

Mbalo Brief



the missing piece of the puzzle

October 2020



Issue 09/2020

IMPROVING LIVES THROUGH DATA ECOSYSTEMS



stats sa

Department:
Statistics South Africa
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA





Statistics South Africa
Private Bag X44
Pretoria 0001
South Africa

ISibalo House, Koch street, Salvokop
Pretoria 0002

User information services: (012) 310 8600
Main switchboard: (012) 310 8911

Website: www.statssa.gov.za
Email: info@statssa.gov.za





Editor's comment

The World Economic Forum says that 65% of children entering primary school today will ultimately end up working in completely new job types that do not yet exist. This is because many countries and industries are rapidly evolving. What is considered to be in demand now, is not what was in demand 10 years ago and will probably not be in demand 10 years from now. This is even exacerbated by the increasing development in technology and digitisation. For instance, a few years ago, clients who wished to visit the bank to make deposits or get bank statements, no longer need to do so now as they can easily get those services from ATMs. Thus, such a rapid evolution necessitates the need and ability of those in the education sector to anticipate and prepare for future skills requirements and adequately prepare learners with the right skills and knowledge for today's changing world.

In this month's issue of *Mbalolo Brief*, our educational article is based on the report titled *Personal services industry, 2018 (Report No. 90-01-01 (2018))*. Also have a look at our monthly crossword puzzle and solutions for the September 2020 puzzle.

Articles published in this issue are based on results of industry surveys conducted for the months ranging from July to September 2020, such as Mining, Retail trade sales and Land transport survey, to name a few. For more details on any of the surveys, visit our website at:

www.statssa.gov.za

Enjoy the read.



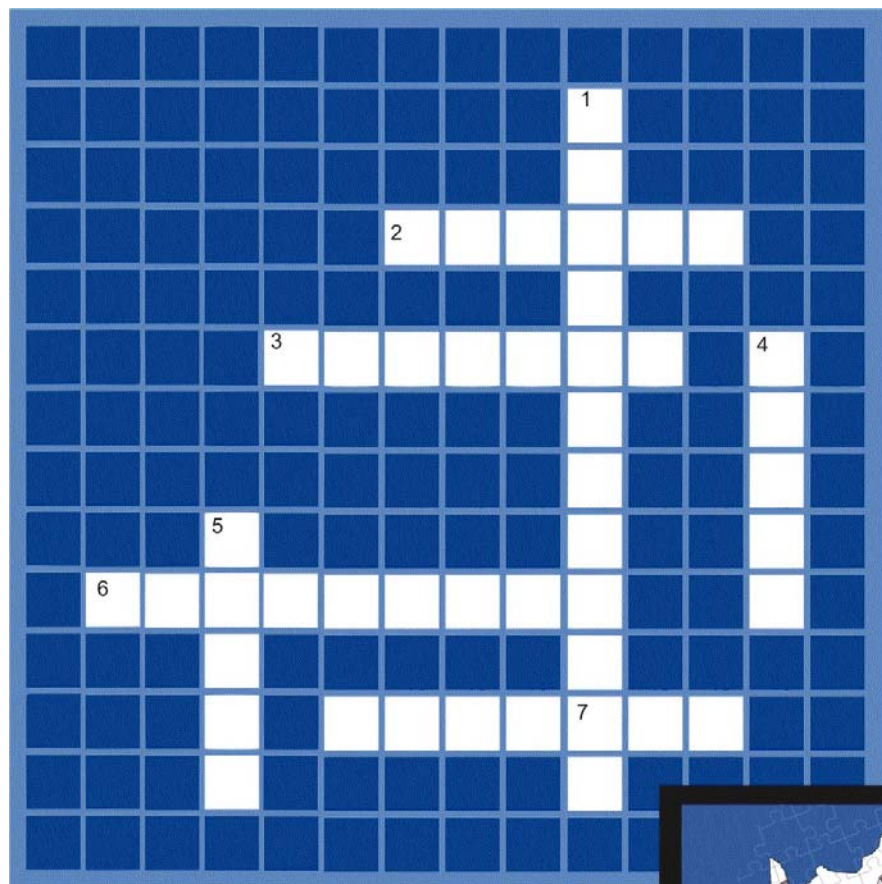


Contents

Editor's comment	i
Crossword puzzle.....	iii
Educational article on Personal services industry	1
Primary industries.....	7
Mining: Production and sales	7
Secondary industries	9
Manufacturing: Production and sales.....	9
Selected building statistics of the private sector	10
Electricity generated and available for distribution	12
Tertiary industries	14
Wholesale trade sales.....	14
Retail trade sales	15
Motor trade sales	17
Food and beverages	18
Tourist accommodation.....	19
Tourism and migration	20
Statistics of civil cases for debt.....	22
Statistics of liquidations and insolvencies	24
Land transport survey	26
Prices.....	28
Producer price index (PPI).....	28
Consumer price index (CPI).....	30
Glossary.....	32



Crossword puzzle





Across

2. According to the educational article, which type of service was the largest contributor to the total income generated by the Personal services industry in 2018? Fill in missing word. Health andwork.
3. In which month did the Minister of Finance, Tito Mboweni, present the Mid-term budget speech for 2020?
6. Who is the Minister of Basic Education?
7. Which province is the most populated in South Africa?

Down

1. Which country has recorded the highest COVID-19 cases?
4. True or false? International travel is still not permitted in South Africa due to COVID-19 regulations.
5. According to the educational article, which type of service was the ...service activities service was the least contributor to the total income generated by the Personal services industry in 2018? Fill in missing word.

Solutions for September 2020 puzzle

Across

2. True
4. Digital
5. Motshekga
6. Accra

Down

1. Heritage day
3. One



Educational article on personal services industry

1. Introduction

Services are an integral part of any economic activity in a country; they are necessary for the economy to function and they enhance the quality of life. There are different kinds of services, such as basic services and personal services, to name a few. Basic services are services provided by the government, which include water, electricity, health care, public safety and well-maintained roads. Personal services include those jobs that mostly pertain to household services such as domestics work, gardening, dry-cleaning, to name but a few. Although this industry might not be one of the most popular industries in South Africa, it is the seventh largest industry out of a total of ten industries. This article is based on the *Personal services industry, 2018 (Report No. 90-01-01 (2018))* published on 30 September 2020. The article will explore the income, employment, average salaries and wages as well as the capital expenditure on new assets in the personal services industry. The article will also compare the findings of the 2018 report to the 2008 findings.

