

Mbalo Brief

the missing piece of the puzzle

November 2021

CENSUS 2021

#GETCOUNTED



Issue 10/2021

IMPROVING LIVES THROUGH DATA ECOSYSTEMS



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Editor's comment

On 8 October 2021, the South African government launched a digital COVID-19 vaccination certificate. The COVID-19 vaccine certificate is only available to people who are fully vaccinated against COVID-19. The certificate is meant to enable vaccinated people to provide proof of vaccination status. The vaccination certificate will also help those who are vaccinated to attend music festivals, sports and recreation events and access discounts offered by retailers. In order to access the certificate, users should log onto an online portal and furnish their personal details that will be authenticated before the digital COVID-19 vaccine certificate is issued.

In this month's issue of *Mbalo Brief*, our educational article is based on Mining Industry, 2019 (Report No. 20-02-02) that was published by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) on 14 September 2021. Also have a look at our monthly crossword puzzle and solutions for October 2021. Articles published in this issue are based on the results of industry surveys conducted from August to September 2021.

In this month's issue of *Mbalo Brief*, the Statistics of civil cases for debt article was not be published due to the low response rate received to publish the statistical release.

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

Enjoy the read!



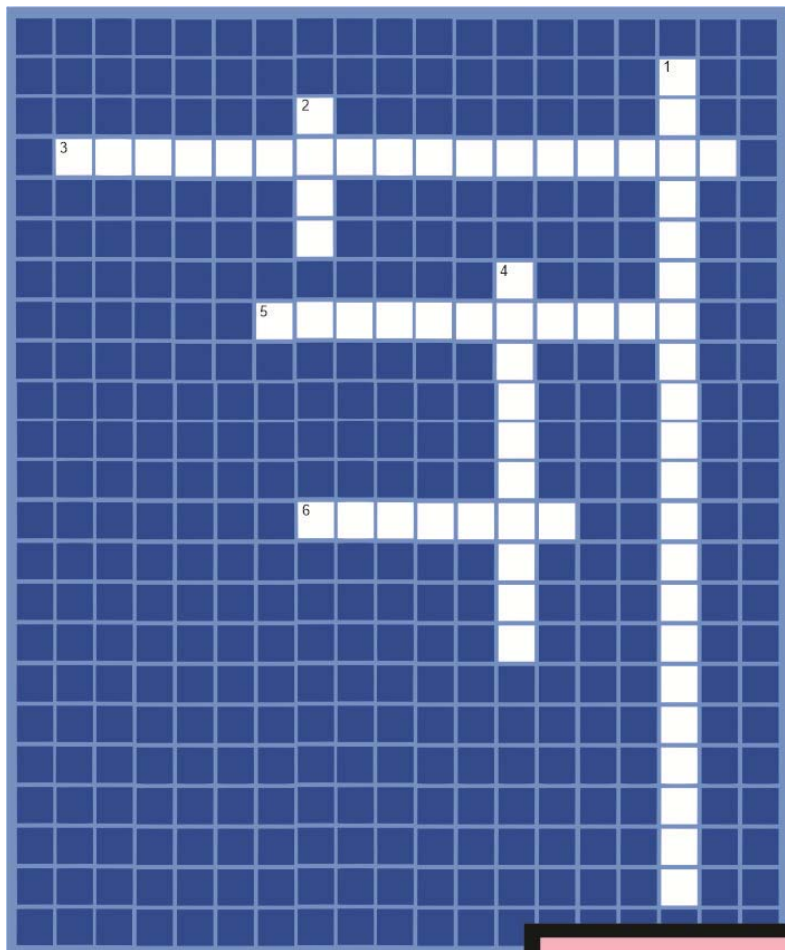


Contents

- Editor’s comment**i
- Crossword puzzle**.....iii
- Educational article on Mining industry, 2019**.....1
- Primary industries**.....6
 - Mining: Production and sales6
- Secondary industries**.....8
 - Manufacturing: Production and sales8
 - Selected building statistics of the private sector9
 - Electricity generated and available for distribution11
- Tertiary industries**13
 - Wholesale trade sales13
 - Retail trade sales14
 - Motor trade sales15
 - Food and beverages16
 - Tourist accommodation17
 - Tourism and migration19
 - Statistics of liquidations and insolvencies22
 - Land transport survey24
- Prices**.....26
 - Producer price index (PPI)26
 - Consumer price index (CPI).....28
- Glossary**.....30



Crossword puzzle





Across

3. Which holiday is celebrated on 16 December every year in South Africa?
5. What do we call a point on Earth where four distinct territories meet?
6. What was the purpose of visit for the majority of tourist in South Africa in August 2021? [Read Tourism and migration article for clue].

Down

1. Which department is planning and conducting census in South Africa?
2. How many sides does a pentagon have?
4. What is the name of the province with the largest income from sales and goods in the mining industry in 2019? [Read the Educational article for clue].

Solutions for October 2021 puzzle

Across

2. True
6. Increase
7. Five

Down

1. Vehicle
3. SAA
4. November
5. Freight





Educational article on the mining industry, 2019

Introduction

South Africa is home to the world's richest mineral deposits. According to the World Bank, South Africa is estimated to have non-energy minerals worth over US \$2,4 trillion, making it the wealthiest mining authority in the world. Amongst these minerals is gold, of which South Africa is the largest producer in the world. Gold is used to make objects such as wedding rings, motor vehicles and phones among others. Coal is another valuable mineral and large deposits are mostly found in Mpumalanga. Coal is produced for export and for the generation of electricity.

This educational article is based on the report titled *Mining Industry, 2019* (Report No.20-02-02), that was published by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) on 14 September 2021. This article presents estimates in respect of the 2019 Mining Census that covers all mines that were registered for mineral rights with the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE) in 2019, which were actively engaged in the mining industry. The article will focus on the income, sales, employment, value added and provincial estimates of the mining industry.

