other' African countries was 6 304 (90,5%); 656 (9,4%) used road transport and four (0,1%) used sea transport.



Purpose of visit

In April 2022, the majority of tourists, 410 336 (95,1%), were in South Africa for holiday compared to 17 100 (4,0%); 3 559 (0,8%) and 381 (0,1%) who were in South Africa for business, study and medical treatment respectively.

Sex and age distribution

There were 249 315 (57,8%) male and 182 061 (42,2%) female tourists. Overseas tourists were made up of 63 667 (53,3%) male tourists and 55 851 (46,7%) female tourists. There were 180 870 (59,5%) male and 123 253 (40,5%) female tourists from SADC countries. Tourists from 'other' African countries were made up of 4 315 (62,0%) male and 2 649 (38,0%) female.

The majority of tourists were aged between 35 and 44 years [127 633 (29,6%)]. Taking the regions of residence into consideration, the results show that the highest proportion of tourists from overseas countries [21 503 (18,0%)], SADC countries [103 588 (34,1%)] and those from 'other' African countries [2 294 (32,9%)] were aged between 35 and 44 years.



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

Travel direction	April 2021	March 2022	April 2022	%change March 2022 – April 2022	% change April 2021 – April 2022
Total	716 875	1 410 465	1 696 851	20,3%	136,7%
South African residents	244 033	503 469	601 496	19,5%	146,5%
Arrivals	117 557	234 833	288 430	22,8%	145,4%
Departures	126 417	268 358	312 662	16,5%	147,3%
Transit	59	278	404	45,3%	584,7%
Foreign travellers	472 842	906 996	1 095 355	20,8%	131,7%
Arrivals	248 314	468 636	568 484	21,3%	128,9%
Departures	218 493	419 270	504 392	20,3%	130,9%
Transit	6 035	19 090	22 479	17,8%	272,5%
Foreign arrivals	248 314	468 636	568 484	21,3%	128,9%
Non-visitors	40 677	43 403	47 013	8,3%	15,6%
Visitors	207 637	425 233	521 471	22,6%	151,1%
Visitors	207 637	425 233	521 471	22,6%	151,1%
Arrivals only	77 232	146 125	176 661	20,9%	128,7%
Single trips	57 219	153 283	189 896	23,9%	231,9%
Multiple trips	73 186	125 825	154 914	23,1%	111,7%
Visitors	207 637	425 233	521 471	22,6%	151,1%
Same-day	30 386	65 499	90 095	37,6%	196,5%
Overnight (Tourists)	177 251	359 734	431 376	19,9%	143,4%

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



Statistics of civil cases for debt

The total number of civil summonses issued for debt decreased by 7,7% in the three months ended April 2022

First National Bank (FNB) estimates that it takes five days on average for middle-income South African consumers to spend up to 80% of their monthly salary. According to Raj Makanjee, CEO of FNB Retail, this is one of the indications that the average consumer is stretched financially. This may result in some consumers struggling to meet their financial obligations each month such as debt repayment. According to Andrew Springate, CEO of PAYM8, when consumers default on their debt repayment, the economy is negatively impacted because consumers' debt burden invariably shifts downstream to businesses who have to deal with failed debit orders, then legitimate debt collecting companies have to process failed transactions due to insufficient funds. Thus companies can be strained due to failed debit orders. Consumers are therefore urged to have proper financial planning to avoid defaulting on their debt, which can eventually result in a civil case for debt. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Statistics of civil cases for debt* (statistical release P0041) for April 2022.

The number of civil summonses issued for debt

The total number of civil summonses issued for debt decreased by 7,7% in the three months ended April 2022 compared with the three months ended April 2021 (see **Table M**). The main contributors to the 7,7% decrease in civil summonses issued were:

- promissory notes (contributing -2,7 percentage points);
- 'other' debts (contributing -2,5 percentage points);
- rent (contributing -1,7 percentage points); and
- services (contributing -1,2 percentage points).

The number of civil judgements recorded for debt

The total number of civil judgements recorded for debt decreased by 11,3% in the three months ended April 2022 compared with the three months ended 2021. The largest contributors to the 11,3% decrease were civil judgements relating to:

- services (contributing -5,8 percentage points);
- 'other' debts (contributing -2,8 percentage points);



- rent (contributing -1,2 percentage points); and
- goods sold (contributing -1,1 percentage points).

