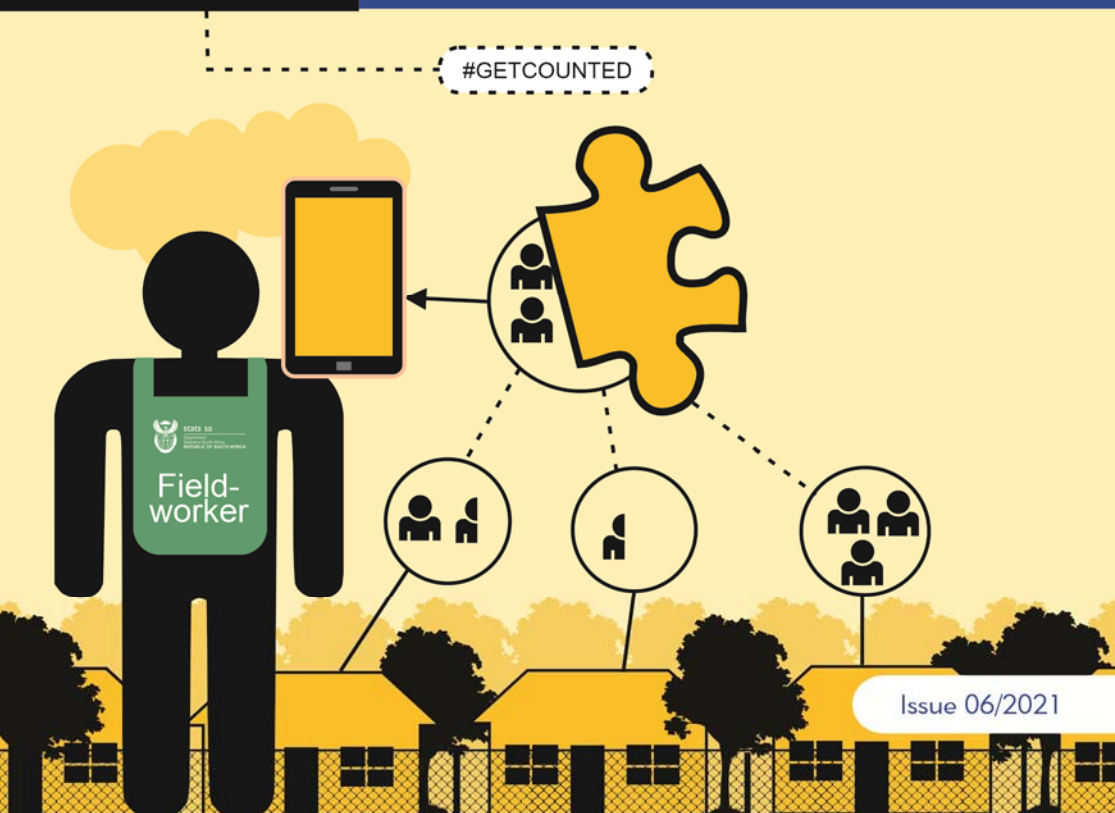
Mbalo Brief

the missing piece of the puzzle

July 2021

CENSUS 2021



Issue 06/2021

IMPROVING LIVES THROUGH DATA ECOSYSTEMS

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Editor's comment

Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) is due to conduct Population Census. A population census, as defined by the United Nations, is "the total process of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analysing and publishing or otherwise disseminating demographic, economic and social data pertaining, at a specified time, to all persons in a country or a well-defined part of the country". Stats SA conducts census on a 10-yearly interval. In preparation for Census, a Pilot Census in selected areas across the country will be conducted from 1 to 4 August 2021. To become part of the Pilot Census, households are required to register on https://getcounted.statssa.gov.za by 30 July 2021. The registration link may also be accessed on the Stats SA website www.statssa.gov.za and on Stats SA social media pages: Twitter, Facebook, YouTube and LinkedIn. As you register, you can choose self-completion questionnaire online or through telephonic interview, as the Pilot Census will only be conducted online and telephonically. Registration for telephonic and online participation is free. No respondent, whether on prepaid or contract, on whichever network, will pay any data costs to access and complete the Pilot Census questionnaire. For households who choose online option, a link to the Pilot Census questionnaire will be sent and for those who opt for telephonic data collection, a call centre agent will call to assist with the completion of the questionnaire. Households can verify interviewer's identity on the Field Staff Page on Stats SA website on http://www.statssa.gov.za/Fieldworkerverification/home.php. In order to comply with the lockdown restrictions, fieldworkers will not be visiting households. For any challenges registering, contact Stats SA call centre on 0800 110 248 for assistance.

In this month's issue of *Mbalo Brief*, our educational article is based on *Gender Series VII: Informal Economy,* 2013 to 2019 (Report No. 03-10-23), that was published by Stats SA on 23 February 2021. Also have a look at our monthly crossword puzzle and solutions for June 2021 puzzle.

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

Enjoy the read.

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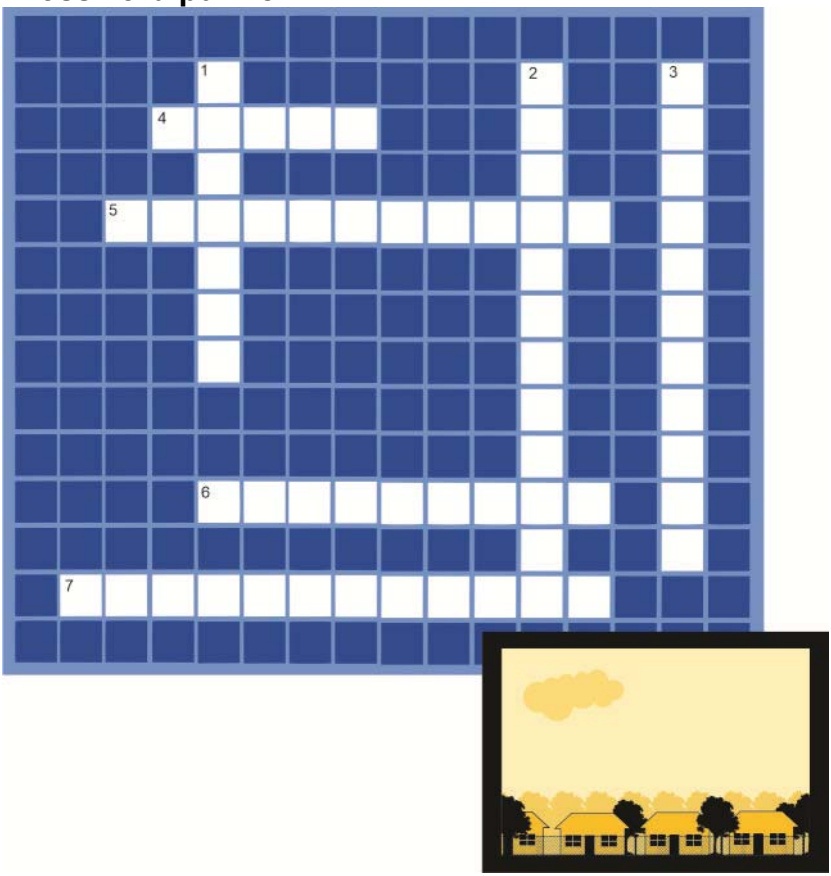
Crossword puzzle



Across

4. True or false? According to Motor trade sales article, a total of 62 electric vehicles were sold in South Africa in 2020.
5. What is the smallest country in the world?
6. Vilnius is the capital of which country?
7. The deepest trench in the world, the Mariana Trench, is located in which ocean?

