



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

African Health Ministers gathered for the 17th session of the World Health Organization (WHO) Regional Committee for Africa in Brazzaville to assess the region's efforts in combatting the COVID-19 pandemic, with more calls to step up vigilance and to prevent a possible resurgence of infections. According to WHO Regional Committee for Africa, most African countries took swift action early and these efforts to limit movement and gatherings along with implementing key public health measures have helped keep cases and deaths in Africa lower than in many other parts of the world. However, recently, the African region has recorded a steady increase in COVID-19 cases. As of 22 November 2020, 18 countries reported increases of more than 20%. With the festive season approaching and most of the lockdown restrictions relaxed, citizens are urged to continue taking precautions, including social distancing, wearing a mask, constant handwashing and sanitising to curb the spread of the virus.

In this month's issue of *Mbalo Brief*, our educational article is based on *General Household Survey (GHS) 2018* release (Statistical release P0318), that was published by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) on 28 May 2019. Also have a look at our monthly crossword puzzle and solutions for the October 2020 puzzle.

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



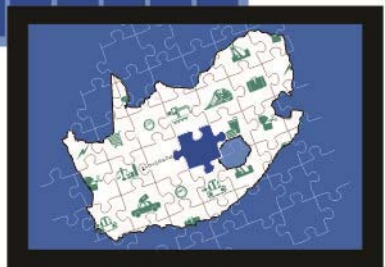
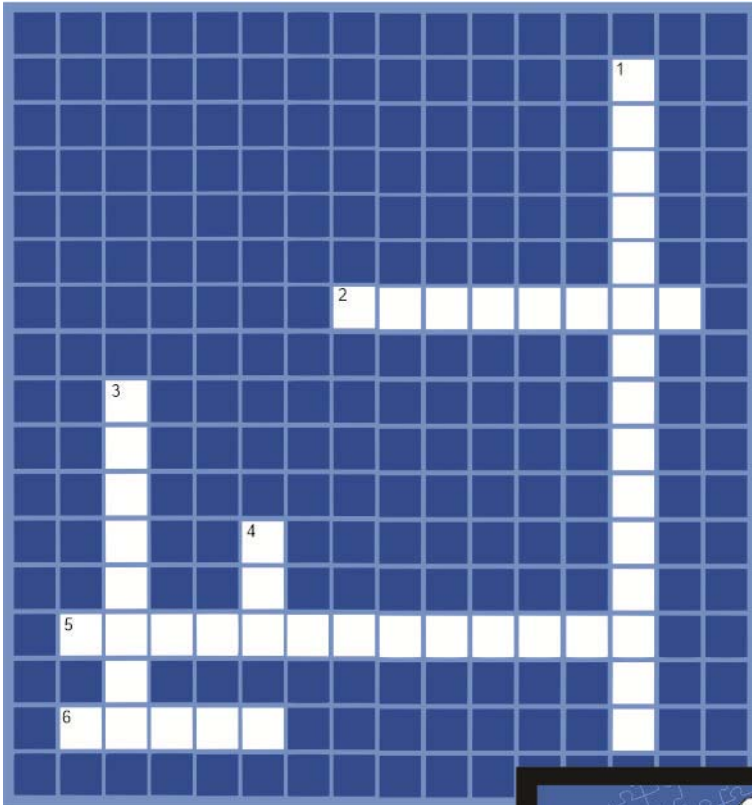


Contents

Editor’s comment	i
Crossword puzzle	iii
Educational article on General Household Survey, 2018	1
Primary industries	9
Mining: Production and sales	9
Secondary industries	10
Manufacturing: Production and sales.....	10
Selected building statistics of the private sector	11
Electricity generated and available for distribution	13
Tertiary industries	15
Wholesale trade sales.....	15
Retail trade sales	16
Motor trade sales	17
Food and beverages	18
Tourist accommodation.....	19
Tourism and migration	21
Statistics of civil cases for debt.....	23
Statistics of liquidations and insolvencies	25
Land transport survey	26
Prices	28
Producer price index (PPI).....	28
Consumer price index (CPI).....	30
Glossary	33



Crossword puzzle





Across

2. The South African President normally orders the flag of South Africa to be flown half-mast as a sign of what?
5. Master KG and were appointed as South Africa's Arts and Culture Ambassadors to the world. Fill in the missing word.
6. This month's educational article is based on general household appliances survey in South Africa. True or False?

Down

1. Who is the new Auditor General of South Africa?
3. What is the surname of Argentinian football icon who passed on in November 2020?
4. One gigawatt-hour of electricity is equal to how many million kilowatt-hours?

Solutions for October 2020 puzzle

Across

2. Social
3. October
6. Motshega
7. Gauteng

Down

1. United States
4. False
5. Other



Educational article on General household survey, 2018

Introduction

According to the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations, global demographic trends marked by transitions to low levels of fertility, smaller families and ageing populations as well as increasing urbanisation and international migration are changing the household contexts in which people live. According to United Nations, the composition or membership of households has important consequences for the well-being of families and individuals. For example, evidence from several developed countries indicates that households headed by women, particularly single-mother households, tend to be more vulnerable to poverty than two-parent households. Thus, understanding the patterns and trends of household size and composition around the world is helpful to understand challenges and opportunities towards the achievement of development goals (SDGs), in particular those related to poverty reduction, education, gender equality, sustainable cities and protecting the environment.

This educational article is based on the findings of the *General Household Survey 2018* (Statistical release P0318), which was published by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) on 28 May 2019. The survey was conducted by Stats SA from January to December 2018. The objective of the report is to present the key findings of GHS 2018, to provide trends across a seventeen-year period since the GHS was introduced in 2002 and to provide a more in-depth analysis of selected service delivery issues. The article will focus on household composition and living arrangements, living arrangements of children and housing among others.

