

# Mbalo Brief



the missing piece of the puzzle

September 2022



# PES

Post-enumeration Survey

# 2022



Issue 08/2022

IMPROVING LIVES THROUGH DATA ECOSYSTEMS



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# PES

Post-enumeration Survey

# 2022

?

## DID YOU KNOW

To measure the accuracy of Census involves case-by-case matching of persons in an independent survey with persons in the census to determine who was missed or counted in error.

## GLOSSARY



Computer  
assisted  
personal  
interview



Computer  
assisted  
telephone  
interview



Computer  
assisted web  
interview





## Editor's comment

Every year the United Nations (UN) chooses several topics that will become a focus area for one year. On 18 May 2021, the General Assembly of the UN declared 2022 the International Year of Glass. The spotlight on glass is to shine a light on the role of glass in our societies and show how technologies like glass can contribute to sustainable development. The significance of glass is to enhance building exteriors and insulation, among others, and it is made of raw materials such as sand, soda ash and limestone that are found in nature and can be recycled. The International Year of Glass helps UN member states and all who participate in the UN's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to achieve sustainable development in three dimensions such as economic, social and environmental. The UN requests its member states to promote sustainable consumer behaviour including glass reuse and recycling, and advance innovative pathways to achieving sustainable consumption and production.

In this month's issue of *Mbalo Brief*, our educational article focuses on *Measuring food security in South Africa: Applying the food insecurity experience scale, 2020* (Report 03-00-19), published by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) on 31 March 2022. Also have a look at our monthly crossword puzzle and solutions for August 2022. Articles published in this issue are based on the results of industry surveys conducted for June to July 2022.

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

Enjoy the read!

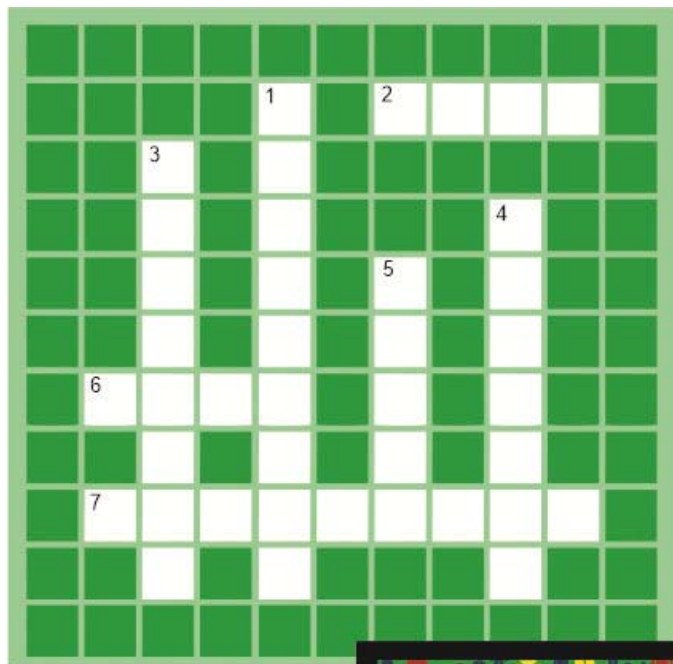




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## Crossword puzzle





### Across

- Alaska is the largest state in the United States. (True or False)
- What is the surname of the Deputy Chief Justice of South Africa?
- Name one raw material that is used to make a glass. (Read Editor's comment for clue)

### Down

- Who invented Microsoft?
- Where is Serengeti National Park?
- Which country is also called The Netherlands?
- In which country does the River Nile meet the sea?

## Solutions for August 2022 puzzle

### Across

- Gauteng
- Maite
- Makeba
- Morocco

### Down

- False
- August
- Nigeria





# Educational article on measuring food security in South Africa: applying the food insecurity experience scale

## Introduction

Food insecurity (a state which exists when people are undernourished due to the physical unavailability of food, their lack of social or economic access and or inadequate food utilisation) has been at the centre of global attention for some time now, as it exists in many countries around the world. According to the United Nations (UN) 2021 edition of the State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World, approximately 720 to 881 million people faced hunger in 2020, resulting in an increase of 161 million people. The report further states that 2,37 billion people globally did not have access to adequate food in 2020, representing an increase of 320 million from 2019. The UN estimated that nearly 670 million people will still be undernourished in 2030 and this will be a challenge for the world to meet UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of Zero Hunger by 2030.

This educational article is based on the report titled *Measuring food security in South Africa: Applying the Food Insecurity Experience Scale, 2020* (Report No: 03-0019) published by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) on 31 March 2022. This report presents a selection of key findings from the General Household Survey (GHS) of 2017 to 2020, Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) and South African Vulnerability Assessment Committee (SAVAC) of 2020. The article will focus on the proportion of the population affected by moderate food insecurity and those classified as severely food insecure by marital status, household size and headship; and income sources for households among others.

## Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) module results

Given South Africa's vulnerability to global shocks and events, Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) has been working on improving its measurement of food security and recently introduced the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) module in the 2019 General Household Survey (GHS). FIES is one of the official indicators adopted by the United Nations in context of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) that calls for ending hunger and achieving food security for all people by 2030. FIES analysis allows for cross-country comparisons while other experiential scales of food insecurity







employ national thresholds, which limits their ability to monitor progress towards the SDGs. Since food insecurity is a global phenomenon it is important to measure it using tools that guarantee comparability across countries and equally across time.

### **General Household Survey (GHS)**

The General Household Survey is an annual survey that has been conducted by Statistics South Africa since 2002. It targets private households from sampled dwelling units from all nine provinces of South Africa. It assesses levels of development in the country by mainly tracking progress in service delivery and quality of service in education, living circumstances, etc. The Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) module was formally introduced into the GHS in 2019 as part of Stats SA's efforts to improve its ability to report on food security-related issues.

Unfortunately, due to the pandemic, this module had to be temporarily dropped from the GHS series when trying to shorten the questionnaire to enable the remote data collection methods used in 2020 and 2021. Thus, the FIES could not be generated for 2020 or 2021 for comparison against the 2019 results that will be presented in this report. However, given the significance of the 2020 data point, the report does briefly highlight some alternative results sourced from the 2020 South African Vulnerability Assessment Committee Survey which included the same FIES module. While these results are not directly comparable, they do provide an indication of the changes resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic.