Down

1. According to the educational article, which province had the highest percentage of males who were in informal employment?
2. Jamaica is considered part of which continent?
3. Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) will conduct a .....in selected areas across the country in preparation of Population Census. Fill in the missing words.

Solutions for June 2021 puzzle

Across

3. Africa
4. Finance
5. Youth Day
7. Agriculture

Down

1. Horticulture
2. False
6. Six

Educational article on informal economy

Introduction

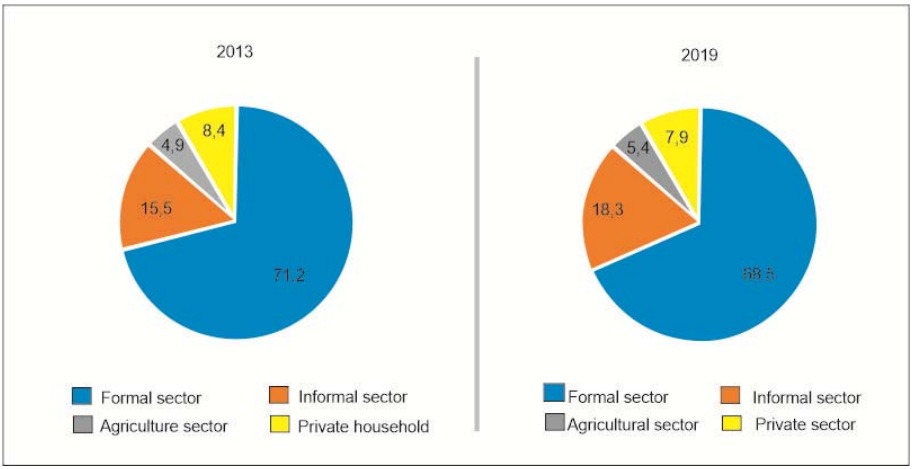
Women and Men in Informal economy: A statistical picture report of International Labour Organisation (ILO) published on 30 April 2018 indicate more than 60% of the world's employed population earn their livelihoods in the informal economy. According to the report, 2 billion people representing 61,2% of the world's employed population work in informal employment and most of them are in emerging and developing countries. Out of the two billion workers in informal employment worldwide, just over 740 million are women. The report indicates that in Africa, 85,8% of employment is informal, 68,2% in Asia and the Pacific, 68,6% in the Arab States, 40,0% in America and 25,1% in Europe and Central Asia. The report further indicates that informal employment is a greater source of employment for men than for women.

This article is based on the results of the *Gender Series volume VII: Informal economy*, 2019 (Report No. 03-10-23) that was published on 23 February 2021 by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA). The report explores the South African informal economy using the *Quarterly Labour Force Survey* (QLFS) Q3: 2013 and Q3: 2019 and the *Survey of Employers and the Self-Employed* (SESE) of 2013 and 2017 for persons aged 15–64 years through a gender lens. The purpose of the article is to provide more insight into the informal economy in South Africa, focusing on the gender disparities between the period 2013 to 2019. The article will also take a look at total employment by sector, persons running informal businesses and level of education among others.

Distribution of total employment by sector, 2013 and 2019

Generally, the formal sector accounts for the largest employment, followed by the informal sector for both 2013 and 2019. During this period, the formal sector accounted for 71,2% in 2013 and 68,5% in 2019 to a total employment, while the informal sector increased by 2,8 percentage points from 15,5% in 2013 to 18,3% in 2019. The agricultural sector accounted for the smallest share of 5,4% of total employment in 2019 from 4,9% in 2013.

Figure 1: Distribution of total employment by sector, 2013 and 2019



Source: QLFS, Q3: 2013 and : 2019

Distribution of total employment by sector and sex, 2013 and 2019

More than two-thirds of employment was in the formal sector among males (74,7% in 2013 and 69,8% in 2019) and females (66,9% in 2013 and 66,8% in 2019), recording the highest share in all the sectors. Gender differences in total employment were observed in the share of private households employment, where participation for females was more than double that of males at 15,1% and 13,7% for 2013 and 2019 respectively. Studies attribute the noticeable gender disparities in participation for private households to females being more likely to work in private households as domestic workers than their male counterparts.

Percentage distribution of informal and formal employment by sex, 2013 and 2019

Informal employment grew from 4,2 million informal jobs in 2013 to 5 million informal jobs in 2019, and accounted for almost a third of total employment. Males had the highest share of those employed in all types of employment [formal employment (5 648 in 2013 and 5 744 in 2019), informal (2 219 in 2013 and 2 810 in 2019) and other employment (469 in 2013 and 579 in 2019)] compared to females [formal employment (4 520 in 2013 and 4 851 in 2019), informal (2 022 in 2013 and 2 186 in 2019) and other employment (158 in 2013 and 205 in 2019)]. In informal employment, a decline from

47,7% in 2013 to 43,8% in 2019 was observed for participating females, while males recorded an increase from 52,3% in 2013 to 56,2% in 2019.

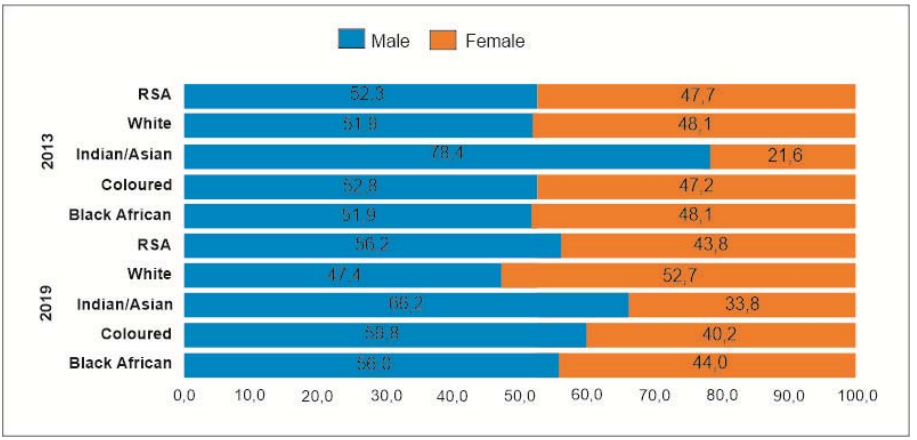
Distribution and percentage difference of males and females in informal employment by province, 2013 and 2019

Gauteng had the highest percentage (26,7%) of males in 2013 who were in informal employment, followed by KwaZulu-Natal (18,4%) and Limpopo (11,8%), the same trend was observed for 2019. Similarly, among females, Gauteng was leading with a quarter (25,2%) of persons in informal employment, followed by KwaZulu-Natal (21,2%) and Limpopo (12,2%), the same trend was observed for 2019.

