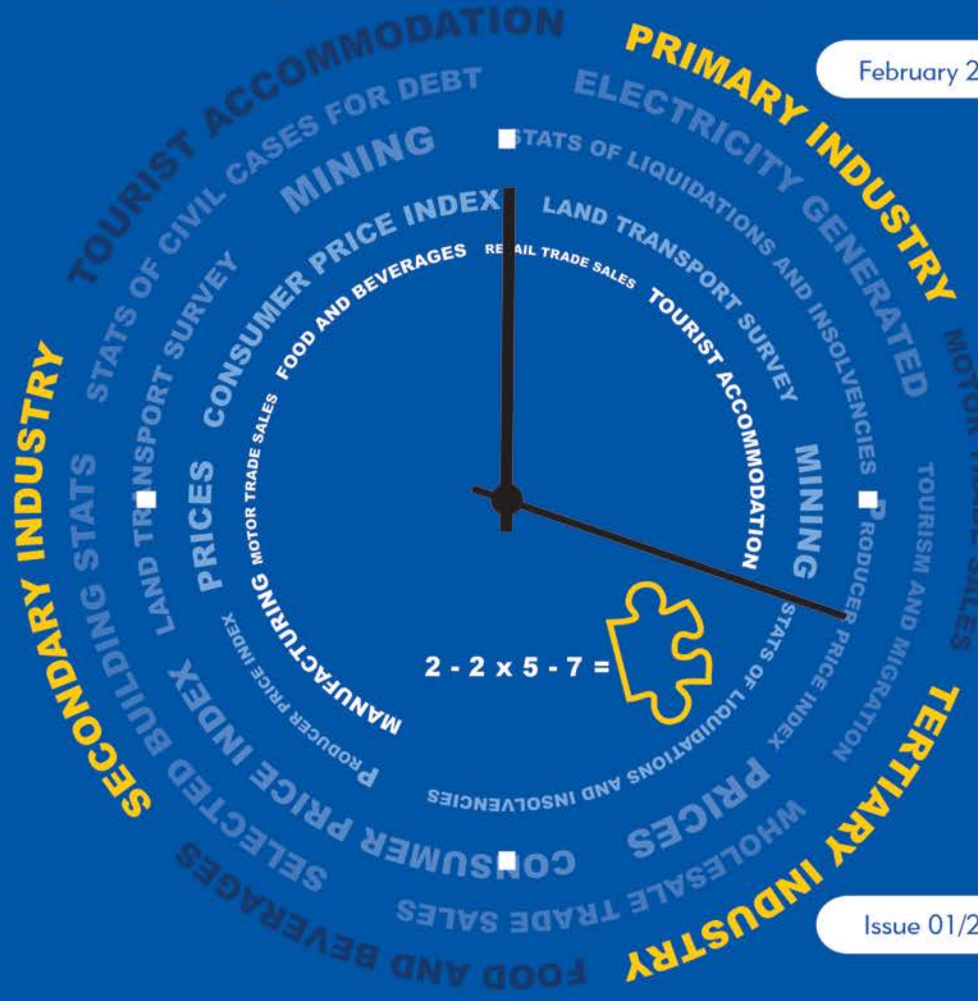
Mbalo Brief

the missing piece of the puzzle

February 2023



Issue 01/2023

IMPROVING LIVES THROUGH DATA ECOSYSTEMS

stats sa
Department:
Statistics South Africa
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Statistics South Africa
Private Bag X44
Pretoria 0001
South Africa

ISIbalo House, Koch Street, Salvokop
Pretoria 0002

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

Website: www.statssa.gov.za
Email: info@statssa.gov.za

Editor's comment

Welcome to the first issue of *Mbalo Brief* for 2023. In the midst of everything that's happening in the country, we kick off this issue with a significant milestone all South Africans can look forward to. For the first time in history, the International Cricket Council (ICC) Women's T20 World Cup will be hosted on African soil. The global sporting tournament will feature 10 teams who will battle it out to be crowned T20 champions from 10 to 23 February 2023 at three iconic stadiums: Boland Park in Paarl, St George's Park in Port Elizabeth, and Newlands in Cape Town. This is a momentous moment for women in cricket, and women in sports in general as it narrows the gap for inequality in sports. The tournament also serves as motivation for young women to partake in sports, particularly those that have been male dominated in the past.

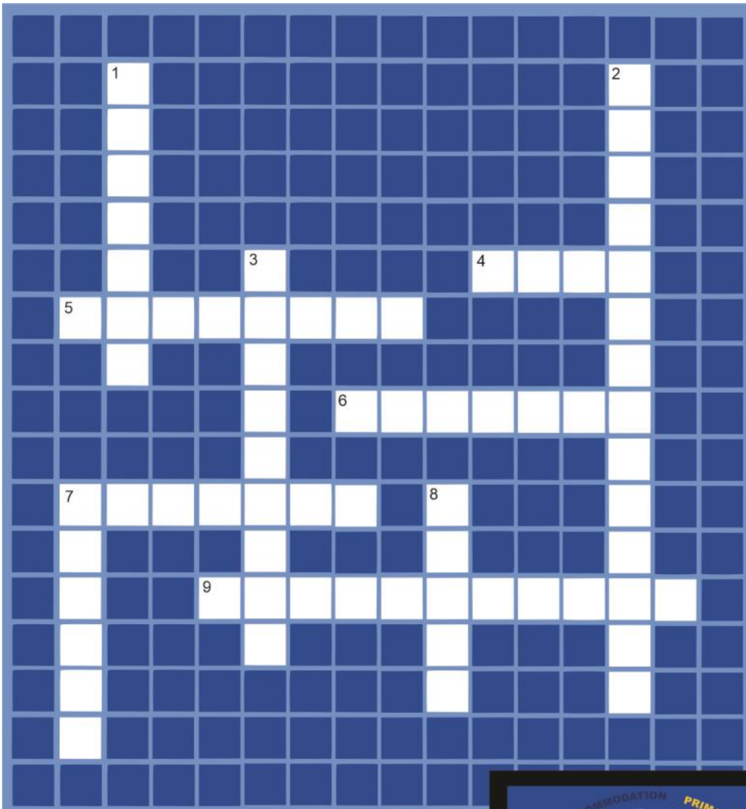
In this month's issue of *Mbalo Brief*, our educational article focuses on *Gender Series Volume IX: Women Empowerment 2017–2022* (Report No: 03-10-26), published by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) on 18 October 2022. Also have a look at our monthly crossword puzzle and solutions for November 2022. Articles published in this issue are based on the results of industry surveys conducted for November and December 2022.

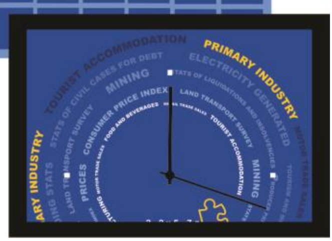
For more details on any of the statistical releases, visit our website at: www.statssa.gov.za

Enjoy the read!

Contents

Crossword puzzle





Across

4. True or false? According to the educational article, males were more likely to occupy mayoral and councillor positions than their female counterparts.
5. Which month is International Mother Language Day celebrated?
6. Which province comprised the largest share of the female population? Refer to the educational article.
7. What does the A in SONA stand for?
9. Who is Mpho Phalatse's latest successor for the Johannesburg mayoral position?

Down

1. When you agree to end a disagreement or quarrel, you bury the ______ (fill in missing word).
2. Who was the first democratic Speaker of the National Assembly of South Africa from 1994 to 2004?
3. What is the name of the new coal mine which is being constructed in Hendrina, Mpumalanga? Refer to the mining article.
7. A colloquial name for Australian native or inhabitant.
8. True or false? This is the second issue of Mbalo Brief for 2023.

Solutions for November 2022 puzzle

Across

3. Galjoen
5. Limpopo
6. Qatar
7. True

Down

1. Increase
2. Black
4. Four

Educational article on Gender Series Volume IX: Women Empowerment, 2017-2022

1. Introduction

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa is based on non-discriminatory principles on age, religion and gender, to name a few. With regards to gender, the Constitution states that individuals should not be treated unfairly or disadvantaged based on their gender. However, women all around the world, including in South Africa, continue to face significant challenges relating to gender inequality.

