

Mbalo Brief

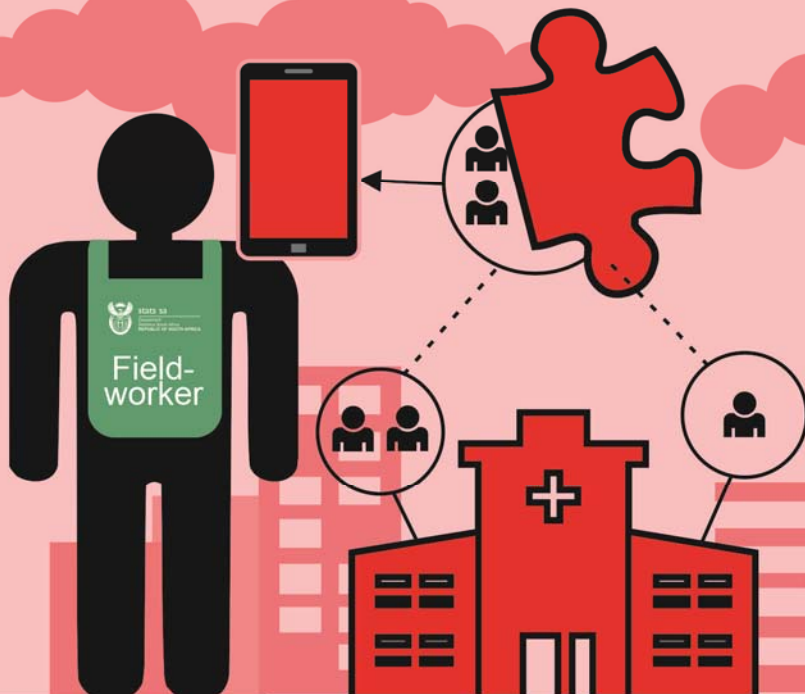


the missing piece of the puzzle

March 2021

CENSUS 2021

#GETCOUNTED



Issue 02/2021

IMPROVING LIVES THROUGH DATA ECOSYSTEMS



stats sa

Department:
Statistics South Africa
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA





the missing piece of the puzzle



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

On 14 February 2021, the rand was turning 60 years. The rand was first introduced as a South African currency on 14 February 1961, the year South Africa became a republic and Queen Elizabeth ceased to be head of state. The rand takes its name from the Witwatersrand – the ridge on which Johannesburg is built and where most of South Africa's gold deposits were found. When the rand was introduced as a South African currency, it replaced the pound. The South African rand is legal tender (coins or banknotes that must be accepted if offered in payment of a debt) in the Common Monetary Area, which includes eSwatini, Lesotho and Namibia.

This article is based on the *Education Series Volume VII: Children's education and well-being in South Africa*, 2018, Report No. 92-01-07 published by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) on 25 February 2021. Also have a look at our monthly crossword puzzle and solutions for the February 2021 puzzle.

Articles published in this issue are based on the results of industry surveys conducted for the months ranging from December 2020 to January 2021, such as, Land transport, Tourist accommodation and Producer price index amongst others.

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 children's education and well-being in South Africa, 2018.....	1
Primary industries	11
Mining: Production and sales	11
Secondary industries	13
Manufacturing: Production and sales.....	13
Selected building statistics of the private sector	14
Electricity generated and available for distribution	16
Tertiary industries	18
Wholesale trade sales.....	18
Retail trade sales	19
Motor trade sales	20
Food and beverages	21
Tourist accommodation.....	23
Tourism and migration	24
Statistics of civil cases for debt	27
Statistics of liquidations and insolvencies	28
Land transport survey	30
Prices	33
Producer price index (PPI).....	33
Consumer price index (CPI).....	35
Glossary.....	38





Across

5. Who is the newly elected president of Confederations of African Football?
6. In 2018 KwaZulu-Natal and were home to the majority of children in South Africa. (Read an Educational article for clue))

Down

1. Which department in South Africa is responsible for conducting census?
2. Name one of the six elements of Platinum group metals (PGMs). (Read Mining: production and sales article for clue)
3. According to 2020 National Household Travel Survey,was less used by households for travelling. (Read Land transport article for clue)
4. In which month did President Cyril Ramaphosa deliver his State of the Nation Address (SONA)?

Solutions for February 2021 puzzle

Across

4. Increase
5. Biden
6. True
7. Health

Down

1. Finance
2. Stats SA
3. February





Educational article on children's education and well-being in South Africa, 2018

Introduction

Some of the world's countries agreed upon the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2015. The ultimate aim of the SDGs is to ensure that all children are able to flourish and lead happy, meaningful lives, now and in the future. However, after five years few countries have recorded much progress towards achieving this SDG goal. This is according to the World Health Organisation (WHO), United Nations Children's Education Fund (UNICEF) and LANCET report on child and well-being entitled *A future for the world's children*. The report which was launched on 19 February 2020, ranked South Africa at position 127 out of 180 countries at child flourishing index (an overall score close to 0 indicates very poor, 0,25 indicating poor, 0,50 neither poor nor adequate, 0,75 adequate and 1,00 good flourishing) with 0,45 child flourishing, 0,40 surviving and 0,50 thriving. The WHO-UNICEF-Lancet report indicates that early investments in children's health, education, and development have benefits for their future.

This article is based on the *Education Series Volume VII: Children's education and well-being in South Africa*, 2018, Report No. 92-01-07 published by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) on 25 February 2021. The report is based on the *General Household Survey (GHS)*, *Mid-year population estimates*, *Mortality and causes of death* and *Recorded live births in South Africa* from 2004 to 2018. The article focuses on the child population aged 0–17, their poverty characteristics, social protection and attendance of educational institution.

Child population and demographic characteristics

Child population by age, population group and province, 2018

Out of the total 57,7 million estimated people in the country in 2018, close to 19,9 million were children under 18 years old. About 41,9% of the children under 18 years were aged 0–6 years, while 38,8% were aged 7–13 years and 19,3% were aged 14–17 years.