Percentage distribution of informal employment by population group and sex, 2013 and 2019

Between 2013 and 2019, male proportions of those who were in the informal employment were noticeably higher across all population groups (Indian/Asian (78,4% in 2013 and 66,2% in 2019); coloured (52,8% in 2013 and 59,8% in 2019); Black African (51,9% in 2013 and 56,0% in 2019), with the exception of white population group which recorded 51,9% in 2013 and 47,4% in 2019. Indian/Asian population group recorded over two-thirds of males who worked in the formal sector, surpassing the national average of 52,3% in 2013 and 56,2% in 2019, compared to other population groups.

Figure 2: Percentage distribution of informal employment by population group and sex, 2013 and 2019

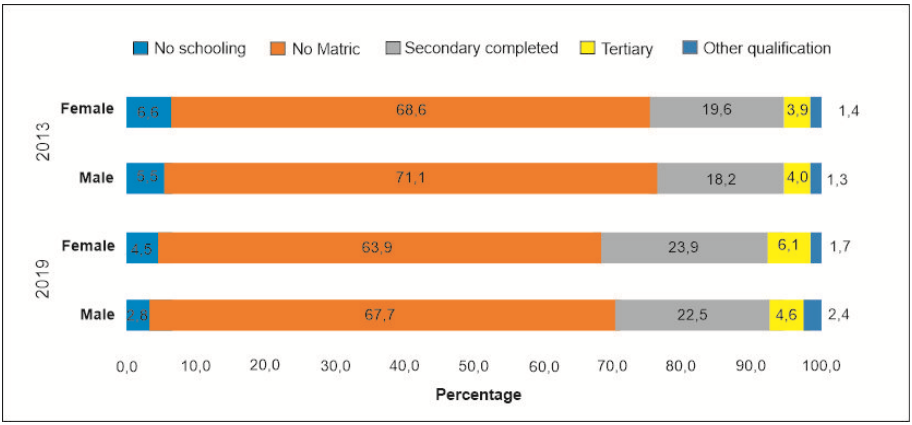


Source: QLFS, Q3: 2013 and : 2019

Percentage of persons in informal employment by sex and highest level of education, 2013 and 2019

On average, more than two-thirds of people with no matric as the highest level of education were in informal employment, making them susceptible to unfavourable labour conditions. Among females, the percentage of those with no matric as the highest level of education decreased from 68,6% in 2013 to 63,9% in 2019, while the percentage for males also decreased from 71,1% in 2013 to 67,7% in 2019. Even though both sexes recorded decreases in people with no matric in 2013 and 2019, there was an increase among males and females who completed secondary education, at 4,3 percentage points respectively.

Figure 3: Percentage of persons in informal employment by sex and highest level of education, 2013 and 2019



Source: QLFS, Q3: 2013 and : 2019

Percentage distribution of males and females running informal businesses, 2013 and 2017

More males are running informal businesses compared to their female counterparts. Between 2013 and 2017, males running informal businesses increased by 3,8 percentage points (from 55,5% in 2013 to 59,3% in 2017) whilst females recorded a decline of 3,9 percentage points (from 44,6% in 2013 to 40,7% in 2017).

Distribution of persons running informal businesses by province and sex, 2013 and 2017

In 2013, Gauteng had the highest proportion of informal businesses at 29,9%, followed by KZN and Limpopo at 20,2% and 14,3% respectively. In 2017 however, Gauteng still had the highest proportion of informal businesses (at 28,3%), followed by Limpopo (16,7%) and KwaZulu-Natal (14,5%). The distribution by gender show that between 2013 and 2017, the proportion of males and females running informal businesses in Gauteng decreased from (34,5% in 2013 to 31,9% in 2017) for males and (24,2% in 2013 to 23,1% in 2017) for females.

Percentage distribution of persons running informal businesses who hold a licence/permit by sex, 2013 and 2017

The number of persons running informal businesses with licences/permits has contracted between 2013 and 2017. In 2013, 12,0% of persons running informal businesses had licences/permits; however, this number decreased by 4 percentage points in 2017. The number of person running informal businesses without licences/permits increased from 88% in 2013 to 92% in 2017.

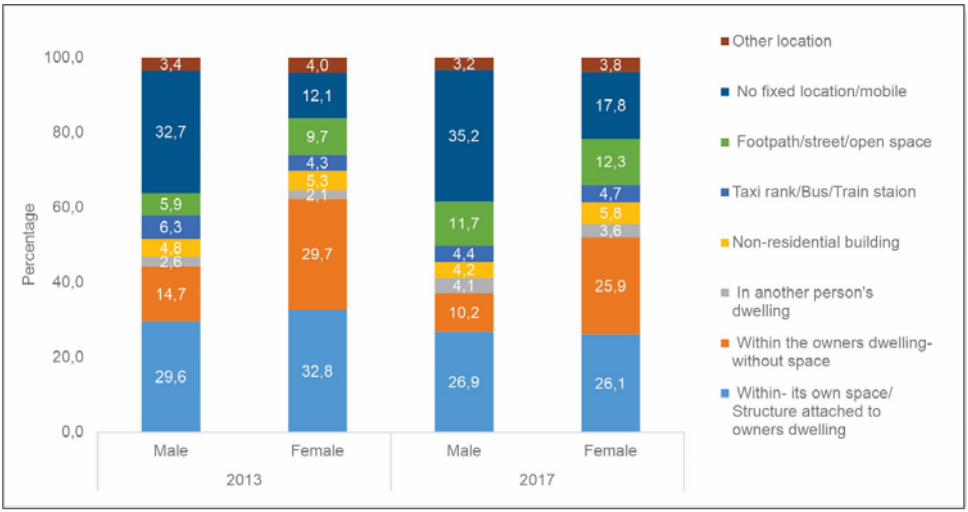
Monthly turnover of persons running informal businesses by sex, 2013 and 2017

A larger share of males than females had monthly turnovers in the highest revenue categories. In 2013, the highest monthly turnover of R1 501–R3 000 was observed among males while for females it was between R751 to R1 500. During the 4 years period, both males and females recorded the largest increase in the monthly turnover category of R6 001+; females moved up by 3,7 percentage points and their male counterparts by 3,1 percentage points. The gender gap of 10,2 percentage points was observed in 2017 for persons in the turnover category of above R6 001, with males recording 22,3% and females recording 12,1%. The largest decline of 5,1 percentage points was observed among females with a monthly turnover of R101–R350.

Location of informal businesses by sex, 2013 and 2017

In 2013, the highest percentage of females (32,7%) were running non-VAT registered businesses within their dwellings/ attached structure within their dwellings compared to their male counterparts (29,6%). The second most utilised location for females was the dwelling without space for females (29,7%) while males were mobile with no fixed location at 32,7%.

