# Mbalo Brief

the missing piece of the puzzle

September 2020


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IMPROVING LIVES THROUGH DATA ECOSYSTEMS

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# Editor's comment

In South Africa, the month of September is known as Heritage Month with Heritage Day being celebrated on 24 September. Heritage Day is declared a public holiday and it is celebrated annually to mark our nation's diverse culture and heritage. This year the celebrations took place virtually due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The 2020 theme for Heritage Month is "Celebrating South Africa's living human treasures". In celebrating living human treasures, the bearers of the country's indigenous knowledge systems are celebrated. During the Heritage Month launch event on 07 September 2020, the Minister of Arts and Culture Nathi Mthethwa unveiled three of South Africa's living human treasures whom were celebrated on the day, and these are Dr Esther Mahlangu, Mama Madosini Latozi Mphaleni and Mama Ouma Katrina Esau.They are all women who have distinguished themselves in their chosen fields of artistic occupation, putting South Africa on the map on the global stage.

In this month's issue of *Mbalo Brief*, our educational article is based on the report titled *Maternal Health Indicators: Further Analysis of the 1998 and 2016 South Africa Demographic and Health Surveys*. Also have a look at our monthly crossword puzzle and solutions for the August 2020 puzzle.

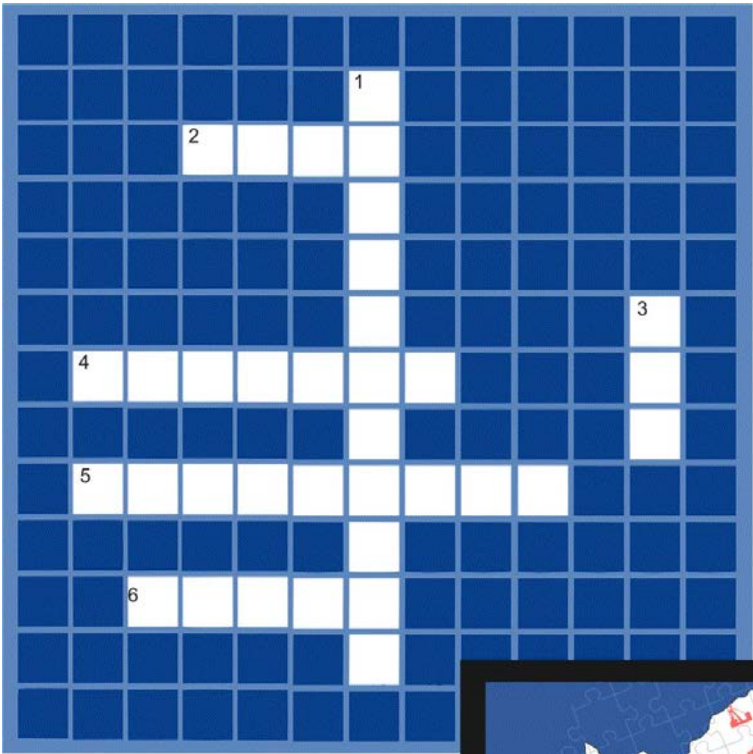
Articles published in this issue are based on results of industry surveys conducted for the months ranging from June to July  2020, such as, manufacturing, Wholesale trade, to name a few.

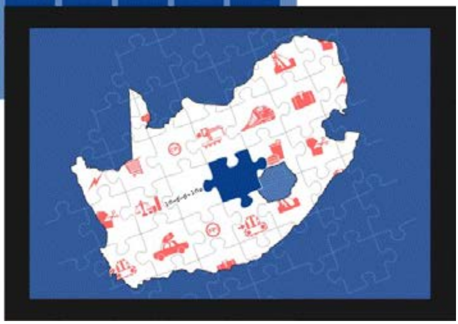
For more details on any of the surveys, visit our website at: www.statssa.gov.za

Enjoy the read.

# Contents

## Crossword puzzle



**Across**

2. During level 1 of the COVID-19 lockdown, South Africans are allowed to travel internationally. (True or False)
4. Other motor vehicle dealerships are using..... signage in their showrooms. Fill in the missing word. Read Motor trade sales article for clue.
5. What is the surname of the Minister of Basic Education?
6. What is the capital city of Ghana?

**Down**

1. Which holiday is celebrated on 24 September 2020?
3. South Africa is currently on which level of the lockdown?

## Solutions for August 2020 puzzle

### Across

3. Lamola

6. Personal Protective Equipment

7. Indian

### Down

1. Mpumalanga

2. Gauteng

4. Census

5. Women's Day

# Educational article on Maternal Health Indicators: Further Analysis of the 1998 and 2016 South Africa Demographic and Health Surveys

## Introduction

Despite progress made by other countries to address maternal health, many women and babies are still dying in Africa. Maternal health refers to the health of women during pregnancy, childbirth and the postnatal period. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), UN Population Fund (UNFPA), World Bank and the UN Population Division in their 2014 report "Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990 to 2013," in 2013 about 289 000 women worldwide died during pregnancy or childbirth and 62% of those deaths occurred in sub-Saharan Africa. According to the WHO, the most common direct causes of maternal injury and death are excessive blood loss, infection, high blood pressure, unsafe abortion, and obstructed labour as well as indirect causes such as anemia (a condition in which there is a deficiency of red cells or of haemoglobin in the blood, resulting in pallor and weariness), malaria and heart disease. The WHO states that most maternal deaths are preventable with timely management by a skilled health professional working in a supportive environment.

This article is based on the report titled *Maternal Health Indicators: Further Analysis of the 1998 and 2016 South Africa Demographic and Health Surveys, Report No. 03-06-03* published by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) on 27 February 2020. This report used data from 1998 and 2016 South Africa Demographic and Health Surveys (SADHS) to determine the prevalence and patterns in maternal health care utilisation. The report presents findings from maternal health care data including antenatal, delivery and postnatal care services for women aged 15–49. This article will focus on antenatal care and delivery by caesarean section.

## Background characteristics

### Distribution of women 15–49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, SADHS 1998 and 2016

The proportion of women aged 15-49 with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey  indicates that by age of the mother, the biggest percentage change in the proportion of women with a live birth in the past five years was evident amongst women aged 20-24 (10%), 25-29 (8,2%) and 35-39 (-9,9%).

Across all the provinces, a decline in the proportion of women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey was evident amongst women who resided in rural areas (-18, 8%), in Limpopo (-6,2%), Eastern Cape (-4,5%) and KwaZulu-Natal (-4%).

