

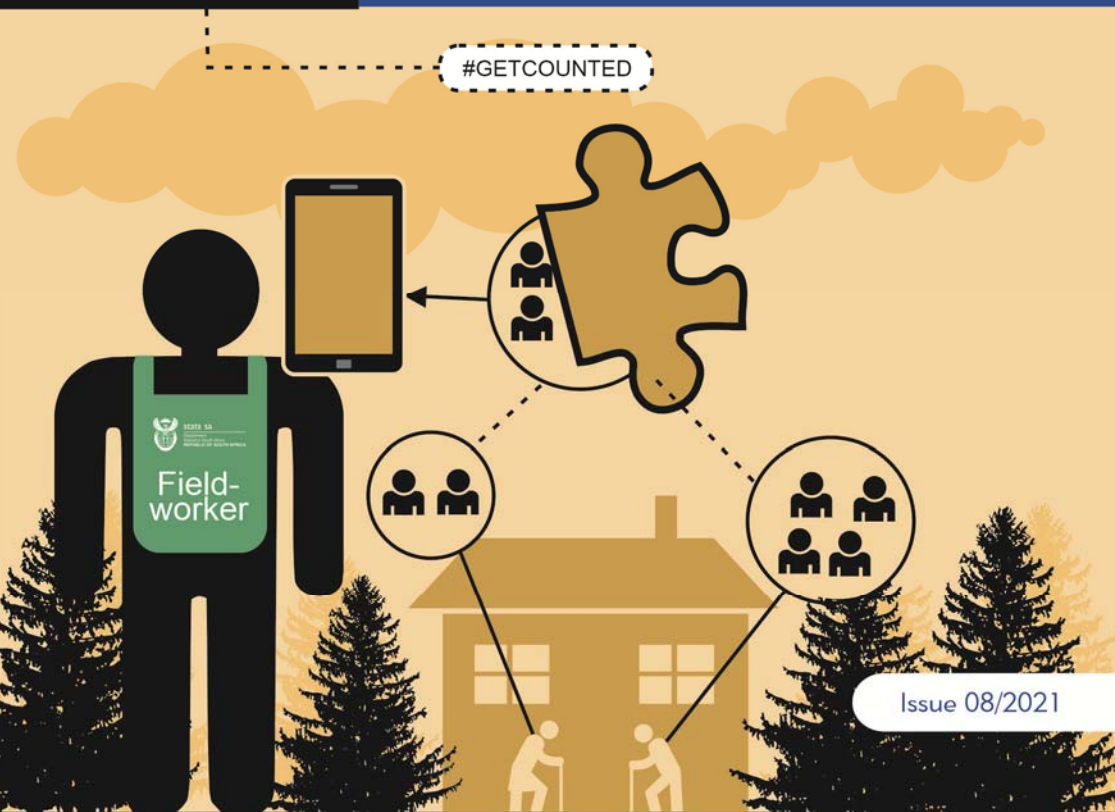
Mbalo Brief

the missing piece of the puzzle

September 2021

CENSUS 2021

#GETCOUNTED



Issue 08/2021

IM! ROVING LIVES THROUGH DATA ECOSYSTEMS



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Editor's comment

South Africa's vaccination drive is still going full steam ahead in order to continue the fight against COVID-19 and to reach herd immunity. According to the World Health Organisation (WHO), herd immunity, which is also known as population immunity, is the indirect protection from an infectious disease that happens when a population is immune either through vaccination, or immunity developed through previous infection. A population is said to achieve herd immunity when a large percentage of individuals within that population become immune to a disease. In essence, this means that as more people are vaccinated, fewer people remain vulnerable to the virus and the likelihood of passing the virus from one person to another is greatly reduced. Citizens who qualify to be vaccinated are encouraged to do so in order to protect themselves from the virus and protect others. Until large-scale vaccinations are completed, citizens are encouraged to continue social distancing, sanitising and wearing face masks.

In this month's issue of *Mbalo Brief*, our educational article is based on *Tourism, 2020* (Report No. 03-51-02) that was published by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) on 29 April 2021. Also have a look at our monthly crossword puzzle and solutions for the August 2021 puzzle. Articles published in this issue are based on the results of industry surveys conducted from June to July 2021.

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

Enjoy the read!



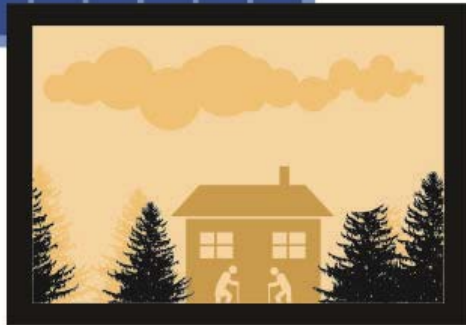
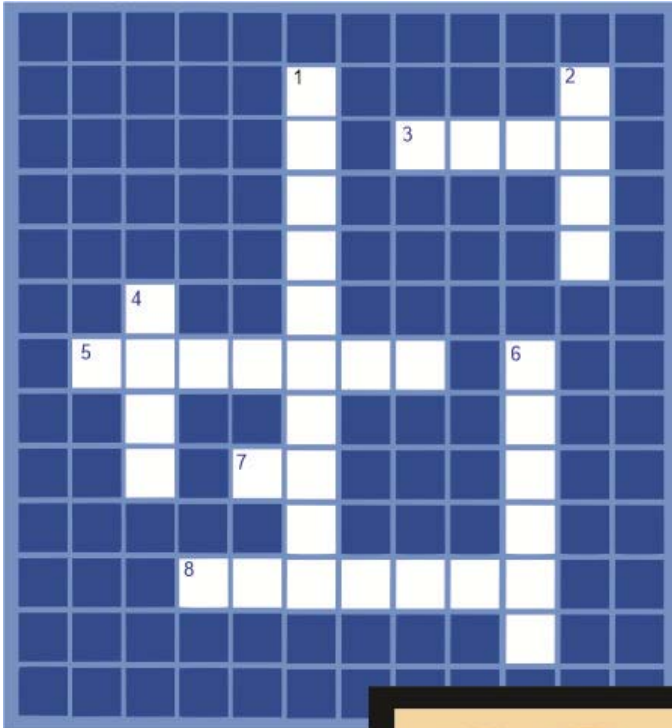


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Crossword puzzle





Across

3. Blood type O-negative is known as the universal donor. (True or false?).
5. According to Tourism 2020 report, in which month did South Africa record the highest number of tourist arrivals? (Read the Educational article for clue)
7. How many sides does a hexagon have?
8. How many years are there in a century?

Down

1. Herd immunity is also known as.....immunity. (Read Editor's comment for clue)
2. In a book, which page sides are the even numbers on?
4. Ailurophobia is a fear from which animals?
6. What is the name of a South African Paralympic star who won two gold medals in the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic games?

Solutions for August 2021 puzzle

Across

4. Youth
6. Gauteng
7. Increase

Down

1. True
2. Godongwana
3. White
5. Females



Educational article on Tourism

Introduction

The year 2020 had been a tough year for tourism industry around the world. According to United Nations World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO), global tourism suffered its worst year on record in 2020, with international arrivals dropping by 74%. The international destinations receiving one billion fewer international arrivals in 2020 than in the previous year, due to the decreased demand as a result of widespread travel restrictions. According to UNWTO, Asia and the Pacific destinations recorded the largest decrease in tourists arrivals in 2020 (-84%), followed by The Middle East and Africa (both recorded -75%), Europe (-70%) among others.

This educational article is based on the report titled *Tourism 2020* (Report No. 03-51-02), which was published on 29 April 2021. The report is derived from the data published in the *Tourism and Migration* statistical release (P0351) published monthly from January to December 2020. In addition to the 2020 data, data from 2019 and earlier are presented to provide some comparison in observed trends and tourism patterns. The key objective of the report is to present information on population movement into, and out of South Africa, mode of travel and purpose of visit – among others.

The information on the total number of arrivals, departures and travellers in transit for South African residents is collected from the scanning of passports. However, data are not collected from passengers on country visited; country of final destination; intended duration of stay and purpose of visit. With this limitation, it is impossible therefore to identify the number of tourists from the data on South African residents.

Travellers

Number of travellers

Travellers are composed of passengers in transit, arrivals into, and departures from South Africa regardless of residency status. Approximately 12 153 000 travellers (arrivals and departures) were recorded in 2020 compared to 24 667 000 recorded in 2006, indicating that the overall number of travellers decreased by 50,7% over this 15-year period. Similarly, there were 6 414 000 arrivals and 5 739 000

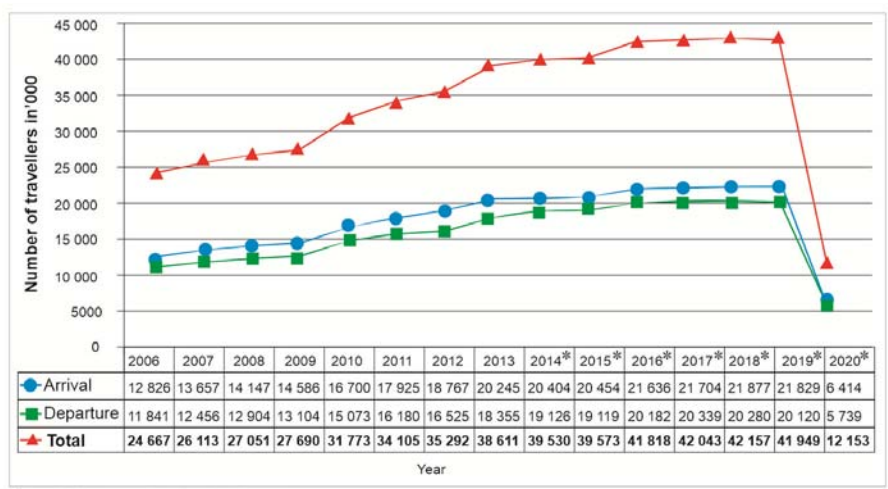




departures in 2020 compared to 12 826 000 arrivals and 11 841 000 departures in 2006.

Recent trends show that the overall number of travellers (arrivals and departures) decreased by 71,0% between 2019 and 2020. Arrivals decreased by 70,6% while departures decreased by 71,5% during the same period.

Figure 1: Number of arrivals and departures of travellers by year of travel, 2006–2020



* 2014-2020 data excludes travellers in transit

3.1.1 South African residents and foreign travellers

In 2020, 3 453 707 South African resident travellers were recorded compared to 12 089 619 in 2019. The 2020 volume was made up of 1 828 049 arrivals, 1 623 702 departures and 1 956 travellers in transit.

On the other hand, 8 843 093 foreign travellers were recorded in 2020 compared to the 2019 volume of 30 680 548. The 2020 volume was made up of 4 586 387 arrivals, 4 115 835 departures and 140 871 transits.

Mode of travel

The mode of travel for South African residents entering the country in 2020 was largely the same as the mode used by travellers for leaving the country. Most South



African residents (62,3%) arrived and (64,6%) departed the country using road transport. Air transport was the second most popular mode of travel used by 35,0% arrivals and 32,5% departures. All passengers in transit used air transport (1 956). Sea transport was used by 2,7% of arrivals and 2,9% of departures – making it the least used mode of travel.

Amongst road users, about three quarters of South African residents used the Lesotho, Mozambique and Eswatini ports of entry. For arrivals, 28,9% entered the country through Lesotho, 24,4% through Mozambique and 20,1% through Eswatini. Similarly, for departures, most road users went through Lesotho (29,4%), followed by those who went through Mozambique (23,1%) and Eswatini (21,4%) ports. Out of the total number of residents using air as their mode of travel, the majority (75,9%) arrived and departed (75,5%) at O.R. Tambo International Airport while 18,0% arrived and 18,2% left through Cape Town International Airport. Less than 6,0% came (5,4%) or left (5,5%) the country using King Shaka International Airport and 0,7% arrived and 0,8% left through other airports. Out of those who arrived by sea, most (83,8%) arrived or left (84,5%) through the Durban harbour.

More than three-quarters of foreigners arrived (79,8%) or left (74,1%) the country by road. Air travel was used by 19,4% of foreign arrivals and 25,0% of foreign departures. Of the foreigners who came into the country, 0,8% arrived and departed on sea transport.

Most of the foreign travellers who arrived by road entered through the Lesotho (28,6%) and the Zimbabwe (25,7%) ports of entry (see Table 3.4). These two countries' ports of entry were also mostly used by foreigners who left South Africa in 2020 (28,8% and 21,8%, respectively).

The majority of the foreigners who travelled by air arrived (64,7%) and left (64,3%) South Africa through O.R. Tambo International Airport. Almost all passengers (99,3%) in transit used O.R. Tambo international airport. Cape Town International Airport was used by 33,1% foreigners to arrive in the country and 33,3% to leave the country. Those who travelled by sea mainly used the Cape Town and Durban harbours. About 70,2% and 22,9% of foreign arrivals used Cape Town and Durban harbours respectively. These harbours were also used by 63,9% and 31,3% of foreigners to leave South Africa respectively.

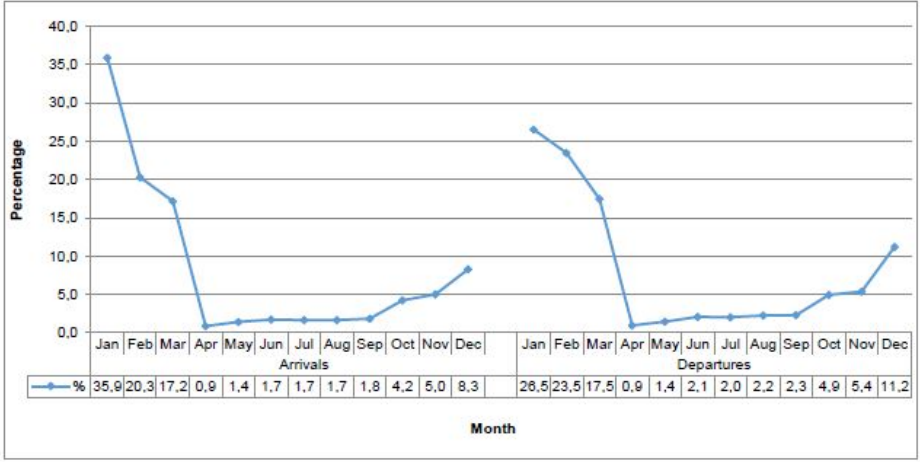
Month of travel for South African residents and foreign travellers

The results show that of the 1 828 049 arrivals, the highest proportion was recorded in January (35,9%) followed by February (20,3%), while the lowest proportions were



recorded from April to September (less than 2,0%). Of the 1 623 702 departures, the highest percentage was recorded in January (26,5%) and the lowest in April (0,9%).

Figure 2: Percentage distribution of arrivals and departures of South African residents by month of travel, 2020



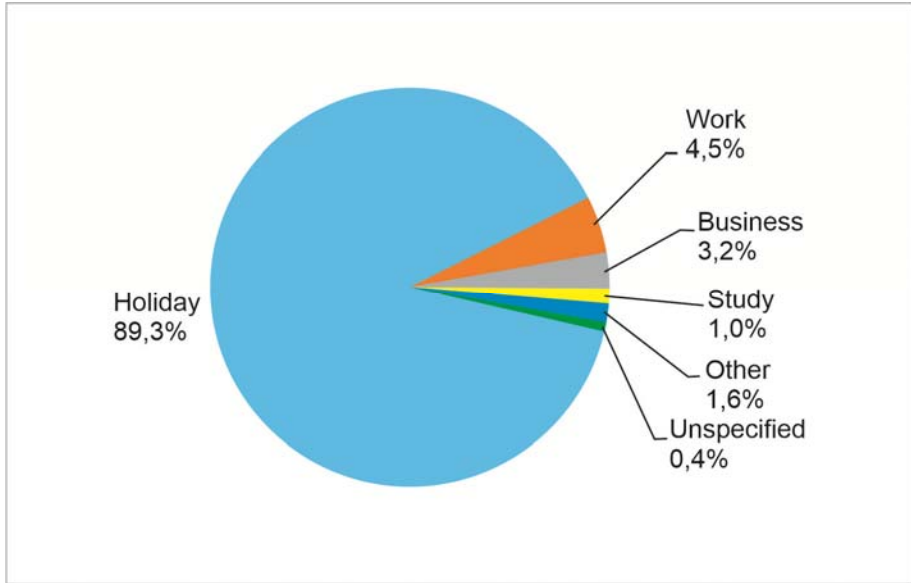
In contrast, most foreign arrivals were recorded in January (34,8%) and the least in April (0,6%) while most departures were recorded in January (29,0%) and the least in April (0,9%).

Purpose of visit

The main purpose of visit for foreign arrivals was holidays (89,3%) whereas 4,5% of the 2020 arrivals came for work; 3,2% came for business and 1,0% came to study. January 2020 had the highest number of foreign arrivals who came for business (20 299); holiday (1 504 417); study (14 480) and work (35 915).



Figure 3: Percentage distribution of foreign arrivals by purpose of visit, 2020

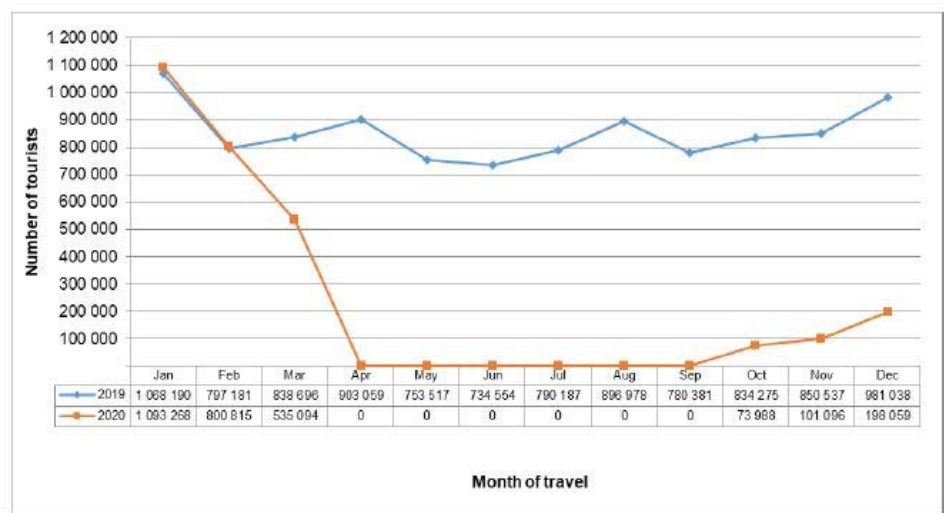


Tourists

A total of 2 802 320 tourists came to South Africa in 2020, showing a decrease of 72,6% from the 10 228 593 tourists recorded in 2019. The highest number of tourist arrivals [1 093 268 (39,0%)] was recorded in January 2020 whilst the least number was recorded in October 2020 [73 988 (2,6%)]. With the notable exception of January and February, the information shows that the monthly tourist arrivals in 2020 were substantially lower than the monthly arrivals observed in 2019, with April to September 2020 months showing zero tourists coming to South Africa. The highest numbers of tourists were recorded in January for holiday [1 063 595 (39,5%)]]; business persons [17 893 (20,8%)], study [11 359 (46,0%)], and that for medical treatment [421 (17,8%)].



Figure 4: Number of tourists by month and year of travel, 2019 and 2020



Region of residence

The breakdown of the number of tourists by region indicates that 74,8% of the tourists who arrived in South Africa in 2020 were residents of SADC countries and 1,5% were from 'other' African countries. These two sub-regions made up 76,3% of tourists from Africa in total. Residents of overseas countries made up 23,6% of the tourists.

Ten leading countries

Overseas

The ten leading countries for overseas tourists in 2020 were: The United Kingdom (UK), 132 384 (20,0%); Germany, 106 092 (16,0%); United States of America (USA), 71 959 (10,9%); France, 41 023 (6,2%); The Netherlands, 35 026 (5,3%); Australia, 20 720 (3,1%); Brazil, 19 388 (2,9%); India, 18 892 (2,9%); Canada, 17 545 (2,7%) and Switzerland, 15 697 (2,4%). A comparison of the 2020 volumes with the 2019 volumes indicates that the number of tourists decreased in all ten leading overseas countries. Australia had the largest decrease of 81,4%.



SADC

The ten leading countries for tourists from the SADC region in 2020. These were: Zimbabwe, 684 546 (32,6%); Lesotho, 448 745 (21,4%); Mozambique, 422 537 (20,2%); Eswatini, 214 947 (10,3%); Botswana, 129 467 (6,2%); Namibia, 54 511 (2,6%); Malawi, 53 365 (2,5%); Zambia, 46 486 (2,2%); Angola, 15 443 (0,7%) and Tanzania, 10 977 (0,5%). All ten leading SADC countries showed a decrease in the number of tourists from 2019 to 2020. Botswana showed the largest decrease of 80,6%.

'Other' African countries

The ten leading countries for tourists from 'other' African countries in 2020 were: Nigeria, 10 191 (24,9%); Kenya, 6 899 (16,9%); Ghana, 5 257 (12,9%); Uganda, 3 510 (8,6%); Egypt, 2 555 (6,3%); Ethiopia, 2 076 (5,1%); