

Mbalo Brief



the missing piece of the puzzle

November 2022



PES

Post-enumeration Survey

2022



CAPI



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Issue 10/2022

IMPROVING LIVES THROUGH DATA ECOSYSTEMS



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Department:
Statistics South Africa
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA





PES

Post-enumeration Survey

2022

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DID YOU KNOW

All collected information for the purpose of this survey will be kept confidential at all times as mandated by the Statistics Act no.6 of 1999.

GLOSSARY



Computer
assisted personal
interview



Computer assisted
telephone
interview



Computer
assisted web
interview

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Editor's comment

South Africa has endured over 2 400 hours or 100 full days of load-shedding since the start of 2022. This was revealed by the popular load-shedding app EskomSePush. This number of hours was reached at 07:00 a.m. on Friday, 28 October 2022; this was day 301 of the year. This is also more than twice as long as the load-shedding that was experienced in 2021, which had 1 153 hours or 48 days of rotational power cuts. Every facet of society has been affected by load-shedding, including schools and learners. Some learners do not have alternative power sources when doing their schoolwork from home. Moreover, some schools do not have alternative power-generating capacity, which impacts on the lighting in the classrooms as well as classes that require electricity for practical and technical subjects. This means that learners cannot study sufficiently from home, especially in preparation for tests and exams. However, the Western Cape Education MEC, David Maynier said they are taking measures to reduce their energy dependence in the long term, and are actively working on reducing the load that schools place on the grid.

This month's issue of *Mbaló Brief* is our last one for 2022. The next one will be published in February 2023. In this issue, our educational article is based on a selection of key findings from the *Governance, Public Safety, and Justice Survey (GPSJS) 2021/22* (Victims of crime, statistical release P0341), conducted by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) from April 2021 to March 2022 and published on 30 August 2022. Also have a look at our monthly crossword puzzle and solutions for October 2022. Articles published in this issue are based on the results of industry surveys conducted for August to September 2022.

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

Enjoy the read!



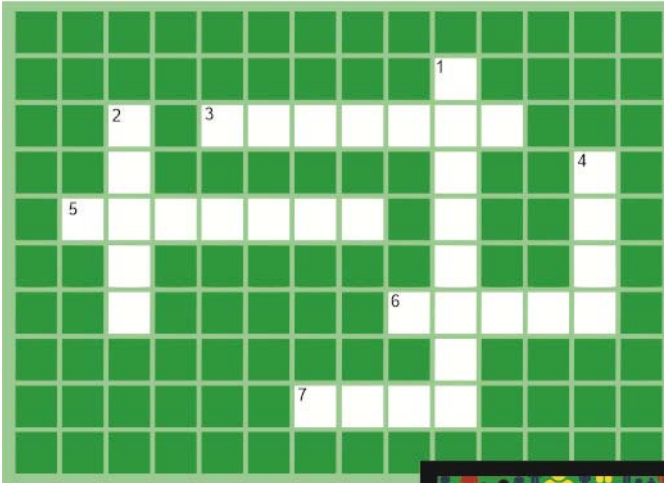


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Crossword puzzle





Across

3. What is South Africa's national fish?
5. Which province had the smallest proportion of households that experienced assault in 2021/2022. Read the educational article for clue.
6. Which country is the host of the 2022 FIFA World Cup?
7. True or false? According to the educational article, female-headed households were more likely to experience housebreaking than male-headed households.

Down

1. Did the consumer price index (CPI) increase or decrease in September 2022 compared with August 2022?
2. Which population group had the highest number of individuals who experienced theft of personal property in 2021/22. Read the educational article for clue.
4. How many times has the South African interest rate gone up in 2022?

Solutions for October 2022 puzzle

Across

3. Abuja
4. Mammography
6. Heatwave
7. Fifteen
8. True

Down

1. Panyaza Lesufi
2. Suicide
5. Flowers





Educational article on Government, public safety and justice survey

1. Introduction

Reports of crime have become a common issue in today's society. According to the Victim Support organisation, crime is "a deliberate act that causes physical or psychological harm, damage to or loss of property, and is against the law." This includes acts such as murder, car theft, resisting arrest, possession or dealing of illegal drugs, public nudity, drunk driving, bank robbery, etc. Nearly everyone will have a personal experience of a crime at some point in their lives because it affects people from all backgrounds, locations and ages. This article is based on a selection of key findings from the *Governance, Public Safety and Justice Survey (GPSJS) 2021/22* (Victims of Crime statistical release P0341), conducted by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) from April 2021 to March 2022 and published on 30 August 2022. The focus of this article is to outline the level of crime in South Africa by looking at trends for household and individual crimes. The article will also focus on the experience of a type of crime at household and individual levels and make comparisons between the results published in the GPSJS 2018/19 (statistical release P0341) with the 2021/22 release.

2. Background

The GPSJS is a countrywide household-based survey that aims to bridge the statistical information gaps in the field of governance statistics by conducting interviews with households and individuals, and collecting the data items needed for planning and monitoring. The GPSJS was conducted for the first time in South Africa in 2018/19 as an updated version of the long-running *Victims of Crime Survey (VOCS)* to include themes on governance. The re-engineered GPSJS retained many items from the *Victims of Crime Survey (VOCS)*, while new content was added. Victims of crime statistics are population estimates of the level of crime in South Africa derived from GPSJS data and previous VOCS data. These estimates complement crime statistics provided by the South African Police Service (SAPS). GPSJS is able to provide estimates of the prevalence and incidence of crime, while SAPS statistics provide the total number of reported cases. Moreover, GPSJS also reports on feelings of safety, perceptions of crime,





and satisfaction with the police, courts, and correctional services. Data collection for this survey is conducted from April of the current year to March of the following year, and the reference period is the 12 months preceding the interview date.

2.1 Purpose

The Victims of Crime report focused on people's perceptions of safety and experiences of crime. The survey profiled different aspects that are inherent in the different types of crime, such as the timing of the different crimes, the nature and extent of the violence that takes place and the reporting of crime. While the GPSJS cannot replace police statistics, it can be a rich source of information that will assist in crime prevention planning as well as provide a more holistic picture of crime in South Africa. The data can be used for the development of policies and strategies, as well as for crime prevention and public education programmes.

2.2 Survey scope

The target population of the survey consists of all private households in all nine provinces of South Africa and residents in workers' hostels. 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.

3. Household experience of crime

This section of the article focuses on the experience of crime at household level during the past 12 months from the 2021/22 GPSJS. The reference period was April 2020 to March 2021. Six types of crime were surveyed. The number was reduced to accommodate the methodological changes implemented during the COVID-19 pandemic period. Some in-depth questions on each of the specific crimes were also dropped for the same reason.



3.1 Overview of household crime level

The data used to calculate these estimates come from the question, “Have you or your household experienced (housebreaking) during the past 12 months”. The reference period is 12 months.