### **The South African Vulnerability Assessment Committee Survey**

The South African Vulnerability Assessment Committee (SAVAC) conducted a survey through GeoPoll in September 2020 funded by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO). The aim of the survey was to assess the prevalence of food insecurity in South Africa during the COVID-19 pandemic. The survey targeted 7 237 households across the whole country and it was conducted via telephone. This survey used a FIES COVID-19 module which comprised the eight FIES questions that were tailored to associate the respondents' food insecurity experience in relation to the COVID-19 crisis.



## Percentage of the population by the sex of household head affected by food insecurity, 2019

The proportion of the population affected by moderate food insecurity plus those classified as severely food insecure were estimated at 17,3% (roughly 10,1 million individuals) in South Africa during 2019. The population classified with severe food insecurity was 7% (accounting for 4,1 million people). The female population (19,7%) was more likely to be affected by both moderate to severe food insecurity and severe food insecurity compared to their male counterparts (15,2%).

**Table 1: Percentage of the population by the sex of household head affected by food insecurity, 2019**

Sex	Moderate to Severe (FI <sub>mod+sev</sub> )	Severe (FI <sub>sev</sub> )
Female	19,7	7,9
Male	15,2	6,2
South Africa	17,3	7,0

Source: GHS 2019

## Percentage of the population affected by food insecurity by population group of the household head, 2019

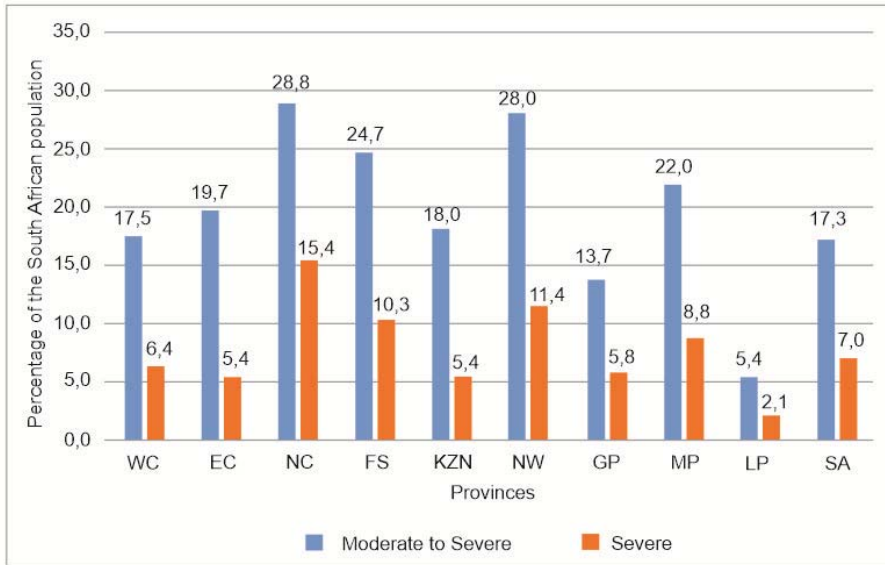
Almost one in every five black Africans (19,1%) were affected by the prevalence of moderate to severe food insecurity, closely followed by coloureds (16,14%) in 2019. Indians/Asians (2,5%) and whites (2,3%) population groups reported the lowest levels of food insecurity compared to the other population groups.

## Percentage of the population affected by food insecurity by province, 2019

In 2019, 17,3% South Africans were affected by moderate to severe food insecurity and 7,0% by severe food insecurity. Northern Cape (28,8%), North West (28,0%), Free State (24,7%) and Mpumalanga (22,0%) were provinces most affected by food insecurity in 2019 as they all recorded estimates that were notably above the national average. Limpopo (5,4%) was the least affected by food insecurity in 2019.



**Figure 1: Percentage of the population affected by food insecurity by province, 2019**



Source: GHS. 2019

**Percentage of the population affected by food insecurity in South Africa in September 2020**

In 2020 all provinces were negatively affected by a rise in food insecurity prevalence rates as a result of COVID-19. However, Northern Cape (17,6%) and Eastern Cape (16,6%) were less impacted by moderate to severe food insecurity and severe food insecurity compared to the other provinces in 2020. Limpopo (28,9%) and KwaZulu-Natal (26,4%) on the other hand, were the worst affected provinces by moderate to severe food insecurity and severe food insecurity in 2020.

**Proportion of households with at least one employed person by province, 2017– 2020**

Western Cape (76,0%) and Gauteng (75,5%) were the two provinces with the highest proportion of households with at least one member who was employed. On the contrary, Limpopo (52,2%) and Eastern Cape (52,7%)



had the lowest proportion of households with an employed household member.

### **Proportion of households with no employed persons by province, 2017–2020**

In 2020, provinces with the highest proportion of households that did not have an employed person living in them were Limpopo (47,8%), Eastern Cape (47,3%), Free State (45,3%) and North West (43,0%). Gauteng (24,3%) and Western Cape (24,0%) were the only provinces below the national average (34,1%).

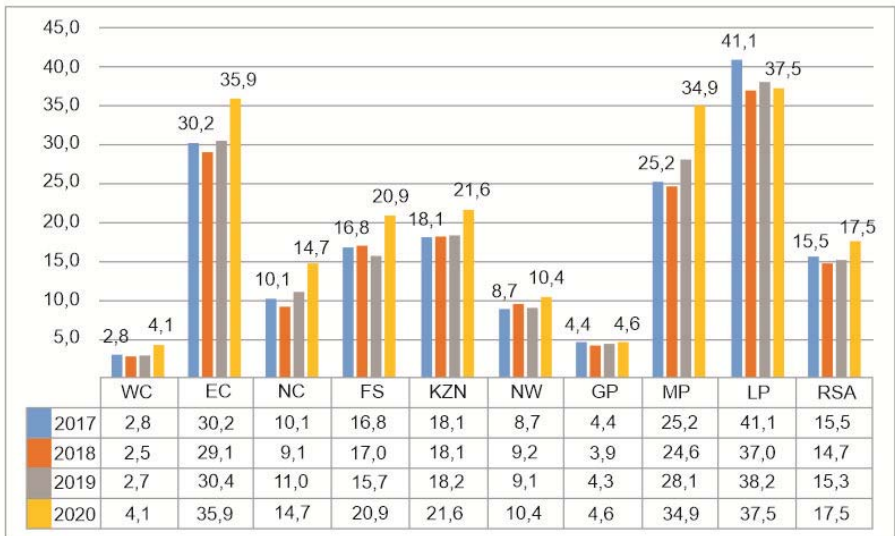
### **Percentage distribution of households involved in agricultural production activities by province, 2017–2020**

Provinces with large rural areas had the highest percentage of households involved in agricultural-related activities. Eastern Cape, Limpopo and Mpumalanga had at least 25% of households involved in producing food since 2017.