2. Background

The 2018 Personal Services Large Sample Survey (LSS) is conducted by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA). The last survey was conducted in 2008 (Report No. 90-01-01 (2008)). The results of the survey are used to benchmark the gross domestic product (GDP) and its components. These statistics are also used by government policy advisors to monitor the performance and contribution of individual industries to the South African economy and the effectiveness of industry policies, and by private sector users in analyses of comparative business and industry performance.

The 2018 LSS covers enterprises registered in the taxation system (this could be businesses that are registered at SARS for VAT) that are mainly engaged in the following activities classified according to the January 1993 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (SIC), Fifth edition, Report No. 09-09-02:

- education services;
- hospital activities, medical and dental practice activities;
- other human health activities, veterinary activities;
- social work activities;



- sewage and refuse disposal, sanitary and similar activities;
- activities of business and employers' organisations;
- activities of professional organisations;
- activities of trade unions;
- activities of religious organisations;
- activities of political organisations;
- activities of other membership organisations n.e.c.;
- motion picture and video production and distribution;
- motion picture projections;
- radio and television activities;
- dramatic arts, music and other arts activities;
- other entertainment activities n.e.c.;
- news agency activities;
- library and archives activities;
- museum activities and preservation of historical sites and buildings;
- botanical and zoological gardens and nature reserve activities;
- sporting activities;
- other recreational activities;
- washing and (dry-) cleaning of textiles and fur products; and
- hairdressing and other beauty treatments.



3. Finances in the personal services industry

3.1 Income

Table 1 – Income in the personal services industry, 2008 and 2018

Type of services	2008		2018	
	R million	% contribution	R million	% contribution
Education service	36 459	21,7	97 540	25,6
Health and social work	73 557	43,9	164 696	43,3
Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitary and similar activities	3 628	2,2	18 087	4,7
Activity of membership organisations	5 311	3,2	17 948	4,7
Recreational, cultural and sporting activities	42 504	25,4	75 990	20,0
Other service activities	6 181	3,7	6 520	1,7
Total	167 640	100,0	380 781	100,0

Source: Report No. 91-01-01

The total income for the personal services industry in 2018 was R380,8 billion (see Table 1). The total income represents an increase of 8,5% per annum over the income reported in the corresponding survey of 2008 (R167,6 billion). The largest contributor to the increase was 'health and social work' (+R91,1 billion), followed by 'education services' (R61,1 billion) and 'recreational, cultural and sporting activities' (+R33,5 billion).

Between 2008 and 2018, 'education services' gained the biggest percentage share (3,9 percentage points) in income from the personal services industry (from a percentage contribution of 21,7% in 2008 to 25,6% in 2018). 'Recreational, cultural and sporting activities' lost the biggest percentage share (-5,4 percentage points) over the same period (from 25,4% in 2008 to 20,0% in 2018).



The profit margin for the personal services industry in 2018 was 7,8%. The highest profit margin by type of service in 2018 was recorded for 'sewage and refuse disposal, sanitary and similar activities' (10,2%), followed by 'activities of membership organisations' (9,6%) and 'health and social work' (8,0%).

3.2 Average salaries and wages in the personal services industry

Table 2 – Average salaries and wages in the personal services industry, 2008 and 2018

Type of services	2008			2018		
	Salaries and wages	Total employees	Average salaries and wages	Salaries and wages	Total employees	Average salaries and wages
	R million	Number	Rands	R million	Number	Rands
Education service	16 361	98 027	170 379	44 232	126 484	349 704
Health and social work	20 312	229 798	88 391	55 333	235 147	235 312
Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitary and similar activities	715	8 735	81 855	3 838	19 785	193 985
Activity of membership organisations	1 786	15 594	114 531	4 954	17 684	280 140
Recreational, cultural and sporting activities	6 885	91 226	75 472	14 658	77 204	189 861
Other service activities	1994	43 760	45 567	1900	20 934	90 761
Total	48 053	485 140	99 050	124 915	497 238	251 218

Source: Report No. 91-01-01

The average salaries and wages in the personal services industry in 2018 was R251 218 (see Table 2). The type of service with the highest average salaries and wages in 2018 was 'education services' (R349 704), followed by 'activities of membership organisations' (R280 140) and 'health and social work' (R235 312). The type of service with the lowest average



salaries and wages in 2018 was 'other services activities' (R90 761). Total average salaries and wages increased from R99 050 in 2008 to R251 218 in 2018, an annualised growth rate of 9,8%.

3.3. Capital expenditure on new assets

Table 3 – Capital expenditure on new assets in the personal services industry, 2008 and 2018

Type of services	2008		2018	
	R million	% contribution	R million	% contribution
Education service	1 743	19,3	9 332	42,1
Health and social work	3 082	34,0	6 557	29,7
Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitary and similar activities	261	2,9	1 699	7,7
Activity of membership organisations	317	3,5	509	2,3
Recreational, cultural and sporting activities	3 322	36,7	3 734	16,9
Other service activities	330	3,6	277	1,3
Total	9 054	100,0	22 108	100,0

Source: Report No. 91-01-01

According to Accounting Coach, a *capital expenditure* is an amount spent to acquire or significantly improve the capacity or capabilities of a long-term asset such as equipment or buildings. Usually the cost is recorded in a balance sheet account that is reported under the heading of Property, Plant and Equipment. The capital expenditure on new assets in 2018 (R22,1 billion) represents an increase of 9,3% per annum over the expenditure reported in 2008 (R9,1 billion) (see Table 3). The largest contributor to capital expenditure on new assets was 'education services' (R9,3 billion or 42,1%), followed by 'health and social work' (R6,6 billion or 29,7%) and 'recreational, cultural and sporting activities' (R3,7 billion or 16,9%).

Between 2008 and 2018, 'recreational, cultural and sporting activities' lost the biggest percentage share (-19,8 percentage points) in capital expenditure on new assets (from a percentage contribution of 36,7% in



2008 to 16,9% in 2018). 'Education services' gained the biggest percentage share (+22,8 percentage points) in capital expenditure on new assets when compared with the results of 2018 (from a percentage contribution of 19,3% in 2008 to 42,1% in 2018).

4. Employment in the personal services industry

The total number of persons employed in the personal services industry as at the end of June 2018 was 497 238. This represents an increase of 0,2% per annum over the employment recorded in 2008 (485 140 persons).