The population groups results indicate that in 2018, 42,2% of children aged 0–6 years were black Africans, followed by coloured (41,%),

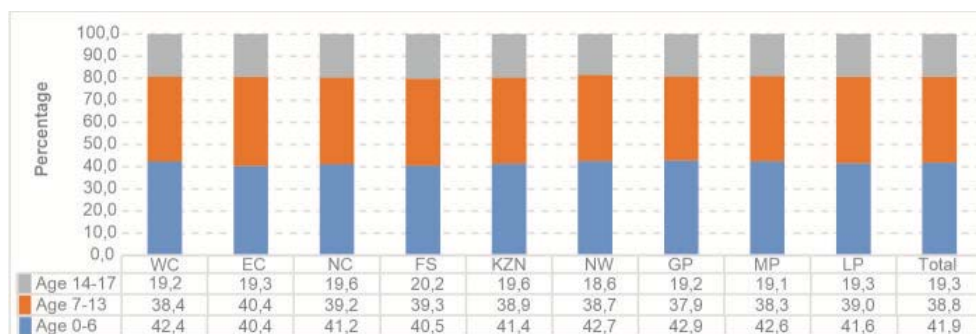




Indians/Asians (40,8%) and white (37,4%). About 40,4% of white children were aged 7–13, while 22,2% were aged 14–17, in the same population group.

The provincial results show that in 2018 KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng were home to the majority of children in South Africa. Gauteng had the largest percentage of children aged 0–6 (42,9%) and the lowest percentage of children aged 7–13 (37,9%). Free State (20,2%) proportionally had the highest percentage of children aged 14–17 years.

Figure 1: Child population by age and province



Source: Statistics South Africa, Mid-year population estimates 2018

Child poverty and social protection

Percentage of children aged 0–17 who received child support grant by population group, 2014–2018

According to the GHS, child support grant increased across all population groups for children aged 0–17, with the largest increase being among coloureds, which grew from 45,8% in 2014 to 59,3% in 2018. Among black Africans population group, access to the child support grant grew from 67,8% in 2014 to 73,4% in 2018, while Indian/Asian grew from 8,6% in 2014 to 12,2% in 2018 and white population grew from 1,0% in 2014 to 5,6% in 2018.



Percentage of children aged 0–17 who received the child support grant by province, 2014–2018

The total national average of children aged 0–17 that benefitted from the child support grants was 61,3% in 2014 and 68,2% in 2018. The GHS data indicated that access to the child support grant was the highest in Eastern Cape (from 72,0% in 2014 to 79,9% in 2018), KwaZulu-Natal (from 69,9% in 2014 to 77,5% in 2018) and Limpopo (from 73,3% in 2014 to 78,5% in 2018). Access to the grant was the lowest and below the national average in Western Cape (from 43,7% in 2014 to 49,9% in 2018) and North West (from 39,2% in 2014 to 49,9% in 2018).

Percentage of children aged 0–17 who did not receive the child support grant by province, 2014–2018

According to GHS, children aged 0–17 years who did not benefit from the child support grant declined from 2014 to 2018. The largest decline of children aged 0–17 who did not benefit from the child support grant was recorded in Free State (from 3,6% in 2014 to 1,7% in 2018), Gauteng (3,7% in 2014 to 2,0% in 2018) and KwaZulu-Natal (3,4% in 2014 to 1,8% in 2014). Eastern Cape (from 3,1% in 2014 to 3,0% in 2018) and Northern Cape (from 4,2% in 2014 to 3,3% in 2018) had the largest percentage of children who did not receive the child support grant from 2014 to 2018.

Children family structure

Percentage of children aged 0–17 who stayed in the same household as their parents, 2014–2018

The GHS indicates that the majority of children aged 0–17 were staying with their biological mothers as compared to those staying with their biological fathers in all the years. The percentage of children aged 0–17 who lived with their biological mothers increased from 74,4% in 2014 to 76,0% in 2018. However, the percentage of children aged 0–17 who lived with their biological fathers remained stagnant, at 37% for all the years.

Percentage of children aged 0–17 who stayed in the same household as their parents by population group, 2014 - 2018

A higher percentage of children stayed with their biological mothers compared to those who stayed with their biological fathers, across all



population groups, from 2014–2018. In 2018, 74,0% of black African children aged 0–17 lived with their biological mothers, 84,3% of coloured, 94,2% of Indian/Asian and 92,6% of white children lived with their biological mothers. By contrast, in 2018, the percentage of children who lived with their biological fathers was the lowest among black African at 31,7% and was the highest among Indian/Asian children (86,1%).

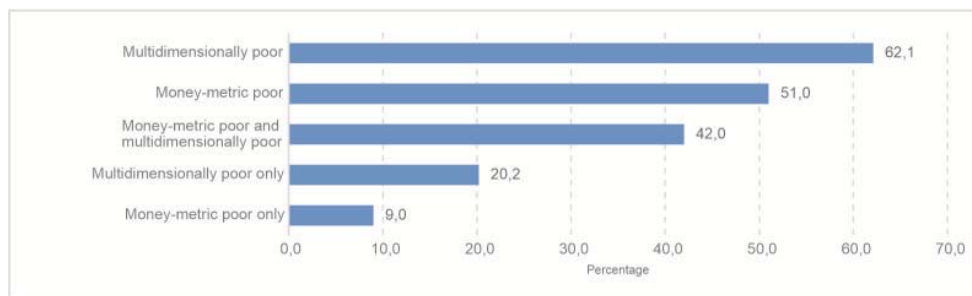
Children living in poverty

Type of poverty experienced by children 0–17 years, 2015

Poverty statistics show that in 2015, more than half (51%) of children aged 0–17 were money-metric poor (a child is considered money-metric poor if he/she is from a household whose income is below the lower-bound poverty line of R647 per person per month), while close to 62,1% were multi-dimensionally poor (a child is considered multi-dimensionally poor if he/she is deprived in three or more out of the seven dimensions of well-being (Wash (drinking water source, sanitation, and waste disposal); Housing (shelter and energy); Nutrition (food security); Protection (safety); Health (distance to healthcare centre/facility and availability of road-to-health card); Information (access to information devices); and Education (school attendance, delays in attendance, school facilities))).

Furthermore, 42% were both money-metric and multi-dimensionally poor, while close to 20,2% were only multi-dimensionally poor and 9% were only money-metric poor. Higher rates of poverty were found among children living in rural areas (88,4%), followed by those living in non-metropolitan areas (73,7%), while a relatively lower percentage (39,6%) of children residing in metro areas were found to be multi-dimensionally poor.

Figure 2: Type of poverty experienced by children 0–17 years, 2015



Source: Child poverty in South Africa: A multiple overlapping deprivation analysis report 2020 based on Living Conditions Survey 2015



Multi-dimensional poverty headcount ($k=3$) for children 0–17 years by child's characteristics, 2015

Note: ($k=3$) means three dimensions of poverty out of seven were used.

