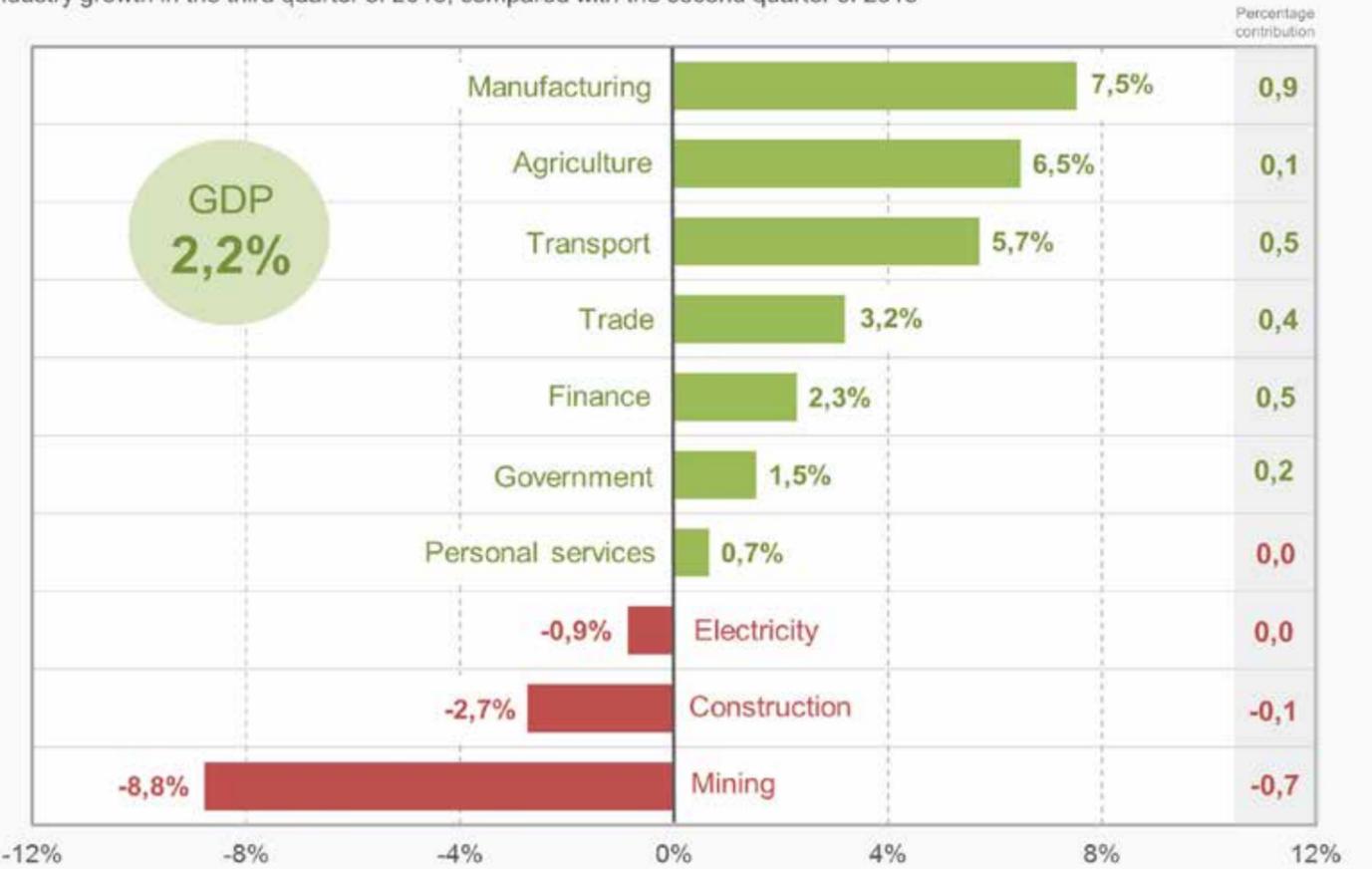


Recession ends due to a 2,2% increase in the gross domestic product

How did South African industries perform in the third quarter of 2018?
Industry growth in the third quarter of 2018, compared with the second quarter of 2018



The South African economy grew by 2,2% quarter-on-quarter (seasonally adjusted and annualised) in the third quarter of 2018, bringing to an end the country's second recession since 1994. Higher contributions to growth in a number of industries – most notably in manufacturing, transport as well as finance and business services – were enough to lift economic growth back into positive territory.

The rise in economic activity in the third quarter follows two consecutive quarters of negative growth, which is a widely recognised indicator of recession. The economy slumped by 2,6% in the first quarter of 2018 and a further 0,4% in the second quarter.

Manufacturing was the main driver of positive growth in the third quarter. The industry grew by 7,5%, largely as a result of increased production of basic iron and steel, metal products and machinery; wood and paper; petroleum products; and motor vehicles. This is the largest jump in manufacturing production since the second quarter of 2016.

After contracting in the second quarter, the transport, storage and communication industry rebounded by 5,7% in the third quarter, making it the second largest contributor to overall growth.

An increase in freight transportation underpinned the rise in activity. This is the largest quarter-on-quarter increase for transport, storage and communication since the third quarter of 2007.