Figure 4: Location of informal businesses by sex, 2013 and 2017



Source: SESE 2013 and 2017

Conclusion

The findings of the report indicate that South Africa experienced informal employment growth between 2013 and 2019, which accounted for almost a third of total employment nationally. The highest percentage of males had the highest share of those employed in all types of employment as compared to females. The report further indicates that a larger share of men had monthly turnovers in the highest revenue categories than women. In South Africa, the highest proportion of informal businesses are in Gauteng.

Primary industries

Mining: production and sales

Mining production increased by 116,5% in April 2021

The mining industry has recently been recording a rise in prices for commodities such as platinum-group metals, gold, iron ore and manganese. An increase in prices for these commodities has helped generate profits for mining companies, contributing to the much needed boost in the country's economy. In his weekly letter to the nation on Monday, 5 July 2021, President Cyril Ramaphosa said that "**t**hese prices have helped sustain the economy despite the sharp decline in the hospitality and tourism industries. As a result, our growth has recovered far better than we thought possible in the bleak days of last April." Thus, the mining industry is playing a significant role in the recovery of the country's economy. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Mining: Production and sales* (statistical release P2041) for April 2021.

Mining production increased by 116,5% year-on-year in April 2021 **(see Table A)**. The largest contributors were:

- PGMs (276,1%, contributing 39,2 percentage points);
- gold (177,9%, contributing 16,6 percentage points);
- manganese ore (208,2%, contributing 14,2 percentage points); and
- iron ore (149,1%, contributing 13,3 percentage points).

Table A – Key growth rates in the volume of mining production for April 2021

	Nov-20	Dec-20	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-8,9	-2,2	-8,3	-1,9	22,5	116,5
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-3,7	-1,8	3,6	1,5	4,7	0,3
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted [1/]	7,5	-1,6	-4,1	-1,6	3,6	6,5

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

Mineral sales increased by 152,7% year-on-year in April 2021 **(see Table B)**. The largest contributors were:

- PGMs (465,9%, contributing 103,0 percentage points);
- iron ore (115,6%, contributing 19,5 percentage points); and
- gold (40,9%, contributing 6,5 percentage points).

Table B – Key growth rates in mineral sales at current prices for April 2021

	Nov-20	Dec-20	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	16,0	23,1	24,9	26,1	50,1	152,7
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-3,2	-6,3	30,8	-9,3	17,2	3,2
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted [1/]	22,8	5,9	5,9	7,9	22,6	18,9

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

Secondary industries

Manufacturing: production and sales

Manufacturing production increased by 87,9% in April 2021

South Africa's Retail Clothing, Textile, Footwear and Leather (RCTFL) manufacturing industry is expected to receive a boost through a Master Plan signed between the government and South Africa's major clothing retailers in 2019. One of the aims of the Master Plan is to create 160 000 jobs by 2030 as well as increase the proportion of locally produced fashion sold in retail stores from 44% currently to 65% by 2030. Additionally, the government has pledged to take decisive actions against illegal imports (especially from China and other cheap importers) which pose a threat to local clothing manufacturers. Through this plan, the government and major retailers hope to revive this industry and increase the volume of clothes manufactured locally. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the Manufacturing: Production and Sales (statistical release P3041.2) for April 2021.

Manufacturing production increased by 87,9% in April 2021 compared with April 2020 **(see Table C)**. The largest contributions were made by the following divisions:

- basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products, metal products and machinery (163,0%, contributing 22,5 percentage points);
- motor vehicles, parts and accessories and other transport equipment (4 912,5%, contributing 18,9 percentage points);
- food and beverages (28,0%, contributing 12,7 percentage points);
- petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products (36,2%, contributing 9,5 percentage points); and
- wood and wood products, paper, publishing and printing (87,9%, contributing 8,8 percentage points).

Table C – Key growth rates in the volume of manufacturing production for April 2021

	Nov-20	Dec-20	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	4,2	2,4	-4,3	-2,5	5,2	87,9
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-0,9	0,7	-0,2	-1,2	3,7	-1,2
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted [1/]	8,9	5,4	2,2	0,4	0,4	0,9

[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 increased by 34,1% during January to April 2021

A UK based finance institution and one of the largest impact investors in Africa, CDC Group, has announced a R500 million commitment to Divercity Urban Property Fund. Divercity Urban Property is an affordable housing platform focused on the regeneration of South African cities. This investment will fund the construction and management of more than 2 500 new, affordable and environmentally sustainable residential units over the next five years, predominantly in Johannesburg. The investment will further prioritise low and middle-income households in well-located but underinvested neighbourhoods in South Africa's major cities. This is expected to boost the economy of the country with the expected creation of 4000 construction and permanent operational jobs. Presented in this article is a summary of the results of the *Selected building statistics of the private sector as reported by local government institutions* (statistical release P5041.1).

The value of recorded building plans passed increased by 34,1% (R8 752,3 million) during January to April 2021 compared with January to April 2020 **(see Table D)**. Increases were recorded for:

- residential buildings (44,9% or R5 612,0 million);
- non-residential buildings (24,1% or R1 457,9 million); and
- additions and alterations (23,6% or R1 682,4 million).

The largest contributions to the total increase of 34,1% (R8 752,3 million) were made by:

- Gauteng (contributing 11,7 percentage points or R3 004,0 million);
- KwaZulu-Natal (contributing 7,8 percentage points or R2 006,1 million);
- Eastern Cape (contributing 4,9 percentage points or R1 250,1 million); and
- Western Cape (contributing 4,1 percentage points or R1 061,9 million).

The value of buildings reported as completed decreased by 4,6% (-R780,4 million) during January to April 2021 compared with January to April 2020. A decrease was recorded for non-residential buildings (-48,8% or -R3 120,6 million). Increases were recorded for residential buildings (29,7% or R2 140,8 million) and additions and alterations (5,8% or R199,4 million).
Five provinces reported year-on-year decreases in the value of buildings completed during January to April 2021. The following provinces were the largest contributors:

- KwaZulu-Natal (contributing -7,2 percentage points or -R1 221,9 million);
- Gauteng (contributing -3,8 percentage points or -R653,0 million);
- Eastern Cape (contributing -1,7 percentage points or -R296,9 million); and
- Free State (contributing -1,4 percentage points or -R240,3 million) were the largest negative contributors.