In 2015, more than two-thirds (68,3%) of black African children aged 0–17 were found to be multi-dimensionally poor in at least three dimensions of poverty. Similarly, more than one-third (37,9%) of coloured children, 16,8% of Indian/Asian children and 11,5% of white children were multi-dimensionally deprived.

Deprivation affected children who stayed in female-headed households severely, as close to seven out of ten (71,3%) female-headed households stayed with children who were multi-dimensionally poor compared to close to five out of ten (53,6%) male-headed households with children who were multi-dimensionally poor.

Children staying in households with uneducated or poorly educated heads of households experienced the most deprivation. Children's levels of deprivation drop as the head of household's level of education increases. Close to six out of seven (86,1%) children staying in households which were headed by persons with no education were deprived, while seven out of nine (78,1%) children staying in households which were headed by persons with some primary education were deprived. Children who stayed in households which are headed by persons with a post-school education were the least vulnerable to deprivation (21,6%).

With regards to provincial figures, Limpopo had the highest percentages of multi-dimensionally deprived children (82,8%), followed by Eastern Cape (78,7%) and KwaZulu-Natal (75,8%). However, Mpumalanga (69,2%) and Gauteng (64,1%) were home to substantial percentages of multi-dimensionally deprived children compared to the national average of 62,1%. Children in Western Cape (37,1%) and North West (33,6%) were relatively less vulnerable to deprivation compared to other provinces and the national average.

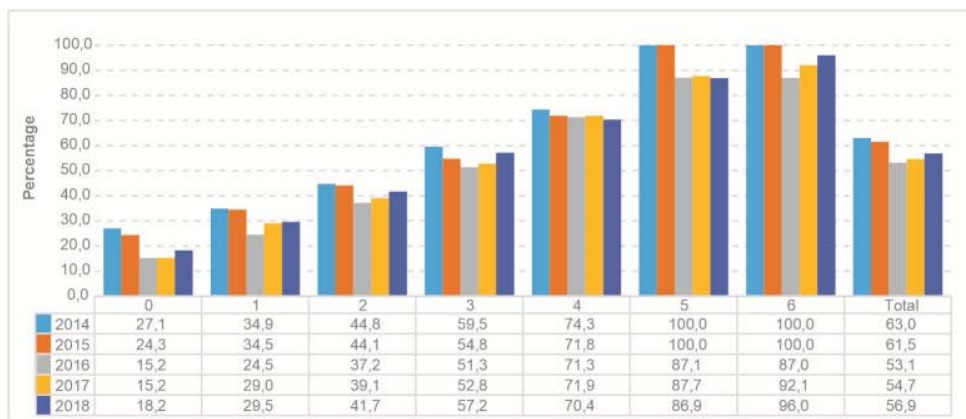


Attendance of educational institution

Attendance of an educational institution and/or programme by children aged 0–6 by age, 2014–2018

Most children in South Africa come into education system well before the age of five. The GHS indicate that 57,2% of young children aged three and over two-thirds of 4-year-olds (70,4%) were enrolled in educational institutions or programmes in 2018, and this figure rises to nearly 87% among five-year-olds. The highest level of enrolment of children less than one year of age in early childhood education and care programmes was observed in 2014 (27,1%) and declined to 18,2% in 2018.

Figure 3: Attendance of an educational institution and/or programme by children aged 0–6 by age, 2014–2018



Source: Statistics South Africa, GHS 2014–2018

The attendance of children aged 0–6 at educational institutions or programmes from 2014 to 2018, by population group showed a decline in attendance among all the population groups. The largest decline was observed among black African children from 62,7% in 2014 to 56,6% in 2018, followed by Asian/Indian population group (from 65,9% in 2014 to 60,8% in 2018), while the lowest percentage of attendance was recorded among coloured children from 56,2% in 2014 to 51,7% in 2018. The highest percentage of attendance was recorded among white children (73,4% in 2018), which is a decrease from 79,2% in 2014.



In 2018, Gauteng had the highest percentage of attendance (66,3%) of early childhood educational institutions or programmes, followed by Free-State (65,3%) and Western Cape at 62,1%. In contrast, KwaZulu-Natal (46,5%) and North West (47,7%) recorded the lowest percentage of attendance of early childhood educational institutions or programmes. From 2014 to 2018, a decline in the percentage of children's attendance of early childhood educational institutions or programmes was recorded in all provinces except in Mpumalanga where attendance rose from 49,6% in 2014 to 55% in 2018. Western Cape) and Limpopo the percentage of children's attendance remained stable. KwaZulu-Natal recorded the largest decline from 61,2% in 2014 to 46,5% in 2018 compared to other provinces, followed by Gauteng which decreased from 78,2% in 2014 to 66,3% in 2018 and Free State from 73,6% in 2014 to 65,3% in 2018.

Conclusion

The findings show that there are close to 19,9 million children under the age of 18 in South Africa. The majority of these children were aged 0–6 and were black Africans. The results reveal that higher poverty rates were experienced by children living in rural areas than any other areas. Furthermore, the majority of children under the age of 18 were staying with their biological mother than their biological fathers.



Primary industries

Mining: Production and sales

Production and sales increase in December 2020

South Africa is considered the largest producer of platinum group metals (PGMs) with about 80% of the world's reserves. PGMs include platinum, ruthenium, rhodium, palladium, osmium, and iridium which are used in vehicles, jewellery, electronics, glass production and medical treatment (to treat cancer). Most PGMs mines are located in North West, Mpumalanga and Limpopo provinces. Although the production of PGMs decreased in December 2020, the sales of the minerals increased in the same period. Factors that can threaten the production of PGMs include power outages, community disruptions, operational issues (such as machinery breakdowns) and depletion of mines. While an increase in mineral sales can be stimulated by increases in demand and higher commodity prices. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the Mining: Production and Sales statistics for December 2020.

Mining production increased by 0,1% year-on-year in December 2020 (**see Table A**). The largest positive contributors were:

- manganese ore (32,5%, contributing 2,2 percentage points);
- diamonds (51,4%, contributing 1,4 percentage points); and
- coal (5,7%, contributing 1,2 percentage points).

The largest negative contributor was PGMs (-19,4%, contributing -5,0 percentage points).

Total mining production was 10,7% lower in 2020 compared with 2019. The 10,7% decrease in annual mining production followed a decrease of 0,5% in 2019 and a decrease of 1,5% in 2018.