Survey scope

The target population of the survey consists of all private households in all nine provinces of South Africa and residents in workers' hostels. The survey does not cover other collective living quarters such as students' hostels, old-age homes, hospitals, prisons and military barracks, and is therefore only representative of non-institutionalised and non-military persons or households in South Africa. The findings of the GHS 2018 provide a critical assessment of the levels of development in the country as well as the extent of service delivery and the quality of services in a number of key service sectors.



Household estimates

According to GHS, the number of households increased from 11,2 million in 2002 to 16,7 million in 2018. In 2018, Gauteng (4,9 million) had the largest number of households, followed by KwaZulu-Natal (2,9 million), Western Cape (1,9 million) and Eastern Cape (1,7 million). Northern Cape (342 000), the least populous province, also had the smallest number of households.

Household composition and living arrangements

Individuals rely on their families and households for their physical, social and economic well-being and survival and most people consider families and households as their most important social institutions and social reference groups. Although traditional family structures are changing, they remain very important in countries such as South Africa where large proportions of the population are subject to debilitating poverty and unemployment and institutional support is inadequate. Stats SA defines households as all individuals who live together under the same roof or in the same yard, and who share resources such as food or money to keep the household functioning.

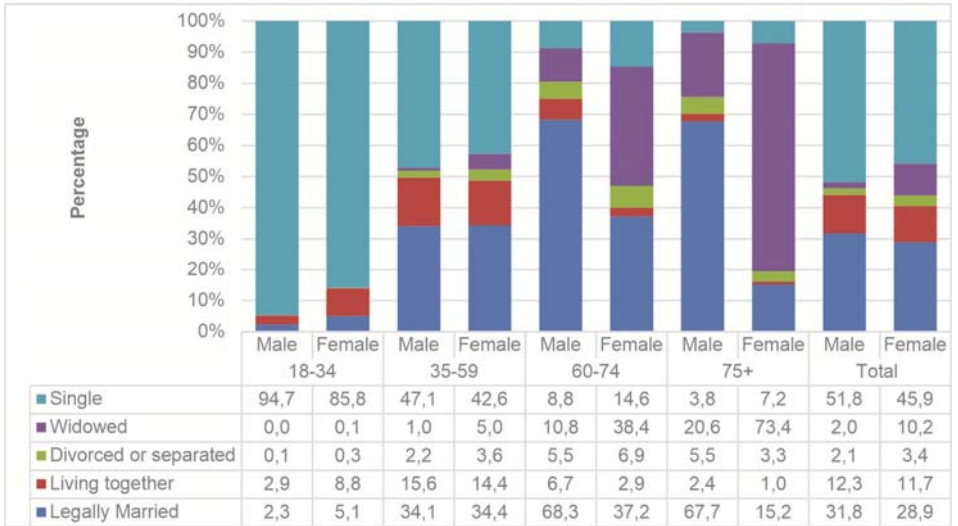
Marital or relationship status for individuals aged 18 years and older, 2018

A slightly larger percentage of males aged 18 and older (51,8%) were categorized as single compared to (45,9%) females. Females (10,2%) aged 18 and older were likely to be widowed compared to males (2%) or divorced or separated (3,4% for females compared to 2,1% for males).

Although marriage and cohabitation are more common among women than for men in the age group 18-34 years, the situation is reversed during older age groups, particularly for women older than 60 years of age. Marriage and cohabitation were much more common amongst males (75%) than females (40%) in the age groups 60-74. By contrast, 80,6% of women in the age group 75 and older remained single or widowed compared to 24,4% of males in this age group.



Figure 1: Marital or relationship status for individuals aged 18 years and older, 2018



Percentage of households of different sizes by province and rural/urban status, 2018

More than one-quarter (25,7%) of South African households consisted of a single person in 2018. Single person households were most common in the North West (32,6%) and were least common in Western Cape (19,2%). The households with two to three members were more common in urban area (39,5%) than rural areas (29,0%). By contrast, households that comprised six persons or more were much more common in rural areas (20,6% compared to 10,6% for urban areas). Large households were more notable in provinces with large rural populations like KwaZulu-Natal (20,3%), Northern Cape and Limpopo (both at 16,8%).

Percentage distribution of female-headed households by province, 2018

Approximately 6,1 million or 37,9% of the households in South Africa were headed by women. The female-headed households were most common in provinces with large rural areas such as Eastern Cape (46,9%), Limpopo



(45,8%) and KwaZulu-Natal (45,0%) and least common in the most urbanised provinces such as Gauteng (29,8%) and Western Cape (32,5%).

Percentage distribution of household composition by province, 2018

Nationally, an estimated 39,1% of households could be classified as nuclear (parents or parent with children) while 32,9% of households could be classified broadly as extended households (a nuclear core combined with other family members such as parents or siblings). Only 2,3% of households were classified as complex, meaning they contained non-related persons. Nuclear households were most common in Western Cape (50,9%) and Gauteng (46,3%). Extended households were most common in Eastern Cape (42,0%), KwaZulu-Natal (40,4%) and Limpopo (39,3%).

Percentage distribution of inter-generational households by province, 2018

Nationally, 37,6% of households were classified as double generation households (comprising parents and children), while 14% of households were classified as single generation households (partners or siblings living together). Approximately 14,2% of households contained three generations, while 5,1% were skip-generation households in which grandparents lived with grandchildren. The highest percentage of skip-generation households were found in Limpopo (8,7%) and Eastern Cape (8,5%). Triple generation households were also most common in KwaZulu-Natal (18,2%), Eastern Cape (17,9%) and Limpopo (17,5%).

Living arrangements of children

This section focuses on the percentage of children according to their orphanhood status. Orphans are commonly defined as children under the age of 18 years who have lost one or both of their parents to any cause of death.