Income

The total income for the mining industry was R552,1 billion in 2019. The total income represents an increase of 5,4% per annum over the income reported in the corresponding survey of 2015 (R448,1 billion). 'Mining of coal and lignite' earned the largest share of income (R156,1 billion or 28,3%), followed by 'mining of platinum group metal ore' (R153,7 billion or 27,9%), 'mining of iron ore' (R65,3 billion or 11,8%) and 'mining of gold and uranium ore' (R63,4 billion or 11,5%).

Comparing 2015 and 2019, large increases were reported for 'mining of platinum group metal ore' (+R44,8 billion), 'mining of coal and lignite' (+R22,7 billion), 'mining of manganese ore' (+R16,3 billion) and 'other mining activities and service activities incidental to mining' (+R8,2 billion). However, 'mining of gold and uranium ore' reported a decrease (-R0,6 billion).

Between 2012 and 2019, the 'mining of coal and lignite' group gained the biggest percentage share of income (+3,9 percentage points) (from a





percentage contribution of 24,4% in 2012 to 28,3% in 2019). The 'mining of gold and uranium ore' and 'mining of iron ore' groups each lost the biggest percentage share of income over the same period (-5,5 percentage points in each case).

Local sales

Local sales for the mining industry in 2019 were R203,7 billion, representing an increase of 6,8% per annum over the income from local sales reported in the corresponding survey of 2015 (R156,8 billion). The largest contributor to local sales in 2019 was 'coal' (R90,9 billion or 44,6%), followed by 'platinum group metals' (R39,2 billion or 19,3%), 'chromium ore' (R13,0 billion or 6,4%) and 'gold' (R12,6 billion or 6,2%).

Between 2015 and 2019, 'platinum group metals' gained the biggest percentage share of local sales (+3,5 percentage points) (from a percentage contribution of 15,8% in 2015 to 19,3% in 2019). 'Gold' lost the biggest percentage share of local sales (-4,1 percentage points) in the same period (from 10,3% in 2015 to 6,2% in 2019).

Export sales

Table 1 below indicates that export sales for the mining industry in 2019 were R323,8 billion, representing an increase of 4,7% per annum over the income reported in the corresponding survey of 2015 (R269,4 billion). The largest contributor to export sales in 2019 was 'platinum group metals' (R93,6 billion or 28,9%), followed by 'coal' (R57,1 billion or 17,6%), 'iron ore' (R56,5 billion or 17,5%) and 'gold' (R48,3 billion or 14,9%).

Between 2015 and 2019, 'manganese ore' gained the biggest percentage share of export sales (+4,2 percentage points) (from a percentage contribution of 5,4% in 2015 to 9,6% in 2019), followed by 'platinum group metals' (+2,5 percentage points) (from a percentage contribution of 26,4% in 2015 to 28,9% in 2019). 'Gold' lost the biggest percentage share of export sales (-2,6 percentage points) in the same period (from 17,5% in 2015 to 14,9% in 2019), followed by 'iron ore' (-1,8 percentage points) (from a percentage contribution of 19,3% in 2015 to 17,5% in 2019).



Table 1: Local and export sales in the mining industry, 2012–2019

Commodity type	Local sales						Export sales					
	2012		2015		2019		2012		2015		2019	
	R million	% contribution	R million	% contribution	R million	% contribution	R million	% contribution	R million	% contribution	R million	% contribution
Chromium ore	5 821	6,5	8 760	5,6	13 034	6,4	3 203	1,1	5 528	2,1	9 543	2,9
Coal	38 948	43,2	71 084	45,3	90 902	44,6	51 838	18,5	51 525	19,1	57 068	17,6
Diamonds	3 937	4,4	5 638	3,6	7 307	3,6	4 517	1,6	9 219	3,4	11 910	3,7
Gold	2 474	2,7	16 210	10,3	12 604	6,2	64 398	22,9	47 118	17,5	48 309	14,9
Iron ore	4 900	5,4	4 949	3,2	5 035	2,5	57 760	20,6	51 974	19,3	56 505	17,5
Manganese ore	1 711	1,9	1 512	1,0	1 228	0,6	9 225	3,3	14 605	5,4	30 998	9,6
Nickel	3 048	3,4	3 609	2,3	2 914	1,4	4 308	1,5	4 934	1,8	5 905	1,8
Platinum group metals	8 320	9,2	24 740	15,8	39 232	19,3	76 652	27,3	71 070	26,4	93 587	28,9
Other minerals	20 996	23,3	20 326	12,9	31 458	15,4	8 862	3,2	13 443	5,0	9 999	3,1
Total	90 155	100,0	156 828	100,0	203 714	100,0	280 763	100,0	269 416	100,0	323 824	100,0

Employment

The total number of persons employed in the mining industry as at the end of June 2019 was 51 4859. This represents an increase of 0,2% per annum over the employment recorded in 2015. In 2019, ‘mining of platinum group metal ore’ employed the largest number of persons (198 574 or 38,5%), followed by ‘mining of coal and lignite’ (108 717 or 21,1%) and ‘mining of gold and uranium ore’ (101 993 or 19,8%).

Employment in the mining industry declined from 538 144 in 2012 to 514 859 in 2019 (a loss of 23 285 jobs). The biggest losses in jobs were recorded in ‘mining of gold and uranium ore’ (a loss of 42 091 jobs), ‘mining of platinum group metal ore’ (a loss of 8 190 jobs) and ‘other stone quarrying, including stone crushing and clay and sandpits’ (a loss of 4 249 jobs). The biggest gains in jobs were recorded in ‘mining of coal and lignite’ (a gain of 17 112 jobs) and ‘other mining activities and service activities incidental to mining’ (a gain of 5 081 jobs).

