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Editor's comment

The first Rugby World Cup (RWC) was co-hosted by New Zealand and Australia in May and June 1987. A total of 16 countries competed in the inaugural tournament and seven out of 16 places were automatically filled by the International Rugby Football Board (IRFB) members made up of New Zealand, Australia, England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales and France.

Invitations were sent to the other countries to fill the remaining nine places. Unfortunately, South Africa could not compete in the first two RWCs which took place in 1987 and 1991 because of the international sporting boycott due to apartheid. It was only in 1995 that South Africa was able to compete in a RWC tournament after the new democratic government was elected in 1994. Not only did South Africa host the 1995 RWC, it won the tournament by defeating New Zealand in the final, which is now remembered as one of the greatest moments in South Africa's sporting history.

In this month's issue of *Mbalu Brief*, our educational article is based on the key findings from the Governance, Public Safety and Justice Survey (GPSJS) 2018/19 (Statistical release P0340), which was published by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) on 14 August 2019. Also have a look at our monthly crossword puzzle and solutions for the September 2019 puzzle.

Articles published in this issue are based on results of industry surveys conducted for the months ranging from July to August 2019, such as manufacturing and wholesale trade, to name a few.

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



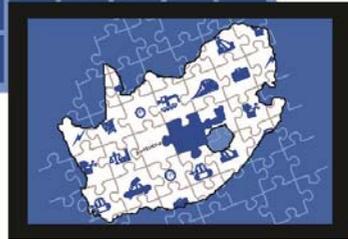
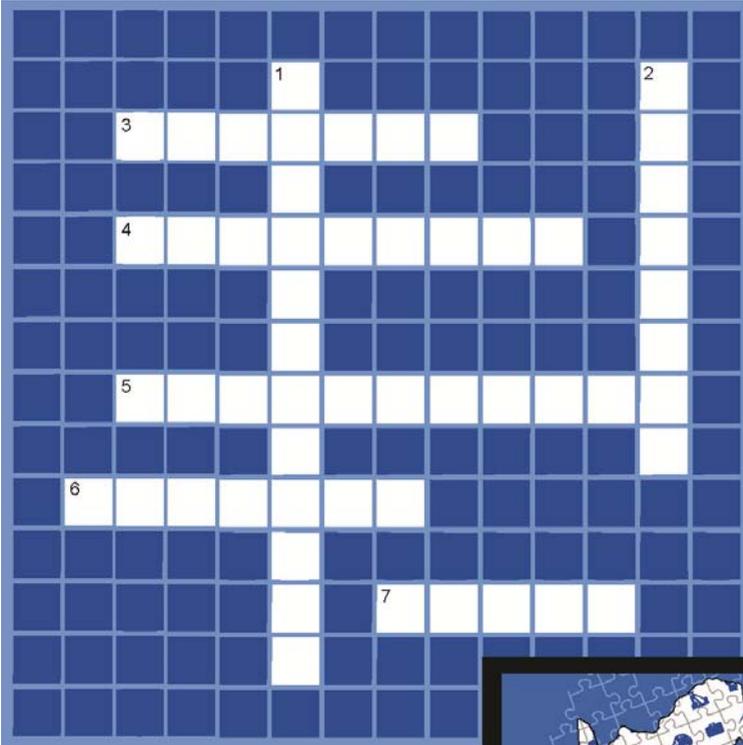


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Crossword puzzle





Across

3. In which month is the Food Security awareness campaign?
4. What is the name of the president of Nigeria?
5. Give the name of the diamond that was found in the Cullinan mine on 23 August 2019. Read mining article for clue.
6. What is the name of the Typhoon storm that hit Japan in October 2019?
7. South Africa competed in the 1987 Rugby World Cup tournament. True or False?

Down

1. In which city is the Constitutional Court situated?
2. What is the name of the new tallest building in Africa?

Solutions for September 2019 puzzle

Across

2. Second
4. Victoria
5. Jeff Radebe
6. Cape Town
7. Williams

Down

1. Heritage Day
3. Western Cape





Educational article on Governance, Public Safety and Justice Survey: 2018/19

Introduction

Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) has expounded its governance, public safety and justice themes in line with the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in pursuit of achieving set goals and targets, strengthening relevant national institutions and reducing corruption and bribery in all their forms among others. According to SDG 16, it is vital to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. The themes and statistics reported by Stats SA will assist the country to track progress and meet its international reporting obligations and national demand for monitoring the development agenda. The SDGs, which should be achieved by 2030, are the blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all and to address the global challenges related to poverty, governance, prosperity, peace and justice, among others. In order to advance the SDGs, there is a need for effective and inclusive public institutions that are accountable to society and free from corruption, and that can deliver equal quality services.

This article presents key findings from the *Governance, Public Safety and Justice Survey (GPSJS) 2018/19* (Statistical release P0340), which was published by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) on 14 August 2019. The GPSJS was conducted for the first time in South Africa by Stats SA from April 2018 to March 2019. Although the survey focuses on multifaceted aspects, for the purpose of this article, the focus will be on two categories of governance in South Africa, namely human rights and democracy, and access to courts.

Human rights and democracy

This section will focus on the population's contentment with life and national identity, the Constitution and human rights, as well as responsiveness of community and political leaders in South Africa.

Contentment with life and national identity

Satisfaction with life or happiness is ultimately the purpose of most human activity. It may be argued that a minimal requirement for happiness is access





to basic necessities of life such as food and shelter. While this may be true, it is widely accepted that there is no set of conditions that guarantee happiness. It is therefore important to note that happiness was measured from people’s perceptions rather than using proxy measures of human achievement.