With regards to population group, a high proportion of black African women gave birth in the five years preceding the surveys (85,9% in 1998 and 90,6% in 2016), followed by coloured (7,9% in 1998 and 1,5% in 2016), white (3,5% in 1998 and 6,8% in 2016) and Asian/Indian (2,0% in 1998 and 1,0 % in 1998) women.

## Antenatal care

The proportion of women aged 15-49 who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey by number of Antenatal care visits, for the most recent births showed little change since 1998 in the proportion of women attending the recommended four or more antenatal care visits (73,1% in 1998 and 75,5% in 2016). A slight increase was noted in the proportion of women who attended no antenatal care during their most recent pregnancy (3,1% in 1998 to 5,7% in 2016).

**Antenatal care visits by age of mother and province**

The results indicate a marked increase in the proportion of women aged 15-19 attending four or more antenatal care visits (66% in 1998 to 75,1% in 2016). However the proportion of women attending four or more antenatal care visits in 2016 decreased among older women aged 35-49 (from 68,8% to 47,6% in 2016 and 74,2% to 71,1% in 1998).

In 1998, Eastern Cape (62,8%) reported the lowest proportion of women aged 15-49 who had attended the recommended four or more antenatal care visits, while in 2016, Gauteng (62,1%) reported the lowest proportion of women attending four or more visits. Amongst all the provinces, there has been an increase in the proportion of women attending four or more antenatal care visit in Western Cape (88,5%), followed by North West (88,9%), Limpopo (82,4%), Eastern Cape (81,5%), Free State (77,8%), KwaZulu-Natal (76,9%), Northern Cape (75,4%) and Mpumalanga (72,8%).

The only exception was Gauteng, which recorded the lowest percentage, at 62,1%.

**Antenatal care by type of place of residence and combined household wealth index**

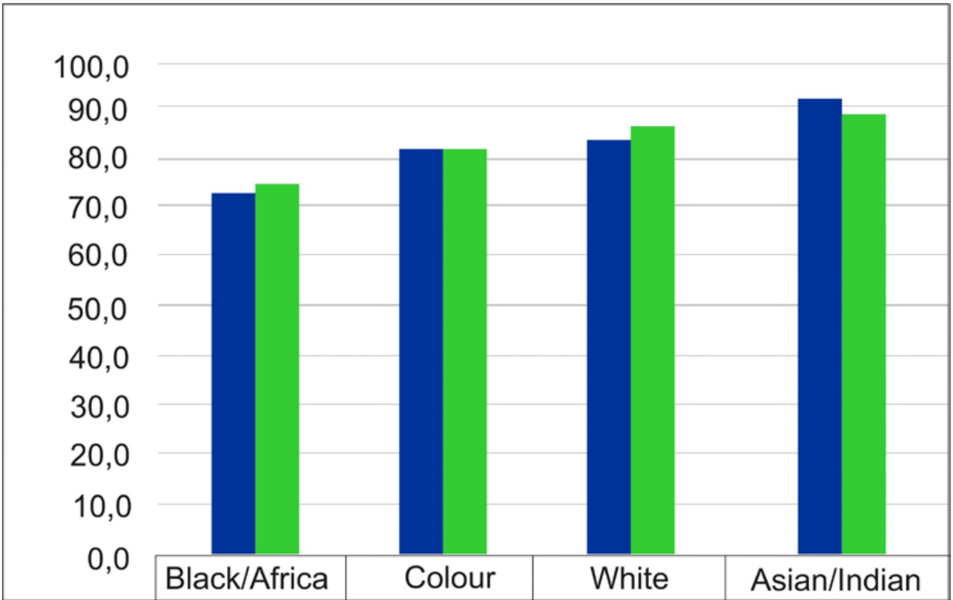
Overall there was an increase in the proportion of women attending four or more antenatal care visits in rural areas (71,3% in 1998 to 79,7% in 2016), while there was a decline in attendance of four or more visits by women residing in urban areas (77,5% in 1998 to 73,2% in 2016). Analysis of four or more antenatal care visits by household wealth indicates that higher proportions of women from middle (77,8%), richer (76,6%) and richest (80,1%) households attended the recommended four or more antenatal care visits.

**Antenatal care by population group**

In terms of the population groups, the Asian/Indian (91,2% in 1998 and 89,7% in 2016) and white (84,4% in 1998 and 87,8% in 2016) population groups reported higher proportions of women attending four or more visits. The black African population group had lower proportion of women attending four or more antenatal care visits (72,6% in 1998 and 74,3% in 2016).

*Note: Figures for the Asian/Indian population group are based on 25–49 unweighted cases and therefore should thus be interpreted with caution for both surveys.*

**Figure 1: Proportion of women aged 15-49 who had four or more antenatal care visits for their most recent pregnancy in the five years preceding the survey, by population group, 1998 and 2016 SADHS**




| | Black/Africa | Colour | White | Asian/Indian |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1998 | 72,6 | 81,2 | 84,4 | 91,2 |
| 2016 | 74,3 | 81,3 | 87,8 | 89,7 |

Source: Calculated from SADHS 1998 and 2016 data

## Proportion of birth deliveries in a health facility by province

Nationally deliveries in a health facility increased from 83,4% in 1998 to 96,7% in 2016. In 2016 over 92% of deliveries occurred in a health facilities across all provinces. The significant improvements were seen in the predominantly rural provinces including  Limpopo (97,8%), Mpumalanga (96,4%) and Eastern Cape (92,7%), may be due to the intensive introduction of primary health care services in South Africa over the past 20 years. Western Cape reported the highest proportion of births in a facility from 95,8% in 1998 to 99,2% in 2016. According to SADHS 2016, home deliveries also decreased from 14% in 1998 to 4% in 2016. The majority of institutional deliveries took place at public sector health facilities.

# Delivery by caesarean section

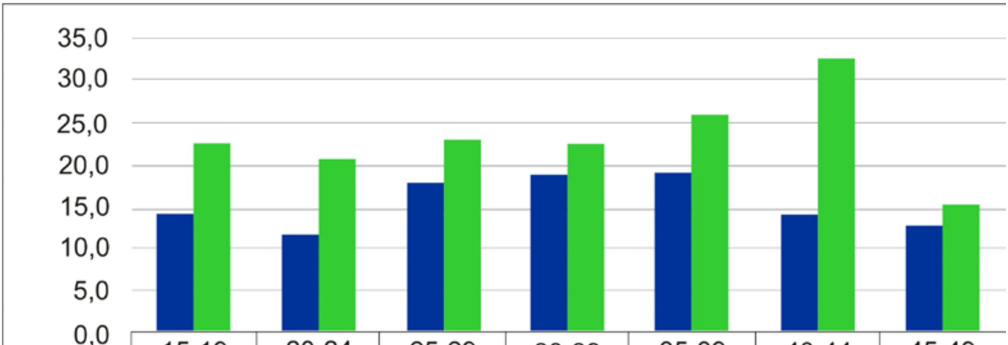
In South Africa, the proportion of births delivered by caesarean section increased from 16% in 1998 to 24% in 2016 – a 50% increase. Additionally, the SADHS 2016 has shown that six in 10 (61%) of births delivered at private health facilities were caesarean births, as compared with 22% of births delivered at public health facilities.