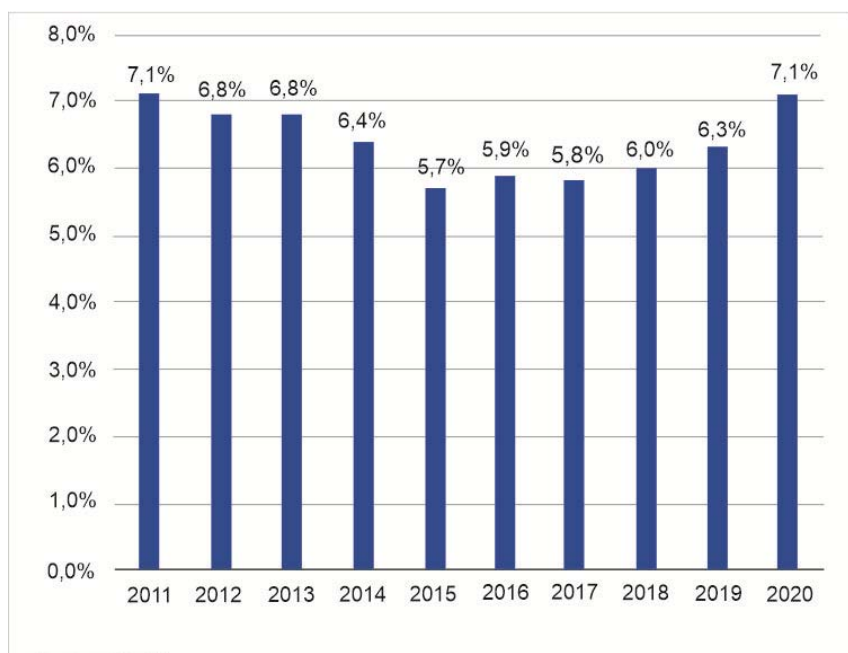
Value added

The annual growth rate in the mining industry fell from 4,8% in 2015 to -11,9% in 2020, based on value added at constant prices. Between 2011 and 2020 the annual growth rate averaged -1,1%.



The contribution of the mining industry to total value added fell from 7,1% in 2011 to 5,7% in 2015 and increased again to 7,1% in 2020.

Figure 1: Percentage contribution of the mining industry to total value added (current prices), 2011–2020



Source: P0441 Gross domestic product

Provincial estimates

Table 2 below shows that the province with the largest income from sales of goods in the mining industry in 2019 was Mpumalanga with R137,3 billion (or 26,0% of the industry total). The province with the second largest income from sales of goods was Limpopo (R106,2 billion or 20,1%), followed by North West (R106,1 billion or 20,1%) and Northern Cape (R98,7 billion or 18,7%).



However, the largest contributor to salaries and wages was North West (R28,7 billion or 27,0%), followed by Limpopo (R22,5 billion or 21,2%), Mpumalanga (R19,7 billion or 18,7%) and Gauteng (R14,8 billion or 14,0%).

In terms of employment, North West was the largest contributor with 150 003 (29,1%) persons working in the industry, followed by Limpopo (110 319 or 21,4%), Mpumalanga (94 804 or 18,4%) and Gauteng (69 965 or 13,6%).

Table 2: Key statistics in the mining industry by province, 2019

Province	Sale of goods		Salaries and wages ¹		Total employees	
	R million	% contribution	R million	% contribution	Number	% contribution
Western Cape	5 676	1,1	830	0,8	5 011	1,0
Eastern Cape	879	0,2	197	0,2	2 028	0,4
Northern Cape	98 735	18,7	10 193	9,6	41 131	8,0
Free State	21 013	4,0	7 831	7,4	35 005	6,8
KwaZulu-Natal	6 820	1,3	1 114	1,1	6 593	1,3
North West	106 081	20,1	28 692	27,0	150 003	29,1
Gauteng	44 869	8,5	14 766	14,0	69 965	13,6
Mpumalanga	137 307	26,0	19 749	18,7	94 804	18,4
Limpopo	106 158	20,1	22 467	21,2	110 319	21,4
Total	527 538	100,0	105 839	100,0	514 859	100,0

Conclusion

The results of the Mining Industry report indicate that local sales for the mining industry increased in 2019 compared to 2015. The largest share of income was earned by the mining of coal and lignite. The findings further indicate that in 2019, the total number of persons employed in the mining industry increased, and 'mining of platinum group metal ore' employed the largest number of persons. The province with the largest income from sales of goods in the mining industry in 2019 was Mpumalanga, while North West was the largest contributor in terms of people working in the mining industry.



Primary industries

Mining: Production and sales

Mining production increased by 2,0% in August 2021

The high levels of load shedding have convinced some South African companies to make good use of the new regulation that allows them to generate up to 100 mega-watt (MW) of electricity without a license. Gold Fields, one of the world’s largest gold mining firms, is one such company. The mining firm is well on its way to constructing a 40 MW solar power station that will provide electricity to its South Deep mine in the southwest of Johannesburg. This is the first self-generation project of this scale, before the 100 MW bar was introduced, to be granted regulatory approval in South Africa’s mining industry. The success of this project could be a relief to the mining industry, which has suffered operation disruptions due to load shedding. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Mining: production and sales* (Statistical release P2041) for August 2021.

Mining production increased by 2,0% year-on-year in August 2021 (see **Table A**). The largest positive contributors were:

- gold (17,0%, contributing 2,0 percentage points);
- iron ore (22,9%, contributing 1,9 percentage points); and
- PGMs (4,4%, contributing 1,0 percentage point).

Coal (-8,5%, contributing -2,2 percentage points) was a significant negative contributor.

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

	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21	Jul-21	Aug-21
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	22,4	117,4	21,9	22,9	12,3	2,0
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	4,3	0,2	-3,5	1,4	3,2	-2,4
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	3,8	6,7	5,7	1,6	0,0	0,4

^{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 at current prices increased by 35,1% year-on-year in August 2021 (see Table B). The largest positive contributors were:

- PGMs (55,1%, contributing 18,9 percentage points);
- gold (52,5%, contributing 7,5 percentage points);
- coal (23,9%, contributing 4,5 percentage points); and
- iron ore (15,0%, contributing 2,2 percentage points).

