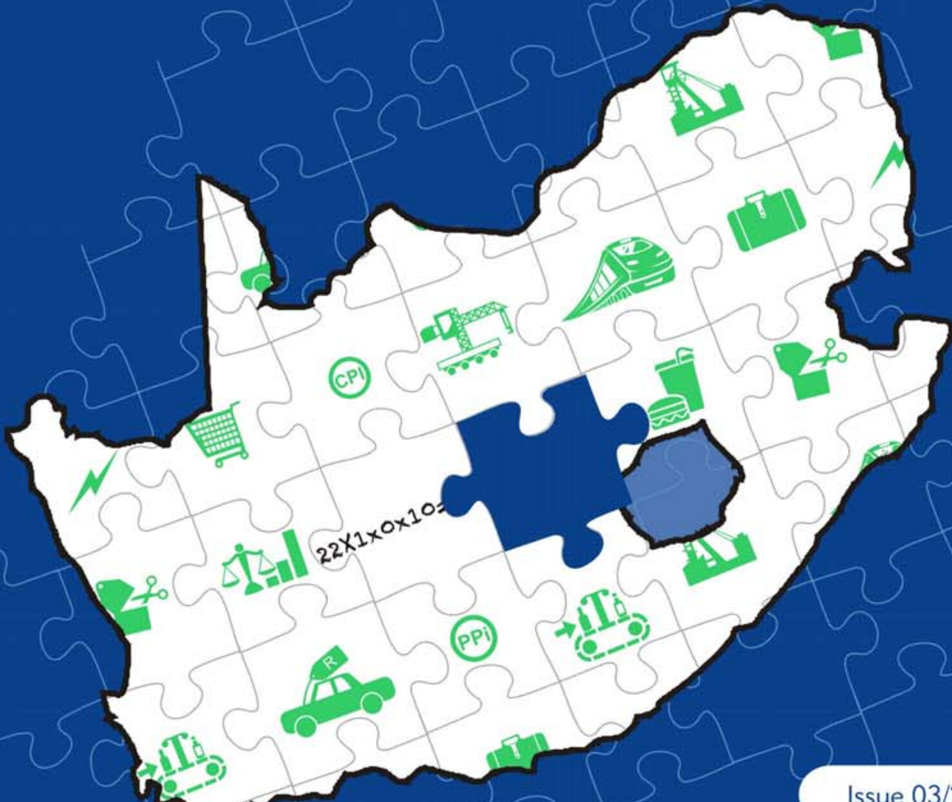
Mbalo Brief

the missing piece of the puzzle

April 2020



Issue 03/2020

THE SOUTH AFRICA I KNOW, THE HOME I UNDERSTAND

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Editor's comment

COVID-19, Coronavirus, social distancing or lockdown have become the talk of town. This is a period that will definitely find its way into the world's history books. Many businesses were forced to put their operations on hold, workers, pupils and students have been forced to stay at home and the South African National Defense Force (SANDF) and South African Police Service (SAPS) deployed to patrol the streets of South Africa. It is indeed unprecedented and has changed life as we know it, including the operations of Statistics South Africa (Stats SA). Since most businesses are closed over the period of the lockdown, and movement is restricted, data collection for both economic and household surveys will not be possible. However, the social statistics releases for the months of March to May will not be impacted as fieldwork for these surveys has already been completed.

Since the lockdown prohibits public gatherings, the Human Rights Day celebration on 21 March was cancelled. Also, as the lockdown continues, the Freedom Day celebrations will be canceled. This is the first time since 1994 that the country will not have any public gatherings to commemorate these days.

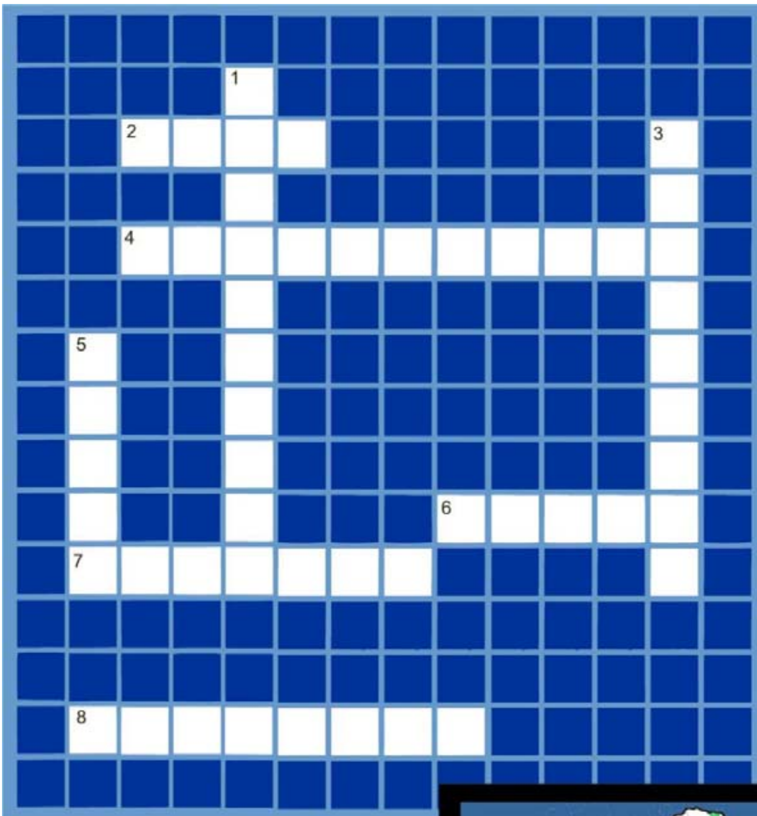
This month's educational article is based on the *Gender Series Volume VI: Education and Gender*, *2009-2018* (Report No. 03-10-20), published by Stats SA on 26 March 2020. Articles published in this issue are based on results of industry surveys conducted for the months ranging from December 2019 to February 2020. These include Motor trade sales, Tourist accommodation, Food and beverages and Consumer price index (CPI) and others. Also have a look at our monthly crossword puzzle and solutions for the March 2020 puzzle.

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

Enjoy the read.

Contents

Crossword puzzle



Across

2. True or false? The sale of liquor is prohibited during the lockdown period.
4. Which family of viruses can cause common flu and severe acute respiratory syndrome?
6. In which country is COVID-19 presumed to have originated?
7. Which day is commemorated every year in South Africa on the 27th of April?
8. What is the emergency protocol or measure that usually prevents people or information from leaving or entering an area known as?

Down

1. What is a period of detention or isolation imposed upon ships, persons, animals, or plants on arrival at a port or place, when suspected of carrying some infectious or contagious disease known as?
3. During lockdown, only businesses and workers who are considered to provide....services are permitted to operate. Fill in the missing word.
5. What is the abbreviation for the South African National Defence Force?

Solutions for March 2020 puzzle

Across

2. True
4. Covid19
5. Ekurhuleni
6. Millennials
7. Wuhan

Down

1. Human Rights Day
3. Council

Educational article: Gender Series Volume VI: Education and Gender, 2009 - 2018

1. Introduction

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act No. 108 of 1996) contains the Bill of Rights, of which section 29(1) stipulates the right to basic and further education for all. Education is one of the basic human rights and one of the fundamental factors of development. Access to education is important and should be made accessible to everyone. The basic educational system adopted in South Africa is a school education system which includes pre-primary, primary, lower secondary, and higher secondary education. South Africa has made significant progress in putting in place legislation and policy frameworks for advancing access to education and gender equality. Gender equality in education is the participation of both female and male students in all levels of education, as equal citizens and at free will, where both sexes enjoy the social, political, economic and cultural benefits. The section states that the government has to make education progressively available and accessible by also eliminating barriers and discrimination.