National figures indicate that there has been a general increase in the percentage of households that were producing their own food in 2020. Mpumalanga (28,1% in 2019 to 34,9% in 2020), Northern Cape (11,0% in 2019 to 14,7% in 2020), Free State (15,7% in 2019 to 20,9% in 2020), Eastern Cape (30,4% in 2019 to 35,9% in 2020) and KwaZulu-Natal (18,2% in 2019 to 21,6% in 2020) had significant increases from 2019 to 2020.



**Figure 2: The percentage distribution of households involved in agricultural production activities by province, 2017–2020**



Source: GHS 2017-2020

## Conclusion

The findings of the report show that the majority of the population were affected by moderate food insecurity in 2019. The results indicate that female population was most likely to be affected by both moderate to severe food insecurity than their male counterpart. The population residing in Northern Cape was the most affected by food insecurity while the population residing in Limpopo were the least affect by food insecurity.



# Primary industries

## Mining: production and sales

### *Mining production decreased by 8,0% year-on-year in June 2022*

South Africa has been experiencing power supply disruptions from as far back as 2007. This has caused delays in production for many industries, including the mining industry. As a result, the mining industry has taken an accelerated approach to electricity generation with 73 projects currently in the pipeline. The objective of these projects is to bring up to 5100 GW of renewable energy by 2025. This will reduce the industry's consumption on the national power grid by as much as 30%. Additionally, this will allow the industry to lower production costs, improve safety (especially for miners working underground), reliability and sustainability, and mitigate risks. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Mining: production and sales* (statistical release P2041) for June 2022.

Mining production decreased by 8,0% year-on-year in June 2022 (**see Table A**). The largest negative contributors were:

- gold (-28,6%, contributing -4,7 percentage points);
- PGMs (-9,8%, contributing -2,4 percentage points); and
- coal (-6,0%, contributing -1,6 percentage points).

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

	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	1,3	-6,4	-8,2	-14,9	-7,2	-8,0
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	5,0	-5,1	2,9	-3,8	1,2	-1,4
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted <sup>1/</sup>	-4,1	-4,7	-2,0	-3,1	-1,2	-3,4

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

Mineral sales at current prices decreased by 6,1% year-on-year in June 2022 (**see Table B**). The negative contributors were:

- PGMs (-30,8%, contributing -12,8 percentage points);
- gold (-54,4%, contributing -7,9 percentage points); and
- iron ore (-22,5%, contributing -3,4 percentage points).





Coal (71,1%, contributing 11,0 percentage points) was a significant positive contributor.

**Table B – Key growth rates in mineral sales for June 2022**

	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-6,6	8,1	7,6	2,4	18,1	-6,1
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-5,7	11,6	8,7	-0,4	12,1	-15,9
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted <sup>1/</sup>	0,5	3,2	4,6	12,1	18,8	11,2

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



## Secondary industries

### Manufacturing: production and sales

#### ***Manufacturing production decreased by 3,5% in June 2022***

Motor vehicle manufacturers work tirelessly to design, manufacture and sell new and improved motor vehicles models to various markets. However, other motor vehicle manufacturers discontinued some motor vehicle models for various reasons such as failure to make profit or to streamline their product lines, etc. In 2022, motor vehicle manufacturers in South Africa discontinued 10 motor vehicles. Some of the motor vehicles that were discontinued are Renault Sandero, Ford Fiesta and Toyota Avanza among others. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Manufacturing: production and sales* (statistical release P3041.2) for June 2022.

Manufacturing production decreased by 3,5% in June 2022 compared with June 2021 (**see Table C**). The largest contributions were made by the following divisions:

- motor vehicles, parts and accessories and other transport equipment (-17,0%, contributing -1,8 percentage points);
- food and beverages (-3,8%, contributing -0,8 of a percentage point); and
- basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products, metal products and machinery (-2,9%, contributing -0,6 of a percentage point).

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

	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	3,1	1,8	0,2	-7,3	-1,8	-3,5
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	2,3	-0,0	0,8	-5,4	0,2	-1,5
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted <sup>1/</sup>	4,1	3,8	4,6	-0,4	-2,6	-5,5

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

A full release on *Manufacturing: Production and sales* (statistical release P3041.2) is available on the Stats SA website: [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za)





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

***The value of recorded building plans passed (at current prices) increased by 4,2% (R2 273,8 million) during the first half of 2022 compared with the first half of 2021.***

Research reveals that being surrounded by nature can have a calming and positive effect on a person's wellbeing. Hence, the developers and owners of the Fynbos, Lurra Capital, which is a private capital investment firm built on this notion to create Africa's first completely biophilic development in Cape Town. A biophilic building is designed to connect building occupants more closely to nature by incorporating elements such as natural lighting, ventilation and natural landscape features etc. To achieve this, The Fynbos' exterior will be covered in a 1200m<sup>2</sup> vertical garden consisting of 30 species of trees and 20 species of shrubs which are indigenous to the Cape. Also unique to the design are wide windows which will allow ample natural light into the building. In addition to residents living in harmony with nature, the Fynbos will also contribute towards a greener and cleaner environment. 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 June 2022.

### Total value of recorded building plans passed at current prices

The value of recorded building plans passed (at current prices) increased by 4,2% (R2 273,8 million) during the first half of 2022 compared with the first half of 2021 (**see Table D**). Increases were recorded for residential buildings (7,8% or R2 270,4 million) and additions and alterations (7,4% or R1 033,0 million). A decrease was reported for non-residential buildings (-9,4% or -R1 029,6 million).

The largest contribution to the total increase of 4,2% (R2 273,8 million) was made by Western Cape (contributing 8,3 percentage points or R4 457,0 million). Gauteng (contributing -2,5 percentage points or -R1 356,6 million) and Eastern Cape (contributing -1,7 percentage points or -R938,4 million) were the largest negative contributors.



