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Editor's comment

In this month of June, South Africans commemorate the 1976 June 16 uprising when more than 15 000 students in Soweto took to the streets to march against the Bantu education policies. Although the youth of 1976 fought against unequal education and language amongst other issues, the youth of today are faced with a different crisis, that of unemployment. According to Statistics South Africa (Stats SA), Quarterly Labour Force Survey released on 23 June 2020, the unemployment rate in South Africa has increased to 30,1% in the first quarter of 2020. The unemployment rate has been persistently high over time amongst the youth (aged 15–34 years) being the most affected by joblessness accounting for 63,3% of the total number of unemployed persons. The persistently high youth unemployment rate has long been one of the most pressing socio-economic problems in South Africa. In his speech on 16 June 2020, President Cyril Ramaphosa mentioned the initiatives that the government has committed to in order to support the youth and eradicate youth unemployment and poverty. These initiatives include the National Student Financial Aid Scheme, the Presidential Youth Employment Intervention, the National Youth Service and the National Youth Development Agency.

In this month's issue of *Mbalu Brief*, our educational article is based on behavioural and health impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic in South Africa. The aim of the article is to provide an early indication of the behavioural and health impacts of COVID-19 pandemic.

Articles published in this issue are based on results of industry surveys conducted for the months ranging from March to May 2020, such as , manufacturing, Wholesale trade, to name a few. Also find our June crossword puzzle together with the solutions for the May one.

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

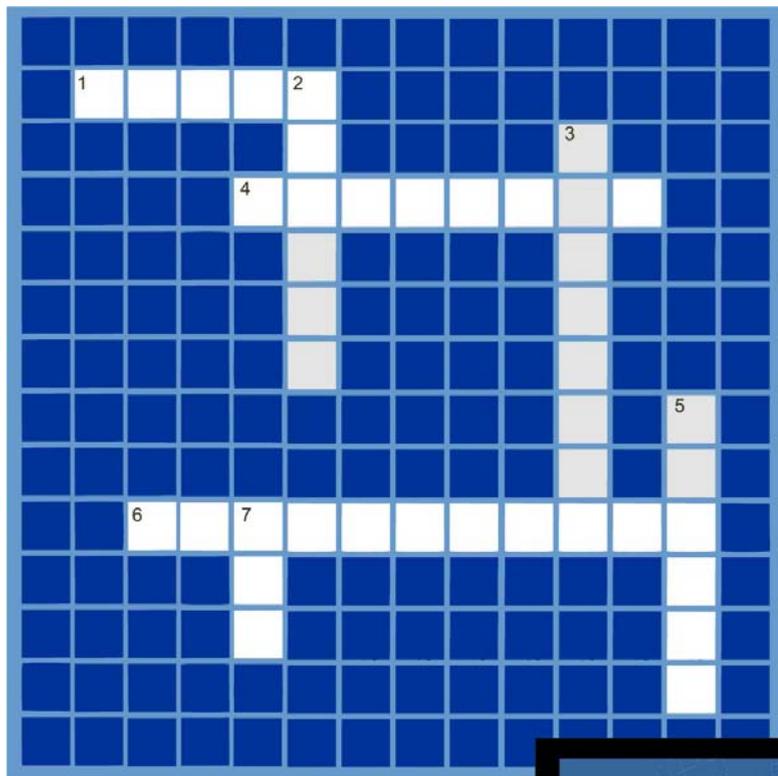


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Crossword puzzle





Across

1. What is the name of the deputy president of South Africa?
4. Which holiday is celebrated on 16 June yearly?
6. In which province is the Plattenberg hotel located? Read Tourist accommodation article for clue.

Down

2. Which AI machines are mining companies using to generate a minute-by-minute picture of their operation? Read mining article for clue.
3. Who took the well-known image of Hector Pieteron for the Soweto uprising? Give name and surname.
5. NYDA stands for National Youth Development (fill in the missing word).
7. How many colours does the South African flag have?

Solutions for May 2020 puzzle

Across

3. Census
4. Tedro Adhanom
5. Land
6. Workers Day
7. Mining

Down

1. Fast food
2. Zwelinzima Vavi





Educational article on behavioural and health impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic in South Africa

Introduction

Throughout the world, the COVID-19 pandemic has caused major loss of life and disrupted people's ability to perform usual activities such as going to work, school and church, restaurants, etc. among others. The pandemic has caused different countries to urgently invest in strong health systems and primary health care to fight against outbreaks such as COVID-19 and other health threats faced by citizens. According to World Health Organisation (WHO), the inability to pay for healthcare is another major challenge for many countries and it is estimated that 1 billion people (almost 13% of the global population) will be spending at least 10% of their household budgets on health care. WHO further indicates that the COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the need to protect people from health emergencies, as well as to promote universal health coverage and healthier populations to keep people from needing health services through interventions like improving basic hygiene and sanitation. South Africa has also prioritised health care interventions and billions of rands were allocated to finance the healthcare response towards the pandemic. The country has been striving to contain the spread and impact of COVID-19 since the outbreak in the country. As such, Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) has embarked on a series of three online surveys to measure the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on households in the country. This article will be reporting on health related aspects in terms of behaviour, knowledge and perceptions with regard to COVID-19. This article provides insight into the results contained in the second COVID -19 impact assessment survey, titled *Behavioural and health impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic in South Africa*, Report No. 00-80-02 (13–26 April 2020), and was published by Stats SA on 30 April 2020. The article seeks to provide an early indication of the behavioural and health impacts of COVID-19.