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

	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21	Jul-21	Aug-21
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	50,1	151,1	88,2	94,4	35,0	35,1
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	16,9	2,6	-3,4	1,0	-10,5	11,5
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	20,4	17,9	19,4	8,3	0,2	-4,0

^{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 1,8% in August 2021

The manufacturing industry has several divisions. Some of these are motor vehicles, parts and accessories and other transport equipment, wood and wood products, paper, publishing and printing. It also includes the food and beverages manufacturing division, which was one of the largest positive contributors towards the 1,8% increase in manufacturing production in August 2021. This division consists of major groups such as meat, fish, fruit, etc., dairy products, grain mill products, other food products and beverages. Some of the examples of food and beverage manufacturing include livestock and poultry slaughter and processing as well as manufacturing of soft drinks, fruit juices, wine, bottled water, etc. This manufacturing division is important to the economy because it involves the transformation of raw agricultural materials into products for intermediate (which can be sold to other industries for the production of other food items) or final consumption. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from *Manufacturing: production and sales* (statistical release P3041.2) for August 2021.

Manufacturing production increased by 1,8% in August 2021 compared with August 2020 (**see Table C**). The largest positive contributions were made by the following divisions:

- food and beverages (9,7%, contributing 2,3 percentage points);
- motor vehicles, parts and accessories and other transport equipment (17,7%, contributing 1,4 percentage points);
- basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products, metal products and machinery (7,6%, contributing 1,4 percentage points);
- wood and wood products, paper, publishing and printing (12,5%, contributing 1,2 percentage points); and
- furniture and 'other' manufacturing (19,8%, contributing 0,8 of a percentage point).

The largest negative contribution was made by the petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products division (-21,8%, contributing -5,6 percentage points).



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

	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21	Jul-21	Aug-21
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	5,2	101,8	38,1	11,9	-4,8	1,8
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	3,9	-1,1	-3,3	-0,5	-8,4	7,6
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	0,0	0,8	1,1	-1,4	-5,8	-6,3

^{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 as reported by local government institutions

The value of recorded building plans passed increased by 65,1% during January to August 2021

The construction industry is one of the most crucial industries in the economy of South Africa. Almost everyone directly benefits from it because the homes, schools, offices, shopping spaces, hospitals, hotels, etc., all have to be constructed. According to the World Economic Forum, full-scale digitalisation of the construction industry may be taking place in the next decade. Digitalisation includes the use of new technologies such as building information modelling (BIM), prefabrication, 3-D printing, wireless sensors and automated and robotic equipment. Digitalisation can lead to a number of benefits in the construction industry such as increased safety, reduced cost, higher profit margins, time efficiency (increased speed of construction and saving time in the implementation of construction projects), improved collaboration, and increased productivity. Presented in this article is a summary of the results of *Selected building statistics of the private sector as reported by local government institutions* (statistical release P5041.1).

Total value of recorded building plans passed

The value of recorded building plans passed increased by 65,1% (R27 947,5 million) during January to August 2021 compared with January to August 2020 (see **Table D**). Increases were recorded for residential buildings



(77,7% or R17 144,3 million), additions and alterations (59,6% or R7 038,8 million) and non-residential buildings (41,5% or R3 764,4 million).

The largest contributions to the total increase of 65,1% (R27 947,5 million) were made by the following provinces:

- Gauteng (contributing 25,0 percentage points or R10 718,4 million);
- KwaZulu-Natal (contributing 13,3 percentage points or R5 719,2 million);
- Western Cape (contributing 11,0 percentage points or R4 722,8 million); and
- Eastern Cape (contributing 7,7 percentage points or R3 306,2 million).

Total value of buildings reported as completed at current prices

The value of buildings reported as completed increased by 29,5% (R8 292,6 million) during January to August 2021 compared with January to August 2020. Increases were recorded for additions and alterations (49,9% or R2 881,1 million) and residential buildings (43,3% or R5 934,0 million). A decrease was recorded for non-residential buildings (-6,1% or -R522,4 million).

Six provinces reported year-on-year increases in the value of buildings completed during January to August 2021, of which Western Cape (contributing 17,3 percentage points or R4 854,4 million) and Gauteng (contributing 8,0 percentage points or R2 238,2 million) were the largest positive contributors.



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

Estimates at current prices	January to August 2020	January to August 2021	Difference in value between January to August 2020 and January to August 2021	% change between January to August 2020 and January to August 2021
	R'000	R'000	R'000	
Residential buildings	2 051 646	39 195 986	17 144 340	77,7
- Dwelling houses	12 861 339	23 743 998	10 882 659	84,6
- Flats and townhouses	9 010 723	14 782 603	5 771 880	64,1
- Other residential buildings	179 584	669 385	489 801	272,7
Non-residential buildings	9 080 220	12 844 654	3 764 434	41,5
Additions and alterations	11 815 432	18 854 185	7 038 753	59,6
Total	42 947 298	70 894 825	27 947 527	65,1

^{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 production flat in September 2021

South Africa's power utility, Eskom, has a campaign that is tagged "Use electricity smartly". The aim of the campaign is to empower consumers with the necessary information to reduce their electricity usage during the evening peak period (5 pm to 9 pm). Some of the tips for summer including using cold tap water, where possible, instead of water from the geyser; setting the air conditioners temperate to 23°C, the average temperature in summer and setting the swimming pool pump cycle to run twice a day, three hours at a time for optimal energy use. Not only does saving electricity reduce costs for consumers but it also helps to lighten the load on the national power grid, thereby reducing the need for loadshedding. Presented



in this article is a summary of the results from the *Electricity generated and available for distribution* (statistical release P4141) for September 2021.

Electricity generation (production) was flat year-on-year in September 2021 (see **Table E**).

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

	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21	Jul-21	Aug-21	Sep-21
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	25,6	12,2	3,2	3,4	2,0	0,0
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	0,6	0,7	-1,5	0,6	-0,4	-0,2
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	1,2	1,9	1,8	0,5	-0,6	-0,5

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

Electricity distribution (consumption) increased by 0,1% year-on-year in September 2021 (see **Table F**).