## Total value of buildings reported as complete at current prices

The value of buildings reported as complete (at current prices) increased by 34,5% (R8 880,6 million) during the first half of 2022 compared with the first half of 2021. Increases were recorded for additions and alterations (79,8% or R4 394,6 million), non-residential buildings (41,7% or R2 346,0 million) and residential buildings (14,6% or R2 139,9 million).

Five provinces reported year-on-year increases in the value of buildings completed during the first half of 2022, of which Western Cape (contributing 28,8 percentage points or R7 431,8 million) and KwaZulu-Natal (contributing 6,9 percentage points or R1 769,7 million) were the largest positive contributors.

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

Estimates at current prices	January – June 2021	January – June 2022	Difference in value between January – June 2021 and January – June 2022	% change between January to June 2021 and January to June 2022 <sup>1/</sup>
	<sup>1/</sup>	<sup>1/</sup>		
	R'000	R'000	R'000	
<b>Residential buildings</b>	<b>14 643 887</b>	<b>16 783 825</b>	<b>2 139 938</b>	<b>14,6</b>
- Dwelling houses	8 188 308	10 873 944	2 685 636	32,8
- Flats and townhouses	6 302 552	5 553 411	-749 141	-11,9
- Other residential buildings	153 027	356 470	203 443	132,9
<b>Non-residential buildings</b>	<b>5 628 508</b>	<b>7 974 555</b>	<b>2 346 047</b>	<b>41,7</b>
<b>Additions and alterations</b>	<b>5 505 161</b>	<b>9 899 779</b>	<b>4 394 618</b>	<b>79,8</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>25 777 556</b>	<b>34 658 159</b>	<b>8 880 603</b>	<b>34,5</b>

<sup>1/</sup> 2021 and 2022 figures should be regarded as preliminary because of possible backlogs and incomplete reporting by municipalities. A full release on selected building statistics of the private sector as reported by local government institutions (statistical release P5041.1) is available on the Stats SA website:

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



## Electricity generated and available for distribution

### *Electricity generation decreased by 7,7% in July 2022*

Electricity production decreased by 7,7% year-on-year in July 2022. Although the production of electricity has been decreasing since October 2021, this is the highest decrease to be recorded since then. Unexpected breakdowns of coal-fired power plants due to insufficient maintenance has caused their energy availability factor (EAF) to be around 60%. This percentage is the maximum energy generation that some of the plants are capable of supplying to the electrical grid. This ultimately causes a decrease in Eskom’s electricity production capacity. Presented in this article is a summary of the *Electricity generated and available for distribution* (statistical release P4141) for July 2022.

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

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

	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-0,3	-1,0	-3,8	-4,2	-4,0	-7,7
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	0,9	-0,1	-1,5	-0,6	-0,4	-3,2
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted <sup>1/</sup>	0,5	1,7	1,1	-0,5	-1,8	-3,0

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

Electricity distribution (consumption) decreased by 6,2% year-on-year in July 2022. (see **Table F**).



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

	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-0,1	-0,6	-2,0	-2,4	-1,1	-6,2
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-0,3	0,2	-0,8	-0,5	0,0	-3,3
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted <sup>1/</sup>	1,0	1,6	0,3	-0,5	-1,1	-2,0

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



# Tertiary industries

## Wholesale trade sales

### *Wholesale trade sales increased by 16,9% in June 2022*

In South Africa, it is illegal for wholesalers trading in petroleum products such as diesel, gas and fuel to determine their own prices or pricing. The petroleum products pricing is regulated by government and any other price made by any organisation is illegal. New petroleum price changes are made on the first Wednesday of every month. The calculation of the new price is at all times done by Central Energy Fund (CEF), a state owned energy company, on behalf of the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE). The purpose of pricing is to ensure that the petroleum product prices are uniformed, standard and that products are sold to the consumer at reasonable price. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Wholesale trade sales* (statistical release P6141.2) for June 2022.

Wholesale trade sales increased by 16,9% in June 2022 compared with June 2021 (**see Table G**). The main positive contributors were dealers in:

- solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (51,3%, contributing 11,4 percentage points); and
- food, beverages and tobacco (16,7%, contributing 2,5 percentage points).

Wholesale trade sales increased by 15,0% in the second quarter of 2022 compared with the second quarter of 2021. The main positive contributors were dealers in:

- solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (46,3%, contributing 10,3 percentage points);
- 'other' intermediate products, waste and scrap (39,4%, contributing 1,9 percentage points); and
- food, beverages and tobacco (12,1%, contributing 1,8 percentage points).



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

	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	22,5	22,6	20,1	9,9	17,7	16,9
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	4,6	3,4	0,3	-5,1	7,6	-1,3
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted <sup>1/</sup>	5,8	7,4	8,2	5,2	3,0	0,6

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

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

## Retail trade sales

### ***Retail trade sales decreased by 2,5% year-on-year in June 2022***

Many South African households are finding themselves under tremendous financial strain as continuous increases in some selected basic food items such as cooking oil, bread and margarine take a toll on their pockets. This is largely because of the uncertain global economic conditions and the COVID-19 pandemic which caused food inflation. However, when these economic conditions change so should the price of basic goods. This is according to the Competition Commission which is against inflating of prices and exploitation of consumers by retailers. From the period March to June 2022, the Essential Food Price Monitor Report 2022 noted that the price of cooking oil increased by 41% (up from R31,24 to R43,96), yet during the same period the price of sunflower seeds did not increase. As such, the Commission lodged an investigation into the steep price increases of staple food items such as cooking oil, bread and margarine. In comparison to other basic food items, cooking oil recorded the largest increase. This, therefore led the Commission to the conclusion that retailers might be overcharging consumers and doing what is known as opportunistic price increases. By law, the Commission has the authority to prosecute cases of excessive pricing without a justifiable cost increase. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Retail trade sales* (statistical release P6242.1 for June 2022).

Retail trade sales decreased by 2,5% year-on-year in June 2022 (see **Table H**). Negative annual growth rates were recorded for:

- retailers in hardware, paint and glass (-8,6%);
- general dealers (-5,7%); and



- retailers in pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries (-4,3%).

The largest negative contributors to this decrease were:

- general dealers (contributing -2,8 percentage points); and
- retailers in hardware, paint and glass (contributing -0,7 of a percentage point).