## Caesarean section delivery by mothers' age and province

The proportion of births delivered by caesarean section was highest for women aged 40-44 (33,3%), followed by women aged 35-39 (26,6%) in SADHS 2016. Across all ages, there has been an increase in the proportion of caesarean section deliveries in South Africa.

Across provinces, the proportion of births delivered by caesarean section ranged from a low of 16,8% in Limpopo to a high of 29,4% in Western Cape in 2016. Other provinces that had the highest proportions of births by caesarean sections in the country in 2016 were KwaZulu-Natal (29,1%) and Free State (26,8%).

**Figure 2: Proportion of births delivered by caesarean section by age of mother**




| | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-39 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45-49 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1998 | 14,8 | 12,5 | 16,5 | 18,2 | 18,3 | 14,0 | 13,6 |
| 2016 | 23,5 | 21,8 | 23,9 | 23,8 | 26,6 | 33,3 | 15,6 |

Source: National Department of Health (NDoH), Statistics South Africa (Stats SA), South African Medical Research Council (SAMRC) and ICF, 2019; Department of Health, 1998

## Conclusion

The findings of the survey indicate that there was an increase in the proportion of women aged 15-19 attending four or more antenatal care visits from 1998 SADHS to 2016 SADHS. The provincial results show that in 1998, Eastern Cape reported the lowest proportion of women aged 15-49 who had attended the recommended four or more antenatal care visits while in 2016, Gauteng reported the lowest proportion of women who attended four or more visits. The proportion of births delivered by caesarean section in South Africa increased with 50% from 1998 to 2016. The results indicated that the proportion of births delivered by caesarean section was high in Western Cape and low in Limpopo in 2016.

# Primary industries

## Mining: Production and sales

***Mining production decreases while minerals sales increases***

The Minerals Council South Africa has launched the Beyond the Mine Gate Field Guide on 16 September 2020 in Johannesburg. The Mine Gate Field Guide is the second in a series of two and follows the Within the Mine Gate Field Guide aimed at re-enforcing behaviours that support healthy and safe ways of working in the context of COVID-19. The Beyond the Mine Gate field guide helps the mining companies to identify challenges such as the prevalence of transmissions within mining communities through the Geographic information mapping system (GIS) platform and the specific behaviours to target in order to minimise the transmission of COVID-19 in communities. Presented in this article is a summary of the mining: production and sales statistics for July 2020.

Mining production decreased by 9,1% year-on-year in July 2020 **(see Table A**). The largest negative contributors were:

- ‘other' non-metallic minerals (-44,9% contributing -2,8 percentage points);
- coal (-8,5%, contributing -2,4 percentage points);
- iron ore (-19,0%, contributing -2,1 percentage points);
- chromium ore (-32,5%, contributing -1,4 percentage points); and
- gold (-10,2%, contributing -1,3 percentage points).

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

| | Feb-20 | Mar-20 | Apr-20 | May-20 | Jun-20 | Jul-20 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year-on-year % change, unadjusted | 6,3 | -18,6 | -51,3 | -25,9 | -27,2 | -9,1 |
| Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted | -2,3 | -18,9 | -37,8 | 50,5 | -1,9 | 20,2 |
| 3-month % change, seasonally adjusted [1/] | -2,9 | -6,3 | -22,9 | -30,5 | -29,1 | 3,7 |

[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 11,3% year-on-year in July 2020. The largest contributors were:

- PGMs (23,0%, contributing 5,1 percentage points);
- gold (12,7%, contributing 2,3 percentage points);
- coal (5,8%, contributing 1,4 percentage points);
- manganese ore (15,0%, contributing 1,1 percentage points); and
- ‘other’ non-metallic minerals (40,9%, contributing 1,0 percentage point).

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

| | Feb-20 | Mar-20 | Apr-20 | May-20 | Jun-20 | Jul-20 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year-on-year % change, unadjusted | 18,1 | 12,5 | -28,8 | -12,1 | -12,4 | 11,3 |
| Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted | -10,2 | 2,1 | -37,4 | 26,7 | -3,3 | 24,3 |
| 3-month % change, seasonally adjusted [1/] | 5,4 | 11,6 | -11,1 | -17,7 | -28,7 | -3,5 |

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

# Secondary industries

## Manufacturing: Production and sales

***Manufacturing production decreases***

The global COVID-19 pandemic has had an impact on the South African economy. Strict lockdown measures placed many restrictions on social and economic activity across the world and affected the collection of data for official statistics. As a result, the manufacturing sale and production statistical release data for April, May and June 2020 were imputed. Data are imputed for enterprises if they were unable to supply their data (non-respondents). For the manufacturing production and sales survey, historical imputation was used up to March 2020. However, the historical imputation method has limitations when an event such as COVID-19 occur which can provide an inadequate basis for imputation and an alternative approach is required. Therefore data for April, May and June 2020 were imputed using a method similar to the nearest neighbour's trend method. The imputation method used for the April, May and June 2020 estimates will be continued for as long as required by COVID-19 conditions and developments. Presented in this article is a summary of the Manufacturing: Production and sales statistics for July 2020.

Manufacturing production decreased by 10,6% in July 2020 compared with July 2019 (**see Table C**). The largest contributions were made by the following divisions:

- food and beverages (-11,4%, contributing -3,3 percentage points);
- motor vehicles, parts and accessories and other transport equipment (-26,9%, contributing -2,4 percentage points);
- basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products, metal products and machinery (-11,6%, contributing -2,1 percentage points);
- wood and wood products, paper, publishing and printing (-13,1%, contributing -1,4 percentage points); and
- furniture and 'other' manufacturing (-39,1%, contributing -1,2 percentage points).