Background

Table 1: Survey information

Survey objective	To provide an early indication of the behavioural and health impacts of COVID-19
Selection criteria	Convenience sample
Number of respondents	3 591
Reference period	13 – 26 April 2020 (In some questions, respondents were asked about their behaviour in the week prior to the completion of the survey).
Limitations	This survey used a non-probability sample and respondents who chose to respond to this survey are not representative of the entire South African population. The results can, therefore, not be generalised to the entire South African population.

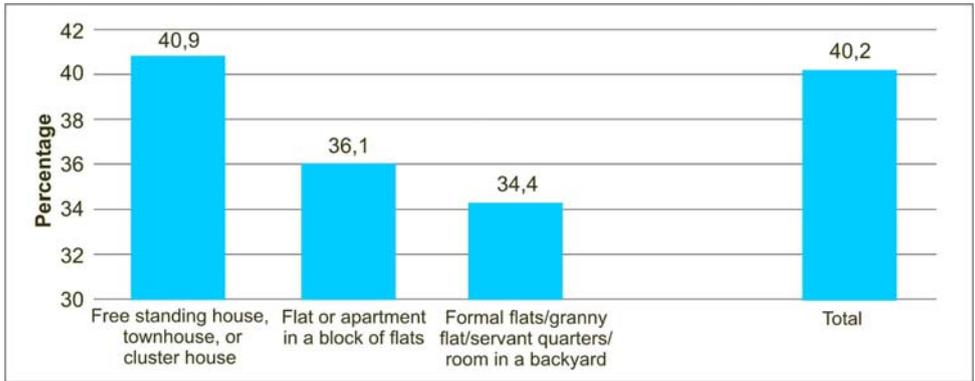
Percentage distribution of respondents by dwelling type, number of residents and number of rooms

By far, most respondents (94,2%) were living in formal dwellings: either a free-standing house, townhouse or a cluster house (81,6%), or in a flat or apartment in a block of flats (12,6%). Less than one per cent (0,9%) lived in an informal dwelling.

The respondents who lived alone were fairly evenly distributed across the different dwelling sizes. Households with two to four residents primarily lived in dwellings with four rooms (53,8%). Households with five to nine residents primarily lived in dwellings with five or more rooms (73,5%). For larger households comprising of 10 or more residents, 83,3% lived in dwellings with five or more rooms.



Figure 1: Percentage of respondents who were able to stay at home the whole time during the lockdown period by dwelling type



Type of movement

The majority of respondents (92,1%) did not move in the period between the announcement and the start of the lockdown period; 1,1% moved to another dwelling within the same suburb; 3,3% moved to another area/ suburb/town or village within the same province of their usual residence; while 3,4% moved to another province.

The majority of respondents residing in Gauteng (94,3%) remained in the province in the period between the announcement and the start of the lockdown period, while 20,9% of respondents who were currently residing in Limpopo indicated that they moved from another province to Limpopo in the period between the announcement and the start of the lockdown period.

Health related risk behaviour

Almost 60% (59,8%) of the respondents indicated that they had to go out on occasion, whilst 40,2% managed to stay at home all of the time.

The majority of respondents who had gone out for grocery shopping in the week prior to the survey did so once or twice (83,2%) and 7,0% went grocery shopping 3 to 5 times. Few respondents managed not to go out for grocery shopping at all (9,0%).



A somewhat different pattern was reported with regard to going to the pharmacy. The majority of respondents (55,5%) managed not to go out to the pharmacy at all, whilst 43,8% went out to the pharmacy once or twice. Less than one percent (0,6%) went to the pharmacy 3 to 5 times.

Figure 3: Places visited by respondents who had to leave their homes during the lockdown period by frequency of visits during the week before the survey



Respondents' responses indicated that they adhered to the call not to go out to public meetings, with almost all (99,0%) reporting not attending any public events, e.g. church services.

The majority of respondents did not go to work (77,1%) in the week prior to the survey. Approximately 13,0% had to go to their place of work once or twice and 5,0% had to do so 3 to 5 times.

The majority (98,7%) of respondents indicated that they avoided going to large public meetings like church services. Most of the respondents avoided exposing themselves by leaving their houses only for procuring essential items (98,1%). Furthermore, the practice of social distancing when going out was a priority for 98,4% of the respondents. Regular handwashing when going out (97,7%) and upon returning after one went out (98,0%) was also important practices to most respondents.

Almost two-thirds (62,3%) of respondents indicated that they had stocked up on essential goods before the lockdown.