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

	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec-20
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-6,2	-3,4	-2,4	-5,9	-9,4	0,1
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	17,2	7,0	-0,6	-0,8	-2,4	0,5
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	6,2	25,2	37,5	17,5	7,7	-0,5

^{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 23,8% year-on-year in December 2020 (**see Table B**). The largest positive contributors were:

- iron ore (59,0%, contributing 8,2 percentage points);
- PGMs (24,6%, contributing 7,4 percentage points);
- gold (23,9%, contributing 3,5 percentage points);
- manganese ore (26,3%, contributing 1,4 percentage points);
- chromium ore (37,5%, contributing 1,1 percentage points); and
- nickel (80,8%, contributing 1,0 percentage point).

Total mineral sales were 10,4% higher in 2020 compared with 2019. The 10,4% increase in annual mineral sales followed increases of 10,8% in 2019 and 5,2% in 2018.

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

	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec-20
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	10,3	19,7	26,8	31,2	15,6	23,8
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	26,0	12,6	5,0	2,2	-4,4	-6,5
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	-3,0	16,5	46,6	34,3	21,4	4,1

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



Secondary industries

Manufacturing: Production and sales

Manufacturing production increased by 1,8% in December 2020 compared with December 2019.

The manufacturing industry is one of the key influencers to the growth and development of South Africa owing to its multiplier effect on other sectors of the economy. Through this industry, certain intermediate products such as steel, wood and sugar can be used by other industries for the manufacturing of end or final products that are ready for consumption and immediate use such as motor vehicles, furniture and food and beverages. Thus the manufacturing industry is at the heart of the economy because a shortage of intermediary products or disruption in operation can result in a decrease in the output of other industries and vice versa. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the Manufacturing: Production and sales statistics for December 2020.

Manufacturing production increased by 1,8% in December 2020 compared with December 2019 (**see Table C**). The largest positive contributions were made by the following divisions:

- food and beverages (6,4%, contributing 2,2 percentage points);
- motor vehicles, parts and accessories and other transport equipment (18,1%, contributing 0,8 of a percentage point);
- basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products, metal products and machinery (3,6%, contributing 0,6 of a percentage point); and
- wood and wood products, paper, publishing and printing (3,7%, contributing 0,4 of a percentage point).

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

	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec-20
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-9,6	-10,4	-2,2	-3,9	-4,1	1,8
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	5,8	3,3	2,9	2,5	-0,6	-0,1
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	-1,3	21,6	33,1	17,1	8,7	5,2

^{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

The petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products division was a negative contributor (-12,3%, contributing -2,9 percentage points).

In 2020, total manufacturing production decreased by 11,0% compared with 2019. All ten manufacturing divisions reported negative growth rates over this period. The largest contributions were made by the following divisions:

- basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products, metal products and machinery (-13,1%, contributing -2,4 percentage points);
- motor vehicles, parts and accessories and other transport equipment (-26,0%, contributing -2,1 percentage points);
- petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products (-9,1%, contributing -2,0 percentage points);
- wood and wood products, paper, publishing and printing (-13,3%, contributing -1,4 percentage points); and
- food and beverages (-4,2%, contributing -1,2 percentage points).



Selected building statistics of the private sector

Value of recorded building plans passed decreases

Despite the ongoing economic challenges due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the construction industry seems to have struck gold with home renovations, repairs and improvements. For some households, lockdown meant spending more time working and studying from home. This has led some homeowners (especially those with extra finances) to make their homes more enjoyable and more conducive to work, study and exercise. For instance, retail trade sales statistics for December 2020 showed that retailers in hardware, paint and glass recorded the largest increase in sales at 12,5% when comparing October to December 2019 sales with October to December 2020 sales. Additionally, home-style company Italtile, which owns CTM and U-Light, has seen an increase in sales towards December 2020 and credited this to the pandemic which “has enforced time in the home and altered spending priorities.” Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the Selected building statistics of the private sector for December 2020.

Total value of recorded building plans passed

The value of recorded building plans passed decreased by 32,2% (-R35 200,9 million) in 2020 compared with 2019 (**see Table D**). Decreases were recorded for:

- non-residential buildings (-37,2% or -R8 764,0 million);
- additions and alterations (-31,5% or -R9 519,8 million); and
- residential buildings (-30,5% or -R16 917,1 million).

The largest contributions to the total decrease of 32,2% (-R35 200,9 million) were made by the following provinces:

- Gauteng (contributing -18,2 percentage points or -R19 851,6 million);
- Western Cape (contributing -4,6 percentage points or -R5 052,7 million);
- KwaZulu-Natal (contributing -4,4 percentage points or -R4 813,6 million); and
- Eastern Cape (contributing -3,1 percentage points or -R3 395,5 million).

Total value of buildings reported as completed

The value of buildings reported as completed decreased by 44,9% (-R39 907,7 million) in 2020 compared with 2019. Decreases were recorded for:

- residential buildings (-51,4% or -R26 959,6 million);



- non-residential buildings (-42,0% or -R9 750,3 million); and
- additions and alterations (-24,1% or -R3 197,7 million).

Six provinces reported year-on-year decreases in the value of buildings completed in 2020, of which Gauteng (contributing -29,5 percentage points or -R26 265,2 million), Western Cape (contributing -6,3 percentage points or -R5 626,1 million) and KwaZulu-Natal (contributing -5,3 percentage points or -R4 700,4 million) were the largest negative contributors.

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

Estimates at current prices	January to December 2019 ¹	January to December 2020 ¹	Difference in value between January to December 2019 and January to December 2020	% change between January to December 2019 and January to December 2020
	R'000	R'000	R'000	
Residential buildings	55 452 953	38 535 867	-16 917 086	-30,5
-Dwelling houses	30 612 188	24 019 027	-6 593 161	-21,5
-Flats and townhouses	24 054 980	14 187 274	-9 867 706	-41,0
-Other residential buildings	785 785	329 566	-456 219	-58,1
Non-residential buildings	23 576 543	14 812 544	-8 763 999	-37,2
Additions and alterations	30 249 201	20 729 391	-9 519 810	-31,5
Total	109 278 697	74 077 802	-35 200 895	-32,2

1/ 2019 and 2020 figures should be regarded as preliminary because of possible backlogs and incomplete reporting by municipalities.