The finance, real estate and business services industry was another strong supporter of GDP growth, edging up by 2,3%. It was specifically the activities related to financial intermediation, insurance and real estate that performed better in the third quarter, contributing to the rise.

The agriculture industry bounced back from two consecutive quarters of negative growth to record a 6,5% rise in the third quarter. Strong growth in the production of field crops, horticultural cultivation and animal products contributed to the rebound.

The mining industry was the biggest detractor from economic growth, declining by 8,8%. Lower production levels were recorded for platinum group metals, iron ore, gold, copper and nickel.

Key facts from the third quarter 2018 GDP release:

- Expenditure on GDP increased by 2,3% in the third quarter of 2018.
- Gross fixed capital formation fell by 5,1% in the third quarter, largely as a result of declining investment in construction works, transport equipment, and non-residential buildings.
- Households spent more on food, beverages and household furnishings in the third quarter, driving up household final consumption expenditure by 1,6%.
- Unadjusted real GDP (measured by production) was up by 0,8% in the first nine months of 2018, compared with the first nine months of 2017.

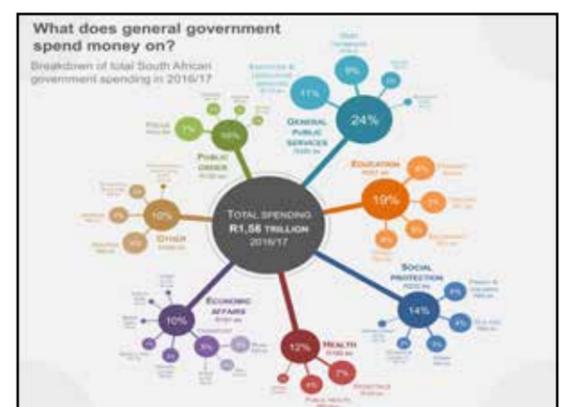
- Michael Manamela and Kevin Parry



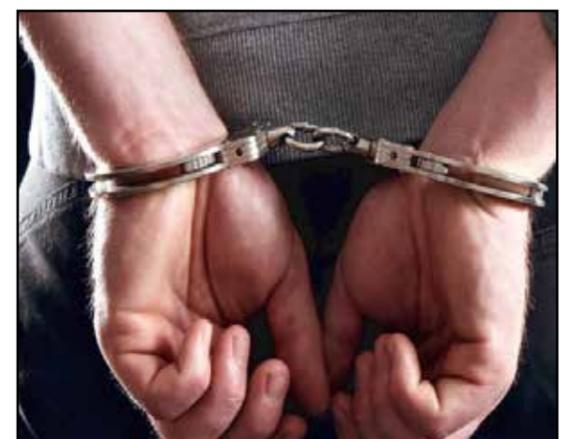
Domestic Tourism Survey 2017 results. PAGE 3



Multidimensional poverty in South Africa. PAGE 6



Government spending declines. PAGE 8



VOCS 2017/18 shows increase in crime levels. PAGE 9

Message from the Statistician-General



In the final edition of 2018, we look at the year that was and thank the masters of the universe for the long road traversed. This year was, at a social, economic and political level, challenging for us all; we have witnessed the highest-level fuel price, and that had its own weight that sat heavily on the residents of our country. Apart from that, the happiness of our country's people depend upon their personal cars for day-to-day commuting, and this applies to goods and services and therefore the entire value chain of the economy.

Owing to both domestic and international factors, the South African economy entered an economic recession, implying that the economy was at a contraction phase. We reported on the domestic tourism figures that reflected the mood and the psyche of the economy over time.

The tourism sector has been growing amidst the difficult economic conditions, with 8 million people undertaking day trips as compared to 2 million overnight trips. While numbers reflect growth in both overnight and day trips, total expenditure has shown that families are under duress and only undertake travel in the months of school holidays.

Essentially, people who travelled in the 2016/17 financial year to visit their loved ones mentioned financial distress as a deterrent for taking a well-deserved vacation.

This year, we once again released Victims of Crime Survey (VOCS) figures that reflected that crime is on the rise by 5,1%. Housebreaking or burglary was a leading cause of crime, affecting an average of 4,2% of the population.

Census of Commercial Agriculture (CoCA) 2017 fieldwork has been underway since October 2018. The agriculture industry is one of the main contributors to the South African economy and it is crucial that we understand its size and contribution to the nation.

To this extent, we call on all commercial farmers to support CoCA 2017, as this will enable our country to plan effective agricultural programmes and innovations. Fieldwork activities for the census will terminate at the end of the financial year. We would like to thank the farming unions and commercial farmers who already participated in the census.

Let me take this opportunity to thank all Stats SA stakeholders for the support they continue giving us, in particular the cooperation given to our fieldworkers who, from time to time, disrupt your peace at home to make our statistics better. I am conscious that this work is laborious and sometimes bothersome for yourselves.

However, this country, our economy and social reconstruction require accurate statistical data that we can only achieve with the cooperation and contribution from all stakeholders. I wish to reiterate my call for your assistance in the collection of data, and to reassure everybody and respective businesses that Stats SA treats the information collected with the utmost confidentiality; that will not change in the new year.

As we cross over to a new year, Stats SA and I wish you a wonderful festive season. May 2019 bring you and your loved ones good tidings and success.