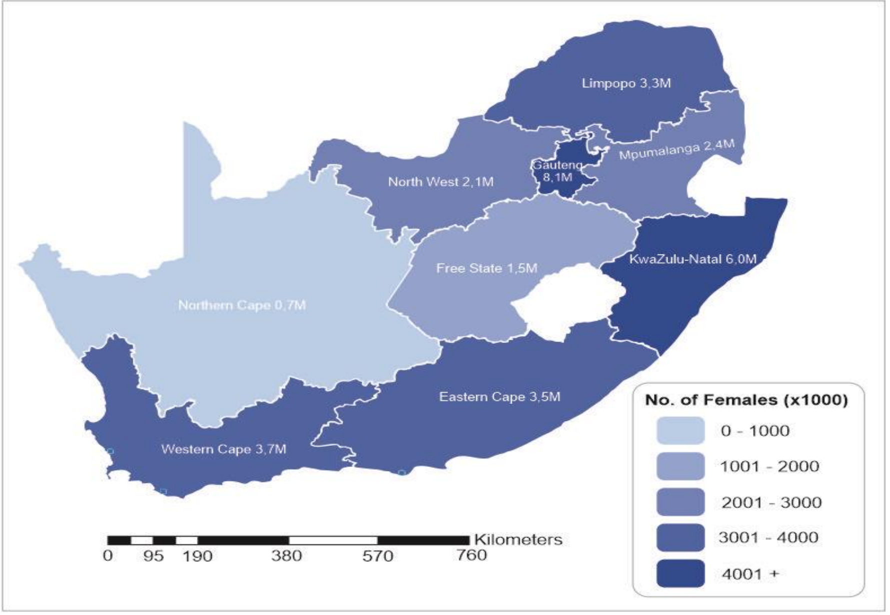
Empowerment is essential for the emancipation of women. The United Nations (UN) has provided a broad definition of women empowerment and it entails promoting women's self-worth, the right to have and determine their choices, the right to have access to opportunities and resources and the right to influence social change for themselves and those around them. A crucial tool through which women empowerment can be realised is education. Women who are educated are more likely to participate in the economy by pursuing meaningful work, having a sense of independence and being able to live their dreams by pursuing their own goals and values. Although progress has been made towards advancing and achieving women's rights and empowerment, there is still a lot that needs to be done to right the wrongs of gender inequality that resulted from the legacy of apartheid, patriarchy and sexism.

This educational article is based on the report titled *Gender Series Volume IX: Women Empowerment*, 2017-2022 (Report No.: 03-10-26) published by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) on 18 October 2022. The report presents a selection of key findings from surveys conducted by Stats SA such as The General Household Survey (GHS), The Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS), The Mid-Year Population Estimates (MYPE), including external administrative data source from the Gender Links and Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA). The focus of the article is to outline trends and patterns related to women empowerment and to analyse progress towards gender equality. The article will also make a comparison of gender disparity based on the political, social and economic domains.

2. Female population by province, 2022

According to the 2022 Mid-year Population Estimates (MYPE), out of the 60,6 million people in South Africa, 31,0 million (51,1%) were females. Gauteng comprised the largest share of the female population, with approximately 8,1 million people (26,0%) living in the province. KwaZulu-Natal had the second largest female population in South Africa, with about 6,0 million people (19,4%) living in the province. Northern Cape was the province with the smallest share of the female population of 661 000 (2,1%). See Figure 1 below.

Figure 1: Female population by province, 2022



Source: MYPE 2022.

3. Percentage distribution of females by population group, 2017 and 2022

In 2017–2022 the white population was the only population group that showed a positive increase in the female population, it recorded a slight 0,2 percentage point increase from 51,5% in 2017 to 51,7% in 2022, which was above the national average of 51,2% in 2017 and 51,1% in 2022.

On the contrary, other population groups recorded a decline in the proportion of females for the reporting period.
The coloured population declined from 51,4 to 51,3, followed by the black African population, from 51,2% to 51,1% and lastly the Indian/Asian population group declined from 49,2 to 48,9%.

4. Female-headed households by province, 2021

In 2021, there were 18,0 million households in South Africa, and 7,6 million (42,1%) were headed by females. Gauteng comprises the largest share of female-headed households, with approximately 1,8 million female-headed households (33,9%) in this province. KwaZulu-Natal has the second largest female-headed households in South Africa, with an estimated 1,5 million people (48,3%) living in this province. Northern Cape is the province with the lowest share of female-headed households of 149 670 (41,2%).

A sizeable number of households in South Africa were headed by males between 2017 and 2021. The analysis revealed that more than four-tenths (41,6%) of the households in South Africa were headed by females, which increased by 0,4 of a percentage point in 2021. The following provinces showed a decrease in female-headed households; Northern Cape, from 44,3% to 41,2%, Gauteng, from 34,6% to 33,9 %, North West, from 38,9% to 37,3% and Limpopo, from 48,5% to 45,6% for the reporting period. In 2021, female-headed households were most common in provinces with large rural areas such as Eastern Cape (50,6%), KwaZulu-Natal (48,3%), Free State (46,0%), Mpumalanga (45,7%) and Limpopo (45,6%).

5. Proportion of female-headed households by population group, 2017 and 2022

The most female-headed households were among black Africans (43,3%) in 2017, followed by coloureds (42,1%). However, in 2021 the coloured population had the majority of female-headed households at 44,0%, 0,6 percentage points slightly higher than the black Africans with 43,4%. All four population groups showed an increase in the proportion of female-headed households.

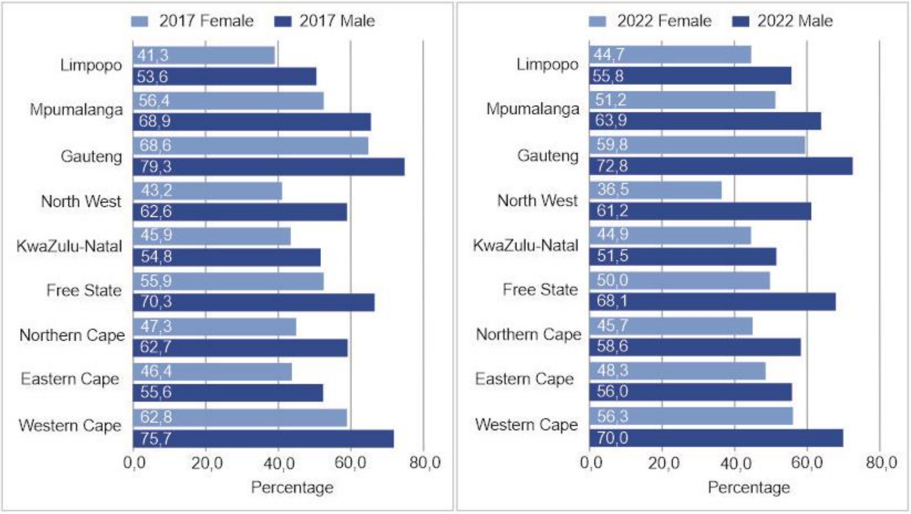
6. Proportion of female-headed households without an employed household member by the presence of children, 2017 and 2021

There were more female-headed households without an employed household member (57,6% in 2017 and 56,2% in 2021), compared to 42,4% and 43,8% for 2017 and 2021 respectively for male-headed households. The percentage of female-headed households without an employed household member increased along with the number of children, with the highest percentage being observed among those who had five or more children for both years (74,5% in 2017 and 80,3% in 2021). Conversely, the proportion of male-headed households without an employed household member was higher than their female counterparts for households with no children for both years, 58,2% in 2017 and 60,2% in 2021.

7. Economic empowerment

Despite the overall decrease observed during 2017–2022, the highest labour force participation rate was observed among males. In 2022, Gauteng reported the highest labour force participation rate for males at 72,8%, followed by Western Cape at 70,0%. The lowest labour participation rate for males was observed in KwaZulu-Natal at 51,5%. For females, the labour participation rate was also highest in Gauteng 59,8%, followed by 56,3% in Western Cape, while the lowest labour participation rate was observed in North West (36,5%).

Figure 2: Labour force participation rate by sex and province, Q1: 2017 and Q1: 2022



Source: QLFS Q1: 2017 and Q1: 2022.

A comparison of the employment levels of males and females with tertiary qualifications by field of study shows that approximately two-thirds of males who were employed with a tertiary education were physics/mathematics or engineering graduates (74,5% in 2017 and 73,2% in 2022). There was a significant gender parity ratio (a ratio which is used to indicate equal representation between males and females) of 0,34 and 0,37 respectively. On the other hand, employed individuals qualified in arts/education/hospitality were more likely to be females (67,8% in 2017 and 84,7% in 2022), showing a gender parity ratio of 2,11, which doubled to 5,54 in 2022. These findings confirm gender stereotypes in choosing a field of study and, subsequently, occupations. The slow entry of women into specialised fields traditionally associated with males is likely to delay gender representation within those fields, particularly in top management positions.