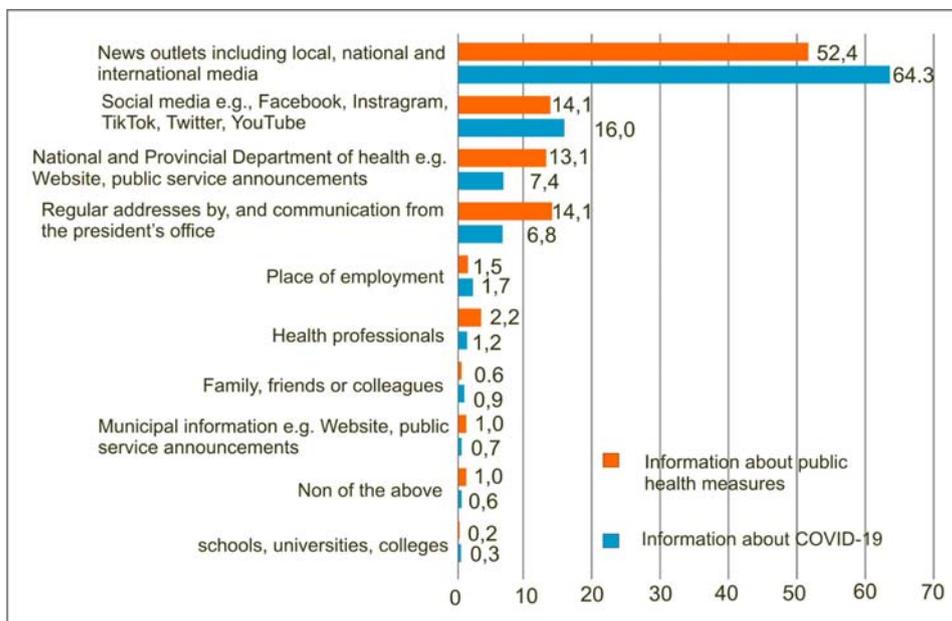


The majority of those respondents were living on farms (64,0%), followed by those living in suburbs (63,3%) and those living in townships (58,6%) had stocked up on essential goods from the grocery store or pharmacy, between the announcement of the lockdown and before the start of the lockdown.

Health information

The majority of respondents (52,4%) stated that they obtained their information on current public health measures such as washing of hands, how to practice social distancing, etc. from news outlets which include local, national and international media, while 64,3% of respondents obtained information on COVID-19 using news outlets. Social media (including Facebook, Instagram and others) was the second most frequently used means of obtaining information on both current public health measures (14,1%) as well as COVID-19 (16,0%).

Figure 2: Main sources of information about COVID-19 and current public health measures





Knowledge and perceptions of the pandemic

Of those respondents residing in the suburbs, 38,8% indicated that they would not seek health care, 31,4% would seek health care, whilst 29,8% were not sure if they would seek medical assistance if needed whilst COVID-19 is a threat.

Perceived impact of COVID-19

Concern about the impact of COVID-19

Respondents completing the survey seemed concerned about all the aspects they were asked about, to a greater or lesser degree. Respondents were mostly worried about the possible economic collapse caused by the COVID-19 virus. 93,2% indicated that they were very or extremely concerned about the possible economic collapse; 88,9% were concerned about the health of vulnerable people like the elderly family members; 88,2% were concerned about the overload of the health system and 79,7% were concerned about the civil disorder that may result as a consequence of the COVID-19 virus.

Knowledge about how COVID-19 is transferred

Knowledge about the two main means of transmission of the COVID-19 virus is high. About 97,3% of participants indicated that they were aware that the virus is transmitted through touching infected surfaces, whilst 95,8% of respondents knew that the virus is transmitted through having contact with a person infected with the virus. Fewer respondents were aware of the fact that the virus can transmit through contact with the stool (38,7%) of an infected person. A large proportion of people were unsure about the transmission of the virus through contact with blood (38,3%), stool (36,5%) and pets/animals (36,3%).

Pre-existing health conditions

Chronic conditions

The majority of respondents (85,7%) indicated that they did not have any chronic conditions that affect their lungs, heart or kidneys. Of the 14,3% that had some prior chronic condition, 92,2% were able to collect their chronic medication. However, 7,8% of respondents indicated that they were not able



to access their medicines. The largest share of this group (45%) indicated that they were scared they would be infected. An additional 37,5% were scared to leave the house because they feared being arrested and/or fined. Approximately one-fifth (17,5%) indicated that they did not have money to get to the pharmacy, clinic or health facility where they could obtain medicines.

Access to health care

Respondents were asked to indicate if they or members of their household wanted to access health care but have been unable to do so since the lockdown. The majority of respondents (93,7%) indicated that they or their household members did not need to access health care, while 4,5% responded that they or a household member needed to access health care but had been unable to do so.

Conclusion

The findings of the survey indicate that the majority of respondents did not move from one province to another in the period between the announcement and the start of the lockdown period. During the lockdown the majority of respondents indicated that they had to go out on occasion and those who went out did so for grocery shopping once or twice in the week prior the survey. The majority of respondents stated that they have obtained public health measures and COVID-19 from news outlets while social media was the second most frequently used tool for both public health measures and COVID-19.





Primary industries

Mining: Production and sales

Mining production and minerals sales decreases

In computer science, Artificial Intelligence (AI) is intelligence demonstrated by machines, unlike the natural intelligence displayed by humans and animals. Such AI machines are becoming useful in the mining industry to monitor and save costs to mining companies. AI allows mining companies to generate a minute-by-minute picture of their operation using machines such as drones. The drone's aerial view allows for a full picture above ground facilities including waste piles and quarries, retention and leaching ponds, and the environmental impact of drilling operations. This information is then fed back to AI systems which can offer solutions to optimise mining operations. Thereafter, mining companies will know where and how to dig and also avoid any errors in drilling location and resource distribution. Furthermore, AI can also be used in, the analysis of maps of an area, geological surveys, terrain and historical evidence. Presented in this article is a summary of the mining: production and sales statistics for April 2020.

Mining COVID-19 pandemic and lockdown regulations since 27 March have had an extensive impact on economic activity. As a result, mining production decreased by 47,3% year-on-year in April 2020 (**see Table A**). The largest contributors were:

- PGMs (-62,0%, contributing -14,6 percentage points);
- iron ore (-68,7%, contributing -7,5 percentage points);
- gold (-59,6%, contributing -6,9 percentage points); and
- manganese ore (-57,6%, contributing -3,8 percentage points).



Table A – Key growth rates in the volume of mining production for April 2020

	Nov-19	Dec-19	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20	Apr-20
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	1,1	0,3	7,5	5,8	-18,0	-47,3
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-2,3	-6,0	7,4	-3,3	-17,9	-34,1
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	0,7	0,0	-1,8	-3,1	-6,0	-21,9

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

Mineral sales decreased by 28,3% year-on-year in April 2020 (see Table B).