Percentage of the population that is satisfied with life and proud to be South African

A higher proportion of persons without a disability (74,1%) are satisfied with life, compared with persons with a disability (55,4%). However, the prevalence of proud South Africans among persons without a disability is about the same as persons with a disability (87,4% and 86,5%, respectively). Indians/Asians have the highest number of people satisfied with life (88,8%), followed by the white (87,1%) and coloured (81,7%) population groups. Black Africans have the least proportion of people satisfied with life (70,1%).

Table 1: Percentage of the population that is satisfied with life and proud to be South African

	Satisfied with life		Proud South African	
Gender	Per cent	CV	Per cent	CV
Male	72,9	0,9	86,3	0,6
Female	73,6	1,9	88,2	0,6
Metro status				
Metro	72,9	1,1	85,5	0,7
Non-metro	73,5	0,9	88,8	0,5
Disability				
Persons without disability	74,1	0,7	87,4	0,4
Persons with disability	55,4	4,1	86,5	1,9
Age				
16–24	75,7	1,2	90,3	0,7
25–34	71,0	1,2	85,1	0,8
35–54	72,1	1,0	85,9	0,7
55–64	74,1	1,6	89,0	1,0
65+	76,8	1,6	88,6	1,0
Population group				
Black African	70,1	0,8	87,4	0,5
Coloured	81,7	1,7	90,3	1,4
Indian/Asia	88,8	2,6	91,8	1,8
White	87,1	1,3	82,2	1,7
Province				
Western Cape	77,1	1,9	83,4	1,7
Eastern Cape	75,1	1,8	93,0	0,7
Northern Cape	73,4	3,0	94,4	1,1
Free State	75,9	2,3	90,3	1,3
KwaZulu-Natal	72,1	1,9	90,9	1,0
North West	64,9	2,8	85,1	1,5
Gauteng	71,5	1,4	81,7	1,0
Mpumalanga	71,9	2,5	90,1	1,1
Limpopo	79,8	2,2	91,7	1,2



The provincial results show that those in Limpopo (79,8%) are more satisfied with life, followed by those in Western Cape (77,1%), Free State (75,9%), Eastern Cape (75,1%), Northern Cape (73,4%), KwaZulu-Natal (72,1%), Mpumalanga (71,9%) and Gauteng (71,5%). Those living in North West (65%) are the least satisfied with life.

With regard to gender, a larger proportion of females (88,2%) are proud to be South African compared to males (86,3%). Indians/Asians have the highest proportion (91,8%) of people who are proud to be South African, followed by the coloured (90,3%) and black African (87,4%) population groups. The white population group had the least percentage (82%) of individuals who were proud to be South African.

The provincial results indicate that Northern Cape (94,4%) has the highest proportion of individuals who are proud to be South African, followed by Eastern Cape (93,0%), Limpopo (91,7%), KwaZulu-Natal (90,9%), Free State (90,3%), Mpumalanga (90,1%), North West (85,1%) and Western Cape (83,4%), while Gauteng (81,7%) recorded the lowest number of individuals who are proud to be South African.

The Constitution and human rights

This section focuses on the population's awareness and perceptions of the Constitution and whether they have some knowledge of its purpose in the effort to promote human rights in the country.

Population's awareness and perceptions about the Constitution

About 80,8% of the population indicated that they have heard of the South African Constitution while 77,8% of the population are aware that the Constitution protects their rights. Furthermore, 69,2% are aware that the South African Bill of Rights is part of the Constitution, while 54,3% of the population are of the opinion that the Constitution protects the rights of others more than their own rights.

Population's awareness and perceptions about the Constitution by gender, location, population group and province

A higher proportion of males (82,4%) have heard about the Constitution compared to females (79,3%). In contrast, a higher percentage of females



(78,3%) than males (77,3%) indicated that the Constitution protects their rights.

A higher proportion of the people living in metro areas (84,0%) have heard about the Constitution compared to those living in non-metro areas (78,3%). However, when it comes to knowledge that the Constitution protects their rights, 78,7% of the people living in non-metro areas (78,7%) know that the Constitution protects their rights as compared to those living in metro areas (76,8%).

The population group results show that the highest proportion of whites (95,2%) have heard about the Constitution, followed by the Indian/Asian (91,1%), coloured (81,6%) and black African (78,6%) population groups. Moreover, a higher percentage of Indians/Asians (86,0%) indicated that they know that the Constitution protects their rights, followed by black Africans (78,8%), whites (73,4%) and coloureds (72,1%).

The provincial results show that Gauteng (85,8%) recorded the highest proportion of people who have heard of the Constitution, followed by Mpumalanga (85,6%), Western Cape (83,8%), Northern Cape (80,4%), Eastern Cape (80,3%), KwaZulu-Natal (78,5%), Free State (77,6%) and North West (75,4%). Limpopo (69,2%) recorded the lowest proportion of people who have heard about the Constitution.

3. Responsiveness of community and political leaders

State and community institutions are there, among other things, to promote and enforce the Constitution. This section highlights perceptions of people towards five institutions, namely the Public Protector, Members of National Parliament, local elected officials/councillors, police officials and leaders of community organisations/traditional leaders.

Number and percentage of people who thought that neither one of these five institutions ever listens to or acts on issues raised by the community

The results show a higher proportion of people living in metro areas (12,0%) than those living in non-metro areas (8,6%) thought that neither one of the five institutions ever listens to or acts on issues raised by the community. The population groups that recorded the largest percentage of people who thought that neither one of the five institutions ever listens to or acts on



issues raised by the community were coloureds (16,8%), followed by whites (14,7%) and black Africans (9,0%), while Indians/Asians (6,3%) recorded the smallest percentage.

Western Cape (19,1%) recorded the most negative attitudes towards state and community institutions, having the largest percentage of people who thought that neither one of the five institutions ever listens to or acts on issues raised by the community, followed by North West (13,6%), Gauteng (13,4%), Free State (12,1%), Limpopo and Northern Cape (6,3%), KwaZulu-Natal (6,1%) and Mpumalanga (4,4%), while Eastern Cape (3,5%) had the least number of negative attitudes.

