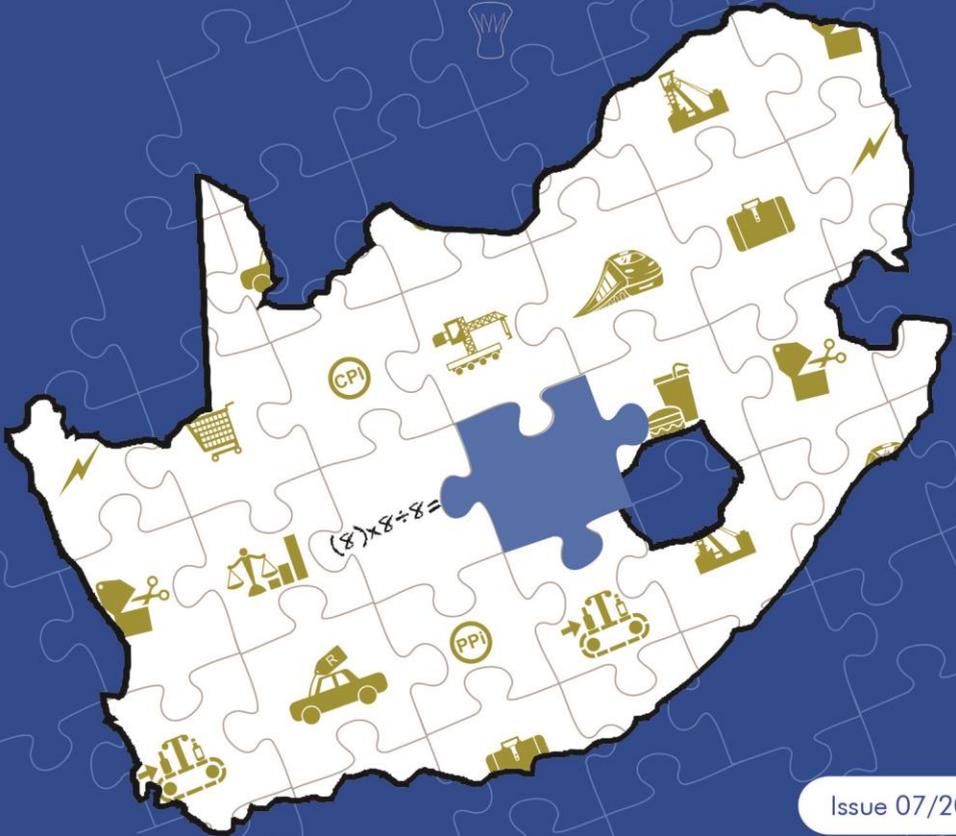


Mbalo Brief



the missing piece of the puzzle

August 2019



Issue 07/2019

THE SOUTH AFRICA I KNOW, THE HOME I UNDERSTAND



stats sa

Department:
Statistics South Africa
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA





Statistics South Africa
Private Bag X44
Pretoria 0001
South Africa

ISlballo 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

Every year, on 9 August, South Africa celebrates Women's Day in honour of the 20 000 women who marched to the Union Buildings on 9 August 1956 to protest against the discriminatory pass laws. Since then, the role and recognition of women in South Africa has transformed. In 2005 for instance, former president Thabo Mbeki announced the appointment of Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka as the first female deputy president of South Africa. Today, we have so many women who have made ground-breaking achievements such as Caster Semenya, Mandisa Mfeka (the world's first black female fighter pilot), Advocate Thuli Madonsela, Maria Ramos (former chief executive officer of Absa Group Limited) and the list goes on. These women are proof that South Africa's perception of women has changed over the years and that the country has taken some steps towards attaining gender equality. As much as some achievements have been made, however, there is still a long way to go as some women still experience challenges such as gender-based violence (domestic and sexual harassment at home and in the workplace), underage/forced marriages and motherhood penalties (a term given by sociologists when working mothers are considered less competent because they may not be able to do or handle the same work as a man or non-mother while having to take care of her children).

In this month's issue of Mbalo Brief, our educational article is based on the results of a report titled *Tourism 2018*, Report No. 03-51-02 (2018), published on 27 June 2019. The article provides information on population movements across South Africa's ports of entry/exit, covering the period 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2018. Also have a look at our monthly crossword puzzle and solutions for the July 2019 puzzle.

Articles published in this issue are based on results of industry surveys conducted for the months ranging from May to June 2019.

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



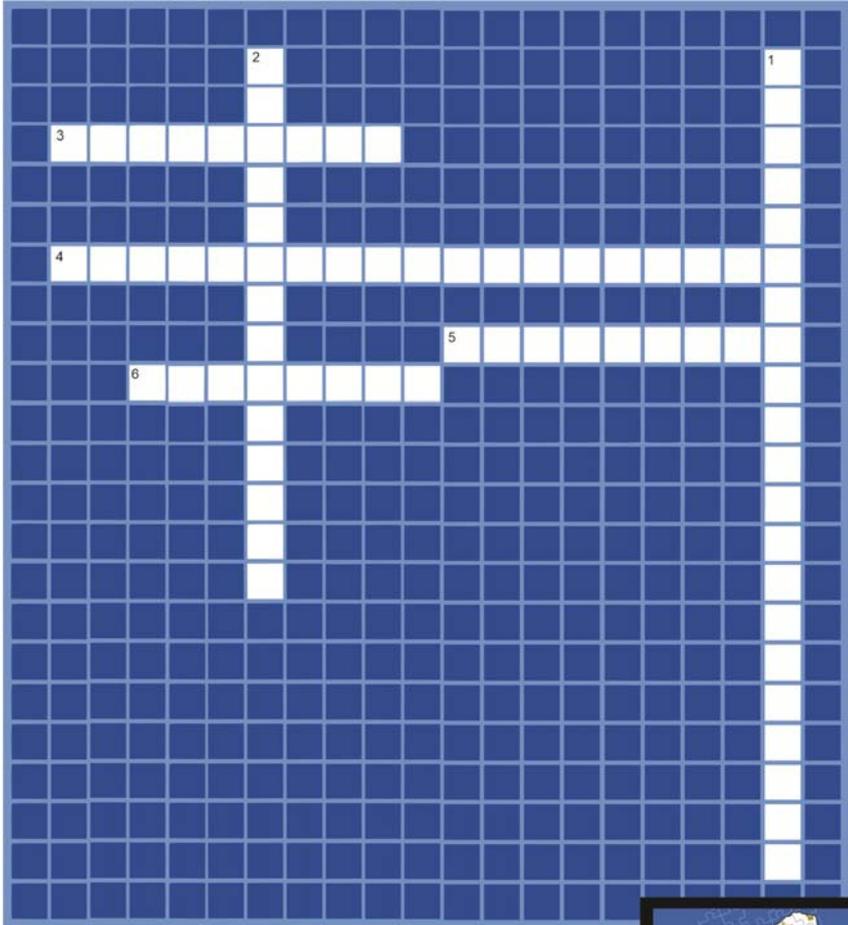


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Crossword puzzle





Across

3. Which holiday is celebrated on 09 August every year in South Africa?
4. United Nations General Assembly has declared 2019 the International Year ofto raise awareness of the crucial role languages play in people's daily lives.
5. What is the surname of the Public Protector of South Africa?
6. In which month was President Cyril Ramaphosa born?

Down

1. Which department is planning and conducting census in South Africa?
2. Who is the South Africa's two-time Olympic 800m champion who was banned from defending her world distance title in Doha in September 2019 by the International Association of Athletics Federations (IAAF)?