Figure 1 – Percentage of households that experienced a specific type of crime in the 12 months preceding the survey, 2020/21 and 2021/22

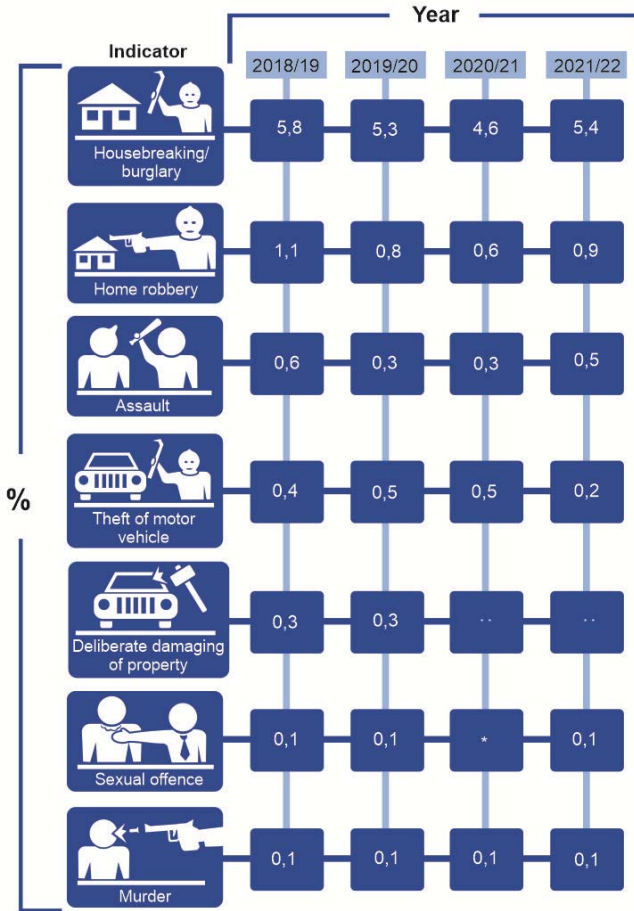




Figure 1 shows the percentage of households that experienced a specific type of crime in the 12 months preceding the survey, 2020/21 and 2021/22.

The results show that 983 000 (5,4%) households in South Africa experienced housebreaking in the 2021/22 reference period. Approximately 155 000 (0,9%) households experienced home robbery, 99 000 (0,5%) experienced assault, and 42 000 (0,2%) experienced theft of a motor vehicle. Housebreaking decreased between 2018/19 (970 000) to 2020/21 (809 000) and increased in 2021/22 (983 000). The number of home robbery also followed a similar pattern to housebreaking. The number decreased between 2018/19 (184 000) to 2020/21 (112 000) and increased in 2021/22 (155 000). However, the pattern changed for households that experienced assault. Assault levels decreased between 2018/19 (103 000) and 2019/20 (42 000), then increased in 2020/21 (51 000) before increasing further in 2021/22 (99 000). Theft of motor vehicle increased between 2018/19 (68 000) and 2019/20 (82 000), then slightly decreased in 2020/21 (81 000) before decreasing further in 2021/22, with 42 000 households experiencing this type of crime. Murder levels have remained almost the same in the four periods, although they increased between 2020/21 (11 000) and 2021/22 (20 000).



Figure 2 – Percentage distribution of type of crimes experienced by households in the 12 months preceding the survey, 2021/2022

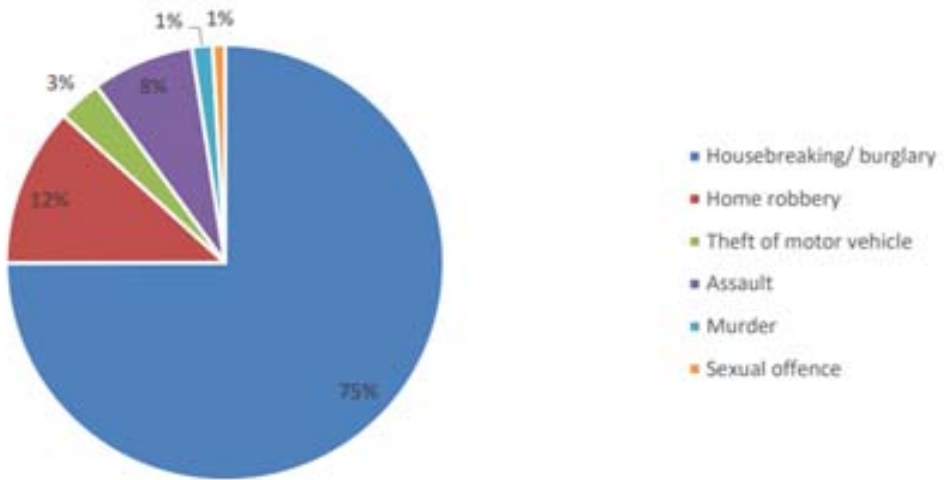


Figure 2 shows the percentage distribution of the type of crimes experienced by households. Housebreaking accounts for about three-quarters (75%) of household crimes, followed by home robbery (12%), assault (8%), theft of motor vehicle (3%), sexual offence (1%), and murder (1%).

3.2 Profile of selected household crime types

3.2.1 Housebreaking or burglary

Respondents were asked whether they experienced housebreaking during the past 12 months, how many times this occurred, during which months, and whether they reported any incidences to the police.

The results show that female-headed households (5,4%) were slightly more likely to experience housebreaking than male-headed households (5,3%). Households headed by whites (7,4%) were more likely to experience housebreaking compared to coloureds (5,6%), black Africans (5,2%), and Indians/Asians (3,8%). Households in KwaZulu-Natal (7,9%) were most likely to experience housebreaking, followed by North West (7,8%), and the least likely province to experience housebreaking is Limpopo (3,8%). Rural areas (5,5%) were slightly more likely to experience housebreaking than

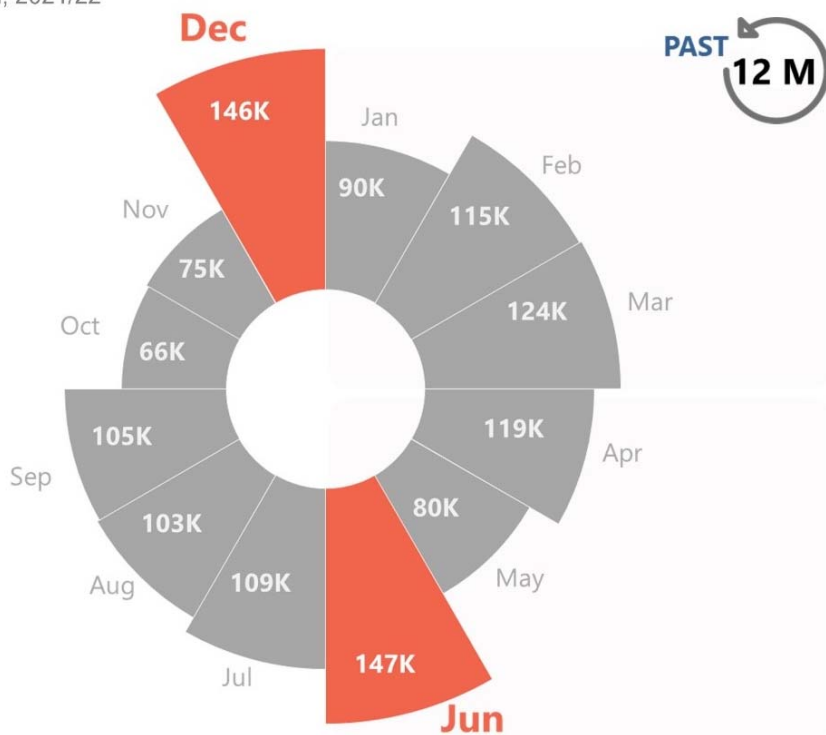


urban areas (5,4%), while 5,6% of households in the non-metropolitan (non-metro) areas experienced housebreaking.

Figure 3 – Number of households that experienced housebreaking by month, 2018/19–2021/22

Incidences of housebreaking peaked in June (147K) and December (146K)

Number of incidences of Housebreaking by month, 2021/22



Source: Governance, Public Safety and Justice Survey (GPSJS)

Figure 3 shows that during the past 12 months (2021/22) an estimated 1,4 million incidences of housebreaking occurred, affecting 983,000 households. The highest number of housebreaking incidences occurred in June (147 000) and December (146 000). The trend is the same in all periods where June is the modal month for incidences of housebreaking. However, for



2020/21, the highest number of housebreaking incidents was observed in August (143 000).

More than half of households (59,2%) either reported all incidences (51,0%) or reported some of the incidences (8,2%) in 2021/22. The reporting of housebreaking incidences increased by 3,1 percentage points in 2021/22 (59,2%) from 2020/21 (56,1%).