Access to courts

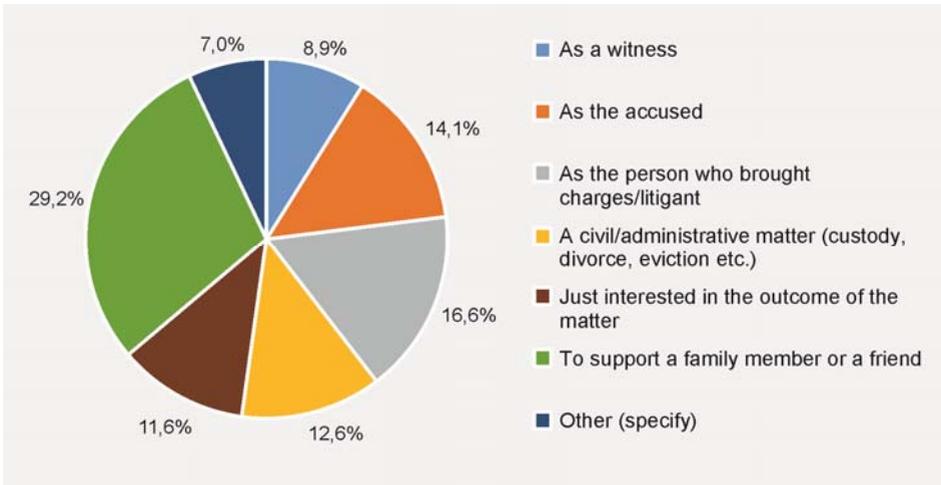
Access to justice is a basic principle of the rule of law. In the absence of access to justice, people are unable to have their voice heard, exercise their rights, challenge discrimination or hold decision-makers accountable. This section focuses on the justice system and reasons for visiting a court.

Percentage of people who have been to court for specified reasons

About 29,2% of all people who visit courts go there to support a family member or friend, while 16,6% visit the courts as complainants or people who brought the charges (litigant) and 14,1% visit the courts as the accused. Those who visit the courts for administrative matters such as disputes over custody of children, divorce, or eviction were at 12,6%. However, 11,6% visit the courts just as a matter of interest (to see the outcome of the matter) and 8,9% are witnesses. Other reasons for going to court are work, study and dispute resolution (7%).



Figure 1: Percentage of people who have been to court for specified reasons



Percentage of the population who went to court as witnesses, accused, litigants and administrative services by gender

The majority of men (21,8%) who go to court go there as the accused compared to 6,2% of women. About 11,5% of men who go to court go there as litigants as compared to 21,9% of women. A higher percentage of women (15,3%) than men (10,0%) go to court for administrative matters such as disputes over the custody of children, divorce, or eviction.

Conclusion

The findings indicate that the majority of people living without disability are satisfied with life than those who are living with disability. Furthermore, the Indian/Asian population group was satisfied with life, while black Africans were the least satisfied. With regard to being proud to be South African, females were proud compared with their male counterparts. Western Cape recorded the most negative attitudes towards state and community institutions, having the largest percentage of people who thought that neither one of the five institutions ever listens to or acts on issues raised by the community, while Eastern Cape had the least number of people who displayed negative attitudes towards state and community institutions.



Primary industries

Mining: Production and sales

Mining production decreases

Globally, Africa is known for producing and supplying large quantities of mineral resources such as gold, coal and diamonds, amongst others. This is the reason why all of the five largest gem-quality diamonds were discovered in Africa, with South Africa being the first country in the world to extract the world's largest gem-quality diamond (3 106 carats). The diamond was found at the Cullinan mine in Pretoria on 26 January 1905 and is named after the owner of the mine, Thomas Cullinan. The Cullinan mine is also known as the world's important source of blue diamonds, a gem-quality diamond that is classified as a Type IIb stone, which is amongst the rarest and most valuable diamonds. On 23 August 2019 a 20,08 carat blue diamond was found in the Cullinan mine, and is only slightly lighter than the biggest blue diamond (20,46 carat) ever found in Botswana. Presented in this article is a summary of the Mining: production and sales statistics for August 2019.

Mining production decreased by 3,2% year-on-year in August 2019 (see **Table A**). The largest negative contributors were:

- PGMs (-12,5%, contributing -3,0 percentage points);
- diamonds (-29,8%, contributing -1,4 percentage points); and
- coal (-3,4%, contributing -0,9 of a percentage point).

Manganese ore (34,3%, contributing 1,8 percentage points) was a significant positive contributor.

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

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

^{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 7,1% year-on-year in August 2019 (see Table B). The largest positive contributors were:

- iron ore (31,2%, contributing 3,3 percentage points);
- PGMs (15,2%, contributing 3,3 percentage points);
- gold (19,0%, contributing 2,8 percentage points); and
- 'other' metallic minerals (67,6%, contributing 1,6 percentage points).

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

	Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19	Jun-19	Jul-19	Aug-19
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	14,6	19,8	11,2	6,6	16,6	7,1
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	8,2	1,3	-0,7	-2,1	3,2	-2,5
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	-2,4	-3,2	1,9	2,6	2,4	-0,9

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



Secondary industries

Manufacturing: Production and sales

Manufacturing production decreases

In 2012, the Department of Economic Development established the Supplier Development Programme (SDP) with the aim to develop and increase the production scale of small local manufacturers. To date the programme has invested more than R200 million in developing small local manufacturers and has worked with buyers across Massmart Holdings Limited to ensure sustainable procurement of the products they produce. Massmart Holdings Limited is a South African firm and the second largest distributor of consumer goods in Africa. The firm owns local brands such as Game, Makro and Builder's Warehouse, amongst others. The partnership of Massmart Holdings Limited with the SDP is also meant to assist suppliers to meet regulatory standards, improve price competitiveness, build manufacturing capacity and develop retail and business management expertise. Presented in this article is a summary of the Manufacturing: Production and sales statistics for August 2019.

