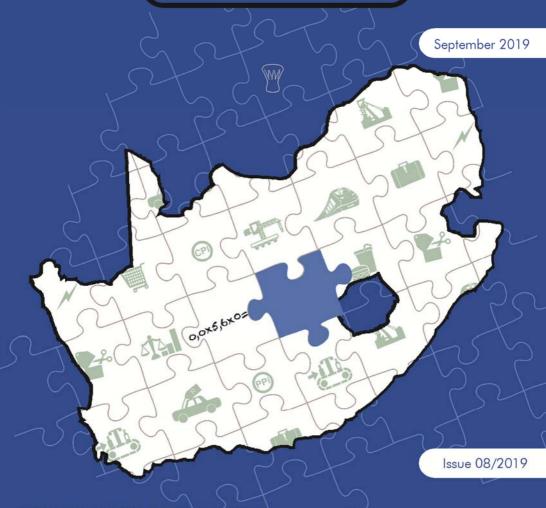
Mbalo Brief

the missing piece of the puzzle



THE SOUTH AFRICA I KNOW, THE HOME LUNDERSTAND







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Editor's comment

Citizens around the world celebrated International Literacy Day on 8 September 2019. This day, which was established by the United Nations (UN) in 1966, has been celebrated annually with the key aim to highlight improvements in literacy and numeracy rates while also providing a chance to reflect on the world's literacy challenges. The UN has dubbed this year's theme as literacy and multilingualism in support of indigenous languages across the world. The issue of literacy is a key component of the UN's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The United Nation's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development has listed literacy as a key element in measuring sustainable development across countries. Despite progress made, literacy challenges persist and at the same time the demands for skills required for work evolve rapidly.

In this month's issue of *Mbalo Brief*, our educational article is based on the *Gross domestic product* (GDP) *second quarter 2019* (Statistical release P0441), which was published by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) on 3 September 2019. The article looks at the performance of the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors in the South African economy, as well as exports and imports for the period under review. Also have a look at our monthly crossword puzzle and solutions for the August 2019 puzzle.

Articles published in this issue are based on results of industry surveys conducted for the months ranging from June to July 2019.

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

Enjoy the read.





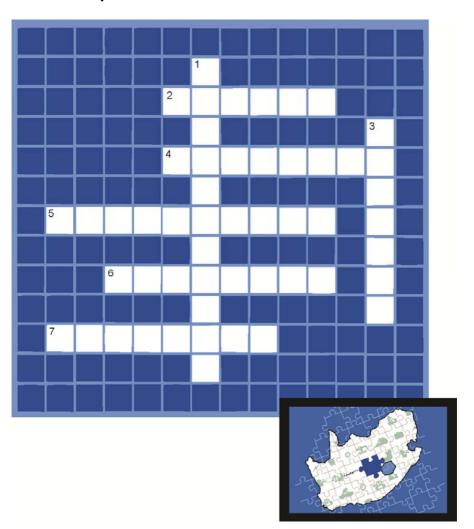


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Crossword puzzle





Across

- 2. Gross domestic product (GDP) that was published by Statistics South Africa on 3 September 2019 was reporting on which quarter?
- 4. What is the name of the largest lake in Africa?
- 5. Who is the longest serving minister in post-apartheid South Africa?
- In which city was insect only restaurant opened? [Read Food and beverages article for clue]
- 7. What is the surname of the former Springbok player who was part of the squad that won the 1995 World Cup that died recently?

Down

- Which holiday is celebrated on 24 September every year in South Africa?
- 3. Which province has the highest number of electric vehicles. [Read Motor trade sales article for clue]

Solutions for August 2019 puzzle

Across

- 3. Women's Day
- 4. Indigenous Languages
- 5. Mkhwebani
- 6. November

Down

- 1. Statistics South Africa
- 2. Caster Semenya



Educational article on gross domestic product

1. Introduction

The gross domestic product (GDP) of a country is one of the main indicators used to measure the performance of a country's economy. According to Investopedia, GDP can be thought of as the total value of all goods and services produced within the borders of a country during a specific period of time, usually quarterly or annually. It is an accurate indication of an economy's size. The GDP growth rate is probably the single best indicator of economic growth.

GDP enables policymakers, the Reserve Bank and economists to judge whether the economy is contracting or expanding, whether it needs a boost or restraint. It also helps to foresee threats such as a recession (a decline in general economic activity in a designated region recognised after two consecutive quarters of economic decline, as reflected by GDP) or inflation loom on the horizon.

An increase or decrease in GDP affects almost everyone; for instance, when GDP growth is strong, firms hire more workers and can afford to pay higher salaries and wages, which leads to more spending by consumers on goods and services. Firms also have the confidence to invest more when economic growth is strong, and investment lays the foundation for economic growth in the future. When GDP growth is very low or the economy goes into a recession, the opposite applies (workers may be retrenched and/or paid lower wages, and firms are reluctant to invest).

This article is based on the *Gross domestic product, second quarter 2019* (statistical release P0441). It will look at the performance of the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors in the South African economy, and at the exports and imports for the period under review.

2. GDP for second quarter (April to June) of 2019

South Africa's economy saw a rebound in growth as the GDP in the second quarter of 2019 rose by 3,1%. Real gross domestic product (measured by production) increased by 3,1% in the second quarter of 2019, following a decrease of 3,1% in the first quarter of 2019. This came as a relief because, had the GDP for the second quarter recorded another decrease, the country







would have been in another recession (the previous recession was in the second guarter of 2018 (April – June 2018).