7.1 Employment rate by province and sex, Q1: 2022

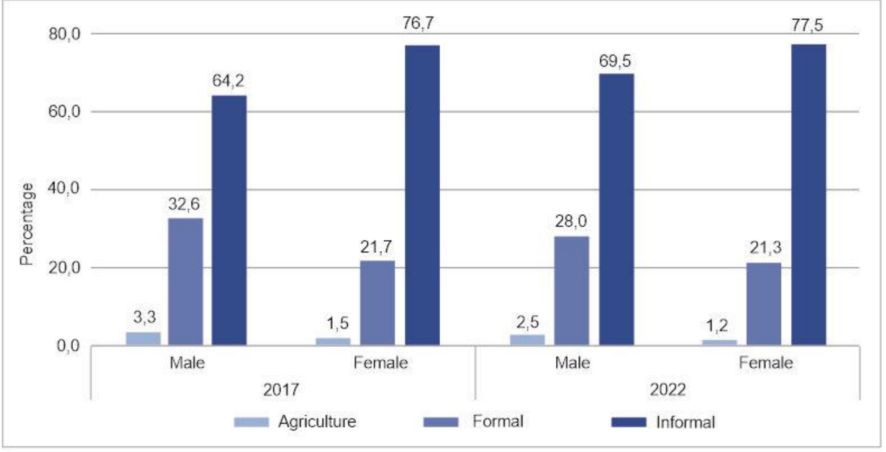
The employment rates by province in Quarter 1 of 2022 shows that Western Cape had the highest employment rate of 47,1%, followed by Gauteng and Free State at 42,1% and 40,6% respectively. The province with the lowest employment rate was Eastern Cape (29,2%), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (32,1%) and Limpopo (32,3%).

7.3 Business enterprises

Figure 3 below shows the distribution of male and female business enterprises by sector. It shows that employers and own-account workers (individuals who run their businesses on their own) generally dominated the informal sector and were least prevalent in agriculture. The figure also shows that three out of four females (76,7% in 2017 and 77,5% in 2022) were operating businesses in the informal sector, and no major increases were observed during this period. The presence of males in the informal sector experienced a 5,3 percentage point increase in 2022.

The difference between male- and female-run businesses operating in the formal sector was 10,9 percentage points in 2017; a decline was observed for both sexes in 2022, from 32,6% to 28,0% for males and females from 21,7% to 21,3%. Additionally, gender differences in the formal sector improved from a parity of 0,67 in 2017 to 0,76 in 2022, pointing toward a narrowing gap in the sector.

Figure 3: Share of employers and own account workers by sex and sector, Q1: 2017 and Q1: 2022

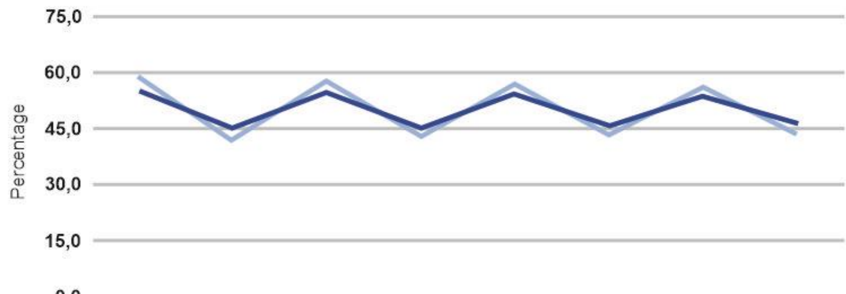


Source: QLFS Q1: 2017 and Q1: 2022.

8. Social empowerment

According to the DPSA, 2018–2021, males occupied most senior management positions (SMS) in the public sector. Their composition ranged from 58,4% in 2018 to 56,2% in 2021, while their female counterparts occupied 41,6% in 2018 and increased to 43,8% in 2021. A similar trend was also noted among middle management positions. The gender parity ratio narrowed during 2018–2021, from 0,71 to 0,78 for SMS positions and 0,81 to 0,85 for MMS positions respectively – with SMS positions far from parity. See Figure 4 below.

Figure 4: Trend analysis of female share in SMS and MMS positions in the public sector by sex, 2018 to 2021



	2018 Male	2018 Female	2019 Male	2019 Female	2020 Male	2020 Female	2021 Male	2021 Female
MMS	55,1	44,9	54,8	45,2	54,4	45,6	54,0	46,0
SMS	58,4	41,6	57,6	42,4	57,0	43,0	56,2	43,8

Source: DPSA, 2018-2021.

According to DPSA, approximately two-thirds (74,4%) of MMS personnel were between the ages of 36–55 in both 2018 and 2021. Similarly, the highest percentage (76,4%) of SMS positions were occupied by those aged 36–55 years old for both females and males in both years. This age cohort recorded a gender parity ratio of 1,04 skewed towards female managers.

Among males, a higher percentage of personnel occupying management positions in the private sector were white (41,8%) followed by black African males (39,7%). The same trend was observed among white (39%) and African females (41,8).

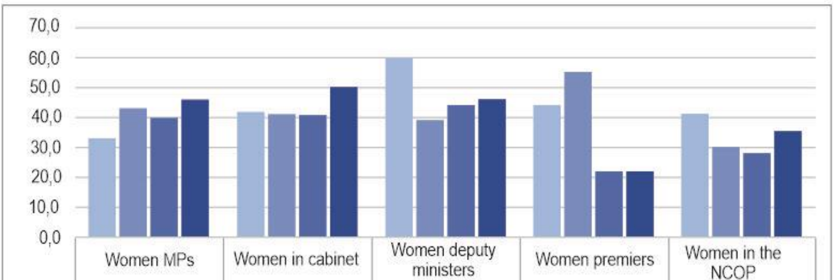
On average, four in ten managers who were in these positions were black African or white females, surpassing their male counterparts and recording 1,13% and 1,03% gender gaps respectively.

9. Political empowerment

9.1 Decision-making positions at national, provincial and local level

Figure 5 below shows that the percentage share of females in deputy ministerial positions decreased between 2004 and 2019, from 60,0% to 46,0% in 2019, reflecting a deviation from the 50% target. Furthermore, it shows that the percentage of women in the National Council of Provinces (NCOP) decreased from 41,0% in 2004 to 28,0% in 2014, and increased again to 36,0% in 2019.

Figure 5: Decision-making in political executive positions in South Africa by sex, 2004-2019



	Women MPs	Women in cabinet	Women deputy ministers	Women premiers	Women in the NCOP
2004	33,0	42,0	60,0	44,0	41,0
2009	43,0	41,0	39,0	55,0	30,0
2014	40,0	41,0	44,0	22,0	28,0
2019	46,0	50,0	46,0	22,0	36,0

Source: Gender links, 2019.

Nationally, males were more likely to hold mayoral positions than females (68,0% vs 32,0%). The North West is the only municipality with parity regarding mayoral positions. The two provinces which had the lowest representation of female mayors were Western Cape (13,3%) and Gauteng (18,2%). On the other hand, nationally there was 40,9% representation of female councillors. The two provinces that had the lowest representation of female councillors were Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal at 38,6% and 36,2%, respectively.

10. Conclusion

The highest labour force participation was observed amongst males living in the Gauteng province despite females constituting a larger share of the working-age population. Approximately two thirds of males who were employed were physics/mathematics or engineering graduates, while females were more likely to be arts/education/hospitality graduates. The employment rates by province in Quarter 1 of 2022 showed that Western Cape had the highest employment rate. Regarding ownership of business enterprises, more females than males were operating businesses in the informal sector and were more likely to be own-account workers. In the public sector, males occupy most senior management positions (SMS) and middle management positions (MMS). Among males, a higher percentage of personnel occupying management positions in the private sector were white. Politically there is significant progress towards gender equality in parliament with the women in parliamentary seats having increased since 2004, with a 50,0% parity in cabinet. However, at local government level, males were more likely to occupy mayoral and councillor positions than females.