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

	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21	Jul-21	Aug-21	Sep-21
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	25,7	12,3	2,1	2,8	2,2	0,1
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	0,0	0,8	-2,3	1,9	0,7	-0,8
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	0,5	1,2	0,8	0,2	-0,3	0,8

^{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 13,7% in August 2021

Wholesale trade sales increased by 13,7% in August 2021 compared with August 2020 (see **Table G**). One of the major positive contributors to this increase was dealers in machinery, equipment and supplies. Dealers in this group comprise of wholesalers primarily engaged in the supply of specialised machinery and equipment used in construction, mining, farming, transportation and manufacturing sectors. These wholesalers are important to the economy because they supply the mentioned sectors with everything they need to run their day-to-day activities. Presented in this article is a summary of the results of the *Wholesale trade sales* (statistical release P6141.2) for August 2021.

The main contributors to the 13,7% in August 2021 were dealers in:

- solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (26,4%, contributing 5,1 percentage points);
- machinery, equipment and supplies (19,0%, contributing 2,7 percentage points); and
- 'other' household goods except precious stones (14,8%, contributing 1,9 percentage points).

Wholesale trade sales increased by 14,4% in the three months ended August 2021 compared with the three months ended August 2020. The main contributors were dealers in:

- solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (31,5%, contributing 6,0 percentage points);
- 'other' household goods except precious stones (12,4%, contributing 1,6 percentage points);
- 'other' intermediate products, waste and scrap (29,7%, contributing 1,5 percentage points); and
- machinery, equipment and supplies (8,8%, contributing 1,3 percentage points).



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

	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21	Jul-21	Aug-21
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	10,6	82,9	44,9	22,9	7,3	13,7
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	3,9	-0,1	6,5	-2,6	-3,7	3,7
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	3,2	4,8	7,0	6,5	4,6	0,2

^{1/} Percentage change between the previous 3 months and the 3 months ending in the month indicated. A full release on *Wholesale trade sales* (P6141.2) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za

Retail trade sales

The last quarter of the year is usually filled with so much festivities and excitement and it is usually accompanied by a lot shopping. Starting with Black Friday on the last Friday of November, which is immediately followed by Cyber Monday then Christmas and holiday shopping. This means retailers have to be ready for the possible increase in demand and to do so, they pre-order and stockpile goods at warehouses so that stock can be available on shelves during Black Friday and the December holiday period. This means consumers should be able to purchase what they want without having to panic buy. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Retail trade sales* (statistical release P6242.1) for August 2021.

Retail trade sales decreased by 1,3% year-on-year in August 2021 (see **Table H**). Negative annual growth rates were recorded for:

- retailers in hardware, paint and glass (-7,4%);
- retailers in household furniture, appliances and equipment (-5,2%);
- all ‘other’ retailers (-3,6%); and
- general dealers (-3,0%).

The main negative contributor to this decrease was general dealers (contributing -1,3 percentage points).

Retail trade sales increased by 2,6% in the three months ended August 2021 compared with the three months ended August 2020. The main positive contributors to this increase were:

- general dealers (2,3%, contributing 1,0 percentage point);
- all ‘other’ retailers (10,0%, contributing 0,9 of a percentage point); and



- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (6,0%, contributing 0,9 of a percentage point).

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

	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21	Jul-21	Aug-21
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-2,3	95,1	15,5	10,5	-1,2	-1,3
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-4,2	-0,6	2,3	0,7	-11,1	4,9
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	1,8	2,8	0,2	0,7	-2,9	-4,1

^{1/} Percentage change between the previous 3 months and the 3 months ending in the month indicated. A full release on *Retail trade sales* (Statistical release P6242.1) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za

Motor trade sales

Motor trade sales increased by 12,4% in August 2021

In an effort to transition towards sustainable transportation (transportation that has a low impact on the environment), on 26 October 2021 Toyota South Africa Motors (TSAM) launched a Corolla Cross production line in Prospecton in KwaZulu-Natal. The TSAM has introduced a hybrid technology (combination of one electric motor with gasoline engine) in the Corolla Cross in order to lower emissions and reduce fuel consumption. The Corolla Cross is produced for both left and right hand drive steering and it's the first model to be produced *en masse* or altogether on the African continent. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Motor trade sales* (statistical release P6343.2) for August 2021.

Motor trade sales increased by 12,4% year-on-year in August 2021 (**see Table I**). The largest annual growth rates were recorded for:

- new vehicle sales (20,3%);
- fuel sales (15,4%); and
- convenience store sales (11,1%).



Motor trade sales increased by 9,9% in the three months ended August 2021 compared with the three months ended August 2020. The main contributors to this increase were:

- fuel sales (19,0%, contributing 5,1 percentage points); and
- new vehicle sales (12,4%, contributing 2,7 percentage points).

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

	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21	Jul-21	Aug-21
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	24,6	492,1	100,3	16,7	1,1	12,4
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	2,6	1,0	2,7	-4,2	-9,6	13,5
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	2,3	4,5	5,9	4,3	-1,8	-4,5

^{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 industry income increased by 44,6% in August 2021

South African domestic airlines have been given permission to provide pre-packaged catering, including food and drinks, to passengers, following the move to Alert Level 1. This was previously prohibited under stricter levels of lockdown, with the exception of bottled water, for almost eight months. The in-flight catering market is classified into meals, bakery & confectionary, beverages and others. This service is usually provided by in-flight catering companies who are responsible for preparing the meals that flight crews serve at a voyaging altitude. Thus, the resumption of in-flight catering is likely to benefit in-flight catering companies. However, airlines are urged to still mitigate for all health and safety risks, in order to contain the spread of COVID-19. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from *Food and beverages* (statistical release P6420) for August 2021.

Total income generated by the food and beverages industry increased by 44,6% in August 2021 compared with August 2020 (**see Table J**). The largest annual growth rate was recorded for bar sales (145,7%).



In August 2021, restaurants and coffee shops had the highest annual growth rate (77,9%).

Total income increased by 57,9% in the three months ended August 2021 compared with the three months ended August 2020. The main contributors to this increase were:

- restaurants and coffee shops (128,2%, contributing 42,4 percentage points); and
- takeaway and fast-food outlets (28,4%, contributing 13,2 percentage points).