Risenga Maluleke
Statistician-General



Statistics South Africa

wishes you a merry Christmas and a prosperous New Year

STATS SA
STATISTICS SOUTH AFRICA

Domestic Tourism Survey 2017 reflects school holidays as preferred vacation time



Before you plan your next family holiday, you may want to have a look at the latest Domestic Tourism Survey (DTS) released by Statistics South Africa on 13 September 2018.

The survey showed a decline in the total number of day trips and overnight trips taken within South Africa from 2013 to 2016. During this period, the survey also revealed how economic stagnation and re-prioritisation of consumer spending has affected the tourism industry in South Africa.

However, DTS 2017 results showed different trends with the number of trips taken. According to the DTS 2017, the total number of day trips increased by 8 million, while overnight trips increased by about 2 million from 2016 to 2017.

The results show that people have been cautious about their travel patterns. Instead of taking trips throughout the year, day travellers and tourists have opted to travel during December, the Easter holidays, or January, June and September, which are typically months in which there are school holidays.

Though there was an increase in the total number of day and overnight trips, total expenditure showed a downward movement. Total expenditure on domestic trips decreased by R685 million.

With South Africa experiencing low levels of economic growth and a high unemployment rate, people have been careful about how they spend their money. Households choose to spend on necessities that will benefit their welfare, rather than on domestic travel, which is usually perceived as a luxury.

This is borne out of the finding that more than a quarter of people who did not take day or overnight trips mentioned the lack of finances as the reasons for not travelling in 2016 and 2017.

Domestic tourists were largely driven by the middle and higher living standard measure (LSM) subgroups 5–7 and 8–10 who may have more disposable income.

A visit to friends and relatives was the most popular reason for undertaking overnight trips, with approximately 13 million trips taken for this reason in 2017. Nearly 3 out of 4 people who undertook overnight trips opted to stay with friends and relatives rather than pay for hotel accommodation.

However, there were about 15,8 million paid bed nights spent on overnight trips in 2017. Of this total, 6,0 million were spent in the Western Cape and 3,5 million in KwaZulu-Natal. The Northern Cape had the lowest number of paid bed nights at only 382 000.



It is interesting to note that in 2016 and 2017, Gauteng, Limpopo and Western Cape were the most popular destinations for day travellers, whereas tourists (those who undertook overnight trips) preferred visiting Limpopo.

In 2016, Gauteng was the second most popular province for tourist visits, followed by KwaZulu-Natal. However, in 2017 KwaZulu-Natal was the second most popular province for tourist visits, with Gauteng in the third spot.

For more information, download the Domestic Tourism Survey, 2017 report from the Statistics South Africa website (www.statssa.gov.za)

- Ouma Ledwaba

Census of Commercial Agriculture 2017 data collection activities still underway

Data collection for the Census of Commercial Agriculture (CoCA) 2017 commenced in October. Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) has embarked on a full-scale census of commercial agriculture funded by the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF). The agricultural census will cover commercial farmers, i.e. all farming units registered for value added tax (VAT) or income tax.

Farmers are encouraged to answer all questions that will be asked by Stats SA Survey Officers (SOs), who will administer the questionnaire using an electronic device, i.e. tablet.

All our SOs have an official identification card (ID) with their image and the Stats SA logo printed on it. Furthermore, the vehicles used also has the Stats SA logo.

Stats SA is concerned about the safety of the SOs as well as respondents. The organisation has put in place a verification system where farmers can verify the SOs on <http://coca.statssa.gov.za/>.

The system has images with names and surnames of all SOs in all provinces as well as districts. This will ensure that farmers know which SOs will be working in their area, and that they will be able to validate the authenticity of the SO working in their farming unit.

Did you know?

- COCA 2017 covers financial information on the financial year between 01 March 2017 and 28 February 2018.
- Information collected assists the government with policy formulation, decision-making and monitoring the performance of the agricultural sector.
- The data is collected across all nine (9) provinces.
- Questionnaires are available in both English and Afrikaans.
- The previous Census of Agriculture was conducted in 2007 (Statistical release P1101).
- Prior to that, Stats SA conducted an Agriculture Census in 2002.

Key results: 2007 and 2002

What are the most common types of animals found on South African farms? According to the Census of Commercial Agriculture report for 2007, chickens (specifically, laying hens) were the most numerous, numbering 27,4 million.

Chickens were followed by sheep (11,8 million), cattle (5,3 million), pigs (0,9 million) and goats (0,9 million).

The census counted a total of 20 520 horses nationwide. The farming sector generated R10,1 billion in income from animal products in 2007, which was a 6,7% yearly rise from the R7,3 billion recorded in 2002.

The most widely produced crops in 2007 were sugar cane (16,6 million metric tonnes), maize (7,4 million metric tonnes) and potatoes (1,8 million metric tonnes). Grape production, mostly focused in the Western Cape, totalled 1,5 million metric tonnes.



The production of agricultural products often requires extensive labour. The agriculture industry employed almost 771 000 people in 2007, a fall from the 940 820 people employed in 2002.



For more information on the Census of Commercial Agriculture, use one of the platforms below.