Thus, over the ten-year period (from 2008 to 2018), the personal services industry gained a total of 12 098 jobs. The highest growth in employment between 2008 and 2018 was in 'education services' (+30 457), 'sewage and refuse disposal, sanitary and similar activities' (+11 050) and 'health and social work' (+5 349). Employment fell in 'recreational, cultural and sporting activities' (-14 022) and in 'other service activities' (-22 826).

The highest contributor to the total number of persons employed in the personal services industry in 2018 was the 'health and social work' service, which employed 235 147 persons, contributing 47,3%. This was followed by 'education services' with 126 484 persons employed, contributing 25,4% and 'recreational, cultural and sporting activities' with 77 204 person employed, contributing 15,5%.

Activities of membership organisations' was the service with the least number of persons employed (17 684, contributing 3,6%).

5. Conclusion

The personal services industry is important to the growth of the economy in a country. This industry includes services such as dry-cleaning, gardening, hairdressing, etc. The article shows that the income generated by the personal services industry in 2018 increased from the income generated in 2008. The largest contributor to this increase was 'health and social work' services. Furthermore, the average salaries and wages also increased in 2018 compared to 2008, with 'education services' recording the highest increase. Finally, the number of persons employed in the services industry also increased and the highest growth was observed in 'education services'.



Primary industries

Mining: Production and sales

Mining production decreases while mineral sales increase

The Platinum Group of Metals (PGMs) were the best performing commodities in 2019. This is according to the 2019 Annual Facts and Figures report released by the Mineral Council of South Africa (MCSA) on 8 October 2020. According to the 2019 report, palladium and rhodium prices were the star commodities. Rhodium prices increased 76,1% in United States Dollar and 92,3% in Rand terms, while palladium prices increased 49,3% and 63% in United States Dollar and Rand terms, respectively. Rhodium is a silver-white metallic element that is highly reflective and resistant to corrosion while palladium is a shiny chemical element. Both rhodium and palladium are used as catalytic converters designed to clean vehicle emissions, among others. Presented in this article is a summary of the Mining: production and sales statistics for August 2020.

Mining production decreased by 3,3% year-on-year in August 2020 (see **Table A**). The largest negative contributors were:

- gold (-14,8%, contributing -1,9 percentage points);
- iron ore (-18,1%, contributing -1,8 percentage points); and
- coal (-4,0%, contributing -1,1 percentage points).

The largest positive contributor was PGMs (12,7% and contributing 2,6 percentage points).

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

	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-18,1	-50,2	-24,7	-25,3	-6,5	-3,3
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-18,1	-37,1	50,9	-0,7	20,3	6,8
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	-6,5	-22,7	-29,4	-27,4	6,2	27,5

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





Mineral sales increased by 20,9% year-on-year in August 2020. The largest positive contributors were:

- PGMs (63,0%, contributing 15,8 percentage points);
- iron ore (39,3%, contributing 5,1 percentage points);
- gold (7,6%, contributing 1,2 percentage points); and
- 'other' non-metallic minerals (35,6%, contributing 1,1 percentage points).

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

	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	12,6	-28,9	-12,1	-13,6	10,8	20,9
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	2,6	-37,7	27,4	-4,6	27,0	13,1
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	12,0	-10,8	-17,5	-28,9	-3,2	16,2

^{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

The Department of Trade, Industry and Competition (DTIC), in collaboration with Proudly South African, will host a dialogue on Locally Produced Products themed 'Compliance with the Industrial Technical Institutions' on 05 November 2020. According to the Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry, Ms Nomalungelo Gina, the objective of the dialogue is to highlight the economic benefits to the South African economy of buying local, and key sectors which can make a significant contribution to job creation and economic growth for the country. The dialogue also aims to educate consumers and manufacturers on the mandates of the DTIC's technical industrial institutions and to educate the public on the #BuyLocal campaign; as well as to highlight the importance of buying products which comply with approved technical standards and regulations and create awareness on fake goods illegally bearing Proudly South African's logo and the South African Bureau of Standards' stamp of approval. Some agencies participating in the dialogue are the National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications (NRCS), South African National Accreditation System (SANAS), South African Bureau of Standards (SABS), and National Metrology Institute of South Africa (NMISA). Together, they intend to unlock institutional capacity to drive industrial competitiveness and ensure quality assurance of all locally manufactured products. Presented in this article is a summary of the Manufacturing: Production and sales statistics for August 2020.

Manufacturing production decreased by 10,8% in August 2020 compared with August 2019 (**see Table C**). The largest contributions were made by the following divisions:

- motor vehicles, parts and accessories and other transport equipment (-30,6%, contributing -2,7 percentage points);
- basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products, metal products and machinery (-11,7%, contributing -2,1 percentage points);
- food and beverages (-6,8%, contributing -2,0 percentage points);
- wood and wood products, paper, publishing and printing (-11,9%, contributing -1,3 percentage points); and
- petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products (-5,4%, contributing -1,2 percentage points).



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

	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-5,1	-48,9	-32,8	-14,0	-10,2	-10,8
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-1,0	-44,0	28,5	21,3	5,9	3,6
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	-2,0	-16,7	-25,4	-29,4	-2,2	20,7

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

A full release on *Manufacturing: Production and sales* (Statistical release P3041.2) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za

Selected building statistics of the private sector

The value of recorded building plans passed decreases

Homeowners who need to sell their houses have different reasons to do so. Some of the reasons are the need to move to another area, inability to repay the bond due to COVID-19 and economic impact. However, property owners are often caught off guard by the expenses that come with selling property. Thus, sellers should take into account the bond cancellation fee, which varies from bank to bank, compliance certificate costs (such as electrical compliance certificate and borer beetle certificate), estate agent commission, and ensuring that rates, taxes and levies and other costs among others are paid in full. A seller is also required to confirm whether the property is in good condition or not prior to concluding a sale so that if there are faults a seller can rectify these at their own expense. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the release on Selected building statistics of the private sector as reported by local government institutions for August 2020.

Total value of recorded building plans passed at current prices

The value of recorded building plans passed (at current prices) decreased by 44,7% (-R33 974,4 million) during January to August 2020 compared with January to August 2019 (see Table D).



Decreases were recorded for:

- residential buildings (-46,9% or -R18 717,7 million);
- non-residential buildings (-44,2% or -R7 139,7 million); and
- additions and alterations (-40,7% or -R8 117,0 million).