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

Type of income	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21	Jul-21	Aug-21
Food sales	-2,7	1 381,6	497,9	89,7	32,5	39,7
Bar sales	-6,3	1/	1/	918,4	324,3	145,7
Other income	-45,8	56,6	90,6	1,8	4,7	0,7
Total	-4,6	1 304,7	531,4	101,8	38,5	44,6

1/ Changes from zero in the preceding period cannot be calculated as a percentage. 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 the tourist accommodation industry increased by 88,3% in August 2021

South Africa’s tourist establishments are regarded as some of the favourite destinations in the world. According to luxury and lifestyle magazine, Condé Nast Traveller, South Africa clinched five places on the magazine’s list of the 50 Best Resorts in the world including three spots in the top 10. The highest ranking resort in South Africa is Morukuru Family in De Hoop Nature Reserve, which is ranked second on the list. Singita Sabi Sand Game Reserve is ranked in 7th place, Royal Malewane is 9th, Morukuru Family resort located in the Madikwe Game Reserve is 11th and Cheetah Plains is ranked 44th. The ranking is based on the results of a survey and reflects the



resorts which more than 800,000 voters longed to visit during lockdown and couldn't wait to return to as soon as world travel opened up again. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Tourist accommodation* for July (statistical release P6410) for August 2021.

Total income for the tourist accommodation industry increased by 88,3% in August 2021 compared with August 2020 (see **Table K**). Income from accommodation increased by 119,0% year-on-year in August 2021, the result of a 133,6% increase in the number of stay unit nights sold and a 6,2% decrease in the average income per stay unit night sold.

In August 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 (263,2%, contributing 4,4 percentage points); and
- guesthouses and guest-farms (257,9%, contributing 8,4 percentage points).

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

	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21	Jul-21	Aug-21
Stay units available	-0,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	-0,1	-0,1
Stay unit nights sold	-21,7	2 125,6	1 754,5	584,7	225,3	133,6
Average income per stay unit nights sold	-24,1	7,4	-1,6	10,0	5,0	-6,2
Income from accommodation	-40,6	2 291,1	1 724,6	653,5	241,5	119,0
Total income ^{1/}	-48,8	2 993,9	1 762,5	969,3	124,7	88,3

^{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

770 617 travellers cross SA's borders in August 2021

A new COVID-19 travel pass will be put to trial in South Africa. Airlink, an airline based in South Africa, will become the first airline in South Africa to trial the International Air Transport Association's (IATA) Travel Pass. Travel pass is a digital smartphone App that allows passengers to provide accurate information on their COVID-19 health status and access the entry requirements of any countries they intend to visit. IATA Travel Pass will enable passengers to verify if their test/vaccination meets the regulations and to share test or vaccination certificates with authorities to facilitate travel. The travel pass will also enable passengers to find information on travel, testing and vaccine requirements before they undertake their journey. The travel pass trial will be carried out on Airlink flights between South Africa and Namibia during November 2021. Passengers need to download the IATA Travel Pass App from the Apple Store or Google Play. The IATA Travel Pass is being developed to support the re-opening of borders without quarantine and safely restart international aviation and tourism. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Tourism and migration* release (statistical release P0351) for August 2021.

A total of 770 617 travellers (arrivals, departures and transits) passed through South African ports of entry/exit in August 2021 (**see Table L**). These travellers were made up of 260 662 South African residents and 509 955 foreign travellers. A further breakdown of the figures for South African residents indicates that there were 124 804 arrivals, 135 733 departures and 125 travellers in transit. The corresponding volume for foreign arrivals, departures and travellers in transit was 268 946, 228 828 and 12 181 respectively.

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

A comparison between the movements in July 2021 and August 2021 indicates that the volume of arrivals, departures and transits increased for both South African residents and foreign travellers. For South African residents, the volume of arrivals increased by 16,1% (from 107 542 in July 2021 to 124 804 in August 2021), departures increased by 19,0% (from



114 044 in July 2021 to 135 733 in August 2021) and transits increased by 5,9% (from 118 in July 2021 to 125 in August 2021). For foreign travellers, arrivals increased by 23,7% (from 217 373 in July 2021 to 268 946 in August 2021), departures increased by 13,4% (from 201 821 in July 2021 to 228 828 in August 2021) and transits increased by 6,5% (from 11 439 in July 2021 to 12 181 in August 2021).

In August 2021, 45 917 (17,1%) of foreign arrivals were classified as non-visitors while 223 029 (82,9%) were classified as visitors. The visitors were categorised into three groups:

- i. Arrivals only – comprising visitors who entered the country in August 2021 but did not depart in August 2021 [78 022 (35,0%)];
- ii. Single trips – visitors who came to South Africa once in August 2021 and left in August 2021 [64 319 (28,8%)];
- iii. Multiple trips – visitors who came to and left South Africa more than once in August 2021 [80 688 (36,2%)].

Visitors were further grouped as same-day visitors and overnight visitors (tourists). In August 2021, there were 37 392 (16,8%) same-day visitors and 185 637 (83,2%) tourists. Between July 2021 and August 2021, the volume of same-day visitors increased by 22,4% (from 30 538 in July 2021 to 37 392 in August 2021) and that of tourists increased by 22,7% (from 151 264 in July 2021 to 185 637 in August 2021).

Mode of travel of travellers

In August 2021, road transport was the most common mode of travel used by 547 689 (71,1%) of the 770 617 travellers. The total number of travellers who used air transport was 216 132 (28,0%). Compared to air and land transport, a smaller number of travellers, 6 796 (0,9%) used sea transport into and out of South Africa. Information on arrivals of South African residents shows that 38 993 (31,2%) came by air, 85 673 (68,6%) came by road and 138 (0,1%) arrived by sea. For departures, 49 312 (36,3%) used air, 86 275 (63,6%) used road and 146 (0,1%) left by sea. All travellers in transit, 125 (100,0%) used air transport.