Toll-free number: 0800 212 169

Email: Agriculture@statssa.gov.za

Facebook: Stats SA

Youtube: StatisticsSouthAfrica

Twitter: @StatsSA

Flickr: StatisticsSA

Website: www.statssa.gov.za

Webpage: CoCA.statssa.gov.za

Mobisite: CoCA.statssa.gov.za

- Kgaugelo Motloutse and Kevin Parry

Limpopo province: data collection challenges

Limpopo provincial stats

5,8m

People that refer to this province as their homeland

10,4%

Percentage of the South African population living here

5

Number of district municipalities

22

Number of local municipalities

The Limpopo province is situated at the North Eastern corner of South Africa and shares borders with Botswana, Zimbabwe and Mozambique. Limpopo province is the fifth largest province with a population of about 5 797 300, and it comprises of 5 district municipalities and 22 local municipalities.

Similar to other provinces, the Stats SA Limpopo Provincial Office collects household surveys including the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS), Governance Public Safety and Justice Survey (GPSJS), General Household Survey (GHS) and Domestic Tourism Survey (DTS) with a consistent average response rate of 98%.

Although all household-based surveys conducted in the province have high response rates, field challenges are still experienced, which include:

1. Respondent fatigue. Mostly, this is caused by multiple visits to households to collect data. At times, other households refuse Stats SA to collect information from their households as they mention they already provided information in the previous visit with a Stats SA official.

2. Access to primary sampling units (PSU), including gated communities without security guards or well-functioning intercom facilities.

3. Other respondents have animals like snakes, cats and dogs as their pets. Sometimes, this makes data collection interviews uncomfortable.

4. Language barriers whereby the respondent is unable to communicate in the language in which that he or she is being interviewed.

5. The frequent occurrence of service delivery protests tend to hamper data collection in the province.

6. The current debate on land expropriation around the country makes respondents uncomfortable to provide truthful information although the information collected by Stats SA remains confidential (Statistics Act No. 6, of 1999).

7. Transitioning from the paper-assisted personal interview (PAPI) to the computer-assisted personal interview (CAPI) poses a challenge in terms of the tablets freezing, not charging and lack of network coverage in some areas.

If you are in any doubt about the authenticity and identification of a Stats SA survey officer, you can confirm their identity by calling one of the following offices:

Limpopo Provincial Office: 015 295 3300

Capricorn District Office: 015 295 3300

Mopani District: 015 307 1918

Sekhukhune District: 015 265 8912/3

Vhembe District: 015 962 1797

Waterberg District: 015 717 2935

-Louis Mmako



Measuring multidimensional poverty in South Africa



The South African Multidimensional Poverty Index (SAMPI) is based on the Global MPI. It complements traditional money-metric poverty measures by capturing severe deprivations that each person faces with respect to education, health and living standards.

To create SAMPI, Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) used four guiding principles, (1) the Global MPI and its dimensions and indicators; (2) the South African context and issues affecting poverty; (3) the availability of data items in censuses; and (4) the suitability and robustness of these data items after exploration, confrontation and consultation. Given the desire to domesticate the Global MPI to be anchored in the South African context, it was impossible to escape and ignore the massive challenge of unemployment facing the country.

According to the Quarterly Labour Force Survey for Q4 of 2017, unemployment stood at a whopping 26,7%. To address this situation, a fourth measurement dealing with unemployment was added to the three existing standard dimensions of the Global MPI.

While there is obviously a monetary element to employment, the SAMPI embraced a social dimension to its measurement and adopted a deprivation cut-off that represented an extreme situation that is unhealthy for the social development of the household.

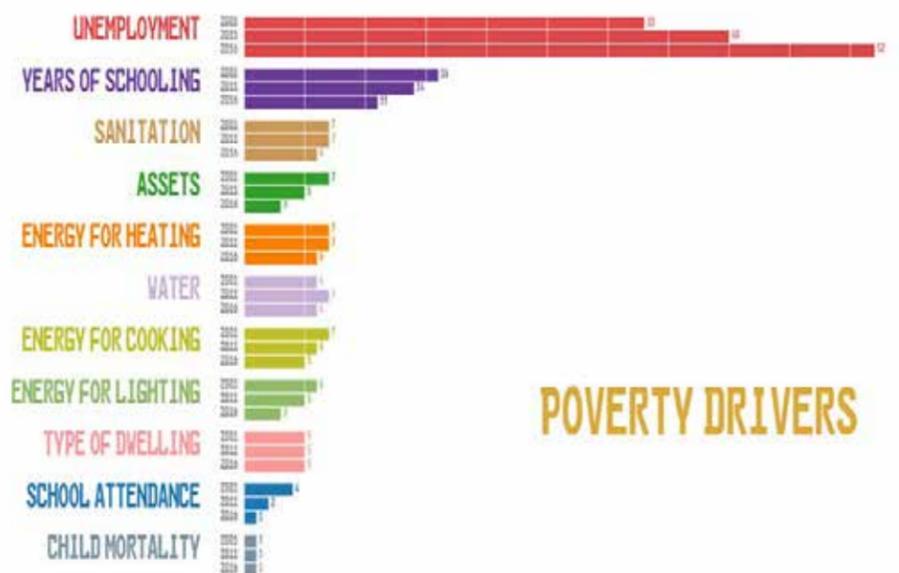
The consequences of being deprived in terms of employment manifests itself in a more significant way that transcends the simple loss of income. Ultimately, the dynamic of no employed adults in a household compromises the social fabric of that household.