**Table H – Key growth rates in retail trade sales for June 2022 at constant 2019 prices**

	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	8,1	-0,9	1,7	4,3	0,1	-2,5
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	2,3	-2,0	-0,1	0,9	-1,2	-0,4
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted <sup>1/</sup>	3,9	2,5	1,8	0,0	-0,5	-0,8

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

## Motor trade sales

### ***Motor trade sales increased by 16,2% year-on-year in June 2022***

In South Africa, when consumers purchase new motor vehicles from a motor vehicle dealership, it is typically sold with a maintenance or service plan package that is included in the purchase price of the motor vehicle. When the Competition Commission’s South African Automotive Aftermath became effective on 1 July 2021, it allowed consumers to exercise their choice to purchase the maintenance or service plan from third party supplier as opposed to the standard Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM). The regulations state that OEMs and approved motor vehicle dealers should disclose to consumers the price of the motor vehicle and the price of the maintenance or service plan separately. This unbundling of maintenance or service plan from purchasing price may make the plan easier for other consumers who may want these two aspects separately. This article summarises the results from the *Motor trade sales* (statistical release P6343.2) for June 2022.



Motor trade sales increased by 16,2% year-on-year in June 2022 (see Table I). The largest annual growth rates were recorded for:

- fuel sales (29,0%);
- workshop income (15,7%); and
- used vehicle sales (14,8%).

Motor trade sales increased by 14,9% in the second quarter of 2022 compared with the second quarter of 2021. The main contributors to this increase were:

- fuel sales (25,1%, contributing 7,5 percentage points);
- used vehicle sales (13,7%, contributing 2,6 percentage points); and
- new vehicle sales (10,8%, contributing 2,4 percentage points).

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

	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	20,3	16,0	13,4	11,4	16,9	16,2
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	2,6	0,9	1,0	-0,1	2,5	-0,7
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted <sup>1/</sup>	5,7	4,8	5,1	3,3	3,2	2,2

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

## Food and beverages

### ***Total income generated by the food and beverages industry increased by 20,8% in June 2022***

With only eight years left to achieve the United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) of Zero Hunger by 2030, the world is lagging behind to achieve this goal. According to the United Nations' 2022 State of Food security and nutrition in the world report, around 2,3 billion people were moderately or severely food insecure in 2021. According to the UN report, this is more than 350 million more people than in 2019. In 2021, the report stated that hunger affected 278 million people in Africa, 425 million in Asia and 56,5 million in Latin America and the Caribbean. The report highlights that while most of the world's undernourished people live in in Asia, Africa is the region where the prevalence is the highest. It is estimated that nearly





670 million people will still be undernourished in 2030. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from *Food and beverages* (statistical release P6420) for June 2022.

Total income generated by the food and beverages industry increased by 20,8% in June 2022 compared with June 2021 (**see Table J**). The largest annual growth rates were recorded for:

- 'other' income (35,4%); and
- income from food sales (21,6%).

Total income increased by 13,3% in the second quarter of 2022 compared with the second quarter of 2021. The main contributors to this increase were:

- restaurants and coffee shops (10,2%, contributing 5,1 percentage points); and
- takeaway and fast-food outlets (12,4%, contributing 4,4 percentage points).

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

Type of income	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22
Food sales	40,7	20,8	17,7	14,6	7,6	21,6
Bar sales	164,0	-12,3	-10,5	-0,9	0,5	9,8
Other income	30,6	16,4	8,4	13,4	13,9	35,4
<b>Total</b>	<b>46,4</b>	<b>17,1</b>	<b>14,6</b>	<b>13,1</b>	<b>7,1</b>	<b>20,8</b>

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

## Tourist accommodation

**Total income for the tourist accommodation industry increased by 50,1% in June 2022**

September is Tourism month and South Africa is already off to a good start with reports of an increase in international tourists. Minister of Tourism,



Lindiwe Sisulu, announced during a media briefing that “the South African tourism sector is poised for a tremendous bounce back and positive growth after the first half of the year (2022) showed a staggering 147% in arrivals reaching an impressive 2 285 746.” One of the causes for this increase is the lifting of lockdown restrictions. This bodes well for the tourist accommodation sector because an increase in travellers will also increase the demand for tourist accommodation facilities. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Tourist accommodation industry* (statistical release P6410 for June 2022).

The total income for the tourist accommodation industry increased by 50,1% in June 2022 compared with June 2021 (**see Table K**). Income from accommodation increased by 67,1% year-on-year in June 2022, the result of a 43,1% increase in the number of stay unit nights sold and a 16,7% increase in the average income per stay unit night sold.

In June 2022, the largest contributors to the 67,1% year-on-year increase in income from accommodation were:

- hotels (116,5% and contributing 52,2 percentage points); and
- ‘other’ accommodation (26,1% and contributing 12,1 percentage points).

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

	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22
Stay units available	0,2	-0,1	-0,2	-0,2	0,4	0,4
Stay unit nights sold	45,9	57,8	46,1	18,0	31,2	43,1
Average income per stay unit nights sold	13,5	32,6	21,0	20,7	24,9	16,7
Income from accommodation	109,3	65,5	76,8	42,5	63,8	67,1
Total income <sup>1/</sup>	120,0	145,6	100,5	62,4	92,6	50,1

<sup>1/</sup> 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](http://www.statssa.gov.za)



## Tourism and migration

***A total of 1 705 992 travellers (arrivals, departures and transits) passed through South African ports of entry/exit in June 2022***

Every year, global media and leisure company Time Out, conducts the Time Out Index survey to find out which cities are the best to visit around the world. In this years' Time Out Index, Cape Town was voted the 11<sup>th</sup> best city in the world to visit, interestingly beating out famous cities such as New York, London and Madrid who ranked number 20,17 and 12 respectively. This was based on a survey of over 20 000 respondents globally (both residents and tourists) who agreed that Cape Town's beautiful beaches, scenic landscape, culture and museums make it a stand out destination. The city also ranked as the second-highest most beautiful city in the world with 93% votes, 87% voted it as being an ideal destination to relax while 93% voted that it had a wide variety of activities to offer. With this ranking, Cape Town might be a favourite tourist destination in future. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Tourism and migration* (statistical release P0351) for June 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 1 705 992 travellers (arrivals, departures and transits) passed through South African ports of entry/exit in June 2022(see **Table L**). As presented in Table 1 on page 12, these travellers were made up of 595 996 South African residents and 1 109 996 foreign travellers. A further breakdown of the figures for South African residents indicates that there were 265 364 arrivals, 330 327 departures and 305 travellers in transit. The corresponding volume for foreign arrivals, departures and travellers in transit was 581 375, 503 997 and 24 624 respectively.