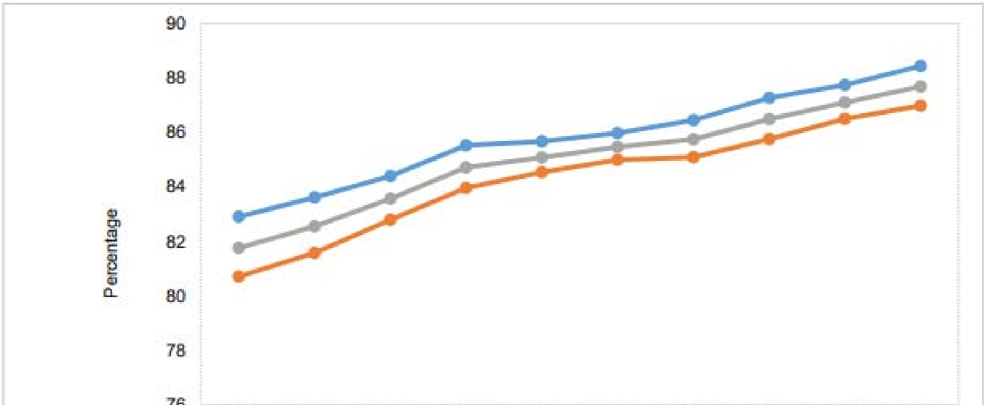
This educational article provides an overview of the *Gender Series Volume VI: Education and Gender, 2009-2018* (Report No. 03-10-20), published by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) on 26 March 2020. The purpose of this report is to provide an analysis relating to gender and educational outcomes using secondary data from Stats SA, as well as administrative data obtained from external sources.

The general analysis in the report covers trends in education over the past 10 years (i.e. 2009 and 2018). This report forms part of an annual series of gender reports that provide more in-depth analyses of different gender focal areas. For the purpose of this article, basic literacy activities; access to education and school attendance; and post-school education and training (PSET) will be discussed.

2. Basic literacy activities

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) defines literacy as the ability to identify, understand, interpret, create, communicate and compute, using printed and written materials associated with varying contexts. The South African Schools Act (SASA), 1996 (Act No. 84 of 1996) aims to ensure that all learners have access to quality education without discrimination. The Act continues to make schooling compulsory for children aged 7 to 15 years.

Figure 1: Literacy rate for persons aged 15 years and older by sex, 2009–2018

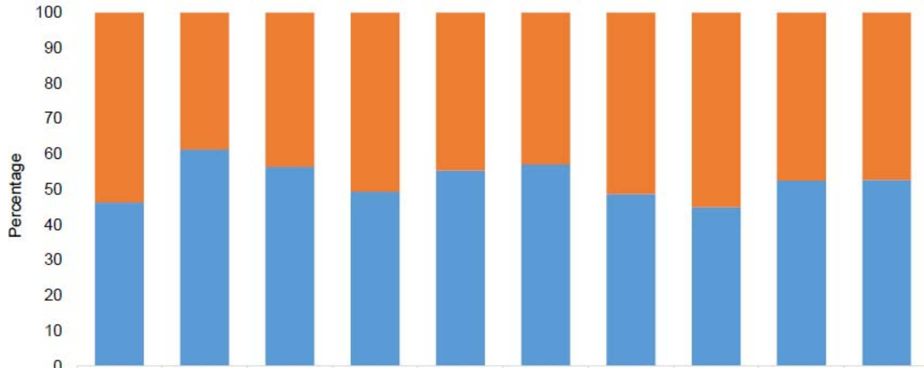


	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Male	82,9	83,6	84,4	85,5	85,7	86,0	86,5	87,3	87,7	88,4
Female	80,7	81,6	82,8	84,0	84,5	85,0	85,1	85,8	86,5	87,0
Both sexes	81,8	82,6	83,6	84,7	85,1	85,5	85,8	86,5	87,1	87,7

Source: GHS 2009–2018

The distribution of people aged 15 years and older who completed Grade 7 but who still experienced some difficulty in reading and writing, in 2018, as shown in Figure 1. Nationally, the higher percentage of people who indicated that they experienced difficulty in basic literacy activities were female (52,6%) compared to male (47,4%).

Figure 2: Percentage distribution of persons aged 15 years and older who completed Grade 7 and who have difficulty in basic literacy activities by sex and province, 2018



	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	SA
Male	53,7	38,7	43,6	50,6	44,7	42,8	51,2	55,0	47,5	47,4
Female	46,3	61,3	56,4	49,4	55,3	57,2	48,8	45,0	52,5	52,6

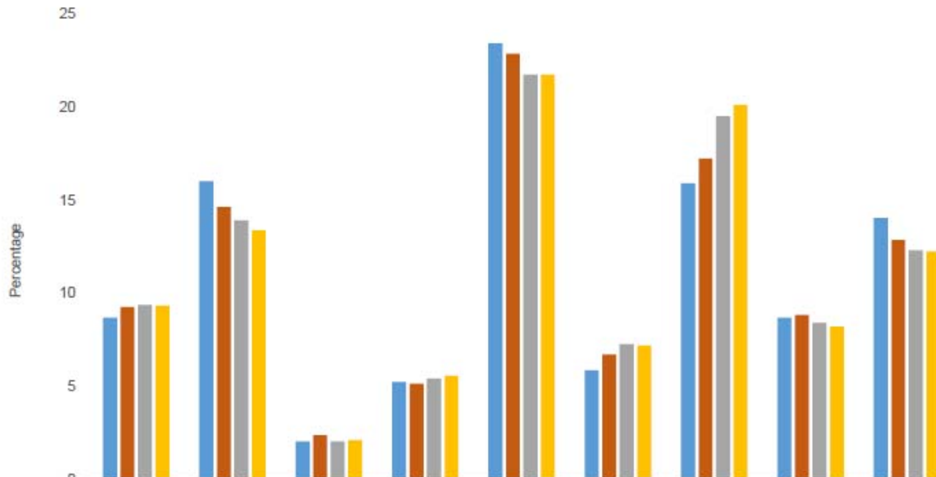
Source: GHS 2018

Provincially, the highest number of females who found it difficult to read and write were observed in Eastern Cape (61,3%) and North West (57,2%), while the lowest number was observed in Mpumalanga (45,0%) and followed by Western Cape (46,3%).

3. Access to education and non-school attendance

The Constitution of South Africa states that the right to education is one of the fundamental human rights. The UNICEF points out that “universal access to quality education is not a privilege but rather a basic human right” and that equal and quality education has the potential to increase a country’s gross domestic product per capita. This section focuses on access to education by looking at the distribution of learners by school attendance per province and sex.

Figure 3: Distribution of learners attending Grades 1–9 by province and sex, 2009 and 2018



	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP
2009 Male	8,7	16,0	2,0	5,3	23,4	5,9	15,9	8,7	14,1
2009 Female	9,3	14,6	2,4	5,2	22,9	6,7	17,3	8,8	12,9
2018 Male	9,4	13,9	2,0	5,4	21,7	7,3	19,5	8,4	12,3
2018 Female	9,3	13,4	2,1	5,6	21,8	7,2	20,1	8,2	12,3

Source: GHS 2009 and 2018

As illustrated in Figure 3, in 2009 the largest proportion of learners attending Grades 1to9 by province and sex were found in the most populated provinces, namely KwaZulu-Natal (23,4% males and 22,9% females), followed by Gauteng (15,9% males and 17,3 females). The provinces with the lowest distribution of learners attending Grades 1 to 9 in 2009 were Free State (5,3% males and 5,2% females) and Northern Cape (2,0% males and 2,4% females).