Primary industries

Mining: Production and sales

Mining production decreased by 9,0% in November 2022

Global coal demand around the world is increasing due to high gas prices following Russia's invasion of Ukraine and consequent disruption to supply has led some countries around the world to turn to coal. Coal is primarily used as fuel to generate electric power. In order to meet the demands of coal around the world, a new coal mine located at Hendrina in Mpumalanga is under construction for coal markets. The production of coal at the Canyon Coal's Gugulethu colliery mine is expected to start in the second half of 2023. The first phase of the open cast area is expected to produce 1,2 million tonnes per year of 5 500 kilocalories (kc) NAR coal (refers to the net calorific value (heating value) of the coal in kilocalories per kilogram). The underground sections will commence operations in 2028 and will sustain production of 2,4 million tons a year. The mine has an estimated life-of-mine of over 20 years. Some of the uses of coal are liquefication and electricity generation among others. The mine is anticipated to supply international coal markets. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Mining: Production and sales* (statistical release P2041) for November 2022.

Mining production decreased by 9,0% year-on-year in November 2022 **(see Table A)**. The largest negative contributors were:

- PGMs (-22,0%, contributing -5,9 percentage points);
- iron ore (-19,4%, contributing -2,1 percentage points); and
- diamonds (-21,5%, contributing -1,0 percentage point).

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

	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-6,9	-8,3	-6,1	-5,0	-11,0	-9,0
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-0,6	2,2	-0,3	-0,3	-3,0	-0,4
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted [1/]	-3,2	-0,3	-0,1	1,7	-0,3	-1,9

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

Mineral sales at current prices decreased by 15,2% year-on-year in November 2022 **(see Table B).** The largest negative contributors were:

- PGMs (-23,7%, contributing -8,9 percentage points);
- gold (-54,9%, contributing -8,4 percentage points); and
- iron ore (-40,2%, contributing -3,8 percentage points).

Mineral sales at current prices decreased by 9,8% in the three months ended November 2022 compared with the previous three months.

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

	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-6,3	3,4	4,1	21,0	1,4	-15,2
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-16,1	5,9	-1,7	-3,2	-6,5	-10,4
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted [1/]	10,0	3,6	-6,9	-4,6	-7,9	-9,8

[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 decreased by 1,1% in November 2022

Food and beverages sector is one of the largest components of South Africa's manufacturing industry. This component mainly focuses on agro-processing and involves the transformation of raw agricultural materials into products for intermediate or final consumption by applying labour, machinery, energy and scientific knowledge. It includes the processing of freshwater aquaculture (the rearing of aquatic animals or the cultivation of aquatic plants for food) and mariculture (the cultivation of fish or other marine life for food), exotic and indigenous meats, nuts, herbs and fruit into food items and beverage items such as dairy, syrup, confectionery, sugar and wines. This article summarises the results from the *Manufacturing: Production and sales* (statistical release P3041.2) for November 2022.

Manufacturing production decreased by 1,1% in November 2022 compared with November 2021 **(see Table C).** The largest negative contributions were made by the following divisions:

- food and beverages (-2,5%, contributing -0,6 of a percentage point);
- wood and wood products, paper, publishing and printing (-4,5%, contributing -0,5 of a percentage point); and
- petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products (-2,5%, contributing -0,5 of a percentage point).

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

	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-3,7	4,0	2,0	3,0	1,0	-1,1
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-2,3	0,3	2,2	4,6	-6,2	2,0
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted [1/]	-5,4	-4,1	-2,7	2,0	2,5	2,4

[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

Value of recorded building plans passed increased by 8,1% during January to November 2022

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as the Global Goals, were adopted by the United Nations in 2015 as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that by 2030 all people enjoy peace and prosperity. It outlines 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which are an urgent call to action towards improving the livelihoods of people in developing and developed nations. South Africa has committed to the 17 SDGs and continues to embark on projects to end poverty, protect the earth's environment and ensure peace and prosperity for its citizens. One such project is the government precinct (zone) which was launched by Public Works and Infrastructure Minister, Patricia de Lille, on 29 June 2022 in Salvakop, Pretoria. The precinct will house four government head offices, namely; Department of Social Development, Department of Higher Education and Training, Department of Home Affairs, and Department of Correctional Services and Constitutional Development. The Minister said, "The development will be a first of its kind for South Africa, aimed at achieving spatial integration by bringing government departments to a central location in proximity to mixed typology residential developments (a pedestrian friendly development that blends two or more residential, commercial, cultural, institutional, and/or industrial uses such as gyms, restaurants and salons).

Once completed, the precinct will contribute to the sustainable development goals relating to buildings and precinct design, maximising solar power, rainwater harvesting, grey water recycling and others". The development of this precinct will also add a much-needed boost to the construction industry. This article presents 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 November 2022.

Total value of recorded building plans passed at current prices

The value of recorded building plans passed increased by 8,1% (R8 092,2 million) during January to November 2022 compared with January to November 2021 **(see Table D)**. Increases were recorded for additions and alterations (11,6% or R3 229,9 million), non-residential buildings (10,8% or R1 812,6 million) and residential buildings (5,5% or R3 049,6 million).

The largest contributions to the total increase of 8,1% (R8 092,2 million) were made by Western Cape (contributing 7,4 percentage points or R7 401,5 million) and Mpumalanga (contributing 1,4 percentage points or R1 434,3 million).

Total value of buildings reported as completed at current prices

The value of buildings reported as completed increased by 13,8% (R7 511,2 million) during January to November 2022 compared with January to November 2021. Increases were recorded for additions and alterations (19,2% or R2 439,0 million), non-residential buildings (12,5% or R1 509,3 million) and residential buildings (12,1% or R3 562,8 million).

Six provinces reported year-on-year increases in the value of buildings completed during January to November 2022, of which Western Cape (contributing 8,3 percentage points or R4 528,3 million), KwaZulu-Natal (contributing 3,7 percentage points or R 2 027,8 million) and Gauteng (contributing 2,0 percentage points or R1 091,2 million) were the largest contributors.

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

Estimates at current prices	January – November 2021 [1/]	January – November 2022 [1/]	Difference in value between January to November 2021 and January to November 2022	% change between January to November 2021 and January to November 2022
	R'000	R'000	R'000	
Residential buildings	**55 535 668**	**58 585 304**	**3 049 636**	**5,5**
- Dwelling houses	35 198 462	37 931 963	2 733 501	7,8
- Flats and townhouses	19 224 786	19 646 987	422 201	2,2
- Other residential buildings	1 112 420	1 006 354	-106 066	-9,5
Non-residential buildings	**16 806 831**	**18 619 459**	**1 812 628**	**10,8**
Additions and alterations	**27 815 780**	**31 045 688**	**3 229 908**	**11,6**
Total	**100 158 279**	**108 250 451**	**8 092 172**	**8,1**

[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 1,7% year-on-year in November 2022

In 2021, Eskom, the power utility, generated less electricity than in 2019. According to the 2021 *Electricity, gas and water supply* report published by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) on 3 November 2022, the total electricity generated in 2021 was 215 377 gigawatts hours (GWh) compared to the 232 692 GWh generated in 2019. The main contributors to the total electricity generated in 2021 were coal (185 459 GWh), renewable energy sources (water, wind and sun) (13 104 GWh) and nuclear material (9 929 GWh). The total income for the electricity, gas and water supply industry in 2021 was R330,5 billion. Presented in this article is a summary of the *Electricity generated and available for distribution* (statistical release P4141) for November 2022.

Electricity generation (production) decreased by 1,7% year-on-year in November 2022 **(see Table E)**.

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

	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-4,0	-7,7	-2,2	-8,2	-3,8	-1,7
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-0,3	-3,4	5,5	-7,3	2,1	1,8
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted [1/]	-1,5	-2,8	-1,6	-2,7	-1,4	-3,1

[1/] Percentage change between the previous 3 months and the 3 months ending in the month indicated.

Electricity distribution (consumption) decreased by 2,3% year-on-year in November 2022 **(see Table F).**

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

	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-1,1	-6,3	-1,2	-7,5	-2,3	-2,3
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	0,1	-3,7	5,9	-8,1	2,6	0,9
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted [1/]	-0,8	-1,9	-1,0	-2,8	-1,5	-3,8

[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 17,9% in November 2022

Electricity is a vital component for all stages of the food production cycle. As such, a shortage in electricity may cause food to be spoiled and ultimately discarded, resulting in a loss of profit for food producers and wholesalers. This has been the fate suffered by wholesalers of baked goods since the acceleration of the rolling blackouts across the country. The baking industry is time-sensitive and often relies on electricity for the baking process. For instance, when load shedding starts while a batch of bread is in the oven (before it rises) it becomes damaged and has to be discarded because the baking process could not be completed. Craig Binnion, executive director of the South African Chamber of Baking (SACB) said, "disposing of 8 000 loaves after a power loss was not uncommon". This is exacerbated by the absence of generators, due to insufficient funds, especially for small to medium bakeries. Binnion further said that bakeries without generators would need to plan and time their production very carefully to enable them to shut down their operation before load shedding commences to eliminate loaf damages. Thus, load shedding affects businesses negatively. This article presents a summary of the results from the *Wholesale trade sales* (statistical release P6141.2) for November 2022.