Manufacturing production decreased by 1,8% in August 2019 compared with August 2018 (**see Table C**). The largest negative contributions were made by the following divisions:

- basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products, metal products and machinery (-7,0%, contributing -1,3 percentage points);
- petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products (-4,1%, contributing -0,9 of a percentage point); and
- wood and wood products, paper, publishing and printing (-7,3%, contributing -0,8 of a percentage point).



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

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

^{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 decreases

Building regulations, the approval of building plans and the inspection of building sites by municipal building inspectors ensure that buildings meet the minimum standards of safety and health in their design and construction. This is why any prospective owner should first obtain approval from their local authority before proceeding with altering or building a property. Any building work that is done without prior approval makes provision for the local authority to stop the building and even demolish the work done. Presented in this article is a summary of the results of the Selected building statistics for the private sector for the month of July 2019.

The value of recorded building plans passed decreased by 4,3% (-R2 844,5 million) during January to July 2019 compared with January to July 2018 (see Table D). Decreases were recorded for non-residential buildings (-12,7% or -R1 907,2 million) and residential buildings (-4,0% or -R1 383,4 million). An increase was recorded for additions and alterations (2,6% or R446,1 million).

The largest negative contribution to the total decrease of 4,3% (-R2 844,5 million) was made by Western Cape (contributing -4,6 percentage points or -R3 037,7 million).



The value of buildings reported as completed increased by 36,7% (R14 494,0 million) during January to July 2019 compared with January to July 2018. Increases were recorded for:

- non-residential buildings (51,1% or R4 602,8 million);
- residential buildings (41,4% or R9 665,2 million); and
- additions and alterations (3,2% or R226,0 million).

Six provinces reported year-on-year increases in the value of buildings completed during January to July 2019. The following provinces were the largest positive contributors:

- Gauteng (contributing 26,6 percentage points or R10 513,2 million);
- KwaZulu-Natal (contributing 6,5 percentage points or R2 556,1 million); and
- Western Cape (contributing 1,8 percentage points or R704,6 million).

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

Estimates at current prices	January to July 2018 ^{1/}	January to July 2019 ^{1/}	Difference in value between January to July 2018 and January to July 2019	% change between January to July 2018 and January to July 2019
	R'000	R'000	R'000	
Residential buildings	34 532 632	33 149 229	-1 383 403	-4,0
- Dwelling houses	19 359 283	17 683 764	-1 675 519	-8,7
- Flats and townhouses	13 740 204	15 013 813	1 273 609	9,3
- Other residential buildings	1 433 145	451 652	-981 493	-68,5
Non-residential buildings	15 011 666	13 104 447	-1 907 219	-12,7
Additions and alterations	17 031 888	17 478 022	446 134	2,6
Total	66 576 186	63 731 698	-2 844 488	-4,3

^{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

Volume of electricity generated and distributed decreases

Mineral and Energy Resources Minister, Gwede Mantashe, has recently urged coal producers to cut prices they charge for coal in order to save the already indebted Eskom. He further said that if electricity continues to be as expensive as it is now, it could cause the economy of the country to collapse. Eskom's primary energy costs increased by 17% in its most recent financial year, due to higher coal charges and increased production from independent power producers. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the Electricity generated and available for distribution release for the month of August 2019.

Electricity generation (production) decreased by 2,4% year-on-year in August 2019 (see Table E).

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

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

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

Electricity distribution (consumption) decreased by 4,7% year-on-year in August 2019 (see Table F).



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

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

Wholesale is the sales of goods in bulk at low prices to retailers, companies or organisations. The strategy about selling at low prices, however, is that wholesalers have to set their prices high enough to make a profit but also low enough to attract customers. Thus, it is important to have a successful pricing strategy for goods. In order to come up with the right price, a wholesaler would first have to research their target market. For instance, a wholesaler selling a box of apples in a township might not sell it at the same price as the one selling in an affluent suburb. Next is to calculate the total cost of that product (including transport, branding, packaging, etc.). Then the wholesaler can determine their profit margin and set the price of the product once all these factors have been considered. Presented in this article is a summary of the results of the Wholesale trade sales for July 2019.

Wholesale trade sales increased by 10,9% in July 2019 compared with July 2018 (**see Table G**). The main contributors to this increase were dealers in:

- machinery, equipment and supplies (24,0% and contributing 2,9 percentage points);
- food, beverages and tobacco (11,9%, contributing 1,7 percentage points);
- 'other' goods (23,7%, contributing 1,6 percentage points); and
- fee or contract basis (38,6%, contributing 1,4 percentage points).

Wholesale trade sales increased by 4,4% in the three months ended July 2019 compared with the three months ended July 2018. The main contributors to this increase were dealers in:

- machinery, equipment and supplies (9,9%, contributing 1,2 percentage points);
- 'other' household goods except precious stones (6,3%, contributing 0,7 of a percentage point); and
- food, beverages and tobacco (4,4%, contributing 0,7 of a percentage point).



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

	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19	Jun-19	Jul-19
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	3,9	3,3	13,3	3,4	-1,0	10,9
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	1,1	1,3	4,2	-2,4	-1,1	6,1
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	-6,3	-1,4	3,1	5,3	3,4	2,0

^{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

With only a few trading weeks left until Black Friday, retailers have started finalising their plans for this day – which has grown into one of the most important fixtures on South Africa's annual retail calendar in recent years. According to BankServ Africa, in 2018 consumers spent R3 billion in card transactions on Black Friday, an increase of 16% from 2017. Retailers take this day quite seriously with some going as far as preparing for it six months in advance, while others have trial runs to test new systems and prepare for the influx of customers at the end of November. Presented in this article is a summary of the results of the Retail trade sales release for July 2019.