In 2018, the number of learners in Grades 1 to9 increased amongst both male and female groups by approximately 843 000 in South Africa, with the biggest increase of approximately 482 000 recorded in Gauteng. The gender equality ratio, which is the ratio of females to males, shows that males were slightly more likely to attend grade 1 to 9 across the reference period (0,953 in 2009 and 0,961 in 2018).

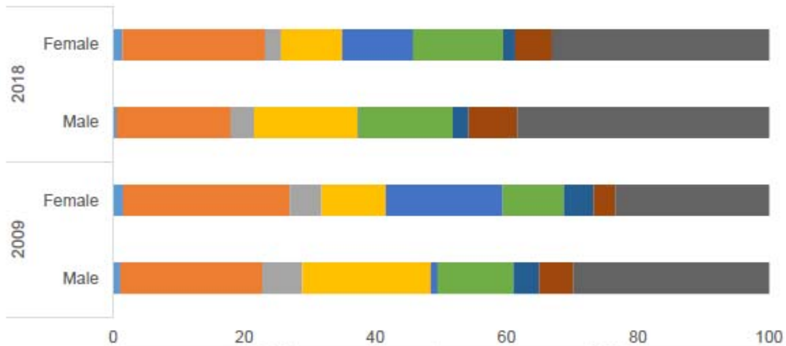
The distribution of learners in higher secondary schools (attending Grades 10–12) across all provinces between 2009 and 2018, has increased by 50 000 in 2018, for both male and female groups.

3.2. School non-attendance

According to the South African Schools Act of 1996, schooling is compulsory for all South African children from the age of six (grade 1) to the age of 15, or the completion of grade 9, which ever that may come first. Despite legislation, other children never attended school.

Research shows that those who leave school early are more likely to be unemployed and in need of public assistance. Even if they do find a job, they earn substantially less than those with matric. In addition, children who are not attending school have also been found to be more likely to be faced with other social problems such as crime and teenage pregnancy. School attendance is encouraged by government through school fee exemptions, feeding schemes, scholar transport and other forms of subsidies. The implementation of these measures have had a positive impact on school attendance as the number of children of primary school-going age who were out of school decreased from 122 000 in 2009 to 98 000 in 2018.

Figure 4: Percentage distribution of lower secondary school leaners aged 14–15 years and reasons for learners who are out of school by sex, 2009 to 2018



	2009		2018	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Transport difficulties	1,1	1,5	0,5	1,4
No money	21,6	25,5	17,4	21,7
Working/Too busy	6,1	4,8	3,6	2,5
Education useless	19,6	9,8	15,9	9,4
Family commitments	1,1	17,8	0,1	10,8
Poor academic performance	11,5	9,3	14,4	13,8
Illness	3,9	4,5	2,4	1,8
Disabilty	5,2	3,3	7,4	5,6
Other	29,8	23,4	38,4	33,0

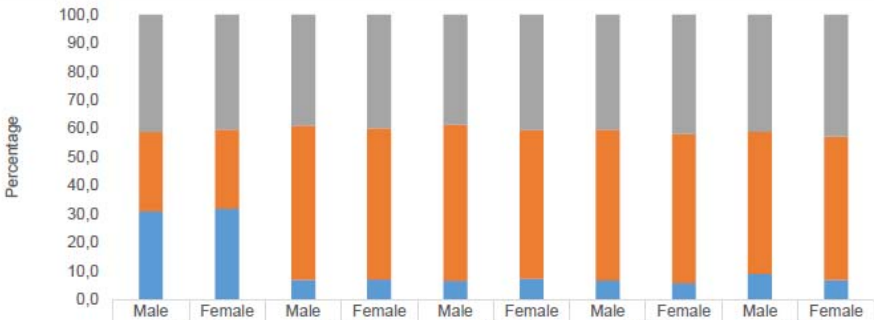
Source: GHS 2009 and 2018

As conditions for boys and girls for non-school attendance may differ, the General Household Survey (GHS) provides the main reasons why household members are not currently attending an educational institution. According to Figure 4, reasons for not attending school for those aged 5–18 years for both sexes showed “No money” as main reason for not attending school for both years of reporting.

3.2 Not in education, employment or training (NEET)

The International Labour Organisation (ILO) defines the NEET as persons aged between 15–24 who are not in education, employment or training to describe youth who are disengaged from both work and education and are arguably at a high risk of labour market and social exclusion. This section uses data from the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) collected during the first quarters of 2014 to 2018 to analyse gender differences of the NEET population by geographical area.

Figure 5: Percentage of youth not in education, employment or training for persons aged 15- 24 years by sex and geo-type, 2014 to 2018



	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	Q3:2014		Q3:2015		Q3:2016		Q3:2017		Q3:2018	
Non-Urban	41,1	40,4	39,0	40,0	38,6	40,5	40,4	41,8	41,1	42,8
Urban	27,9	27,7	54,0	52,9	54,8	52,2	52,9	52,4	49,9	50,4
Metro	31,0	31,9	6,9	7,1	6,6	7,3	6,7	5,8	9,1	6,9

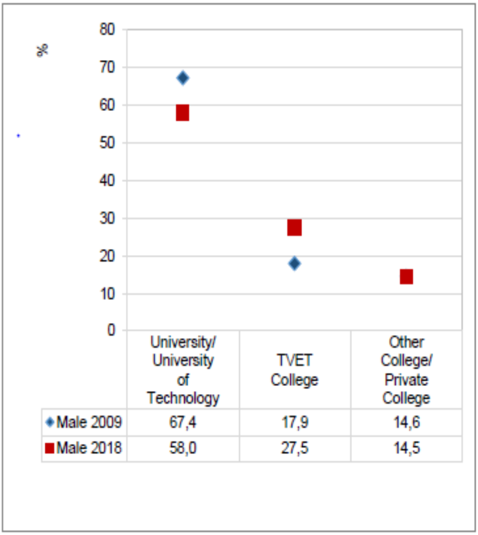
Source: QLFS:Q3 2014 to Q3: 2018

Figure 5 shows that the distribution of male and female NEET youth (aged 15–24 years) by geographic type for the period 2014 to 2018 fluctuated around approximately 3,2 million persons. During 2014, the highest rates of NEET amongst males and females were observed for those living in non-urban areas at 41,1% (males) and 40,4% (females), followed by those in metros at 31,0% (males) and 31,9% (females) respectively, while the NEET figures were lowest for youth in urban areas 27,9 % males and 27,7 females. Since 2015, variations in the NEET increased by almost a half for those living in urban areas from 27,9% amongst males to 54,0%, and from 27,7% amongst females to 52,9%.