In the case of foreign travellers, 60 355 (22,4%) arrived by air, 205 433 (76,4%) came by road and 3 158 (1,2%) arrived by sea transport. When departing South Africa, 55 166 (24,1%) foreign travellers left by air, 170 308 (74,4%) left by road and 3 354 (1,5%) left by sea. All travellers in transit,



12 181 (100,0%) used air transport. Table 2 further shows that of the 37 392 same-day visitors, a majority, 31 128 (83,2%) arrived in the country by road, 6 257 (16,7%) flew into the country and seven (less than 0,1%) arrived by sea. Information on tourists shows that 140 386 (75,6%) used road transport, 45 228 (24,4%) came by air transport and 23 (less than 0,1%) arrived by sea transport.

Purpose of visit

In August 2021, the majority of tourists, 168 075 (90,5%), were in South Africa for holiday compared to 13 692 (7,4%); 3 515 (1,9%) and 355 (0,2%) who were in South Africa for business, study and for medical treatment respectively.

Sex and age distribution

In August 2021, there were 127 250 (68,5%) male and 58 387 (31,5%) female tourists. Overseas tourists were made up of 16 627 (59,1%) male tourists and 11 530 (40,9%) female tourists. There were 108 152 (70,4%) male and 45 367 (29,6%) female tourists from SADC countries. Tourists from 'other' African countries were made up of 2 264 (62,6%) male and 1 354 (37,4%) female tourists.

In August 2021, the majority of tourists were aged between 35 and 44 years [63 176 (34,0%)].

Taking the regions of residence into consideration, the results show that the highest proportion of tourists from 'other' African countries [1 037 (28,7%)] and those from overseas countries [5 506 (19,6%)] were aged between 25 and 34 years, whereas those from SADC countries [56 917 (37,1%)] were aged between 35 and 44 years.



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

Travel direction	July 2020	August 2021	% change between July to August 2021
Total	652 337	770 617	18,1%
South African residents	221 704	260 662	17,6%
Arrivals	107 542	124 804	16,1%
Departures	114 044	135 733	19,0%
Transit	118	125	5,9%
Foreign travellers	430 633	509 955	18,4%
Arrivals	217 373	268 946	23,7%
Departures	201 821	228 828	13,4%
Transit	11 439	12 181	6,5%
Foreign arrivals	217 373	268 946	23,7%
Non-visitors	35 571	45 917	29,1%
Visitors	181 802	223 029	22,7%
Visitors	181 802	223 029	22,7%
Arrivals only	66 376	78 022	17,5%
Single trips	47 875	64 319	34,3%
Multiple trips	67 551	80 688	19,4%
Visitors	181 802	223 029	22,7%
Same-day	30 538	37 392	22,4%
Overnight (Tourists)	151 264	185 637	22,7%

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

Statistics of liquidations and insolvencies

A total of 152 liquidations were recorded in September 2021

In September 2021, a total of 152 companies were liquidated. The financing, insurance, real estate and business services sectors, with 52 companies liquidated, continue to be the hardest hit. One of the reasons for this could possibly be because this sector includes banks and other financial lending services who are at an increased risk of experiencing payment defaults and



debt write-offs, depleting their capital. This is exacerbated by the fact that some divisions in this sector provide financial services to small and medium enterprises (SMMEs) who have been negatively affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, partly because they are predominant in some contact-intensive sectors like hotels, restaurants, entertainment, laundry and dry-cleaning services. According to Lings Naidoo, co-founder of BeyondCOVID, “smaller, micro, and medium-sized businesses, in general, are 26 times more likely to close their doors in times of economic upheaval than their corporate counterparts.” As a result, many advanced economies risk experiencing a wave of liquidation of SMMEs that could have a negative impact on the financial system, resulting in an increase in the number of liquidations in the financing, insurance, real estate and business services sectors. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from *Statistics of liquidations and insolvencies* (Statistical release P0043) for September 2021.

The total number of liquidations decreased by 23,7% in the third quarter of 2021 compared with the third quarter of 2020 (see Table M). A year-on-year decrease of 28,0% was recorded in September 2021. Voluntary liquidations decreased by 46 cases and compulsory liquidations decreased by 13 cases. The total number of liquidations increased by 6,0% in the first nine months of 2021 compared with the first nine months of 2020.

Table M – Total number of liquidations for September 2021

Number of liquidations September 2021	% change between September 2020 and September 2021	% change between July to September 2020 and July to September 2021	% change between January to September 2020 and January to September 2021
152	-28,0	-23,7	6,0

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

The estimated number of insolvencies increased by 123,1% in the three months ended August 2021 compared with the three months ended August 2020 (see Table N). A 76,8% increase was estimated in August 2021 compared with August 2020.



Table N – Total number of insolvencies for August 2021

Number of insolvencies August 2021	% change between August 2020 and August 2021	% change between June to August 2020 and June to August 2021	% change between January to August 2020 and January to August 2021
244 7	6,8	123,1	22,0

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

The volume of goods transported decreased by 3,7% in August 2021

Vehicle number plate cloning is rife and affects many motorists in South Africa. Cloning of a number plate is when another motorist steals or duplicates a legitimately owned vehicle’s number plate and use in own car. Usually, these duplicates are used to avoid paying traffic fines and e-toll fees which are incurred by the rightful owner. In order to address the scourge of cloning, the City of Cape Town has introduced the automatic number plate recognition (ANPR) technology fitted on traffic vehicles. The ANPR technology allows the scanning of license plates of vehicles while in transit in order to identify cloned license plates, outstanding fines, summons and warrants. This technology will lessen unpaid fines and the fake license plates that are accumulating fines for other motorists, among others. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Land transport survey* (statistical release P7162) for August 2021.

The volume of goods transported (payload) increased by 3,7% in August 2021 compared with August 2020 (**see Table O**). The corresponding income increased by 3,7% over the same period.

Income from freight transportation increased by 5,1% in the three months ended August 2021, compared with the three months ended August 2020. The main contributors to this increase were:

- ‘other’ freight (11,2%, contributing 2,2 percentage points); and
- chemicals, coke, petroleum, rubber, plastic and other mineral products (13,1%, contributing 1,0 percentage point).