Retail trade sales increased by 2,0% year-on-year in July 2019 (see **Table H**). The largest annual growth rates were recorded for:

- all 'other' retailers (7,9%);
- retailers in pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries (3,7%);
- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (3,2%); and
- retailers in household furniture, appliances and equipment (3,2%).

The main contributors to the 2,0% increase were:

- all 'other' retailers (contributing 1,0 percentage point); and
- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (contributing 0,6 of a percentage point).



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

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

^{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

South Africa manufactures a broad range of vehicles, including passenger cars, light commercial vehicles, medium commercial vehicles, heavy commercial vehicles, extra-heavy commercial vehicles and buses. Domestic vehicle production increased to 610 854 units in 2018 from 601 338 units in 2017, rising by 9 516 vehicles or 1,6%. Vehicle production in 2018 was supported by a record number of 351 139 left- and right-hand drive vehicles that were exported to 104 countries around the world. According to the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers of South Africa (NAAMSA), in 2018, light vehicle (passenger cars and light commercial vehicles) exports accounted for 60,1% of total domestic light vehicle production. Of the 351 139 units exported in 2018, passenger car exports comprised 221 681 units or 63,1% of the total; light commercial vehicles comprised 128 322 units or 36,6% of the total; and medium and heavy commercial vehicles and buses comprised 1 136 units or 0,3% of the total. Presented in this article is a summary of the Motor trade sales statistics for July 2019.

Motor trade sales increased by 4,9% year-on-year in July 2019. The largest annual growth rates were recorded for:

- used vehicle sales (12,9%);
- new vehicle sales (8,7%); and
- sales of accessories (7,8%).



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

	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19	Jun-19	Jul-19
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-1,8	-4,6	10,8	1,4	-1,8	4,9
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-2,1	2,3	4,4	-3,2	0,7	1,1
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	-3,7	-2,2	0,4	3,2	3,3	1,1

^{1/} Percentage change between the previous 3 months and the 3 months ending in the month indicated. A full release on *Motor trade sales* (Statistical release P6343.2) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za

Food and beverages

Total income generated by the food and beverages industry decreased

In 2004, the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) declared October as “Food Security Month” and it has since been celebrated annually. The objective of this declaration was to create a platform to raise public awareness on issues pertaining to food security in the country. Food security occurs when all people at all times have access to sufficient, safe, nutritious food to meet their dietary needs for an active and healthy lifestyle. A report titled “Towards measuring the extent of food security in South Africa: An examination of hunger and food inadequacy” was published by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) on 28 March 2019. According to the report, Limpopo (93,6%) and Gauteng (84,0%) had the highest proportion of households that reported adequate food access in 2017 whilst North West (64,0%) and Northern Cape (66,5%) had the lowest proportions. Presented in this article is a summary on food and beverage statistics for July 2019.

Total income generated by the food and beverages industry decreased by 1,9% in July 2019 compared with July 2018 (**see Table J**). The largest negative annual growth rate was recorded for ‘other’ income (-7,9%).

In July 2019, negative annual growth rates were recorded for:

- restaurants and coffee shops (-4,0%, contributing -2,1 percentage points); and
- catering services (-1,6%, contributing -0,2 of a percentage point).



Total income increased by 3,1% in the three months ended July 2019 compared with the three months ended July 2018. The main contributors to this increase were:

- takeaway and fast-food outlets (4,7%, contributing 1,6 percentage points); and
- restaurants and coffee shops (2,9%, contributing 1,5 percentage points).

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

Type of income	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19	Jun-19	Jul-19
Food sales	5,8	9,4	1,7	6,7	4,8	-1,8
Bar sales	-4,1	1,7	-3,9	5,6	4,1	-2,0
Other income	2,0	10,3	10,2	6,3	10,1	-7,9
Total	4,9	8,9	1,5	6,6	4,9	-1,9

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

Tourist accommodation

Total income for tourist accommodation industry increases by 0,2%

Tourism has the potential to make a significant contribution to the South African economy and it is targeted by government as one of the industries for future economic growth in the country. According to the Domestic Tourism Survey (DTS) 2018 which was published by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) on 30 September 2019, overnight trips increased from 44,4 million in 2017 to 45,5 million in 2018. An Overnight trip is a trip outside of the traveller’s usual environment where one night or more is spent away from the usual environment. Total expenditure increased from R86 billion in 2017 to R101 billion in 2018. The increase was driven mostly by an increase in spending on domestic accommodation, food and beverages, transport and shopping. Presented in this article is a summary of the tourist accommodation statistics for July 2019.



Total income for the tourist accommodation industry increased by 0,2% in July 2019 compared with July 2018 (**see Table K**).

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

- caravan parks and camping sites (16,5%);
- hotels (1,6%); and
- 'other' accommodation (1,2%).

The main contributors to the 1,5% year-on-year increase in income from accommodation in July 2019 were:

- hotels (contributing 1,0 percentage point); and
- 'other' accommodation (contributing 0,4 of a percentage point).

Income from accommodation increased by 3,8% in the three months ended July 2019 compared with the three months ended July 2018. The main contributors to this increase were:

- hotels (3,6% and contributing 2,4 percentage points); and
- 'other' accommodation (2,3% and contributing 0,7 of a percentage point).