4. Post-school education and training (PSET)

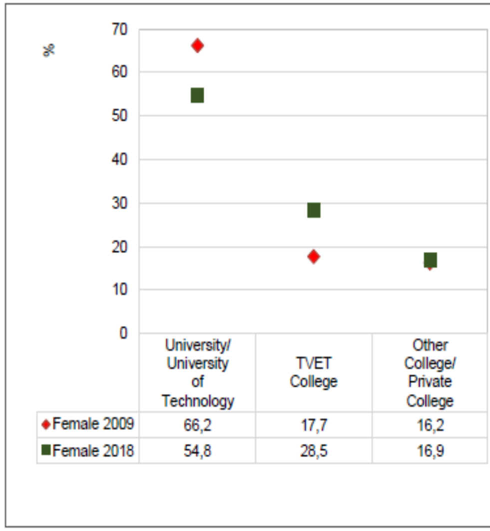
Post-school education and training encompasses traditional universities, universities of technology, Technical and Vocational Education and Training colleges (TVET), and private colleges. These institutions contribute to economic growth and development through fostering innovation and increasing higher skills. They also equip and empower students for economic independence by preparing them for participation in the labour market. This section of the article will present enrolment figures in different PSET institutions with a gender perspective.

Figure 5.1: Post-school education and training enrolment by type of institution for males, 2009 and 2018



	University/ University of Technology	TVET College	Other College/ Private College
Male 2009	67,4	17,9	14,6
Male 2018	58,0	27,5	14,5

Figure 5.2: Post-school education and training enrolment by type of institution for females, 2009 and 2018



	University/ University of Technology	TVET College	Other College/ Private College
Female 2009	66,2	17,7	16,2
Female 2018	54,8	28,5	16,9

Source: GHS 2009 and 2018

Figures 5.1 and 5.2 show male and female PSET enrolment percentages by type of institution. In 2018, a higher proportion of both males and females were enrolled at universities or universities of technology and TVET colleges compared to 2009. Between 2009 and 2018, both male and female students almost equally enrolled at a university/university of technology.

Although university/university of technology enrolments declined amongst both sexes over the 10-year period of reporting, the decline was largest amongst females (11,4 percentage points compared to 9,4 percentage points for males). Figures 5.1 and 5.2 also show a marked uptake of enrolments in TVET for both sexes. Increases of 10,8 and 9,6 percentage points were recorded among both females and males, respectively. The enrolments in other colleges/private colleges remained fairly constant for both sexes.

Conclusion

This educational article reviewed trends on gender gaps in education over a 10-year period from 2009 to 2018 in South Africa. Nationally, the higher percentage of people who experienced difficulty in basic literacy activities were females. In terms of school attendance, the gender equality ratio, shows that males were slightly more likely to attend school from Grade 1 to 9 across the period under review. And also, the number of children of primary school-going age who were out of school decreased in 2018. The highest rates amongst NEET males and females were observed for those living in non-urban areas as compared to those in urban and metros. The article also indicate that in 2018, a higher proportion of both males and females were enrolled at universities or universities of technology and TVET colleges compared to 2009.

References

General Household Survey (GHS) 2009 and 2018;
Living Conditions Survey 2015/16; and
Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) Q1: 2009 and Q1: 2018.

Primary industries

Mining: production and sales

Mining production and mineral sales increase

South Africa is the world's largest platinum producing country, producing about 70% of the world's platinum. Thus, the 21-day lockdown (which has now been extended to an additional two weeks) will likely affect the global supply of platinum and other platinum group metals (PGMs). According to Mining Technology, "by freezing production for 21 days, it effectively reduces global supply for the year by 4%, around 250 koz" (koz is a unit of measurement which stands for thousand ounces). In addition, most of South Africa's mines were put on care and maintenance, meaning operations would stop but the mines will be kept in a condition to reopen after the lockdown. Only a few mines that are essential for the mining of coal (required for the production of electricity) remain in operation. This might be an indication of how the lockdown might affect the mining industry. Presented in this article are the key results of the Mining: production and sales release for January 2020.

Mining production increased by 7,5% year-on-year in January 2020 **(see Table A)**. The largest positive contributors were:

- iron ore (27,9%, contributing 2,8 percentage points);
- PGMs (10,2%, contributing 2,5 percentage points); and
- coal (2,3%, contributing 0,6 of a percentage point).

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

	Aug-19	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19	Jan-20
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-2,7	0,0	-0,5	0,4	0,1	7,5
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	0,0	1,1	3,0	-1,9	-5,2	6,0
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted [1/]	1,5	-1,5	-0,7	0,9	0,7	-1,1

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

Mineral sales increased by 24,2% year-on-year in January 2020 **(see Table B).** The largest positive contributors were:

- PGMs (85,3%, contributing 18,1 percentage points);
- iron ore (43,4%, contributing 4,8 percentage points);
- gold (9,0%, contributing 1,5 percentage points); and
- nickel (108,0%, contributing 1,3 percentage points).

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

	Aug-19	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19	Jan-20
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	9,1	15,8	9,0	7,9	-5,3	24,2
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-0,8	2,0	0,3	6,1	-10,1	22,9
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted [1/]	0,0	1,6	2,0	4,8	1,9	7,2

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

Secondary industries

Manufacturing: Production and sales

Manufacturing production decreases

On the 9th of April 2020, President Cyril Ramaphosa extended the 21-day lockdown by two weeks, causing it to run until the end of April. As the number of those who have contracted COVID-19 in South Africa increases, so has the unprecedented demand for surgical masks, N95 masks, sanitisers, and other protective equipment. However, one of the most sought after, are ventilators (machines that help people to breathe when their lungs are too weak, or swollen or inflamed for them to breathe on their own) which are currently in short supply. This has led to the establishment of the National Ventilator Project (NVP) driven by the Department of Trade and Industry. The project's target is to manufacture 10 000 ventilators before the end of June 2020, with the capacity to manufacture up to 50 000 more if needed for export. The ventilators will be manufactured using only parts and materials that are readily available in large quantities on the commercial market or can be sourced from locally available raw materials in South Africa. Thus, the manufacturing industry will play a huge role in saving the lives of South Africans and of those in surrounding countries. Presented in this article is a summary of the key results from the manufacturing industry survey for the month of January 2020.

Manufacturing production decreased by 2,0% in January 2020 compared with January 2019 **(see Table C)**. The largest negative contributions were made by the following divisions:

- wood and wood products, paper, publishing and printing (-6,7%, contributing -0,7 of a percentage point);
- motor vehicles, parts and accessories and other transport equipment (-5,6%, contributing -0,4 of a percentage point);
- textiles, clothing, leather and footwear (-10,3%, contributing -0,2 of a percentage point);
- basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products, metal products and machinery (-1,3%, contributing -0,2 of a percentage point); and
- petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products (-0,7%, contributing -0,2 of a percentage point).

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

	Aug-19	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19	Jan-20
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-1,5	-2,3	-0,4	-3,3	-5,9	-2,0
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	1,1	-2,3	2,9	-1,8	-3,0	2,5
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted [1/]	-1,7	-1,1	0,5	0,1	-0,5	-1,8

[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

Total value of recorded building plans passed decreases

The property sector breathed a sigh of relief after Minister of Finance, Tito Mboweni, announced an adjustment to the transfer duty threshold in the 2020 Budget speech on 26 February 2020. As of 1 March 2020, buyers are exempted from paying transfer duties on properties that cost R1 million or less. According to the Transfer Duty Act, 1949 (Act No. 40 of 1949), property transfer duty is a tax payable by buyers of all types of properties and is owed over and above the selling price. The adjustment will benefit first-time buyers and other buyers who wish to buy properties worth R1 million or less. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the Selected building statistics of the private sector as reported by local government institutions for January 2020.

The value of recorded building plans passed (at current prices) decreased by 30,4% (-R2 501,5 million) in January 2020 compared with January 2019 (see Table D).