Figure 1 – Industry growth rates in quarter 2, 2019

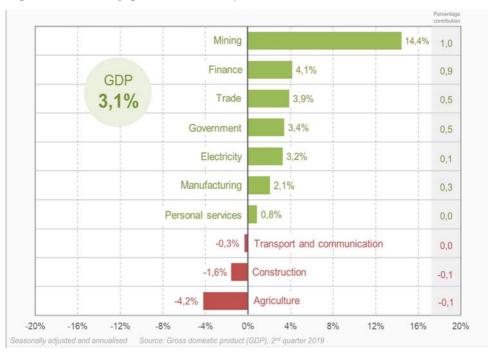


Figure 1 shows the industry growth rates in the second quarter of 2019. The largest positive contributors to growth in GDP in the second quarter were mining, finance, trade and general government services. The mining industry increased by 14,4% and contributed 1,0 percentage point to GDP growth.

The finance, real estate and business services industry increased by 4,1% and contributed 0,9 of a percentage point. The trade, catering and accommodation industry increased by 3,9% and contributed 0,5 of a percentage point. General government services increased by 3,4% and contributed 0,5 of a percentage point.



2.1 Primary sector

Q/Q growth in Q2: 2019, seasonally adjusted and annualised



In the second quarter of 2019, the primary sector saw an increase of 9,7%. However, the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry decreased by 4,2% and contributed -0,1 of a percentage point to GDP growth. The decrease was mainly because of a drop in the production of field crops and horticultural products. The mining and quarrying industry increased by 14,4% and contributed 1,0 percentage point to GDP growth. Increased production was reported for mining of iron ore, manganese ore, coal and 'other' metal ores including platinum. It was also one of the major contributors to the overall increase in the GDP.





2.2 Secondary sector

Q/Q growth in Q2: 2019, seasonally adjusted and annualised

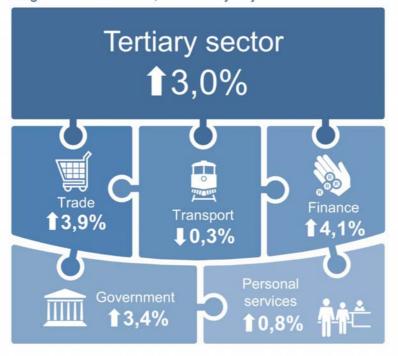


The secondary industry increased by 1,5% in the second quarter of 2019. The manufacturing industry expanded by 2,1% in the second quarter of 2019. Four of the ten manufacturing divisions reported positive growth rates in the second quarter. The divisions that made the largest contributions to the increase were food and beverages; basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products, metal products and machinery; and motor vehicles, parts and accessories and other transport equipment. The electricity, gas and water industry increased by 3,2% in the second quarter, largely due to an increase in electricity distributed. The construction industry decreased by 1,6%. This was mostly as a result of decreases that were reported for non-residential buildings and construction works.



2.3 Tertiary sector

Q/Q growth in Q2: 2019, seasonally adjusted and annualised



The tertiary industry increased by 3,0% in the second quarter of 2019. The trade, catering and accommodation industry increased by 3,9%. Increased economic activity was reported in all trade divisions such as the accommodation, wholesale, retail and motor trade except the food and beverages major group. The transport, storage and communication industry decreased by 0,3%, as a result of decreases in both land transport and transport support services.

Finance, real estate and business services increased by 4,1% in the second quarter. Increased economic activity was reported for financial intermediation, real estate activities and business services. General government services increased by 3,4%, a growth mainly attributed to an increase in employment in the civil service. Personal services increased by 0,8%.





2.4 Exports and imports of goods and services

In the second quarter of 2019, exports decreased by 0,7%, largely influenced by decreasing trade in precious metals. Imports of goods and services increased by 18,8%, driven largely by an increase in imports of machinery and equipment, mineral products and chemical products. Net exports contributed -5,6 percentage points to total growth.

3. Conclusion

The GDP in the second quarter of 2019 recorded an increase, avoiding another recession. This was largely influenced by the growth in the mining, finance and trade industries. The agriculture, construction and transport industries, however, reported decreases in the period under review. When looking at exports and imports, the exports of goods and services decreased while imports increased.



Primary industries

Mining: Production and sales

Mining production decreases in June 2019

South Africa has improved its global ranking in terms of attractiveness of its mining policies. This is according to Fraser Institute's 2018 annual global survey of mining jurisdictions released in March 2019. The overall Investment Attractiveness Index (IAI) places South Africa at 43 out of 83, an improvement from position 48 of 91 in 2017. This means South Africa is ranked in second position in the African region after Botswana, which is ranked 32 out of 83 in 2018. According to the Fraser Institute, some mining companies stated that South Africa's revised Mining Charter continues to be an absolute deterrent for exploration companies, and rules around mining ownership can also discourage investment. The Fraser Institute conducts a survey of mining and exploration companies in jurisdictions throughout the world on an annual basis to evaluate how factors such as mineral potential and public policy may affect the attractiveness of a jurisdiction as a mining investment destination. Presented in this article is a summary of the key results from the Mining: Production and sales release for June 2019.