Solutions for July 2019 puzzle

Across

3. Lesetja
6. Japan
7. Mercedes Benz

Down

1. Egypt
2. Louvre
4. John Kani
5. True



Educational article on Tourism 2018

1. Introduction

Many people from different countries across the world enter and exit South Africa through its many ports of entry/exit, either by road (boarder gates), air (airports) or sea (harbours). These are all regulated and managed under the Department of Home Affairs (DHA). The ports of entry/exit are regulated through the Immigration Act, 2002 (Act No. 13 of 2002) which makes provision for the regulation of admission of foreigners, their stay, and their departure from the Republic and for matters connected therewith. Many people visit South Africa to study, for holiday or to work, amongst other reasons. However, it is required by the DHA that these movements be recorded, as these administrative records are used to regulate the flow of people across the ports of entry and exit. These administrative records are also an important source of statistical data on temporary population movements in the country.

The data that is collected at the country's ports of entry/exit is collected either manually or electronically, and in some instances both methods are used. However, travellers may be requested to produce travel documents to be scanned, as they are not always expected to complete an arrival/departure card/form. Individual ports transmit the data to the national database, i.e. the Movement Control System (MCS) at the head office of the DHA.

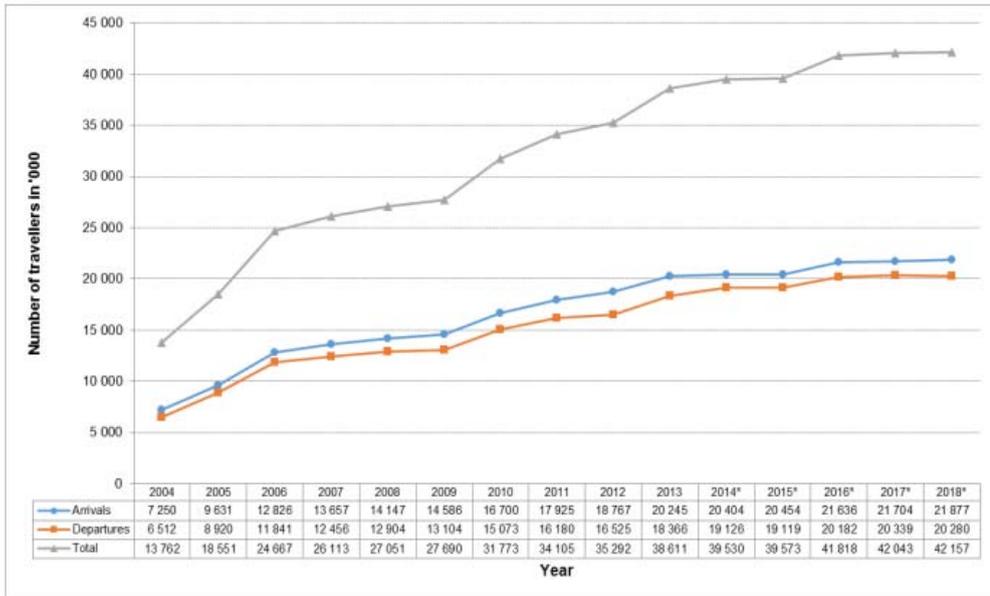
This educational article is based on the findings of the *Tourism 2018 Report* (Report No. 03-51-02), which was published on 27 June 2019. The report forms part of a regular annual series of publications on tourism. The main aim of the report is to present information on population movements into and out of South Africa in 2018. However, for the purpose of this article, only the data on travellers and tourists will be discussed, highlighting the number of South African residents and foreigners who travelled in and out of South Africa in 2018, the mode of transport used and the purpose of their visit. In addition to the 2018 data, data from 2017 and earlier years is also presented to provide some comparison in order to highlight observed trends and patterns.



2. Travellers

Traveller is someone who moves between different geographical locations for any purpose and any duration. For the purpose of this article, the geographical locations are countries. These trips are recorded and published by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) in the monthly *Tourism and Migration* (P0351) statistical release. Travellers include passengers in transit, and arrivals into and departures from South Africa regardless of residency status. In 2018, there was a total number of 42 157 000 travellers (21 877 000 arrivals and 20 280 000 departures). When comparing the number of travellers in 2018 with those in 2004, there was a significant increase of 28 395 000 travellers, and this means the number of travellers tripled over the 15-year period (see Figure 1).

Figure 1: Number of arrivals and departures of travellers, 2004 – 2018



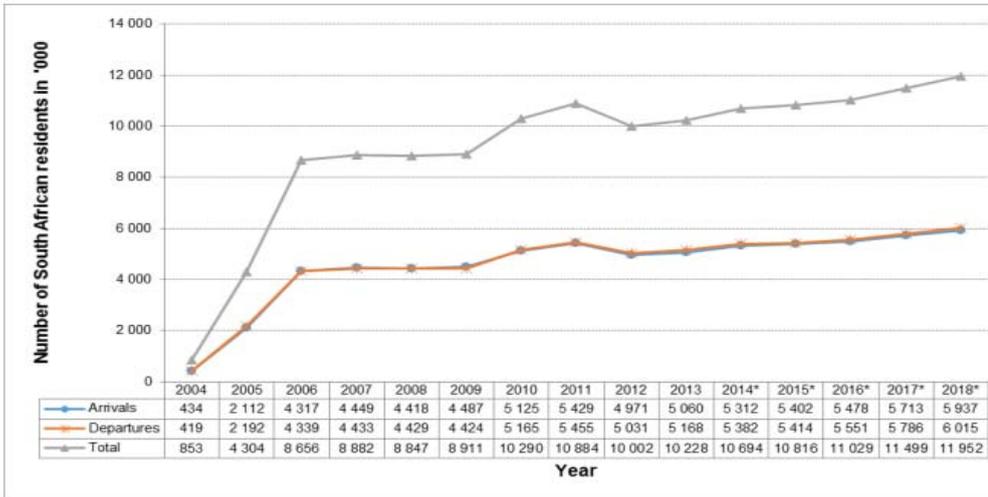
*2014-2018 data excludes travellers in transit

2.1 South African resident travellers



The number of South African resident travellers increased from 11 508 449 in 2017 to 11 961 401 travellers in 2018. This comprised 5 936 978 arrivals, 6 014 912 departures and 9 511 travellers in transit. According to Figure 2, there was an increase in travellers between 2004 and 2006, from 853 000 thousand in 2004 to 8 656 000 thousand travellers in 2006. The reason for this increase was due to the changes in the Immigration Amendment Act, 2004 (Act No. 19 of 2004).