The largest contributors were:

- PGMs (-34,6%, contributing -8,1 percentage points);
- manganese ore (-71,6%, contributing -6,6 percentage points);
- iron ore (-25,9%, contributing -4,1 percentage points); and
- coal (-15,4%, contributing -4,1 percentage points).

Table B – Key growth rates in mineral sales at current prices for April 2020

	Noc-19	Dec-19	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20	Apr-20
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	8,2	-5,4	24,3	17,8	11,5	-28,3
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	5,9	-10,2	25,4	-10,7	1,4	-36,4
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	4,3	1,4	7,5	4,9	10,9	-11,6

^{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

Manufacturing production decreases

In an effort to support local manufacturing and small companies, Dis-Chem Pharmacies has partnered with corporate clothing group called Worksgroup to outsource the production of its employees' uniforms through small manufacturing incubator in Durban, Kwa-Zulu Natal. An incubator is a place where support employees and equipment are made available at low rates to new small businesses. In order to offer support to the manufacturers and small companies, Worksgroup is providing machinery and equipment, and constant direction and guidance to ensure that high levels of quality are maintained throughout the manufacturing process. Dis-Chem is the first major retailer which will be supplied with thousands of items through this channel. This initiative will increase the number of skilled textile workers in the manufacturing industry. Presented in this article is a summary of the Manufacturing: Production and sales statistics for March 2020.

Manufacturing production decreased by 5,4% in March 2020 compared with March 2019 (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 (-8,5% contributing -1,8 percentage points);
- petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products (-5,8% contributing -1,3 percentage points);
- motor vehicles, parts and accessories and other transport equipment (-13,0% contributing -1,0 percentage point);
- wood and wood products, paper, publishing and printing (-4,9% contributing -0,5 of a percentage point); and
- glass and non-metallic mineral products (-13,5% contributing -0,4 of a percentage point).



Table C – Key growth rates in the volume of manufacturing production for March 2020

	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-0,4	-3,5	-6,3	-1,8	-2,3	-5,4
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	2,9	-1,8	-3,2	2,8	-2,6	-1,2
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	0,5	0,2	-0,5	-1,8	-2,5	-2,1

^{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

Electricity generated and available for distribution

Electricity consumption decreases by -23,3% in April 2020

The consumption of electricity in April 2020 decreased by -23,3%. This is the biggest decrease recorded in more than five years. It is interesting to note that during this period, the country was under level 5 lockdown, with almost no economic activity taking place except for the provision of essential services. Furthermore, the province that recorded the highest decrease was North West, with a decrease of -65,2%. It is also interesting to note that platinum mines located in this province were closed during this period. Mines are one of the biggest consumers of electricity. However, electricity consumption by households could have surged as many people were working and learning from home, which meant extra hours were spent on electronic devices such as laptops, desktops, phones, televisions, etc. Presented in this article is a summary of the key results from the Electricity generated and available for distribution release for the month of April 2020.

Electricity generation (production) decreased by 22,8% year-on-year in April 2020 (see **Table D**).



Table D – Key growth rates in the volume of electricity generated for April 2020

	Nov-19	Dec-19	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20	Apr-20
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-2,8	-4,0	-2,5	1,0	-4,0	-22,8
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-1,3	-1,7	1,3	-0,2	-2,1	-16,6
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	-0,7	-1,7	-2,0	-2,1	-1,1	-6,7

Electricity distribution (consumption) decreased by 23,3% year-on-year in April 2020 (see Table E).

Table E – Key growth rates in the volume of electricity distributed for April 2020

	Nov-19	Dec-19	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-20	Apr-20
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-3,1	-4,9	-3,6	0,0	-5,0	-23,3
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-1,8	-1,4	1,3	-1,1	-2,3	-16,6
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	0,1	-1,1	-1,7	-2,3	-1,8	-7,6

^{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 decrease

Wholesale trade sales decreased by 3,3% in March 2020, after recording an increase for three consecutive months, from December 2019 to February 2020. The decrease in wholesale trade sales was largely influenced by a decrease in sales from dealers in solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products. One of the reasons for this decrease could possibly be because of the decrease in demand for fuel as at this time, most countries implemented a lockdown to combat the COVID-19 pandemic. This resulted in lower costs of international petroleum products which were affected by the decrease in demand for oil. Presented in this article is a summary of the key results from the Wholesale trade sales statistics for March 2020.

Wholesale trade sales decreased by 3,3% in March 2020 compared with March 2019 (**see Table F**). The main negative contributor to this decrease was dealers in solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (-22,3%, contributing -5,9 percentage points).

Wholesale trade sales increased by 3,2% in the first quarter of 2020 compared with the first quarter of 2019. The main positive contributors to this increase were dealers in:

- food, beverages and tobacco (8,3%, contributing 1,3 percentage points);
- 'other' household goods except precious stones (4,8%, contributing 0,6 of a percentage point); and
- agricultural raw materials and livestock (7,6%, contributing 0,5 of a percentage point).



Table F – Key growth rates in wholesale trade sales at current prices for March 2020

	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	0,5	-4,1	5,5	7,7	6,1	-3,3
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	2,8	-3,4	-1,5	5,9	-1,3	-7,5
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	-0,5	-0,8	-1,8	-0,8	0,5	0,2

^{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 in March 2020

In March 2020, three out of the seven types of retailers recorded an increase in sales. These were retailers in pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries; food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores; and general dealers (figures are provided in the next paragraph). What is noteworthy is that retailers in pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries have been recording a decrease in sales for at least five months until end of February 2020. However, in March 2020, the month in which the first case of COVID-19 was reported in South Africa, these retailers recorded an increase of 13,9% year-on-year. Moreover, retailers in household furniture, appliances and equipment, which recorded at least a year of continuous increase in sales until end of February 2020, recorded a decrease of -10,0% in March 2020. Presented in this article is a summary of the key results from the Retail trade sales release for March 2020.