Mining production decreased by 4,2% year-on-year in June 2019 (see Table A). The largest negative contributors were:

- gold (-16,0%, contributing -2,1 percentage points);
- diamonds (-33,2%, contributing -1,7 percentage points); and
- PGMs (-6,3%, contributing -1,6 percentage points).

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

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

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 6,5% year-on-year in June 2019 (see Table B). The largest positive contributors were:

- iron ore (76,6%, contributing 5,9 percentage points);
- PGMs (9,9%, contributing 2,3 percentage points); and
- 'other' metallic minerals (70,7%, contributing 1,8 percentage points).

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

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

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



Secondary industries

Manufacturing: Production and sales

Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products lead to a decrease in manufacturing production

South Africa has launched one of the largest fresh food produce facilities in the world. The In2food facility which costs R400 million was officially opened on 5 April 2019 in the OR Tambo Special Economic Zone. The 22 700 square metres facility will be producing 2 000 litres of soup and 10 000 pancakes per hour and will increase the export of fresh food products to a projected R1 billion by 2025. The In2food Bonaero site will also be the first registered five-star industrial site in South Africa, as rated by the Green Building Council South Africa using the Green Star Industrial rating tool. The site includes sustainable waste management processes, four boreholes, water recycling and storage, 8 000 m² of solar panels which produce 25% of the energy required as well as natural gas used to run boilers, kitchens and ablution geysers. Presented in this article is a summary of the key results of the Manufacturing: Production and sales release for June 2019.

Manufacturing production decreased by 3,2% in June 2019 compared with June 2018 (see Table C). The largest negative contributions were made by the following divisions:

- petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products (-7,7%, contributing -1,7 percentage points);
- basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products, metal products and machinery (-5,1%, contributing -1,0 percentage point); and
- wood and wood products, paper, publishing and printing (-4,9%, contributing -0.5 of a percentage point).

The largest positive contribution was made by the food and beverages division (3,7%, contributing 1,0 percentage point).



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

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

^{1/} Percentage change between the previous 3 months and the 3 months ending in the month indicated. A full release on *Manufacturing: Production and sales (*Statistical release P3041.2) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za

Selected building statistics of the private sector

Value of recorded building plans passed decreases

Geological analysis is one of the important factors to consider before designing and building a property, to check the ground conditions. This is because soils in other areas have high organic content which, after some years, may compress under the building load to a fraction of their original volume, causing the structure of the building to settle. Other soils in other areas tend to slide under loads. Therefore, geological analysis is necessary to determine whether a proposed building can be supported adequately and what would be the most effective and economical method of support. Presented in this article is a summary of the selected building statistics for June 2019.

The value of recorded building plans passed (at current prices) decreased by 6,1% (-R3 462,9 million) during January to June 2019 compared with January to June 2018 (**see Table D**).

The largest negative contribution to the total decrease of 6,1% (-R3 462,9 million) was made by Western Cape (contributing -4,2 percentage points or -R2 370,9 million).

Six provinces reported year-on-year increases in the value of buildings completed during January to June 2019, of which Gauteng (contributing 31,3



percentage points or R9 938,3 million), KwaZulu-Natal (contributing 8,0 percentage points or R2 548,5 million) and Western Cape (contributing 3,7 percentage points or R1 158,5 million) were the largest positive contributors.

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

Estimates at current prices	January to June 2018 1/	January to June 2019 1/	Difference in value between January to June 2018 and January to June 2019	% change between January to June 2018 and January to June 2019
	R'000	R'000	R'000	
Residential buildings	29 354 758	27 778 257	-1 576 501	-5,4
- Dwelling houses	16 019 378	14 178 396	-1 840 982	-11,5
- Flats and townhouses	11 974 586	13 167 943	1 193 357	10,0
- Other residential buildings	1 360 794	431 918	928 876	-68,3
Non-residential buildings	13 082 709	11 319 983	-1 762 726	-13,5
Additions and alterations	14 299 835	14 176 196	-123 639	0,9
Total	56 737 302	53 274 436	-3 462 866	-6,1

^{1/} 2015 and 2016 figures should be regarded as preliminary because of possible backlogs and incomplete reporting by municipalities.

Electricity generated and available for distribution

Electricity production decreased

While electricity consumption in summer is generally lower than in winter, the summer period comes with its own challenges. For example, in summer many consumers use electricity for air conditioning systems for cooling and to run swimming pool pumps, amongst others. In order to ease off electricity

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 at www.statssa.gov.za

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demand and consumption and prevent any load shedding, consumers are encouraged to use electricity sparingly by setting air conditioners' average temperature in summer at 23°C, and be energy efficient by using energy-efficient lights or light-emitting diode (LED) bulbs. For those consumers with swimming pools, they are encouraged to set their swimming pool pump cycle to run twice a day, three hours at a time to save energy. Presented in this article is a summary of the electricity generated and distributed in July 2019.

Electricity generation (production) decreased by 0,6% year-on-year in July 2019 (see Table E).

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

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

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

Electricity distribution (consumption) decreased by 1,9% year-on-year in July 2019 (see Table F).