Figure 2: Number of arrivals and departures of South African residents, 2004 – 2018



*2014-2018 data excludes travellers in transit

2.1.1 Mode of transport used by South African resident travellers

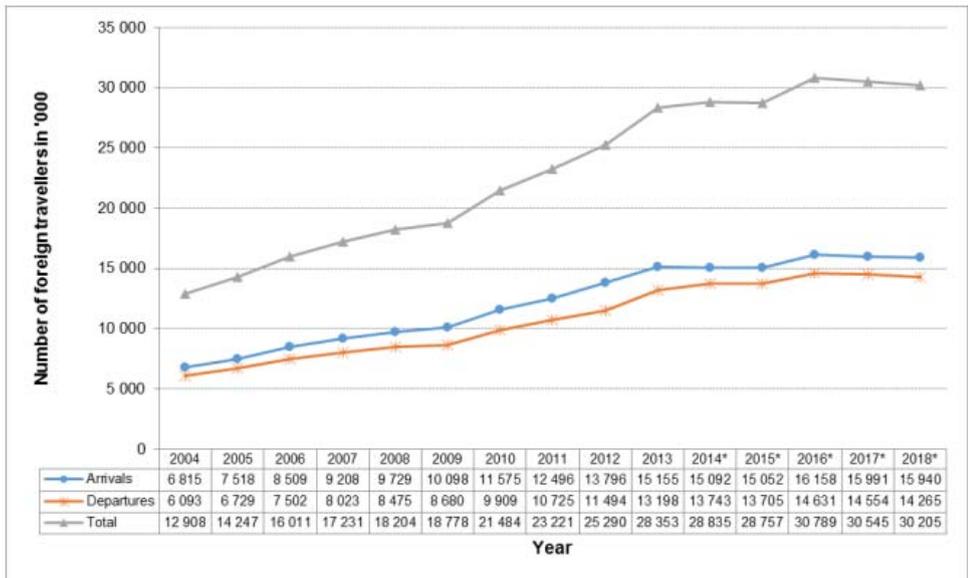
Travellers use different modes of travel to enter/exit the country. Some travellers may prefer road transport and others might prefer air or sea transport. Most South African residents used road transport, with 3 512 690 arrivals and 3 563 385 departures. Air transport was the second most popular mode of travel used by 2 340 966 arrivals and 2 364 753 departures. All passengers in transit used air transport (9 511). Sea transport was the least used mode of travel with 83 322 arrivals and 86 774 departures.

2.2 Foreign travellers



The number of foreign travellers increased from 31 297 571 in 2017 to 30 955 754 in 2018. This increase includes 15 939 855 arrivals, 14 264 702 departures and 751 197 passengers in transit. Figure 3 shows that the number of both foreign arrivals and departures increased between 2004 and 2018 (from 12 908 000 in 2004 to 30 205 000 in 2018), with a slight decrease between 2014 and 2015 (taking into account the exclusion of passengers in transit from arrivals starting from 2014). Unlike the case of South African travellers, the volume of departures of foreign travellers has been lower than that of arrivals throughout the fifteen-year period.

Figure 3: Number of arrivals and departures of foreign travellers, 2004 – 2018



*2014-2018 data excludes travellers in transit.

2.2.1 Mode of transport used by foreign travellers

South Africa is one of those countries in the world that have many ports of entry/exit or borders, which include road, air and sea ports of entry. Road transport was the mode of transport used most by foreign travellers in 2018, recording 12 347 879 arrivals and 10 659 161 departures. Most of the foreign travellers who arrived by road entered through the Lesotho (30,1%) and the Zimbabwe (23,2%) ports of entry. These two countries' ports of entry



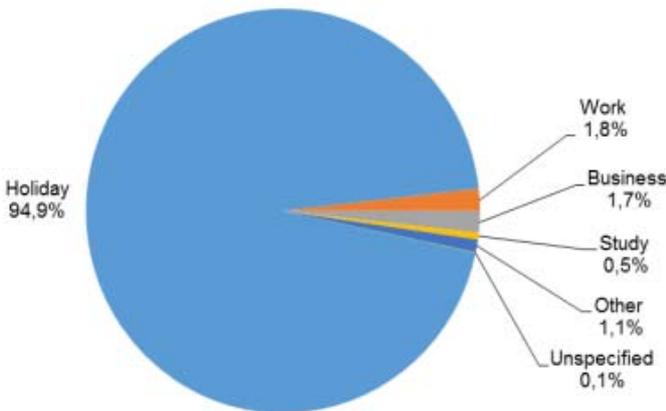
were also mostly used by foreigners who left South Africa in 2018 (29,9% and 20,6%, respectively). Ports of entry/exit from Mozambique were used by about 16% of arrivals and departures.

In 2018, the total number of foreign travellers who arrived in South Africa using air transport was 3 525 565, of which 72,2% arrived through the OR Tambo International Airport and 25,7% arrived through the Cape Town International Airport.

2.2.2 Purpose of visit

As illustrated in Figure 4, the main purpose of visit for foreign arrivals in 2018 was holidays (94,9%), whereas 1,8% of the 2018 arrivals came for work, and 1,7% and 0,5% of arrivals came for business and to study, respectively.

Figure 4: Percentage distribution of foreign arrivals by purpose of visit, 2018



In January 2018, the highest number of foreign arrivals came to South Africa to study (15 455) and to work (33 566). Those who came for business mainly came in November (29 389). Travellers who came for holidays came mainly in December (1 540 731) and January (1 506 522).

3. Tourists



A tourist is a person travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year. Often these tourists visit different countries for various reasons such as studying, business or holiday, amongst others. The total number of tourists who came to South Africa increased from 10 285 197 in 2017 to 10 472 105 in 2018. Notably, the number of tourists arriving in the country differs from month to month, and there are months that record a high number of tourists whereas others record a low number. The month that recorded the highest tourist arrivals in 2018 was January (1 103 940), while June recorded the lowest number of (729 374).

3.1 Most leading overseas countries

South Africa receives tourists from many countries in the world each year. These tourists are classified into three categories, namely overseas, Southern African Development Community (SADC), and 'other' African countries. The three leading countries where overseas tourists came from in 2018 were:

- The United Kingdom (UK) (430 708 and contributing 16,1%);
- The United States of America (USA) (376 892 and contributing 14,1%); and
- Germany (343 229 and contributing 12,8%).

3.2 Most leading SADC countries

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) is a regional economic community comprising 15 member states, namely, Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

In 2018, the three leading countries for the SADC region as far as foreign tourists were concerned were:

- Zimbabwe (2 208 930 and contributing 29,0%);
- Lesotho (1 739 188 and contributing 22,9%); and
- Mozambique (1 360 896 and contributing 17,9%).

3.3 Most leading 'other' African countries

The 'other' African countries comprise countries that are in Africa but do not form part of the SADC regional economic community. These countries include Nigeria, Kenya, Ghana, Uganda, Gabon, Egypt, Ethiopia, Cameroon,



Congo, and Côte d'Ivoire, to name a few. As far as foreign tourists are concerned, the three leading countries for 'other' African countries in 2018 were:

- Nigeria (53 769 and contributing 30,5%);
- Kenya (29 193 and contributing 16,6%); and
- Ghana (20 999 and contributing 11,9%).

3.4 Mode of travel and place of arrival

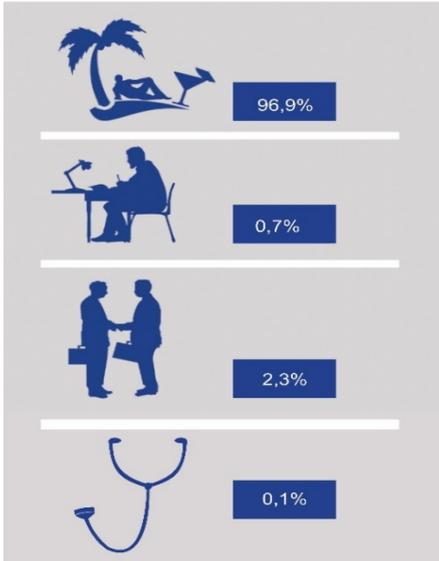
A large number of tourists who came to South Africa in 2018 used road transport (7 368 025 or 70,4%); followed by those who came by air (3 088 524 or 29,5%); and those who arrived through sea ports (15 556 or 0,1%). In addition to the above, road users mainly came in through the Zimbabwe (27,1%) and the Lesotho (24,0%) ports of entry. Namibia (1,6%) had the least number of 2018 tourists using its ports of entry.

Out of the 3 088 524 tourists that flew into the country, the largest proportion (70,2%) used OR Tambo International Airport. Cape Town and King Shaka international airports were used by 27,8% and 1,6% tourists, respectively. Most of the tourists who used sea ports of entry came in through the Cape Town Harbour (56,2%).