Table K – Year-on-year percentage change in tourist accommodation statistics for July 2019

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

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 3 million travellers pass through SA's ports of entry in July 2019

South Africa is the top travel destination in Africa. This is according to the World Travel & Tourism Council's (WTTC) annual report on the economic impact and social importance of the sector, which was released on 18 March 2019. WTTC is the international body that represents the travel and tourism sector globally, and conducts research on the economic impact of travel and tourism in 185 countries. According to this report, travel and tourism in South Africa contributed R425,8 billion to the economy in 2018, representing 8,6% of all economic activity in the country. The review indicates that an estimated 44% of the tourism spend came from international travellers and 56% from domestic travel; while 64% of the travel economy was generated by leisure visitors and 36% from business travellers. Presented in this article is a summary of the key results of the Tourism and migration release for July 2019.

Number of travellers

The routine data collected by the Department of Home Affairs' (DHA) immigration officers at the ports of entry into and out of South Africa shows that a total of 3 323 714 travellers (arrivals, departures and transits) passed through South African ports of entry/exit in July 2019 (see **Table L**). These travellers were made up of 958 108 South African residents and 2 365 606 foreign travellers. A further breakdown of the figures for South African residents indicates that there were 522 117 arrivals, 435 202 departures and 789 travellers in transit. The corresponding volume for foreign arrivals, departures and transit travellers was 1 238 165, 1 048 816 and 78 625, respectively.

A comparison between the movements in July 2018 and July 2019 indicates that the volume of arrivals and departures decreased for both South African residents and foreign travellers. The volume of transits increased for both groups of travellers. For South African residents, the volume of arrivals decreased by 11,8% (from 592 301 in July 2018 to 522 117 in July 2019). Departures decreased by 11,6% (from 492 322 in July 2018 to 435 202 in July 2019) and transits increased by 3,7% (from 761 in July 2018 to 789 in July 2019). For foreign travellers, arrivals decreased by 5,0% (from 1 303 293 in July 2018 to 1 238 165 in July 2019), departures decreased by



5,5% (from 1 109 388 in July 2018 to 1 048 816 in July 2019) and transits increased by 21,8% (from 64 538 in July 2018 to 78 625 in July 2019).

A comparison between the movements in June 2019 and July 2019 indicates that the volume of arrivals increased for both South African residents and foreign travellers. The volume of departures decreased for South African residents, but increased for foreign travellers. The volume of transits decreased for South African residents while they increased for foreign travellers. For South African residents, the volume of arrivals increased by 5,4% (from 495 461 in June 2019 to 522 117 in July 2019), departures decreased by 25,5% (from 584 008 in June 2019 to 435 202 in July 2019) and transits decreased by 5,6% (from 836 in June 2019 to 789 in July 2019). For foreign travellers, arrivals increased by 6,4% (from 1 163 574 in June 2019 to 1 238 165 in July 2019), departures increased by 0,4% (from 1 044 833 in June 2019 to 1 048 816 in July 2019) and transits increased by 17,0% (from 67 192 in June 2019 to 78 625 in July 2019).

Mode of travel

In July 2019, 172 027 (89,5%) of the 192 277 overseas tourists arrived in the country by air transport, whilst 20 243 (10,5%) came in by road transport and 7 (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 [544 651 (93,3%)], followed by air travel [38 929 (6,7%)] and sea transport [4 (less than 0,1%)]. The number of tourists who came into South Africa by air from 'other' African countries was 12 040 (91,0%), with 1 189 (9,0%) using road transport and 1 (less than 0,1%) using sea transport.

Purpose of visit

In July 2019, the majority of tourists [762 917 (96,5%)] were in South Africa for holiday compared to 17 046 (2,2%), 9 707 (1,2%) and 517 (0,1%) who were in South Africa for business, study and medical treatment, respectively.

Sex and age distribution

In July 2019, there were 436 308 (55,2%) male and 353 879 (44,8%) female tourists. Overseas tourists were made up of 101 600 (52,8%) male tourists and 90 677 (47,2%) female tourists. There were 325 530 (55,8%) male and 258 054 (44,2%) female tourists from SADC countries. Tourists from 'other'



African countries were made up of 8 491 (64,2%) male and 4 739 (35,8%) female tourists.

The majority of tourists were aged between 35 and 44 years [217 187 (27,5%)], followed closely by the age group 25–34 years [208 544 (26,4%)]. Taking the regions of residence into consideration, the results show that the highest proportion of tourists from SADC countries [183 454 (31,4%)] and those from 'other' African countries [4 146 (31,3%)] were aged between 35 and 44 years, whereas those from overseas countries [37 600 (19,6%)] were aged between 45 and 54 years. The second highest proportion of tourists from SADC countries [174 847 (30,0%)] and 'other' African countries [3 657 (27,6%)] were aged between 25 and 34 years, whereas those from overseas countries [33 503 (17,4%)] were aged between 15 and 24 years. The median ages of tourists from overseas, SADC and 'other' African countries were 39, 36 and 36 years, respectively. The proportion of tourists aged less than 15 years was higher among tourists from overseas countries [10,7% (20 487)] compared to those from 'other' African countries [6,5% (858)] and those from SADC countries [4,0% (23 355)].