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

	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19	Jun-19	Jul-19
Year-on-year % change,	1.0					
unadjusted Month-on-month % change,	-1,0	-2,8	1,6	-1,3	-1,5	-1,9
seasonally adjusted	-1,2	-1,6	3,1	-0,4	-0,7	-0,5
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	-0,5	-1,8	-1,3	-0,7	1,1	0,5

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

Tertiary industries

Wholesale trade sales

Wholesale trade sales decrease

The Wholesale Trade Sales Survey is a survey that is conducted by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) to provide monthly results of different enterprises, and are used to compile estimates of the gross domestic product (GDP) and its components. The GDP statistical release is also published by Stats SA on a quarterly basis. The GDP's second quarter of 2019, which is the latest, was published on 3 September 2019. The wholesale trade sales is one of the trade industry divisions that contributed positively to the country's GDP in the second quarter of 2019, which saw an increase of 3,9%. The increased economic activity was reported in all trade divisions except the food and beverages major group. Presented in this article is a summary of the wholesale trade sales statistics for June 2019.

Wholesale trade sales decreased by 5,4% in June 2019 compared with June 2018 (see Table G).

Table G – Key growth rates in wholesale trade sales at constant prices for June 2019

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

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





Retail trade sales

Retail trade sales increase

The majority of consumers prefer a shopping service that is convenient and simple; these may include travelling costs and time. As a way of responding to these consumer preferences/needs, one of South Africa's major retail stores, Shoprite Holdings, is moving their smaller stores closer to where its customers are to save them time and travelling expenses. These smaller Shoprite stores are known as Usave eKasi stores, which are built in containers offering a limited range of basic foods. The first Usave eKasi container store was opened in 2017 in Spruitview, Gauteng. The development of these stores, especially in previously disadvantaged communities, will create more job opportunities and retail services in townships across South Africa. Presented in this article is a summary of the retail trade sales for June 2019.

Retail trade sales increased by 2,4% year-on-year in June 2019 (**see Table H**). The largest annual growth rates were recorded for:

- all 'other' retailers (5,7%);
- retailers in household furniture, appliances and equipment (5,2%);
 and
- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (4,8%).

The main contributors to the 2,4% increase were:

- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (contributing 0,8 of a percentage point);
- all 'other' retailers (contributing 0,7 of a percentage point); and
- general dealers (contributing 0,5 of a percentage point).

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

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

^{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 decrease

The number of electric vehicles (EV) (vehicles which use one or more electric motors for propulsion) in South Africa is increasing. In March 2019, the then Minister of Transport. Blade Nzimande, detailed that there was a total of 867 electric vehicles currently registered in South Africa. Gauteng makes up 390 of the registered electric vehicles while Western Cape registered 252 electric vehicles. The remaining seven provinces have fewer than 100 vehicles each, likely as a result of the concentration of infrastructure needed for this type of transportation. However, Nzimande indicated that adoption is set to increase as public charging stations become more widely available. Presented in this article is a summary of the key results for the Motor trade sales release for June 2019.

Motor trade sales decreased by 1,6% year-on-year in June 2019 (see Table I). The largest negative annual growth rates were recorded for:

- new vehicle sales (-3.9%):
- workshop income (-2,9%); and
- used vehicle sales (-2,6%).

Motor trade sales increased by 3,1% in the second guarter of 2019 compared with the second quarter of 2018. The main contributors were:

- fuel sales (5,1%, contributing 1,4 percentage points); and
- sales of accessories (5,6%, contributing 1,0 percentage point).

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

	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19	Jun-19
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	0,5	-1,9	-4,9	11,1	0,7	-1,6
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	0,9	-1,3	2,1	4,7	-3,7	1,2
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-2,1	-3,7	-2,2	0,9	3,4	3,5

^{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

Income generated by food and beverages industry decreases

South Africa has opened a first all-insect restaurant. The Insect Experience restaurant was officially opened on 11 July 2019 at the GoodFood market in Cape Town. The restaurant has menu items such as black-fly-larvae croquettes, mopane polenta, and deep-fried dark chocolate black-fly-larvae ice cream. Some benefits of eating insects are that they are high in protein, mineral contents and can be eaten whole, milled into a powder or paste and incorporated into other foods. Presented in this article is a summary of the key results for the Food and beverages release for June 2019.

Total income generated by the food and beverages industry decreased by 0,6% in June 2019 compared with June 2018 (see Table J). The largest negative annual growth rates were recorded for:

- 'other' income (-8,6%); and
- bar sales (-2,1%).

In June 2019, year-on-year decreases were recorded for:

- restaurants and coffee shops (-3,0%, contributing -1,5 percentage points); and
- catering services (-3,8%, contributing -0,5 of a percentage point).

Total income increased by 1,8% in the second quarter of 2019 compared with the second quarter of 2018. The main contributor to this increase was takeaway and fast-food outlets (5,6%, contributing 2,0 percentage points).

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

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

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



Tourist accommodation

Income for tourist accommodation increases

In a bid to ensure tourist establishments and venues remain relevant and globally benchmarked, the Tourism Grading Council of South Africa (TGCSA) has introduced the new and revised grading standards for tourist establishments in South Africa. The new grading criteria were implemented on 1 April 2019 and will now also include a new 5-Star Premium grading level, which is a recognition reserved for the pinnacle of a luxury product in South Africa and will only be for those products that far exceed premium expectations with respect to quality standards and service excellence. In addition to this, there is an introduction of two new categories in the form of apartment hotels and small hotels in which the luxury form (boutique hotels) will be encompassed. TGCSA has also introduced a new dimension to grading that allows for properties to capitalise on niche market differentiation. This new addition - termed accolades - includes insignia and criteria for niche markets such as child-friendly, pet-friendly, wedding venues, spa and wellness facilities, etc. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the Tourist accommodation release for June 2019.