Wholesale trade sales increased by 17,9% in November 2022 compared with November 2021 **(see Table G)**. The main contributors were dealers in:

- solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (30,6%, contributing 6,3 percentage points);
- agricultural raw materials and livestock (52,5%, contributing 3,6 percentage points); and
- machinery, equipment and supplies (21,2%, contributing 3,0 percentage points).

Wholesale trade sales increased by 21,7% in the three months ended November 2022 compared with the three months ended November 2021. The main contributors were dealers in:

- solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (46,6%, contributing 10,2 percentage points);

- agricultural raw materials and livestock (45,7%, contributing 2,9 percentage points);
- 'other' goods (25,3%, contributing 1,9 percentage points);
- machinery, equipment and supplies (14,0%, contributing 1,9 percentage points); and
- food, beverages and tobacco (12,1%, contributing 1,9 percentage points).

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

	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	19,3	25,0	21,6	28,2	19,6	17,9
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	0,4	4,1	-0,6	4,5	-1,7	1,9
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted[1/]	2,7	6,3	6,0	7,7	4,6	4,8

[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 0,4% year-on-year in November 2022

Black Friday is one of the most anticipated shopping events across the world. What originally started as a trend in the United States of America where items are sold at great discounts, Black Friday has gained popularity amongst the South African population. South African retail outlet sales were boosted by the Black Friday promotional period in November 2022. As a result, retail trade sales increased by 0,4% in the same month, after recording two consecutive decreases in September (-0,4%) and October 2022 (-0,7%). Retailers in household furniture, appliances and equipment, as well as retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods benefited the most from Black Friday sales. This as in-store and online specials showed an increase in demand for clothes, electronics and furniture. This article presents a summary of the results from the Retail trade sales (statistical release P6242.1) for November 2022.

Retail trade sales increased by 0,4% year-on-year in November 2022 **(see Table H)**. Positive annual growth rates were recorded for:

- retailers in household furniture, appliances and equipment (6,0%);

- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (5,9%);
- all 'other' retailers (2,3%); and
- general dealers (0,1%).

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

	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	2,3	8,9	2,1	-0,4	-0,7	0,4
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-0,4	-0,2	-1,3	0,3	0,3	1,1
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted [1/]	-1,2	-1,6	-1,9	-1,9	-1,3	-0,1

[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 14,4% year-on-year in November 2022

The proud moment of purchasing a vehicle can quickly be overshadowed by the costs associated with owning it. For the most part of 2022 and again in January 2023, consumers had to deal with a series of interest rate hikes. Additionally, fuel prices were also on the rise in 2022. In data presented on WesBank's Mobility Calculator it is revealed that consumers were paying, on average, R2 515 more a month in November 2022 to keep their cars on the road compared to 2018. This is a 32% increase year-on-year, up from R7 716 in 2021 to R10 165 in November 2022. Car repayments and fuel spent made up a large portion of the costs at 42% and 39% respectively in 2022, while insurance costs were at 14% and 5% accounted for the running costs a month. This article summarises the results from the *Motor trade sales* (Statistical release P6343.2) for November 2022.

Motor trade sales increased by 14,4% year-on-year in November 2022 **(see Table I)**. The largest annual growth rates were recorded for:

- new vehicle sales (23,3%);

- fuel sales (20,4%); and
- workshop income (17,9%).

Motor trade sales increased by 18,0% in the three months ended November 2022 compared with the three months ended November 2021. The main contributors to this increase were:

- fuel sales (27,8%, contributing 8,0 percentage points); and
- new vehicle sales (22,9%, contributing 5,3 percentage points).

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

	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	16,8	31,8	24,3	22,1	17,8	14,4
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	0,1	2,7	3,4	1,2	-0,9	0,8
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted [1/]	2,9	2,9	4,0	5,8	5,8	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 15,6% in November 2022 compared with November 2021

Mayonnaise lovers across South Africa were disappointed to learn that they won't be having their potato salads, chips and coleslaws with their favourite Hellmann's mayonnaise. Unilever, the importers of the condiment to South Africa, cited high inflation costs of importing the mayonnaise and low consumer demand as reasons for discontinuing Hellmann's mayonnaise in the country. Although consumers may be saddened by this, they will have to find another mayonnaise brand as a substitute. Presented in this article is a summary of the results for *Food and beverages* (statistical release P6420) for November 2022.

Total income generated by the food and beverages industry increased by 15,6% in November 2022 compared with November 2021 **(see Table J)**. The large annual growth rates were recorded for:

- 'other' income (22,0%); and
- food sales (15,9%).

In November 2022, the main contributor to the 15,6% year-on-year increase was restaurants and coffee shops (17,8% and contributing 8,3 percentage points).

Total income increased by 15,0% in the three months ended November 2022 compared with the three months ended November 2021. The main contributors to this increase were:

- restaurants and coffee shops (13,7%, contributing 6,5 percentage points); and
- catering services (31,8%, contributing 4,5 percentage points).

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

Type of income	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22
Food sales	22,5	54,1	25,9	20,2	12,1	15,9
Bar sales	8,1	84,0	7,1	1,5	-2,7	9,9
Other income	20,8	54,7	21,4	27,3	14,9	22,0
Total	**21,3**	**55,8**	**24,3**	**18,9**	**11,0**	**15,6**

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

Tourist accommodation

Total income for the tourist accommodation industry increased by 28,0% in November 2022

The COVID-19 pandemic had an excessive negative impact on tourist accommodations, especially the occupancy rate and revenue generation. However, many tourist establishments around the world have started to rebound and record increased hotel occupancy rates. According to RoomRaccoon, a hotel management software company that monitors over 4 500 rooms in boutique hotels, bed and breakfast (B&B) and guest-houses across the country; independent hotels in South Africa have recorded an increase in revenue per available room (RevPar), growing by 46% with the average RevPar measuring R2 023 on 31 December 2022. The record-breaking figure comes as a result of increased hotel occupancy which increased to 79% on 31 December 2022, in combination with a 20% increase in ADR (average daily rate), from R2 116 in 2021 to R2 560 in 2022. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Tourist accommodation industry* (statistical release P6410) for November 2022.

Total income for the tourist accommodation industry increased by 28,0% in November 2022 compared with November 2021 **(see Table K)**. Income from accommodation increased by 44,6% year-on-year in November 2022, the result of a 19,9% increase in the number of stay unit nights sold and a 20,6% increase in the average income per stay unit night sold.

In November 2022, the largest contributors to the 44,6% year-on-year increase in income from accommodation were:

- hotels (55,0%, contributing 26,4 percentage points); and
- ‘other’ accommodation (34,8%, contributing 15,0 percentage points).

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

	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22
Stay units available	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,4
Stay unit nights sold	53,5	112,0	53,8	35,9	27,7	19,9
Average income per stay unit nights sold	5,2	12,1	17,0	15,3	20,3	20,6
Income from accommodation	61,4	137,5	80,0	56,7	53,6	44,6
Total income [1/]	**95,8**	**189,3**	**55,2**	**79,3**	**33,8**	**28,0**

[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

About 2 881 887 travellers passed through South African ports of entry/exit in December 2022

One of the several trends that gained popularity during COVID-19 was video conferencing for work or business purposes using platforms such as Zoom, MS Teams, Skype, etc. According to Bob Evans, founder of Cloud Wars, Zoom had 10 million daily meeting participants in December 2019, but by April 2020, that number had risen to over 300 million. This was a win for companies that developed these platforms and also helped many corporations to save on business travel costs. However, online meetings and conferences negatively affected the Tourism and migration industry. Nevertheless, after nearly three years since the pandemic started, business travel is showing signs of recovery. For instance, the number of business tourists who came into the country in December 2022 (14 509) was higher than the number of tourists who came pre-COVID-19 in December 2019 (10 633). This article is a summary of the results from the *Tourism and migration release* (statistical release P0351) for December 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 2 881 887 travellers (arrivals, departures and transits) passed through South African ports of entry/exit in December 2022 **(see Table L)**.