Stats SA’s active role in the advancement of multidimensional poverty measurement led to the country hosting the 6th Annual High-Level Meeting of the Multidimensional Poverty Peer Network (MPPN) from 30 October to 1 November 2019 in Johannesburg.

Stats SA constructed and published the SAMPI in 2014 using data from the censuses in 2001 and 2011. South Africa experienced significant poverty reduction between 2001 and 2011, with the headcount (the proportion considered multidimensional poor) dropping from 17,9% to 8,0%; a reduction of approximately 1,0 percentage point per annum.

Between 2011 and 2016, reduction efforts slowed to just 0,2 percentage points per annum with the headcount dropping from 8,0% to only 7,0% over the course of five years.

The Eastern Cape has the highest proportion of multidimensionally poor people at 12,7% in 2016 (down from 30,2% in 2001). The Western Cape had the lowest headcount at 2,7% in 2016 (down from 6,7% in 2001).



Data source: Stats SA CS2016

South Africa’s multidimensional poverty rates are significantly lower than the poverty rates observed when using money-metric measures. This is due to government’s provision of a “social wage” package that reduces the cost of living for the poor.

Social wages in South Africa are provided through a wide range of mechanisms including free primary health care, no-fee paying schools, social protection in the form of monetary grants (such as the Child Support Grant and Old age Grant), RDP housing and subsidies, and the provision of free basic services such as water, electricity and sanitation to poor households.

These pro-poor policies have significantly contributed to the positive poverty reduction seen in the SAMPI between 2001 and 2016. However, other than social grants, these policies do not yield direct financial gain to poor households and thus, have little to no impact on money-metric measures.

- Werner Ruch

A day in the life of a Stats SA Fieldworker



Mr. Gezani Sono is a Stats SA Survey Officer working for the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) in the Vhembe District in Limpopo province.

Monday, 05:00-07:30

My day starts early as I wake up at 05:00 to prepare myself for work. At 05:45 I walk to board the bus at 06:05 to arrive in Thohoyandou at 07:00. I then undertake a 15-minute walk to the office to sign the daily register at 07:30.

07:30-10:30

Once settled, I head to the transport officer to collect the necessary forms to request a state vehicle. Once completed, I submit it to the District Survey Coordinator (DSC) and District Manager (DM) for approval.

My colleague with whom I share a vehicle and I wear our Stats SA field-gear with ID cards and ensure that all required questionnaires and materials used for data collection are with us.

10:30-12:40: Gatekeeper publicity

At 10:30, the office approves my trip application and we are all set to drive to the primary sampling unit (PSU) to visit selected households for interviews.

Upon arrival, we proceed to the gatekeeper to inform him of our presence in his area and conduct publicity. During our conversation, he mentions challenges facing his village; namely service delivery, safety and security. He agrees that we can proceed to interview households selected for data collection in his area.

12:40: Dwelling unit visit No. 1

I drop my colleague at the first selected dwelling unit (DU) whilst I drive to my allocated DU. Ready in my Stats SA gear, I enter the yard and I am greeted by a young woman. I explain the purpose of my visit and she offers me a chair and agrees to be interviewed. Upon completion of our interview, I thank her and explain that I will be back for a follow-up interview at a later stage.

Dwelling unit visit No. 2

I make my way to the second DU and I encounter a middle-aged man who allows me to enter his household. He explains that he was not informed of my visit to his house. I follow the publicity procedures and introduce the survey and explain the purpose of my visit. He informs me his parents are not available to be interviewed. I leave my contact details, so that upon their return they can confirm a suitable date when they will be available for the interview.

Dwelling unit visit No. 3

I proceed to another DU occupied by an elderly woman. Although publicity was done, she does not want to participate any more, stating that she does not trust me. She states that crime and fraud is happening daily in our country, and I might be a possible suspect to commit such a crime in her house. 'I only know about Stats SA's population census, where people are counted every 10 years in our country. If there was a Stats SA project, it would have been mentioned in the media', the elderly woman emphasises.

I emphasise that Stats SA cannot publicise all household and business surveys in mainstream media due to budgetary constraints. In some instances, we use targeted media that uses available local media platforms in the collection area. After several attempts to convince her of my authenticity as a Stats SA official, she denies me permission to interview her. I thank her and drive back to my colleague. He informs me that his interviews went well.

Dwelling unit visit No. 4

Given the time that we still have, we visit another DU where we find a young gentleman. He is standing at the gate and does not want us to enter his yard. We attempt to conduct publicity but he tells us that he is not interested in participating.

As it is getting late, we decide to end our activities for the day. We drive back to the office to park the state vehicle before 16:00, as stated in the trip authority.

This is a typical day in the life of a fieldworker.