Total income for the tourist accommodation industry increased by 6,7% in June 2019 compared with June 2018 (see Table K). Income from accommodation increased by 8,2% year-on-year in June 2019, the result of a 3,2% increase in the number of stay unit nights sold and a 4,9% increase in the average income per stay unit night sold.

In June 2019, the types of accommodation that recorded the largest year-onyear growth in income from accommodation were:

- caravan parks and camping sites (55,4%); and
- 'other' accommodation (11,0%).

The main contributors to the 8,2% year-on-year increase in income from accommodation in June 2019 were:

- hotels (contributing 4,3 percentage points); and
- 'other' accommodation (contributing 3,2 percentage points).



Table K – Year-on-year percentage change in tourist accommodation statistics (income at current prices), June 2019

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

^{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

More than 3 million travellers pass through SA's ports of entry in June 2019

South Africa is planning to roll-out an electronic visa (eVisa) system in November 2019. This system will enable eligible tourists to complete the online application process without having to go to an embassy or consulate. To successfully apply for the eVisa, applicants will need to meet the visa requirements for South Africa and also have a valid passport from one of the eligible countries. This new system is expected to boost the tourism industry by reducing the turnaround times for the issuing of travel documentation while ensuring the information of applicants is secure. This is expected to somehow increase the number of visitors to South Africa. Presented in this article is a summary of the key results of the Tourism and migration release for June 2019.

Number of travellers

The routine data collected by the Department of Home Affairs' (DHA) immigration officers at the ports of entry into and out of South Africa shows that a total of 3 355 904 travellers (arrivals, departures and transits) passed through South African ports of entry/exit in June 2019 (see Table L). Travellers were made up of 1 080 305 South African residents and 2 275 599 foreign travellers. A further breakdown of the figures for South African residents indicates that there were 495 461 arrivals, 584 008 departures and



836 travellers in transit. The corresponding volume for foreign arrivals, departures and transit travellers was 1 163 574, 1 044 833 and 67 192, respectively.

A comparison between the movements in June 2018 and June 2019 indicates that the volume of arrivals and transits increased for both South African residents and foreign travellers. The volume of departures increased for South African residents but decreased for foreign travellers. For South African residents, the volume of arrivals increased by 15,6% (from 428 421 in June 2018 to 495 461 in June 2019). Departures increased by 8,9% (from 536 234 in June 2018 to 584 008 in June 2019), and transits increased by 11,8% (from 748 in June 2018 to 836 in June 2019). For foreign travellers, arrivals increased by 0,3% (from 1 160 094 in June 2018 to 1 163 574 in June 2019), departures decreased by 2,1% (from 1 066 717 in June 2018 to 1 044 833 in June 2019), and transits increased by 23,3% (from 54 482 in June 2018 to 67 192 in June 2019).

A comparison between the movements in May 2019 and June 2019 indicates that the volume of arrivals and departures increased for South African residents but decreased for foreign travellers, while the volume of transits decreased for both groups of travellers. For South African residents, the volume of arrivals increased by 12,0% (from 442 436 in May 2019 to 495 461 in June 2019), departures increased by 28,8% (from 453 266 in May 2019 to 584 008 in June 2019), and transits decreased by 2,9% (from 861 in May 2019 to 836 in June 2019). For foreign travellers, arrivals decreased by 4,1% (from 1 213 675 in May 2019 to 1 163 574 in June 2019), departures decreased by 5,6% (from 1 106 649 in May 2019 to 1 044 833 in June 2019), and transits decreased by 2,5% (from 68 932 in May 2019 to 67 192 in June 2019).

Mode of travel

In June 2019, road transport was the most common mode of travel used by 2 369 096 (70,6%) of the 3 355 904 travellers. The total number of travellers who used air transport was 980 737 (29,2%). Compared to the use of air and land transport, a smaller number of travellers, 6 071 (0,2%) used sea transport. Information on arrivals of South African residents shows that 199 624 (40,3%) came by air, 295 693 (59,7%) came by road and 144 (less than 0,1%) arrived by sea transport. For departures, 261 872 (44,8%) used air, 321 994 (55,1%) used road and 142 (less than 0,1%) left by sea transport. All travellers in transit, 836 (100,0%) used air transport. In the case of

the missing piece of the puzzle



foreign travellers, 220 790 (19,0%) arrived by air, 939 719 (80,8%) came by road and 3 065 (0,3%) arrived by sea transport. When departing South Africa, 230 423 (22,1%) foreign travellers left by air, 811 690 (77,7%) left by road and 2 720 (0,3%) left by sea transport. All travellers in transit 67 192 (100,0%) used air transport.

Tourists from the Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries, on the other hand, came predominantly by road, 532 004 (94,1%), followed by air travel, 33 556 (5,9%) and sea transport, 1 (less than 0,1%).

Purpose of visit

In June 2019, the majority of tourists, 712 168 (97,0%), were in South Africa for holiday compared to 18 213 (2,5%); 3 653 (0,5%) and 520 (0,1%) who were in South Africa for business, study and for medical treatment respectively. From the SADC region, 97,8% (553 296) tourist were on holiday, 1,8% (9 913) on business, 0,3% (1 967) came for study purposes and 0,1% (385) for medical treatment.