A comparison between the movements in June 2021 and June 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 129,4% (from 115 673 in June 2021 to 265 364 in June 2022). Departures increased by 170,6% (from 122 076 in June 2021 to 330 327 in June 2022) and transits increased by 154,2% (from 120 in June 2021 to 305 in June 2022). For foreign travellers, arrivals increased by 129,0% (from 253 857 in June 2021 to 581 375 in June 2022) departures increased by 117,2% (from 231 995 in



June 2021 to 503 997 in June 2022), and transits increased by 189,7% (from 8 501 in June 2021 to 24 624 in June 2022).

A comparison between the movements in May 2022 and June 2022 indicates that the volume of arrivals decreased for South African residents but increased for foreign travellers. The volume of departures increased for South African residents whereas it decreased for foreign travellers. The volume of transits decreased for both groups of travellers. For South African residents, the volume of arrivals decreased by 2,3% (from 271 518 in May 2022 to 265 364 in June 2022), departures increased by 18,0% (from 279 966 in May 2022 to 330 327 in June 2022) and transits decreased by 24,5% (from 404 in May 2022 to 305 in June 2022). For foreign travellers, arrivals increased by 1,5% (from 572 870 in May 2022 to 581 375 in June 2022), departures decreased by 0,7% (from 507 739 in May 2022 to 503 997 in June 2022) and transits decreased by 7,7% (from 26 666 in May 2022 to 24 624 in June 2022).

Detailed information on the departure of travellers is not available in the movement control system. Data on the purpose of travel and the number of days South African residents intend to spend or spent abroad are not collected by the DHA. It is therefore not possible to categorise South African residents as tourists or non-tourists. However, some data are available on foreign arrivals for this categorisation.

In June 2022, 48 546 (8,4%) of foreign arrivals were classified as non-visitors while 532 829 (91,6%) were classified as visitors. The visitors were categorised into three groups:

- i. Arrivals only – comprising visitors who entered the country in June 2022 but did not depart in June 2022 [163 984 (30,8%)];
- ii. Single trips – visitors who came to South Africa once in June 2022 and left in June 2022 [172 190 (32,3%)]; and
- iii. Multiple trips – visitors who came to and left South Africa more than once in June 2022 [196 655 (36,9%)].

Visitors were further grouped as same-day visitors and overnight visitors (tourists). In June 2022, there were 133 279 (25,0%) same-day visitors and 399 550 (75,0%) tourists. Between June 2021 and June 2022, the volume of same-day visitors increased by 278,9% (from 35 178 in June 2021 to 133 279 in June 2022) and that of tourists increased by 123,6% (from 178 727 in June 2021 to 399 550 in June 2022). Between May 2022 and



June 2022, the volume of same-day visitors increased by 13,6% (from 117 290 in May 2022 to 133 279 in June 2022) and that of tourists decreased by 1,9% (from 407 262 in May 2022 to 399 550 in June 2022).

### **Mode of travel of travellers**

In June 2022, road transport was the most common mode of travel used by 1 100 066 (64,5%) of the 1 705 992 travellers. The total number of travellers who used air transport was 600 565 (35,2%). Compared to air and land transport, a smaller number of travellers, 5 361 (0,3%) used sea transport into and out of South Africa. Information on arrivals of South African residents shows that 122 244 (46,1%) came by air, 142 926 (53,9%) came by road and 194 (0,1%) arrived by sea. For departures, 167 578 (50,7%) used air, 162 459 (49,2%) used road and 290 (0,1%) left by sea. All travellers in transit, 305 (100,0%) used air transport.

### **Tourists**

#### **Mode of travel of tourists**

In June 2022, 81 310 (92,7%) of the 87 685 overseas tourists arrived in the country by air transport, whilst 6 350 (7,2%) came in by road transport and 25 (less than 0,1%) arrived by sea. Tourists from the Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries, on the other hand, came predominantly by road, 276 615 (91,0%), whilst 27 401 (9,0%) came by air and none arrived by sea. The number of tourists who came into South Africa by air from 'other' African countries was 6 299 (89,8%); while 716 (10,2%) used road transport and none used sea transport.

#### **Purpose of visit**

In June 2022, the majority of tourists, 379 670 (95,0%), were in South Africa for holiday compared to 17 377 (4,3%); 2 087 (0,5%) and 416 (0,1%) who were in South Africa for business, study and medical treatment respectively.

#### **Sex and age distribution**

There were 240 104 (60,1%) male and 159 446 (39,9%) female tourists. Overseas tourists were made up of 49 630 (56,6%) male and 38 055 (43,4%) female. There were 185 377 (61,0%) male and 118 639 (39,0%) female tourists from SADC countries. Tourists from 'other' African countries were made up of 4 583 (65,3%) male and 2 432 (34,7%) female.

The ages of tourists were categorised into seven broad groups. The results presented in Table 5 further show that the majority of tourists were aged between 35 and 44 years [125 888 (31,5%)]. Taking the regions of residence



into consideration, the results show that the highest proportion of tourists from SADC countries [107 983 (35,5%)] and those from 'other' African countries [2 383 (34,0%)] were aged between 35 and 44 years while those from overseas countries [16 433 (18,7%)] were aged between 45 and 54 years.