- Gezani Sono

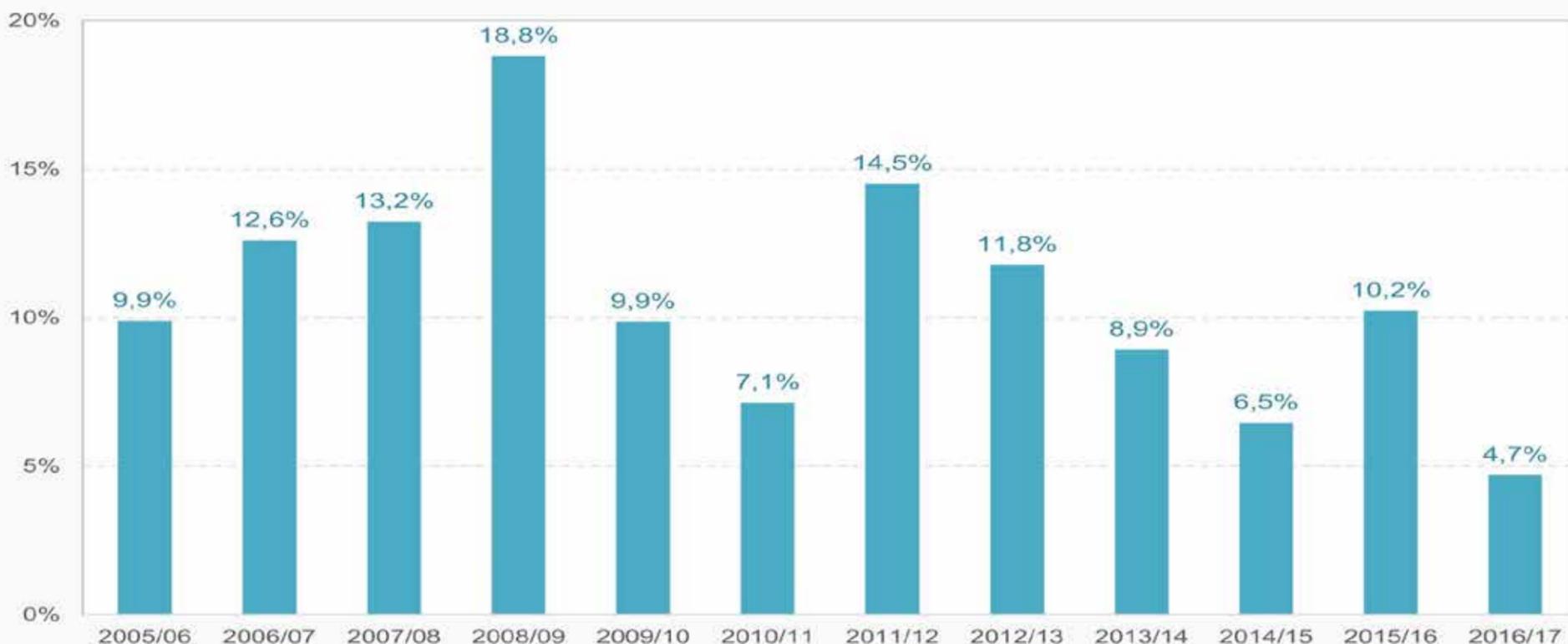
2019
National & Provincial Elections

FINAL REGISTRATION WEEKEND

26 - 27 JANUARY 2019 | 8AM - 5PM

General government spending slows in 2016/17

Annual percentage change in total general government spending
General government spent 4,7% more in 2016/17 than it did in 2015/16



Indicative of an economy under strain, expenditure by general government increased by just 4,7% from 2015/16 to 2016/17. This is the lowest annual rise in spending on record since 2005/06, when Stats SA started publishing the current series of its Financial statistics of consolidated general government report. The latest financial data provide an updated picture of what our government spends money on.

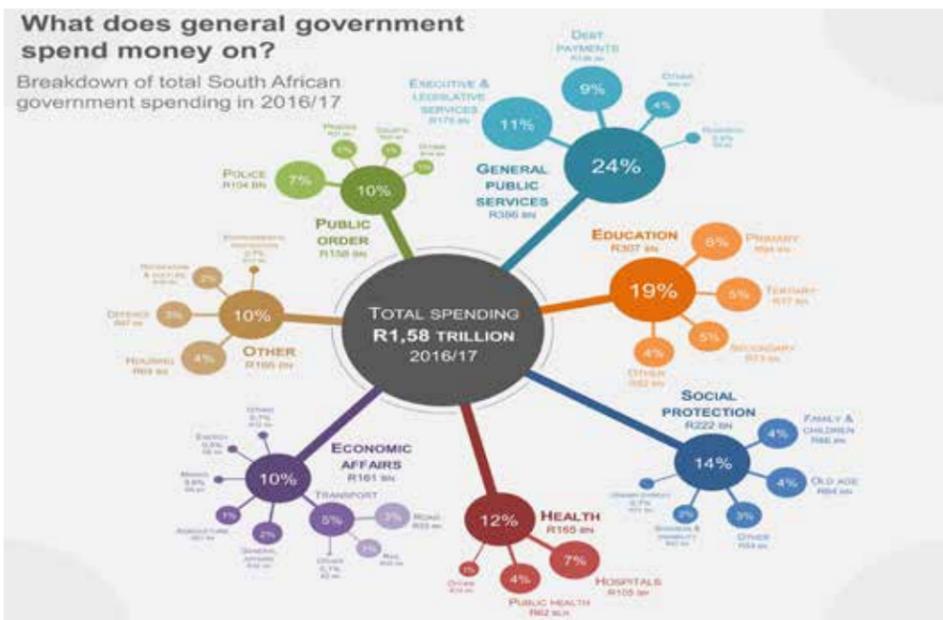
There are 704 institutions that make up general government. This includes all national and provincial government departments, municipalities, extra-budgetary accounts and higher education institutions.

