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**Manufacturing: Production and sales  
(Preliminary)**

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## Production: results for December 2018

**Table A – Key growth rates in the volume of manufacturing production**

	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18	Nov-18	Dec-18
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	2,7	1,6	-0,1	3,0	1,3	0,1
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	1,5	0,2	-0,9	1,2	0,4	0,7
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted <sup>1</sup>	2,0	2,0	1,8	1,0	0,6	1,2

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

Manufacturing production increased by 0,1% in December 2018 compared with December 2017. The largest positive contributions were made by the following divisions:

- food and beverages (3,8% and contributing 1,1 percentage points);
- motor vehicles, parts and accessories and other transport equipment (7,0% and contributing 0,4 of a percentage point); and
- glass and non-metallic mineral products (9,7% and contributing 0,3 of a percentage point).

The largest negative contributions were made by the following divisions:

- petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products (-3,0% and contributing -0,8 of a percentage point); and
- basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products, metal products and machinery (-2,8% and contributing -0,5 of a percentage point) – see Tables 5 and 6.

Seasonally adjusted manufacturing production increased by 0,7% in December 2018 compared with November 2018. This followed month-on-month changes of 0,4% in November 2018 and 1,2% in October 2018 – see Table A. The seasonally adjusted production index (base 2015=100) in December 2018 (103,8) was the highest since September 2008 (104,0).

In 2018, total manufacturing production increased by 1,2% compared with 2017. The largest contributions were made by the following divisions:

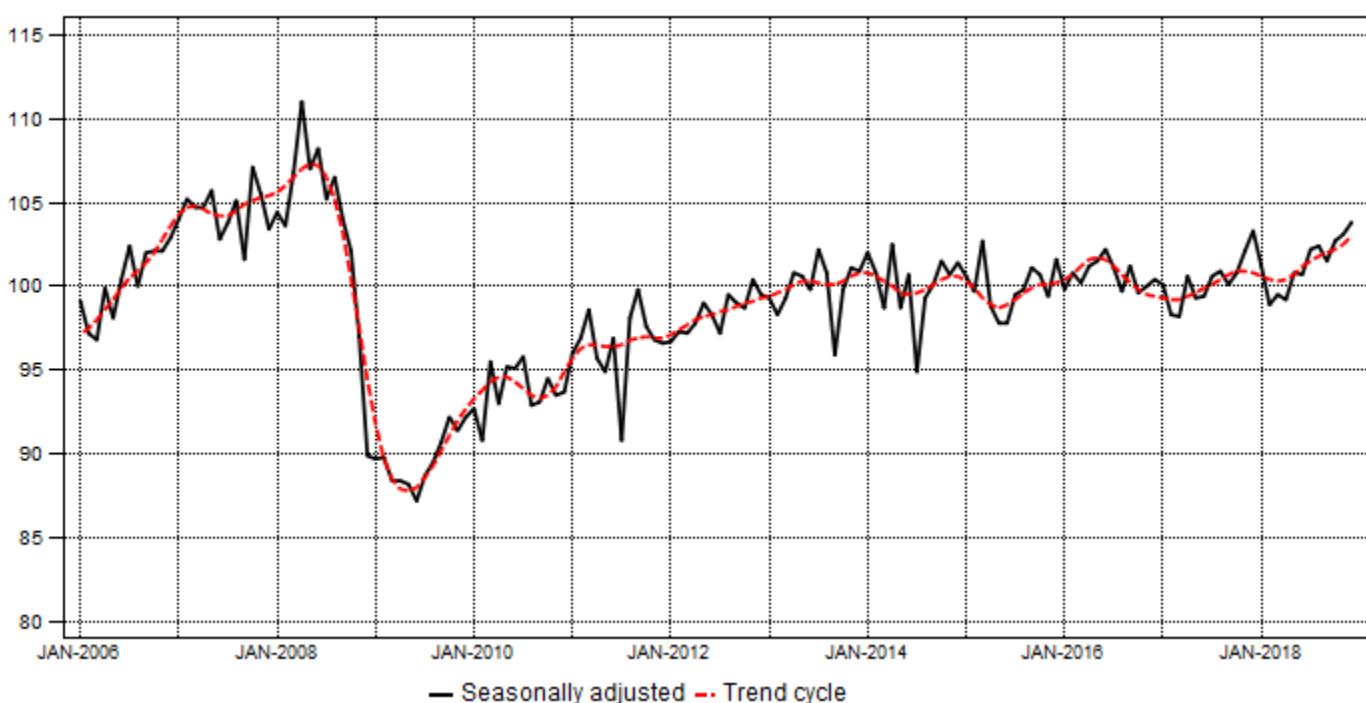
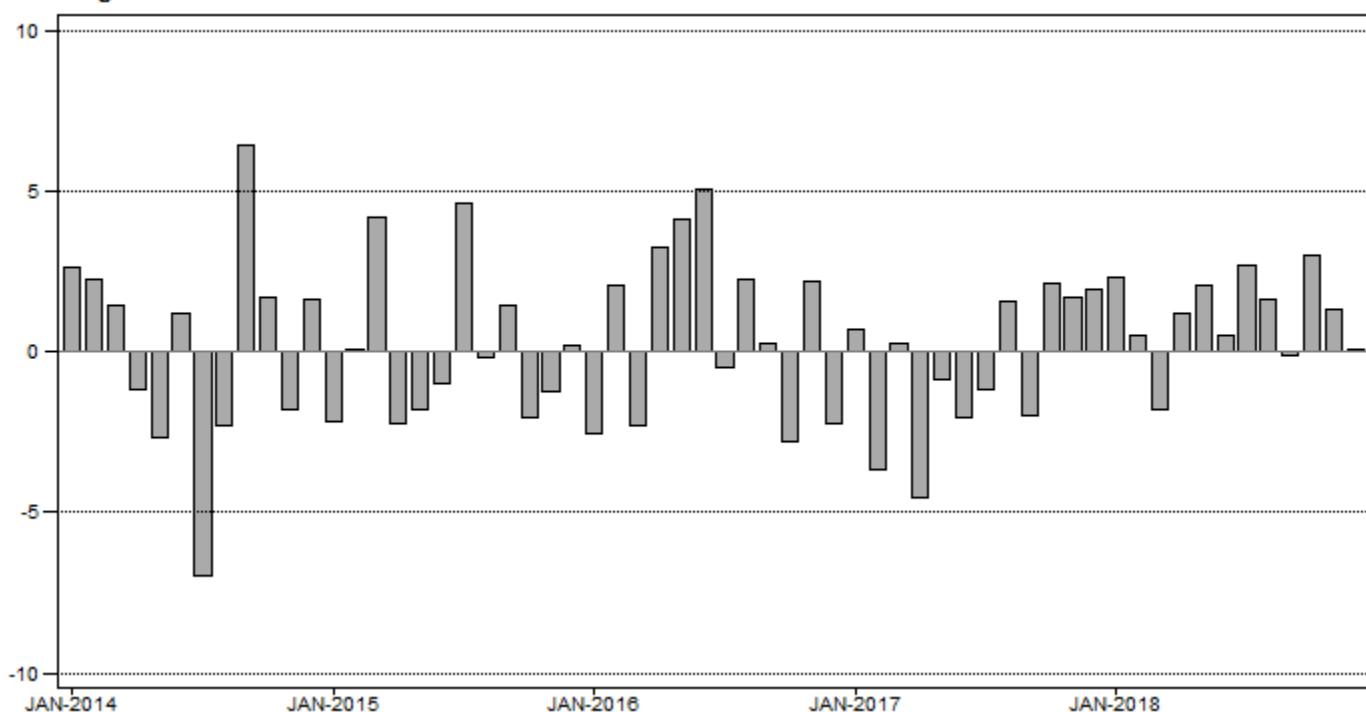
- food and beverages (4,6% and contributing 1,2 percentage points); and
- motor vehicles, parts and accessories and other transport equipment (4,9% and contributing 0,4 of a percentage point).

Seasonally adjusted manufacturing production increased by 1,2% in the fourth quarter of 2018 compared with the third quarter of 2018. Seven of the ten manufacturing divisions reported positive growth rates over this period.

The largest contributions were made by the following divisions:

- petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products (2,3% and contributing 0,5 of a percentage point);
- motor vehicles, parts and accessories and other transport equipment (5,3% and contributing 0,4 of a percentage point); and
- food and beverages (1,2% and contributing 0,3 of a percentage point) – see Table B.