3.5 Purpose of visit

In 2018, most tourists came to South Africa for holidays (10 149 339 or 96,9%), whereas 242 417 (2,3%) of tourists came for business, 73 648 (0,7%) were in the country to study and 6 701 (0,1%) came for medical treatment (**see Figure 5**). There were some regional and country differences with respect to the purpose of the visit. For example, 13 126 (7,5%) of tourists from 'other' African countries and 80 718 (3,0%) of tourists from overseas countries came for business compared to 147 603 (1,9%) from SADC countries. Furthermore, students made up 9 411 (5,3%) of tourists from 'other' African countries compared to 48 186 (0,6%) of tourists from SADC countries and 16 035 (0,6%) of overseas tourists.

Figure 5: Percentage distribution of tourists by purpose of visit, 2018



4. Conclusion

The Tourism report presents South African residents and foreign travellers who passed through South African ports of entry/exit in 2018. There was an increase in the number of South African resident arrivals and departures in 2018 as compared to 2017. A majority of overseas and 'other' African tourists flew into the country whereas tourists from SADC countries came in by road. As it was observed, holiday continued to be the main reason for visiting South Africa between 2017 and 2018.



Primary industries

Mining: Production and sales

Mining production decreases in June 2019

Mining has played a major role in shaping South Africa into what it is today. It led to the establishment of cities like Johannesburg and Kimberley, for instance. Although the mining sector no longer dominates the South African economy as it once did, the industry still continues to contribute to the growth of the economy. For instance, coal accounts for most of the electricity that is produced in the country and since businesses, schools, hospitals and households require electricity for their day-to-day activities, it means that they are dependent on the mining of coal. Mining also contributes to other industries such as transport, which is required to transport coal. Finally, mining also provides numerous by-products such as uranium (a by-product of gold production) and plastic (a by-product of coal, oil and gas). Thus, the mining industry is still relevant to the growth of the economy. Presented in this article is a summary of the key results from the Mining: Production and sales release for June 2019.

Mining production decreased by 4,2% year-on-year in June 2019 (see **Table A**). The largest negative contributors were:

- gold (-16,0%, contributing -2,1 percentage points);
- diamonds (-33,2%, contributing -1,7 percentage points); and
- PGMs (-6,3%, contributing -1,6 percentage points).

Table A – Key growth rates in the volume of mining production for June 2019

	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19	Jun-19
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-3,7	-8,1	-0,8	-1,1	-1,5	-4,2
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-0,1	-1,7	3,9	-1,7	3,1	3,3
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	-4,7	-5,1	-3,1	-0,3	2,6	3,5

^{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 increased by 6,5% year-on-year in June 2019 (see Table B). The largest positive contributors were:

- iron ore (76,6%, contributing 5,9 percentage points);
- PGMs (9,9%, contributing 2,3 percentage points); and
- 'other' metallic minerals (70,7%, contributing 1,8 percentage points).

Table B – Key growth rates in mineral sales at current prices for June 2019

	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19	Jun-19
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	19,3	9,5	14,6	19,9	11,2	6,5
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-3,0	-8,0	8,3	1,3	-0,8	-2,3
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	8,9	4,0	-2,4	-3,1	2,0	2,6

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

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



Secondary industries

Manufacturing: Production and sales

Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products lead to a decrease in manufacturing production

Imports and exports of goods are an added boost to the growth and expansion of South Africa's economy. For instance, fuel is one of the driving engines of the economy as it helps many industries such as transport, mining, manufacturing, etc. to run efficiently. Since South Africa does not produce oil, the country relies on imported oil. However, if the country imports more than it exports, it will run on a trade deficit (the amount by which the cost of a country's imports exceeds the value of its exports). In addition, more imports can affect the production and sales of locally manufactured products. This is because local manufacturing processes are regulated: from environmental impact assessments to strict quality controls, and from labour regulations to sustainability requirements. Some of these processes are not always required with products manufactured in some countries. Thus, the products they import to South Africa could sell at a cheaper price than locally manufactured goods, although some might be cheaper because they are counterfeit goods, resulting in locally manufactured goods to be in less demand and less competitive. Presented in this article is a summary of the key results of the Manufacturing: Production and sales release for June 2019.

Manufacturing production decreased by 3,2% in June 2019 compared with June 2018 (see **Table C**). The largest negative contributions were made by the following divisions:

- petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products (-7,7%, contributing -1,7 percentage points);
- basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products, metal products and machinery (-5,1%, contributing -1,0 percentage point); and
- wood and wood products, paper, publishing and printing (-4,9%, contributing -0,5 of a percentage point).

The largest positive contribution was made by the food and beverages division (3,7%, contributing 1,0 percentage point).



Table C – Key growth rates in the volume of manufacturing production for June 2019

	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19	Jun-19
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	0,9	0,4	1,0	4,2	0,4	-3,2
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-1,8	-1,5	0,7	2,4	-1,9	-1,5
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	0,3	-0,8	-2,2	-1,3	0,0	0,6

^{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 decreased

Buildings made out of shipping containers (steel containers used to transport goods) are taking the world by storm. Builders across the world are converting shipping containers into state-of-the-art houses, shops and retail buildings, among others. A builder who wishes to use a shipping container as a building needs to comply with building regulations, and architectural plans must be approved by the local council just like any other building. However, builders also have to register with the Board of Agrément South Africa in order to receive an agreement certificate (a technical certificate which outlines procedures to be followed when manufacturing, using, installing or erecting the structure). Board of Agrément South Africa is responsible for fitness for purpose of non-standardised constructions and materials in South Africa. Presented in this article is a summary of the results of the Selected building statistics of the private sector for the month of May 2019.

Total value of recorded building plans passed

The value of recorded building plans passed (at current prices) decreased by 4,6% (-R2 142,6 million) during January to May 2019 compared with January to May 2018 (**see Table D**). Decreases were recorded for non-residential buildings (-11,0% or -R1 191,3 million) and residential buildings (-4,2% or -R1 014,7 million).



The largest negative contribution to the total decrease of 4,6% (-R2 142,6 million) was made by Western Cape (contributing -3,6 percentage points or -R1 660,7 million). Gauteng (contributing 1,0 percentage point or R460,2 million) was the largest positive contributor.

The largest positive contribution to the total increase of 0,7% (R256,5 million) was made by Gauteng (contributing 6,7 percentage points or R2 308,7 million). Western Cape (contributing -3,7 percentage points or -R1 283,5 million) was the largest negative contributor.

Table D – Recorded building plans passed by larger municipalities: January to May 2018 versus January to May 2019

Estimates at current prices	January to May 2018	January to May 2019	Difference in value between January to May 2018 and January to May 2019	% change between January to May 2018 and January to May 2019
	^{1/}	^{1/}		
	R'000	R'000	R'000	
Residential buildings	23 921 692	22 907 018	-1 014 674	-4,2
- Dwelling houses	13 284 810	11 618 667	-1 666 143	-12,5
- Flats and townhouses	9 362 179	10 861 754	1 499 575	16,0
- Other residential buildings	1 274 703	426 597	-848 106	-66,5
Non-residential buildings	10 870 125	9 678 791	-1 191 334	-11,0
Additions and alterations	11 597 410	11 660 838	63 428	0,5
Total	46 389 227	44 246 647	-2 142 580	-4,6

^{1/} 2018 and 2019 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 production increases

Cape Town consumers who wish to move to solar energy such as the grid-tied small-scale embedded generation (SSEG) solar photovoltaic (PV) system as an alternative should register and get authorisation prior to installation. Grid-tied SSEG systems are solar panels connected to the city's electricity grid either directly or through the property's internal wiring. In terms of City of Cape Town Electricity Supply bylaw 2010, registration is legally required to ensure the safety of anyone who comes into contact with the PV system or the grid. Consumers who have not registered will be disconnected from the city's electricity grid and will have to pay a reconnection fee. However, owners of off-grid SSEG systems that are not connected to the electricity grid do not have to register. Presented in this article is a summary of the results for the Electricity generated and available for distribution release for the month of June 2019.