General government spent R1,58 trillion in 2016/17, higher than the R1,51 trillion recorded in 2015/16. A 3,1% fall in capital expenditure contributed to the slower growth in overall spending. This mirrors a similar result published in Stats SA's recent Capital expenditure by the public sector release, which reported a pull-back in spending on capital expenditure throughout the public sector in 2017.

A breakdown of what government's spending priorities were in the 2016/17 fiscal year, is given below. The bulk of general government expenditure was on the following four functions: general public services (24%); education (19%); social protection (14%); and health (12%).

Unpacking some of the expenditure on other functions, it is evident that more money was spent on police services (R104 billion) than on housing (R69 billion) in 2016/17. Payments on public debt, under general public services, totalled R146 billion or 9% of total expenditure, higher than the amount spent on hospital services (R105 billion) or tertiary education (R77 billion)

Employee costs take up 42% of general government expenses
Breakdown of government expenses in 2016/17 (total: R1,45 trillion)



Another way to analyse government spending is to express it in economic terms, which provides insight into how much money was paid towards items such as goods, services, and salaries. Compensation of employees, which includes salaries and wages earned by civil servants, took up the lion's share (42%) of total expenses. This was followed by purchases of goods and services, social benefits, and interest paid.

Compensation of employees, purchases, interest, subsidies and social benefits increased in 2016/17 compared with 2015/16. The general government's wage bill increased by 8% (or R44 billion), with an increase of 8% for national government, 8% for provincial government, 9% for extra-budgetary institutions, and 9% for higher education institutions.

However, there was a fall in spending on grants paid and other payments. Government transferred less money to the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) in 2016/17 compared with 2015/16 as a result of lower customs duties, contributing to the fall in grants paid.

- Elizabeth Makhafola, Nomvula Nobiya and Kevin Parry

While crime increases, fear rises and trust in criminal justice system drops

General Level of Crime



The general level of crime as estimated by VOCS has been declining during the past five years but increased in 2016/17 and 2017/18.

Feelings of Safety



The percentage of households who feel safe walking in their neighbourhoods during the day continued to decline.

Murder



Murder increased during the past three years both in terms of the total number of incidences (VOCS) and the number of cases reported to the police (SAPS).

Perceptions of violent crime



Greater percentage of households, in 2017/18 compared to 2016/17, think that the levels of violent and property crimes increased during the past three years.

The general level of crime as estimated by VOCS has been declining during the past five years but increased between 2016/17 and 2017/18.

Household crimes increased by 5% to a total of 1,5 million incidences of crime while individual crime also increased by 5% to a total of 1,6 million incidences, affecting 1,4 million individuals aged 16 and above. Northern Cape had the highest increase in both household and individual crimes. Housebreaking or burglary was the most dominant (54%) crime category among crimes measured by the Victims of Crime Survey (VOCS).

An estimated total of 830 thousand incidences of housebreaking occurred in 2017/18, affecting 4,25% of all South African households. Nearly 32% of items stolen during housebreaking were clothes, followed by cell phones (24%) and food (22%).

An estimated 156 thousand home robberies occurred last year, affecting 0,8% of all South African households. This was an increase of 3% compared to the previous year. Theft of livestock, poultry and other animals which occurred in 2017/18 is estimated at 159 thousand incidences, affecting 0,77% of households in South Africa. The number of incidences increased by 1% compared to the previous year.

Murder increased during the past three years both in terms of the total number of incidences (VOCS) and the number of cases reported to the police (SAPS). It is estimated that 16 809 incidences of murder occurred in 2017/18, which is an increase of 4% compared to the previous year.

Usually VOCS figures are higher than SAPS figures because not all crime incidents are reported to the police. This was not the case for murder, where SAPS figures were double the VOCS figures. Not all murders are known to households, for example murders of immigrants or street people,

which is one of the reasons that SAPS figures are higher than those of VOCS.

The percentage of households who think that the levels of violent crimes increased during the past three years is greater for 2017/18 (42,1%) when compared to the figure for 2016/17 (39,4%). The percentage of households who feel safe walking in their neighbourhoods during the day declined from 84,8% in 2016/17 to 79,1% in 2017/18. The level of satisfaction with the police and courts continued to decline, more rapidly in the case of courts.

The percentage of households who were satisfied with the police services in their area decreased from 57,3% in 2016/17 to 54,2% in 2017/18. The percentage of households who were satisfied with the way courts generally deal with perpetrators decreased from 44,9% in 2016/17 to 41,1% in 2017/18. Satisfaction with the police declined in every province except the Western Cape and Free State, while satisfaction with the courts declined in every province except the North West.

Satisfaction and trust with the effectiveness of Correctional Services were also surveyed. An estimated 49,8% of households were satisfied with the way Correctional Services rehabilitate criminals. Among households that knew a former prisoner, 58,7% of households were satisfied with Correctional Services while 42,6% of households that did not know a former prisoner were satisfied with Correctional Services.