Decreases were recorded for residential buildings (-45,3% or -R2 163,8 million), non-residential buildings (-11,7% or -R189,2 million) and additions and alterations (-8,1% or -R148,5 million).

The largest negative contributions to the total decrease of 30,4% (-R2 501,5 million) were made by Gauteng (contributing -26,0 percentage points or -R2 137,4 million), KwaZulu-Natal (contributing -6,3 percentage points or -R519,3 million) and Western Cape (contributing -2,0 percentage points or -R163,0 million).

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

Estimates at current prices	January 2019	January 2020	Difference in value between January 2019 and January 2020	% change between January 2019 and January 2020
	R'000	R'000	R'000	
Residential buildings	**4 772 821**	**2 609 035**	**-2 163 786**	**-45,3**
- Dwelling houses	1 729 406	1 753 363	23 957	1,4
- Flats and townhouses	3 008 128	845 423	-2 162 705	-71,9
- Other residential buildings	35 287	10 249	-25 038	-71,0
Non-residential buildings	**1 611 299**	**1 422 087**	**-189 212**	**-11,7**
Additions and alterations	**1 836 501**	**1 687 952**	**-148 549**	**-8,1**
Total	**8 220 621**	**5 719 074**	**-2 501 547**	**-30,4**

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

Electricity generated and available for distribution

Electricity generation (production) increases

In order to help close the energy gap caused by deteriorating Eskom plant performance, the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy together with the National Energy Regulator of South Africa (Nersa) is in a process to gazette a revised schedule 2 of the Electricity Regulation Act (ERA). The ERA is meant to enable energy self-generation and facilitate municipal energy generation options under Distributed Generation. The announcement of the forthcoming legislative amendments was made by Mineral Resources and Energy Minister Gwede Mantashe at the Investing in Africa Mining

Indaba 2020, which was held on 8–11 February 2020 in Cape Town. At this indaba, Minister Mantashe said Nersa received 132 applications with a total capacity of 59 MW from individual households and companies; most applications were from mining companies that want to generate energy for self-use. Of these, 75 applications were approved while the remaining 57 applications with a total capacity of 16 MW are being processed. Presented in this article is a summary of the key results from the release on Electricity generated and available for distribution for February 2020.

Electricity generation (production) increased by 1,0% year-on-year in February 2020 **(see Table E)**.

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

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

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

Electricity distribution (consumption) was flat year-on-year in February 2020 **(see Table F)**.

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

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

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

Sales for January 2020 increase

South Africa is one of the leading citrus fruit producers and traders in the world. South Africa remained the second-largest global citrus exporter for 2019 after Spain. This is according to Citrus Growers Association (CGA), adding that 126,7 million cartons of fruit were exported, generating R20 billion in export revenue and creating 120 000 jobs. This was a decrease of 10 million cartons from 2018's record export volume of 136 million cartons of fruit exported. Valencia oranges made up the biggest portion of the citrus export market at 35%, followed by navel oranges (19%), lemons (18%), soft citrus (16%) and grapefruit (12%). Presented in this article is a summary of the key results from the Wholesale trade sales survey for January 2020.

Wholesale trade sales increased by 6,9% in January 2020 compared with January 2019 **(see Table G)**. The main contributors to this increase were dealers in:

- solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (16,0%, contributing 4,2 percentage points); and
- food, beverages and tobacco (16,5%, contributing 2,5 percentage points).

Wholesale trade sales increased by 2,2% in the three months ended January 2020 compared with the three months ended January 2019. The main positive contributors to this increase were dealers in:

- food, beverages and tobacco (8,5%, contributing 1,4 percentage points); and
- solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (5,0%, contributing 1,3 percentage points).

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

	Aug-19	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19	Jan-20
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-0,4	-0,9	0,5	-4,1	5,5	6,9
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-4,6	-0,3	2,8	-3,4	-1,8	5,2
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted[1/]	0,8	1,0	-0,5	-0,8	-1,9	-1,2

[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

January sales increase by 1,2%

Since the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic, many retailers who are operating during lockdown have introduced additional safety measures to guard against the spread of the virus in stores between customers and employees. Some of the additional safety measures include barrier screens at till points, such as plexiglass screens (transparent screens mounted at the till and situated between cashiers and customers), and perspex visors (a plastic shield that covers the face and fits across the user's forehead). These preventative measures have been designed to offer protection from droplets released by coughing, sneezing and speaking. Presented in this article is a summary of the key results of Retail trade sales statistics for January 2020.

Retail trade sales increased by 1,2% year-on-year in January 2020 **(see Table H)**. The largest positive annual growth rates were recorded for:
- retailers in household furniture, appliances and equipment (6,2%);
- retailers in food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores (4,4%); and
- all 'other' retailers (4,2%).

The main contributors to the 1,2% increase were:
- all 'other' retailers (contributing 0,6 of a percentage point); and
- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (contributing 0,4 of a percentage point).

Retail trade sales increased by 1,0% in the three months ended January 2020 compared with the three months ended January 2019. The main contributors to this increase were:

- general dealers (0,9% and contributing 0,4 of a percentage point); and
- retailers in food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores (3,5%, contributing 0,3 of a percentage point).

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

	Aug-19	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19	Jan-20
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	1,0	0,4	0,4	2,6	-0,5	1,2
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-1,0	0,7	0,0	2,1	-3,2	0,9
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted [1/]	0,5	0,0	-0,3	0,7	0,4	0,4

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

Motor trade sales

Motor trade sales increase

As the 21-day lockdown due to COVID-19 continues, it is important to give account of the impact that it will have on each industry in South Africa, since they all make up the economy of the country. One such industry is the automotive industry. According to Michael Mabasa, CEO of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers of South Africa (Naamsa), in 2019, the automotive industry contributed 30% of the entire manufacturing output of the country and produced 621 000 motor vehicle units (of which 64% of the units went into export orders to 151 countries). Thus, one of the driving forces behind this industry is vehicle sales, which has been placed on hold since the 21-day lockdown rule, and will only resume in the second week of April 2020. However, a few essential services such as workshops (which assist with vehicles that might break down on the road) and staff that will ensure that the machines keep running during the lockdown, are still operating. The true impact that the lockdown will have on this industry will only be seen later in the year. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the Motor trade sales release for the month of January 2020.

Motor trade sales increased by 1,0% year-on-year in January 2020 **(see Table I)**. Positive annual growth rates were recorded for:

- fuel sales (4,6%);
- used vehicle sales (3,5%); and
- sales of accessories (0,5%).

Motor trade sales decreased by 0,4% in the three months ended January 2020 compared with the three months ended January 2019. The main negative contributor was fuel sales (-2,3%, contributing -0,7 of a percentage point).

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

	Aug-19	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19	Jan-20
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	1,5	0,1	-0,7	-4,1	2,4	1,0
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	1,2	-3,0	0,9	-1,8	-0,4	1,3
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted [1]	0,8	0,1	0,3	-1,9	-2,0	-2,0

[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 records an increase in income for January 2020

All South African restaurants, bars, cafes and liquor shops have been closed since the start of South Africa's 21-day lockdown that came into effect from the early hours of 27 March 2020, due to the coronavirus. In addition, all food delivery services have been suspended for the entire duration of the nationwide lockdown. However, food stores and the agriculture sector will still continue to operate as they are considered essential services. This already indicates that restaurants, bars, cafes and liquor shops will be hard hit by the lockdown. This might be even more drastic on smaller outlets as some of them are not owned by South Africans; therefore, they do not qualify for any official business support from the government. If it so happens that such businesses were already on the verge of closing before

the lockdown, then there is a possibility that they might remain closed once the lockdown period is over. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the Food and beverages release for the month of January 2020. The total income generated by the food and beverages industry increased by 1,8% in January 2020 compared with January 2019 **(see Table J)**. Food sales grew by 2,6%.
In January 2020, positive contributors to the 1,8% year-on-year increase were:

- takeaway and fast-food outlets (7,2%, contributing 2,2 percentage points); and
- restaurants and coffee shops (3,6%, contributing 1,9 percentage points).