Electricity generation (production) increased by 0,1% year-on-year in June 2019 (see Table E).

Table E – Key growth rates in the volume of electricity generated for June 2019

	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19	Jun-19
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-2,1	-1,9	-2,9	1,8	-0,6	0,1
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-0,7	-0,2	-1,3	3,3	-0,7	0,5
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	-0,2	-0,8	-1,6	-0,5	0,3	2,1

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

Electricity distribution (consumption) decreased by 1,6% year-on-year in June 2019 (see Table F).



Table F – Key growth rates in the volume of electricity distributed for June 2019

	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19	Jun-19
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	0,1	-1,0	-2,8	1,6	-1,3	-1,6
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-0,7	-1,2	-1,5	3,1	-0,3	-0,7
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	-0,4	-0,5	-1,7	-1,3	-0,6	1,2

^{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 increase

Different wholesalers are developing new ways to increase their profit. One of the ways is that some wholesalers are building their own distribution channels and cutting out the distributors. For example, Bridgestone and Goodyear, two of the largest tyre manufacturers, announced a joint distribution partnership in 2018. The new venture, TireHub, complements the companies' networks of third-party distributors and provides a fully integrated distribution, warehousing, sales, and delivery solution, competing directly with traditional tyre distributors. Presented in this article is a summary of the results of the Wholesale trade sales release for May 2019.

Wholesale trade sales increased by 6,0% in May 2019 compared with May 2018 (**see Table G**). The main contributors were dealers in:

- solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (13,5%, contributing 3,0 percentage points); and
- construction and building materials (20,4%, contributing 1,1 percentage points).

Wholesale trade sales increased by 7,3% in the three months ended May 2019 compared with the three months ended May 2018. The main contributors to this increase were dealers in:

- solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (13,5%, contributing 3,1 percentage points); and
- machinery, equipment and supplies (9,4%, contributing 1,2 percentage points).



Table G – Key growth rates in wholesale trade sales at current prices for May 2019

	Dec-18	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-0,5	3,7	5,2	4,0	12,6	6,0
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-8,0	3,4	1,7	1,2	3,9	-1,0
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	-0,5	-5,0	-6,4	-1,5	3,2	5,8

^{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 increase

The Competition Commission has released a provisional report on the Grocery Retail Market Inquiry on 29 May 2019. The Commission started to conduct an inquiry into the grocery retail market in November 2015 to understand the general state of competition in the sector. According to the report, the sustained use of long-term exclusive lease agreements (rental agreements which allow retailers to be the only sellers of specific goods to protect their turf) between grocery retail giants such as Shoprite, Pick n Pay, Woolworths and Spar as well as owners of large shopping malls restrict competition to the disadvantage of consumers, thus contravening the Competition Act, 1998 (Act No. 89 of 1998). As a result of this finding, the commission recommended that the grocery retail giants stop the use of these agreements and phase them out within three years. However, the commission's recommendations do not come into effect immediately, but only after it has completed and adopted a final report. The commission has given the retail giants a month to comment on the provisional report. Presented in this article is a summary of the results for the Retail trade sales statistics for the month of May 2019.

Retail trade sales increased by 2,2% year-on-year in May 2019 (see **Table H**). The largest annual growth rates were recorded for:

- general dealers (4,0%);
- retailers in household furniture, appliances and equipment (3,2%);
- retailers in pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries (2,9%); and



- retailers in food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores (2,7%).

The main contributor to the 2,2% increase was general dealers (contributing 1,7 percentage points). Retail trade sales increased by 1,7% in the three months ended May 2019 compared with the three months ended May 2018.

The main contributors to this increase were:

- general dealers (2,6%, contributing 1,1 percentage points); and
- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (2,1%, contributing 0,4 of a percentage point).

Table H – Key growth rates in retail trade sales for May 2019 at constant 2015 prices

	Dec-18	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-1,3	1,4	1,4	0,1	2,7	2,2
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-5,1	1,5	0,7	-0,6	1,0	0,1
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	0,8	0,5	-1,6	-0,7	-0,1	1,1

^{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 increase

The cost of owning a car continues to rise. According to Wesbank, one of the vehicle finance providers, the monthly mobility basket has risen to R7 851,39. **This is 3% higher than in 2018.** The mobility basket comprises all the fees that are involved with vehicle ownership such as monthly instalment, insurance premium, fuel and maintenance fees. These expenses are based on an average entry-level vehicle that travels approximately 2 500 kilometres per month. Thus the rise in vehicle costs means that motorists have to stretch their finances even further in order to maintain their vehicles. Presented in this article is a summary of the key results for the Motor trade sales release for May 2019.

Motor trade sales increased by 0,6% year-on-year in May 2019 (see Table I). The largest annual growth rates were recorded for:



- fuel sales (4,7%); and
- sales of accessories (4,4%).

Motor trade sales increased by 1,8% in the three months ended May 2019 compared with the three months ended May 2018. The main contributor was fuel sales (8,4%, contributing 2,2 percentage points).

Table I – Key growth rate figures in motor trade sales for May 2019

	Dec-18	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-4,0	0,5	-1,9	-4,9	11,1	0,6
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-4,1	0,9	-1,3	2,1	4,7	-3,8
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ¹	0,1	-2,1	-3,7	-2,2	0,9	3,3

^{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

More income generated in the month of May

Climate change can affect people's food choices. This is because there are certain times in the year when the harvest or flavour of a given type of food is at its peak. During warm months, for instance, people spend a lot of their time outdoors; they are more active and even sweat more. This is also the time when more hydrating and cooling foods are in season such as watermelons, berries, litchis and mangoes. In colder months, citrus fruits are more available and these provide vitamin C, which can help fight against bacteria and viruses. Seasonal eating is also beneficial to the economy because it supports local agricultural producers as consumers will be buying food that is locally available. Presented in this article is a summary of the key results for the Food and beverages release for May 2019.

Total income generated by the food and beverages industry increased by 2,9% in May 2019 compared with May 2018 (see **Table J**). Positive annual growth rates were recorded for:

- food sales (3,1%); and



- bar sales (1,0%).

In May 2019, positive annual growth rates were recorded for:

- takeaway and fast-food outlets (7,5% and contributing 2,8 percentage points); and
- catering services (1,8% and contributing 0,3 of a percentage point).

Total income increased by 4,8% in the three months ended May 2019 compared with the three months ended May 2018. The main contributors to the increase were:

- restaurants and coffee shops (4,6% and contributing 2,3 percentage points); and
- takeaway and fast-food outlets (5,6% and contributing 2,0 percentage points).