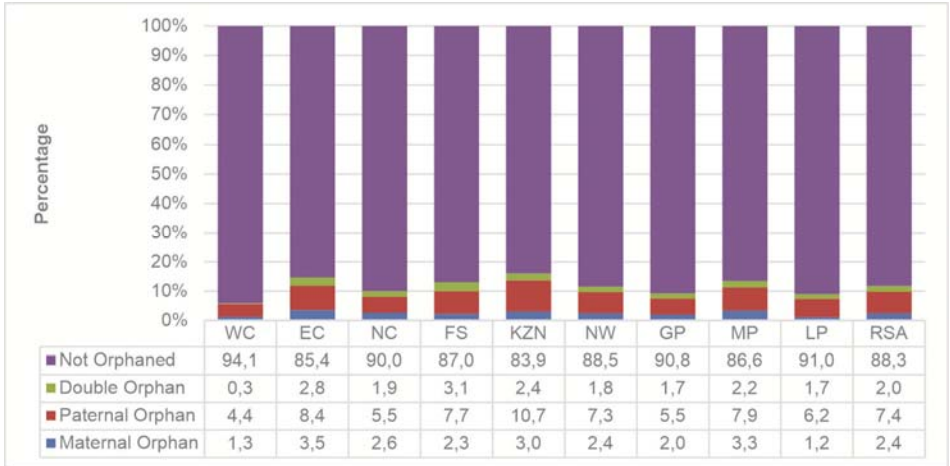
Percentage of children by orphanhood status and province, 2018

Nationally, 11,7% of children were classified as orphans. The survey found that 2,4% of children lost their mothers while 7,4% of children had lost their fathers. At least 2% of children lost both parents. The percentage of orphaned children was highest in KwaZulu-Natal (16,1%), Eastern Cape



(14,6%), Mpumalanga (13,4%) and Free State (13%), and lowest in Western Cape (5,9%), Limpopo (9,1%) and Gauteng (9,2%).

Figure 2: Percentage of children by orphanhood status and province, 2018



Percentage of children by living arrangements and province, 2018

Approximately one-fifth (19,8%) of children did not reside with parents, while one-third (33,8%) lived with both parents. Most children, however, lived only with their mothers (43,1%), while 3,3% of children lived only with their fathers. Children not living with either parent was most common in Eastern Cape (33,1%), KwaZulu-Natal (24,4%) and Limpopo (22,8%) and least common in Western Cape (8,4%) and Gauteng (10,8%). Children living with both biological parents was most common in Western Cape (53,7%) and Gauteng (48,9%).

Languages spoken inside and outside the household

Nationally, just over one quarter (25,3%) of individuals spoke isiZulu at home, while 14,8% of individuals spoke isiXhosa and 12,2% spoke Afrikaans. English was spoken by 8,1% of individuals at home, making it the sixth most common home language in South Africa. English is, however, the



second most commonly spoken language outside the household (16,6%) after isiZulu (25,1%), and preceding IsiXhosa (12,8%).

The Indian/Asian population group was the most monolingual with 92,1% of those who spoke English at home. More than three-quarters (77,4%) of coloured individuals spoke Afrikaans at home while 20,1% spoke English. More than three-fifths (61,2%) of white South Africans spoke Afrikaans and 36,3% spoke English. By comparison, black Africans spoke a much larger variety of languages. Besides the two most commonly spoken languages, isiZulu (31,1%) and isiXhosa (18,2%), notable sub-groups of black African individuals also spoke Sepedi (12,4%), Setswana (11,1%) and Sesotho (9,7%).

Housing

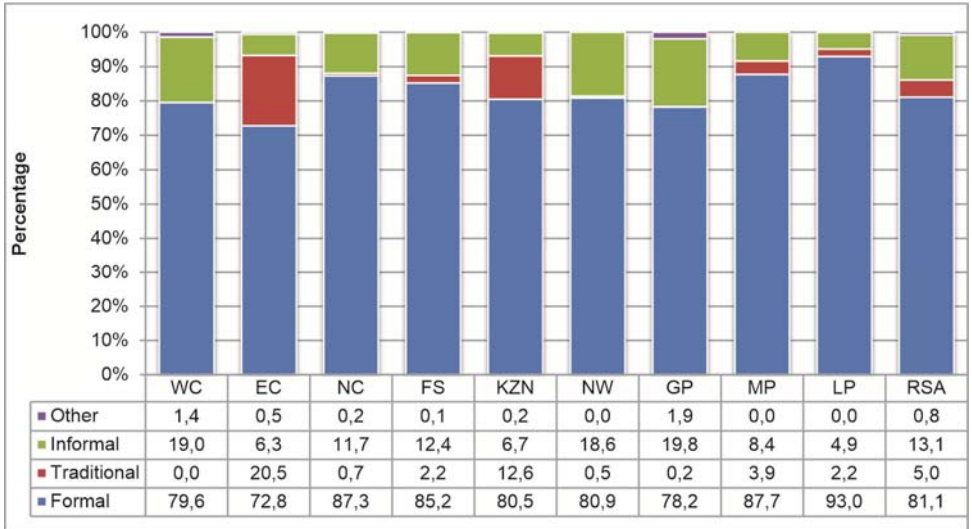
One of the major objectives of the GHS is to collect information from households regarding their access to a range of basic services as well as their general living conditions. In this regard, this section presents selected findings over the period 2002 to 2018. The analyses will focus on the type of dwellings in which South African households live and the extent of use of state-subsidised housing, as well as the perceived quality thereof.

Percentage of households that lived in formal, informal and traditional dwellings by province, 2018

More than eight-tenths (81,1%) of South African households lived in formal dwellings in 2018, followed by 13,1% of those that lived in informal dwellings, and 5,0% in traditional dwellings. The highest percentage of households that lived in formal dwellings were observed in Limpopo (93,0%), Mpumalanga (87,7%), and Northern Cape (87,3%). Approximately one-fifth of households lived in informal dwellings in North West (18,6%), and Gauteng (19,8%). Traditional dwellings were most common in Eastern Cape (20,5%) and KwaZulu-Natal (12,6%).