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



Electricity generated and available for distribution

Electricity production and consumption decrease in January 2021

Consumption of electricity in South Africa continues to decrease. According to the National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA), electricity demand has declined from 210 million megawatts per hour (Mwh) in the 2010/2011 financial year to 195 million megawatts per hour (Mwh) in 2018/2019. A study conducted by Deloitte, states that electricity demand is generally more responsive to income than to price (cost of electricity) and that income over time is typically the dominant demand driver of electricity. Thus, although there are other factors that affect the demand for electricity such as a growing economy, population growth and the weather, household income is one of the major causes. As household income increases, so does the demand for larger homes, more appliances and air conditioning. Moreover, an increase in household income affords some home owners the opportunity to use gas and solar panels for stoves, heaters, geysers, etc. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the Electricity generated and available for distribution for January 2021.

Electricity generation (production) decreased by 3,2% year-on-year in January 2021 (see Table E).

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

	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec-20	Jan-21
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	2,4	-3,1	-2,8	-2,4	1,1	-3,2
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	1,7	-0,8	0,1	0,5	0,2	-2,5
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	9,1	10,3	4,4	0,9	0,5	-0,4

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

Electricity distribution (consumption) decreased by 2,4% year-on-year in January 2021 (see Table F).

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

	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec-20	Jan-21
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-0,4	-2,1	-2,5	-2,1	1,7	-2,4
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	1,9	-1,2	0,0	0,3	0,6	-2,3
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	10,6	11,6	5,0	0,8	0,2	-0,4

^{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 by 1,6% in December 2020

Wholesale trade sales recorded an increase of 1,6% in December 2020 after two consecutive decreases in October and November 2020. The main contributor to this increase was the category of dealers in 'other' household goods, except precious stones. Some of the wholesalers in this group sell products such as medical devices (which they supply to laboratories), pharmaceutical products, health care products for theaters and ICUs and electronic devices such as tablets, laptops and cellphones. The volume of sales for most of these products increased due to an increase in demand as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the Wholesale trade sales statistics for December 2020.

Wholesale trade sales increased by 1,6% in December 2020 compared with December 2019 (**see Table G**). The main positive contributor was dealers in 'other' household goods except precious stones (31,1%, contributing 3,7 percentage points).

Wholesale trade sales decreased by 1,9% in the fourth quarter of 2020 compared with the fourth quarter of 2019. The main negative contributor was dealers in solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (-23,6%, contributing -5,7 percentage points).

The main positive contributor was dealers in 'other' household goods except precious stones (24,2%, contributing 2,8 percentage points).

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

	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec-20
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-5,5	-3,4	0,7	-3,8	-2,9	1,6
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	9,5	-0,1	0,4	-0,4	-1,1	2,2
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	3,7	21,8	29,1	10,4	2,7	-0,1

^{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 record an annual decrease of 1,3% in December 2020

It seems like not even the festive season could boost sales in the retail industry. The industry has been recording decreases for nine consecutive months, including the latest decrease recorded in December 2020. Some of the factors that could have contributed to this decrease include subdued consumer spending: people are generally travelling less, attending fewer social gatherings, working from home and some (especially tertiary students) are studying from home. This results in less social/human interaction. Typically, when some people attend fewer social gatherings or even spend less time going to the office or campus, they will buy less clothes. This could possibly be one of the reasons why retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods were one of the main contributors to the decrease in retail sales in December 2020. Presented in this article is a summary of the results of the Retail trade sales survey for December 2020.

Retail trade sales decreased by 1,3% year-on-year in December 2020 (**see Table H**). The largest negative contributor to this decrease was all 'other' retailers (-14,1%, contributing -1,5 percentage points).

In 2020, retail trade sales decreased by 6,9% compared with 2019. All seven types of retailers showed negative year-on-year growth rates over this period. The main contributors were:

- all 'other' retailers (-28,3%, contributing -3,5 percentage points); and
- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (-12,0%, contributing -2,2 percentage points).

Retail trade sales decreased by 2,6% in the fourth quarter of 2020 compared with the fourth quarter of 2019. The main negative contributor to this decrease was all 'other' retailers (-21,5%, contributing -2,6 percentage points).



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

	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec-20
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-8,6	-4,1	-2,4	-2,3	-4,3	-1,3
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	0,0	4,4	1,0	-0,5	2,1	-0,8
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	8,4	17,4	24,0	7,0	4,4	2,8

^{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

Over a decade, the motor vehicle owners and repairers have been complaining about motor vehicle manufacturers' demands to service vehicles at the motor vehicle manufacturer's own outlets and failing to do so often lead to losing their warranty (a written guarantee issued by a manufacturer pledging to repair or replace defects within a specific period). To address these complaints, on 11 December 2020 the Competition Commission published guidelines for competition in South African Automotive Aftermath which will be effective from 1 July 2021. According to the regulations, vehicle owners have the right to use any repair shop for non-warranty work during the warranty period and not only within motor vehicle manufacturer's network or the use of their own branded spare parts. The regulations also state that independent repairers should have access to the vehicle manufacturers' original parts to allow them to properly maintain and repair vehicles and to compete with the authorised repairers. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the Motor trade sales for the month of December 2020.

Motor trade sales decreased by 0,2% year-on-year in December 2020 (see Table I). Negative annual growth rates were recorded for:

- fuel sales (-11,6%);
- convenience store sales (-4,1%); and
- new vehicle sales (-0,9%).



In 2020, motor trade sales decreased by 16,3% compared with 2019. The largest contributors were:

- fuel sales (-21,7%, contributing -6,4 percentage points); and
- new vehicle sales (-20,2%, contributing -5,1 percentage points).

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

	Jul-20	Aug -20	Sep-20	Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec-20
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-13,9	-11,1	-0,5	-7,4	-4,6	-0,2
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	3,4	7,1	2,5	-2,1	1,6	0,7
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	11,4	71,5	75,9	25,8	7,4	3,0

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

Food and beverages

Food and beverages industry records a 28,2% decrease in income generated for December 2020

In his State of the Nation Address (SONA), the President urged South Africans to support locally produced South African products. This is one of the best ways to help with the 'great recovery' in the country's economy. However, to achieve this, the country will have to reduce its reliance on imported goods and this can only happen when consumers buy locally produced products, including food. Aside from the fact that locally grown food is fresher than imported food, buying locally also supports domestic farmers and helps in creating or retaining employment, thereby stimulating the growth of the country's economy. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the Food and beverages statistics for December 2020.

Total income generated by the food and beverages industry decreased by 28,2% in December 2020 compared with December 2019 (**see Table J**). The largest decrease was recorded for bar sales (-48,0%).