Table J – Year-on-year percentage change in food and beverages income at constant prices by type of income – May 2019

Type of income	Dec-18	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19
Food sales	8,2	1,9	5,4	8,5	3,6	3,1
Bar sales	-6,2	5,0	-5,1	-1,7	-3,5	1,0
Other income	-7,3	1,9	-4,8	1,1	8,5	-3,9
Total	7,0	2,0	4,5	7,8	3,3	2,9

A full release on *Food and beverages* (Statistical release P6420) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za

Tourist accommodation

Income for tourist accommodation increases

Tourism is one of the fastest-growing industries and a positive contributor to South Africa's economic growth. However, the industry has been experiencing an increase in crime. For instance, two incidents were reported in Cape Town. At the Mount Nelson Hotel, 15 people robbed guests, staff and a jewellery shop while in another incident, a Ukrainian hiker was stabbed to death at East Fort above Chapman's Peak Drive. Crime can impact the industry negatively because tourists consider several factors,



such as the safety, security, and peacefulness of a particular country, before making the decision to tour that country. Thus, if a country is perceived to be unsafe, some tourists might reconsider their visit to that country. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the Tourist accommodation release for May 2019.

The total income for the tourist accommodation industry increased by 4,0% in May 2019 compared with May 2018 (**see Table K**). Income from accommodation increased by 4,8% year-on-year in May 2019; this resulted in a 1,3% decrease in the number of stay unit nights sold and a 6,3% increase in the average income per stay unit night sold.

In May 2019, the types of accommodation that recorded the largest year-on-year growth in income from accommodation were:

- caravan parks and camping sites (44,6%);
- guest-houses and guest-farms (12,1%); and
- 'other' accommodation (9,3%).

The main contributors to the 4,8% year-on-year increase in income from accommodation in May 2019 were:

- 'other' accommodation (contributing 2,6 percentage points); and
- hotels (contributing 1,2 percentage points).

Income from accommodation increased by 3,7% in the three months ended May 2019 compared with the three months ended May 2018. The main contributors to this increase were:

- 'other' accommodation (8,9%, contributing 2,5 percentage points); and
- hotels (1,7%, contributing 1,1 percentage points).

Table K – Year-on-year percentage change in tourist accommodation statistics (income at current prices), May 2019

	Dec-18	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19
Stay units available	-0,1	-0,2	-0,2	-0,2	-0,1	-0,1
Stay unit nights sold	-3,0	-1,9	-1,8	1,0	-1,0	-1,3
Average income per stay unit nights sold	0,9	-0,9	-0,5	0,6	6,2	6,3
Income from accommodation	-2,1	-2,7	-2,3	1,5	5,2	4,8
Total income ^{1/}	-3,3	-3,2	0,1	3,0	3,5	4,0

^{1/} Includes restaurant and bar sales and 'other' income.

A full release on *Tourist accommodation* (Statistical release P6410) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za



Tourism and migration

More than three million travellers passed through South Africa's ports of entry in May 2019

A visa is an endorsement on a passport indicating that the passport holder is allowed to enter, leave, or stay in a country for a specified period of time. The visa requirements for international travelling differ from country to country. Some countries are visa-free, meaning that one does not require a visa to enter the country. Out of the 193 countries that are member states of the United Nations, the South African government has granted visa-free status to 75 countries. Of these 75, 16 are Southern African Development Community (SADC) members and 59 are from all over the world. On 10 July 2019, the government announced an addition to the countries that can enter South Africa visa-free, namely: Qatar, United Arab Emirates, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia, Cuba, Ghana, Sao Tome and Principe. However, for South Africans wishing to visit these countries, a visa will still be required. Presented in this article is a summary of the tourism and migration statistics for May 2019.

Number of travellers

The 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 3 285 819 travellers (arrivals, departures and transits) passed through South African ports of entry/exit in May 2019 (**See Table L**). These travellers were made up of 896 563 South African residents and 2 389 256 foreign travellers. A further breakdown of the figures for South African residents indicates that there were 442 436 arrivals, 453 266 departures and 861 travellers in transit. The corresponding volume for foreign arrivals, departures and transit travellers was 1 213 675, 1 106 649 and 68 932, respectively.

A comparison between the movements in May 2018 and May 2019 indicates that the volume of arrivals, departures and transits increased for South African residents and foreign travellers. For South African residents, the volume of arrivals increased by 0,6% (from 439 970 in May 2018 to 442 436 in May 2019). Departures increased by 8,8% (from 416 597 in May 2018 to 453 266 in May 2019), and transits increased by 10,1% (from 782 in May 2018 to 861 in May 2019). For foreign travellers, arrivals increased by 1,5% (from 1 196 107 in May 2018 to 1 213 675 in May 2019), departures increased by 2,8% (from 1 076 526 in May 2018 to 1 106 649 in May 2019),



and transits increased by 13,1% (from 60 932 in May 2018 to 68 932 in May 2019).

A comparison between the movements in April 2019 and May 2019 indicates that the volume of arrivals and departures decreased for South African residents and foreign travellers, while the volume of transits increased for both groups of travellers. For South African residents, the volume of arrivals decreased by 10,4% (from 493 734 in April 2019 to 442 436 in May 2019), departures decreased by 10,5% (from 506 224 in April 2019 to 453 266 in May 2019), and transits increased by 5,3% (from 818 in April 2019 to 861 in May 2019). For foreign travellers, arrivals decreased by 10,1% (from 1 350 167 in April 2019 to 1 213 675 in May 2019), departures decreased by 9,1% (from 1 217 493 in April 2019 to 1 106 649 in May 2019), and transits increased by 7,4% (from 64 182 in April 2019 to 68 932 in May 2019).

Mode of travel

In May 2019, 149 573 (90,0%) of the 166 227 overseas tourists arrived in the country by air transport, whilst 16 612 (10,0%) came in by road transport and 42 (less than 0,1%) arrived by sea transport. Tourists from the Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries, on the other hand, came predominantly by road [537 755 (93,7%)], followed by air travel [36 106 (6,3%)] and sea transport [1 (less than 0,1%)]. The number of tourists who came into South Africa by air from 'other' African countries was 11 126 (90,9%), and 1 116 (9,1%) used road transport.

Purpose of visit

In May 2019, the majority of tourists [731 264 (97,0%)] were in South Africa for holiday compared to 17 852 (2,4%), 3 736 (0,5%) and 665 (0,1%) who were in South Africa for business, study and for medical treatment, respectively.

Sex and age distribution

There were 423 338 (56,2%) male and 330 179 (43,8%) female tourists in May 2019. Overseas tourists were made up of 91 180 (54,9%) male tourists and 75 047 (45,1%) female tourists. There were 323 211 (56,3%) male and 250 651 (43,7%) female tourists from SADC countries. Tourists from 'other' African countries were made up of 8 166 (66,7%) male and 4 076 (33,3%) female tourists.



Table L – Number of South African residents and foreign travellers by travel direction: May 2019

Travel direction	May 2018	April 2019	May 2019	% change between April 2019 and May 2019	% change between May 2018 and May 2019
Total	3 190 914	3 632 618	3 285 819	-9,5%	3,0%
South African residents	857 349	1 000 776	896 563	-10,4%	4,6%
Arrivals	439 970	493 734	442 436	-10,4%	0,6%
Departures	416 597	506 224	453 266	-10,5%	8,8%
Transit	782	818	861	5,3%	10,1%
Foreign travellers	2 333 565	2 631 842	2 389 256	-9,2%	2,4%
Arrivals	1 196 107	1 350 167	1 213 675	-10,1%	1,5%
Departures	1 076 526	1 217 493	1 106 649	-9,1%	2,8%
Transit	60 932	64 182	68 932	7,4%	13,1%
Foreign arrivals	1 196 107	1 350 167	1 213 675	-10,1%	1,5%
Non-visitors	77 559	90 205	78 492	-13,0%	1,2%
Visitors	1 118 548	1 259 962	1 135 183	-9,9%	1,5%
Visitors	1 118 548	1 259 962	1 135 183	-9,9%	1,5%
Arrivals only	279 186	327 768	272 961	-16,7%	-2,2%
Single trips	399 086	482 470	404 247	-16,2%	1,3%
Multiple trips	440 276	449 724	457 975	1,8%	4,0%
Visitors	1 118 548	1 259 962	1 135 183	-9,9%	1,5%
Same-day	351 218	356 903	381 666	6,9%	8,7%
Tourists	767 330	903 059	753 517	-16,6%	-1,8%