3.2.2 Home robbery

The results show that male-headed households (1,0%) were more likely to experience home robbery than female headed households (0,6%). The results further show that households headed by youth (15–34 years) at 1,0%, were the most likely to experience home robbery, followed by young adults (35–49 years) at 0,9%. Those headed by adults (50–64 years) and senior citizens (65 years and older) were least likely to experience home robbery (both at 0,7%). Households in urban areas were more likely to experience home robbery (1,0%) compared to households in rural areas (0,6%).

The number of incidences of home robbery decreased from 264 000 in 2018/19 to 169 000 in 2019/20. The number decreased further to 141 000 in 2020/21 and increased to 205 000 in 2021/22. The same pattern was observed for the number of households that experienced housebreaking, which declined from 184 000 in 2018/19 to 139 000 in 2019/20, and further decreased to 112 000 in 2020/21 before increasing to 155 000 in 2021/22. The percentage of households that reported the incidences to the police decreased from 59,9% in 2018/19 to 54,5% in 2019/20 and increased slightly to 55,9% in 2020/21, and increased further to 66,4% in 2021/22.

3.2.3 Assault

The results show that almost equal proportions between male-headed households (0,5%) and female-headed households (0,6%) experienced assault. Furthermore, youth-headed households (0,8%), had the largest proportion of households that experienced assault compared to adult-headed households (0,6%), young adults (0,4%) and senior citizens (0,3%).

Northern Cape had the highest proportion of households that experienced assault (2,3%), while Limpopo has the smallest proportion (0,1%). Non-metro has almost double the proportion of households (0,7%) that



experienced assault, compared to the proportion of households in metros (0,4%).

The number of incidences of assault decreased between 2018/19 (133 000) and 2019/20 (48 000), increased in 2020/21 (56 000), and further increased in 2021/22 (117 000). The number of households that experienced assault also decreased between 2018/19 (103 000) and 2019/20 (42 000), increased in 2020/21 (51 000) and further increased in 2021/22 (99 000). However, the number of households that reported at least one incidence of assault to the police declined between 2018/19 (72 000) and 2020/21 (25 000) before increasing in 2021/22 (73 000). The percentage of households that reported at least some of the incidences to the police increased by almost 23,1 percentage points from 50,6% in 2020/21 to 73,7% in 2021/22.

3.2.4 Theft of a motor vehicle

The results show that almost equal proportions between male-headed households (0,3%) and female-headed households (0,2%) experienced theft of motor vehicles. The results also show that 0,3% of households in metro areas experienced theft of motor vehicles compared to 0,2% of households in non-metro areas.

The number of incidences of car theft increased from 83 000 in 2018/19 to 88 000 in 2019/20, decreased to 83 000 in 2020/21 and further declined to 42 000 in 2021/22. The number of households that experienced car theft increased from 68 000 in 2018/19 to 82 000 in 2019/20, and decreased slightly in 2020/21 to 81 000 before dropping to 42 000 in 2021/22. The percentage of households that reported the incidences to the police decreased from 86,3% in 2018/19 to 78,7% in 2019/20, increased to 91,0% in 2020/21, then dropped to 57,2% in 2021/22.

3.2.5 Murder

The term "murder" in the GPSJS includes what SAPS refers to as "culpable homicide or unintentional killing of a human being". Stats SA understands the importance of distinguishing between murder and culpable homicide, but it is not feasible to collect such information from household surveys where respondents may not understand the difference between the two. It may be a challenge even at police stations for an officer to determine whether the case being reported is murder or homicide.



The results show that the percentage of households that reported all or some incidences of murder decreased from 2020/21 (100,0%) to 2021/22 (95,0%). The number of incidences of murder increased from 11 000 in 2020/21 to 20 000 in 2021/22. A similar pattern is observed with the number of households that experienced incidences of murder.

3.2.6 Sexual offences

Given the sensitive nature of sexual offences and the context of household-based interviews, sexual offences are thought to be underreported in the GPSJS. It is likely that most of those individuals who have already reported sexual offences to the police will proceed to also report it to the survey officer who is collecting the data.

The results show that the percentage of households that reported all or some incidences of sexual offences to the police decreased from 69,0% in 2018/19 to 59,9% in 2019/20 before increasing to 88,7% in 2020/21, and further increased to 90,0% in 2021/22.

4. Individual experience of crime

This section of the article focuses on crimes experienced by individual members of households aged 16 years and older. As mentioned earlier in the article, the survey of children under 16 requires more resources due to legislation on child welfare and the legislative restrictions on dealing with young children. Therefore, the respondents were randomly selected member of a sampled household aged 16 years or older at the time of the interview.



Figure 4 – Percentage of individuals that experienced a specific type of crime in the 12 months preceding the survey, 2020/21 and 2021/22

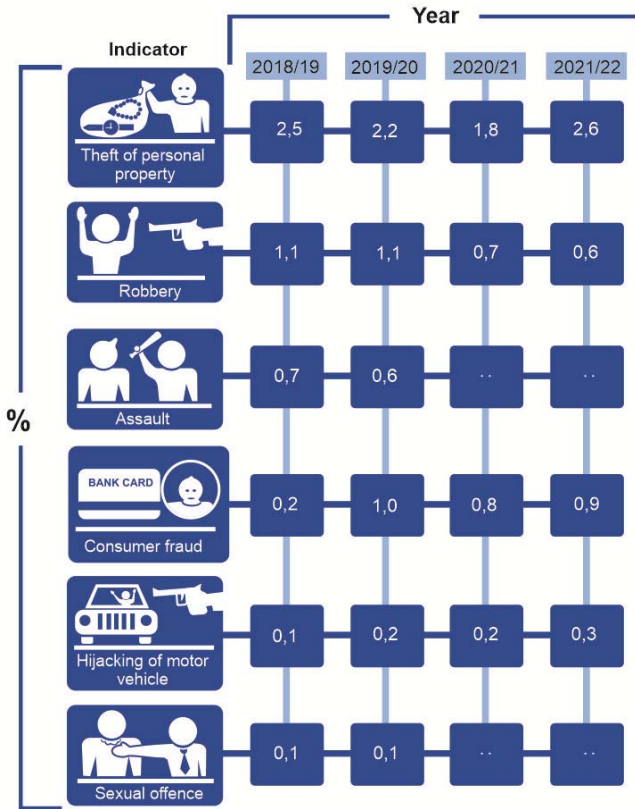


Figure 4 shows the percentage of individuals that experienced a specific type of crime in the 12 months preceding the survey, 2020/21 and 2021/22. The results show that in 2021/22, about 1,1 million (2,6%) South Africans aged 16 years and older experienced theft of personal property, followed by those who experienced consumer fraud 376 000(0,9%) and robbery 246 000 (0,6%). However, theft of personal property has been decreasing from 2018/19 (1 million) to 2020/21 (732 000), then increased in 2021/22 (1,1 million) to the levels observed in 2018/19. There is an increase observed in all individual types of crimes between 2020/21 and 2021/22 except robbery,



which decreased from 304 000 to 246 000. Hijacking of motor vehicles increased from 2020/21 (64 000) to 2021/22 (134 000).

4.1 Theft of personal property

The results show that males (530 000) were more likely to experience theft of personal property than females (575 000) in 2021/22. Moreover, white population (116 000) had the highest number of individuals that have experienced theft of personal property. Persons living in the urban and metro areas were most likely to experience theft of personal property. Youth, aged 16–34 (623 000) were most likely to experience theft of personal property. The elderly aged 65 and older have the least likelihood of experiencing theft of personal property (50 000). Western Cape has the highest proportion of individuals who experienced theft of personal property (5,0%), followed by Gauteng (3,5%), and KwaZulu-Natal (2,0%).

There is a relationship between age and vulnerability to theft of personal property. The youth are most likely to lose personal property to theft compared to all the other age groups, the elderly is least likely to experience theft of personal property, while those aged 35–49 and 50–64 is almost equally vulnerable to theft of personal property.