In December 2020, the main contributors to the year-on-year decrease were:

- restaurants and coffee shops (-35,3%, contributing -19,8 percentage points); and
- catering services (-44,2%, contributing -5,1 percentage points).

Total income decreased by 28,6% in the fourth quarter of 2020 compared with the fourth quarter of 2019. The main contributors to this decrease were:

- restaurants and coffee shops (-37,2%, contributing -19,7 percentage points); and
- catering services (-47,9%, contributing -6,9 percentage points).

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

Type of income	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec-20
Food sales	-47,4	-40,2	-37,7	-29,5	-25,1	-26,7
Bar sales	-93,9	-85,2	-60,4	-53,0	-49,5	-48,0
Other income	-65,7	-74,3	-25,6	-16,1	-27,1	-33,6
Total	-50,9	-44,1	-39,0	-30,9	-26,8	-28,2

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

Tourist accommodation

The total income for the tourist accommodation industry decreases

After heeding the call for training in compliance with COVID-19 health and safety protocols, graded tourist establishments are ready to receive more guests in a safe and responsible manner. Towards the end of 2020, the South African Tourism (SA Tourism) Insights and Analytics team and the Tourism Grading Council of South Africa (TGCSA) conducted a health and safety protocol study to benchmark the implementation of health and safety protocols from the point of view of tourist establishments. The study surveyed Chief Executive Officers (CEOs), owners and senior management of 456 graded establishments across all nine provinces and revealed that



95% of graded establishments were confident in their COVID-19 protocol implementation level. Guesthouses formed 43% of the establishments surveyed, bed and breakfasts accounted for 29%, with Cape Town forming the largest sample of 40%, followed by the Eastern Cape at 13%. The majority of tourist establishments indicated that training in health and safety protocols covered wearing of masks, sanitisation, physical distancing and hygiene practices, among others. These protocols were meant to enable the industry to operate safely as COVID-19 restrictions were eased on 1 February 2021. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the Tourist accommodation release for December 2020.

Total income for the tourist accommodation industry decreased by 57,7% in December 2020 compared with December 2019 (**see Table K**).

Income from accommodation decreased by 51,5% year-on-year in December 2020, the result of a 41,2% decrease in the number of stay unit nights sold and a 17,5% decrease in the average income per stay unit night sold.

In December 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 (-56,7%, contributing -35,7 percentage points); and
- 'other' accommodation (-42,7%, contributing -13,3 percentage points).

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

	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec-20
Stay units available	-0,2	0,1	0,0	0,1	-0,2	-0,1
Stay unit nights sold	-88,2	-79,5	-65,9	-54,3	-53,4	41,2
Average income per stay unit nights sold	-23,3	-14,3	-21,4	-26,6	-27,4	17,5
Income from accommodation	-91,0	-82,5	-73,2	-66,4	-66,2	51,5
Total income ^{1/}	-88,6	-80,6	-72,0	-66,3	-64,7	57,7

^{1/} Includes restaurant and bar sales and 'other' income.

A full release on *Tourist accommodation* (Statistical release P6410) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za



Tourism and migration

935 085 travellers passed through South African ports of entry/exit in December 2020

In an effort to attract visitors to South Africa, Google Arts & Culture (GAC), in partnership with SA Tourism, launched an online exhibition called "South Africa: An Explorer's Paradise" on 25 February 2021. The online exhibition allows visitors from all over the world to explore South Africa through a collection of 500 images and videos, 55 street views and 20 digital stories. Some of the partnership's aims are to showcase the incredible locations, hidden gems and adventurous activities across South Africa. Showcasing South Africa's different tourist places could attract more visitors and assist the tourism industry to recover after the COVID-19 impact. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the Tourism and migration release for December 2020.

Number of travellers

A total of 935 085 travellers (arrivals, departures and transits) passed through South African ports of entry/exit in December 2020 (see **Table L**). These travellers were made up of 333 579 South African residents and 601 506 foreign travellers. A further breakdown of the figures for South African residents indicates that there were 151 362 arrivals, 182 144 departures and 73 travellers in transit. The corresponding volume for foreign arrivals, departures and travellers in transit was 279 539, 315 824 and 6 143, respectively.

A comparison between the movements in December 2019 and December 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 76,3% (from 638 708 in December 2019 to 151 362 in December 2020). Departures decreased by 78,3% (from 838 048 in December 2019 to 182 144 in December 2020) and transits decreased by 91,2% (from 832 in December 2019 to 73 in December 2020). For foreign travellers, arrivals decreased by 82,1% (from 1 559 368 in December 2019 to 279 539 in December 2020), departures decreased by 79,8% (from 1 561 121 in December 2019 to 315 824 in December 2020) and transits decreased by 89,7% (from 59 373 in December 2019 to 6 143 in December 2020).

A comparison between the movements in November 2020 and December



2020 indicates that the volume of arrivals, departures and travellers in transit increased for both groups of travellers. For South African residents, the volume of arrivals increased by 65,6% (from 91 418 in November 2020 to 151 362 in December 2020), departures increased by 108,9% (from 87 179 in November 2020 to 182 144 in December 2020) and transits increased by 108,6% (from 35 in November 2020 to 73 in December 2020). For foreign travellers, arrivals increased by 83,1% (from 152 694 in November 2020 to 279 539 in December 2020), departures increased by 131,8% (from 136 277 in November 2020 to 315 824 in December 2020), and transits increased by 98,3% (from 3 098 in November 2020 to 6 143 in December 2020).

In December 2020, 39 102 (14,0%) of foreign arrivals were classified as non-visitors while 240 437 (86,0%) were classified as visitors. The visitors were categorised into three groups:

- i. Arrivals only – comprising visitors who entered the country in December 2020 but did not depart in December 2020 [86 968 (36,2%)];
- ii. Single trips – visitors who came to South Africa once in December 2020 and left in December 2020 [73 761 (30,7%)]; and
- iii. Multiple trips – visitors who came to and left South Africa more than once in December 2020 [79 708 (33,2%)].

Mode of travel

In December 2020, road transport was the most common mode of travel used by 686 059 (73,4%) of the 935 085 travellers. The total number of travellers who used air transport was 243 670 (26,1%). Compared to the use of air and land transport, a smaller number of travellers, 5 356 (0,6%) used sea transport. Information on arrivals of South African residents shows that 61 579 (40,7%) came by air, 89 591 (59,2%) came by road and 192 (0,1%) arrived by sea transport. For departures, 53 079 (29,1%) used air, 128 779 (70,7%) used road and 286 (0,2%) left by sea transport. All travellers in transit, 73 (100,0%) used air transport.

Purpose of visit

In December 2020, the majority of tourists, 182 578 (92,2%), were in South Africa for holiday compared to 14 049 (7,1%); 1 157 (0,6%) and 275 (0,1%) who were in South Africa for business, study and for medical treatment, respectively.



Sex and age distribution

In December 2020, there were 127 829 (64,5%) male and 70 230 (35,5%) female tourists. Overseas tourists were made up of 20 505 (56,4%) male tourists and 15 852 (43,6%) female tourists. There were 104 686 (66,6%) male and 52 572 (33,4%) female tourists from SADC countries. Tourists from 'other' African countries were made up of 2 422 (59,1%) male and 1 678 (40,9%) female tourists.

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

Travel direction		December 2019	November 2020	December 2020	% change between November 2020 to December 2020	% change between December 2019 and December 2020
Total		4 657 450	470 701	935 085	98,7%	-79,9%
South African residents	African	1 477 588	178 632	333 579	86,7%	-77,4%
Arrivals		638 708	91 418	151 362	65,6%	-76,3%
Departures		838 048	87 179	182 144	108,9%	-78,3%
Transit		832	35	73	108,6%	-91,2%
Foreign travellers		3 179 862	292 069	601 506	105,9%	-81,1%
Arrivals		1 559 368	152 694	279 539	83,1%	-82,1%
Departures		1 561 121	136 277	315 824	131,8%	-79,8%
Transit		59 373	3 098	6 143	98,3%	-89,7%
Foreign arrivals		1 559 368	152 694	279 539	83,1%	-82,1%
Non-visitors		78 185	33 833	39 102	15,6%	-50,0%
Visitors		1 481 183	118 861	240 437	102,3%	-83,8%
Visitors		1 481 183	118 861	240 437	102,3%	-83,8%
Arrivals only		370 011	41 871	86 968	107,7%	-76,5%
Single trips		548 924	29 775	73 761	147,7%	-86,6%
Multiple trips		562 248	47 215	79 708	68,8%	-85,8%
Visitors		1 481 183	118 861	240 437	102,3%	-83,8%
Same-day		500 145	17 765	42 378	138,5%	-91,5%
Overnight (Tourists)		981 038	101 096	198 059	95,9%	-79,8%

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

Civil summonses for debt decreased by 24,1% in 2020

Data from DebtBusters, a debt counselling organisation, revealed that South African consumers who earn between R5 000 to R20 000 a month are the ones who owe the most debt when comparing total debt exposure to annual net income. Those who take home more than R20 000 spend 60% of their income on debt repayments. However, there is always hope of recovering from debt as factors such as interest rate cuts and payment holidays sometimes provide some relief, as they reduce the vehicle and bond repayments amounts for some consumers. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the Statistics of civil cases for debt for the month of December 2020.

The number of civil summonses issued for debt

The total number of civil summonses issued for debt in 2020 decreased by 24,1% compared with 2019 (**see Table M**). The major contributors to the 24,1% decrease were civil summonses relating to:

- services (contributing -6,2 percentage points);
- money lent (contributing -5,9 percentage points); and
- 'other' debts (contributing -4,7 percentage points).

The number of civil judgements recorded for debt

The total number of civil judgements recorded for debt in 2020 decreased by 35,2% compared with 2019. The major contributors to the 35,2% decrease were civil judgements relating to:

- services (contributing -10,0 percentage points);
- 'other' debts (contributing -7,2 percentage points); and
- money lent (contributing -7,0 percentage points).

The value of civil judgements recorded for debt

The total value of civil judgements recorded for debt in 2020 decreased by 23,2% compared with 2019. The major contributors to the 23,2% decrease were civil judgements relating to:

- money lent (contributing -6,7 percentage points);
- 'other' debts (contributing -5,0 percentage points); and
- promissory notes (contributing -4,6 percentage points).



In 2020, 129 679 civil judgements for debt amounting to R2 869,7 million were recorded. The largest contributors to the total value of judgements were:

- money lent (R798,4 million or 27,8%);
- services (R657,6 million or 22,9%); and
- 'other' debts (R462,4 million or 16,1%).

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

Actual estimates	December 2020	% change between December 2019 and December 2020	% change between October to December 2019 and October to December 2020	Annual % change between 2019 and 2020
Number of civil summonses issued for debt	33 093	2,2	-11,3	-24,1
Number of civil judgements recorded for debt	10 061	-21,8	-21,8	-35,2
Value of civil judgements recorded for debt (R million)	265,5	-1,2	-4,8	-23,2

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 at 122 in January 2021

Electricity, gas and water was the only industry that did not record any case of liquidation in January 2021 while the financing, insurance, real estate and business services industry recorded the most liquidations (39). Ideally, the objective is to have fewer or no liquidations because the implications of liquidations can have a dire impact on the economy: more employees lose their jobs, increasing the unemployment rate which in turn result in fewer consumers who have the means to purchase goods and services. Thus company owners need to take active steps early in order to avoid the closure of their companies. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the statistics of liquidations and insolvencies for January 2021.

The total number of liquidations decreased by 2,4% in January 2021 compared with January 2020 (**see Table N**). Liquidations of companies decreased by 9 cases, while liquidations of close corporations increased by 6 cases during this period. The total number of liquidations increased by



14,4% in the three months ended January 2021 compared with the three months ended January 2020.

Table N – Total number of liquidations for January 2021

Number of liquidations January 2021	% change between January 2020 and January 2021	% change between November 2019 to January 2020 and November 2020 to January 2021
122	-2,4	14,4

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 38,5% in 2020 compared with 2019 (**see Table O**). A 16,3% decrease was estimated between the fourth quarter of 2019 and the fourth quarter of 2020. There was a year-on-year increase of 32,7% in December 2020.

Table O – Total number of insolvencies for December 2020

Number of insolvencies December 2020	% change between December 2019 to December 2020	% change between October to December 2019 and October to December 2020	% change between January to December 2019 and January to December 2020
223	32,7	-16,3	-38,5

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 transported goods and passenger journeys decreases

Many South African households are using taxis to travel more than any other mode of transportation. The 2020 National Household Travel Survey (NHTS) released by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) on 04 March 2021 indicates that 10,7 million persons used taxis while 6,2 million used cars or trucks as the drivers. According to the survey, travelling by trains was by far less popular except in Western Cape (1,6%) and Gauteng (1,5%). The survey also indicates that the major reasons for dissatisfaction with taxi services by households were with the facilities at the taxi rank and taxi fare. Regarding



train services, commuters highlighted that they were most dissatisfied with the level of crowding in the trains (86,8%) and waiting time for trains (86,6%). Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the Land transport survey for December 2020.