Figure 3: Percentage of households that lived in formal, informal and traditional dwellings by province, 2018



Energy

Having adequate and affordable access to energy sources is vital to address household poverty. In order to assess household access to energy, the GHS measures the diversity, and main sources of energy used by households to satisfy basic human needs (cooking, lighting, heating water, space heating). In addition to measuring access to electricity, the GHS is also concerned with measuring the extent to which households are connected to, and use grid or mains electricity as this could provide a useful measure to guide future electrification programmes.

Percentage of households connected to the mains electricity supply by province, 2002–2018

The percentage of South African households that were connected to the mains electricity supply increased from 76,7% in 2002 to 84,7% in 2018. Households with access to mains electricity were most common in Limpopo (92,7%), Northern Cape (91,7%) and Free State (91,2%), and least common in Gauteng (77,7%), KwaZulu-Natal (83,5%) and North West



(83,7%). The largest increases between 2002 and 2018 were observed in Eastern Cape (+32,1 percentage points), and Limpopo (+20,1 percentage points), while the percentage of households with access to mains electricity actually declined in Gauteng (-9,5 percentage points) and Western Cape (-0,6 percentage points). These declines can be associated with the rapid in-migration experienced by these provinces and the associated increase in households.

Conclusion

The results show that the majority of South African households consisted of a single person in 2018. In addition, the results indicate that approximately 6,1 million of the households in South Africa were headed by women than men. These female-headed households were most common in provinces with large rural areas. Lastly, the majority of South African households lived in formal dwellings than any other dwellings.



Primary industries

Mining: Production and sales

Mining production decreases

The mining industry is making plans to shift to cleaner and safer vehicles by introducing greenhouse gas emissions-free surface mining vehicles by 2040. This initiative is a collaboration between the International Council of Mining and Metals (ICMM) and original-equipment manufacturers (OEMs). This will be done by reducing the impact of diesel exhaust which is required for operating the vehicles as well as introducing vehicle collision avoidance technology, among other innovations. Therefore, this shift will address the health and safety of miners and will also contribute towards decarbonising the mining industry. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the Mining: Production and sales release for September 2020.

Mining production decreased by 2,8% year-on-year in September 2020 (see **Table A**). The largest negative contributor to the decrease was iron ore (-30,5%), contributing -3,5 percentage points and the largest positive contributor was diamonds (46,5%), contributing 1,4 percentage points.

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

	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	50,3	-24,8	-25,2	-6,4	-3,8	-2,8
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-37,3	51,4	-0,7	20,4	6,1	-0,3
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	-22,6	-29,4	-27,4	6,3	27,5	40,6

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

Mineral sales increased by 25,9% year-on-year in September 2020 (see **Table B**). The largest positive contributors were:

- PGMs (80,8%, contributing 20,9 percentage points);
- iron ore (87,5%, contributing 9,1 percentage points); and
- coal (5,4%, contributing 1,2 percentage points).



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

	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	30,1	-12,7	-12,9	10,9	20,9	25,9
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-38,6	28,4	-3,1	26,3	13,1	3,9
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	-11,3	-18,1	-29,2	-2,8	17,4	47,3

^{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

Manufacturing: Production and sales

Manufacturing production decreases by 2,6% in September 2020

The manufacturing industry seems to be making a rebound from the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and lockdowns. Although it still recorded a decrease of 2,6% in September 2020, it's the lowest decrease since the 48,7% decrease that was recorded in April 2020. The largest positive contribution came from food and beverages, possibly because this was the first full month that alcohol was sold. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the release on Manufacturing: production and sales for September 2020.

Manufacturing production decreased by 2,6% in September 2020 compared with September 2019. The largest negative contributions were made by the following divisions:

- basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products, metal products and machinery (-7,5%, contributing -1,4 percentage points);
- motor vehicles, parts and accessories and other transport equipment (-12,7%, contributing -1,0 percentage point);
- wood and wood products, paper, publishing and printing (-7,7%, contributing -0,9 of a percentage point); and
- petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products (-1,9%, contributing -0,4 of a percentage point).

The largest positive contribution was made by the food and beverages division (4,2%, contributing 1,2 percentage points).



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

	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-48,7	-32,8	-13,9	-10,2	-11,1	-2,6
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-43,7	28,0	21,9	5,6	3,3	3,2
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	-16,7	-25,4	-29,1	-1,9	21,0	32,9

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

Selected building statistics of the private sector

Value of recorded building plans passed decreases

South Africa’s construction industry usually takes an annual break around mid-December until the first or second week of January the following year. This is known as the annual builders’ shutdown. However, many construction companies have opted not to close during the festive season this year in order to catch up with the time lost during the COVID-19 compulsory lockdown which took place earlier this year. The shortened builders’ shutdown was proposed by the Construction Covid-19 Rapid Response Task Team – which represents a large group of industry organisations including the Master Builders South Africa and the Association of South African Quantity Surveyors, among others. Although the construction industry was allowed to start operating from level 3, which started on 2 June 2020, the industry still suffered a great deal as the lockdown caused project delays, loss of contracts and retrenchments, to name a few. This is another indication of how the COVID-19 pandemic and subsequent lockdowns impacted on numerous industries. Presented in this article is a summary of the results of the Selected building statistics of the private sector survey for the month of September 2020.

The value of recorded building plans passed decreased by 41,4% (-R34 732,1 million) from January to September 2020 compared with January to



September 2019 (**see Table D**). Decreases were recorded for non-residential buildings (-43,6% or -R7 787,1 million), residential buildings (-42,2% or -R18 270,8 million) and additions and alterations (-38,3% or -R8 674,2 million).

The largest contributions to the total decrease of 41,4% (-R34 732,1 million) were made by Gauteng (contributing -22,1 percentage points or -R18 527,0 million), KwaZulu-Natal (contributing -7,0 percentage points or -R5 826,2 million), Western Cape (contributing -5,9 percentage points or -R4 904,8 million) and Eastern Cape (contributing -3,0 percentage points or -R2 506,1 million).