**Figure 1 – Volume of manufacturing production (Base: 2015=100)****Index****Figure 2 – Volume of manufacturing production (Base: 2015=100): year-on-year percentage change****% change**

## Sales: results for December 2018

**Table C – Key growth rates in manufacturing sales at current prices**

	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18	Nov-18	Dec-18
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	10,9	8,2	8,4	12,2	5,8	5,0
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	2,8	-0,1	2,8	0,5	-0,8	-1,3
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted <sup>1</sup>	4,8	4,4	5,5	3,6	3,8	1,4

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

Seasonally adjusted manufacturing sales decreased by 1,3% in December 2018 compared with November 2018. This followed month-on-month changes of -0,8% in November 2018 and 0,5% in October 2018 – see Table C.

**Table D – Seasonally adjusted manufacturing sales at current prices for the latest three months by division**

Manufacturing division	Jul – Sep 2018 (R million)	Oct – Dec 2018 (R million)	% change between Jul – Sep 2018 and Oct – Dec 2018	Contribution (% points) to the total % change
Food and beverages	134 684	137 078	1,8	0,4
Textiles, clothing, leather and footwear	14 190	14 466	1,9	0,0
Wood and wood products, paper, publishing and printing	43 876	44 097	0,5	0,0
Petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products	124 784	125 469	0,5	0,1
Glass and non-metallic mineral products	16 433	17 691	7,7	0,2
Basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products, metal products and machinery	134 960	135 223	0,2	0,0
Electrical machinery	13 433	13 274	-1,2	0,0
Radio, television and communication apparatus and professional equipment	6 107	6 475	6,0	0,1
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories and other transport equipment	83 318	85 862	3,1	0,4
Furniture and other manufacturing	23 039	23 421	1,7	0,1
<b>Total</b>	<b>594 823</b>	<b>603 053</b>	<b>1,4</b>	<b>1,4</b>

**Risenga Maluleke**  
**Statistician-General**





















## Survey information

### Introduction

- 1 Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) conducts a monthly survey of the manufacturing industry, covering manufacturing enterprises. This statistical release contains the results of a sample drawn from the business sampling frame (BSF), with enhanced coverage of South African businesses (see 4). The release contains monthly indices of the volume of manufacturing production and monthly value of sales of manufactured products by division and major group.
- 2 In accordance with international practice, the indices are usually re-based every five years to a new base year. The current base period of the index is 2015. Both estimated and seasonally adjusted figures are presented.
- 3 In order to improve timeliness, some information for the latest month had to be estimated due to late response. These estimates will be revised in future statistical releases as soon as information becomes available.
- 4 Stats SA is continuously updating its BSF, based on units registered for value added tax (VAT) and income tax (IT) obtained from the South African Revenue Service (SARS).

### Purpose of the survey

- 5 The results of the monthly manufacturing production and sales survey are used to calculate the volume of manufacturing production indices in order to estimate the gross domestic product (GDP) and its components, which in turn are used to develop and monitor government policy. These indices provide an indicator of the real level of manufacturing activity in the economy.

### Special Data

#### Dissemination Standard of the IMF

- 6 The data in this statistical release adhere to the Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which sets out standards on coverage, periodicity and timeliness of data, access by the public, integrity, and quality of the disseminated data.

### Scope of the survey

- 7 This survey covers manufacturing enterprises, i.e. those conducting activities in -
  - the manufacturing, processing, making or packing of products;
  - the slaughtering of animals, including poultry; and
  - installation, assembly, completion, repair and related work.

### Classification

- 8 The 1993 edition of the *Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities* (SIC), Fifth Edition, Report No. 09-90-02, was used to classify the statistical units in the survey. The SIC is based on the 1990 *International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities* (ISIC) with suitable adaptations for local conditions. Each enterprise is classified to an industry which reflects its predominant activity. Statistics in this publication are presented at SIC division (two digit) and major group (three digit) level.

### Collection rate

- 9 The preliminary collection rate for the survey on manufacturing production and sales for December 2018 was 88,4%. The improved collection rate for November 2018 was 88,4%.

### Statistical unit

- 10 The statistical unit for which information is compiled and published is an enterprise, defined as a legal unit or a combination of legal units that includes and directly controls all functions necessary to carry out its production activities. The statistical units are derived from and linked to the South African Revenue Service (SARS) administrative data.