The results further show that 69,2% of victims of theft of personal property did not report the incidences in 2021/22 compared to 69,5% in 2020/21. The percentage of individuals who reported some or all of the incidences was almost the same between 2020/21 (30,5%) and 2021/22 (30,8%).

The number of incidences of theft of personal property decreased from 1,2 million in 2018/19 to 1,1 million in 2019/20, and 844 000 in 2020/21, and then increased to 1,3 million in 2021/22. The number of individuals who experienced theft of personal property decreased from 1,0 million in 2018/19 to 902 000 in 2019/20, and to 732 000 in 2020/21 and increased to 1,1 million in 2021/22. The percentage of individuals that reported the incidences to the police increased from 32,0% in 2018/19 to 38,2% in 2019/20, dropped to 30,2% in 2020/21, and slightly increased to 30,8% in 2021/22.



4.2 Street robbery

Street robbery or simply robbery is when there is contact between the perpetrator or perpetrators and the victim away from home. It excludes home robbery and car or truck hijacking.

The results show that females (0,7%) were more likely to be victims of street robbery than males (0,5%). The results also show that 0,8% of young people, aged 16 to 34 years, were more likely to experience street robbery than adults (0,5%), young adults (0,4%) and senior citizens (0,2%). Those living in metro areas were slightly more likely to be victims of robbery (0,6%) than those in non-metro areas (0,5%).

Although there is no real pattern in the occurrence of street robberies over the years. However, a peak can be observed in September for all four reporting periods. In 2021/22, there was a peak in May and September.

The percentage of victims of street robbery who reported some or all the incidences to the police increased from 34,8% in 2018/19, 42,0% in 2019/20 and 54,9% in 2020/21, then dropped to 33,7% in 2021/22.

The number of incidences of street robbery decreased from 581 000 in 2018/19 to 567 000 in 2019/20, to 346 000 in 2020/21, and further decreased to 295 000 in 2021/22. The number of individuals who experienced street robbery remained the same at 451 000 in both 2018/19 and 2019/20, and dropped to 304 000 in 2020/21. It further dropped to 246 000 in 2021/22.

4.3 Consumer fraud

Consumer fraud happens when someone provides services or goods and cheats on quality or quantity. It includes advance-fee fraud (e.g., the R99 debit/credit card scam, 419 scams, online shopping). Adults aged 16 and older were asked whether they were victims of consumer fraud 12 months prior to the survey date.

The results show that females (1,0%) were more likely to be victims of consumer fraud compared to males (0,8%). Young adults (1,2%) were more likely to be victims of consumer fraud than any other age groups. People in urban areas had almost double the chance of falling victim to consumer fraud than people living in rural areas (1,0% and 0,6% respectively). People



in the metro areas (1,3%) were also more likely to be victims of consumer fraud than people living in non-metros (0,5%).

The results further show that the number of incidences of consumer fraud increased from 497 000 in 2018/19 to 1,4 million in 2019/20, decreased to 493 000 in 2020/21, and then increased to 844 000 in 2021/22. The number of individuals who experienced consumer fraud increased from 81 000 in 2018/19 to 384 000 in 2019/20, and decreased to 321 000 in 2020/21. The percentage of individuals that reported the incidences to the police decreased from 47,0% in 2018/19 to 26,0% in 2019/20, and increased to 41,3% in 2020/21. In 2021/22, 44,2% of the population indicated that they reported at least one consumer fraud incidence.

4.4 Hijacking of a motor vehicle

Hijacking of motor vehicles is a type of crime committed against an individual while driving their vehicles or vehicles belonging to another person or institution. The question of ownership was not relevant when respondents were asked whether they had experienced incidents of hijacking in the 12 months preceding the survey. The type of vehicle the victim was driving or riding in as a passenger is also not relevant. The number of hijacking incidents in the sample were so small that any disaggregation of data would produce poor statistics.

The results show that the number of incidences of hijacking experienced by individuals increased from 32 000 in 2018/19 to 99 000 in 2019/20, dropped to 64 000 in 2020/21, and doubled to 137 000 in 2021/22. The percentage of individuals that reported the hijacking incidences to the police decreased from 85,0% in 2018/19 to 78,0% in 2019/20, then dropped to 62,7% in 2020/21, and slightly increased to 62,9% in 2021/22.

5. Conclusion

The results presented in this article show that household crime experienced in the 2021/22 period increased compared to the 2020/21 period. Housebreaking was the most common crime experienced by households in South Africa. The second most common type of crime experienced by households is home robbery. Assault is the third most common type of crime. The percentage of households that reported the incidences to the



police increased from 2020/21 to 2021/22. KwaZulu-Natal province had the highest proportion of households that experienced housebreaking. Theft of personal property was the most common crime experienced by individuals aged 16 years and older in 2021/22. This was followed by those who experienced consumer fraud and robbery. Females, persons aged 16–34 years and those living in urban areas were most likely to experience theft of personal property than those in the rural areas. Generally, most victims of theft of personal property did not report the incidences to the police.



Primary industries

Mining: production and sales

Mining production decreased by 5,9% in August 2022

The mining sector contributes a great deal to the economy, for example, the gross domestic product (GDP). However, with the ever changing economic dynamics the country finds itself in, the industry is forced to make certain changes in order to adapt. For instance, Sibanye-Stillwater (a multinational precious metals mining company) is looking at laying off more than 2000 of its employees. The decision is expected to impact 1959 employees and 465 contractors at the Beatrix 4 shaft and Kloof 1 plant. This move comes as gold operations are unable to bring in profits due to increasing costs and depleting reserves. Having more than 2000 job cuts or layoffs will hamper the growth of the economy and cause a huge burden to the government as the layoffs will increase the rate of unemployment. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Mining: production and sales* (statistical release P2041) for August 2022.

Mining production decreased by 5,9% year-on-year in August 2022 (see **Table A**). The largest negative contributors were:

- PGMs (-12,9%, contributing -3,1 percentage points);
- gold (-17,4%, contributing -3,0 percentage points); and
- iron ore (-15,2%, contributing -2,0 percentage points).

Manganese ore was a significant positive contributor (25,4%, contributing 1,5 percentage points).

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

	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-7,5	-15,0	-7,0	-7,2	-8,2	-5,9
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	3,5	-4,5	1,8	-1,0	3,1	0,0
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	-1,6	-2,9	-0,9	-3,2	0,1	0,6

^{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



Mineral sales at current prices increased by 4,3% year-on-year in August 2022 (**see Table B**). The largest positive contributors were:

- coal (83,1%, contributing 15,0 percentage points);
- ‘other’ non-metallic minerals (70,0%, contributing 2,3 percentage points);
- manganese ore (42,4%, contributing 1,8 percentage points); and
- ‘other’ metallic minerals (86,4%, contributing 1,4 percentage points).

The largest positive contributors were:

- PGMs (-25,0%, contributing -9,7 percentage points);
- iron ore (-36,5%, contributing -4,7 percentage points); and
- gold (-20,5%, contributing -3,3 percentage points).

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

	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	7,6	2,5	18,2	-6,1	3,5	4,3
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	8,7	-0,4	12,1	-15,8	6,6	-1,3
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	4,6	12,2	18,9	11,3	5,0	-5,8

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

A full release on *Mining: Production and sales* (statistical release P2041) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za



Secondary industries

Manufacturing: production and sales

Manufacturing production increased by 1,4% in August 2022

South Africa's automotive sector has received a major boost with the launch of the wiring harness production facility. A Metair Investment's Hesto vehicle wiring harness manufacturing facility was launched in KwaZulu-Natal, on 13 September 2022. The new 35 000 m² state-of-the-art facility will process 1,2 billion metres of wire per year and produce wiring harnesses for locally based Toyota, Isuzu, Nissan and Ford models. The wiring harnesses will be sold locally and abroad. Automotive wiring harnesses play a vital role in connecting all electrical components of motor vehicles together and are normally found within the engine compartment, hood or behind a dashboard. Presented in this article is a summary of results for *Manufacturing: production and sales* (statistical release P3041.2) for August 2022.