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

Travel direction	July 2018	June 2019	July 2019	% change between June 2019 and July 2019	% change between July 2018 and July 2019
Total	3 562 603	3 355 904	3 323 714	-1,0%	-6,7%
South African residents	1 085 384	1 080 305	958 108	-11,3%	-11,7%
Arrivals	592 301	495 461	522 117	5,4%	-11,8%
Departures	492 322	584 008	435 202	-25,5%	-11,6%
Transit	761	836	789	-5,6%	3,7%
Foreign travellers	2 477 219	2 275 599	2 365 606	4,0%	-4,5%
Arrivals	1 303 293	1 163 574	1 238 165	6,4%	-5,0%
Departures	1 109 388	1 044 833	1 048 816	0,4%	-5,5%
Transit	64 538	67 192	78 625	17,0%	21,8%
Foreign arrivals	1 303 293	1 163 574	1 238 165	6,4%	-5,0%
Non-visitors	80 068	79 712	90 335	13,3%	12,8%
Visitors	1 223 225	1 083 862	1 147 830	5,9%	-6,2%
Visitors	1 223 225	1 083 862	1 147 830	5,9%	-6,2%
Arrivals only	336 387	284 247	327 470	15,2%	-2,7%
Single trips	419 548	390 353	398 887	2,2%	-4,9%
Multiple trips	467 290	409 262	421 473	3,0%	-9,8%
Same-day	367 319	349 308	357 643	2,4%	-2,6%
Tourists	729 374	734 554	790 187	7,6%	-7,7%

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 increases

It is estimated that more than R1 billion has been illegally over-deducted from thousands of distressed debtors by unscrupulous credit providers. This is according to the Stellenbosch Law Clinic. The Law Clinic further argues that the country's debt collectors have added unnecessary costs (such as legal and administration fees) to the point where the debt they seek to collect is sometimes more than twice the amount of the principal debt. This is in



direct contravention of the *in duplum* rule, which states that interest stops running when 'unpaid' or 'arrear' interest equals the outstanding capital amount. This prevents unpaid interest from exceeding the unpaid capital sum. Thus it is important for consumers to acquaint themselves with this rule so they do not find themselves paying excessive amounts in fees and charges that they are not liable for. Presented in this article is a summary of the results of the Civil cases for debt release for the month of July 2019.

The number of civil summonses issued for debt

The total number of civil summonses issued for debt increased by 1,5% in the three months ended July 2019 compared with the three months ended July 2018 (**see Table M**). The largest positive contributors to the 1,5% increase were money lent (contributing 4,9 percentage points) and promissory notes (contributing 1,1 percentage points), while the largest negative contributor was services (contributing -4,5 percentage points).

The number of civil judgements recorded for debt

The total number of civil judgements recorded for debt decreased by 6,7% in the three months ended July 2019 compared with the three months ended July 2018. The largest negative contributions to the 6,7% decrease were civil judgements relating to:

- promissory notes (contributing -3,1 percentage points);
- 'other' debts (contributing -1,7 percentage points);
- rent (contributing -1,5 percentage points); and
- services (contributing -1,4 percentage points).

The value of civil judgements recorded for debt

The total value of civil judgements recorded for debt decreased by 9,3% in the three months ended July 2019 compared with the three months ended July 2018. The major contributor to the 9,3% decrease was the value of judgements relating to 'other' debts (contributing -12,8 percentage points).

In July 2019, 17 961 civil judgements for debt amounting to R356,9 million were recorded. The largest contributors to the total value of judgements were:

- money lent (R113,1 million or 31,7%);
- services (R69,3 million or 19,4%); and
- 'other' debts (R56,4 million or 15,8%).



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

Actual estimates	July 2019	% change between July 2018 and July 2019	% change between May to July 2018 and May to July 2019
Number of civil summonses issued for debt	53 528	12,8	1,5
Number of civil judgements recorded for debt	17 961	-5,6	-6,7
Value of civil judgements recorded for debt (R million)	356,9	-22,2	-9,3

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 decreases

Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) collects administrative information on liquidations from Companies and Intellectual Property Commission, and the Department of Trade and Industry, while information on insolvencies is gathered from Notices of the Master of the High Court that appear in the *Government Gazette*. The monthly *Statistics of liquidation and insolvencies* (Statistical release *P0041*) published by Stats SA reflects voluntary and compulsory liquidations of companies and close corporations and insolvencies of individuals and partnerships. The purpose of this release is to assist the private and public sectors to measure economic performance and it is also used as an important indicator of the scope of unpaid debt in South Africa. Presented in this article is the summary of the liquidation and insolvency statistics for the month of August 2019.

The total number of liquidations increased by 14,5% in the three months ended August 2019 compared with the three months ended August 2018 (see **Table N**). A year-on-year increase of 13,5% was recorded in August 2019.

The number of liquidations increased by 13,6% during the first eight months of 2019 compared with the first eight months of 2018.



Table N – Total number of liquidations for August 2019

Number of liquidations August 2019	% change between August 2018 and August 2019	% change between June to August 2018 and June to August 2019	% change between January to August 2018 and January to August 2019
176	13,5	14,5	13,6

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

The estimated number of insolvencies increased by 35,9% in the three months ended July 2019 compared with the three months ended July 2018 (**see Table O**). A 79,7% increase was estimated in July 2019 compared with July 2018.

Table O – Total number of insolvencies for July 2019

Number of insolvencies July 2019	% change between July 2018 and July 2019	% change between May to July 2018 and May to July 2019	% change between January to July 2018 and January to July 2019
345	79,7	35,9	26,6

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

Volume of goods transported decreases

Many vehicles are converting to liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) due to rising petrol prices. LPG filling stations have been established for taxis, trucks, buses and other motor vehicles across the country. Converted vehicles become dual-fuel whereby a driver can change between running on petrol, diesel or LPG even while on the move. LPG conversion works the same way as a normal petrol or diesel engine, only the conventional fuel is replaced with autogas LPG. Everything about the vehicle remains the same, but a separate autogas fuel system is added. This conversion may save drivers the cost of fuel. Presented in this article is a summary of the key results of the Land Transport Survey for July 2019.

The volume of goods transported (payload) decreased by 2,2% in July 2019 compared with July 2018 (**see Table P**). The corresponding income was flat between July 2018 and July 2019.

Income from freight transportation increased by 2,7% in the three months ended July 2019 compared with the three months ended July 2018. The main contributor to this increase was primary mining and quarrying products (11,0% and contributing 3,7 percentage points).