### Revised figures

- 11 Revised figures are mainly due to late submission of data to Stats SA, or respondents reporting revisions or corrections to their figures. Preliminary figures, as indicated in the relevant tables, are subject to change and when revised will not be indicated as such.

- Related publications** 12 Users may also wish to refer to *Stats in Brief* available from Stats SA.
- Rounding-off of figures** 13 Where necessary, the figures in the tables have been rounded off to the nearest digit shown. There may, therefore, be slight discrepancies between the sums of the constituent items and the totals shown.
- Historical data** 14 Historical manufacturing data are available on the Stats SA webpage. Click on the following link ([Time series data](#)) to access the data electronically.
- Past publications** 15 Past manufacturing releases are available on the Stats SA webpage. Click on the following link ([Past publications](#)) to access the releases electronically.

### Technical notes

- Survey methodology and design**
- 1 The survey is conducted monthly. Questionnaires are sent to a sample of 3 083 enterprises from a population of 50 191 manufacturing enterprises. Completed questionnaires are required to be returned to Stats SA within 10 days after the end of the reference month. Fax and telephone reminders are used to follow up on non-respondents.
  - 2 A stratified random sample was drawn at the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) three-digit level in April 2018 from Stats SA's business sampling frame (BSF). Strata were formed using a combination of the SIC and the measure of size classes for enterprises (see point 3 below).

The Neyman optimal allocation formula used to allocate samples to each stratum is given by a formula below:

$$n_h = \frac{N_h S_h}{\sum N_h S_h}$$

$N_h$  and  $S_h$  are the stratum population size and the stratum variance respectively.

- Class limits** 3 Each manufacturing major group is divided into four size groups. All large enterprises (size group one) are completely enumerated. Simple random sampling is applied to medium (size group two) and to small (size group three and four) enterprises. The total value of sales of manufactured products of large enterprises (size group one) in a major group is added to the weighted totals of size group two, three and four of that major group to reflect the total value of sales of the major group.

#### Measure of size classes (Rand)

Enterprise size	Size group	Lower limits	Upper limits
Very small	4	1 842 288	15 000 000
Small	3	15 000 001	39 000 000
Medium	2	39 000 001	153 000 000
Large	1	153 000 001	

- Sample weighting** 4 For those strata not completely enumerated, the weights to produce estimates are the inverse ratio of the sampling fraction, modified to take account of non-response in the survey. Stratum estimates are calculated and then aggregated with the completely enumerated stratum to form major group and division estimates. These procedures are consistent with international best practice.
- Index of the volume of manufacturing production** 5 The index of the 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. The current base period is 2015. The production in the base period is set at 100.

### **Calculation of production index**

- 6 The calculation of the monthly production indices is based on the value of sales of products and articles manufactured and change in monthly value of stocks of manufactured products, after the effect of price changes has been eliminated through deflation using appropriate indices of the production price index (PPI). For 38 of the 44 major groups in manufacturing, the value of production is calculated from the value of sales and stocks of manufactured products obtained from the monthly survey of manufacturing enterprises.
- 7 More direct indicators are used for the value of production of the following major groups:
  - tobacco;
  - coke and refined petroleum products;
  - basic iron and steel products;
  - basic precious and non-ferrous metal products;
  - motor vehicles; and
  - parts and accessories for motor vehicles.

The volume indices for these major groups are calculated on the basis of quantities. This method is used by the national statistical agencies of many other countries for petroleum products as the results are considered more satisfactory (mainly because these commodities are relatively homogeneous).

### **Index weighting**

- 8 For indices, a weight is calculated for every major group according to the value added of the major group (i.e. output of a major group minus intermediate consumption) relative to the total value added of the manufacturing industry as a whole, based on the results of the most recent census of manufacturing, large sample survey (LSS) of the manufacturing industry or national accounts (NA) value added data. The production indices of all divisions are multiplied by the applicable weights and aggregated to produce the index for the total volume of manufacturing production. Weights between census/LSS/NA years are fixed. The table below reflects the period and the census/LSS/NA which were used as base year for the given period.