Retail trade sales increased by 2,7% year-on-year in March 2020 (see **Table G**). Positive annual growth rates were recorded for:

- retailers in pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries (13,9%);
- general dealers (11,6%); and
- retailers in food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores (0,1%).

The main contributor to the 2,7% increase was general dealers (contributing 5,2 percentage points).



Retail trade sales increased by 2,0% in the first quarter of 2020 compared with the first quarter of 2019. The main contributor to this increase was general dealers (4,4%, contributing 1,9 percentage points).

Table G – Key growth rates in retail trade sales for March 2020 at constant 2015 prices

	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	0,4	2,6	0,5	1,3	1,9	2,7
Month-on-month % change, seasonally	0,1	1,9	2,6	0,7	-0,3	2,3
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	-0,2	0,8	0,6	0,7	-0,9	0,2

^{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

In an effort to fight the COVID-19 pandemic, the motor vehicle industry has added to their primary manufacturing of motor vehicles and parts to manufacture healthcare supplies. Motor vehicle manufacturers such as Toyota, Volkswagen and Fiat Chrysler worldwide are utilising their 3D printing capabilities to produce face shields. Face shields are personal protective equipment that are used by many workers for protection of the facial area from splashes, sprays, and spatter of body fluids. Ford Motor Company of Southern Africa has commenced production of 57 000 protective face shields for donation to front-line medical and essential services personnel as the Covid-19 continues to spread globally. Presented in this article is a summary of the motor trade sales statistics for April 2020.

Motor trade sales decreased by 83,9% year-on-year in April 2020 (see **Table H**). The largest negative annual growth rates were recorded for:

- used vehicle sales (-97,0%);
- new vehicle sales (-91,7%); and
- sales of accessories (-88,6%).



Motor trade sales decreased by 32,2% in the three months ended April 2020 compared with the three months ended April 2019. The main contributors to this decrease were:

- new vehicle sales (-40,1%, contributing -10,1 percentage points);
- fuel sales (-25,9%, contributing -7,6 percentage points);
- used vehicle sales (-36,4%, contributing -6,6 percentage points); and
- sales of accessories (-33,0%, contributing -5,6 percentage points).

Table H – Key growth rate figures in motor trade sales for April 2020

	Nov-19	Dec-19	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20	Apr-20
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-4,1	2,4	1,3	5,0	-16,2	-83,9
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-1,7	-0,2	1,6	1,1	-19,1	-75,0
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	-1,9	-1,9	-1,7	0,3	-4,9	-31,6

^{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 increases

On 27 March 2020, many businesses had to close their doors, including food and beverages establishments such as restaurants, casinos and cinemas in support of South Africa's nationwide lockdown to fight against the spread of the COVID-19. The Minister of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs, Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma, has signed and gazetted an amendment to the regulations for the advanced Covid-19 alert Level 3 lockdown on 25 June 2020. The amended regulation allow establishments such as sit-in restaurants, cinemas, casinos, and theatres to reopen on 29 June 2020 and offer food and beverages, under strict conditions. However, alcoholic beverages remain prohibited for on-site consumption. Presented in this article is a summary on food and beverage statistics for March 2020.

COVID-19 pandemic and lockdown regulations since 27 March have had an extensive impact on economic activity. As a result, total income generated by the food and beverages industry decreased by 29,4% in March 2020



compared with March 2019 (see Table I). The largest decrease was recorded for bar sales (-40,4%).

In March 2020, the main contributors to the 29,4% year-on-year decrease were:

- restaurants and coffee shops (-34,0%, contributing -18,7 percentage points); and
- takeaway and fast-food outlets (-23,6%, contributing -7,2 percentage points).

Total income decreased by 9,1% in the first quarter of 2020 compared with the first quarter of 2019. The main contributors to this decrease were:

- restaurants and coffee shops (-10,0%, contributing -5,4 percentage points); and
- catering services (-14,7%, contributing -2,2 percentage points).

Table I – Year-on-year percentage change in food and beverages income at constant prices by type of income – March 2020

Type of income	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20
Food sales	-1,8	0,6	1,9	3,1	3,7	-28,3
Bar sales	3,5	-2,6	-10,9	0,9	0,7	-40,4
Other income	-5,7	-4,6	-5,2	-9,8	-21,9	-35,1
Total	-1,5	0,2	0,8	2,6	2,8	-29,4

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 decreases by 31,8%

Two South African hotels, The Plettenberg and The Marine have become the latest additions to the prestigious Small Luxury Hotels of the World in April 2020. For those who do not know, the Small Luxury Hotels of the World TM showcases over 550 hotels in more than 90 countries. This curated collection of the Small Luxury Hotels caters to tourists seeking only the small luxury hotel experiences with a scenic view. Both the Plettenberg and The



Marine hotels are found in the Western Cape province and they offer panoramic view of ocean, mountain and lush flora that are characteristics of the South African coastline. Presented in this article is a summary of the tourist accommodation statistics for March 2020.

The total income for the tourist accommodation industry decreased by 31,8% in March 2020 compared with March 2019. (see **Table J**).

Income from accommodation decreased by 41,6% year-on-year in March 2020, the result of a 38,2% decrease in the number of stay unit nights sold and a 5,5% decrease in the average income per stay unit night sold.