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

| | Feb-20 | Mar-20 | Apr-20 | May-20 | Jun-20 | Jul-20 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year-on-year % change, unadjusted | -2,1 | -5,2 | -49,1 | -32,4 | -15,8 | -10,6 |
| Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted | -2,6 | -1,1 | -44,2 | 29,7 | 17,9 | 7,6 |
| 3-month % change, seasonally adjusted [1/] | -2,4 | -2,0 | -16,9 | -25,5 | -30,1 | -2,9 |

[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

### *The value of recorded building plans passed decreases*

South Africa's construction industry could be on the rebound. According to Afrimat, 'before the Covid-19 pandemic, the sector had been battling with low levels of business confidence, high interest rates and declining levels of public sector expenditure on infrastructure.' However, the current low interest rates and longer daylight hours are expected to help the industry make a rebound. Moreover, On 24 July 2020, the Minister of Public Works and Infrastructure, Patricia De Lille, gazetted the approval of 51 new infrastructure projects valued at more than R360 billion. These include the construction of transport projects, water and sanitation projects, human settlements and agricultural and agro processing projects, to name a few. Hopefully, these projects will help to revive the construction sector in the shortest time possible, thereby contributing to the overall recovery of the country's economy.

### Total value of recorded building plans passed at current prices

The value of recorded building plans passed decreased by 45,2% (-R29 597,9 million) during January to July 2020 compared with January to July 2019 **(see Table D)**. Decreases were recorded for:

- residential buildings (-48,6% or -R16 801,0 million);
- additions and alterations (-43,0% or -R7 514,0 million); and
- non-residential buildings (-39,4% or -R5 282,9 million).

The largest contributions to the total decrease of 45,2% (-R29 597,9 million) were made by the following provinces:

- Gauteng (contributing -23,4 percentage points or -R15 338,1 million);
- KwaZulu-Natal (contributing -7,7 percentage points or -R5 044,6 million);
- Western Cape (contributing -7,2 percentage points or -R4 720,3 million); and
- Eastern Cape (contributing -2,7 percentage points or -R1 750,7 million).

**Table D – Recorded building plans passed by larger municipalities: January to July 2019 versus January to July 2020**

| Estimates at current prices | January to July 2019 | January to July 2020 | Difference in value between January to July 2019 and January to July 2020 | % change between January to July 2019 and January to July 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | |
| **Residential buildings** | **34 571 687** | **17 770 715** | **-16 800 972** | **-48,6** |
| -Dwelling houses | 17 687 754 | 10 641 233 | -7 046 521 | -39,8 |
| -Flats and townhouses | 16 432 281 | 6 959 107 | -9 473 174 | -57,6 |
| -Other residential buildings | 451 652 | 170 375 | -281 277 | -62,3 |
| **Non-residential buildings** | **13 417 111** | **8 134 179** | **-5 282 932** | **-39,4** |
| **Additions and alterations** | **17 488 042** | **9 974 076** | **-7 513 966** | **-43,0** |
| **Total** | **65 476 840** | **35 878 970** | **-29 597 870** | **-45,2** |

A full release on *Selected building statistics of the private sector as reported by local government institutions* (Statistical release P5041.1) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za

# Electricity generated and available for distribution

## *Electricity generation and distribution decreases*

The Minister of Mineral Resources and Energy, Gwede Mantashe, announced in a gazette on 25 September 2020 that, in consultation with the National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA), it was determined that new generation capacity should be procured by Eskom to contribute to the country's energy security. The gazette gives allowance for South Africa to get 6 800 new megawatts (MW) of wind and solar PV power, while 513 MW should be procured to be generated from storage, in addition 3 000 MW from gas and 1 500 MW from coal. Although the Minister did not provide any timelines, the first electricity from these projects could be realised in 2022. Hopefully this will increase the production and distribution capacity of electricity by Eskom and also ensure that South Africa has electricity at all times, and reduce the pressure from Eskom. Presented in this article is a summary of the key results from the Electricity generated and available for distribution release for the month of July 2020.

Electricity generation (production) decreased by 4,5% year-on-year in July 2020 **(see Table E)**.

**Table E – Key growth rates in the volume of electricity generated for July 2020**

| | Feb-20 | Mar-20 | Apr-20 | May-20 | Jun-20 | Jul-20 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year-on-year % change, unadjusted | 1,0 | -4,0 | -22,8 | -13,2 | -5,8 | -4,5 |
| Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted | -0,3 | -2,1 | -16,5 | 9,7 | 7,9 | 1,3 |
| 3-month % change, seasonally adjusted [1/] | -1,9 | -0,9 | -6,6 | -10,0 | -10,1 | 1,7 |

[1/] Percentage change between the previous 3 months and the 3 months ending in the month indicated.

Electricity distribution (consumption) decreased by 3,5% year-on-year in July 2020 **(see Table F)**.

## Table F – Key growth rates in the volume of electricity distributed for July 2020

| | Feb-20 | Mar-20 | Apr-20 | May-20 | Jun-20 | Jul-20 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year-on-year % change, unadjusted | 0,0 | -5,0 | -23,3 | -13,6 | -4,9 | -3,5 |
| Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted | -1,1 | -2,4 | -16,4 | 10,2 | 8,3 | 2,0 |
| 3-month % change, seasonally adjusted [1/] | -2,1 | -1,5 | -7,4 | -10,5 | -10,0 | 2,7 |

[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***

The global economy entered a phase of what some might call, ‘slowbalisation’ as a result of many economic restrictions due to the COVID-19 pandemic. This period saw the movement of goods restricted or suspended and supply chains disrupted. This also meant that prices for certain items were increased as it became harder to get them across one point to another. However, when the lockdown restrictions started to ease, so did prices for certain items particularly that of fresh produce at wholesale level. It is expected that a decrease in wholesale prices could sometimes lead to a decrease in retail prices. It therefore came as a concern to the Competition Commission when prices of fresh produce decreased at wholesale level but the decrease was not reflected in shelf prices for retailers, suggesting that profiteering in the retail sector had taken place. It further suggests that retailers may have exploited the panic-buying during lockdown to raise prices even though their own costs were not necessarily increasing at the same rate. This is just one of the ways in which wholesale statistics can be used to determine the fairness of the prices charged by retailers. Presented in this article is a summary of the key results from the Wholesale trade sales release for July 2020.

Wholesale trade sales decreased by 4,9% in July 2020 compared with July 2019 **(see Table G)**. The main negative contributor to this decrease was dealers in solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (-22,0%, contributing -5,5 percentage points). The main positive contributor was dealers in ‘other’ household goods except precious stones (27,0%, contributing 2,9 percentage points).

Wholesale trade sales decreased by 11,2% in the three months ended July 2020 compared with the three months ended July 2019. The main negative contributor to this decrease was dealers in solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (-36,4%, contributing -9,2 percentage points).