The volume of goods transported (payload) decreased by 11,6% in 2020 compared with 2019 and the corresponding income decreased by 10,2% over the same period (**see Table P**).

In December 2020, the volume of goods transported (payload) increased by 4,6% year-on-year. The corresponding income decreased by 0,1% over the same period.

Income from freight transportation decreased by 4,1% in the fourth quarter of 2020 compared with the fourth quarter of 2019. The main negative contributors to this decrease were:

- manufactured food, beverages and tobacco products (-22,9%, contributing -2,7 percentage points); and
- 'other' freight (-4,1%, contributing -0,8 of a percentage point).

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

	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec-20
Freight payload	-10,5	-11,9	-6,0	-8,7	-4,9	4,6
Freight income	-8,0	-8,9	-5,8	-7,9	-3,9	-0,1

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 50,3% in 2020 compared with 2019 (**see Table Q**). The corresponding income decreased by 40,8% over the same period. In December 2020, the number of passenger journeys decreased by 36,2% year-on-year. The corresponding income decreased by 30,7% over the same period.



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

	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec-20
Passenger journeys	-62,5	-62,1	-54,0	-55,5	-48,4	-36,2
Passenger income	-54,8	-53,3	-45,5	-45,5	-37,5	-30,7

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 3,5% in January 2021

The producer price indices (PPIs) for January 2021, reflect the updates to the basket and weights and are rebased to December 2020 = 100. The PPI indicates changes in producer prices of locally produced commodities including exports either as they leave their place of production or as they enter the production process. The reason for reweighting is so that the PPI can reflect the most current economic conditions because the introduction of new weights provides an opportunity to introduce new items, new samples, new data sources, new compilation practices, etc. Presented in this article is a summary of the results of the Producer price index (PPI) for January 2020.

Final manufactured goods – headline

PPI Annual producer price inflation (final manufacturing) was 3,5% in January 2021, up from 3,0% in December 2020. The producer price index increased by 0,8% month-on-month in January 2021.

The main contributors to the headline PPI annual inflation rate were:

- Food products, beverages and tobacco products increased by 5,9% year-on-year and contributed 2,1 percentage points.
- Metals, machinery, equipment and computing equipment increased by 4,4% year-on-year and contributed 0,6 of a percentage point.
- Transport equipment increased by 6,5% year-on-year and contributed 0,6 of a percentage point.

The main contributor to the headline PPI monthly increase was coke, petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products, which increased by 2,3% month-on-month and contributed 0,4 of a percentage point.

Intermediate manufactured goods

The annual percentage change in the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods was 8,6% in January 2021 (compared with 6,8% in December 2020). The index increased by 2,4% month-on-month.



The main contributors to the annual rate were basic and fabricated metals (6,3 percentage points) and chemicals, rubber and plastic products (1,6 percentage points).

The main contributors to the monthly rate were basic and fabricated metals (1,4 percentage points) and chemicals, rubber and plastic products (1,0 percentage point).

Electricity and water

The annual percentage change in the PPI for electricity and water was 8,7% in January 2021 (compared with 8,2% in December 2020). The index decreased by 1,1% month-on-month. Electricity contributed 7,6 percentage points to the annual rate, and water contributed 1,0 percentage point. Electricity contributed -1,1 percentage points to the monthly rate.

Mining

The annual percentage change in the PPI for mining was 22,9% in January 2021 (compared with 25,3% in December 2020). The index increased by 4,3% month-on-month. The main contributors to the annual rate were non-ferrous metal ores (10,4 percentage points) and gold and other metal ores (10,2 percentage points). The main contributors to the monthly rate were gold and other metal ores (2,3 percentage points) and non-ferrous metal ores (2,2 percentage points).

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

The annual percentage change in the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing was 11,3% in January 2021 (compared with 9,1% in December 2020). The index increased by 1,5% month-on-month. The main contributor to the annual rate was agriculture (11,8 percentage points). The contributor to the monthly rate was agriculture (1,5 percentage points).



Table R – Key PPI figures for January 2021

Product	Weight	Index (Dec 2020=100)			% change	
		Jan 2020	Dec 2020	Jan 2021	Jan 2021 vs Dec 2020	Jan 2021 vs Jan 2020
Final manufactured goods	100,00	97,4	100,0	100,8	0,8	3,5
Intermediate manufactured goods	100,00	94,3	100,0	102,4	2,4	8,6
Electricity and water	100,00	91,0	100,0	98,9	-1,1	8,7
Mining	100,00	84,9	100,0	104,3	4,3	22,9
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,00	91,2	100,0	101,5	1,5	11,3

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)

Annual consumer price inflation was 3,2% in January 2021

The National Treasury and the South African Reserve Bank (SARB) play a pivotal role in setting the inflation target, which acts as a benchmark for which price stability is measured while Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) produces the surveys such as the Consumer price index (CPI) (the inflation rate is the annual percentage change in the CPI). The SARB then independently makes monetary policy so as to achieve this target. The SARB uses inflation targeting (a central banking policy that revolves around adjusting monetary policy to achieve a specified annual rate of inflation) with the aim to maintain consumer price inflation between 3% and 6%. As a result, the value of the currency is therefore protected relative to domestic consumer prices. Presented in this article is a summary of the key results from the Consumer price index (CPI) release for January 2021.

Headline consumer price index (CPI for all urban areas)

Annual consumer price inflation was 3,2% in January 2021, up from 3,1% in December 2020 (**see Table S**). The consumer price index increased by 0,3% month-on-month in January 2021.

The main contributors to the 3,2% 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 3,2%.

Housing and utilities increased by 2,6% year-on-year, and contributed 0,6 of a percentage point. Miscellaneous goods and services increased by 6,5% year-on-year, and contributed 1,0 percentage point.

Note: Not all items in the CPI are surveyed every month. For more information on the survey schedule for items that are not surveyed monthly, please download the full CPI release at Stats SA website:
www.statssa.gov.za



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	117,1	117,3	115,9
	Rate	4,5	4,6	4,1	3,0	2,1	2,2	3,2	3,1	3,0	3,3	3,2	3,1	3,3
2021	Index	117,7												
	Rate	3,2												

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



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; osmium, 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