The main contributors to the 41,6% year-on-year decrease in income from accommodation in March 2020 were:

- hotels (contributing -28,9 percentage points); and
- 'other' accommodation (contributing -9,7 percentage points).

In March 2020, all accommodation types recorded large negative year-on-year growth in income from accommodation. The largest negative growth rates were recorded by:

- guest-houses and guest-farms (-55,8%);
- hotels (-42,9%); and
- 'other' accommodation (-36,4%).

Table J – Year-on-year percentage change in tourist accommodation statistics for March 2020

	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20
Stay units available	-2,5	-2,8	-1,4	3,8	5,5	-42,9
Stay unit nights sold	-9,3	16,6	15,1	22,0	25,4	-24,6
Average income per stay unit nights sold	-29,5	-12,5	-1,9	-25,5	-26,0	-55,8
Income from accommodation	17,5	6,8	6,0	12,2	22,4	-36,4
Total income ^{1/}	1,8	-0,6	1,0	4,7	8,1	-41,6

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 two million travellers passed through South Africa's ports of entry in March 2020

At the beginning of 2020, the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) estimated a 3% to 4% growth for 2020. However, after the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic the UNWTO predicted that international tourist arrival could drop by 60% to 80% in 2020. According to UNWTO, there could be 850 million to 1,1 billion less international tourists, US \$910 billion to US \$1,2 trillion loss in exports, and 100 to 120 million job losses. Presented in this article is a summary of the tourism and migration statistics for March 2020.

A total of 2 397 151 travellers (arrivals, departures and transits) passed through South African ports of entry/exit in March 2020 (see Table K). These travellers were made up of 598 205 South African residents and 1 798 946 foreign travellers. A further breakdown of the figures for South African residents indicates that there were 314 022 arrivals, 283 691 departures and 492 travellers in transit. The corresponding volume for foreign arrivals, departures and travellers in transit was 863 232, 905 186 and 30 528, respectively.

A comparison between the movements in March 2019 and March 2020 indicates that the volume of arrivals, departures and travellers in transit decreased for both South African residents and foreign travellers. For South African residents, the volume of arrivals decreased by 35,6% (from 487 479 in March 2019 to 314 022 in March 2020). Departures decreased by 45,0% (from 515 398 in March 2019 to 283 691 in March 2020), and transits decreased by 29,5% (from 698 in March 2019 to 492 in March 2020). For foreign travellers, arrivals decreased by 33,7% (from 1 301 855 in March 2019 to 863 232 in March 2020), departures decreased by 25,2% (from 1 210 297 in March 2019 to 905 186 in March 2020), and transits decreased by 47,7% (from 58 357 in March 2019 to 30 528 in March 2020). The drop in number of travellers between March 2019 and March 2020 as well as between February 2020 and March 2020 needs to be interpreted with caution, as this is likely to be due to the effect of the closure of South African international borders due to the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, with the exception of the repatriation of South African nationals and foreign citizens.



A comparison between the movements in February 2020 and March 2020 indicates that the volume of arrivals, departures and travellers in transit decreased for both groups of travellers. For South African residents, the volume of arrivals decreased by 15,3% (from 370 823 in February 2020 to 314 022 in March 2020), departures decreased by 25,6% (from 381 100 in February 2020 to 283 691 in March 2020), and transits decreased by 15,8% (from 584 in February 2020 to 492 in March 2020). For foreign travellers, arrivals decreased by 29,2% (from 1 218 468 in February 2020 to 863 232 in March 2020), departures decreased by 15,7% (from 1 074 252 in February 2020 to 905 186 in March 2020), and transits decreased by 33,6% (from 46 006 in February 2020 to 30 528 in March 2020).

Mode of travel

In March 2020, road transport was the most common mode of travel used by 1 768 708 (73,8%) of the 2 397 151 travellers. The total number of travellers who used air transport was 587 379 (24,5%). Compared to the use of air and land transport, a smaller number of travellers [41 064 (1,7%)] used sea transport. Information on arrivals of South African residents shows that 100 622 (32,0%) came by air, 198 728 (63,3%) came by road and 14 672 (4,7%) arrived by sea transport. For departures, 79 125 (27,9%) used air, 191 464 (67,5%) used road and 13 102 (4,6%) left by sea transport. All travellers in transit [492 (100,0%)] used air transport.

Purpose of visit

In March 2020, the majority of tourists [522 288 (97,6%)] were in South Africa for holiday compared to 9 768 (1,8%), 2 706 (0,5%) and 332 (0,1%) who were in South Africa for business, study and for medical treatment, respectively.

Sex and age distribution

In March 2020, there were 310 080 (57,9%) male and 225 014 (42,1%) female tourists. Overseas tourists were made up of 58 022 (52,6%) male tourists and 52 219 (47,4%) female tourists. There were 247 425 (59,2%) male and 170 401 (40,8%) female tourists from SADC countries. Tourists from 'other' African countries were made up of 4 264 (66,1%) male and 2 190 (33,9%) female tourists.