These travellers were made up of 965 599 South African residents and 1 916 288 foreign travellers. A further breakdown of the figures for South African residents indicates that there were 407 837 arrivals, 557 365 departures and 397 travellers in transit. The corresponding volume for foreign arrivals, departures and travellers in transit was 971 425, 918 272 and 26 591 respectively.

A comparison between the movements in December 2021 and December 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 123,5% (from 182 489 in December 2021 to 407 837 in December 2022). Departures increased by 130,0% (from 242 289 in December 2021 to 557 365 in December 2022) and transits increased by 225,4% (from 122 in December 2021 to 397 in December 2022). For foreign travellers, arrivals increased by 179,8% (from 347 188 in December 2021 to 971 425 in December 2022), departures increased by 135,8% (from 389 490 in December 2021 to 918 272 in December 2022), and transits increased by 175,1% (from 9 666 in December 2021 to 26 591 in December 2022).

A comparison between the movements in November 2022 and December 2022 indicates that the volume of arrivals and departures increased for both South African residents and foreign travellers. Travellers in transit decreased for both groups of travellers. For South African residents, the volume of arrivals increased by 43,7% (from 283 731 in November 2022 to 407 837 in December 2022), departures increased by 97,7% (from 281 862 in November 2022 to 557 365 in December 2022) and transits decreased by 9,4% (from 438 in November 2022 to 397 in December 2022). For foreign travellers, arrivals increased by 18,8% (from 818 002 in November 2022 to 971 425 in December 2022), departures increased by 35,2% (from 678 982 in November 2022 to 918 272 in December 2022) and transits decreased by 11,0% (from 29 867 in November 2022 to 26 591 in December 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 December 2022, 75 493 (7,8%) foreign arrivals were classified as non-visitors, while 895 932 (92,2%) were classified as visitors. Visitors were categorised into three groups:

- Arrivals only – comprising visitors who entered the country in December 2022 but did not depart in December 2022 [301 124 (33,6%)];
- Single trips – visitors who came to South Africa once in December 2022 and left in December 2022 [312 576 (34,9%)]; and
- Multiple trips – visitors who came to and left South Africa more than once in December 2022 [282 232 (31,5%)].

Visitors were further grouped as same-day visitors and overnight visitors (tourists). In December 2022, there were 218 094 (24,3%) same-day visitors and 677 838 (75,7%) tourists. Between December 2021 and December 2022, the volume of same-day visitors increased by 345,1% (from 49 002 in December 2021 to 218 094 in December 2022) and that of tourists increased by 157,6% (from 263 108 in December 2021 to 677 838 in December 2022). Between November 2022 and December 2022, the volume of same-day visitors increased by 23,6% (from 176 480 in November 2022 to 218 094 in December 2022) and that of tourists increased by 19,8% (from 565 758 in November 2022 to 677 838 in December 2022).

Mode of travel of travellers

In December 2022, road transport was the most common mode of travel used by 1 902 054 (66,0%) of the total 2 881 887 travellers. The total number of travellers who used air transport was 922 849 (32,0%). Compared to air and road, a smaller number of travellers [56 984 (2,0%)] used sea transport into and out of South Africa. Information on arrivals of South African residents shows that 181 370 (44,5%) came by air, 207 855 (51,0%) came by road and 18 612 (4,6%) arrived by sea. For departures, 229 417 (41,2%) used air, 306 450 (55,0%) used road and 21 (3,9%) left by sea. All travellers in transit [397 (100,0%)] used air.

Mode of travel of tourists

In December 2022, 179 987 (94,4%) of the 190 667 overseas tourists arrived in the country by air, whilst 8 260 (4,3%) came in by road and 2 420 (1,3%) arrived by sea. Tourists from the Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries, on the other hand, came predominantly by road [432 240 (90,6%)] whilst 44 053 (9,2%) came by air and 639 (0,1%)

arrived by sea. The number of tourists who came into South Africa by air from 'other' African countries was 8 353 (91,0%); 817 (8,9%) used road and 10 (0,1%) used sea.

Regional and national distribution

In December 2022, the distribution of overseas tourists was as follows: Europe, 122 481 (64,2%); North America, 37 517 (19,7%); Australasia, 12 355 (6,5%); Asia, 12 119 (6,4%); Central and South America, 3 237 (1,7%); and the Middle East, 2 958 (1,6%).

Most tourists from Africa [476 932 (98,1%)] came from SADC countries. The distribution of the remaining tourists from Africa was as follows: East and Central Africa, 5 067 (1,0%); West Africa, 3 286 (0,7%); and North Africa, 827 (0,2%). Ten leading SADC countries in terms of the number of tourists visiting South Africa in December 2022 were: Zimbabwe, 164 538 (34,5%); Mozambique, 99 084 (20,8%); Lesotho, 88 882 (18,6%); Botswana, 38 628 (8,1%); Eswatini, 34 079 (7,1%); Namibia, 18 435 (3,9%); Zambia, 12 097 (2,5%); Malawi, 10 885 (2,3%); Angola, 3 339 (0,7%); and Tanzania, 3 102 (0,7%). 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 December 2021 and December 2022 shows that the number of tourists increased for all ten leading countries. Angola showed the highest increase of 304,2% (from 826 tourists in December 2021 to 3 339 in December 2022).

Purpose of visit

In December 2022, majority of tourists [661 601 (97,6%)] were in South Africa for holiday compared to 14 509 (2,1%), 1 535 (0,2%) and 193 (less than 0,1%) who were in South Africa for business, study and medical treatment respectively.

Sex and age distribution

There were 371 880 (54,9%) male and 305 958 (45,1%) female tourists. Overseas tourists were made up of 98 285 (51,5%) males and 92 382 (48,5%) females. There were 267 777 (56,1%) male and 209 155 (43,9%) female tourists from SADC countries. Tourists from 'other' African countries were made up of 5 193 (56,6%) males and 3 987 (43,4%) females.

The ages of tourists were categorised into seven broad groups. Results further show that the majority of tourists were aged between 35 and 44 years [182 065 (26,9%)]. Taking the regions of residence into consideration, the results show that the highest proportion of tourists from overseas countries [35 980 (18,9%)] were aged between 25 and 34 years, whereas tourists from SADC countries [147 884 (31,0%)] and those from ‘other’ African countries [2 650 (28,9%)] were aged between 35 and 44 years.

Table L – Number of South African residents and foreign travellers by travel direction, December 2022

Travel direction	December 2021	November 2022	December 2022	% change November to December 2022	% change December 2021 to December 2022
Total	**1 171 244**	**2 092 882**	**2 881 887**	**37,7%**	**146,1%**
South African residents	**424 900**	**566 031**	**965 599**	**70,6%**	**127,3%**
Arrivals	182 489	283 731	407 837	43,7%	123,5%
Departures	242 289	281 862	557 365	97,7%	130,0%
Transit	122	438	397	-9,4%	225,4%
Foreign travellers	**746 344**	**1 526 851**	**1 916 288**	**25,5%**	**156,8%**
Arrivals	347 188	818 002	971 425	18,8%	179,8%
Departures	389 490	678 982	918 272	35,2%	135,8%
Transit	9 666	29 867	26 591	-11,0%	175,1%
Foreign arrivals	**347 188**	**818 002**	**971 425**	**18,8%**	**179,8%**
Non-visitors	35 078	75 764	75 493	-0,4%	115,2%
Visitors	312 110	742 238	895 932	20,7%	187,1%
Visitors	**312 110**	**742 238**	**895 932**	**20,7%**	**187,1%**
Arrivals only	111 998	240 334	301 124	25,3%	168,9%
Single trips	103 495	263 654	312 576	18,6%	202,0%
Multiple trips	96 617	238 250	282 232	18,5%	192,1%
Visitors	**312 110**	**742 238**	**895 932**	**20,7%**	**187,1%**
Same-day	49 002	176 480	218 094	23,6%	345,1%
Overnight (Tourists)	263 108	565 758	677 838	19,8%	157,6%

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

Civil summonses issued for debt increased by 6,6% in November 2022

TransUnion, a consumer credit reporting agency, conducted a Consumer Pulse Survey of 1 003 adults between 3 to 15 November 2022. The results showed that although South Africans are cutting back on discretionary spending (optional items that a household can do without) to deal with soaring inflation and growing economic pressure, 38% of consumers say they are still unable to pay their bills and loans in full despite the cut in spending. Moreover, rising interest rates and the increase in food and fuel prices may lead to more consumers defaulting on their debt payments. According to Reana Steyn, the ombudsman for Banking Services, an increase in defaulters may in turn increase the number of creditors instituting legal action for the foreclosure/repossession of financed goods. This may also result in more civil cases for debt being issued. This article presents the findings from the *Statistics of civil cases for debt* (statistical release P0041) for November 2022.

The number of civil summonses issued for debt

The total number of civil summonses issued for debt increased by 6,6% in the three months ended November 2022 compared with the three months ended November 2021 **(see Table M)**. The largest positive contributors to the 6,6% increase in civil summonses issued were:

- ‘other’ debts (contributing 9,4 percentage points); and
- services (contributing 3,8 percentage points).

Civil summonses relating to promissory notes (contributing -4,1 percentage points) was the largest negative contributor.

The number of civil judgements recorded for debt

The total number of civil judgements recorded for debt decreased by 10,7% in the three months ended November 2022 compared with the three months ended November 2021. The largest contributors to the 10,7% decrease were civil judgements relating to:

- goods sold (contributing -4,8 percentage points);

- money lent (contributing -3,0 percentage points);
- rent (contributing -1,5 percentage points); and
- services (contributing -1,3 percentage points).

The value of civil judgements recorded for debt

The total value of civil judgements recorded for debt decreased by 7,7% in the three months ended November 2022 compared with the three months ended November 2021. The largest contributors to the 7,7% decrease were civil judgements relating to:

- goods sold (contributing -4,3 percentage points);
- 'other' debts (contributing -1,8 percentage points);
- services (contributing -1,7 percentage points); and
- rent (contributing -1,7 percentage points).

In November 2022, 11 754 civil judgements for debt amounting to R314,5 million were recorded. The largest contributors to the total value of judgements were:

- money lent (R91,9 million or 29,2%);
- 'other' debts (R70,5 million or 22,4%); and
- services (R60,7 million or 19,3%).

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

Actual estimates	November 2022	% change between November 2021 and November 2022	% change between September to November 2021 and September to November 2022
Number of civil summonses issued for debt	48 867	18,6	6,6
Number of civil judgements recorded for debt	11 754	-3,2	-10,7
Value of civil judgements recorded for debt (R million)	314,5	0,7	-7,7

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 1,3% in December 2022

When a company or close corporation undergoes a voluntary or compulsory liquidation (also known as winding up), by law, it is required to file for outstanding tax returns with the South African Revenue Services (SARS). When a company or close corporation is under liquidation, an appointed liquidator is responsible for the tax affairs of such entity as part of the winding-up process. The liquidator is responsible to inform SARS about the liquidation, submit outstanding tax returns and payment of outstanding tax liabilities. If a liquidator fails to comply with these legal requirements, that liquidator could be held personally liable for any tax payable in representative capacity. Presented in this article is a summary of the results of the *Statistics of liquidations and insolvencies* (statistical release P0043) for December 2022.

The number of liquidations decreased by 1,3% in 2022 compared with 2021 **(see Table N)**. Liquidations of close corporations decreased by 6,7% (from 875 to 816), while liquidations of companies increased by 3,2% (from 1 057 to 1 091). The total number of liquidations increased by 6,4% in the fourth quarter of 2022 compared with the fourth quarter of 2021. There was a year-on-year increase of 30,3% in December 2022.

Table N – Total number of liquidations for December 2022

Number of liquidations December 2022	% change between December 2021 and December 2022	% change between October to December 2021 and October to December 2022	% change between January to December 2021 and January to December 2022
159	30,3	6,4	-1,3

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

The volume of goods transported increased by 14,8% in November 2022

On 17 January 2023, the Minister of Transport, Fikile Mbalula presented the statistics for the festive season road fatalities for the period 1 December 2022 to 11 January 2023. During this period, fatalities are expected to spike owing to increased traffic volumes on the roads, drunken driving, excessive speeding and unroadworthy vehicles. However, 2022/2023 data shows an improvement compared to the previous period as about 1 451 people lost their lives on South African roads, compared to 1 685 in 2021/2022. This is a 13,9% reduction in the number of fatalities. While other provinces recorded a decline in the number of fatalities, with Western Cape recording the biggest decline at 36,7%, Gauteng was the only province which recorded an increase of 5,5% in road fatalities. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Land transport survey* (statistical release P7162) for November 2022.

The volume of goods transported (payload) increased by 14,8% in November 2022 compared with November 2021 **(see Table O).** The corresponding income increased by 17,7% over the same period. Income from freight transportation increased by 19,8% in the three months ended November 2022 compared with the three months ended November 2021.

The main contributors to this increase were:
- primary mining and quarrying products (14,8%, contributing 4,8 percentage points);
- ‘other’ freight (23,3%, contributing 4,5 percentage points);
- manufactured food, beverages and tobacco products (25,0%, contributing 3,0 percentage points); and
- agriculture and forestry primary products (33,2%, contributing 2,5 percentage points).

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

	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22
Freight payload	14,1	27,1	20,6	19,0	23,9	14,8
Freight income	19,4	33,7	24,2	22,1	19,7	17,7

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

The number of passenger journeys increased by 9,0% in November 2022 compared with November 2021 **(see Table P)**. The corresponding income increased by 14,6% over the same period.

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

	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22
Passenger journeys	7,0	6,0	6,0	5,0	10,5	9,0
Passenger income	22,0	29,0	17,8	22,4	20,1	14,6

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

Prices

Producer price index (PPI)

PPI at 13,5% in December 2022

South Africa is said to be the only country in the world that can accurately pinpoint the exact date of origin of its wine industry due to a diary entry from 2 February 1659. In 2022, South African wine producers exported less stock/wines to international markets due to various challenges that were beyond their control. According to a 2022 Wines of South Africa (WoSA) report, some of the challenges included unfavourable weather conditions, strike actions, shortage of containers and packaging materials among others. The Wine of South Africa report indicates that a total volume of 368,8 million litres of wine were exported in 2022, about 20 million litres less than the litres exported in 2021. These exports totalled R9,9 billion in value, down from R10,2 billion in 2021. South Africa's largest wine export markets are United Kingdom, followed by Germany. Presented in this article is a summary of results from the *Producer price index* (PPI) (statistical release P0142.1) for December 2022.

Annual producer price inflation (final manufacturing) was 13,5% in December 2022, down from 15,0% in November 2022 **(see Table Q)**. The producer price index remained unchanged month-on-month in December 2022.

The main contributors to the headline PPI annual inflation rate were:

- Coke, petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products increased by 24,5% year-on-year and contributed 6,4 percentage points.
- Food products, beverages and tobacco products increased by 10,1% year-on-year and contributed 2,6 percentage points.
- Metals, machinery, equipment and computing equipment increased by 9,2% year-on-year and contributed 1,4 percentage points.
- Paper and printed products increased by 16,0% year-on-year and contributed 1,3 percentage points.

Intermediate manufactured goods

The annual percentage change in the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods was 8,0% in December 2022 (compared with 8,6% in November 2022). The index increased by 0,4% month-on-month. The main contributors to the annual rate were:

- basic and fabricated metals (3,7 percentage points);
- chemicals, rubber and plastic products (2,7 percentage points); and
- sawmilling and wood (1,1 percentage points).

The main contributor to the monthly rate was chemicals, rubber and plastic products (0,2 of a percentage point).

Electricity and water

The annual percentage change in the PPI for electricity and water was 9,8% in December 2022 (compared with 7,9% in November 2022). The index increased by 0,2% month-on-month. Electricity contributed 8,7 percentage points to the annual rate and water contributed 1,1 percentage points to the annual rate. Electricity contributed 0,2 of a percentage point to the monthly rate.

Mining

The annual percentage change in the PPI for mining was 27,3% in December 2022 (compared with 24,3% in November 2022). The index increased by 3,2% month-on-month. The main contributors to the annual rate were coal and gas (15,3 percentage points); non-ferrous metal ores (9,0 percentage points); and gold and other metal ores (2,4 percentage points). The main contributor to the monthly rate was non-ferrous metal ores (2,0 percentage points).

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

The annual percentage change in the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing was 16,0% in December 2022 (compared with 17,4% in November 2022). The index decreased by 0,2% month-on-month. The main contributors to the annual rate were agriculture (13,6 percentage points) and fishing (1,7 percentage points). The main contributor to the monthly rate was agriculture (-0,3 of a percentage point).