The largest contributions to the total decrease of 44,7% (-R33 974,4 million) were made by Gauteng (contributing -23,3 percentage points or -R17 715,5 million), KwaZulu-Natal (contributing -7,3 percentage points or -R5 551,2 million), Western Cape (contributing -6,8 percentage points or -R5 164,8 million) and Eastern Cape (contributing -3,0 percentage points or -R2 247,2 million).

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

Estimates at current prices	January to August 2019	January to August 2020	Difference in value between January to August 2019 and January to August 2020	% change between January to August 2019 and January to August 2020
	R'000	R'000	R'000	
Residential buildings	39 892 452	21 174 722	-18 717 730	-46,9
-Dwelling houses	20 421 775	12 854 795	-7 566 980	-37,1
-Flats and townhouses	18 848 181	8 140 343	-10 707 838	-56,8
-Other residential buildings	622 496	179 584	-442 912	-71,2
Non-residential buildings	16 166 150	9 026 436	-7 139 714	-44,2
Additions and alterations	19 941 338	11 824 374	-8 116 964	-40,7
Total	75 999 940	42 025 532	-33 974 408	-44,7

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



Electricity generated and available for distribution

Electricity generation and distribution decreases

The Mineral Resources and Energy Minister, Gwede Mantashe, has gazetted amendments to Electricity Regulations on New Generation Capacity to enable municipal power generation. Published on 16 October 2020, the regulations give effect to President Cyril Ramaphosa's commitment during the State of the Nation Address (SONA) that government will enable municipalities in good financial standing to develop their own power generation projects. Mantashe said that the amendments to the regulations clarify the regime applicable to municipalities when requesting determinations under section 34 of the Electricity Amendment Act. According to the gazetted amendments, a municipality may apply to the Minister to procure or buy new generation capacity in accordance with the Integrated Resource Plan and such municipality must conduct and submit a feasibility study where it intends to deliver the new generation capacity project through an internal mechanism and submit proof that the application is aligned with its Integrated Development Plan, among others. Presented in this article is a summary of the key results from the Electricity generated and available for distribution release for the month of August 2020.

Electricity generation (production) decreased by 2,4% year-on-year in August 2020 (see Table E).

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

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

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



Electricity distribution (consumption) decreased by 0,4% year-on-year in August 2020 (see Table F).

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

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

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



Tertiary Industries

Wholesale trade sales

Wholesale trade sales decrease

In an effort to improve access to affordable scrap metal for the domestic steel and other metal-producing industries, the International Trade Administration Commission (ITAC) has introduced changes to the Price Preference System (PPS) with effect from 02 October 2020. This comes after the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition (DTIC) received complaints from the domestic steel and other metal-producing industries that the PPS was not achieving the intended objectives, causing severe harm to the industry and affecting its recovery from the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. Scrap dealers were required to offer scrap to the domestic consuming industry first at a prescribed discount to international prices before it could be exported to other markets. The key changes to the price preference system (PPS) include the imposition of an additional discount of 10% when domestic buyers are located in inland provinces and scrap metal is located at the coast and ensuring that scrap dealers have adequate facilities for the access, loading and weighing of scrap, among others. Presented in this article is a summary of the key results from the Wholesale trade sales release for August 2020.

Wholesale trade sales decreased by 3,3% in August 2020 compared with August 2019 (**see Table G**). The main negative contributor to this decrease was dealers in solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (-24,3%, contributing -6,2 percentage points).

The main positive contributor was dealers in 'other' household goods except precious stones (36,7%, contributing 4,3 percentage points).



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

	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-1,0	-43,1	-22,9	-6,2	-5,5	-3,3
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-5,6	-37,7	32,2	13,6	9,6	0,2
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	0,9	-13,9	-22,3	-24,1	3,8	22,1

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

A full release on *Wholesale trade sales* (P6141.2) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za

Retail trade sales

Retail trade sales decreased by 4,2% in August 2020

In an effort to minimise and reduce food waste by food manufacturers and retailers in South Africa, the Consumer Goods Council of South Africa (CGCSA) launched the South African Food Loss and Waste Voluntary Agreement on 29 September 2020. The agreement, which coincided with the International Day of Awareness of Food Loss and Waste (IDAFWLW) that falls on 29 September 2020, commits food manufacturers and retailers to reducing food waste to achieve the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goal to halve global food waste by 2030. According to CGCSA, current estimates show that about 10 million tonnes or 30% of local agricultural production in South Africa is wasted each year; this is equivalent to an estimated R60 billion a year or about 2% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The agreement was developed by CGCSA in partnership with the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition (DTIC) and the Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries (DEFF). Presented in this article is a summary of the key results from the Retail trade sales release for the month of August 2020.

Retail trade sales decreased by 4,2% year-on-year in August 2020 (**see Table H**). Negative annual growth rates were recorded for:

- all 'other' retailers (-32,3%);
- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (-10,2%);
- retailers in food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores (-5,0%); and
- general dealers (-1,5%).



The negative contributors to the 4,2% decrease were:

- all 'other' retailers (contributing -4,2 percentage points);
- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (contributing -1,7 percentage points);
- general dealers (contributing -0,6 of a percentage point); and
- retailers in food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores (contributing -0,4 of a percentage point).

Retail trade sales decreased by 6,7% in the three months ending August 2020 compared with the three months ending August 2019. The largest negative contributor to this decrease was all 'other' retailers (-38,8%, contributing -5,0 percentage points).

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

	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	2,9	-49,9	-11,9	-7,2	-8,6	-4,2
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	2,9	-49,3	69,9	5,1	0,6	4,0
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	0,1	-16,6	-19,5	-23,4	8,0	16,7

^{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 decreases

The National Association of Automobile Manufacturers of South Africa (Naamsa) says there are approximately 300 000 illegally imported grey cars in the country. Grey import vehicles are new or used motor vehicles and motorcycles imported from other countries instead of authorised local distributors. Naamsa further says that the number of grey imports is growing at 30 000 vehicles per annum. This can have a negative impact on the country's economy as well as on the motor industry because they rob the country of tax revenue, affect job creation, aid criminal activity and undermine road safety initiatives. Presented in this article is a summary of the results of the Motor trade sales release for the month of August 2020.