A full release on *Tourism and migration* (Statistical release P0351) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za

Statistics of civil cases for debt

Total number of civil summonses issued for debt unchanged

Many South Africans are failing to pay their home loans, personal loans and vehicle finance on time. According to Transunion (a consumer credit reporting agency), failure to pay an outstanding debt by the due date for home loans has increased to 4,0%, bank personal loans increased to 24,8%



and vehicle finance increased to 5,2% in Quarter 1 (Q1) of 2019. Transunion indicated that the exception to the trend of rising failure to pay debt was credit card usage, which decreased to 12,6% in Q1 of 2019. Transunion stated that consumers may be protecting their credit cards to maintain access to credit for future use. Presented in this article is a summary of the key results for the Statistics of civil cases for debt release for May 2019.

The number of civil summonses issued for debt

The total number of civil summonses issued for debt was flat in the three months ended May 2019 compared with the three months ended May 2018 (**see Table M**). There was a decrease of 2,0% in May 2019 compared with May 2018.

The number of civil judgements recorded for debt

The total number of civil judgements recorded for debt decreased by 1,0% in the three months ended May 2019 compared with the three months ended May 2018. The largest negative contributor to the 1,0% decrease was 'other' debts (contributing -1,6 percentage points), while the largest positive contributor was money lent (contributing 1,3 percentage points). There was a 4,2% decrease in May 2019 compared with May 2018.

The value of civil judgements recorded for debt

The total value of civil judgements recorded for debt decreased by 4,8% in the three months ended May 2019 compared with the three months ended May 2018. The major contributor to the 4,8% decrease was the value of judgements relating to 'other' debts (contributing -5,2 percentage points). There was a 4,1% increase in May 2019 compared with May 2018.

In May 2019, 18 973 civil judgements for debt amounting to R342,1 million were recorded. The largest contributors to the total value of judgements were:

- money lent (R104,0 million or 30,4%);
- services (R75,6 million or 22,1%); and
- 'other' debts (R53,7 million or 15,7%).



Table M – Key figures for civil summonses and judgements for May 2019

Actual estimates	May 2019	% change between May 2018 and May 2019	% change between March to May 2018 and March to May 2019
Number of civil summonses issued for debt	47 360	-2,0	0,0
Number of civil judgements recorded for debt	18 973	-4,2	-1,0
Value of civil judgements recorded for debt (R million)	342,1	4,1	-4,8

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 liquidations and insolvencies

Number of liquidations and insolvencies increases

Liquidations and insolvencies of companies in South Africa have been on the rise lately. This could be an indication that the country’s trading environment has become increasingly challenging for most companies. As the economy continues to experience pressures, with the rand weak against the dollar, unemployment at the highest it has been in eleven years and a continual rise in fuel prices, some businesses are finding it hard to keep their doors open. Therefore, business owners need to take active preventative measures to encourage sustainable growth in their businesses and avoid liquidation. This can be done by ensuring that they have access to the minimum amount of capital needed to stay afloat at all times. Companies should also proactively and regularly review contingency plans and apply for business rescue before the company is liquidated. Presented in this article is a summary of the key results of the Liquidations and insolvencies release for June 2019.

The total number of liquidations increased by 24,9% in the second quarter of 2019 compared with the second quarter of 2018 (see **Table N**). A year-on-year increase of 5,8% was recorded in June 2019. The total number of liquidations increased by 11,9% during the first six months of 2019 compared with the first six months of 2018.



Table N – Total number of liquidations for June 2019

Number of liquidations June 2019	% change between June 2018 and June 2019	% change between April to May 2018 and April to May 2019	% change between January to June 2018 and January to June 2019
163	5,8	24,9	11,9

The estimated number of insolvencies increased by 4,6% in May 2019 compared with May 2018 (**see Table O**). A 15,2% increase was estimated in the first five months of 2019 compared with the first five months of 2018.

Table O – Total number of insolvencies for May 2019

Number of insolvencies May 2019	% change between May 2018 and May 2019	% change between March to May 2018 and March to May 2019	% change between January to May 2018 and January to May 2019
203	4,6	5,9	15,2

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

Land transport survey

Volume of goods transported increases

A newly launched mobile application (app) called LocTransie has been developed by a female South African information technology entrepreneur. The name Loc is derived from the word 'locate' whereas Transie is South African township slang for 'transport'. This app allows parents to track scholar transport and send SMS notifications to parents on the exact route that the transport is travelling. Thus the app enables parents to locate their children as they travel to and from school every day. The LocTransie app does not only help parents track their children's transport, but also allows the driver to report any delays and route diversions, as well as any emergencies that may occur. This app comes as a relief to parents as it provides a sense of safety since they are able to monitor their children's whereabouts at any given moment. Amongst other uses, the app provides parents with the opportunity to compare scholar transport prices charged by other transport services within a specific area. Presented in this article is a summary of the



results of the Land transport survey statistical release for the month of May 2019.

The volume of goods transported (payload) increased by 3,0% in May 2019 compared with May 2018. The corresponding income increased by 2,4% over the same period (**see Table P**).

Income from freight transportation increased by 3,1% in the three months ended May 2019 compared with the three months ended May 2018. The main contributor to this increase was primary mining and quarrying products (14,2% and contributing 5,1 percentage points).

Table P – Year-on-year percentage change in freight transportation: May 2019

	Dec-18	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19
Freight payload	5,2	4,1	-1,9	1,4	4,5	3,0
Freight income	6,4	5,0	1,4	2,1	4,8	2,4

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 decreased by 5,7% in May 2019 compared with May 2018 (**see Table Q**). The corresponding income increased by 18,0% over the same period.

Table Q – Year-on-year percentage change in passenger transportation: March 2019

	Dec-18	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19
Passenger journeys	-9,7	-15,5	-14,0	-16,1	-11,9	-5,7
Passenger income	3,6	-3,5	-3,3	-4,3	14,7	18,0

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 5,8% in June 2019

The severe drought conditions and water restrictions that occurred in 2018 in Western Cape, the country's largest wine-producing region, have affected wine output. According to the International Organisation of Vine and Wine (OIV), South Africa's wine output dropped to 9,5 million hectolitres (mhl) in 2018, down from 10,8 mhl in 2017. The OIV stated that South Africa's vineyards have been slowly declining since 2012 and this has caused South Africa to slip down to ninth position in the world rankings of the biggest wine producers. The OIV warned that early indications for 2019 showed that there will be a continued decline in output from the Southern Hemisphere with high temperatures and the South African drought expected to continue having an impact on the production of wine. Presented in this article is a summary of the PPI statistics for June 2019.

Final manufactured goods – headline PPI

The annual producer price inflation (final manufacturing) was 5,8% in June 2019, down from 6,4% in May 2019 (**see Table R**). The producer price index increased by 0,4% month-on-month in June 2019.

The main contributors to the headline PPI annual inflation rate were coke, petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products; and food products, beverages and tobacco products. Coke, petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products increased by 8,3% year-on-year, and contributed 1,9 percentage points to the PPI headline annual rate of 5,8%. Food products, beverages and tobacco products increased by 4,8% year-on-year, and contributed 1,6 percentage points. The contributors to the headline PPI monthly rate were coke, petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products, which increased by 0,7% month-on-month and contributed 0,2 of a percentage point to the total month-on-month increase of 0,4%; and food products, beverages and tobacco products, which increased by 0,5% month-on-month and contributed 0,2 of a percentage point.