The value of civil judgements recorded for debt

The total value of civil judgements recorded for debt decreased by 13,1% in the three months ended April 2022 compared with the three months ended April 2021. The largest contributors to the 13,1% decrease were civil judgements relating to:

- rent (contributing -3,7 percentage points);
- money lent (contributing -3,7 percentage points);
- goods sold (contributing -2,8 percentage points); and
- services (contributing -1,3 percentage points).

In April 2022, 10 305 civil judgements for debt amounting to R240,6 million were recorded. The largest contributors to the total value of judgements were:

- money lent (R68,0 million or 28,3%);
- services (R45,9 million or 19,1%); and
- 'other' debts (R36,3 million or 15,1%).

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

Actual estimates	April 2022	% change between April 2021 and April 2022	% change between February to April 2021 and February to April 2022
Number of civil summonses issued for debt	38 174	-2,2	-7,7
Number of civil judgements recorded for debt	10 305	-12,9	-11,3
Value of civil judgements recorded for debt (R million)	240,6	-21,8	-13,1

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



Statistics of liquidations and insolvencies

Total number of liquidations recorded decreased by 1,6% in May 2022

Liquidation refers to the winding-up of the affairs of a company or close corporation when liabilities (legal obligation or debt owed to a company) exceed assets and it can be resolved by voluntary action or by an order of the court. The liquidation process can result in a company's name being removed from the Companies Register. According to the Companies Act, 2008 (Act No. 7 of 2008), a company is dissolved as of the date its name is removed from the Companies Register. However, the Act states that the removal of a company's name from the Companies Register does not affect the liability of any former director, shareholder of the company or any other person in respect of any act or omission that took place before the company was removed from the register. The liability continues and may be enforced as if the company had not been removed from the register. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Statistics of liquidations and insolvencies* (statistical release P0043) for May 2022.

Liquidations

The total number of liquidations decreased by 1,6% in May 2022 compared with May 2021 (see **Table N**). Voluntary liquidations decreased by 8 cases, while compulsory liquidations increased by 5 cases. The total number of liquidations decreased by 8,9% in the first five months of 2022 compared with the first five months of 2021.

Table N – Total number of liquidations for May 2022

Number of liquidations May 2022	% change between May 2021 and May 2022	% change between March to May 2021 and March to May 2022	% change between January to May 2021 and January to May 2022
188	-1,6	-10,1	-8,9

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 from September 2021. The time series has been discontinued until further notice; hence no information is available as of now.



Land transport survey

The volume of goods transported (payload) increased by 2,5% in April 2022

Over the years, South Africa has experienced repeated blockages of critical highways as a result of protest action by truck drivers. The truck drivers perceived that freight companies employ foreign nationals while South Africans were overlooked on the pretext that they lack adequate skills. As a way to air their grievances, they blocked major highways, subsequently disrupting supply chain routes. In an effort to end the protests, a Road and Freight Inter-Ministerial committee consisting of the ministers of Home Affairs, Employment and Labour, Police and Transport was formed. The committee, together with key stakeholders in the trucking industry, formulated an 11-points action plan which sought to tackle challenges around escalating road blockages and the recruitment of foreign nationals. Some of the points outlined in the plan include the appointment of a task team, enforcement of visas and consideration of foreign driving licenses to name a few. The plan was agreed upon and signed by key stakeholders such as South African Transport and Allied Workers Union (SATAWU). Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Land transport survey* (statistical release P7162) for April 2022.

The volume of goods transported (payload) increased by 2,5% in April 2022 compared with April 2021 (**See Table O**). The corresponding income increased by 6,2% over the same period.

Income from freight transportation increased by 6,8% in the three months ended April 2022 compared with the three months ended April 2021. The main positive contributors to this increase were:

- 'other' freight (25,6%, contributing 5,1 percentage points); and
- agriculture and forestry primary products (15,4%, contributing 1,2 percentage points).



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

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

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

The number of passenger journeys decreased by 17,6% in April 2022 compared with April 2021 (**see Table P**). The corresponding income increased by 9,1% over the same period.

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

	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22
Passenger journeys	-6,7	-13,2	-16,2	2,8	-0,1	-17,6
Passenger income	-0,5	-14,5	-5,5	3,3	0,4	9,1

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 14,7% in May 2022

The producer price index (PPI) for May 2022 was 14,7%. This is the highest it has been since September 2008, when it was 16,0%. One of the major drivers of this increase was producer prices for food products, beverages and tobacco products. Aside from an international spike in food prices, one other cause of this increase in food prices is the rolling blackouts that have been ongoing in the country. According to AgriSA, “load shedding has affected the farming sector by contributing to inflation that may result in farmers planting less due to rising costs; causing disruptions in planting schedules and increasing the cost of production among other factors”. As prices for production continue to increase, producers might be forced to pass them on to consumers to make up for increased costs on their side. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Producer price index (PPI)* for May 2022.