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

	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19	Jun-19	Jul-19
Freight payload	-1,4	0,2	4,3	3,0	3,4	-2,2
Freight income	2,8	2,2	6,6	4,0	4,2	0,0

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 22,7% in July 2019 compared with July 2018 (**see Table Q**). The corresponding income decreased by 2,1% over the same period.



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

	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19	Jun-19	Jul-19
Passenger journeys	-13,2	-16,5	-11,4	-5,3	-23,8	-22,7
Passenger income	-3,0	-3,6	15,9	19,8	-0,8	-2,1

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 4,5 in August 2019

The Producer price index (PPI) is derived from a basket of goods (a list of specific goods) that forms the sample for price collection. The National Accounts value-added as well as Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) industry surveys and external industry information guides the PPI on the selection of indicator products to be included in the basket. When selecting sampled products from a company, the price collector has to ensure that the selected ones are the volume sellers, in other words the products for which the highest volumes and/or turnover are sold. The total number of indicator products in the basket is 263. Presented in this article is a summary of the results of the Producer price index for August 2019.

Final manufactured goods – headline PPI

Annual producer price inflation (final manufacturing) was 4,5% in August 2019, down from 4,9% in July 2019 (**see Table R**). The producer price index increased by 0,3% month-on-month in August 2019. The main contributors to the headline PPI annual inflation rate were as follows:

- Food products, beverages and tobacco products increased by 4,6% year-on-year and contributed 1,5 percentage points.
- Metals, machinery, equipment and computing equipment increased by 5,4% year-on-year and contributed 0,8 of a percentage point.
- Coke, petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products increased by 3,3% year-on-year and contributed 0,7 of a percentage point.
- Paper and printed products increased by 7,8% year-on-year and contributed 0,6 of a percentage point.

The contributors to the headline PPI monthly rate were food products, beverages and tobacco products, which increased by 0,2% month-on-month and contributed 0,1 of a percentage point to the total month-on-month increase of 0,3%; metals, machinery, equipment and computing equipment, which increased by 0,5% month-on-month and contributed 0,1 of a percentage point; and transport equipment, which increased by 1,0% month-on-month and contributed 0,1 of a percentage point.



Intermediate manufactured goods

The annual percentage change in the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods was 1,9% in August 2019 (compared with 1,7% in July 2019) (**see Table R**). The index increased by 0,8% month-on-month. The main contributors to the annual rate were basic and fabricated metals (1,9 percentage points) and sawmilling and wood (0,6 of a percentage point). The main contributor to the monthly rate was basic and fabricated metals (1,1 percentage points).

Electricity and water

The annual percentage change in the PPI for electricity and water was 14,3% in August 2019 (compared with 14,5% in July 2019) (**see Table R**). The index decreased by 0,9% month-on-month. Electricity contributed 13,4 percentage points to the annual rate, and water contributed 0,8 of a percentage point. Electricity contributed -0,9 of a percentage point to the monthly rate.

Mining

The annual percentage change in the PPI for mining was 22,2% in August 2019 (compared with 15,7% in July 2019) (**see Table R**). The index increased by 6,5% month-on-month. The main contributors to the annual rate were non-ferrous metal ores (12,2 percentage points) and gold and other metal ores (12,0 percentage points). The main contributors to the monthly rate were non-ferrous metal ores (4,0 percentage points) and gold and other metal ores (1,9 percentage points).

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

The annual percentage change in the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing was -2,4% in August 2019 (compared with -1,1% in July 2019) (**see Table R**). The index decreased by 1,4% month-on-month. The main contributor to the annual rate was agriculture (-3,8 percentage points). The main contributor to the monthly rate was agriculture (-1,6 of a percentage point).



Table R – Key PPI figures for August 2019

Product	Weight	Index (2016=100)			% change	
		August 2018	July 2019	August 2019	August 2019 vs July 2019	August 2019 vs August 2018
Final manufactured goods	100,00	109,2	113,8	114,1	0,3	4,5
Intermediate manufactured goods	100,00	107,3	108,4	109,3	0,8	1,9
Electricity and water	100,00	154,2	177,8	176,2	-0,9	14,3
Mining	100,00	110,6	126,9	135,2	6,5	22,2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,00	98,5	97,5	96,1	-1,4	-2,4

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)

Inflation increases to 4,3% in August 2019

Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) uses the concept of owners' equivalent rent to measure owner-occupied housing costs, which represents the largest single component of the Consumer price index (CPI). The concept reflects the cost associated with the benefit of the accommodation services derived by owner-occupiers from their own homes. There are three approaches used to measure owners' equivalent rent, namely acquisitions, user cost and rental equivalence. However, in South Africa, rental equivalence is used to measure owners' equivalent rent because the measure is conceptually clear, the required data is available, and the rental sector in South Africa represents adequately the owner-occupied component. Presented in this article is a summary of the key results from the Consumer price index (CPI) release for August 2019.

Headline Consumer price index (CPI for all urban areas)

Annual consumer price inflation was 4,3% in August 2019, up from 4,0% in July 2019 (**see Table S**). The consumer price index increased by 0,3% month-on-month in August 2019.

The main contributors to the 4,3% annual inflation rate were:

- food and non-alcoholic beverages;
- housing and utilities; and
- miscellaneous goods and services.

Food and non-alcoholic beverages increased by 3,9% year-on-year, and contributed 0,7 of a percentage point to the total CPI annual rate of 4,3%.

Housing and utilities increased by 5,3% year-on-year, and contributed 1,3 percentage points.

Miscellaneous goods and services increased by 5,8% 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, and housing and utilities, 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 3,9% and 4,7%, respectively. Provincial annual inflation rates ranged from 3,8% in North West to 4,9% 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	112,8	113,1					
	Rate	4,0	4,1	4,5	4,4	4,5	4,5	4,0	4,3					

^{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'.



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