Manufacturing production increased by 1,4% in August 2022 compared with August 2021 (**see Table C**). The largest positive contributions were made by the following divisions:

- motor vehicles, parts and accessories and other transport equipment (21,2%, contributing 1,9 percentage points); and
- basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products, metal products and machinery (4,9%, contributing 1,0 percentage point).

The largest negative contribution was made by the food and beverages division (-4,9%, contributing -1,1 percentage points).



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

	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	0,2	-7,1	-1,1	-3,5	3,9	1,4
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	0,9	-5,2	0,4	-2,1	-0,1	2,1
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	4,6	-0,4	-2,4	-5,4	-4,1	-2,9

^{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 buildings reported as completed increased by 25,3% (R9 211,1 million) during January to August 2022

The sectional title (the separate ownership of a unit within a complex or development) lessees will be getting more rights and protection from the new Bill that was sent to President Cyril Ramaphosa for approval. The Sectional Titles Amendment Bill, which was tabled in 2020 to amend the Sectional Titles Act, 1986 (Act No. 95 of 1986), makes it a requirement for developers to convene a meeting with every lessee of a building when part of such building is to be wholly or partially let for residential purposes. The Bill also states that the agents of lessees will be offered a right to pose questions to the developer on behalf of their clients. When the Bill is signed into law, lessees will also have exclusive use areas (an area of the property such as a garden, carport, storeroom, etc. that is set aside for exclusive use by a lessee of a unit in a building). 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 August 2022.

The value of buildings reported as completed (at current prices) increased by 25,3% (R9 211,1 million) during January to August 2022 compared with January to August 2021 (see **Table D**). Increases were recorded for additions and alterations (41,0% or R3 550,3 million), non-residential



buildings (30,6% or R2 468,6 million) and residential buildings (16,2% or R3 192,3 million).

Seven provinces reported year-on-year increases in the value of buildings completed during January to August 2022, of which Western Cape (contributing 16,0 percentage points or R5 826,1 million) and KwaZulu-Natal (contributing 5,7 percentage points or R2 059,5 million) were the largest positive contributors.

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

Estimates at current prices	January – August 2021	January – August 2022	Difference in value between January to August 2021 and January to August 2022	% change between January to August 2021 and January to August 2022
	^{1/}	^{1/}		
	R'000	R'000	R'000	
Residential buildings	19 652 679	22 844 963	3 192 284	16,2
- Dwelling houses	11 830 283	15 024 488	3 194 205	27,0
- Flats and townhouses	7 363 980	7 450 556	86 576	1,2
- Other residential buildings	458 416	369 919	-88 497	-19,3
Non-residential buildings	8 069 642	10 538 212	2 468 570	30,6
Additions and alterations	8 648 881	12 199 166	3 550 285	41,0
Total	36 371 202	45 582 341	9 211 139	25,3

^{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 decreased by 8,2% year-on-year in September 2022

South Africa is the 13th biggest source of greenhouse gases in the world. This is according to a United Nations climate change conference (COP26) which was held in Glasgow in 2021. The conference brought together different states to discuss issues around climate change and renewable energy resources. In South Africa, a large portion of carbon emissions emanate from coal-fired power stations for electricity production and from vehicles exhausts. As part of COP26, developed countries, France, United Kingdom, European Union, United States and Germany pledged funds to move South Africa away from using fossil fuels to renewable energy sources such as wind and solar energy. The countries pledged R140 billion over the next five years in the form of grants and concessional loans. To date, Germany has pledged an additional R6,2 billion which will go towards a greener economy and skills development programmes for communities which will be affected by the transition. Presented in this article is a summary of the *Electricity generated and available for distribution* (statistical release P4141) for September 2022.

Electricity generation (production) decreased by 8,2% year-on-year in September 2022 (see **Table E**).

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

	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-3,8	-4,2	-4,0	-7,7	-2,0	-8,2
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-1,6	-0,6	-0,4	-2,7	5,6	-6,9
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	1,0	-0,6	-1,9	-2,9	-1,6	-1,9

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

Electricity distribution (consumption) decreased by 7,5% year-on-year in September 2022 (see **Table F**).



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

	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-2,0	-2,4	-1,1	-6,3	-1,0	-7,5
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-0,9	-0,4	-0,1	-3,0	6,1	-7,7
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	0,2	-0,7	-1,2	-2,0	-0,7	-1,8

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

A full release on *Electricity generated and available for distribution* (statistical release P4141) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za



Tertiary industries

Wholesale trade sales

Wholesale trade sales increased by 22,0% in August 2022

The world continues to face a global crisis which was sparked by war between Russia and Ukraine including the COVID-19 pandemic amongst others. The Liquid Fuel Wholesale Association (LFWA), an organisation representing wholesalers in solid, liquid and gaseous and related products, hold a view that South Africa is facing a possible liquid supply crisis. The LFWA said a lack of domestic fuel reserves and pricing methodologies are some of the issues threatening fuel security. However, Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE) indicated there is no imminent shortage of fuel in the country. The DMRE reiterated that government has invested in fuel import for years which contributes to fuel supply security and has enabled investment in import terminals when reliability of existing petroleum refineries was in question. Presented in this article is a summary of results from the *Wholesale trade sales* (statistical release P6141.2) for August 2022.

Wholesale trade sales increased by 22,0% in August 2022 compared with August 2021 (**see Table G**). The main positive contributors were dealers in:

- solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (57,1%, contributing 12,0 percentage points);
- agricultural raw materials and livestock (59,6%, contributing 3,3 percentage points); and
- food, beverages and tobacco (13,7%, contributing 2,1 percentage points).

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

	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	20,5	12,9	18,1	19,3	25,0	22,0
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	1,8	-3,8	6,5	0,0	3,5	0,1
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	6,9	4,9	4,1	2,1	5,6	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* (P6141.2) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za



Retail trade sales

Retail trade sales increased by 2,0% in August 2022

On 29 September 2022 during International Day of Awareness of Food Loss and Waste, the United Nations (UN) stated that food wastage around the world is rife and public and private sectors must take action and come up with innovative ways to reduce food loss and waste. According to the UN, 17% of food is wasted by retailers and consumers. In order to assist in addressing food loss and waste, Shoprite retail group has introduced artificial intelligence (AI – the simulation of human intelligence processes by machines, especially computer systems) in its stores. The supermarket group said replenishment orders are placed automatically to ensure stock is always available for consumers. AI will also assist in reviewing its ordering and identifying food waste hotspots and ensure that the food is sold at the right time to avoid wastage. Presented in this article is a summary of results from the *Retail trade sales* (statistical release P6242.1) for August 2022.

Retail trade sales increased by 2,0% year-on-year in August 2022 (**see Table H**). Positive annual growth rates were recorded for:

- general dealers (6,4%);
- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (4,8%);
- retailers in household furniture, appliances and equipment (2,7%); and
- all 'other' retailers (1,0%).

The largest positive contributor to this increase was general dealers (contributing 2,8 percentage points). The largest negative contributor was retailers in hardware, paint and glass (contributing -0,9 of a percentage point).



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

	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	2,7	5,5	0,1	-2,3	8,9	2,0
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	0,0	0,9	-2,0	-0,4	-0,1	-1,8
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	1,8	0,5	-0,3	-1,0	-1,7	-2,1

^{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 24,5% in August 2022

On 27 October 2022, the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE) assured South Africans that there is no imminent shortage of liquid fuels in the country. This comes after the Liquid Fuel Wholesale Association (LFWA) warned that the country could see liquid fuel rationing (fuel shedding) in the near future. LFWA said fuel shedding would come due to the unavailability of refined fuel stocks in the country. A shortage of fuel would not only affect motorist but would also affect airlines and Eskom (as they use diesel for their generators). However, in abating this warning, the DMRE further said “the supply chain of the petroleum sector in South Africa is resilient even as the disruptive geopolitical war in Eastern Europe rages.” Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Motor trade sales* (statistical release P6343.2) for August 2022.