Final manufactured goods – headline PPI

Annual producer price inflation (final manufacturing) was 14,7% in May 2022, up from 13,1% in April 2022 (**see Table Q**). The producer price index increased by 1,8% month-on-month in May 2022. The main contributors to the headline PPI annual inflation rate were:

- Coke, petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products increased by 31,7% year-on-year and contributed 7,7 percentage points.
- Food products, beverages and tobacco products increased by 9,7% year-on-year and contributed 2,6 percentage points.
- Metals, machinery, equipment and computing equipment increased by 15,9% year-on-year and contributed 2,3 percentage points.

The main contributors to the headline PPI monthly increase were coke, petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products, which increased by 2,8% month-on-month and contributed 0,8 of a percentage point; and food products, beverages and tobacco products, which increased by 1,5% month-on-month and contributed 0,4 of a percentage point.



Intermediate manufactured goods

The annual percentage change in the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods was 15,6% in May 2022 (compared with 17,6% in April 2022). The index increased by 2,1% month-on-month. The main contributors to the annual rate were basic and fabricated metals (10,4 percentage points), chemicals, rubber and plastic products (3,2 percentage points) and sawmilling and wood (1,7 percentage points). The main contributor to the monthly rate was basic and fabricated metals (1,9 percentage points).

Electricity and water

The annual percentage change in the PPI for electricity and water was 12,9% in May 2022 (compared with 12,8% in April 2022). The index increased by 1,7% month-on-month. Electricity contributed 11,8 percentage points to the annual rate and water contributed 0,8 of a percentage point. Electricity contributed 1,6 percentage points to the monthly rate.

Mining

The annual percentage change in the PPI for mining was 17,7% in May 2022 (compared with 10,9% in April 2022). The index increased by 3,3% month-on-month. The main contributors to the annual rate were coal and gas (11,1 percentage points) and non-ferrous metal ores (7,3 percentage points). The main contributors to the monthly rate were coal and gas (2,3 percentage points) and non-ferrous metal ores (1,7 percentage points).

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

The annual percentage change in the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing was 18,9% in May 2022 (compared with 17,8% in April 2022). The index increased by 1,1% month-on-month. The contributors to the annual rate were agriculture (16,5 percentage points), fishing (1,7 percentage points) and forestry (0,7 of a percentage point). The contributors to the monthly rate were agriculture (0,7 of a percentage point) and fishing (0,4 of a percentage point).



Table Q – Key PPI figures for May 2022

Product	Weight	Index (Dec 2020=100)			% change	
		May 2021	April 2022	May 2022	May 2022 vs Apr 2022	May 2022 vs May 2021
Final manufactured goods	100,00	103,9	117,1	119,2	1,8	14,7
Intermediate manufactured goods	100,00	112,3	127,1	129,8	2,1	15,6
Electricity and water	100,00	106,9	118,7	120,7	1,7	12,9
Mining	100,00	108,6	123,7	127,8	3,3	17,7
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,00	96,9	114,0	115,2	1,1	18,9

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

Consumer price index (CPI)

CPI increased to 6,5% in May 2022

Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) updated the weights of the consumer price index (CPI) from the January 2022 statistical release that was published in February 2022. The last reweighting was implemented in January 2017. The international standards require that the weights of the CPI, which reflects proportions of consumer expenditure be updated at least every five years. These proportions are usually derived from a detailed survey of household expenditure. Due to funding constraints, Stats SA has been unable to run Income and Expenditure Survey in the past six years. In situations where recent household expenditure data are unavailable, international guidelines permit the use of alternative data source to adjust the weights to account for changes in consumer spending. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Consumer price index* (CPI) (statistical release P0141) for May 2022.

Annual consumer price inflation was 6,5% in May 2022, up from 5,9% in April 2022. This is the highest rate since January 2017 when the rate was 6,6% (**see Table R**). The consumer price index increased by 0,7% month-on-month in May 2022.

The main contributors to the 6,5% annual inflation rate were:



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

In May 2022 the annual inflation rate for goods was 9,5%, up from 8,5% in April 2022 and services was 3,6%, up from 3,5% in April 2022.

Table R – 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	103,1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rate	5,7	5,7	5,9	5,9	6,5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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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