**Table G – Key growth rates in wholesale trade sales at current prices for July 2020**

| | Feb-20 | Mar-20 | Apr-20 | May-20 | Jun-20 | Jul-20 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year-on-year % change, unadjusted | 6,1 | -1,0 | -43,1 | -22,9 | -6,2 | -4,9 |
| Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted | -1,3 | -5,1 | -38,4 | 33,1 | 14,0 | 10,0 |
| 3-month % change, seasonally adjusted[1/] | 0,5 | 1,3 | -13,6 | -22,0 | -24,1 | 4,2 |

[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 decreased by 9,0% in July 2020*

Despite a recovery in the volume of sales in the retail trade industry since May 2020 brought about by some easing of the COVID-19 lockdown, retail trade sales for July 2020 recorded a further decrease compared to the previous month. Some of the reasons for this decrease could be linked to the restricted trading hours and consumers' reluctance to be exposed to long queues at stores and them being scared to expose themselves and their families to unnecessary infection to COVID-19. Also some stores were being strict to adherence to COVID-19 hygiene protocols required for most retailers and decided to have a minimum 30% per shift or day in their workforce. As a result, some retailers had to close earlier than their usual operating hours and the long queues of consumers waiting outside retail stores could have caused consumers to cut the number of trips they made to retail stores; and so only made them reluctant to go to retail shops when not necessary to do so. Presented in this article is a summary of the key results from the Retail trade sales release for the month of July 2020.

Retail trade sales decreased by 9,0% year-on-year in July 2020 **(see Table H)**. Negative annual growth rates were recorded for:

- all 'other' retailers (-39,1%);
- retailers in food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores (-18,4%);
- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (-13,8%); and
- general dealers (-3,2%).

The negative contributors to the 9,0% decrease were:

- all ‘other’ retailers (contributing -5,2 percentage points);
- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (contributing -2,5 percentage points);
- retailers in food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores (contributing -1,4 percentage points); and
- general dealers (contributing -1,3 percentage points).

**Table H – Key growth rates in retail trade sales for July 2020 at constant 2015 prices**

| | Feb-20 | Mar-20 | Apr-20 | May-20 | Jun-20 | Jul-20 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year-on-year % change, unadjusted | 1,9 | 2,9 | -49,[illegible] | -11,9 | -7,2 | -9,0 |
| Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted | -0,6 | 0,7 | -49,[illegible] | 68,8 | 6,6 | -1,1 |
| 3-month % change, seasonally adjusted [1/] | -1,1 | 0,5 | -16,[illegible] | -20,0 | -23,5 | 7,4 |

[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*

A number of motor vehicle dealerships such as Mercedes Benz and Volvo are investing in the art of visual branding and marketing to make successful deals. Instead of the old traditional way of selling a motor vehicle to a customer, the vehicle dealerships are using digital signage in the showrooms. The digital signage, also known as digital boards or digital signs, is a digital video content or digital images displayed on a screen. The new showrooms are equipped with an engaging digital display that greets customers as they enter the showroom floor, showcasing the latest models in high definition, from the torque of the engine to safety features and design. Presented in this article is a summary of the motor trade sales statistics for July 2020.

Motor trade sales decreased by 12,5% year-on-year in July 2020 (**see Table I**). The largest negative annual growth rates were recorded for:

- fuel sales (-23,3%);
- new vehicle sales (-16,8%); and

- convenience store sales (-16,7%).

**Table I – Key growth rate figures in motor trade sales for July 2020**

| | Feb-20 | Mar-20 | Apr-20 | May-20 | Jun-20 | Jul-20 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year-on-year % change, unadjusted | 4,8 | -16,2 | 84,0 | -50,1 | -12,6 | 12,5 |
| Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted | 0,8 | -18,6 | -75,6 | 165,7 | 59,3 | 4,4 |
| 3-month % change, seasonally adjusted [1/] | 0,0 | -5,1 | -31,8 | -48,1 | -44,1 | 11,7 |

[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*

Many people often tend to take safe food for granted. However, foodborne diseases which include a wide range of illnesses are a public health concern globally. Foodborne diseases are caused by contamination of food and occur at any stage of the food production, delivery and consumption chain. They can result from several forms of environmental contamination including pollution in water, soil or air, as well as unsafe food storage and processing. These risks can be reduced or prevented by policies on prevention emanating from standards and best practices. In South Africa, we have the Meat Safety Act, 2000 (Act. No. 40 of 2000) by the Department of Agriculture. The purpose of the Act is amongst others, to promote the safety of meat and animal products by laying down and maintaining essential national standards. Presented in this article is a summary on food and beverage statistics for July 2020.

Total income generated by the food and beverages industry decreased by 52,6% in July 2020 compared with July 2019 (**see Table J**). The largest decreases were recorded for:

- bar sales (-95,1%); and
- ‘other’ income (-62,6%).

In July 2020, the main contributors to the 52,6% year-on-year decrease were:

- restaurants and coffee shops (-75,9% contributing -39,1 percentage points); and
- catering services (-61,9% contributing -9,2 percentage points).

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

| Type of income | Feb-20 | Mar-20 | Apr-20 | May-20 | Jun-20 | Jul-20 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Food sales | 1,5 | -29,7 | -95,7 | -87,1 | -57,3 | -49,3 |
| Bar sales | -4,7 | -46,4 | -100,0 | -100,0 | -96,1 | -95,1 |
| Other income | -26,1 | -44,1 | -81,0 | -74,2 | -70,4 | -62,6 |
| **Total** | **0,4** | **-31,3** | **-95,6** | **-87,6** | **-60,3** | **-52,6** |

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 88,3%*

The tourism industry is regarded as one of the most important potential drivers of economic growth and job creation in South Africa. Factors such as tourist accommodation, catering and domestic transport contribute to the income (generated from tourist expenditure) of the industry. However, just like many other countries in the world, the COVID-19 pandemic did affect the tourism industry as the accommodation, catering and travelling for leisure were suspended. This was reflected in the Gross domestic product (GDP) second quarter results which were published on 08 September 2020. According to the results, the trade, catering and accommodation industry decreased by 67,6%, making it one of the largest negative contributors. Presented in this article is a summary of the tourist accommodation statistics for July 2020.

Total income for the tourist accommodation industry decreased by 88,3% in July 2020 compared with July 2019 (**see Table K**).

In June 2017, Income from accommodation increased by 3,6% year-on-year, the result of a 4,1% decrease in the number of stay unit nights sold and an 8,1% increase in the average income per stay unit night sold.