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

Travel direction	June 2021	May 2022	June 2022	%change May – June 2022	% change June 2021 – June 2022
<b>Total</b>	<b>732 222</b>	<b>1 659 163</b>	<b>1 705 992</b>	<b>2,8%</b>	<b>133,0%</b>
<b>South African residents</b>	<b>237 869</b>	<b>551 888</b>	<b>595 996</b>	<b>8,0%</b>	<b>150,6%</b>
Arrivals	115 673	271 518	265 364	-2,3%	129,4%
Departures	122 076	279 966	330 327	18,0%	170,6%
Transit	120	404	305	-24,5%	154,2%
<b>Foreign travellers</b>	<b>494 353</b>	<b>1 107 275</b>	<b>1 109 996</b>	<b>0,2%</b>	<b>124,5%</b>
Arrivals	253 857	572 870	581 375	1,5%	129,0%
Departures	231 995	507 739	503 997	-0,7%	117,2%
Transit	8 501	26 666	24 624	-7,7%	189,7%
<b>Foreign arrivals</b>	<b>253 857</b>	<b>572 870</b>	<b>581 375</b>	<b>1,5%</b>	<b>129,0%</b>
Non-visitors	39 952	48 318	48 546	0,5%	21,5%
Visitors	213 905	524 552	532 829	1,6%	149,1%
Arrivals only	73 278	158 798	163 984	3,3%	123,8%
Single trips	62 737	180 506	172 190	-4,6%	174,5%
Multiple trips	77 890	185 248	196 655	6,2%	152,5%
<b>Visitors</b>	<b>213 905</b>	<b>524 552</b>	<b>532 829</b>	<b>1,6%</b>	<b>149,1%</b>
Same-day	35 178	117 290	133 279	13,6%	278,9%
Overnight (Tourists)	178 727	407 262	399 550	-1,9%	123,6%
<b>Visitors</b>	<b>237 869</b>	<b>551 888</b>	<b>595 996</b>	<b>8,0%</b>	<b>150,6%</b>
Same-day	115 673	271 518	265 364	-2,3%	129,4%
Overnight (Tourists)	122 076	279 966	330 327	18,0%	170,6%
	120	404	305	-24,5%	154,2%

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



## Statistics of civil cases for debt

***The total number of civil summonses issued for debt increased by 4,3% in the second quarter of 2022 compared with the second quarter of 2021***

The combined pressures of the increasing interest rates, rising inflation and diminishing ability to borrow can have a detrimental effect on our wellbeing. It can affect our mental health, work and home life. However, it is interesting to note that men and women deal with financial stress in different ways. The Debtbusters Money-stress Tracker survey conducted on 14 000 subscribers provided some insights into this. The women surveyed generally seemed concerned about their finances than men, out of the 14 000 polled users, 30% more women were more likely to be stressed about their health as a result of financial stress, and 20% more women were worried about paying their debt on time each month. Generally, if an individual is financially-burdened they can either ignore the situation, freeze or seek financial help such as debt counselling, this is according to Benay Sager, Chief Operations Officer of debt management company, Debtbusters. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Statistics of civil cases for debt* (statistical release P0041) for June 2022.

### The number of civil summonses issued for debt

The total number of civil summonses issued for debt increased by 4,3% in the second quarter of 2022 compared with the second quarter of 2021 (**see Table M**). The main contributors to the 4,3% increase in civil summonses issued were:

- 'other' debts (contributing 1,9 percentage points);
- goods sold (contributing 1,7 percentage points); and
- money lent (contributing 1,0 percentage point).

### The number of civil judgements recorded for debt

The total number of civil judgements recorded for debt decreased by 8,6% in the second quarter of 2022 compared with the second quarter of 2021. The largest contributors to the 8,6% decrease were civil judgements relating to:

- services (contributing -6,7 percentage points); and
- 'other' debts (contributing -4,5 percentage points).





## The value of civil judgements recorded for debt

The total value of civil judgements recorded for debt decreased by 5,5% in the second quarter of 2022 compared with the second quarter of 2021. The largest contributors to the 5,5% decrease were civil judgements relating to:

- ‘other’ debts (contributing -4,1 percentage points);
- goods sold (contributing -2,0 percentage points); and
- services (contributing -1,5 percentage points).

In June 2022, 11 856 civil judgements for debt amounting to R285,5 million were recorded. The largest contributors to the total value of judgements were:

- money lent (R85,8 million or 30,1%);
- services (R57,9 million or 20,3%); and
- ‘other’ debts (R43,9 million or 15,4%).

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

Actual estimates	June 2022	% change between June 2021 and June 2022	% change between April to June 2021 and April to June 2022
Number of civil summonses issued for debt	42 564	9,0	4,3
Number of civil judgements recorded for debt	11 856	0,7	-8,6
Value of civil judgements recorded for debt (R million)	285,5	-1,1	-5,5

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

## Statistics of liquidation and insolvencies

***The total number of liquidations remained unchanged between July 2021 and July 2022***

In July 2022, about 165 companies were liquidated. Across industries, the finance, insurance, real estate and business services industry was the hardest hit, accounting for 75 of all liquidations. This industry is made up of finance, which includes manufacture and trade based management of money, banking, investments and credit. It also consists of insurance (the coverage of loss in return for premiums and real estate (the buying and selling of land and property). Companies in this industry have a long history



of being the most affected by liquidation. Presented in this article is a summary of the results of the *Statistics of liquidations and insolvencies* (statistical release P0043) for July 2022.

The total number of liquidations remained unchanged between July 2021 and July 2022 (see **Table N**). The number of liquidations increased by 2,0% in the three months ended July 2022 compared with the three months ended July 2021. A decrease of 5,5% was recorded in the first seven months of 2022 compared with the first seven months of 2021.

**Table N – Total number of liquidations for July 2022**

Number of liquidations July 2022	% change between July 2021 and July 2022	% change between May to July 2021 and May to July 2022	% change between January to July 2021 and January to July 2022
165	0,0	2,0	-5,5

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

## Insolvencies

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

## Land transport survey

### ***The volume of goods transported increased by 14,1% in June 2022***

South African motorists are breathing a sigh of relief following a decrease in fuel prices. The Department of Mineral Resources and Energy announced earlier in September that domestic fuel prices will be reduced effective from 7 September 2022. The retail price of 95-grade petrol decreased by R2,04 to R25,42 a litre in Gauteng and to R24,77 in coastal areas. The land transport industry was one of several industries that welcomed the news because the cost of logistics, especially for trucks, would become cheaper. This is also good news for consumers who will benefit from the knock-on effect on prices for other goods, such as food, that have to be transported from one point to another before reaching them. Consumers experience a knock-on effect when a rise in one commodity affects their purchasing power negatively, e.g.



an increase in petrol price impacts on consumers' spending as it means entities such as retailers charge more for items to cover transport costs. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Land transport survey* (statistical release P7162) for June 2022.

The volume of goods transported (payload) increased by 14,1% in June 2022 compared with June 2021 (see **Table O**). The corresponding income increased by 18,0% over the same period. Income from freight transportation increased by 12,9% in the second quarter of 2022 compared with the second quarter of 2021. The main positive contributors to this increase were:

- 'other' freight (29,4% and contributing 5,9 percentage points);
- agriculture and forestry primary products (31,8% and contributing 2,5 percentage points); and
- primary mining and quarrying products (2,9% and contributing 1,1 percentage points).

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

	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22
Freight payload	15,8	8,0	5,2	3,0	10,0	14,1
Freight income	16,7	8,1	6,3	6,6	13,9	18,0

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

The number of passenger journeys increased by 10,0% in June 2022 compared with June 2021 (see **Table P**). The corresponding income increased by 22,7% over the same period.

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

	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22
Passenger journeys	16,2	2,8	-0,8	1,4	0,2	10,0
Passenger income	-5,5	3,3	0,4	20,6	7,4	22,7

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



# Prices

## Producer price index (PPI)

### *PPI at 18,2% in July 2022*

The Producer prices index (PPI) was 18,2% in July 2022. This is the highest rate of increase to be recorded since August 2008, when it reached 19,1%. It is also more than twice the rate that was recorded a year ago in July 2021 when it was 7,1%. Oil continues to be one of the main drivers behind the increase. This is because oil is one of the input materials used by many producers to manufacture goods. Therefore, when the price of oil increases, the input costs for producers also increase, ultimately influencing them to charge higher prices for final products which are delivered to retailers. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Producer price index* (PPI) (statistical release P0142.1) for July 2022.

Annual producer price inflation (final manufacturing) was 18,0% in July 2022, up from 16,2% in June 2022 (**see Table Q**). The producer price index increased by 2,2% month-on-month in July 2022. The main contributors to the headline PPI annual inflation rate were coke, petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products; food products, beverages and tobacco products; metals, machinery, equipment and computing equipment; and paper and printed products.

- Coke, petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products increased by 42,8% year-on-year and contributed 10,5 percentage points.
- Food products, beverages and tobacco products increased by 11,4% year-on-year and contributed 3,0 percentage points.
- Metals, machinery, equipment and computing equipment increased by 11,3% year-on-year and contributed 1,7 percentage points.
- Paper and printed products increased by 11,1% year-on-year and contributed 1,0 percentage point. The main contributor to the headline PPI monthly increase was coke, petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products, which increased by 6,0% month-on-month and contributed 1,7 percentage points.

### Intermediate manufactured goods

The annual percentage change in the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods was 14,7% in July 2022 (compared with 15,2% in June 2022). The



index increased by 0,4% month-on-month. The main contributors to the annual rate were:

- basic and fabricated metals (7,1 percentage points);
- chemicals, rubber and plastic products (6,4 percentage points); and
- sawmilling and wood (1,3 percentage points).

The main contributor to the monthly rate was chemicals, rubber and plastic products (0,8 of a percentage point).

### **Electricity and water**

The annual percentage change in the PPI for electricity and water was 8,0% in July 2022 (compared with 15,2% in June 2022). The index increased by 4,2% month-on-month. Electricity contributed 8,0 percentage points to the annual rate and water contributed 0,8 of a percentage point (Figure 3.2). Electricity contributed 3,6 percentage points to the monthly rate and water contributed 0,6 of a percentage point (Figure 3.1).

### **Mining**

The annual percentage change in the PPI for mining was 21,2% in July 2022 (compared with 21,2% in June 2022). The index increased by 1,2% month-on-month. The main contributors to the annual rate were coal and gas (14,7 percentage points) and non-ferrous metal ores (9,4 percentage points). The main contributors to the monthly rate were coal and gas (1,1 percentage points) and non-ferrous metal ores (0,9 of a percentage point).

### **Agriculture, forestry and fishing**

The annual percentage change in the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing was 15,0% in July 2022 (compared with 14,9% in June 2022). The index increased by 0,8% month-on-month. The main contributors to the annual rate were agriculture (12,9 percentage points) and fishing (1,7 percentage points). The contributors to the monthly rate were agriculture (0,7 of a percentage point) and fishing (0,1 of a percentage point).



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

Product	Weight	Index (Dec 2020=100)			% change	
		July 2021	June 2021	June 2022	July 2022 vs June 2022	July 2022 vs July 2021
Final manufactured goods	100,00	105,4	121,7	124,4	2,2	18,0
Intermediate manufactured goods	100,00	114,4	130,7	131,2	0,4	14,7
Electricity and water	100,00	159,7	165,4	172,4	4,2	8,0
Mining	100,00	108,3	129,8	131,3	1,2	21,2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,00	100,2	114,3	115,2	0,8	15,0

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

## Consumer price index (CPI)

### *CPI at 7,8% in July 2022*

The consumer price index (CPI) released by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) in July 2022 showed that the cost of living in South Africa continues to rise. The CPI for July 2022 climbed to 7,8%, the highest increase since February 2008. When the CPI increases, it causes the prices of goods and services paid by consumer to also increase. Higher CPI also indicates higher inflation and it is likely that the central bank, which is the South African Reserve Bank (SARB), will raise the interest rates. Those higher interest rates cause an increased demand for a currency and usually a higher exchange rate – higher interest rates tend to attract foreign investment, thus contributing positively to the country’s economy due to increased demand for and value of the country’s currency. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Consumer price index* (CPI) (statistical release P0141) for July 2022.

Annual consumer price inflation was 7,8% in July 2022, up from 7,4% in June 2022 (**see Table R**). The consumer price index increased by 1,5% month-on-month in July 2022. The main contributors to the 7,8% annual inflation rate were:



Food and non-alcoholic beverages increased by 9,7% year-on-year, and contributed 1,7 percentage points to the total CPI annual rate of 7,8%.

Housing and utilities increased by 4,0% year-on-year, and contributed 1,0 percentage point.

Transport increased by 25,0% year-on-year, and contributed 3,4 percentage points.

Miscellaneous goods and services increased by 3,6% year-on-year, and contributed 0,5 of a percentage point.

In July the annual inflation rate for goods was 11,5%, up from 11,0% in June; and for services it was 4,2%, up from 3,9% in June.



**Table R – Consumer price index: Index numbers and year-on-year rates**  
**Base year: Dec 2021 = 100**

Year	Index/rate	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Average <sub>1</sub>
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	104,2	105,8						
	Rate	5,7	5,7	5,9	5,9	6,5	7,4	7,8						

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





# 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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