Table D – Buildings reported as completed to larger municipalities at current prices: January to April 2020 versus January to April 2021

Estimates at current prices	January to April 2020 1/	January to April 2021 1/	Difference in value between January to April 2020 and January to April 2021	% change between January to April 2020 and January to April 2021 1/
	R'000	R'000	R'000	
Residential buildings	12 498 762	18 110 721	5 611 959	44,9
- Dwelling houses	7 018 948	11 012 217	3 993 269	56,9
- Flats and townhouses	5 351 119	6 865 006	1 513 887	28,3
- Other residential buildings	128 695	233 498	104 803	81,4
Non-residential buildings	6 055 707	7 513 616	1 457 909	24,1
Additions and alterations	7 118 417	8 800 827	1 682 410	23,6
Total	25 672 886	34 425 164	8 752 278	34,1

1/ 2020 and 2021 figures should be regarded as preliminary because of possible backlogs and incomplete reporting by municipalities. A full release on *Selected building statistics of the private sector as reported by local government institutions* (Statistical release P5041.1) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za

Electricity, generated and available for distribution

Electricity generation increases by 12,1% in May 2021

It is no secret that South Africa has been experiencing continued power cuts and load shedding for some years now. This indicates that the state's power utility, Eskom, is increasingly finding it challenging to generate and supply sufficient energy to South Africa's increasing demand. This has put a lot of pressure on the country's economy because of the frequent power cuts to mines, farmers, manufacturing plants and other businesses. Thus, the government has decided to intervene by allowing private investors to build their own power plants with up to 100 megawatts of generating capacity

without requiring a license, but they will still require permits to connect to the grid. Hopefully, this will help the country to achieve energy security. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Electricity: generated and available for distribution* (Statistical release P4141) for the month of May 2021.

Electricity generation (production) increased by 12,1% year-on-year in May 2021 **(see Table E)**.

Table E – Key growth rates in the volume of electricity generated for May 2021

	Dec-20	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	1,1	-3,2	-4,3	1,8	25,6	12,1
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	0,4	-2,5	2,2	0,4	1,0	0,7
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted [1/]	0,7	-0,1	-0,1	-0,5	1,2	1,9

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

Electricity distribution (consumption) increased by 12,3% year-on-year in May 2021 **(see Table F)**.

Table F – Key growth rates in the volume of electricity distributed for May 2021

	Dec-20	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	1,7	-2,4	-3,8	3,0	25,7	12,3
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	0,8	-2,3	1,3	0,6	0,4	0,8
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted [1/]	0,4	-0,2	-0,1	-0,6	0,5	1,2

[1/] Percentage change between the previous 3 months and the 3 months ending in the month indicated. A full release on *Electricity generated and available for distribution (*Statistical release P4141) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za

Tertiary industries

Wholesale trade sales

Wholesale trade sales increased by 85,5% in April 2021

The wholesale trade industry distributes goods from a range of industries including agriculture, mining, manufacturing and retail, mostly without transforming the goods. The industry further benefits from demand for goods from the retail trade industry on account of greater consumer spending, driven by a rise in both disposable income. In South Africa, this industry provides a large number of employment opportunities and as a result helps to boost the economy of the country. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Wholesale trade sales* release (Statistical release P6141.2).

Wholesale trade sales increased by 85,5% in April 2021 compared with April 2020 **(see Table G)**. The main contributors were dealers in:

- solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (150,9%, contributing 25,4 percentage points);
- 'other' household goods except precious stones (86,9%, contributing 11,8 percentage points);
- construction and building materials (815,3%, contributing 9,8 percentage points); and
- machinery, equipment and supplies (77,3%, contributing 9,0 percentage points).

Wholesale trade sales increased by 23,3% in the three months ended April 2021 compared with the three months ended April 2020. The main contributors were dealers in:

- solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (22,8%, contributing 4,9 percentage points);
- 'other' household goods except precious stones (32,9%, contributing 4,1 percentage points);
- construction and building materials (78,7%, contributing 3,2 percentage points); and
- food, beverages and tobacco (16,6%, contributing 2,9 percentage points).

Table G – Key growth rates in wholesale trade sales at current prices for April 2021

	Nov-20	Dec-20	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-2,9	2,5	-4,9	0,0	12,3	85,5
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-0,6	3,6	0,5	2,1	3,1	-0,1
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted[1/]	3,1	0,7	1,9	4,0	5,2	5,7

[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 increased by 95,8% in April 2021

Retail trade sales increased by 95,8% year-on-year in April 2021. This was the largest increase ever to be recorded in the retail trade industry. Although this may indicate that the industry has started picking up and recovering from effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and lockdown regulations, this increase was largely attributed to the low base recorded in April 2020 when the country was on level 5 lockdown and only essential retailers were permitted to trade. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Retail trade sales* (statistical release P6242.1) for the month of April 2021.

Retail trade sales increased by 95,8% year-on-year in April 2021 **(see Table H)**. The largest annual growth rates were recorded for:

- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (1 675,6%);
- retailers in hardware, paint and glass (814,4%);
- retailers in household furniture, appliances and equipment (737,6%); and
- all 'other' retailers (677,8%).

The main contributors to this increase were:

- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (contributing 34,5 percentage points);
- all 'other' retailers (contributing 17,8 percentage points);

- retailers in hardware, paint and glass (contributing 14,5 percentage points); and
- general dealers (contributing 10,4 percentage points).

Retail trade sales increased by 18,7% in the three months ended April 2021 compared with the three months ended April 2020. The main contributors to this increase were retailers in:

- textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (74,7%, contributing 8,9 percentage points); and
- hardware, paint and glass (49,4%, contributing 3,3 percentage points).

Table H – Key growth rates in retail trade sales for April 2021 at constant 2015 prices

	Nov-20	Dec-20	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	4,3	-1,2	-3,7	2,2	-2,3	95,8
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	2,1	-0,6	-2,5	7,7	-4,5	-0,8
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted [1/]	4,4	2,9	0,8	1,5	1,3	2,2

[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 by 528,8% in April 2021

As other countries shift more rapidly to electric vehicles, South Africa is still lagging behind in the sale and production of electric cars. According to the New Energy Vehicle (NEV) Draft Green Paper published by the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition (DTIC), a total of 92 electric vehicles were sold in South Africa in 2020, representing just 0,02% of sales in the domestic automotive market. However, South African government plans to increase local production and sales of electric vehicles over the next decade by offering tax rebates and incentives to lower the cost of production of these vehicles. Presented in this article is a summary of the results of the Motor trade sales for April 2021.

Motor trade sales increased by 528,8% year-on-year in April 2021 (**see Table I**). All six types of activity showed year-on-year increases in April 2021. The main contributors were:

- new vehicle sales (1 258,1%, contributing 147,7 percentage points);
- fuel sales (219,9%, contributing 121,6 percentage points); and
- used vehicle sales (3 841,2%, contributing 116,7 percentage points).

Motor trade sales increased by 50,8% in the three months ended April 2021 compared with the three months ended April 2020. The main contributors to this increase were:

- new vehicle sales (72,5%, contributing 16,3 percentage points); and
- used vehicle sales (77,7%, contributing 13,1 percentage points).

Table I – Key growth rate figures in motor trade sales for April 2021

	Nov-20	Dec-20	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-4,6	-1,0	-10,1	-4,4	25,6	528,8
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	1,8	0,4	-1,8	3,4	2,9	1,2
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted [1/]	7,7	3,2	0,9	0,7	2,2	4,7

[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

Food and beverages income increased by 1 961,1% In April 2021

The food and beverages industry is one of the industries that continues to be negatively impacted due to the lockdown restrictions. This is one of the industries that relies on people to stay afloat so when the movement of people is limited, it can have a negative impact on the industry. For instance, the President recently (on 27 June 2021) announced that the country is moving to alert level 4 of the lockdown for 14 days. This includes a ban on alcohol sales, ban on on-site dining and a curfew starting from 9pm daily (which means restaurants and take-away shops have to close earlier than usual to allow workers time to travel home before the curfew starts). All these can result in less revenue generated by the industry. Presented in this

article is a summary of the results from the *Food and beverages* (statistical release P6420) for the month of April 2021.

The total income generated by the food and beverages industry increased by 1 961,1% in April 2021 compared with April 2020 **(see Table J)**. The April 2021 increase is this high because it is compared with April 2020 when the country was on level 5 lockdown and most food and beverages outlets were not trading. The largest positive annual growth rate was recorded for food sales (2 040,9%).

Total income increased by 33,2% in the three months ended April 2021 compared with the three months ended April 2020. The positive contributors to this increase were:

- takeaway and fast-food outlets (66,0%, contributing 21,1 percentage points); and
- restaurants and coffee shops (29,2%, contributing 15,2 percentage points).

Table J – Year-on-year percentage change in food and beverages income at constant prices by type of income – April 2021

Type of income	Nov-20	Dec-20	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	April
Food sales	-25,1	-26,6	-34,2	-24,7	5,9	2 040,9
Bar sales	-49,5	-47,6	-80,5	-49,0	-9,1	1/
Other income	-27,1	-34,5	-40,5	-27,2	-10,7	278,2
Total	-26,8	-28,1	-37,6	-26,5	4,7	1 961,1

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

Tourist accommodation

Income in the tourist accommodation industry decreases by 3 259,7%

Grading is vital to tourist establishments as it assures customers of the quality of services and facilities they book themselves into. Grading is the ranking of tourist establishments usually using stars or diamonds with one star denoting basic facilities and standard of comfort while five star denotes luxury in facilities and services. There are different categories such as hotels, caravan and camping sites, bed and breakfast, backpackers, etc. and within each category there is a list of minimum requirements that an establishment must meet before it can be graded. Every tourist establishment should display an approved and recognised plaque that reflects a serial number and distinct message that the plaque is the property of the Tourism Grading Council of South Africa (TGCSA). The TGCSA has a right to remove any plaque displayed on establishments that are no longer graded. Presented in this article is a summary of the Tourist accommodation survey for the month of April 2021.

Total income for the tourist accommodation industry increased by 3 259,7% in April 2021 compared with April 2020 (**see Table K**).

Income from accommodation increased by 2 443,9% year-on-year in April 2021, the result of a 2 054,6% increase in the number of stay unit nights sold and an 18,1% increase in the average income per stay unit night sold.

In April 2021, all accommodation types recorded large positive year-on-year growth in income from accommodation. The largest year-on-year increases in income from accommodation were reported by caravan parks and camping sites as well as guest-houses and guest-farms. The main contributors to the year-on-year increase in income from accommodation in April 2021 were hotels and ‘other’ accommodation.

Table K – Year-on-year percentage change in tourist accommodation statistics for April 2021

	Nov-20	Dec-20	Jan-20	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21
Stay units available	-0,2	-0,1	-0,2	-0,2	-0,2	0,0
Stay unit nights sold	-53,4	-41,4	-58,6	-60,2	-17,1	2 054,6
Average income per stay unit nights sold	-27,4	-17,8	-30,4	-35,0	-22,8	18,8
Income from accommodation	-66,2	-51,8	-71,2	-74,1	-36,0	2 443,9
Total income [1/]	**-64,7**	**-57,9**	**-72,8**	**-72,6**	**-45,4**	**3 259,7**

1/ Includes restaurant and bar sales and 'other' income.
A full release on *Tourist accommodation* (Statistical release P6410) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za

Tourism and migration

A total of 716 875 travellers passed through South Africa's ports of entry/exit

The tourism sector continues to be one of the sectors hardest hit by COVID-19 and the outlook remains uncertain. According to the United Nations World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO), between January and March 2021 destinations around the world welcomed 180 million fewer international arrivals compared to the first quarter of 2020. Asia and the Pacific suffered the lowest levels of activity with a 94% drop in international arrivals over the three-month period followed by Europe (-83%), Africa (-81%), the Middle East (-78%) and the Americas (-71%). The UNWTO expects the tourism sector to return to pre-crisis levels in 2023. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Tourism and migration (statistical release P0351)* for April 2021.

Number of travellers

A total of 716 875 travellers (arrivals, departures and transits) passed through South African ports of entry/exit in April 2021 (**see Table L**). These travellers were made up of 244 033 South African residents and 472 842 foreign travellers. A further breakdown of the figures for South African residents indicates that there were 117 557 arrivals, 126 417 departures and 59 travellers in transit. The corresponding volume for foreign arrivals,

departures and travellers in transit was 248 314, 218 493 and 6 035 respectively.

A comparison between the movements in April 2020 and April 2021 are not included as there was a hard lockdown in April 2020 and only essential service providers were allowed to travel.

A comparison between the movements in March 2021 and April 2021 indicates that the volume of arrivals and departures increased for both groups of travellers. Travellers in transit decreased for South African residents but increased for foreign travellers. For South African residents, the volume of arrivals increased by 13,1% (from 103 933 in March 2021 to 117 557 in April 2021), departures increased by 14,0% (from 110 871 in March 2021 to 126 417 in April 2021) and transits decreased by 3,3% (from 61 in March 2021 to 59 in April 2021). For foreign travellers, arrivals increased by 11,3% (from 223 135 in March 2021 to 248 314 in April 2021), departures increased by 13,1% (from 193 117 in March 2021 to 218 493 in April 2021) and transits increased by 30,0% (from 4 641 in March 2021 to 6 035 in April 2021).

In April 2021, 40 677 (16,4%) foreign arrivals were classified as non-visitors while 207 637 (83,6%) were classified as visitors. The visitors were categorised into three groups:

i. Arrivals only – comprising visitors who entered the country in April 2021 but did not depart in April 2021 (77 232 or 37,2%);
ii. Single trips – visitors who came to South Africa once in April 2021 and left in April 2021 (57 219 or 27,6%); and
iii. Multiple trips – visitors who came into South Africa and left more than once in April 2021 (73 186 or 35,2%).

Visitors were further grouped as same-day visitors and overnight visitors (tourists). In April 2021, there were 30 386 (14,6%) same-day visitors and 177 251 (85,4%) tourists. Between March 2021 and April 2021, the volume of same-day visitors increased by 11,6% (from 27 232 in March 2021 to 30 386 in April 2021) and that of tourists increased by 12,4% (from 157 638 in March 2021 to 177 251 in April 2021).