Sex and age distribution

In 2019, there were 411 467 (56,0%) male and 323 087 (44,0%) female tourists. Overseas tourists were made up of 85 006 (55,1%) male tourists and 69 355 (44,9%) female tourists. There were 316 809 (56,0%) male and 248 752 (44,0%) female tourists from SADC countries. Tourists from 'other' African countries were made up of 8 755 (66,2%) male and 4 467 (33,8%) female tourists.

The majority of tourists were aged between 35 and 44 years [213 219 (29,0%)], followed closely by the age group 25 to 34 years [203 324 (27,7%)]. Taking the regions of residence into consideration, the results show that the highest proportion of tourists from SADC countries [181 621 (32,1%)] and those from 'other' African countries [4 404 (33,3%)] were aged between 35 and 44 years whereas those from overseas countries [29 236 (18,9%)] were aged between 45 and 54 years. The proportion of tourists aged less than 15 years was higher among tourists from overseas countries, 6,1% (9 462) compared to those from 'other' African countries, 3,9% (517) and to those from SADC countries, 3,6% (20 484).

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

Travel direction	June 2018	May 2019	June 2019	% change between May 2019 and June 2019	% change between June 2018 and June 2019
Total	3 246 696	3 285 819	3 355 904	2,1%	3,4%
South African residents	965 403	896 563	1 080 305	20,5%	11,9%
Arrivals	428 421	442 436	495 461	12,0%	15,6%
Departures	536 234	453 266	584 008	28,8%	8,9%
Transit	748	861	836	-2,9%	11,8%
Foreign travellers	2 281 293	2 389 256	2 275 599	-4,8%	-0,2%
Arrivals	1 160 094	1 213 675	1 163 574	-4,1%	0,3%
Departures	1 066 717	1 106 649	1 044 833	-5,6%	-2,1%
Transit	54 482	68 932	67 192	-2,5%	23,3%
Foreign arrivals Non-visitors	1 160 094 69 850	1 213 675 78 492	1 163 574 79 712	-4,1% 1,6%	0,3% 14,1%
Visitors	1 090 244	1 135 183	1 083 862	-4,5%	-0,6%
Visitors	1 090 244	1 135 183	1 083 862	-4,5%	-0,6%
Arrivals only	270 374	272 961	284 247	4,1%	5,1%
Single trips	394 859	404 247	390 353	-3,4%	-1,1%
Multiple trips	425 011	457 975	409 262	-10,6%	-3,7%
Same-day	360 870	381 666	349 308	-8,5%	-3,2%
Tourists	729 374	753 517	734 554	-2,5%	0,7%

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

Statistics on civil cases for debt

Number of civil judgements for debt decreases

In the past, banks would practise what they called a common law set-off. The common law set-off is applied when two people owe each other and the debts are extinguished by setting them off against each other. The banks used to apply this by transferring funds deposited into consumers' accounts to settle debts on credit agreements without the customers' permission. For example, a deposit made into a customer's current card account can be used to settle an outstanding debt on their credit card account. In July 2019,



the High Court in Johannesburg has ruled that the common law set-off does not apply to credit agreements subject to section 124 of the National Credit Act, 2005 (Act No. 34 of 2005). According to the National Credit Regulator (NCR), this judgement will protect consumers from incurring more debts from the financial difficulties caused by the arbitrary transfer of funds from their accounts by banks. Presented in this article is a summary of the Statistics of civil cases for debts for June 2019.

The number of civil summonses issued for debt

The total number of civil summonses issued for debt decreased by 0,5% in the second quarter of 2019 compared with the second quarter of 2018 (**see Table M**). The largest negative contributor to the 0,5% decrease was services (contributing -4,7 percentage points), while the largest positive contributor was money lent (contributing 3,8 percentage points).

The number of civil judgements recorded for debt

The number of civil judgements recorded for debt decreased by 3,0% in the second quarter of 2019 compared with the second quarter of 2018. The largest negative contributions to the 3,0% decrease were civil judgements relating to:

- 'other' debts (contributing -2,0 percentage points);
- promissory notes (contributing -1,3 percentage points); and
- rent (contributing -0.8 of a percentage point).

The value of civil judgements recorded for debt

The total value of civil judgements recorded for debt decreased by 1,0% in the second quarter of 2019 compared with the second quarter of 2018. The major contributor to the 1,0% decrease was the value of judgements relating to 'other' debts (contributing -2,6 percentage points).



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

Actual estimates	June 2019	% change between June 2018 and June 2019	% change between April to June 2018 and April to June 2019	
Number of civil summonses issued for debt Number of civil judgements recorded for	44 713	-6,3	-0,5	
debt Value of civil judgements recorded for debt	17 249	-10,3	-3,0	
(R million)	315,7	-4,8	-1,0	

A full release on Statistics of civil cases for debt (Statistical release P0041) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za

Statistics of liquidations and insolvencies

Number of liquidations and insolvencies increases

There are various liquidation formalities that should be undertaken unhindered by the debtor, external person or institution until the liquidation process is complete. One of those formalities is that when a company has kick-started the process of liquidation, it is barred from paying its creditors even if it has a signed agreement to pay its dues. According to the Insolvency Act, 1936 (Act No. 24 of 1936), a debtor commits an act of insolvency if there's removal or attempts to remove any of his property with intent to prejudice his creditors or to prefer one creditor above another. All creditors should consult a liquidator who was appointed by the Master of the High Court to sell the debtor's assets and distribute the sale proceeds accordingly to creditors. Before dividends are paid to creditors for debt or claim, the liquidator will need sufficient information to prove their debt. Presented in this article is a summary of the key results of the Liquidations and insolvencies release for July 2019.