Motor trade sales increased by 24,5% year-on-year in August 2022 (see **Table I**). The largest annual growth rates were recorded for:

- fuel sales (38,5%);
- workshop income (32,8%); and
- new vehicle sales (22,5%).



Motor trade sales increased by 24,2% in the three months ended August 2022 compared with the three months ended August 2021. The main contributors to this increase were:

- fuel sales (43,3% and contributing 12,1 percentage points);
- new vehicle sales (17,0% and contributing 4,1 percentage points); and
- used vehicle sales (19,0% and contributing 3,8 percentage points).

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

	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	14,5	12,5	17,2	16,8	31,8	24,5
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	1,2	1,4	0,4	0,1	2,6	4,1
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	5,5	4,1	3,7	2,7	2,7	4,0

^{1/} Percentage change between the previous 3 months and the 3 months ending in the month indicated. A full release on *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 25,0% in August 2022

In 2017, a prominent beverage company in South Africa voluntarily announced that it would stop supplying sugary beverages to primary schools. The company further said it would supply alternatives from its range of low and no kilojoule products, as well as plain bottled water and 100% fruit juice. The company also pledged to remove all branding and advertising from schools. Since then, proposals have been made to ban the supply of sugary drinks in schools. Although this call may reduce the profit made by beverages companies in schools, it will, however, improve learners' academic performance at school, as some studies suggest that learners who consume too much sugar perform relatively poorly in class. Banning of



sugary drinks in schools is also likely to improve diets of children and help prevent obesity. This is because the types of food and beverages children are exposed to at school influence their concentration span. Presented in this article is a summary of results from the *Food and beverages* (statistical release P6240) for August 2022.

Total income generated by the food and beverages industry increased by 25,0% in August 2022 compared with August 2021 (**see Table J**). The largest annual growth rates were recorded for:

- food sales (26,2%); and
- 'other' income (25,2%).

In August 2022, the main contributor to the 25,0% year-on-year increase was restaurants and coffee shops (29,6%, contributing 13,6 percentage points).

Total income increased by 32,9% in the three months ended August 2022 compared with the three months ended August 2021. The main contributors to this increase were:

- restaurants and coffee shops (41,7%, contributing 18,5 percentage points); and
- takeaway and fast-food outlets (19,5%, contributing 8,1 percentage points).



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

Type of income	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22
Food sales	18,4	14,0	8,2	22,5	54,1	26,2
Bar sales	-14,0	4,3	1,2	8,1	84,0	11,4
Other income	7,8	12,1	11,4	20,8	54,7	25,2
Total	15,2	13,2	7,7	21,3	55,8	25,0

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 55,4% in August 2022

The South African tourism industry is anticipating that the approaching summer holidays will boast its recovery. However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the lockdown, consumer holiday preferences have changed over time. The latest trend which has gained popularity in the tourism industry includes travellers who are booking longer stays which are divided between leisure and working remotely (workcations). As such, tourist establishments are receiving a high volume of requests for facilities that will enable them to work remotely. These requests include high-speed Wi-Fi in the hotel room and desk space amongst others. In order to meet their consumer's needs, tourist establishments will have to tailor their product offerings accordingly. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Tourist accommodation industry* (statistical release P6410) for August 2022.

Total income for the tourist accommodation industry increased by 55,4% in August 2022 compared with August 2021. (**see Table K**). Income from



accommodation increased by 80,3% year-on-year in August 2022, the result of a 54,0% increase in the number of stay unit nights sold and a 17,1% increase in the average income per stay unit night sold.

In August 2022, the largest contributors to the 80,3% year-on-year increase in income from accommodation were:

- hotels (118,0%, contributing 46,4 percentage points); and
- 'other' accommodation (59,1%, contributing 29,9 percentage points).

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

	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22
Stay units available	0,1	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,4
Stay unit nights sold	43,7	18,3	33,5	53,5	116,6	54,0
Average income per stay unit nights sold	18,1	11,0	16,9	5,2	10,8	17,1
Income from accommodation	69,7	31,3	56,0	61,4	140,0	80,3
Total income ^{1/}	93,8	53,0	44,5	95,5	191,6	55,4

^{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 2 206 838 travellers passed through South Africa's ports of entry/exit in August 2022

In order to be in line with declaration practise around the world, the South African Reserve Bank (SARS) launched a pilot project for implementation of an electronic online portal for travellers in November 2022. This online portal is meant for travellers to declare goods purchased, received or acquired and cash ahead of their arrival or departure to or from South Africa. The new online system has been implemented at OR Tambo International Airport and other South African airports will follow in 2023. The new system, which is an improvement on the current manual completion of traveller declaration forms, is in line with provision of the Customs and Excise Act, 1964 (Act No. 91 of 1964) which makes it mandatory for any person entering and leaving the country to declare any goods in their possession. The system will make



it easy and simple for travellers to comply with their legal obligations. Presented in this article is a summary of results from the *Tourism and migration statistics* (statistical release P0351) for August 2022.

A total of 2 206 838 travellers (arrivals, departures and transits) passed through South African ports of entry/exit in August 2022 (**see Table L**). These travellers were made up of 653 190 South African residents and 1 553 648 foreign travellers. A further breakdown of the figures for South African residents indicates that there were 316 788 arrivals, 335 982 departures and 420 travellers in transit. The corresponding volume for foreign arrivals, departures and travellers in transit was 820 708, 698 587 and 34 353 respectively.

Comparison between movements in August 2021 and August 2022 indicates volume of arrivals, departures and travellers in transit increased for both South African residents and foreign travellers. For South African residents, volume of arrivals increased by 153,8% (from 124 804 in August 2021 to 316 788 in August 2022). Departures increased by 147,5% (from 135 733 in August 2021 to 335 982 in August 2022) and transits increased by 236,0% (from 125 in August 2021 to 420 in August 2022). For foreign travellers, arrivals increased by 205,2% (from 268 946 in August 2021 to 820 708 in August 2022), departures increased by 205,3% (from 228 828 in August 2021 to 698 587 in August 2022), and transits increased by 182,0% (from 12 181 in August 2021 to 34 353 in August 2022).

Comparison between movements in July 2022 and August 2022 indicates volume of arrivals decreased for South African residents but increased for foreign travellers, while the volume of departures and travellers in transit increased for both group of travellers. For South African residents, volume of arrivals decreased by 17,3% (from 382 964 in July 2022 to 316 788 in August 2022), departures increased by 1,1% (from 332 409 in July 2022 to 335 982 in August 2022) and transits increased by 23,2% (from 341 in July 2022 to 420 in August 2022). For foreign travellers, arrivals increased by 11,3% (from 737 350 in July 2022 to 820 708 in August 2022), departures increased by 17,3% (from 595 703 in July 2022 to 698 587 in August 2022) and transits increased by 27,6% (from 26 921 in July 2022 to 34 353 in August 2022).

In August 2022, 65 506 (8,0%) of foreign arrivals were classified as non-visitors while 755 202 (92,0%) were classified as visitors. Visitors were categorised into three groups:



- i. Arrivals only – comprising visitors who entered the country in August 2022 but did not depart in August 2022 [217 736 (28,8%)];
- ii. Single trips – visitors who came to South Africa once in August 2022 and left in August 2022 [251 254 (33,3%)]; and
- iii. Multiple trips – visitors who came to and left South Africa more than once in August 2022 [286 212 (37,9%)].

Visitors were further grouped as same-day visitors and overnight visitors (tourists). In August 2022, there were 199 370 (26,4%) same-day visitors and 555 832 (73,6%) tourists. Between August 2021 and August 2022, the volume of same-day visitors increased by 433,2% (from 37 392 in August 2021 to 199 370 in August 2022) and that of tourists increased by 199,4% (from 185 637 in August 2021 to 555 832 in August 2022). Between July 2022 and August 2022, the volume of same-day visitors increased by 22,3% (from 162 955 in July 2022 to 199 370 in August 2022) and that of tourists increased by 9,5% (from 507 824 in July 2022 to 555 832 in August 2022).