Mode of travel of travellers

In April 2021, road transport was the most common mode of travel used by 538 587 (75,1%) of the 716 875 travellers. The total number of travellers who used air transport was 173 865 (24,3%). Compared to the use of air and land transport, a smaller number of travellers, 4 423 (0,6%) used sea transport. Information on arrivals of South African residents shows that 34 134 (29,0%) came by air, 83 238 (70,8%) came by road and 185 (0,2%) arrived by sea transport. For departures, 38 761 (30,7%) used air, 87 428 (69,2%) used road and 228 (0,2%) left by sea transport. All travellers in transit, 59 (100,0%) used air transport.

In the case of foreign travellers, 48 751 (19,6%) arrived by air, 197 509 (79,5%) came by road and 2 054 (0,8%) arrived by sea transport. When departing South Africa, 46 125 (21,1%) foreign travellers left by air, 170 412 (78,0%) left by road and 1 956 (0,9%) left by sea transport. All travellers in transit, 6 035 (100,0%) used air transport. Of the 30 386 same-day visitors, a majority, 27 291 (89,8%) arrived in the country by road, 3 093 (10,2%) flew into the country; and two (less than 0,1%) arrived by sea transport. Information on tourists shows that 137 920 (77,8%) used road transport, 39 329 (22,2%) came by air transport and two (less than 0,1%) arrived by sea transport.

Purpose of visit

In April 2021, the majority of tourists, 161 153 (90,9%), were in South Africa for holiday compared to 12 936 (7,3%); 2 872 (1,6%) and 290 (0,2%) who were in South Africa for business, study and for medical treatment respectively.

Sex distribution

In April 2021, there were 120 748 (68,1%) male and 56 503 (31,9%) female tourists. Overseas tourists were made up of 12 231 (61,4%) male tourists and 7 684 (38,6%) female tourists. There were 105 815 (69,1%) male and 47 356 (30,9%) female tourists from SADC countries. Tourists from 'other' African countries were made up of 2 494 (64,7%) male and 1 361 (35,3%) female tourists.

Table L – Number of South African residents and foreign travellers by travel direction: April 2021

Travel direction	March 2020	April 2021	% change between March to April 2021
Total	**635 758**	**716 875**	**12,8%**
South African residents	**214 865**	**244 033**	**13,6%**
Arrivals	103 933	117 557	13,1%
Departures	110 871	126 417	14,0%
Transit	61	59	-3,3%
Foreign travellers	**420 893**	**472 842**	**12,3%**
Arrivals	223 135	248 314	11,3%
Departures	193 117	218 493	13,1%
Transit	4 641	6 035	30,0%
Foreign arrivals	**223 135**	**248 314**	**11,3%**
Non-visitors	38 265	40 677	6,3%
Visitors	184 870	207 637	12,3%
Visitors	**184 870**	**207 637**	**12,3%**
Arrivals only	66 905	77 232	15,4%
Single trips	46 907	57 219	22,0%
Multiple trips	71 058	73 186	3,0%
Visitors	**184 870**	**207 637**	**12,3%**
Same-day	27 232	30 386	11,6%
Overnight (Tourists)	157 638	177 251	12,4%

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

Civil summonses issued for debt increased by 32,9% in the three months ended April 2021

Many South Africans have taken at least one debt in their lifetime, this could have been in the form of a cell phone contract, home loan, vehicle loan, clothing account, etc. However, few of them understand or even know their rights concerning financing their debt and loan collection. For starters, when a credit provider has been unsuccessful in collecting the debt owed to them, they can hand over the account to a debt collector to recover the money. A debt collector, however, is not allowed to use force or threaten to use force against the consumer or the consumer's family. They are also not allowed to give, or threaten to give, information to the consumer's employer that may affect their opportunities as an employee. Consumers are also entitled to refuse to pay anything the debt collector demands until they are given details in writing and supporting documents to the claims made by the debt collector. Although there are many rights that protect consumers who are in debt, consumers are still urged to pay their debt on time and to communicate with their credit providers should they be unable to pay the agreed amount within the stipulated time frames. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Statistics of civil cases for debt* (statistical release P0041) for April 2021.

The number of civil summonses issued for debt

The total number of civil summonses issued for debt increased by 32,9% in the three months ended April 2021 compared with the three months ended April 2020 **(see Table M)**. The largest contributors to the 32,9% increase in civil summonses issued were:

- 'other' debts (contributing 12,6 percentage points);
- services (contributing 6,1 percentage points);
- promissory notes (contributing 5,0 percentage points); and
- money lent (contributing 4,6 percentage points).

The number of civil judgements recorded for debt

The total number of civil judgements recorded for debt increased by 14,7% in the three months ended April 2021 compared with the three months ended April 2020.

The largest positive contributors to the 14,7% increase were civil judgements relating to:

- services (contributing 7,3 percentage points);
- money lent (contributing 5,1 percentage points); and
- rent (contributing 1,9 percentage points).

The value of civil judgements recorded for debt

The total value of civil judgements recorded for debt increased by 40,4% in the three months ended April 2021 compared with the three months ended April 2020. The largest contributors to the 40,4% increase were civil judgements relating to:

- money lent (contributing 10,2 percentage points);
- rent (contributing 9,6 percentage points); and
- 'other' debts (contributing 9,0 percentage points).

In April 2021, 11 769 civil judgements for debt amounting to R308,7 million were recorded. The largest contributors to the total value of judgements were:

- money lent (R86,2 million or 27,9%);
- 'other' debts (R57,7 million or 18,7%); and
- services (R55,7 million or 18,1%).

Table M – Key figures for civil summonses and judgements for April 2021

Actual estimates	April 2021	% change between April 2020 and April 2021	% change between January to April 2020 and January 2020 to April 2021
Number of civil summonses issued for debt	38 967	416,6	32,9
Number of civil judgements recorded for debt	11 769	115,8	14,7
Value of civil judgements recorded for debt (R million)	308,7	178,2	40,4

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

Liquidations increase by 37,5% in the first five months of 2021

Since the start of the year, liquidations have increased by 37,5% . Of all sectors, financing, insurance, real estate, business services has been the hardest hit. Although some companies were already in trouble for a number of years, operation challenges were further exacerbated by the lockdown restrictions. Some businesses have tried decreasing working hours, laying off of staff and reducing salaries and wages to try and stay afloat. However, with the constant changes in lockdown levels, the future of many companies remain uncertain. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Statistics of liquidations and insolvencies* (statistical release P0043) for the month of May 2021.

The total number of liquidations recorded decreased by 2,1% in May 2021 compared with May 2020 **(see Table N)**. Voluntary liquidations decreased by 7 cases while compulsory liquidations increased by 3 cases. The total number of liquidations increased by 37,5% in the first five months of 2021 compared with the first five months of 2020.

Table N – Total number of liquidations for May 2021

Number of liquidations May 2021	% change between May 2020 and May 2021	% change between March to May 2020 and March to May 2021	% change between January to May 2020 and January to May 2021
191	-2,1	66,2	37,5

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 71,4% in April 2021 compared with April 2020 **(see Table O**). A 48,2% decrease was estimated in the first four months of 2021 compared with the first four months of 2020.