The total number of liquidations increased by 18,1% in the three months ended July 2019 compared with the three months ended July 2018 (see **Table N)**. A year-on-year increase of 24,5% was recorded in July 2019. The total number of liquidations increased by 13,7% during the first seven months of 2019 compared with the first seven months of 2018.





Table N - Total number of liquidations for July 2019

Number of liquidations July 2019	% change between July 2018 and July 2019	% change between May to July 2018 and May to July 2019	% change between January to July 2018 and January to July 2019
183	24,5	18,1	13,7

The estimated number of insolvencies increased by 4,2% in the second quarter of 2019 compared with the second quarter of 2018 (see Table O). A 23,4% increase was estimated in June 2019 compared with June 2018.

Table O - Total number of insolvencies for June 2019

Number of insolvencies June 2019	% change between June 2018 and June 2019	% change between April to June 2018 and April to June 2019	% change between January to June 2018 and January to June 2019
232	23,4	4,2	16,7

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 increases

The South African economy has been experiencing some pressures; from the rise in fuel prices, protests to looting of shops in Gauteng. However, the land transport industry seems to be rising above the challenges as the industry has been reporting a consistent growth in the volume of goods transported since March 2019, while freight income has been increasing since July 2018. In contrast, however, the rail passenger journeys have been decreasing since August 2018 which could mean that more passengers are leaving trains for road transport (which can either be buses, taxis or private cars). Presented in this article is a summary of the key results of the Land transport survey for June 2019.

The volume of goods transported (payload) increased by 5,2% in June 2019 compared with June 2018 (see Table P). The corresponding income increased by 4,3% over the same period.

Income from freight transportation increased by 4,4% in the second quarter of 2019 compared with the second quarter of 2018. The main contributor to this increase was primary mining and quarrying products (16,9% and contributing 6,0 percentage points).

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

	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19	Jun-19
Freight payload	4,1	-1,9	1,4	4,5	4,7	5,2
Freight income	5,0	1,4	2,1	4,8	4,1	4,3

A full release on the Land Transport Survey (Statistical release P7162) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za

The number of passenger journeys decreased by 15,3% in June 2019 compared with June 2018 (see Table Q). The corresponding income increased by 1,4% over the same period.

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

	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19	Jun-19	
Passenger journeys	-15,5	-14,0	-16,1	-11,9	-5,6	-15,3	
Passenger income	-3,5	-3,3	-4,3	14,7	18,0	1,4	

A full release on the Land Transport Survey (Statistical release P7162) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za





Prices

Producer price index (PPI)

PPI at 4,9% in July

The sampling of the Producer price index (PPI) is done in two ways, namely sampling of businesses and sampling of sampled products per indicator product. Some of the factors that are considered when selecting a sample include size and allocation of the sample, realistic evidence on bias on the various methods, skills, expertise and capacity of price collectors, type of products, and sampling frame availability and correctness. In this article is a summary of the Producer price index for July 2019.

Final manufactured goods - headline PPI

The annual producer price inflation (final manufacturing) was 4,9% in July 2019, down from 5,8% in June 2019 (**see Table R**). The Producer price index decreased by 0,2% month-on-month in July 2019.

The main contributors to the annual rate of 4,9% were:

- Food products, beverages and tobacco products, which increased by 5,1% year-on-year and contributed 1,7 percentage points.
- Coke, petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products, which increased by 4,0% year-on-year and contributed 0,9 of a percentage point.
- Metals, machinery, equipment and computing equipment, which increased by 5,6% year-on-year and contributed 0,8 of a percentage point.

The main contributor to the headline PPI monthly rate was coke, petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products, which decreased by 2,0% month-onmonth and contributed -0,5 of a percentage point to the total month-onmonth decrease of -0,2%.

Intermediate manufactured goods

The annual percentage change in the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods was 1,7% in July 2019 (compared with 4,5% in June 2019) (**see Table R**). The index decreased by 1,3% month-on-month. The main contributors to the annual rate were basic and fabricated metals (0,8 of a

percentage point), sawmilling and wood (0,6 of a percentage point) and chemicals, rubber and plastic products (0,5 of a percentage point).

Electricity and water

The annual percentage change in the PPI for electricity and water was 14,5% in July 2019 (compared with 9,3% in June 2019) (see Table R). The index increased by 13,5% month-on-month. Electricity contributed 13,6 percentage points to the annual rate, and water contributed 0,8 of a percentage point.

Mining

The annual percentage change in the PPI for mining was 15,7% in July 2019 (compared with 14,6% in June 2019) (**see Table R**). The index increased by 2,8% month-on-month. The main contributors to the annual rate were gold and other metal ores (10,5 percentage points) and non-ferrous metal ores (8,0 percentage points).

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

The annual percentage change in the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing was -1,1% in July 2019 (compared with -1,9% in June 2019). The index increased by 1,1% month-on-month. The main contributor to the annual rate was agriculture (-2,4 percentage points).