Total income increased by 0,9% in the three months ended January 2020 compared with the three months ended January 2019. The main contributor to this increase was takeaway and fast-food outlets (4,2%, contributing 1,3 percentage points).

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

Type of income	Aug-19	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19	Jan-20
Food sales	1,5	0,7	-1,8	0,6	1,9	2,6
Bar sales	3,4	1,7	3,5	-2,6	-10,9	-5,0
Other income	-4,0	-24,6	-5,7	-4,6	-5,2	-10,1
Total	1,5	0,1	-1,5	0,2	0,8	1,8

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 increases

Accommodation is one of the basic needs for most tourism activities. However, since the advent of the Coronavirus (Covid-19) pandemic, many countries have either suspended or reduced the number of flights that can operate in their countries. Added to this, tourist accommodation establishments are not regarded as part of the essential services in South Africa and therefore expected to also close their doors during South Africa's lockdown period. This is expected to result in a decrease in the number of inbound tourists (both international and domestic tourists), thereby reducing the occupancy rate in tourist accommodation establishments. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the Tourist accommodation release for the month of January 2020.

Total income for the tourist accommodation industry increased by 4,8% in January 2020 compared with January 2019 **(see Table K)**. Income from accommodation increased by 4,6% year-on-year in January 2020, the result of a 0,6% increase in the number of stay unit nights sold and a 4,0% increase in the average income per stay unit night sold.

In January 2020, the types of accommodation that recorded positive year-on year growth in income from accommodation were:

- caravan parks and camping sites (22,0%);
- 'other' accommodation (11,4%); and
- hotels (4,0%).

The main contributors to the 4,6% year-on-year increase in income from accommodation in January 2020 were:

- 'other' accommodation (contributing 3,2 percentage points); and
- hotels (contributing 2,7 percentage points).

Table K – Year-on-year percentage change in tourist accommodation statistics (income at current prices), January 2020

	Aug-19	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19	Jan-20
Stay units available	-0,2	-0,2	-0,2	-0,2	-0,2	0,0
Stay unit nights sold	1,7	3,1	-3,8	0,3	0,1	0,6
Average income per stay unit nights sold	2,9	4,2	5,8	-0,9	1,0	4,0
Income from accommodation	4,7	7,4	1,8	-0,6	1,0	4,6
Total income [1/]	5,3	4,6	1,2	0,9	2,4	4,8

[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 three million travellers passed through South Africa's ports of entry in January 2020

South Africa is one of the countries in the world with many ports of entry or borders that include land, air and maritime. These ports of entry are regarded as key security control measures (when entering and leaving the country). However, well-managed borders can help address issues such as illegal immigration and also help stop the spread of a detected virus. For example, on 24 March 2020 the South African government announced a nation-wide lockdown amid the World Health Organisation declaring corona virus a pandemic. As a result, the government has set regulations to monitor the movements of residents and tourists. For example, all international and domestic flights are prohibited, irrespective of the risk category of the country of origin. Only essential air cargo is allowed. This prohibition is enforced as one of the ways to decrease the spread Covid-19 virus, especially from foreign tourists using air travel. Presented in this article is a summary of the tourism and migration statistics for January 2020.

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 3 930 440 travellers (arrivals, departures and transits) passed through South African ports of entry/exit in January 2020. These travellers were made up of 1 087 571 South African residents and 2 842 869 foreign travellers. A further breakdown of the figures for South African residents indicates that there were 656 050 arrivals, 430 762 departures and 759 travellers in transit. The corresponding volume for foreign arrivals, departures and travellers in transit was 1 595 388, 1 193 534 and 53 947, respectively (**see Table L**).

A comparison between the movements in January 2019 and January 2020 indicates that the volume of arrivals and departures increased for both South African residents and foreign travellers. Travellers in transit decreased for both groups of travellers. For South African residents, the volume of arrivals increased by 4,8% (from 626 128 in January 2019 to 656 050 in January 2020). Departures increased by 6,3% (from 405 062 in January 2019 to 430 762 in

January 2020), and transits decreased by 8,7% (from 831 in January 2019 to 759 in January 2020). For foreign travellers, arrivals increased by 2,2% (from 1 561 510 in January 2019 to 1 595 388 in January 2020), departures increased by 2,0% (from 1 169 796 in January 2019 to 1 193 534 in January 2020), and transits decreased by 2,2% (from 55 135 in January 2019 to 53 947 in January 2020).

A comparison between the movements in December 2019 and January 2020 indicates that the volume of arrivals increased for both South African residents and foreign travellers. The volume of departures and travellers in transit decreased for both groups of travellers. For South African residents, the volume of arrivals increased by 2,7% (from 638 708 in December 2019 to 656 050 in January 2020), departures decreased by 48,6% (from 838 048 in December 2019 to 430 762 in January 2020), and transits decreased by 8,8% (from 832 in December 2019 to 759 in January 2020). For foreign travellers, arrivals increased by 2,3% (from 1 559 368 in December 2019 to 1 595 388 in January 2020), departures decreased by 23,5% (from 1 561 121 in December 2019 to 1 193 534 in January 2020), and transits decreased by 9,1% (from 59 373 in December 2019 to 53 947 in January 2020).

Mode of travel

In January 2020, road transport was the most common mode of travel used by 2 758 662 (70,2%) of the 3 930 440 travellers. The total number of travellers who used air transport was 1 120 918 (28,5%). Compared to the use of air and land transport, a smaller number of travellers, 50 860 (1,3%) used sea transport. Information on arrivals of South African residents shows that 253 832 (38,7%) came by air, 387 906 (59,1%) came by road and 14 312 (2,2%) arrived by sea transport. For departures, 166 479 (38,6%) used air, 250 067 (58,1%) used road and 14 216 (3,3%) left by sea transport. All travellers in transit, 759 (100,0%) used air transport.

Purpose of visit

In January 2020, the majority of tourists, 1 063 595 (97,3%), were in South Africa for holiday1 compared to 17 893 (1,6%); 11 359 (1,0%) and 421 (less than 0,1%) who were in South Africa for business, study and for medical treatment respectively.

Sex and age distribution

In January 2020, there were 606 951 (55,5%) male and 486 317 (44,5%) female tourists. Overseas tourists were made up of 128 949 (53,2%) male tourists and 113 601 (46,8%) female tourists. There were 469 099 (56,0%) male and 367 936 (44,0%) female tourists from SADC countries. Tourists from 'other' African countries were made up of 8 252 (65,2%) male and 4 411 (34,8%) female tourists.