Period	Source
1998 to 2000	1996 Census of manufacturing
2001 to 2004	2001 LSS
2005 to 2009	2005 LSS
2010 to 2018	National accounts

- 9 The weights reflect the importance of the major group/division to the total manufacturing industry. The weights change over time due to changes in the relative performance of industries, due to factors such as quality changes, changes in relative prices, and changes in customer preferences. New weights are calculated and implemented annually.

**Table E – Weights by division and major group**

<b>Manufacturing division and major group</b>	<b>Weights used for manufacturing indices by period</b>		
	<b>2014 (based on value added for 2013 – 2014)</b>	<b>2015 (based on value added for 2013 – 2015)</b>	<b>2016 – 2018 (based on value added for 2014 – 2016)</b>
<b>Food and beverages</b>	<b>24,72</b>	<b>25,15</b>	<b>25,78</b>
Meat, fish, fruit, etc.	6,26	6,39	6,59
Dairy products	1,84	1,89	2,00
Grain mill products	2,75	2,86	3,12
Other food products	7,61	7,62	7,74
Beverages	6,26	6,39	6,33
<b>Textiles, clothing, leather and footwear</b>	<b>3,33</b>	<b>3,28</b>	<b>3,21</b>
Textiles	0,86	0,83	0,80
Other textile products	0,40	0,41	0,41
Knitted, crocheted articles	0,09	0,09	0,09
Wearing apparel	1,12	1,10	1,08
Leather and leather products	0,50	0,49	0,48
Footwear	0,36	0,36	0,35
<b>Wood and wood products, paper, publishing and printing</b>	<b>11,73</b>	<b>11,62</b>	<b>11,28</b>
Sawmilling and planing of wood	1,70	1,71	1,69
Products of wood	2,29	2,37	2,42
Paper and paper products	4,44	4,33	4,09
Publishing	1,52	1,49	1,45
Printing, recorded media	1,78	1,72	1,63
<b>Petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products</b>	<b>24,04</b>	<b>24,01</b>	<b>23,82</b>
Coke, petroleum products and nuclear fuel	9,34	9,29	9,18
Basic chemicals	4,26	4,36	4,41
Other chemical products	6,11	6,16	6,15
Rubber products	1,37	1,34	1,30
Plastic products	2,96	2,86	2,78
<b>Glass and non-metallic mineral products</b>	<b>4,14</b>	<b>3,90</b>	<b>3,53</b>
Glass and glass products	0,78	0,74	0,69
Non-metallic mineral products	3,36	3,16	2,84
<b>Basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products, metal products and machinery</b>	<b>18,69</b>	<b>18,72</b>	<b>18,74</b>
Basic iron and steel products	3,27	3,44	3,52
Non-ferrous metal products (including precious metals)	2,93	2,73	2,60
Structural metal products	1,83	1,86	1,92
Other fabricated metal products	3,86	3,86	3,84
General purpose machinery	2,46	2,51	2,57
Special purpose machinery	3,52	3,51	3,50
Household appliances	0,82	0,81	0,79
<b>Electrical machinery</b>	<b>1,65</b>	<b>1,65</b>	<b>1,63</b>
<b>Radio, television and communication apparatus and professional equipment</b>	<b>1,63</b>	<b>1,61</b>	<b>1,59</b>
Radio, television and communication apparatus	0,96	0,93	0,92
Professional equipment	0,67	0,68	0,67
<b>Motor vehicles, parts and accessories and other transport equipment</b>	<b>6,91</b>	<b>6,86</b>	<b>7,20</b>
Motor vehicles	2,44	2,43	2,60
Bodies for motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	0,49	0,46	0,48
Parts and accessories	2,78	2,76	2,89
Other transport equipment	1,20	1,21	1,23
<b>Furniture and other manufacturing</b>	<b>3,16</b>	<b>3,20</b>	<b>3,22</b>
Furniture	1,07	1,09	1,08
Other manufacturing groups	2,09	2,11	2,14
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