Income from accommodation decreased by 90,5% year-on-year in July 2020, the result of an 87,9% decrease in the number of stay unit nights sold and a 21,2% decrease in the average income per stay unit night sold.

**Table K – Year-on-year percentage change in tourist accommodation statistics for July 2020**

| | Feb-20 | Mar-20 | Apr-20 | May-20 | Jun-20 | Jul-20 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stay units available | -0,1 | -0,1 | -0,2 | -0,2 | -0,2 | -0,2 |
| Stay unit nights sold | 1,8 | -38,9 | -97,1 | -97,3 | -92,1 | -87,9 |
| Average income per stay unit nights sold | 6,2 | -4,6 | -29,8 | -28,9 | -26,6 | -21,2 |
| Income from accommodation | 8,1 | -41,7 | -98,0 | -98,1 | -94,2 | -90,5 |
| Total income [1/] | 6,4 | -33,6 | -98,6 | -97,9 | -95,0 | -88,3 |

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

## Tourism and migration

### *A total of 153 450 travellers passed through South Africa's ports of entry in May 2020*

After six months South Africa has been on COVID-19 lockdown, the tourism industry is on the path of full recovery. South Africa will reopen its international borders on 1 October 2020 under alert level 1 of lockdown. This was announced by President Cyril Ramaphosa during a televised address to the nation on 16 September 2020. During the re-opening of borders, all travellers from the African continent and from countries outside the African continent with a low rate of COVID-19 infection and transmission will resume. For international travel, government will place restrictions for travel to and from certain countries that have high infection rates. On arrival, travellers will need to present a negative COVID-19 test result not older than 72 hours from time of departure. Where a traveller has not done a COVID-19 test prior to departure, they will be required to remain in mandatory quarantine at their own cost. Travellers will only be able to use one of the land border posts that have remained operational during the lockdown or one of the three main airports; King Shaka, OR Tambo or Cape Town International Airport. Presented in this article is a summary of the tourism and migration statistics for May 2020.

**Number of travellers**

Number of travellers between May 2019 and May 2020 as well as between April 2020 and May 2020 are not necessarily comparable due to the hard lockdown level 5 which the country introduced on the 26th March 2020. A general expectation is that no visitors would be observed, as we may observe in the analyses that follows that there were few numbers of foreign arrivals coming in and leaving the country during this period.

A total of 153 450 travellers (arrivals, departures and transits) passed through South African ports of entry/exit in May 2020. These travellers were made up of 49 414 South African residents and 104 036 foreign travellers. A further breakdown of the figures for South African residents indicates that there were 25 915 arrivals, 23 499 departures and no travellers in transit. The corresponding volume for foreign arrivals, departures and travellers in transit was 49 481, 54 551 and 4, respectively.

A comparison between the movements in May 2019 and May 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 94,1% (from 442 436 in May 2019 to 25 915 in May 2020). Departures decreased by 94,8% (from 453 266 in May 2019 to 23 499 in May 2020), and transits decreased by 100,0% (from 861 in May 2019 to 0 in May 2020). For foreign travellers, arrivals decreased by 95,9% (from 1 213 675 in May 2019 to 49 481 in May 2020), departures decreased by 95,1% (from 1 106 649 in May 2019 to 54 551 in May 2020), and transits decreased by almost 100,0% (from 68 932 in May 2019 to 4 in May 2020).

A comparison between the movements in April 2020 and May 2020 indicates that the volume of arrivals and departures increased for both groups of travellers. Travellers in transit increased for foreign travellers and there were no South African residents in transit in both April 2020 and May 2020. For South African residents, the volume of arrivals increased by 64,9% (from 15 716 in April 2020 to 25 915 in May 2020) and departures increased by 53,6% (from 15 298 in April 2020 to 23 499 in May 2020). For foreign travellers, arrivals increased by 68,6% (from 29 341 in April 2020 to 49 481 in May 2020), departures increased by 47,2% (from 37 068 in April 2020 to 54 551 in May 2020), and transits increased by almost 100,0% (from 2 in April 2020 to 4 in May 2020).

**Mode of travel**

In May 2020, road transport was the most common mode of travel used by 142 267 (92,7%) of the 153 450 travellers. The total number of travellers who used air transport was 10 662 (6,9%). Compared to the use of air and land transport, a smaller number of travellers, 521 (0,3%) used sea transport. Information on arrivals of South African residents shows that 4 647 (17,9%) came by air, 20 850 (80,5%) came by road and 418 (1,6%) arrived by sea transport. For departures, 2 137 (9,1%) used air, 21 336 (90,8%) used road and 26 (0,1%) left by sea transport.

**Regional and national distribution**

In May 2020, South Africa received 315 foreign arrivals from five of the six overseas regions and their distribution was as follows: Asia, 146 (46,3%); Europe, 115 (36,5%); North America, 31 (9,8%); Australasia, 19 (6,0%); and Central and South America, 4 (1,3%).

Most foreign arrivals from Africa, 49 134 (almost 100,0%), came from the SADC countries. The distribution of the remaining foreign arrivals from Africa is as follows: East and Central Africa, 10 (less than 0,1%); West Africa, 6 (less than 0,1%); and East and Central Africa 3 (less than 0,1%).

**Sex and age distribution**

In May 2020, there were 48 101 (97,2%) male and 1 379 (2,8%) female foreign arrivals. Foreign arrivals from overseas were made up of 209 (66,3%) male foreign arrivals and 106 (33,7%) female foreign arrivals. There were 47 866 (97,4%) male and 1 268 (2,6%) female foreign arrivals from SADC countries. Foreign arrivals from 'other' African countries were made up of 16 (84,2%) male and 3 (15,8%) female foreign arrivals. The majority of foreign arrivals were aged between 35 and 44 years [23 022 (46,5%)], followed by the age group 45 and 54 years [11 261 (22,8%)] and age group 25 and 34 years [10 830 (21,9%)].