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

Estimates at current prices	January to September 2019	January to September 2020	Difference in value between January to September 2019 and January to September 2020	% change between January to September 2019 and January to September 2020
	R'000	R'000	R'000	
Residential buildings	43 324 446	25 053 626	-18 270 820	-42,2
-Dwelling houses	23 048 724	15 598 624	-7 450 100	-32,3
-Flats and townhouses	19 611 056	9 267 935	-10 343 121	-52,7
-Other residential buildings	664 666	187 067	-477 599	-71,9
Non-residential buildings	17 845 727	10 058 675	-7 787 052	-43,6
Additions and alterations	22 645 072	13 970 839	-8 674 233	-38,3
Total	83 815 245	49 083 140	-34 732 105	-41,4

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 and distribution decreases

South Africa’s energy crisis (such as load shedding) might soon be a thing of the past. This comes after the Minister of Mineral Resources and Energy, Gwede Mantashe, published the Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) in 2019. The IRP is government’s plan to solve the country’s power crisis by generating electricity through a mix of sources, with renewable energy accounting for a large portion of it. The IRP will help address the country’s electricity supply and demand gap and also transform its energy system into one that is sustainable, reliable, cost-effective and also reduces emissions. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the release on Electricity: generated and available for September 2020.

Electricity generation (production) decreased by 3,1% year-on-year in September 2020 (see Table E).

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

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

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

Electricity distribution (consumption) decreased by 2,1% year-on-year in September 2020 (see Table F).



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

	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	23,3	-13,6	-4,9	-3,4	-0,4	-2,1
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-16,3	10,1	8,3	2,0	1,7	-1,0
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	-7,5	-10,5	-10,0	2,7	10,6	11,7

^{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 increase

Wholesale trade sales recorded an increase of 1,2% in September 2020. This is the first increase in seven months since lockdown regulations and restrictions were implemented earlier this year. Thus the easing of lockdown has led to a resurgence in wholesale trade activity and signifies that the industry is slowly rebounding. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the Wholesale trade sale statistics for September 2020.

Wholesale trade sales increased by 1,2% in September 2020 compared with September 2019 (**see Table G**). The main positive contributor to this increase was dealers in construction and building materials (45,3%, contributing 2,2 percentage points). The main negative contributor was dealers in solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (-16,1%, contributing -3,8 percentage points).

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

	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-42,0	-19,9	-2,9	-5,0	-3,8	0,5
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-35,1	30,1	10,3	10,1	-0,9	0,8
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	-12,5	-17,6	-19,9	5,6	19,3	26,5

^{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 decrease by 2,7% in September 2020

The retail trade sales decreased again in the month of September 2020, making it the sixth consecutive decrease since the month of April 2020. What is interesting to note, however, is that this decrease was the lowest decrease recorded since April 2020. One of the reasons for the lowest decrease could be because of the government opening up more economic activities over the previous months, allowing more room for retailers to carry out their trade. This could also indicate that, although consumers may still be a little more conscious of their spending, given the financial challenges experienced due to the lockdown, some are starting to be less restrictive on what they spend and perhaps less fearful of shopping in crowded areas. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the Retail trade sales statistics for the month of September 2020.

Retail trade sales decreased by 2,7% year-on-year in September 2020 (**see Table H**). Negative annual growth rates were recorded for:

- all 'other' retailers (-27,2%);
- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (-7,8%); and
- retailers in pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries (-4,1%).

The negative contributors to the 2,7% decrease were:

- all 'other' retailers (contributing -3,5 percentage points);
- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (contributing -1,2 percentage points); and
- retailers in pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries (contributing -0,3 of a percentage point).



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

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

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

Motor trade sales

Motor trade sales decrease

Motor vehicle owners who wish to trade-in (an arrangement in which someone buys a new car or other goods at a reduced price by giving their old one, sometimes as well as money in payment) their current vehicles for another one can do so at some motor vehicle traders. Some of the benefits of the trade-in are that a motor vehicle dealer handles the entire transaction, reduces the price of your new car when you trade-in and apply your trade-in amount to your new vehicle. Before motor vehicle owners could trade-in their vehicle, they should do a thorough research of what their vehicles are worth to avoid being undervalued by motor traders. Presented in this article is a summary of the motor trade sales statistics for September 2020.

Motor trade sales decreased by 0,8% year-on-year in September 2020 (see **Table I**). Negative annual growth rates were recorded for:

- fuel sales (-16,0%);
- convenience store sales (-10,9%); and
- new vehicle sales (-2,3%).



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

	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sept-20
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	84,0	-50,1	-12,6	-13,9	-11,1	-0,8
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-76,1	172,7	58,5	3,3	6,8	2,6
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	-31,8	-48,2	-44,3	11,3	71,2	75,4

^{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 total income decreases by 42,5% in September 2020

The sugar tax that was introduced in 2018 has started changing purchasing behaviour, as was intended. One of the reasons it was introduced was to discourage the excessive consumption of high-sugar drinks among South Africans, where rising obesity levels were a growing concern. The sharp increase in prices for sugary beverages have made them just a little too expensive for certain consumers; added to that, the taste of the beverage has somewhat changed due to the lessened or no sugar that they now contain. However, some beverages manufacturers introduced an alternative for consumers who want to still enjoy the beverages but at a lower price by introducing smaller sized portions. Hopefully, the sugar tax initiative will ultimately contribute to a decrease in obesity in South Africa. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the Food and beverages statistics for the month of September 2020.

The total income generated by the food and beverages industry decreased by 42,5% in September 2020 compared with September 2019 (**see Table J**). The largest decreases were recorded for:

- bar sales (-65,6%); and
- food sales (-41,2%).

In September 2020, the main contributors to the 42,5% year-on-year decrease were:



- restaurants and coffee shops (-61,9%, contributing -32,3 percentage points); and
- catering services (-54,0%, contributing -8,2 percentage points).