**Table O – Year-on-year percentage change in freight transportation:
August 2021**

	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21	Jul-21	Aug-21
Freight payload	1,1	50,9	24,1	12,0	-0,7	3,7
Freight income	3,4	66,5	27,0	13,7	-1,6	3,7

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 27,1% in August 2021 compared with August 2020 (**see Table P**). The corresponding income increased by 43,9% over the same period.

**Table P – Year-on-year percentage change in passenger transportation:
August 2021**

	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21	Jul-21	Aug-21
Passenger journeys	-26,4	192,8	78,8	48,0	20,3	27,1
Passenger income	-8,8	245,3	118,0	68,4	40,0	43,9

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 7,8% in September 2021

South Africa's producer price index (PPI) increased to 7,8% in September from 7,2% in August 2021. This is the highest PPI since February 2016 when it was 8,1%. Producer prices for coke, petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products and food products, beverages and tobacco products were two of the largest contributors towards this increase. This is already reflected in the consumer price index (CPI) for September 2021 which increased to 5,0% partly due to an increase in transport and food and non-alcoholic beverages. Since the increase in PPI has contributed to an increase in CPI, consumers will start seeing an increase in their day-to-day purchases for products like food and fuel. Presented in this article is a summary of the results of the Producer price index (PPI) (statistical release P0142.1) for September 2021.

Final manufactured goods – headline PPI

Annual producer price inflation (final manufacturing) was 7,8% in September 2021, up from 7,2% in August 2021 (**see Table Q**). The producer price index increased by 0,9% month-on-month in September 2021.

The main contributors to the headline PPI annual inflation rate were coke, petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products; food products, beverages and tobacco products; and metals, machinery, equipment and computing equipment.

- Coke, petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products increased by 15,3% year-on-year and contributed 3,0 percentage points.
- Food products, beverages and tobacco products increased by 5,8% year-on-year and contributed 2,1 percentage points.
- Metals, machinery, equipment and computing equipment increased by 10,8% year-on-year and contributed 1,5 percentage points.

The main contributors to the headline PPI monthly increase were metals, machinery, equipment and computing equipment, which increased by 2,6% month-on-month and contributed 0,4 of a percentage point; and coke, petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products, which increased by 1,1% 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 19,5% in September 2021 (compared with 17,7% in August 2021). The index increased by 1,6% month-on-month. The main contributors to the annual rate were chemicals, rubber and plastic products (9,6 percentage points), basic and fabricated metals (6,2 percentage points) and sawmilling and wood (3,0 percentage points). The main contributor to the monthly rate was chemicals, rubber and plastic products (2,1 percentage points).

Electricity and water

The annual percentage change in the PPI for electricity and water was 23,3% in September 2021 (compared with 17,5% in August 2021). The index decreased by 19,2% month-on-month. Electricity contributed 22,6 percentage points to the annual rate, and water contributed 0,7 of a percentage point. Electricity contributed -19,2 percentage points to the monthly rate.

Mining

The annual percentage change in the PPI for mining was 2,0% in September 2021 (compared with 11,0% in August 2021). The index decreased by 3,2% month-on-month. The main contributors to the annual rate were coal and gas; and non-ferrous metal ores (both 3,4 percentage points). The main contributor to the monthly rate was gold and other metal ores (-2,6 percentage points).

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

The annual percentage change in the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing was 9,6% in September 2021 (compared with 8,6% in August 2021). The index increased by 1,8% month-on-month. The main contributor to the annual rate was agriculture (10,5 percentage points). The only contributor to the monthly rate was agriculture (1,7 percentage points).



Table Q – Key PPI figures for September 2021

Product	Weight	Index (Dec 2020=100)			% change	
		September 2020	August 2021	September 2021	September 2021 vs August 2021	September 2021 vs September 2020
Final manufactured goods	100,00	99,4	106,2	107,2	0,9	7,8
Intermediate manufactured goods	100,00	99,0	116,4	118,3	1,6	19,5
Electricity and water	100,00	105,5	161,1	130,1	- 19,2	23,3
Mining	100,00	102,8	108,4	104,9	-3,2	2,0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,00	93,0	100,1	101,9	1,8	9,6

A full release on the *Producer price index* is available on the website: www.statssa.gov.za

Consumer price index (CPI)

CPI at 5,0% in September 2021

When selling goods or offering services, it may happen that a retailer or supplier displays two different prices for the same item. In such cases, what price is the consumer supposed to pay if multiple prices are displayed on one time? According to Consumer Protection Act, 2008 (Act No. 68 of 2008), if goods or services are displayed with multiple prices, a consumer is entitled to pay the lower or lowest of the displayed prices. However, consumers are not entitled to pay lower or lowest displayed price if a price is determined by any public regulation, has since been fully covered or concealed by a new price and if a price displayed contains an obvious error. A consumer is also not entitled to pay lower or lowest price if an unauthorised person has altered, defaced, covered or obscured the price displayed. Presented in this article is a summary of the results of the Consumer price index (CPI) for September 2021.

Annual consumer price inflation was 5,0% in September 2021, up from 4,9% in August 2021 (**see Table R**). The consumer price index increased by 0,2% month-on-month in September 2021. The main contributors to the 5,0% annual inflation rate were:

- food and non-alcoholic beverages;



- housing and utilities; transport; and
- miscellaneous goods and services.

Food and non-alcoholic beverages increased by 6,6% year-on-year, and contributed 1,1 percentage points to the total CPI annual rate of 5,0%.

Housing and utilities increased by 4,0% year-on-year, and contributed 1,0 percentage point.

Transport increased by 10,1% year-on-year, and contributed 1,4 percentage points.

Miscellaneous goods and services increased by 4,3% year-on-year, and contributed 0,7 of a percentage point.

In September the annual inflation rate for goods was 7,1%, down from 7,3% in August and for services it was 2,9%, up from 2,8% in August.

Table R – 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
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	120,5	121,8	122,3	122,6
	Rate	3,2	2,9	3,2	4,4	5,2	4,9	4,6	4,9	5,0

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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