Table Q – Key PPI figures for December 2022

Product	Weight	Index (Dec 2020=100)			% change	
		December 2021	November 2022	December 2022	December 2022 vs November 2022	December 2022 vs December 2021
Final manufactured goods	100,00	110,8	125,8	125,8	0,0	13,5
Intermediate manufactured goods	100,00	123,1	132,5	133,0	0,4	8,0
Electricity and water	100,00	115,4	126,5	126,7	0,2	9,8
Mining	100,00	105,9	130,6	134,8	3,2	27,3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,00	108,4	126,0	125,7	-0,2	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 7,2% in December 2022

The consumer price index (CPI) is a current social and economic indicator constructed to measure changes over time in the general level of prices of consumer goods and services that households acquire, use or pay for. These goods and services are classified by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) using the 1999 version of Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP), which is the international standard for classifying household expenditure. However, there are some goods and services whose intended usage change based on geographic location and may be adjusted to suit local conditions. For instance, goods and services with multi-purpose use are categorised according to their dominant use, e.g. food consumed away from home is classified under Restaurant and hotels and not under Food and non-alcoholic beverages. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Consumer price index* (CPI) (statistical release P0141) for December 2022.

Headline consumer price index (CPI for all urban areas)

Annual consumer price inflation was 7,2% in December 2022, down from 7,4% in November 2022. The consumer price index increased by 0,4% month-on-month in December 2022 (**see Table S**). The main contributors to the 7,2% annual inflation rate were:

- Food and non-alcoholic beverages, which increased by 12,4% year-on-year, and contributed 2,1 percentage points to the total CPI annual rate of 7,2%.
- Housing and utilities, which increased by 4,1% year-on-year, and contributed 1,0 percentage point.
- Transport, which increased by 13,9% year-on-year, and contributed 2,0 percentage points.
- Miscellaneous goods and services, which increased by 4,9% year-on-year, and contributed 0,7 of a percentage point.

In December the annual inflation rate for goods was 10,1%, down from 10,4% in November; for services it was 4,3%, down from 4,5% in November.

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	106,5	106,8	107,2	104,2
	Rate	5,7	5,7	5,9	5,9	6,5	7,4	7,8	7,6	7,5	7,6	7,4	7,2	6,9

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 oeconomic activity.

PGMs – Platinum group metals: include platinum; iridium; osmiridium, palladium; rhodium; ruthenium and osmium.

Sales: total value of sales and transfers-out of goods mined by the mining establishments and the amounts received for installation, erection or assembly or other services.

Secondary industries

Additions and alterations: extensions to existing buildings as well as internal and external alterations of existing buildings.

Blocks of flats: a structure, usually multi-storey, consisting of a number of dwellings sharing the same residential address, and usually sharing a common entrance, foyer or staircase.

Dwelling houses: a free-standing, complete structure on a separate stand or a self-contained dwelling-unit, e.g. granny flat, on the same premises as existing residence. Out-buildings and garages are included.

Other residential buildings: include institutions for the disabled, boarding houses, old age homes, hostels, hotel, motels, guest houses, holiday chalets, bed and breakfast accommodation, entertainment centres and casinos.

Residential buildings: dwelling houses, flats, townhouses and other residential buildings.

Tertiary industries

Acknowledgements of debt: a statement by a person/debtor in which he admits that he owes money to an individual or a company or a bank.

Acting household head: any member of the household acting on behalf of the head of the household.

Average income per stay unit night sold: average rate per stay unit (i.e. rate per room in a hotel or powered site in a caravan park) is calculated by dividing the total income from accommodation by the number of stay unit nights sold in the survey period.

Catering services: enterprises involved in the sale and supply of meals and drinks prepared on the premises on a contract basis and brought to other premises chosen by the person ordering them, to be served for immediate consumption to guests or customers. Include bars, taverns, other drinking places, ice-cream parlours, etc.

Civil judgements: decisions taken in a civil matter or a dispute between two people or parties.

Civil summonses: notices to appear before the court of law where a dispute between two parties or people has to be heard, i.e. not for criminal offence.

Day trip: a trip outside of the respondent's usual environment, where they leave and return within the same day (i.e. do not stay overnight).

Domestic tourism: a trip within the boundaries of South Africa but outside of the respondent's usual environment.
Note: The following categories are excluded from the definition of domestic visitor:

- persons travelling to another place within the country with the intention of setting up their usual residence in that place.
- Persons who travel to another place within the country and are remunerated from within the place visited.
- Persons who travel regularly or frequently between neighbouring localities as defined by the 'usual environment' rule.

Dwelling unit: structure or part of a structure or group structures occupied or meant to be occupied by one or more than one household.

Enterprise: a legal entity or a combination of legal units that includes and directly controls all functions necessary to carry out its sales activities.

Expenditure: the total consumption expenditure made by a visitor or on behalf of a visitor during his/her trip and stay at a destination.

Foreign traveller: a person who resides outside South Africa and visits the country temporarily.

Household: a group of persons who live together and provide themselves jointly with food and/or other essentials for living, or a single person who lives alone.

Household head: the main decision-maker, or the person who owns or rents the dwelling, or the person who is the main breadwinner.

Income from accommodation industry: income from amounts charged for rooms or equivalent. Other income is excluded (e.g. income from meals).

Income from bar sales: refers to income from liquor sales.

Income from food sales: refers to income from the sale of meals and non-alcoholic drinks.

Income from restaurant and bar sales: income from meals, banqueting and beverages and tobacco sales.

Insolvency: refers to an individual or partnership which is unable to pay its debt and is placed under final sequestration. The number of insolvencies does not refer to the number of persons involved, as a partnership which is unable to pay its debt is regarded as one insolvency, irrespective of the number of partners.

Liquidation: refers to the winding-up of the affairs of a company or close corporation when liabilities exceed assets and it can be resolved by voluntary action or by an order of the court.

Main purpose of trip: this is the purpose in the absence of which the trip would not have been made.

Microdata: data gathered on a small scale, such as data on an individual.

'Other' African countries: refers to all non SADC African countries.

Other income: includes all income not earned from food sales or bar sales.

Other SADC: refers to the thirteen countries, excluding South Africa, that belong to the Southern African Development Community.

Professional services: refer to medical doctors, dentists, advocates, attorney, auditors, accountants, architects, engineers, hospital services etc.

Promissory notes: written undertaking, signed by a person or party, to pay money to another person or to be the bearer of such a note on a specific date or on demand.

Restaurants and coffee shops: enterprises involved in the sale and provision of meals and drinks, ordered from a menu, prepared on the premises for immediate consumption and with provided seating.

Retailer: a retailer is an enterprise deriving more than 50% of its turnover from sales of goods to the general public for household use.

Retail trade: includes the resale (sale without transformation) of new and used goods and products to the general public for household use.

Stay unit: unit accommodation available to be charged out to guests, for example, a powered site in a caravan park or a room in a hotel.

Stay unit night sold: total number of stay units occupied on each night during the survey period.

Takeaway and fast-food outlets: enterprises involved in the sale and provision of meals and drinks, ordered from a menu, prepared on the premises for takeaway purposes in a packaged format, at a stand or in a location, with or without provided seating.

Total income: includes income from food sales, income from bar sales and other income.

Tourism: comprises the activities of persons travelling to, and staying in places outside their usual environment, for not more than one consecutive year, for leisure, business and other purposes not related to the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited.
Tourist: a visitor who stays at least one night in the place visited.

Tourist accommodation: any facility that regularly (or occasionally) provides ‘paid’ or ‘unpaid’ overnight accommodation for tourists.

Traveller: any person on a trip between two or more countries or between two or more localities within his/her country of residence.

Voluntary liquidation: takes place when a company or close corporation, by own choice, resolves to wind-up its affairs.

Wholesale trade: Includes the resale (sale without transformation) of new and used goods and products to other wholesalers, retailers, agricultural, industrial, commercial, institutional and professional users either directly or through agents on a fee or contract basis.

Prices

Annual percentage change: change in the index of the relevant month of the current year compared with the index of the same month in the previous year expressed as a percentage.

Consumer price index (CPI): an index that measures the price of a fixed basket of consumer goods and services.

Inflation rate: annual percentage change in the CPI for all items of the relevant month of the current year compared with the CPI for all items of the same month in the previous year expressed as a percentage.

Monthly percentage change: change in the index of the relevant month compared to the index of the previous month expressed as a percentage.

Year-on-year: A term used frequently in investment research and other reports to mean ‘compared with the same period in the previous fiscal year’.

Editorial & Layout
Maune Lerobane
Wendy Ngoveni
Mandla Mahlangu
Ouma Hlongoane

Language Editors
Salomien Rudolph
ShalomNoxolo Piorkowski
Rinao Emmah Tshatsinde

Design & Layout
Thabo Kgaile