Mode of travel of travellers

During August 2022, road transport was the most common mode of travel used by 1 475 332 (66,9%) of the 2 206 838 travellers. The total number of travellers who used air transport was 726 616 (32,9%). Compared to air and land transport, a smaller number of travellers, 4 890 (0,2%) used sea transport into and out of South Africa. Information on arrivals of South African residents shows that 135 526 (42,8%) came by air, 181 186 (57,2%) came by road and 76 (less than 0,1%) arrived by sea. For departures, 155 049 (46,1%) used air, 180 682 (53,8%) used road and 251 (0,1%) left by sea. All travellers in transit, 420 (100,0%) used air transport.

Mode of travel of tourists

In August 2022, 118 016 (88,9%) of the 132 757 overseas tourists arrived in the country by air transport, whilst 14 710 (11,1%) came in by road transport and 31 (less than 0,1%) arrived by sea. Tourists from the Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries, on the other hand, came predominantly by road, 376 950 (91,2%), whilst 36 571 (8,8%) came by air and one (less than 0,1%) arrived by sea. The number of tourists who came into South Africa by air from 'other' African countries was 7 820 (89,6%); while 905 (10,4%) used road transport and none used sea transport.



Regional and national distribution

In August 2022, the distribution of overseas tourists was as follows: Europe, 77 988 (58,7%); North America, 28 336 (21,3%); Asia, 11 117 (8,4%); The Middle East, 6 958 (5,2%) Australasia, 5 883 (4,4%); and Central and South America, 2 475 (1,9%).

Most tourists from Africa, 413 522 (97,9%), came from SADC countries. The distribution of the remaining tourists from Africa was as follows: East and Central Africa, 4 163 (1,0%); West Africa, 3 579 (0,8%) and North Africa 983 (0,2%). Ten leading SADC countries in terms of the number of tourists visiting South Africa in August 2022 were: Zimbabwe, 140 635 (34,0%); Mozambique, 87 591 (21,2%); Lesotho, 74 167 (17,9%); Eswatini, 46 103 (11,1%); Botswana, 23 822 (5,8%); Namibia, 11 011 (2,7%); Zambia, 10 848 (2,6%); Malawi, 10 028 (2,4%); Angola, 3 442 (0,8%) and Tanzania, 2 466 (0,6%). Tourists from these ten countries constituted 99,2% of all tourists from the SADC countries. A comparison of movements in the ten leading countries between August 2021 and August 2022 shows the number of tourists increased for all ten leading countries. Zimbabwe showed the highest increase of 353,9% (from 30 981 tourists in August 2021 to 140 635 in August 2022).

Purpose of visit

In August 2022, majority of tourists, 532 223 (95,8%), were in South Africa for holiday compared to 19 541 (3,5%); 3 707 (0,7%) and 361 (0,1%) who were in South Africa for business, study and medical treatment respectively.

Sex and age distribution

There were 322 512 (58,0%) male and 233 320 (42,0%) female tourists. Overseas tourists were made up of 71 175 (53,6%) male and 61 582 (46,4%) female. There were 245 437 (59,4%) male and 168 085 (40,6%) female tourists from SADC countries. Tourists from 'other' African countries were made up of 5 402 (61,9%) male and 3 323 (38,1%) female.



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

Travel direction	August 2021	July 2022	August 2022	%change July to August 2022	% change August 2021 to August 2022
Total	770 617	2 075 688	2 206 838	6,3%	186,4%
South African residents	260 662	715 714	653 190	-8,7%	150,6%
Arrivals	124 804	382 964	316 788	-17,3%	153,8%
Departures	135 733	332 409	335 982	1,1%	147,5%
Transit	125	341	420	23,2%	236,0%
Foreign travellers	509 955	1 359 974	1 553 648	14,2%	204,7%
Arrivals	268 946	737 350	820 708	11,3%	205,2%
Departures	228 828	595 703	698 587	17,3%	205,3%
Transit	12 181	26 921	34 353	27,6%	182,0%
Foreign arrivals	268 946	737 350	820 708	11,3%	205,2%
Non-visitors	45 917	66 571	65 506	-1,6%	42,7%
Visitors	223 029	670 779	755 202	12,6%	238,6%
Visitors	223 029	670 779	755 202	12,6%	238,6%
Arrivals only	78 022	217 710	217 736	0,0%	179,1%
Single trips	64 319	211 964	251 254	18,5%	290,6%
Multiple trips	80 688	241 105	286 212	18,7%	254,7%
Visitors	223 029	670 779	755 202	12,6%	238,6%
Same-day	37 392	162 955	199 370	22,3%	433,2%
Overnight (Tourists)	185 637	507 824	555 832	9,5%	199,4%

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

Total number of civil summonses issued for debt increased by 13,4% in August 2022

Many South African consumers are applying for debt counselling which helps consumers with debt management. DebtBusters' Quarter 3 Debt Index of 2022 indicates that there has been more than 30% increase in demand for debt counselling compared to the same period in 2021, indicating the increased financial stress South African consumers are currently experiencing. According to DebtBusters, the increased demand for debt counselling comes from consumers who were first time buyers of assets while interest rates were low before 2021. The positive aspect of consumers seeking assistance sooner to manage their debts, is that they stand a chance to avoid civil cases brought against them. Presented in this article is a summary of results of the *Statistics of civil cases for debt* (statistical release P0041) for August 2022.

The number of civil summonses issued for debt

Total number of civil summonses issued for debt increased by 13,4% in the three months ended August 2022 compared with the three months ended August 2021 (see **Table M**). The largest positive contributors to the 13,4% increase in civil summonses issued were:

- 'other' debts (contributing 8,1 percentage points);
- services (contributing 5,1 percentage points); and
- money lent (contributing 2,4 percentage points).

The number of civil judgements recorded for debt

Total number of civil judgements recorded for debt increased by 1,5% in the three months ended August 2022 compared with the three months ended August 2021. The largest positive contributors to the 1,5% increase were civil judgements relating to:

- money lent (contributing 2,8 percentage points);
- services (contributing 0,7 of a percentage point); and
- promissory notes (contributing 0,6 of a percentage point).

Goods sold (contributing -1,4 percentage points) was the largest negative contributor.



The value of civil judgements recorded for debt

Total value of civil judgements recorded for debt increased by 0,9% in the three months ended August 2022 compared with the three months ended August 2021. The main positive contributors to the 0,9% increase were civil judgements relating to:

- money lent (contributing 3,5 percentage points); and
- rent (contributing 1,2 percentage points).

Goods sold (contributing -2,5 percentage points) and 'other' debts (contributing -1,2 percentage points) were the largest negative contributors.

There were 11 787 civil judgements recorded for debt in August 2022, amounting to R311,2 million. The largest contributors to the total value of judgements were:

- money lent (R94,4 million or 30,3%);
- services (R65,2 million or 20,9%); and
- 'other' debts (R55,2 million or 17,7%).

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

Actual estimates	August 2022	% change between August 2021 and August 2022	% change between June to August 2021 and June to August 2022
Number of civil summonses issued for debt	40 772	4,8	13,4
Number of civil judgements recorded for debt	11 787	-0,1	1,5
Value of civil judgements recorded for debt (R million)	311,2	-7,4	0,9

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 liquidation and insolvencies

The total number of liquidations increased by 11,8% in September 2022

Thus far, over 1,400 South African businesses have been liquidated in 2022. This figure is made up of voluntary liquidations (a company or close corporation which by own choice resolves to wind-up its affairs) and compulsory liquidations (a company or close corporation is wound up by



order of the court). Voluntary liquidations (1 244) were seven times higher than compulsory liquidations (181) for the period January to September 2022. This high number of voluntary liquidations can be attributed to business insolvency (when a business is unable to pay off its debts), the company no longer serve its purpose, lack of knowledge in business practices, amongst other reasons. Presented in this article is a summary of the results of the *Statistics of liquidations and insolvencies* (statistical release P0043) for September 2022.