Table O – Total number of insolvencies for April 2021

Number of insolvencies April 2021	% change between April 2020 and April 2021	% change between February to April 2020 and February to April 2021	% change between January to April 2020 and January to April 2021
2	-71,4	-52,0	-48,2

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 and number of passenger journeys increase

Road transport (transportation of goods and personnel from one place to the other on roads) is the most frequently used mode of transportation in Africa. According to the United Nations Economic and Social Council, road transport accounts for 80% of goods traffic and 90% of passenger traffic in Africa. In most cases, road transport is the only way to carry goods and people to and from rural areas which are not catered to by rail, water or air transport. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the Land Transport Survey for the month of April 2021.

The volume of goods transported (payload) increased by 54,5% in April 2021 compared with April 2020 (**see Table P**). The corresponding income increased by 65,5% over the same period.

Income from freight transportation increased by 13,9% in the three months ended April 2021 compared with the three months ended April 2020. The main contributors to this increase were:

- 'other' freight (25,8%, contributing 4,5 percentage points); and
- primary mining and quarrying products (11,4%, contributing 4,2 percentage points).

Table P – Year-on-year percentage change in freight transportation: April 2021

	Nov-20	Dec-20	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21
Freight payload	-4,9	4,2	-10,7	-8,3	0,6	54,5
Freight income	-3,9	-0,2	-11,1	-5,7	2,0	65,5

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 increased by 188,1% in April 2021 compared with April 2020 (**see Table Q**). The corresponding income increased by 253,5% over the same period.

Table Q – Year-on-year percentage change in passenger transportation: April 2021

	Nov-20	Dec-20	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21
Passenger journeys	-48,4	-36,2	-46,3	-51,9	-27,0	188,1
Passenger income	-37,5	-30,7	-37,2	-35,7	-10,4	253,5

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 7,4% in May 2021

The latest PPI results show that producer prices for food remain high. Producer prices for meat and meat products for instance, increased by 15,1% in May 2021. Consumers might likely see this increase when they have to purchase their beef. According to Koos van der Ryst, chairperson of the Red Meat Producers' Organisation, the high red meat prices could be attributed to droughts suffered in many parts of the country as well as the current herd (re-building) phase which many farmers currently find themselves in. Not many livestock are being slaughtered, which means less meat than usual is available for sale. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Producer price index* (PPI) (statistical release P0142.1) for May 2021.

Final manufactured goods – headline PPI

Annual producer price inflation (final manufacturing) was 7,4% in May 2021, up from 6,7% in April 2021 **(see Table R)**. The producer price index increased by 0,4% month-on-month in May 2021. The main contributors to the headline PPI annual inflation rate were:

- Coke, petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products increased by 17,1% year-on-year and contributed 3,3 percentage points.
- Food products, beverages and tobacco products increased by 6,2% year-on-year and contributed 2,2 percentage points.
- Metals, machinery, equipment and computing equipment increased by 6,8% year-on-year and contributed 1,0 percentage point.

The contributors to the headline PPI monthly increase were food products, beverages and tobacco products, which increased by 0,2% month-on-month and contributed 0,1 of a percentage point; metals, machinery, equipment and computing equipment, which increased by 0,4% month-on-month and contributed 0,1 of a percentage point; and transport equipment, which increased by 0,9% month-on-month and contributed 0,1 of a percentage point.

Intermediate manufactured goods

The annual percentage change in the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods was 15,2% in May 2021 (compared with 11,4% in April 2021). The index increased by 3,9% month-on-month. The main contributors to the annual rate were basic and fabricated metals (6,8 percentage points) and chemicals, rubber and plastic products (6,8 percentage points). The main contributors to the monthly rate were chemicals, rubber and plastic products (1,9 percentage points) and basic and fabricated metals (1,5 percentage points).

Electricity and water

The annual percentage change in the PPI for electricity and water was 8,9% in May 2021 (compared with 5,9% in April 2021). The index increased by 1,6% month-on-month. Electricity contributed 8,2 percentage points to the annual rate and 1,6 percentage points to the monthly rate, while water contributed 0,8 of a percentage point to the annual rate.

Mining

The annual percentage change in the PPI for mining was 21,7% in May 2021 (compared with 10,8% in April 2021). The index decreased by 2,6% month-on-month. The main contributors to the annual rate were non-ferrous metal ores (15,0 percentage points) and coal and gas (3,7 percentage points). The main contributor to the monthly rate was non-ferrous metal ores (-3,3 percentage points).

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

The annual percentage change in the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing was 9,4% in May 2021 (compared with 7,1% in April 2021). The index increased by 0,1% month-on-month. The main contributor to both the annual rate and monthly rate was agriculture with 10,5 percentage points and 0,6 of a percentage point respectively.

Table R – Key PPI figures for May 2021

Product	Weight	Index (Dec 2020=100)			% change	
		May 2020	April 2021	May 2021	May 2021 vs April 2021	May 2021 vs May 2020
Final manufactured goods	100,00	96,7	103,5	103,9	0,4	7,4
Intermediate manufactured goods	100,00	97,5	108,1	112,3	3,9	15,2
Electricity and water	100,00	98,2	105,2	106,9	1,6	8,9
Mining	100,00	89,2	111,5	108,6	-2,6	21,7
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,00	88,6	96,8	96,9	0,1	9,4

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

Consumer price index (CPI)

CPI at 5,2% in May 2021

According to the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), in May 2021 global food prices rose at their fastest monthly rate in more than a decade. This is evident in South Africa after Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) reported that meat, fish, oils and fats, and sugar, sweets and desserts recorded rates higher than 6,7% in May 2021. As reported by Stats SA, annual headline inflation climbed above the 4,5% midpoint of the South African Reserve Bank's monetary policy target range, accelerating to 5,2% in May 2021. This is the highest reading since November 2018 when the rate was also 5,2%. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the Consumer price index (CPI) release for May 2021.

Headline consumer price index (CPI for all urban areas)

Annual consumer price inflation was 5,2% in May 2021, up from 4,4% in April 2021 (**see Table S**). The consumer price index increased by 0,1% month-on-month in May 2021. The main contributors to the 5,2% 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 6,7% year-on-year, and contributed 1,2 percentage points to the total CPI annual rate of 5,2%.

Housing and utilities increased by 2,3% year-on-year, and contributed 0,6 of a percentage point. Transport increased by 15,3% year-on-year, and contributed 2,0 percentage points.

Miscellaneous goods and services increased by 4,1% year-on-year, and contributed 0,7 of a percentage point.

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

		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Ave-rage [1]
Year	Index/rate													
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	116,4	116,6	116,8	117,1	117,1	117,3	115,9
	Rate	4,5	4,6	4,1	3,0	2,1	2,2	3,2	3,1	3,0	3,3	3,2	3,1	3,3
2021	Index	117,7	118,5	119,3	120,1	120,2								
	Rate	3,2	2,9	3,2	4,4	5,2								

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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