Table K – Number of South African residents and foreign travellers by travel direction: March 2020

Travel direction	March 2019	February 2020	March 2020	% change between February 2020 and March 2020	% change between March 2019 and March 2020
Total	3 574 084	3 091 233	2 397 151	-22,5%	-32,9%
South African residents	1 003 575	752 507	598 205	-20,5%	-40,4%
Arrivals	487 479	370 823	314 022	-15,3%	-35,6%
Departures	515 398	381 100	283 691	-25,6%	-45,0%
Transit	698	584	492	-15,8%	-29,5%
Foreign travellers	2 570 509	2 338 726	1 798 946	-23,1%	-30,0%
Arrivals	1 301 855	1 218 468	863 232	-29,2%	-33,7%
Departures	1 210 297	1 074 252	905 186	-15,7%	-25,2%
Transit	58 357	46 006	30 528	-33,6%	-47,7%
Foreign arrivals	1 301 855	1 218 468	863 232	-29,2%	-33,7%
Non-visitors	83 638	75 171	57 790	-23,1%	-30,9%
Visitors	1 218 217	1 143 297	805 442	-29,6%	-33,9%
Visitors	1 218 217	1 143 297	805 442	-29,6%	33,9%
Arrivals only	289 840	327 957	177 158	-46,0%	-38,9%
Single trips	459 658	426 238	333 977	-21,6%	-27,3%
Multiple trips	468 719	389 102	294 307	-24,4%	-37,2%
Visitors	1 218 217	1 143 297	805 442	-29,6%	-33,9%
Same-day	379 521	342 482	270 348	-21,1%	-28,8%
Tourists	838 696	800 815	535 094	-33,2%	-36,2%

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

Number of civil summonses issued for debt decrease

During the level 5 lockdown in South Africa, consumers were not able to access clothing shops, restaurants, go on holiday or even purchase alcohol. Added to this, many were studying and working from home, which resulted in some saving on the amount of money spent on travelling. Taking all these factors into consideration, it resulted in a lot of savings for some households, especially those who were fortunate enough to still receive their full salaries during this pandemic. This could possibly provide an opportunity for them to use the extra savings to pay off debts such as loans, credit cards, clothing accounts, etc. Those who did this, could possibly find themselves in a much better financial position post lockdown. Presented in this article is a summary of the key results from the Statistics of civil cases for debt for March 2020.

The number of civil summonses issued for debt

The total number of civil summonses issued for debt decreased by 0,9% in the first quarter of 2020 compared with the first quarter of 2019 (see **Table L**).

The largest negative contributor to the 0,9% decrease was services (contributing -3,1 percentage points), while the largest positive contributor was money lent (contributing 2,6 percentage points).

The number of civil judgements recorded for debt

The total number of civil judgements recorded for debt decreased by 21,2% in the first quarter of 2020 compared with the first quarter of 2019.

The largest contributors to the 21,2% decrease were civil judgements relating to:

- services (contributing -5,1 percentage points);
- money lent (contributing -5,0 percentage points);
- promissory notes (contributing -4,3 percentage points); and
- 'other' debts (contributing -3,3 percentage points).



The value of civil judgements recorded for debt

The total value of civil judgements recorded for debt decreased by 3,0% in the first quarter of 2020 compared with the first quarter of 2019.

The largest negative contributors to the 3,0% decrease were the value of judgements relating to:

- 'other' debts (contributing -4,0 percentage points); and
- money lent (contributing -1,4 percentage points).

Services (contributing 1,7 percentage points) was the largest positive contributor.

In March 2020, 13 356 civil judgements for debt amounting to R288,1 million were recorded. The largest contributors to the total value of judgements were:

- money lent (R77,1 million or 26,8%);
- services (R67,3 million or 23,4%); and
- promissory notes (R44,9 million or 15,6%).

Table L – Key figures for civil summonses and judgements for March 2020

Actual estimates	March 2020	% change between March 2019 and March 2020	% change between January to March 2019 and January to March 2020
Number of civil summonses issued for debt	44 669	-1,6	-0,9
Number of civil judgements recorded for debt	13 356	-22,6	-21,2
Value of civil judgements recorded for debt (R million)	288,1	4,3	-3,0

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 decrease

In the current economic climate caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, many businesses that are in a financial distress may have to apply for liquidation. It is important for any business rescue practitioner or liquidator to assess the company’s intellectual property (IP) assets. Intellectual property is a category of property that includes intangible creations of the human intellect such as copyrights, patents, trademarks, and trade secrets amongst others. Liquidators can use the business's registered IP to increase revenue or decrease liabilities. This process is exercised on the instruction of the creditors of the insolvent estate since the liquidator’s actions must be in the interests of the creditors. Presented in this article is a summary of the statistics of liquidations and insolvencies for April and May 2020.

The total number of liquidations decreased by 9,7% (21 cases) in May 2020 compared with May 2019 (see Table M). Compulsory liquidations decreased by 14 cases, while voluntary liquidations decreased by 7 cases.

The total number of liquidations decreased by 26,2% in the first five months of 2020 compared with the first five months of 2019.

Table M – Total number of liquidations for May 2020

Number of liquidations May 2020	% change between May 2019 to May 2020	% change between March to May 2019 and March to May 2020	% change between January to May 2019 and January to May 2020
195	-9,7	-40,0	-26,2

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 decreased by 95,5% in April 2020 compared with April 2019 (see Table N). A 24,2% decrease was estimated in the first four months of 2020 compared with the first four months of 2019.



Table N – Total number of insolvencies for April 2020

Number of insolvencies April 2020	% change between April 2019 to April 2020	% change between February to April 2019 and February to April 2020	% change between January to April 2019 and January to April 2020
7	-95,5	-34,4	-24,2

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 decreases

South Africa is one of the leading countries to have the best roads in Africa. According to the World Economic Forum Quality of Road Infrastructure report for 2019, South Africa is ranked sixth in Africa with 4,50 points. The leading African country to have the best roads is Namibia (5,30 points), followed by Egypt (5,10), Rwanda (4,80), Mauritius (4,70) and Morocco (4,70). The index tracks the performance of about 140 countries on 12 pillars of competitiveness, including the quality of road infrastructure development. Presented in this article is a summary of the land transport survey results for February 2020.