Intermediate manufactured goods

The annual percentage change in the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods was 4,5% in June 2019 (compared with 6,4% in May 2019) (**see**



Table R). The index increased by 0,4% month-on-month. The main contributors to the annual rate were chemical, rubber and plastic products (1,8 percentage points) and basic and fabricated metals (1,2 percentage points). The main contributor to the monthly rate was recycling and manufacturing not elsewhere classified (0,3 of a percentage point).

Electricity and water

The annual percentage change in the PPI for electricity and water was 9,3% in June 2019 (compared with 9,8% in May 2019) (**see Table R**). The index increased by 32,6% month-on-month. Electricity contributed 8,2 percentage points to the annual rate, and water contributed 1,1 percentage points. Electricity contributed 32,6 percentage points to the monthly rate.

Mining

The annual percentage change in the PPI for mining was 14,6% in June 2019 (compared with 18,1% in May 2019) (**see Table R**). The index increased by 1,3% month-on-month. The main contributors to the annual rate were gold and other metal ores (9,4 percentage points) and non-ferrous metal ores (6,1 percentage points). The main contributor to the monthly rate was gold and other metal ores (2,0 percentage points).

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

The annual percentage change in the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing was -1,9% in June 2019 (compared with -3,0% in May 2019) (**see Table R**). The index increased by 0,7% month-on-month. The main contributor to the annual rate was agriculture (-3,1 percentage points). The contributors to the monthly rate were agriculture (0,5 of a percentage point) and fishing (0,2 of a percentage point).



Table R – Key PPI figures for June 2019

Product	Weight	Index (2016=100)			% change	
		June 2018	May 2019	June 2019	June 2019 vs May 2019	June 2019 vs June 2018
Final manufactured goods	100,00	107,8	113,6	114,0	0,4	5,8
Intermediate manufactured goods	100,00	105,1	109,4	109,8	0,4	4,5
Electricity and water	100,00	143,3	118,1	156,6	32,6	9,3
Mining	100,00	107,7	121,8	123,4	1,3	14,6
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,00	98,3	95,7	96,4	0,7	-1,9

A full release on the *Producer price index* (Statistical release P0142.1) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za

Consumer price index (CPI)

CPI at 4,5% in June 2019

In South Africa, the consumer price index (CPI) measures the change in the prices of a basket of goods and services which an average South African household purchases for consumption. The CPI results are then used to measure inflation by assessing how much the CPI has risen in percentage terms over a given period compared to the CPI in a preceding period. If prices have risen, it is called an inflation. Thus, there is a relationship between CPI and inflation. Presented in this article is a summary of the key results of the Consumer price index (CPI) release for June 2019.

Annual consumer price inflation was 4,5% in June 2019, unchanged from May 2019 (**see Table S**). The consumer price index increased by 0,4% month-on-month in June 2019. The main contributors to the 4,5% annual inflation rate were:

- Food and non-alcoholic beverages which increased by 3,7% year-on-year, and contributed 0,6 of a percentage point to the total CPI annual rate of 4,5%.
- Housing and utilities increased by 4,9% year-on-year, and contributed 1,2 percentage points.



- Transport increased by 5,5% year-on-year (mainly due to increase in fuel price), and contributed 0,8 of a percentage point.
- Miscellaneous goods and services increased by 5,4% year-on-year, and contributed 0,9 of a percentage point. The main contributors to the monthly increase in the CPI were food and non-alcoholic beverages, which increased by 0,5% month-on-month and contributed 0,1 of a percentage point to the total month-on-month increase of 0,4%; housing and utilities, which increased by 0,6% month-on-month and contributed 0,2 of a percentage point; and transport, which increased by 0,3% month-on-month and contributed 0,1 of a percentage point.

The annual inflation rates for goods and for services were 4,0% and 4,8% respectively. Provincial annual inflation rates ranged from 3,9% in Eastern Cape, Free State and North West to 5,3% in Western Cape.



Table S – Consumer price index: Index numbers and year-on-year rates

Base year: Dec 2016 = 100

		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Average [1]
Year	Index/rate													
2010	Index	69,3	69,8	70,3	70,4	70,6	70,6	71,1	71,1	71,1	71,3	71,4	71,5	70,7
	Rate	6,1	5,8	5,1	4,8	4,7	4,1	3,8	3,6	3,0	3,3	3,5	3,5	4,3
2011	Index	71,9	72,3	73,2	73,5	73,8	74,1	74,7	74,9	75,2	75,5	75,8	75,9	74,2
	Rate	3,8	3,6	4,1	4,4	4,5	5,0	5,1	5,3	5,8	5,9	6,2	6,2	5,0
2012	Index	76,3	76,7	77,6	77,9	77,9	78,2	78,4	78,6	79,3	79,8	80,0	80,2	78,4
	Rate	6,1	6,1	6,0	6,0	5,6	5,5	5,0	4,9	5,5	5,7	5,5	5,7	5,7
2013	Index	80,4	81,2	82,2	82,5	82,3	82,5	83,4	83,6	84,0	84,2	84,3	84,5	82,9
	Rate	5,4	5,9	5,9	5,9	5,6	5,5	6,4	6,4	5,9	5,5	5,4	5,4	5,7
2014	Index	85,1	86,0	87,2	87,6	87,7	88,0	88,7	89,0	89,0	89,2	89,2	89,0	88,0
	Rate	5,8	5,9	6,1	6,2	6,6	6,7	6,4	6,5	6,0	5,9	5,8	5,3	6,2
2015	Index	88,9	89,4	90,7	91,5	91,7	92,1	93,1	93,1	93,1	93,3	93,4	93,7	92,0
	Rate	4,5	4,0	4,0	4,5	4,6	4,7	5,0	4,6	4,6	4,6	4,7	5,3	4,5
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							
	Rate	4,0	4,1	4,5	4,4	4,5	4,5							

^{1/} Annual average.



Glossary

Primary industries

Gigawatt-hour (gWh): one gigawatt-hour of electricity is equal to one million kilowatt-hours. A kilowatt-hour is the basic unit of electrical energy equal to one kilowatt of power supplied to or taken from an electric circuit steadily for one hour. One kilowatt-hour equals one thousand watt-hours.

Index of physical volume of manufacturing production: also known as a production index, is a statistical measure of the change in the volume of production. The production index of a major group is the ratio between the volume of production of a major group in a given period and the volume of production of the same major group in the base period.

Index of physical volume of mining production: a statistical measure of the change in the volume of production. The production index of a mineral group is the ratio between the volume of production of a mineral group in a given period and the volume of production of the same mineral group in the base period.

Index of the physical volume of electricity production: a statistical measure of the change in the volume of production of electricity in a given period and the volume of production of electricity in the base period.

Industry: a group of establishments engaged in the same or similar kinds of economic activity.

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

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



Secondary industries

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

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

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

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

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

Tertiary industries

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

Domestic tourism: a trip within the boundaries of South Africa but outside of the respondent's usual environment.

Note: The following categories are excluded from the definition of domestic visitor:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

Tourist: a visitor who stays at least one night in the place visited.

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

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

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

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



Prices

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

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

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

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

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



Editorial & Layout

Maune Lerobane
Wendy Ngoveni
Mandla Mahlangu
Tlou Matjekana

Language Editors

Annelize Allner
Salomien Rudolph

Design

Thabo Kgaile