On the question of trust, 79,6% of households were willing to welcome a former prisoner in their place of worship while 22,2% of households were willing to marry a former prisoner. Black Africans had the highest level of trust in Correctional Services where 51,6% were willing to offer employment to a former prisoner and 24,6% were willing to marry a former prisoner. The Indian/Asian population had the least trust with 30,9% willing to employ a former prisoner while 9,1% were willing to marry a former prisoner.

- Raphael Kasonga

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2019 Release Schedule (January and February)

| Publication Code | Publication | Expected publication date | Time |
|------------------|---|---------------------------|-------|
| P4141 | Electricity generated and available for distribution | 08/01/2019 | 13:00 |
| P3041.2 | Manufacturing: Production and sales | 10/01/2019 | 13:00 |
| P2041 | Mining: Production and sales | 15/01/2019 | 11:30 |
| P6242.1 | Retail trade sales | 16/01/2019 | 13:00 |
| P0041 | Statistics of civil cases for debt | 17/01/2019 | 09:00 |
| P6141.2 | Wholesale trade sales | 17/01/2019 | 10:00 |
| P6343.2 | Motor trade sales | 17/01/2019 | 11:30 |
| P5041.1 | Selected building statistics of the private sector as reported by local government institutions | 17/01/2019 | 13:00 |
| P0351 | Tourism and Migration | 21/01/2019 | 09:00 |
| P6410 | Tourist accommodation | 21/01/2019 | 10:00 |
| P7162 | Land transport survey | 21/01/2019 | 11:30 |
| P6420 | Food and beverages | 21/01/2019 | 13:00 |
| P0141 | Consumer Price Index (CPI) | 23/01/2019 | 10:00 |
| P0043 | Statistics of Liquidations and insolvencies | 28/01/2019 | 14:30 |
| P01421. | Producer Price Index (PPI) | 31/01/2019 | 11:30 |
| P0142.7 | Export and import unit value indices | 31/01/2019 | 11:30 |
| P0151.1 | Construction Materials Price Indices | 31/01/2019 | 12:00 |
| P3043 | Manufacturing: Utilisation of production capacity by large enterprises | 07/02/2019 | 11:30 |
| P4141 | Electricity generated and available for distribution | 07/02/2019 | 13:00 |
| P3041.2 | Manufacturing: Production and sales | 12/02/2019 | TBA |
| P6242.1 | Retail trade sales | 13/02/2019 | 13:00 |
| P6141.2 | Wholesale trade sales | 14/02/2019 | 10:00 |
| P2041 | Mining: Production and sales | 14/02/2019 | 11:30 |
| P6343.2 | Motor trade sales | 14/02/2019 | 13:00 |
| P6410 | Tourist accommodation | 18/02/2019 | 10:00 |
| P7162 | Land transport survey | 18/02/2019 | 11:30 |
| P6420 | Food and beverages | 18/02/2019 | 13:00 |
| P0141 | Consumer Price Index (CPI) | 20/02/2019 | 10:00 |
| P0041 | Statistics of civil cases for debt | 21/02/2019 | 09:00 |
| P5041.1 | Selected building statistics of the private sector as reported by local government institutions | 21/02/2019 | 13:00 |
| P0351 | Tourism and Migration | 25/02/2019 | 09:00 |
| P0043 | Statistics of Liquidations and insolvencies | 25/02/2019 | 14:30 |
| P01421. | Producer Price Index (PPI) | 28/02/2019 | 11:30 |
| P0142.7 | Export and import unit value indices | 28/02/2019 | 11:30 |
| P0151.1 | Construction Materials Price Indices | 28/02/2019 | 12:00 |

NB. Publication schedule might change. Please visit the [stats sa website](http://stats.sa.gov.za) for an up-to-date release schedule.

2019 Surveys in the field (January to March)

| January | February | March |
|--|--|--|
| Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) | Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) | Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) |
| General Household Survey (GHS) | General Household Survey (GHS) | General Household Survey (GHS) |
| Domestic Tourism Survey (DTS) | Domestic Tourism Survey (DTS) | Domestic Tourism Survey (DTS) |
| Governance, Public Safety and Justice Survey (GPSJS) | Governance, Public Safety and Justice Survey (GPSJS) | Governance, Public Safety and Justice Survey (GPSJS) |
| Quarterly Labour Force Survey Parallel (QLFSP) | Quarterly Labour Force Survey Parallel (QLFSP) | Quarterly Labour Force Survey Parallel (QLFSP) |
| Census of Commercial Agriculture (CoCA) 2017 | Census of Commercial Agriculture (CoCA) 2017 | Census of Commercial Agriculture (CoCA) 2017 |

NB. For more information or clarity on the above mentioned projects, please contact the Field Operations Director, in your respective province.

How to identify a Stats SA fieldworker

All Stats SA Survey Officers and field staff are required to carry an official Stats SA Identity (ID) card provided by the organisation.

Ask the Fieldworker to show you their ID card whenever they visit your household for data collection purposes.

You can verify the authenticity and identification of our data collection team by contacting the Stats SA provincial office in your area.



Statistics South Africa provincial office contact details

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