**Table L – Number of South African residents and foreign travellers by travel direction: May 2020**

| Travel direction | May 2019 | April 2020 | May 2020 | % change between April 2020 and May 2020 | % change May 2019 to May 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total** | **3 285 819** | **97 425** | **153 450** | **57,5%** | **-95,3%** |
| **South African residents** | **896 563** | **31 014** | **49 414** | **59,3%** | **-94,5%** |
| Arrivals | 442 436 | 15 716 | 25 915 | 64,9% | -94,1% |
| Departures | 453 266 | 15 298 | 23 499 | 53,6% | -94,8% |
| Transit | 861 | - | - | - | -100,0% |
| **Foreign travellers** | **2 389 256** | **66 411** | **104 036** | **56,7%** | **-95,6%** |
| Arrivals | 1 213 675 | 29 341 | 49 481 | 68,6% | -95,9% |
| Departures | 1 106 649 | 37 068 | 54 551 | 47,2% | -95,1% |
| Transit | 68 932 | 2 | 4 | 100,0% | -100,0% |

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

## *The total number of civil summonses issued for debt decreases*

The number of civil summons issued for debt continues on its downward trend. However, a decrease in civil summonses does not necessarily mean there is an overall decrease in the accumulation of debt in the country. One of the likely causes for this decrease is that some of the legal processes related to civil summonses were delayed by the lockdown as some Small Claims Courts were not operating during lockdown. This resulted in some civil cases that were not identified as urgent or permitted services in terms of the Department of Justice's directions not being placed on the court roll during lockdown. Thus, this could have resulted in a decrease in the number of civil summonses that were recorded. Presented in this article is a summary of the key results of the Statistics of civil cases for debt for the month of July 2020.

**The number of civil summonses issued for debt**

The total number of civil summonses issued for debt decreased by 38,3% in the three months ended July 2020 compared with the three months ended July 2019 **(see Table M)**. The largest contributors to the 38,3% decrease for civil summonses issued were:

- money lent (contributing -11,9 percentage points);
- services (contributing -8,8 percentage points);
- promissory notes (contributing -6,7 percentage points); and
- 'other' debts (contributing -5,9 percentage points).

**The number of civil judgements recorded for debt**

The total number of civil judgements recorded for debt decreased by 52,3% in the three months ended July 2020 compared with the three months ended July 2019. The largest contributors to the 52,3% decrease were civil judgements relating to:

- services (contributing -17,4 percentage points);
- money lent (contributing -11,7 percentage points);
- 'other' debts (contributing -8,3 percentage points); and
- rent (contributing -5,3 percentage points).

**The value of civil judgements recorded for debt**

The total value of civil judgements recorded for debt decreased by 53,1% in the three months ended July 2020 compared with the three months ended July 2019. The largest contributors to the 53,1% decrease were value of judgements relating to:

- money lent (contributing -16,4 percentage points);
- 'other' debts (contributing -8,9 percentage points);
- services (contributing -8,8 percentage points); and
- promissory notes (contributing -8,5 percentage points).

In July 2020, 10 767 civil judgements for debt amounting to R208,2 million were recorded. The largest contributors to the total value of judgements were:

- money lent (R64,8 million or 31,1%);
- services (R52,1 million or 25,0%); and

- 'other' debts (R35,9 million or 17,2%).

**Table M – Key figures for civil summonses and judgements for July 2020**

| Actual estimates | July 2020 | % change between July 2019 and July 2020 | % change between May to July 2019 and May to July 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of civil summonses issued for debt | 39 744 | -27,1 | -38,3 |
| Number of civil judgements recorded for debt | 10 767 | -39,7 | -52,3 |
| Value of civil judgements recorded for debt (R million) | 208,2 | -42,0 | -53,1 |

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 increase while insolvencies decrease***

Any registered company, private or state owned that is financially distressed and want to avoid being liquidated can apply for a business rescue proceedings. A business rescue proceeding is a proceeding that facilitates the rehabilitation of a company that is financially distressed by providing a temporary supervision of the company, and the management of its affairs, business and property, by a business rescue practitioner. Even a big state owned company, South African Airways (SAA), was placed under review in December 2019. This process allows a company to continue operating while it is being restructured and saving jobs in the process. According to section Section 133(1)(*a*) of Companies Act, 2008 (Act No. 71 of 2008), during a business rescue proceeding, no legal proceeding, including enforcement action against the company in relation to any property belonging to the company or lawfully in its possession, may be commenced or proceeded with in any forum. Presented in this article is a summary of the statistics of liquidations and insolvencies for July 2020.

The total number of liquidations decreased by 7,1% in the three months ended July 2020 compared with the three months ended July 2019 (**see Table N**). A year-on-year increase of 5,5% was recorded in July 2020. Voluntary liquidations increased by 16 cases while compulsory liquidations decreased by 6 cases.

The total number of liquidations decreased by 20,2% in the first seven months of 2020 compared with the first seven months of 2019.

**Table N – Total number of liquidations for July 2020**

| Number of liquidations July 2020 | % change between July 2019 to July 2020 | % change between May to July 2019 and May to July 2020 | % change between January to July 2019 and January to July 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 193 | 5,5 | -7,1 | -20,2 |

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 72,6% in the second quarter of 2020 compared with the second quarter of 2019 (**see Table O**). There was a year-on-year decrease of 51,3% in June 2020.

**Table O – Total number of insolvencies for June 2020**

| Number of insolvencies June 2020 | % change between June 2019 to June 2020 | % change between April 2015 to June 2019 and April 2016 to June 2020 | % change between January to June 2019 and January to June 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 113 | -51,3 | -72,6 | -38,5 |

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*

Like many countries around the world, South Africa is in the process of regulating the e-hailing services (e-hailing is a process of ordering a car, taxi, limousine or any other form of transportation pick up via virtual devices such as computer or mobile device) that remained unregulated for some time. In order to regulate e-hailing services, the South African government has introduced the National Land Transport Amendment Bill that creates a new category of operating licences specific to e-hailing services. The Bill, that is due to be signed by President Cyril Ramaphosa into law, also imposes certain obligations on these providers to prevent illegal operators on their technology platforms. The Bill proposes that such conduct must be punishable by a fine of up to R100 000. The introduction of the Bill may assist since the e-hailing service has been in operation without operating license and has negatively affected the transport industry. Presented in this article is a summary of the land transport survey results for June 2020.

The volume of goods transported (payload) decreased by 20,0% in June 2020 compared with June 2019 (**see Table P**). The corresponding income decreased by 16,8% over the same period.

Income from freight transportation decreased by 26,8% in the second quarter of 2020 compared with the second quarter of 2019. The main contributors to this decrease were:

- primary mining and quarrying products (-22,5%, contributing -8,3 percentage points);
- 'other' freight (-31,0%, contributing -5,6 percentage points);
- basic metals and fabricated metal products (-71,4%, contributing -2,6 percentage points);
- manufactured food, beverages and tobacco products (-20,6%, contributing -2,1 percentage points); and
- containers (-32,3%, contributing -1,7% percentage points).