Motor trade sales decreased by 11,3% year-on-year in August 2020 (see **Table I**). The largest negative annual growth rates were recorded for:

- fuel sales (-20,7%);
- convenience store sales (-18,4%); and
- new vehicle sales (-15,1%).

Motor trade sales decreased by 12,6% in the three months ended August 2020 compared with the three months ended August 2019. The main contributors to this decrease were:

- fuel sales (-26,9%, contributing -8,0 percentage points); and
- new vehicle sales (-14,3%, contributing -3,7 percentage points).

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

	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug - 20
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-16,2	-84,0	-50,1	-12,6	-13,9	-11,3
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-18,7	-76,0	171,3	58,8	3,0	6,4
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	-4,9	-31,8	-48,2	-44,3	11,2	70,8

^{1/} Percentage change between the previous 3 months and the 3 months ending in the month indicated.
A full release on *Motor trade sales* (Statistical release P6343.2) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za



Food and beverages

Total income generated by the food and beverages industry decreases

The Department of Communications and Digital Technologies has proposed stricter regulations around the advertising of alcohol and unhealthy food in South Africa. This was done in an effort to protect children and consumers from potentially harmful advertising. In its draft audio and audiovisual content services (AAVCS) white paper published on 09 October 2020, the department said that the draft white paper proposes that in order to protect children, the regulator must in respect of the scheduling of adverts, make regulations for all AAVCS licensees on the advertising of alcoholic beverages and harmful foods that are high in salt, sugars, fat, saturated fats or trans-fatty acids or that otherwise do not fit national or international nutritional guidelines. According to the draft bill, alcohol will be prohibited in social media, movies, cinemas, theatres and print media, among others. Presented in this article is a summary on food and beverage statistics for August 2020.

Total income generated by the food and beverages industry decreased by 44,8% in August 2020 compared with August 2019 (see **Table J**). The largest decreases were recorded for:

- bar sales (-86,4%); and
- 'other' income (-70,8%).

In August 2020, the main contributors to the 44,8% year-on-year decrease were:

- restaurants and coffee shops (-62,7%, contributing -31,4 percentage points); and
- catering services (-66,1%, contributing -10,4 percentage points).



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

Type of income	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20
Food sales	-30,1	-95,7	-86,2	-56,4	-47,4	-41,0
Bar sales	-43,4	-100,0	-100,0	-96,1	-94,2	-86,4
Other income	-42,2	-77,4	-68,0	-63,9	-57,7	-70,8
Total	-31,4	-95,5	-86,6	-59,3	-50,8	-44,8

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 decreased by 81,2%

The summer holidays and festive seasons are just around the corner. This could be the big boost that the tourism industry needs to make a meaningful recovery from COVID-19 and lockdown restrictions. In the meantime, the tourist accommodation sector is seeing a peak in occupancy rate from domestic tourists. Figures from Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) show that South Africa's hotels recorded an occupancy rate of 9,2% in August 2020, up from 6,1% in July and 4,1% in June 2020. Tshifhiwa Tshivhengwa, CEO of the Tourism Business Council of South Africa (TBCSA), states that "... as much as many people travel, they are travelling at heavily discounted prices. This is because the industry has lowered its prices due to subdued demand." So what this means is that even though the occupancy rate might have gone up, it is not the case from an income point of view as tourists are paying less. Hopefully as we approach the summer holiday and festive seasons, there will be an increase in demand. Presented in this article is a summary of the key results from the Tourist accommodation release for August 2020.

The total income for the tourist accommodation industry decreased by 81,2% in August 2020 compared with August 2019 (**see Table K**). Income from accommodation decreased by 82,4% year-on-year in August 2020, the result of a 79,4% decrease in the number of stay unit nights sold and a 14,3% decrease in the average income per stay unit night sold.



In August 2020, all accommodation types recorded large negative year-on-year growth in income from accommodation. The main contributors to the 82,4% year-on-year decrease in income from accommodation were:

- hotels (-86,2%, contributing -54,6 percentage points); and
- 'other' accommodation (-74,9%, contributing -24,2 percentage points).

Income from accommodation decreased by 88,9% in the three months ended August 2020 compared with the three months ended August 2019. The main contributors to this decrease were:

- hotels (-90,2%, contributing -57,9 percentage points); and
- 'other' accommodation (-85,9%, contributing -26,6 percentage points).

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

	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20
Stay units available	-0,1	-0,2	-0,2	-0,2	-0,2	0,1
Stay unit nights sold	-38,9	-97,1	-97,3	-92,1	-88,2	-79,4
Average income per stay unit nights sold	-4,6	-29,8	-28,9	-26,6	-23,3	-14,3
Income from accommodation	-41,7	-98,0	-98,1	-94,2	-91,0	-82,4
Total income ^{1/}	-33,6	-98,6	-97,9	-95,0	-88,6	-81,2

^{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

Over 200 000 travellers pass through South Africa's ports of entry

The Department of Home Affairs (DHA) has issued a revised list of COVID-19 high-risk countries, reducing the number of countries listed from 60 to 22. Travellers from these countries are not allowed to travel into South Africa for leisure purposes. However, they are permitted to enter the country if they are business travellers, critical skills visa holders, investors or travellers on international missions in sports, arts, culture and science. All travellers from other African countries are still welcome to visit the country subject to COVID-19 protocols. Presented in this article is a summary of the key results from the Tourism and migration release for the month of August 2020.



Number of travellers

The number of travellers between August 2019 and August 2020 are not necessarily comparable due to the hard lockdown which the country introduced on 26 March 2020. A general expectation is that no visitors would be observed, as we may see in the analysis that follows, where foreign travellers coming in and leaving the country during this period were fewer than can be expected.

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 205 132 travellers (arrivals, departures and transits) passed through South African ports of entry/exit in August 2020 (**see Table L**) . These travellers were made up of 66 892 South African residents and 138 240 foreign travellers. A further breakdown of the figures for South African residents indicates that there were 30 547 arrivals, 36 345 departures and no travellers in transit. The corresponding volume for foreign arrivals, departures and travellers in transit was 67 051, 71 148 and 41, respectively.