The volume of goods transported (payload) decreased by 5,6% in February 2020 compared with February 2019 (**see Table O**). The corresponding income decreased by 3,5% over the same period.

Income from freight transportation decreased by 3,8% in the three months ended February 2020 compared with the three months ended February 2019. The main negative contributors to this decrease were:

- basic metals and fabricated metal products (-36,7%, contributing -1,3 percentage points); and
- primary mining and quarrying products (-3,0%, contributing -1,1 percentage points).

Table O – Year-on-year percentage change in freight transportation: February 2020

	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19	Jan-20	Feb-20
Freight payload	-3,9	-7,4	-13,6	-10,4	-7,2	-5,6
Freight income	-1,9	-4,3	-9,3	-4,5	-3,4	-3,5



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 18,8% in February 2020 compared with February 2019 (**See Table P**). The corresponding income increased by 1,4% over the same period.

Table P – Year-on-year percentage change in passenger transportation: February 2020

	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19	Jan-20	Feb-20
Passenger journeys	-15,4	-11,9	-21,2	-17,6	-19,0	-18,8
Passenger income	8,6	1,6	-2,2	-1,2	-1,8	1,4

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 1,3% in April 2020, the lowest rate since 2013

The nationwide lockdown, which commenced on 27 March 2020, affected the extent of imputations used to compile the producer price index (PPI). In statistics, imputation is the process of replacing missing data with substituted values. Price index compilers frequently face situations where price observations are missing due to seasonal unavailability, supply shortages, or the discontinuation of products. In the case of the April PPI, some business surveys continued operations during the lockdown period, while others either scaled down operations or totally ceased operating. However, Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) followed credible methods of imputations. Readers may find more information on this in the April PPI release. Presented in this article is a summary of the key result from the Producer price index release for April 2020.

Intermediate manufactured goods

The annual percentage change in the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods was 1,3% in April 2020 (compared with 0,0% in March 2020) (**see Table Q**). The index increased by 2,3% month-on-month. The main contributor to the annual rate was basic and fabricated metals (3,8 percentage points).

The main contributors to the monthly rate were basic and fabricated metals (1,5 percentage points) and chemicals, rubber and plastic products (0,7 of a percentage point).

Electricity and water

The annual percentage change in the PPI for electricity and water was 15,5% in April 2020 (compared with 15,0% in March 2020). The index increased by 6,3% month-on-month.

Electricity contributed 14,3 percentage points to the annual rate, and water contributed 1,2 percentage points.



Electricity contributed 6,0 percentage points to the monthly rate, and water contributed 0,4 of a percentage point.

Mining

The annual percentage change in the PPI for mining was 43,9% in April 2020 (compared with 42,6% in March 2020). The index increased by 2,7% month-on-month. The main contributors to the annual rate were non-ferrous metal ores (30,3 percentage points) and gold and other metal ores (10,9 percentage points).

The main contributor to the monthly rate was gold and other metal ores (3,3 percentage points).

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

The annual percentage change in the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing was 3,5% in April 2020 (compared with 2,0% in March 2020). The index decreased by 0,3% month-on-month. The contributors to the annual rate were:

- agriculture (2,7 percentage points);
- fishing (0,6 of a percentage point); and
- forestry (0,2 of a percentage point).

The main contributor to the monthly rate was agriculture (-0,3 of a percentage point).



Table Q – Key PPI figures for April 2020

Product	Weight	Index (2016=100)			% change	
		Apr 2019	Mar 2020	Apr 2020	Apr 2020 vs. Mar 2020	Apr 2020 vs. Apr 2019
Final manufactured goods	100,00	113,0	115,2	114,4	-0,7	1,2
Intermediate manufactured goods	100,00	109,3	108,2	110,7	2,3	1,3
Electricity and water	100,00	117,9	128,1	136,2	6,3	15,5
Mining	100,00	122,4	171,4	176,1	2,7	43,9
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,00	96,9	100,6	100,3	-0,3	3,5

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

Headline CPI at 3,0% in April 2020

In an effort to offer financial relief to South Africans due to COVID-19, the South African Reserve Bank (SARB) cut the repo rate by another 50 basis points, from 4,25% on 15 April 2020 to 3,75% on 21 May 2020, taking the prime commercial lending rate to 7,25%. The repo rate is the rate at which SARB lends money to the country's commercial banks and is set by its Monetary Policy Committee. The SARB adjusts repo rate in order to keep the country's inflation within a specific target range. The repo rate cut means that South Africans will pay reduced interests on their home and car loans among others. Presented in this article is the Consumer price index for April 2020.

Annual consumer price inflation was 3,0% in April 2020, down from 4,1% in March 2020, the lowest since June 2005 when the rate was 2,8% (see **Table R**). The consumer price index decreased by 0,5% month-on-month in April 2020.



The main contributors to the 3,0% annual inflation rate were:

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

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

Housing and utilities increased by 4,6% year-on-year, and contributed 1,1 percentage points.

Transport decreased by 3,5% year-on-year, and contributed -0,5 of a percentage point.

Miscellaneous goods and services increased by 6,4% year-on-year, and contributed 1,0 percentage point.

The annual inflation rates for goods and for services were 1,7% and 4,1% respectively. Provincial annual inflation rates ranged from 2,4% in Eastern Cape to 3,6% in Western Cape.



Table R – 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	113,4	113,4	113,5	113,8	112,2
	Rate	4,0	4,1	4,5	4,4	4,5	4,5	4,0	4,3	4,1	3,7	3,6	4,0	4,1
2020	Index	114,1	115,2	115,6	115,0									
	Rate	4,5	4,6	4,1	3,0									



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.



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