Total income decreased by 45,8% in the third quarter of 2020 compared with the third quarter of 2019. The main contributors to this decrease were:

- restaurants and coffee shops (-65,3%, contributing -33,5 percentage points); and
- catering services (-60,6%, contributing -9,3 percentage points).

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

Type of income	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20
Food sales	-95,8	-86,0	-56,5	-47,4	-40,4	-41,2
Bar sales	-100,0	-100,0	-95,2	-93,8	-85,4	-65,6
Other income	-86,0	-78,8	-72,8	-66,0	-75,0	-26,8
Total	-95,8	-86,8	-59,5	-50,9	-44,2	-42,5

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 decreases by 71,8%

The hotel industry is one of the fastest growing businesses of the tourism industry in South Africa and across the globe. On 02 November 2020 a new R950 million Radisson Hotel & Convention Centre near OR Tambo International Airport was opened. This came after President Cyril Ramaphosa officially unveiled the hotel on 27 October 2020. The hotel has 248 rooms, boasting state-of-the-art facilities, suited to discerning leisure hospitality as well as meetings, incentives, conferences and exhibitions (MICE) events, which serve business guests. The hotel is one of the key projects and catalysts towards the realisation of the City of Ekurhuleni's



30-year Aerotropolis Masterplan aimed at transforming the city into a global logistical hub, using the OR Tambo International Airport as the springboard. Presented in this article is a summary of the key results from the Tourist accommodation release for September 2020.

Total income for the tourist accommodation industry decreased by 71,8% in September 2020 compared with September 2019 (see Table K). Income from accommodation decreased by 72,9% year-on-year in September 2020, the result of a 65,3% decrease in the number of stay unit nights sold and a 22,1% decrease in the average income per stay unit night sold.

In September 2020, all accommodation types recorded large negative year-on-year growth in income from accommodation. The largest year-on-year decreases in income from accommodation were reported by:

- hotels (-78,6%, contributing -51,1 percentage points); and
- guest-houses and guest-farms (-73,5%, contributing -2,5 percentage points).

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

	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20
Stay units available	-0,2	-0,2	-0,2	-0,2	0,1	0,0
Stay unit nights sold	-97,1	-97,3	-92,1	-88,2	-79,5	-65,3
Average income per stay unit nights sold	-29,8	-28,9	-26,6	-23,3	-14,3	-22,1
Income from accommodation	-98,0	-98,1	-94,2	-91,0	-82,5	-72,9
Total income ^{1/}	-98,6	-97,9	-95,0	-88,6	-80,6	-71,8

^{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

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

On 11 November 2020, the President of South Africa, Cyril Ramaphosa, announced that the country is opening international travel to all countries subject to the necessary health protocols and the presentation of a negative COVID-19 certificate. The President was reporting on the progress in the national effort to contain the COVID-19 pandemic and to expand on additional lockdown measures at level 1. Travellers intending to visit the country will be expected to produce a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) test that is not older than 72 hours from the time of departure from the country of origin to South Africa. This test must be conducted by a certified medical practitioner and should have the name and signature of the practitioner. Upon arrival in the port of entry, the traveller will be screened for any COVID-19 symptoms or for contact with people who have been infected with the COVID-19 virus. Travellers will also need to provide proof of an accommodation address should they need to self-quarantine at the time of arrival in the country. Presented in this article is a summary of the key results from the Tourism and migration release for the month of September 2020.

Number of travellers

The number of travellers between September 2019 and September 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.

A total of 219 658 travellers (arrivals, departures and transits) passed through South African ports of entry/exit in September 2020 (**see Table L**). These travellers were made up of 70 391 South African residents and 149 267 foreign travellers. A further breakdown of the figures for South African residents indicates that there were 33 238 arrivals, 37 153 departures and no travellers in transit. The corresponding volume for foreign arrivals, departures and travellers in transit was 75 273, 73 909 and 85, respectively.

A comparison between the movements in September 2019 and September 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 93,8% (from 532 228 in September 2019 to 33 238 in September 2020). Departures decreased by 93,0% (from 532 049 in September 2019 to 37 153 in September 2020), and transits decreased by 100,0% (from 888 in September 2019 to 0 in September 2020). For foreign travellers, arrivals decreased by 93,8% (from 1 219 616 in September 2019 to 75 273 in September 2020), departures decreased by 93,2% (from 1 080 483 in September 2019 to 73 909 in September 2020) whereas transits decreased by 99,9% (from 78 224 in September 2019 to 85 in September 2020).

Mode of travel of travellers

In September 2020, road transport was the most common mode of travel used by 196 986 (89,7%) of the 219 658 travellers. The total number of travellers who used air transport was 21 666 (9,9%). Compared to the use of air and land transport, a smaller number of travellers, 1 006 (0,5%) used sea transport. Information on arrivals of South African residents shows that 5 977 (18,0%) came by air, 27 226 (81,9%) came by road and 35 (0,1%) arrived by sea transport. For departures, 8 857 (23,8%) used air, 28 108 (75,7%) used road and 188 (0,5%) left by sea transport.

Sex and age distribution

In September 2020, there were 70 278 (93,4%) male and 4 995 (6,6%) female foreign arrivals. Foreign arrivals from overseas were made up of 1 593 (76,4%) male foreign arrivals and 491 (23,6%) female foreign arrivals. There were 68 524 (94,0%) male and 4 381 (6,0%) female foreign arrivals from SADC countries. Foreign arrivals from 'other' African countries were made up of 103 (55,7%) male and 82 (44,3%) female foreign arrivals. The majority of foreign arrivals were aged between 35 and 44 years [32 055 (42,6%)], followed by the age group 45 to 54 years [16 891 (22,4%)] and age group 25 and 34 years [16 166 (21,5%)].



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

Travel direction	September 2019	August 2020	September 2020	% change between August to September 2020	% change between September 2019 and September 2020
Total	3 443 488	205 132	219 658	7,1%	-93,6%
South residents	1 065 165	66 892	70 391	5,2%	-93,4%
African					
Arrivals	532 228	30 547	33 238	8,8%	-93,8%
Departures	532 049	36 345	37 153	2,2%	-93,0%
Transit	888	-	-	-	-100,0%
Foreign travellers	2 378 323	138 240	149 267	8,0%	-93,7%
Arrivals	1 219 616	67 051	75 273	12,3%	-93,8%
Departures	1 080 483	71 148	73 909	3,9%	-93,2%
Transit	78 224	41	85	107,3%	-99,9%

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 issue for debt decreases

One of the main challenges facing some of the middle-class South Africans today is debt. The increasingly rising prices of food, fuel and electricity, coupled with financial challenges brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic, have the potential of causing some South Africans to borrow money for basic necessities such as transport and food while cutting back on essential items such as medical aid and insurance policies. Paul Slot, from the Debt Counselling Association, said that about 10 million people in South Africa have bad debt; meaning they have missed three or more monthly loan repayments. He said that these people have an average of eight loans each and are likely to spend over 60% of their disposable income on debt repayments. Failure to repay this debt could lead to bank repossessions of assets or to civil summonses for debt. Presented in this article is a summary of the results of the Civil cases for debt release for September 2020.



The total number of civil summonses issued for debt decreased by 23,1% in the third quarter of 2020 compared with the third quarter of 2019 (**see Table M**). The largest contributors to the 23,1% decrease for civil summonses issued were:

- money lent (contributing -6,9 percentage points);
- 'other' debts (contributing -4,7 percentage points);
- services (contributing -4,6 percentage points); and
- promissory notes (contributing -3,9 percentage points).

The number of civil judgements recorded for debt

The total number of civil judgements recorded for debt decreased by 32,2% in the third quarter of 2020 compared with the third quarter of 2019. The largest contributors to the 32,2% decrease were civil judgements relating to:

- 'other' debts (contributing -8,1 percentage points);
- services (contributing -7,1 percentage points); and
- money lent (contributing -6,7 percentage points).

The value of civil judgements recorded for debt

The total value of civil judgements recorded for debt decreased by 21,5% in the third quarter of 2020 compared with the third quarter of 2019. The largest contributors to the 21,5% decrease were value of judgements relating to:

- money lent (contributing -8,6 percentage points);
- promissory notes (contributing -6,5 percentage points); and
- 'other' debts (contributing -4,7 percentage points).

In September 2020, 12 846 civil judgements for debt amounting to R313,5 million were recorded. The largest contributors to the total value of judgements were:

- money lent (R70,2 million or 22,4%);
- services (R69,1 million or 22,0%); and
- 'other' debts (R56,8 million or 18,1%).



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

Actual estimates	September 2020	% change between September 2019 and September 2020	% change between July to September 2019 and July to September 2020
Number of civil summonses issued for debt	40 241	-9,3	-23,1
Number of civil judgements recorded for debt	12 846	-15,6	-32,2
Value of civil judgements recorded for debt (R million)	313,5	0,3	-21,5

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

Total number of liquidations increases

In October 2020, the financing, insurance, real estate and business services industry experienced the highest number of liquidations, recording a total of 79 liquidations (11 compulsory and 68 voluntary liquidations). Insurance companies also fall within this industry. One of the reasons why insurance companies would experience liquidation is due to a consistent increase in insurance claims processed. When this happens, policy holders might be at risk of losing the money invested with the insurer such as motor vehicle insurance or life insurance. Thus, before signing up for insurance policy, consumers should check with credit agencies such as A.M. Best, Standard & Poor’s, and Moody’s whether the insurer is in good financial standing and also check that they are registered. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the Liquidations and insolvencies release for October 2020.

The total number of liquidations increased by 33,2% in the three months ended October 2020 compared with the three months ended October 2019 (see Table N). A year-on-year increase of 20,8% was recorded in October 2020. Compulsory liquidations increased by 21 cases and voluntary liquidations increased by 16 cases.

The total number of liquidations decreased by 4,7% in the first ten months of 2020 compared with the first ten months of 2019.



Table N – Total number of liquidations for October 2020

Number of liquidations October 2020	% change between October 2019 to October 2020	% change between August to October 2019 and August to October 2020	% change between January to October 2019 and January to October 2020
215	20,8	33,2	-4,7

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 57,7% in the third quarter of 2020 compared with the third quarter of 2019 (see **Table O**). There was a year-on-year decrease of 38,3% in September 2020.

Table O – Total number of insolvencies for September 2020

Number of insolvencies September 2020	% change between September 2019 to September 2020	% change between July to September 2019 and July to September 2020	% change between January to September 2019 and January to September 2020
153	-38,3	-57,7	-46,8

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 6,7%

Owing to some motorists repetitively infringing on the various road rules, the Transport Minister, Fikile Mbalula, has gazetted the latest draft of the Administrative Adjudication of Road Traffic Offences (AARTO) Regulations. These regulations aim to provide for a system whereby motorists will face dire consequences for road traffic infringements, through the country’s new demerit system. According to the AARTO regulations, the offending driver will receive a penalty and in addition to the penalty, the driver will receive the demerit points allocated to the specific offence. If the demerit points exceed the maximum of 15 points, an offender will be disqualified from driving or using the vehicle for a period of time (three months for every point exceeding 15 points). An offender’s driving licence card and the motor vehicle operator card must be handed in for the disqualification period. If a vehicle is



suspended it may not be sold or used on a public road. These demerit points are allocated to the operators and owners of motor vehicles. The regulations are out for public comments until 1 December 2020. After 1 July 2021, the implications of the demerit points system will be gradually introduced to road users in three phases. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the Land transport survey for the month of September 2020.