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

Travel direction	January 2019	December 2019	January 2020	% change between December 2019 and January 2020	% change between January 2019 and January 2020
	3 818 462	**4 657 450**	**3 930 440**	**-15,6%**	**2,9%**
South African residents	1 032 021	1 477 588	1 087 571	-26,4%	5,4%
Arrivals	626 128	638 708	656 050	2,7%	4,8%
Departures	405 062	838 048	430 762	-48,6%	6,3%
Transit	831	832	759	-8,8%	-8,7%
Foreign travellers	**2 786 441**	**3 179 862**	**2 842 869**	**-10,6%**	**2,0%**
Arrivals	1 561 510	1 559 368	1 595 388	2,3%	2,2%
Departures	1 169 796	1 561 121	1 193 534	-23,5%	2,0%
Transit	55 135	59 373	53 947	-9,1%	-2,2%
Foreign arrivals	**1 561 510**	**1 559 368**	**1 595 388**	**2,3%**	**2,2%**
Non-visitors	109 988	78 185	103 620	32,5%	-5,8%
Visitors	1 451 522	1 481 183	1 491 768	0,7%	2,8%
Visitors	**1 451 522**	**1 481 183**	**1 491 768**	**0,7%**	**2,8%**
Arrivals only	577 621	370 011	585 538	58,2%	1,4%
Single trips	412 844	548 924	431 900	-21,3%	4,6%
Multiple trips	461 057	562 248	474 330	-15,6%	2,9%
Visitors	**1 451 522**	**1 481 183**	**1 491 768**	**0,7%**	**2,8%**
Same-day	383 332	500 145	398 500	-20,3%	4,0%
Tourists	1 068 190	981 038	1 093 268	11,4%	2,3%

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

Statistics of civil cases for debt

Total number of civil summonses issued for debt increases

Different South African banks are giving consumers relief on their personal accounts due to the effects of the CoVID-19 (known as coronavirus) pandemic. This relief applies to customers who are not in arrears who have accounts such as a home loan, vehicle and asset finance, credit cards as well as short-term loans. Some banks have started to provide their customers with relief of three months as from 1 April 2020. Customers who qualify for the relief will see their interest and bank charges capitalised over the term of their loan agreements. The relief will help consumers who are not in arrears to avoid being in default on their accounts when they are due. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the Statistics of civil cases for debt release for January 2020.

The total number of civil summonses issued for debt

The total number of civil summonses issued for debt decreased by 0,4% in the three months ended January 2020 compared with the three months ended January 2019 (**see Table M**). The negative contributors to the 0,4% decrease for civil summonses issued were:

- services (contributing -4,4 percentage points);
- goods sold (contributing -1,1 percentage points); and
- rent (contributing -0,2 of a percentage point).

Money lent (contributing 3,5 percentage points) was the largest positive contributor.

The number of civil judgements recorded for debt

The total number of civil judgements recorded for debt decreased by 14,7% in the three months ended January 2020 compared with the three months ended January 2019. The largest contributors to the 14,7% decrease were civil judgements relating to:

- services (contributing -4,4 percentage points);
- promissory notes (contributing -3,7 percentage points);
- ‘other’ debts (contributing -2,7 percentage points); and
- money lent (contributing -1,7 percentage points).

The value of civil judgements recorded for debt

The total value of civil judgements recorded for debt increased by 3,0% in the three months ended January 2020 compared with the three months ended January 2019. The largest positive contributors to the 3,0% increase were the value of judgements relating to:

- services (contributing 3,3 percentage points); and
- promissory notes (contributing 2,2 percentage points).

'Other' debts (contributing -4,9 percentage points) was the largest negative contributor.

In January 2020, 12 814 civil judgements for debt amounting to R252,7 million were recorded. The largest contributors to the total value of judgements were:

- money lent (R68,3 million or 27,0%);
- services (R61,6 million or 24,4%); and
- 'other' debts (R32,9 million or 13,0%).

Table M – Key figures for civil summonses and judgements for January 2020

Actual estimates	January 2020	% change between January 2019 and January 2020	% change between November 2018 to January 2019 and November 2019 to January 2020
Number of civil summonses issued for debt	35 647	-9,1	-0,4
Number of civil judgements recorded for debt	12 814	-22,8	-14,7
Value of civil judgements recorded for debt (R million)	252,7	-6,9	3,0

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

Statistics of liquidations and insolvencies

Voluntary liquidations increase by 22 cases in February 2020

Several measures have been taken by the government to safeguard businesses and protect the rights of workers who are vulnerable to the socio-economic effects of COVID-19. Some of these measures include the allocation of R500 million to the Department of Small Business Development, which will assist small businesses; the allocation of R200 million to the Department of Tourism, which will assist small tourism businesses; and R30 billion that was allocated to the National Disaster fund, which will pay Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) benefits for three months to workers whose income was negatively affected by COVID-19. Although these measures might not be sufficient to rescue all businesses, they will go a long way in ensuring that some businesses that would otherwise have been liquidated or declared insolvent remain afloat after the lockdown. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the Statistics of liquidation and insolvencies release for the month of February 2020.

The total number of liquidations increased by 12,3% in February 2020 compared with February 2019 **(see Table N)**. Voluntary liquidations increased by 22 cases while compulsory liquidations decreased by 4 cases during this period. There was a decrease of 0,7% in the three months ended February 2020 compared with the three months ended February 2019.

Table N – Total number of liquidations for February 2020

Number of liquidations February 2020	% change between February 2019 and February 2020	% change between December 2018 to February 2019 and December 2019 to February 2020	% change between January to February 2019 and January to February 2020
164	12,3	-0,7	1,4

The estimated number of insolvencies increased by 13,9% in January 2020 compared with January 2019 **(see Table O)**. A 2,0% increase was estimated in the three months ended January 2020 compared with the three months ended January 2019.

Table O – Total number of insolvencies for January 2020

Number of insolvencies January 2020	% change between January 2019 and January 2020	% change between November 2018 to January 2019 and November 2019 to January 2020
189	13,9	2,0

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

Volume of goods transported decreases

As one of the ways to prevent the spread of the CoVID-19, government set regulations for land transport users which include amongst others, the following:

- The stop of operations for all long-distance passenger rail services, both public and private, for the duration of the lockdown. Cross-border freight movement for essential goods will continue to and from our neighbouring countries.
- Restrictions for Minibus-Taxis to transport essential services workers and those allowed to make the necessary permitted movements. In some cases transport movements will be allowed to operate from 05h00 to 09h00 and again from 16h00 to 20h00.
- Prohibition of all cross-border road passenger movements for the duration of the lockdown.

Presented in this article is a summary of the land transport survey results for January 2020.

The volume of goods transported (payload) decreased by 7,3% in January 2020 compared with January 2019 (**see Table P**). The corresponding income decreased by 3,2% over the same period.
Income from freight transportation decreased by 5,9% in the three months ended January 2020 compared with the three months ended January 2019. The main negative contributors to this decrease were:

- primary mining and quarrying products (-6,0%, contributing -2,1 percentage points);
- basic metals and fabricated metal products (-38,3%, contributing -1,4 percentage points);
- agriculture and forestry primary products (-13,1%, contributing -0,9 of a percentage point); and
- containers (-14,1%, contributing -0,8 of a percentage point).

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

	Aug-19	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19	Jan-20
Freight payload	-2,0	-3,9	-7,4	-13,6	-10,4	-7,3
Freight income	0,5	-1,9	-4,3	-9,3	-4,5	-3,2

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 19,7% in January 2020 compared with January 2019 (**See Table Q**). The corresponding income decreased by 1,3% over the same period.