A comparison between the movements in August 2019 and August 2020 indicates that the volume of arrivals, departures and travellers in transit decreased for both South African residents and foreign travellers. For South African residents, the volume of arrivals decreased by 93,7% (from 482 712 in August 2019 to 30 547 in August 2020). Departures decreased by 93,0% (from 522 927 in August 2019 to 36 345 in August 2020), and transits decreased by 100,0% (from 976 in August 2019 to 0 in August 2020). For foreign travellers, arrivals decreased by 95,1% (from 1 377 914 in August 2019 to 67 051 in August 2020), departures decreased by 94,1% (from 1 215 970 in August 2019 to 71 148 in August 2020) whereas transits decreased by almost 100,0% (from 98 320 in August 2019 to 41 in August 2020).

Mode of travel of travellers

In August 2020, road transport was the most common mode of travel used by 180 023 (87,8%) of the 205 132 travellers. The total number of travellers who used air transport was 24 461 (11,9%). Compared to the use of air and land transport, a smaller number of travellers [648 (0,3%)] used sea transport. Information on arrivals of South African residents shows that 6 081 (19,9%) came by air, 24 386 (79,8%) came by road and 80 (0,3%) arrived by sea transport.



Sex and age distribution

In August 2020, there were 63 507 (94,7%) male and 3 544 (5,3%) female foreign arrivals. Foreign arrivals from overseas were made up of 1 440 (73,8%) male foreign arrivals and 510 (26,2%) female foreign arrivals. There were 61 930 (95,4%) male and 2 958 (4,6%) female foreign arrivals from SADC countries. Foreign arrivals from 'other' African countries were made up of 96 (70,1%) male and 41 (29,9%) female foreign arrivals. The majority of foreign arrivals were aged between 35 and 44 years [29 436 (43,9%)], followed by the age group 45 to 54 years [15 229 (22,7%)] and age group 25 to 34 years [14 629 (21,8%)].

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

Travel direction	August 2019	July 2020	August 2020	% change between July to August 2020	% change between August 2019 and August 2020
Total	3 698 819	202 937	205 132	1,1%	-94,5%
South African residents	1 006 615	63 557	66 892	5,2%	-93,4%
Arrivals	482 712	30 473	30 547	0,2%	-93,7%
Departures	522 927	33 084	36 345	9,9%	-93,0%
Transit	976	-	-	-	-100,0%
Foreign travellers	2 692 204	139 380	138 240	-0,8%	-94,9%
Arrivals	1 377 914	68 914	67 051	-2,7%	-95,1%
Departures	1 215 970	70 413	71 148	1,0%	-94,1%
Transit	98 320	53	41	-22,6%	-100,0%

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

Statistics of civil cases for debt

The total number of civil summonses issued for debt decreases

A study by the debt counselling firm DebtBusters on the impact of lockdown on the economy paints the picture of a country locked in a downward spiral of rising joblessness and debt. The DebtBusters study results found that the debt holiday offered by the banks at the start of the lockdown in late March



2020 had added R20,7 billion to the debt of the estimated 1,6 million South Africans who took advantage of this. According to DebtBusters, results further indicate that those who accepted the three-month repayment holidays offered by the banks and suspended their payments on car, mortgage and personal loans will end up paying on average an extra R30 100 on top of what they already owed. The DebtBusters study indicated that as incomes have fallen, many households are trying to make ends meet with unsecured lending that could lead to more debt. Presented in this article is a summary of the key results of Statistics of civil cases for debt for the month of August 2020.

The number of civil summonses issued for debt

The total number of civil summonses issued for debt decreased by 26,7% in the three months ended August 2020 compared with the three months ended August 2019 (**see Table M**). The largest contributors to the 26,7% decrease for civil summonses issued were:

- money lent (contributing -9,4 percentage points);
- services (contributing -5,4 percentage points);
- promissory notes (contributing -5,1 percentage points); and
- 'other' debts (contributing -3,5 percentage points).

The number of civil judgements recorded for debt

The total number of civil judgements recorded for debt decreased by 43,3% in the three months ended August 2020 compared with the three months ended August 2019. The largest contributors to the 43,3% decrease were civil judgements relating to:

- services (contributing -11,7 percentage points);
- 'other' debts (contributing -9,0 percentage points);
- money lent (contributing -8,7 percentage points); and
- rent (contributing -5,3 percentage points).

The value of civil judgements recorded for debt

The total value of civil judgements recorded for debt decreased by 37,7% in the three months ended August 2020 compared with the three months ended August 2019. The largest contributors to the 37,7% decrease were value of judgements relating to:



- money lent (contributing -10,5 percentage points);
- 'other' debts (contributing -7,7 percentage points);
- promissory notes (contributing -7,4 percentage points).

In August 2020, 10 952 civil judgements for debt amounting to R258,0 million were recorded. The largest contributors to the total value of judgements were:

- money lent (R68,4 million or 26,5%);
- services (R58,4 million or 22,6%); and
- 'other' debts (R43,4 million or 16,8%).

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

Actual estimates	August 2020	% change between August 2019 and August 2020	% change between June to August 2019 and June to August 2020
Number of civil summonses issued for debt	33 843	-29,4	-26,7
Number of civil judgements recorded for debt	10 952	-34,4	-43,3
Value of civil judgements recorded for debt (R million)	208,2	-21,5	-37,7

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 increases while insolvencies decrease

A solvent company may be dissolved by voluntary winding-up initiated by the company, company's creditors or a court of law – this is according to the Companies Act, 2008 (Act No. 71 of 2008). When the affairs of a company have been completely wound up and a court order of final liquidation has been made, a certificate to that effect together with a copy of the court order must be filed. The Act stipulates that upon receiving a certificate, the dissolution of the company must be recorded and the company's name removed from the companies register. The Act also states that a company is considered dissolved on the date its name is removed from the companies register. However, the removal of a company's name from the companies



register does not affect the liability of any former director or shareholder of the company. Any liability continues and may be enforced as if the company had not been removed from the register. Presented in this article is a summary of the statistics of liquidations and insolvencies for August 2020.

The total number of liquidations increased by 6,3% in the three months ended August 2020 compared with the three months ended August 2019 (**see Table N**). A year-on-year increase of 29,5% was recorded in August 2020. Voluntary liquidations increased by 55 cases while compulsory liquidations decreased by 3 cases. The total number of liquidations decreased by 13,8% in the first eight months of 2020 compared with the first eight months of 2019.

Table N – Total number of liquidations for August 2020

Number of liquidations August 2020	% change between August 2019 to August 2020	% change between June to August 2019 and June to August 2020	% change between January to August 2019 and January to August 2020
228	29,5	6,3	-13,8

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

The estimated number of insolvencies decreased by 66,8% in the three months ended July 2020 compared with the three months ended July 2019 (**see Table O**). There was a year-on-year decrease of 69,9% in July 2020.