The volume of goods transported (payload) decreased by 6,7% in September 2020 compared with September 2019 (see Table P). The corresponding income decreased by 6,2% over the same period. Income from freight transportation decreased by 7,7% in the third quarter of 2020 compared with the third quarter of 2019. The main negative contributors to this decrease were:

- manufactured food, beverages and tobacco products (-24,2%, contributing -2,7 percentage points);
- 'other' freight (-8,6%, contributing -1,5 percentage points); and
- containers (-19,8%, contributing -1,1% percentage points).

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

	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20
Freight payload	-39,7	-22,5	-18,6	-10,5	-11,9	-6,7
Freight income	-42,1	-22,2	-15,9	-8,0	-8,9	-6,2

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 54,0% in September 2020 compared with September 2019 (see Table Q). The corresponding income decreased by 45,5% over the same period.

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

	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20
Passenger journeys	-84,2	-71,0	-62,5	-62,5	-62,1	-54,0
Passenger income	-81,9	-66,6	-57,8	-54,8	-53,3	-45,5

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



Prices

Producer price index (PPI)

PPI at 2,7% in October 2020

Producer prices rose to a seven-month high in October 2020, largely driven by a rise in food and non-alcoholic beverage prices. This is the biggest annual rise for this category since September 2017 when the country was emerging out of drought. Furthermore, meat inflation increased to 7,2% in October 2020 from 3,8% in September, underlined by a decrease in the slaughtering rate of red meat, while poultry import tariffs also increased. This increase at factory or producer prices has also been passed on to end consumers: according to the Consumer price index (CPI), prices in the food and non-alcoholic beverages category increased by 1,4% on average between September and October 2020, leading to a 5,4% annual increase. Thus, when prices change at producer level, they eventually affect the prices that consumers pay for the affected items or goods. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the Producer price index (PPI) release for October 2020.

Annual producer price inflation (final manufacturing) was 2,7% in October 2020, up from 2,5% in September 2020 (**see Table R**). The producer price index increased by 0,4% month-on-month in October 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 5,1% year-on-year and contributed 1,7 percentage points and transport equipment increased by 8,5% year-on-year and contributed 0,8 of a percentage point.

The main contributor to the headline PPI monthly increase was food products, beverages and tobacco products, which increased by 1,0% month-on-month and contributed 0,3 of a percentage point.

Intermediate manufactured goods

The annual percentage change in the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods was 3,5% in October 2020 (compared with 3,0% in September 2020). The index increased by 0,4% month-on-month. The main contributors to the annual rate were basic and fabricated metals (4,3 percentage points) and recycling and manufacturing n.e.c. (1,2 percentage points). The main



contributors to the monthly rate were recycling and manufacturing n.e.c. (0,3 of a percentage point) and textiles and leather goods (0,2 of a percentage point).

Electricity and water

The annual percentage change in the PPI for electricity and water was 7,7% in October 2020 (compared with 4,3% in September 2020). The index decreased by 4,8% month-on-month. Electricity contributed 6,6 percentage points to the annual rate, and water contributed 1,0 percentage point. Electricity contributed -4,8 percentage points to the monthly rate.

Mining

The annual percentage change in the PPI for mining was 29,5% in October 2020 (compared with 36,4% in September 2020). The index decreased by 1,8% month-on-month. The main contributors to the annual rate were non-ferrous metal ores (17,9 percentage points) and gold and other metal ores (11,1 percentage points). The main contributor to the monthly rate was non-ferrous metal ores (-1,5 of a percentage point).

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

The annual percentage change in the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing was 10,8% in October 2020 (compared with 8,1% in September 2020). The index increased by 5,5% month-on-month.

Agriculture was the main contributor to the annual rate (10,5 percentage points) as well as main contributor to the monthly rate (5,6 percentage points).



Table R – Key PPI figures for October 2020

Product	Weight	Index (2016=100)			% change	
		Oct 2019	Sep 2020	Oct 2020	Oct 2020 vs Sep 2020	Oct 2020 vs Oct 2019
Final manufactured goods	100,00	114,6	117,2	117,7	0,4	2,7
Intermediate manufactured goods	100,00	109,6	113,0	113,4	0,4	3,5
Electricity and water	100,00	127,9	144,6	137,7	-4,8	7,7
Mining	100,00	136,5	180,0	176,7	-1,8	29,5
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,00	98,3	103,2	108,9	5,5	10,8

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

Consumer price index (CPI)

CPI at 3,3% in October 2020

Global food prices continued rising for the fifth consecutive month in October 2020, with cereal leading, according to a new report from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations (UN). FAO's global cereal output is still forecast at a record 2 750 million tonnes, surpassing the 2019 output by 1,6%. In its latest Cereal Supply and Demand Brief, published on 05 November 2020, FAO reduced the world's 2020 cereal production for a second consecutive month by nearly 13 million tonnes largely on expectations of diminished world coarse grains production. FAO's forecast for global trade in cereals in 2020/21 has been lifted since October to 451 million tonnes, now 3,0% higher than in 2019/20. Presented in this article is a summary of the Consumer price index statistics for October 2020.

Headline consumer price index (CPI for all urban areas)

Annual consumer price inflation was 3,3% in October 2020, up from 3,0% in September 2020 (**see Table S**). The consumer price index increased by 0,3% month-on-month in October 2020.

The main contributors to the 3,3% annual inflation rate were food and non-alcoholic beverages; housing and utilities; and miscellaneous goods and services.



Food and non-alcoholic beverages increased by 5,4% year-on-year, and contributed 0,9 of a percentage point to the total CPI annual rate of 3,3%.

Housing and utilities increased by 2,8% year-on-year, and contributed 0,7 of a percentage point.

Miscellaneous goods and services increased by 6,7% year-on-year, and contributed 1,1 percentage points.

The annual inflation rates for goods and for services were 2,6% and 3,8%, respectively. Provincial annual inflation rates ranged from 2,9% in Gauteng and Mpumalanga to 3,9% 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	Average [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	117,1			
	Rate	4,5	4,6	4,1	3,0	2,1	2,2	3,2	3,1	3,0	3,3			

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