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

	Aug-19	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19	Jan-20
Passenger journeys	-19,0	-15,4	-11,9	-21,2	-17,6	-19,7
Passenger income	3,3	8,6	1,6	-2,2	-1,2	-1,3

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 for February decreases to 4,5%, down from 4,6% for January 2020

After the outbreak of COVID-19 in South African, government imposed regulations that cover the full supply chain to limit unjustified price hikes and product stockpiling to protect consumers. The regulations, announced by the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition, Minister Ebrahim Patel, on 19 March 2020, are aimed at dealing with pricing matters during the national disaster. According to the regulations, prices may not exceed the increase in the cost of the raw materials and profit levels should not be hiked higher than in the period just before the period of the COVID-19. A breach in the regulations may see the concerned party fined from R1 million or 10% of a company's turnover and, or a jail sentence for a year. In this article is a summary of the key results from the Producer price index release for February 2020.

Final manufactured goods – headline PPI

Annual producer price inflation (final manufacturing) was 4,5% in February 2020, down from 4,6% in January 2020 **(see Table R)**. The producer price index increased by 0,3% month-on-month in February 2020.

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

- Coke, petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products increased by 6,8% year-on-year and contributed 1,4 percentage points.
- Food products, beverages and tobacco products increased by 3,7% year-on-year and contributed 1,3 percentage points.
- Metals, machinery, equipment and computing equipment increased by 4,4% year-on-year and contributed 0,6 of a percentage point.
- Transport equipment increased by 6,0% year-on-year and contributed 0,6 of a percentage point.

The main contributor to the headline PPI monthly increase was food products, beverages and tobacco products, which increased by 0,6% 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 1,8% in February 2020 (compared with 0,7% in January 2020). The index increased by 0,7% month-on-month **(see Table R)**. The main contributors to the annual rate were basic and fabricated metals (2,4 percentage points) and sawmilling and wood (0,9 of a percentage point). The main contributor to the monthly rate was basic and fabricated metals (0,9 of a percentage point).

Electricity and water
The annual percentage change in the PPI for electricity and water was 12,1% in February 2020 (compared with 13,0% in January 2020) **(see Table R)**. The index increased by 2,4% month-on-month. Electricity contributed 11,0 percentage points to the annual rate, and water contributed 1,1 percentage points. Electricity contributed 2,3 percentage points to the monthly rate.

Mining
The annual percentage change in the PPI for mining was 49,0% in February 2020 (compared with 32,2% in January 2020). The index increased by 14,6% month-on-month **(see Table R)**. The main contributors to the annual rate were non-ferrous metal ores (38,6 percentage points), gold and other metal ores (5,6 percentage points) and coal and gas (2,6 percentage points). The main contributors to the monthly rate were non-ferrous metal ores (11,9 percentage points) and gold and other metal ores (1,4 percentage points).

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

The annual percentage change in the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing was -1,1% in February 2020 (compared with -0,9% in January 2020) **(see Table R)**. The index decreased by 0,9% month-on-month. The main contributor to the annual rate was agriculture (-2,2 percentage points). The main contributor to the monthly rate was agriculture (-0,7 of a percentage point).

Table R – Key PPI figures for February 2020

Product	Weight	Index (2016=100)			% change	
		February 2019	January 2020	February 2020	February 2020 vs January 2020	February 2020 vs February 2019
Final manufactured goods	100,00	110,1	114,8	115,1	0,3	4,5
Intermediate manufactured goods	100,00	106,5	107,6	108,4	0,7	1,8
Electricity and water	100,00	114,0	124,8	127,8	2,4	12,1
Mining	100,00	114,3	148,6	170,3	14,6	49,0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,00	101,4	101,2	100,3	-0,9	-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

Headline CPI at 4,5% in March 2019

An administered price in the Consumer price index (CPI) is defined as the price of a product which is set consciously by an individual producer or group of producers and/or any price which can be determined or influenced by government, either directly or through a government agency/institution without reference to market forces. Products and services included are assessment rates, water, electricity, paraffin, petrol, diesel, public transport – trains, motor licences, motor registration, telephone fees, cell calls, television licence, school fees, university/technikons/colleges and university boarding fees. Presented in this article is the CPI for February 2020.

Annual consumer price inflation was 4,6% in February 2020, up from 4,5% in January 2020. The consumer price index increased by 1,0% month-on-month in February 2020.

The main contributors to the 4,6% annual inflation rate were food and non-alcoholic beverages; housing and utilities; transport; and miscellaneous goods and services.

The annual inflation rates for goods and for services were 4,9% and 4,3% respectively. Provincial annual inflation rates ranged from 4,1% in Free State and Mpumalanga to 5,3% in Western Cape.

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

Year	Index/ rate	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Average [1]
2010	Index	69,3	69,8	70,3	70,4	70,6	70,6	71,1	71,1	71,1	71,3	71,4	71,5	70,7
	Rate	6,1	5,8	5,1	4,8	4,7	4,1	3,8	3,6	3,0	3,3	3,5	3,5	4,3
2011	Index	71,9	72,3	73,2	73,5	73,8	74,1	74,7	74,9	75,2	75,5	75,8	75,9	74,2
	Rate	3,8	3,6	4,1	4,4	4,5	5,0	5,1	5,3	5,8	5,9	6,2	6,2	5,0
2012	Index	76,3	76,7	77,6	77,9	77,9	78,2	78,4	78,6	79,3	79,8	80,0	80,2	78,4
	Rate	6,1	6,1	6,0	6,0	5,6	5,5	5,0	4,9	5,5	5,7	5,5	5,7	5,7
2013	Index	80,4	81,2	82,2	82,5	82,3	82,5	83,4	83,6	84,0	84,2	84,3	84,5	82,9
	Rate	5,4	5,9	5,9	5,9	5,6	5,5	6,4	6,4	5,9	5,5	5,4	5,4	5,7
2014	Index	85,1	86,0	87,2	87,6	87,7	88,0	88,7	89,0	89,0	89,2	89,2	89,0	88,0
	Rate	5,8	5,9	6,1	6,2	6,6	6,7	6,4	6,5	6,0	5,9	5,8	5,3	6,2
2015	Index	88,9	89,4	90,7	91,5	91,7	92,1	93,1	93,1	93,1	93,3	93,4	93,7	92,0
	Rate	4,5	4,0	4,0	4,5	4,6	4,7	5,0	4,6	4,6	4,6	4,7	5,3	4,5
2016	Index	94,4	95,7	96,4	97,2	97,4	97,9	98,7	98,6	98,8	99,3	99,6	100,0	97,8
	Rate	6,2	7,0	6,3	6,2	6,2	6,3	6,0	5,9	6,1	6,4	6,6	6,7	6,3
2017	Index	100,6	101,7	102,3	102,4	102,7	102,9	103,2	103,3	103,8	104,1	104,2	104,7	103,0
	Rate	6,6	6,3	6,1	5,3	5,4	5,1	4,6	4,8	5,1	4,8	4,6	4,7	5,3
2018	Index	105,0	105,8	106,2	107,0	107,2	107,6	108,5	108,4	108,9	109,4	109,6	109,4	107,8
	Rate	4,4	4,0	3,8	4,5	4,4	4,6	5,1	4,9	4,9	5,1	5,2	4,5	4,7
2019	Index	109,2	110,1	111,0	111,7	112,0	112,4	112,8	113,1	113,4	113,4	113,5	113,8	112,2
	Rate	4,0	4,1	4,5	4,4	4,5	4,5	4,0	4,3	4,1	3,7	3,6	4,0	4,1
2020	Index	114,1	115,2											
	Rate	4,5	4,6											

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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