- Seasonal adjustment**
- 10 Seasonally adjusted estimates of all major groups are generated each month, using the X-12 Seasonal Adjustment Program developed by the US Bureau of the Census, 1968. Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation from the series so that the effects of other influences on the series can be more clearly recognised. Seasonal adjustment does not aim to remove irregular or non-seasonal influences, which may be present in any particular month. Influences that are volatile or unsystematic can still make it difficult to interpret the movement of the series even after adjustment for seasonal variations. Therefore the month-to-month movements of seasonally adjusted estimates may not be reliable indicators of trend behaviour. The X-12-ARIMA procedure for manufacturing production and sales is described in more detail on the Stats SA website: [Click to Download Seasonal adjustment Manufacturing June 2017](#)
- Trend cycle**
- 11 The trend is the long-term pattern or movement of a time series. The X-12 Seasonal Adjustment Programme is used for smoothing seasonally adjusted estimates to estimates of the underlying trend.
- Reliability of estimates**
- 12 Data presented in this publication are based on information obtained from a sample and are, therefore, subject to sampling variability; that is, they may differ from the figures that would have been produced if the data had been obtained from all enterprises in the manufacturing industry in South Africa. Estimates are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors.
- 13 Inaccuracies may occur because of imperfections in reporting by enterprises and errors made in the collection and processing of the data. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to as non-sampling errors. Every effort is made to minimise non-sampling errors by careful design of questionnaires, testing them in pilot studies, editing reported data and implementing efficient operating procedures. Fluctuations may occur in consecutive months as a result of seasonal and economic factors.
- Month-on-month percentage change**
- 14 The month-on-month percentage change in a variable for any given month is the change between that month and the previous month, expressed as a percentage of the latter.
- Year-on-year (annual) percentage change**
- 15 The year-on-year percentage change in a variable for any given period is the change between that period and the corresponding period of the previous year, expressed as a percentage of the latter.
- Index contribution (percentage points)**
- 16 The contribution (percentage points) of a major group or division to the total manufacturing production percentage change for a given period is calculated by multiplying the difference in the index of each major group or division by the weight of the major group or division and then dividing by the previous period total manufacturing index.
- Sales contribution (percentage points)**
- 17 The contribution (percentage points) of a division or major group to the percentage change in total manufacturing sales for a given period is calculated by multiplying the percentage change of each major group or division with its percentage contribution to the total sales of the previous period, divided by 100.

## Glossary

<b>Enterprise</b>	The enterprise is a legal entity or a combination of legal units that includes and directly controls all functions necessary to carry out its production activities.																												
<b>Industry</b>	An industry is made up of enterprises engaged in the same or similar kinds of economic activity. Industries are defined in the <i>System of National Accounts</i> (SNA) in the same way as in the <i>Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities</i> (SIC), Fifth Edition, Report No. 09-90-02 of January 1993.																												
<b>Sales</b>	Sales are the total value of sales and transfers-out of all own manufactured products/articles and the amounts received for installation, erection or assembly or other services rendered.																												
<b>Symbols and abbreviations</b>	<table> <tr> <td>BSF</td><td>Business sampling frame</td></tr> <tr> <td>GDP</td><td>Gross domestic product</td></tr> <tr> <td>IMF</td><td>International Monetary Fund</td></tr> <tr> <td>ISIC</td><td>International Standard Industrial Classification</td></tr> <tr> <td>LSS</td><td>Large sample survey</td></tr> <tr> <td>NA</td><td>National accounts</td></tr> <tr> <td>PPI</td><td>Producer price index</td></tr> <tr> <td>Rm</td><td>R million</td></tr> <tr> <td>SIC</td><td>Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities</td></tr> <tr> <td>SARS</td><td>South African Revenue Service</td></tr> <tr> <td>SDDS</td><td>Special Data Dissemination Standard</td></tr> <tr> <td>Stats SA</td><td>Statistics South Africa</td></tr> <tr> <td>VAT</td><td>Value added tax</td></tr> <tr> <td>*</td><td>Revised figures</td></tr> </table>	BSF	Business sampling frame	GDP	Gross domestic product	IMF	International Monetary Fund	ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification	LSS	Large sample survey	NA	National accounts	PPI	Producer price index	Rm	R million	SIC	Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities	SARS	South African Revenue Service	SDDS	Special Data Dissemination Standard	Stats SA	Statistics South Africa	VAT	Value added tax	*	Revised figures
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*	Revised figures																												

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## General information

Stats SA publishes approximately 300 different statistical releases each year. It is not economically viable to produce them in more than one of South Africa's eleven official languages. Since the releases are used extensively, not only locally but also by international economic and social-scientific communities, Stats SA releases are published in English.

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You can visit us on the Internet at: [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za)

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