The total number of liquidations increased by 11,8% in September 2022 compared with September 2021 (**see Table N**). Compulsory liquidations increased by 13 cases and voluntary liquidations increased by five cases in September 2022. The total number of liquidations increased by 2,1% in the third quarter of 2022 compared with the third quarter of 2021. A decrease of 3,7% was recorded in the first nine months of 2022 compared with the first nine months of 2021.

Table N – Total number of liquidations for September 2022

Number of liquidations September 2022	% change between September 2021 and September 2022	% change between July to September 2021 and July to September 2022	% change between January to September 2021 and January to September 2022
170	11,8	2,1	-3,7

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

Insolvencies

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

Land transport survey

Income from freight transportation increased by 25,7% in August 2022

The Department of Transport announced in a notice that it has identified over 2,300 illegal minibus taxis in South Africa, most of which will have to be scrapped. Most of these taxis include Toyota Quantum panel vans that were



illegally converted into passenger-carrying taxis. Of the converted panel vans, 436 were retrofitted (added with a component or an accessory which was not fitted during manufacture) and 1,917 will have to be scrapped. The department said these taxis must be surrendered for scrapping at the Taxi Recapitalization South Africa by 31 January 2023. The department further said this surrender is in accordance with the National Land Transport Act, 2009 (Act No. 5 of 2009) which stipulates some of the measures that have to be taken to ensure the safety of passengers while using public transport. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Land transport survey* (statistical release P7162) for August 2022.

Volume of goods transported (payload) increased by 21,2% in August 2022 compared with August 2021 (**see Table O**). The corresponding income increased by 24,5% over the same period.

Income from freight transportation increased by 25,7% in the three months ended August 2022 compared with the three months ended August 2021.

The main positive contributors to this increase were:

- primary mining and quarrying products (23,3%, contributing 7,9 percentage points);
- 'other' freight (29,7%, contributing 5,7 percentage points);
- manufactured food, beverages and tobacco products (23,8%, contributing 2,8 percentage points); and
- agriculture and forestry primary products (30,4%, contributing 2,5 percentage points).

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

	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22
Freight payload	6,1	4,1	14,1	14,1	27,1	21,2
Freight income	7,7	7,9	16,9	19,4	33,7	24,5

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

Number of passenger journeys increased by 6,3% in August 2022 compared with August 2021 (**see Table P**). Corresponding income increased by 18,4% over the same period.



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

	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22
Passenger journeys	13,1	1,0	1,6	7,0	6,0	6,3
Passenger income	10,0	20,0	8,5	22,0	29,0	18,4

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 16,3% in September 2022

Diesel is a type of fuel commonly used in many industries in South Africa, such as manufacturing, mining, the freight industry and others. It is also extensively used in the farming industry for the irrigation of crops, harvesting and transportation of produce through diesel-powered machinery and vehicles. However, the recent price increase in diesel with a further expected increase in December will negatively affect farmers' production prices. This essentially means that the higher the increase in diesel, the higher the production costs of goods. According to the Executive Director of AgriSA, Christo van der Rheede, farmers will partially absorb some of the increase but despite this, costs will ultimately be carried directly onto the consumer in the form of bigger price tags on common goods in grocery stores. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Producer price index* (PPI) (statistical release P0142.1) for September 2022.

Annual producer price inflation (final manufacturing) was 16,3% in September 2022, down from 16,6% in August 2022 (**see Table Q**). The producer price index increased by 0,7% month-on-month in September 2022. The main contributors to the headline PPI annual inflation rate were:

- Coke, petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products increased by 34,2% year-on-year and contributed 8,6 percentage points.
- Food products, beverages and tobacco products increased by 12,1% year-on-year and contributed 3,1 percentage points.
- Metals, machinery, equipment and computing equipment increased by 11,6% year-on-year and contributed 1,7 percentage points.

Intermediate manufactured goods

The annual percentage change in the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods was 13,7% in September 2022 (compared with 13,4% in August 2022). The index increased by 1,9% month-on-month. The main contributors to the annual rate were:

- basic and fabricated metals (8,3 percentage points);



- chemicals, rubber and plastic products (4,2 percentage points); and
- sawmilling and wood (1,1 percentage points).

The main contributor to the monthly rate was basic and fabricated metals (1,5 percentage points).

Electricity and water

The annual percentage change in the PPI for electricity and water was -1,0% in September 2022 (compared with 8,6% in August 2022). The index decreased by 26,4% month-on-month. Electricity contributed -1,7 percentage points to the annual rate and water contributed 1,0 percentage point to the annual rate. Electricity contributed -26,3 percentage points to the monthly rate.

Mining

The annual percentage change in the PPI for mining was 30,1% in September 2022 (compared with 17,3% in August 2022). The index increased by 7,4% month-on-month. The main contributors to the annual rate were coal and gas (22,7 percentage points) and non-ferrous metal ores (7,1 percentage points). The main contributor to the monthly rate was coal and gas (7,5 percentage points).

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

The annual percentage change in the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing was 16,0% in September 2022 (compared with 15,1% in August 2022). The index increased by 2,6% month-on-month. The main contributors to the annual rate were agriculture (13,2 percentage points) and fishing (2,3 percentage points). The contributors to the monthly rate were agriculture (2,0 percentage points) and fishing (0,6 of a percentage point).



Table Q – Key PPI figures for September 2022

Product	Weight	Index (Dec 2020=100)			% change	
		September 2021	August 2022	September 2022	September 2022 vs August 2022	September 2022 vs September 2021
Final manufactured goods	100,00	107,2	123,8	124,7	0,7	16,3
Intermediate manufactured goods	100,00	118,3	132,0	134,5	1,9	13,7
Electricity and water	100,00	130,1	175,0	128,8	-26,4	-1,0
Mining	100,00	104,9	127,1	136,5	7,4	30,1
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,00	101,9	115,2	118,2	2,6	16,0

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

Consumer price index (CPI)

CPI at 7,8% in September 2022

Consumer price index (CPI) in South Africa decreased slightly in September 2022 to 7,5%, from 7, 6% in August 2022. However, the rate of food and non-alcoholic beverages continued to increase from 11,3% in August 2022 to 11,9% in September 2022. Furthermore, several food products have been on the increase for months. For instance, bread and cereals are 19,3% more expensive than a year ago; oils and fats are up by 29%, processed food is up by 15,1%, while meat prices increased by 9,9%, fish by 9,1% and vegetables by 10,6%. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the Consumer price index (P0141) for September 2022.

Headline consumer price index (CPI for all urban areas)

Annual consumer price inflation was 7,5% in September 2022, down from 7,6% in August 2022 (**see Table S**). The consumer price index increased by 0,1% month-on-month in September 2022. The main contributors to the 7,5% annual inflation rate were:



- Food and non-alcoholic beverages increased by 11,9% year-on-year, and contributed 2,0 percentage points to the total CPI annual rate of 7,5%.
- Housing and utilities increased by 4,2% year-on-year, and contributed 1,0 percentage point.
- Transport increased by 17,9% year-on-year, and contributed 2,5 percentage points.
- Miscellaneous goods and services increased by 4,0% year-on-year, and contributed 0,6 of a percentage point.

In September 2022, the annual inflation rate for goods was 10,7%, down from 10,9% in August; and for services it was 4,3%, unchanged August.

Table S – 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 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	104,2	105,8	106,0	106,1				
	Rate	5,7	5,7	5,9	5,9	6,5	7,4	7,8	7,6	7,5				

A full release on the *Consumer price index* (Statistical release P0141) is available on the Stats SA website: 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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