Table O – Total number of insolvencies for July 2020

Number of insolvencies July 2020	% change between July 2019 to July 2020	% change between May to July 2019 and May to July 2020	% change between January to July 2019 and January to July 2020
104	-69,9	-66,8	-45,4

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 by 12,4%

President Cyril Ramaphosa made a proposal for the privatisation of some of South Africa's key train routes in metros with the hope of improving transport access to millions of South Africans. This proposal forms part of the president's new economic recovery plan and will primarily focus on routes in Gauteng and the Western Cape. The privatisation of these railways could lead to the introduction of modern technology which can reduce travel time, increase passenger safety, create jobs and reduce the demand-supply deficit in the passenger transportation sector. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the Land transport survey for the month of August 2020.

The volume of goods transported (payload) decreased by 12,4% in August 2020 compared with August 2019 (**see Table P**). The corresponding income decreased by 8,8% over the same period.

Income from freight transportation decreased by 10,9% in the three months ended August 2020 compared with the three months ended August 2019.

The main contributors to this decrease were:

- manufactured food, beverages and tobacco products (-23,7% and contributing -2,6 percentage points);
- 'other' freight (-10,8% and contributing -1,9 percentage points);
- containers (-24,4% and contributing -1,4% percentage points);
- basic metals and fabricated metal products (-42,9% and contributing -1,3 percentage points); and
- primary mining and quarrying products (-3,0% and contributing -1,1 percentage points).

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

	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20
Freight payload	-5,3	-39,7	-22,5	-18,6	-10,5	-12,4
Freight income	-0,1	-42,1	-22,2	-15,9	-8,0	-8,8

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



The number of passenger journeys decreased by 62,1% in August 2020 compared with August 2019 (see **Table Q**). The corresponding income decreased by 53,3% over the same period.

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

	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20
Passenger journeys	-32,8	-84,2	-71,0	-62,5	-62,5	-62,1
Passenger income	-15,1	-81,9	-66,6	-57,8	-54,8	-53,3

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)

August PPI increases to 2,4%

After the enactment of the Competition Amendment Act in 2019 and the promulgation of a number of the provisions, new sections of the Competition Amendment Act came into effect on 13 February 2020. One of the amended sections is the regulations relating to buyer power and price discrimination. According to buyer power provisions, a dominant firm in a designated sector may not impose unfair prices or other trading conditions on suppliers that are small and medium businesses (SMEs) or firms controlled by historically disadvantaged persons (HDPs). If there is a *prima facie* case against the dominant firm, it must show that the price or other trading condition is not unfair or that it has not avoided purchasing goods or services from the SME or HDP supplier. The corresponding buyer power regulations designate sectors in which dominant firms are prohibited from requiring or imposing unfair prices or other trading conditions on a supplier. These sectors include the grocery wholesale and retail sector, the agro-processing sector, and the e-commerce and online services sector. Presented in this article is a summary of the key results from the Producer price index release for August 2020.

Final manufactured goods – headline PPI

Annual producer price inflation (final manufacturing) was 2,4% in August 2020, up from 1,9% in July 2020 (**see Table R**). The producer price index increased by 0,7% month-on-month in August 2020.

The main contributors to the headline PPI annual inflation rate were food products, beverages and tobacco products; and transport equipment.

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

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



equipment and computing equipment, which increased by 1,2% month-on-month and contributed 0,2 of a percentage point.

Intermediate manufactured goods

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

Electricity and water

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

Mining

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

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

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



Table R – Key PPI figures for August 2020

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

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

The consumer price index (CPI)

CPI at 3,0% in September 2020

The consumer price index (CPI) is the most widely watched and used measure of South Africa's inflation and for tracking the cost of living. Since CPI measures inflation, it is also used to measure the rand's purchasing power. If prices of goods and services increase, it means the purchasing power of the rand decreases and vice versa. The CPI also has several uses – from the government's perspective, the CPI is used to make periodic adjustment in salaries, wages, and social grants. Presented in this article is a summary of the results of the Consumer price index release for the month of September 2020.

Annual consumer price inflation was 3,0% in September 2020, down from 3,1% in August 2020 (**see Table S**).

The consumer price index increased by 0,2% month-on-month in September 2020. The main contributors to the 3,0% annual inflation rate were:

- Food and non-alcoholic beverages, increased by 3,9% year-on-year, and contributed 0,7 of a percentage point to the total CPI annual rate of 3,0%.
- Housing and utilities, increased by 2,8% year-on-year, and contributed 0,7 of a percentage point.
- Miscellaneous goods and services increased by 6,5% year-on-year, and contributed 1,0 percentage point.



The annual inflation rates for goods and for services were 2,1% and 3,8%, respectively. Provincial annual inflation rates ranged from 2,6% in Gauteng and Mpumalanga to 3,6% 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	113,1	113,4	113,4	113,5	113,8	112,2
	Rate	4,0	4,1	4,5	4,4	4,5	4,5	4,0	4,3	4,1	3,7	3,6	4,0	4,1
2020	Index	114,1	115,2	115,6	115,0	114,3	114,9	116,4	116,6	116,8				
	Rate	4,5	4,6	4,1	3,0	2,1	2,2	3,2	3,1	3,0				

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

¹ Annual average.



Glossary

Primary industries

Gigawatt-hour (gWh): one gigawatt-hour of electricity is equal to one million kilowatt-hours. A kilowatt-hour is the basic unit of electrical energy equal to one kilowatt of power supplied to or taken from an electric circuit steadily for one hour. One kilowatt-hour equals one thousand watt-hours.

Index of physical volume of manufacturing production: also known as a production index, is a statistical measure of the change in the volume of production. The production index of a major group is the ratio between the volume of production of a major group in a given period and the volume of production of the same major group in the base period.

Index of physical volume of mining production: a statistical measure of the change in the volume of production. The production index of a mineral group is the ratio between the volume of production of a mineral group in a given period and the volume of production of the same mineral group in the base period.

Index of the physical volume of electricity production: a statistical measure of the change in the volume of production of electricity in a given period and the volume of production of electricity in the base period.

Industry: a group of establishments engaged in the same or similar kinds of economic activity.

PGMs – Platinum group metals: include platinum; iridium; osmiridium, palladium; rhodium; ruthenium and osmium.