Table R – Key PPI figures for July 2019

Product	Weight	Index (2016=100) Jul 2018 Jun Jul 2019		00) Jul 2019	% ch Jul 2019 vs Jun 2019	ange Jul 2019 vs Jul 2018
Final manufactured goods	100,00	108,5	114,0	113,8	-0,2	4,9
Intermediate manufactured goods	100,00	106,6	109,8	108,4	-1,3	1,7
Electricity and water	100,00	155,3	156,6	177,8	13,5	14,5
Mining	100,00	109,7	123,4	126,9	2,8	15,7
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,00	98,6	96,4	97,5	1,1	-1,1

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





Consumer price index (CPI)

Inflation drops to 4,0% in July 2019

The annual inflation rate fell to a six-month low in July 2019, coming at 4,0%. This is the lowest CPI headline rate since January 2019, when it was also 4,0%. A fall in fuel prices and a rise in municipal tariffs were the key components to the 0,4% results in July 2019. Fuel prices dropped in July 2019 by 95 and 96 cents per litre for 95 and 93 grades, respectively. This dragged annual transport inflation down to 3,0% from 5,5% recorded in June, which mainly explains the drop to 4,0% in the CPI headline rate. Presented in article is a summary of the key results from the Consumer price index (CPI) release for July 2019.

Headline consumer price index (CPI for all urban areas)

Annual consumer price inflation was 4,0% in July 2019, down from 4,5% in June 2019 (see Table S). The consumer price index increased by 0,4% month-on-month in July 2019.

The main contributors to the 4,0% were:

- Food and non-alcoholic beverages increased by 3,4% year-on-year, and contributed 0,6 of a percentage point to the total CPI annual rate of 4,0%.
- Housing and utilities increased by 5,1% year-on-year, and contributed 1,2 percentage points.
- Miscellaneous goods and services increased by 5,6% year-on-year, and contributed 0,9 of a percentage point.

The main contributors to the monthly increase in the CPI were housing and utilities, which increased by 2,4% month-on-month and contributed 0,6 of a percentage point; and transport, which decreased by -1,5% month-on-month and contributed -0,2 of a percentage point.

The annual inflation rates for goods and for services were 3,4% and 4,7% respectively. Provincial annual inflation rates ranged from 3,6% in North West to 4,8% in Western Cape.



Table S – Consumer price index: Index numbers and year-on-year rates

Base year: Dec 2016 = 100

		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Ave- rage [1]
Year	Index/rate													
2010	Index	69,3	69,8	70,3	70,4	70,6	70,6	71,1	71,1	71,1	71,3	71,4	71,5	70,7
	Rate	6,1	5,8	5,1	4,8	4,7	4,1	3,8	3,6	3,0	3,3	3,5	3,5	4,3
2011	Index	71,9	72,3	73,2	73,5	73,8	74,1	74,7	74,9	75,2	75,5	75,8	75,9	74,2
	Rate	3,8	3,6	4,1	4,4	4,5	5,0	5,1	5,3	5,8	5,9	6,2	6,2	5,0
2012	Index	76,3	76,7	77,6	77,9	77,9	78,2	78,4	78,6	79,3	79,8	80,0	80,2	78,4
	Rate	6,1	6,1	6,0	6,0	5,6	5,5	5,0	4,9	5,5	5,7	5,5	5,7	5,7
2013	Index	80,4	81,2	82,2	82,5	82,3	82,5	83,4	83,6	84,0	84,2	84,3	84,5	82,9
	Rate	5,4	5,9	5,9	5,9	5,6	5,5	6,4	6,4	5,9	5,5	5,4	5,4	5,7
2014	Index	85,1	86,0	87,2	87,6	87,7	88,0	88,7	89,0	89,0	89,2	89,2	89,0	88,0
	Rate	5,8	5,9	6,1	6,2	6,6	6,7	6,4	6,5	6,0	5,9	5,8	5,3	6,2
2015	Index	88,9	89,4	90,7	91,5	91,7	92,1	93,1	93,1	93,1	93,3	93,4	93,7	92,0
	Rate	4,5	4,0	4,0	4,5	4,6	4,7	5,0	4,6	4,6	4,6	4,7	5,3	4,5
2016	Index	94,4	95,7	96,4	97,2	97,4	97,9	98,7	98,6	98,8	99,3	99,6	100,0	97,8
	Rate	6,2	7,0	6,3	6,2	6,2	6,3	6,0	5,9	6,1	6,4	6,6	6,7	6,3
2017	Index	100,6	101,7	102,3	102,4	102,7	102,9	103,2	103,3	103,8	104,1	104,2	104,7	103,0
	Rate	6,6	6,3	6,1	5,3	5,4	5,1	4,6	4,8	5,1	4,8	4,6	4,7	5,3
2018	Index	105,0	105,8	106,2	107,0	107,2	107,6	108,5	108,4	108,9	109,4	109,6	109,4	107,8
	Rate	4,4	4,0	3,8	4,5	4,4	4,6	5,1	4,9	4,9	5,1	5,2	4,5	4,7
2019	Index	109,2	110,1	111,0	111,7	112,0	112,4	112,8						
	Rate	4,0	4,1	4,5	4,4	4,5	4,5	4,0						

^{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.

the missing piece of the puzzle



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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