**Table P – Year-on-year percentage change in freight transportation: June 2020**

| | Jan-20 | Feb-20 | Mar-20 | Apr-20 | May-20 | Jun-20 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Freight payload | -7,2 | -4,9 | -5,3 | -39,7 | -22,7 | -20,0 |
| Freight income | -3,4 | -2,2 | -0,1 | -42,1 | -21,7 | -16,8 |

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 63,1% in June 2020 compared with June 2019 (**see Table Q**). The corresponding income decreased by 58,7% over the same period.

## Table Q – Year-on-year percentage change in passenger transportation: June 2020

| | Jan-20 | Feb-20 | Mar-20 | Apr-20 | May-20 | Jun-20 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Passenger journeys | -19,0 | -15,9 | -32,8 | -84,2 | -72,0 | -63,1 |
| Passenger income | -1,8 | 3,1 | -15,1 | -81,9 | -68,0 | -58,7 |

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)

### *August PPI increases to 2,4%*

The annual producer inflation increased once again from 1,9% in July to 2,4% in August 2020. This increase might come as a relief to some businesses which have been affected not only by the lockdown, but also the load shedding (which could have disrupted the operation of their businesses). An increase in the producer prices is encouraging as it allows businesses to pass on operating cost increases to intermediate and final consumers, thereby reducing the operational costs and boosting profit margins; although it may have a negative impact on the consumers as they will have to pay more for goods and other essential consumables. Presented in this article is a summary of the key results from the Producer price index release for August 2020.

**Final manufactured goods – headline PPI**

Annual producer price inflation (final manufacturing) was 2,4% in August 2020, up from 1,9% in July 2020 **(see Table R)**. The producer price index increased by 0,7% month-on-month in August 2020. The main contributors to the headline PPI annual inflation rate were food products, beverages and tobacco products; and transport equipment.

- Food products, beverages and tobacco products increased by 3,4% year-on-year and contributed an increase of 1,2 percentage points.
- Transport equipment increased by 8,1% year-on-year and contributed 0,8 of a percentage point.

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

**Intermediate manufactured goods**

The annual percentage change in the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods was 3,2% in August 2020 (compared with 2,4% in July 2020). The index increased by 1,6% month-on-month. The main contributor to the annual rate was basic and fabricated metals (contributing 5,3 percentage points). The main contributor to the monthly rate was basic and fabricated metals (2,0 percentage points).

**Electricity and water**

The annual percentage change in the PPI for electricity and water was 6,7% in August 2020 (compared with 8,1% in July 2020). The index decreased by 2,2% month-on-month. Electricity contributed 5,9 percentage points to the annual rate, and water contributed 0,8 of a percentage point. Electricity contributed -2,2 percentage points to the monthly rate.

**Mining**

The annual percentage change in the PPI for mining was 26,6% in August 2020 (compared with 29,6% in July 2020). The index increased by 4,1% month-on-month. The main contributors to the annual rate were non-ferrous metal ores (contributing 18,3 percentage points) and gold and other metal ores (increasing by 8,0 percentage points). The main contributors to the monthly rate were non-ferrous metal ores (with 2,4 percentage points increase) and gold and other metal ores (contributing 1,8 percentage points).

**Agriculture, forestry and fishing**

The annual percentage change in the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing was 6,5% in August 2020 (compared with 2,5% in July 2020). The index increased by 2,4% month-on-month. The contributors to the annual rate were agriculture (5,8 percentage points) and fishing (0,7 of a percentage point). The contributors to the monthly rate were agriculture (2,3 percentage points) and fishing (with 0,1 of a percentage point increase).

**Table R – Key PPI figures for August 2020**

| Product | Weight | Index (2016=100) | | | % change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Aug 2019 | Jul 2020 | Aug 2020 | Aug 2020 vs Jul 2020 | Aug 2020 vs Aug 2019 |
| Final manufactured goods | 100,00 | 114,1 | 116,0 | 116,8 | 0,7 | 2,4 |
| Intermediate manufactured goods | 100,00 | 109,3 | 111,0 | 112,8 | 1,6 | 3,2 |
| Electricity and water | 100,00 | 176,2 | 192,2 | 188,0 | -2,2 | 6,7 |
| Mining | 100,00 | 135,2 | 164,4 | 171,1 | 4,1 | 26,6 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 100,00 | 96,1 | 99,9 | 102,3 | 2,4 | 6,5 |

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 (CPI)

## *CPI at 2,2% in June 2020*

The Competition Commission has published a new report on food price monitoring during South Africa's coronavirus lockdown following widespread complaints of food price escalations. Of the 1,600 complaints received under the excessive pricing and consumer protection regulations by the end of June 2020, 307 or 19% related to basic food products in retail stores. According to the Commission, the report that was published on 14 July 2020 and the key findings indicate that prices were initially high at the start of the country's lockdown in early April 2020 but subsequently receded and the category with the largest pricing hike was milk, eggs and cheese but decreased in the following weeks. The commission said that food constitutes 30% of low-income household expenditure and is essential for maintaining a healthy immune system so containing price inflation is a priority during the crisis such as COVID-19. The food price monitoring report has also established that the forces that initially drove up prices in food markets have since subsided and prices have now stabilised. This means that some of the initial cost justifications for some food price increases in retail stores no longer exist and consumers should will be seeing price reductions from food companies and retailers. Presented in this article is a summary of the Consumer price index for June 2020.

**Headline consumer price index (CPI for all urban areas)**

Annual consumer price inflation was 2,2% in June 2020, up from 2,1% in May 2020 (**see Table S** ). The consumer price index increased by 0,5% month-on-month in June 2020.

The main contributors to the 2,2% 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 4,2% year-on-year, and contributed 0,7 of a percentage point to the total CPI annual rate of 2,2%.

Housing and utilities increased by 4,0% year-on-year, and contributed 1,0 percentage point. Transport decreased by 5,9% year-on-year, and contributed -0,9 of a percentage point.
Miscellaneous goods and services increased by 6,1% year-on-year, and contributed 1,0 percentage point.

The annual inflation rates for goods and for services were 0,7% and 3,7% respectively. Provincial annual inflation rates ranged from 1,9% in North West and Gauteng to 2,8% in Western Cape.

## Table S – Consumer price index: Index numbers and year-on-year rates
## Base year: Dec 2016 = 100

| Year | Index/rate | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Average [1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 | 114,3 | 114,9 | | | | | | | |
| | Rate | 4,5 | 4,6 | 4,1 | 3,0 | 2,1 | 2,2 | | | | | | | |

A full release on the *Consumer price index* (Statistical release P0141) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za

[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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