Sales: total value of sales and transfers-out of goods mined by the mining establishments and the amounts received for installation, erection or assembly or other services.



Secondary industries

Additions and alterations: extensions to existing buildings as well as internal and external alterations of existing buildings.

Blocks of flats: a structure, usually multi-storey, consisting of a number of dwellings sharing the same residential address, and usually sharing a common entrance, foyer or staircase.

Dwelling houses: a free-standing, complete structure on a separate stand or a self-contained dwelling-unit, e.g. granny flat, on the same premises as existing residence. Out-buildings and garages are included.

Other residential buildings: include institutions for the disabled, boarding houses, old age homes, hostels, hotel, motels, guest houses, holiday chalets, bed and breakfast accommodation, entertainment centres and casinos.

Residential buildings: dwelling houses, flats, townhouses and other residential buildings.

Tertiary industries

Acknowledgements of debt: a statement by a person/debtor in which he admits that he owes money to an individual or a company or a bank.

Acting household head: any member of the household acting on behalf of the head of the household.

Average income per stay unit night sold: average rate per stay unit (i.e. rate per room in a hotel or powered site in a caravan park) is calculated by dividing the total income from accommodation by the number of stay unit nights sold in the survey period.

Catering services: enterprises involved in the sale and supply of meals and drinks prepared on the premises on a contract basis and brought to other premises chosen by the person ordering them, to be served for immediate consumption to guests or customers. Include bars, taverns, other drinking places, ice-cream parlours, etc.



Civil judgements: decisions taken in a civil matter or a dispute between two people or parties.

Civil summonses: notices to appear before the court of law where a dispute between two parties or people has to be heard, i.e. not for criminal offence.

Day trip: a trip outside of the respondent's usual environment, where they leave and return within the same day (i.e. do not stay overnight).

Domestic tourism: a trip within the boundaries of South Africa but outside of the respondent's usual environment.

Note: The following categories are excluded from the definition of domestic visitor:

- persons travelling to another place within the country with the intention of setting up their usual residence in that place.
- Persons who travel to another place within the country and are remunerated from within the place visited.
- Persons who travel regularly or frequently between neighbouring localities as defined by the 'usual environment' rule.

Dwelling unit: structure or part of a structure or group structures occupied or meant to be occupied by one or more than one household.

Enterprise: a legal entity or a combination of legal units that includes and directly controls all functions necessary to carry out its sales activities.

Expenditure: the total consumption expenditure made by a visitor or on behalf of a visitor during his/her trip and stay at a destination.

Foreign traveller: a person who resides outside South Africa and visits the country temporarily.

Household: a group of persons who live together and provide themselves jointly with food and/or other essentials for living, or a single person who lives alone.

Household head: the main decision-maker, or the person who owns or rents the dwelling, or the person who is the main breadwinner.

Income from accommodation industry: income from amounts charged for rooms or equivalent. Other income is excluded (e.g. income from meals).



Income from bar sales: refers to income from liquor sales.

Income from food sales: refers to income from the sale of meals and non-alcoholic drinks.

Income from restaurant and bar sales: income from meals, banqueting and beverages and tobacco sales.

Insolvency: refers to an individual or partnership which is unable to pay its debt and is placed under final sequestration. The number of insolvencies does not refer to the number of persons involved, as a partnership which is unable to pay its debt is regarded as one insolvency, irrespective of the number of partners.

Liquidation: refers to the winding-up of the affairs of a company or close corporation when liabilities exceed assets and it can be resolved by voluntary action or by an order of the court.

Main purpose of trip: this is the purpose in the absence of which the trip would not have been made.

Microdata: data gathered on a small scale, such as data on an individual.

'Other' African countries: refers to all non SADC African countries.

Other income: includes all income not earned from food sales or bar sales.

Other SADC: refers to the thirteen countries, excluding South Africa, that belong to the Southern African Development Community.

Professional services: refer to medical doctors, dentists, advocates, attorney, auditors, accountants, architects, engineers, hospital services etc.

Promissory notes: written undertaking, signed by a person or party, to pay money to another person or to be the bearer of such a note on a specific date or on demand.

Restaurants and coffee shops: enterprises involved in the sale and provision of meals and drinks, ordered from a menu, prepared on the premises for immediate consumption and with provided seating.

Retailer: a retailer is an enterprise deriving more than 50% of its turnover from sales of goods to the general public for household use.



Retail trade: includes the resale (sale without transformation) of new and used goods and products to the general public for household use.

Stay unit: unit accommodation available to be charged out to guests, for example, a powered site in a caravan park or a room in a hotel.

Stay unit night sold: total number of stay units occupied on each night during the survey period.

Takeaway and fast-food outlets: enterprises involved in the sale and provision of meals and drinks, ordered from a menu, prepared on the premises for takeaway purposes in a packaged format, at a stand or in a location, with or without provided seating.

Total income: includes income from food sales, income from bar sales and other income.

Tourism: comprises the activities of persons travelling to, and staying in places outside their usual environment, for not more than one consecutive year, for leisure, business and other purposes not related to the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited.

Tourist: a visitor who stays at least one night in the place visited.

Tourist accommodation: any facility that regularly (or occasionally) provides 'paid' or 'unpaid' overnight accommodation for tourists.

Traveller: any person on a trip between two or more countries or between two or more localities within his/her country of residence.

Voluntary liquidation: takes place when a company or close corporation, by own choice, resolves to wind-up its affairs.

Wholesale trade: Includes the resale (sale without transformation) of new and used goods and products to other wholesalers, retailers, agricultural, industrial, commercial, institutional and professional users either directly or through agents on a fee or contract basis.

Prices

Annual percentage change: change in the index of the relevant month of the current year compared with the index of the same month in the previous year expressed as a percentage.



Consumer price index (CPI): an index that measures the price of a fixed basket of consumer goods and services.

Inflation rate: annual percentage change in the CPI for all items of the relevant month of the current year compared with the CPI for all items of the same month in the previous year expressed as a percentage.

Monthly percentage change: change in the index of the relevant month compared to the index of the previous month expressed as a percentage.

Year-on-year: A term used frequently in investment research and other reports to mean 'compared with the same period in the previous fiscal year'.

Editorial & Layout
Maune Lerobane
Wendy Ngoveni
Mandla Mahlangu

Language Editors
Annelize Allner
Salomien Rudolph

Design
Thabo Kgaile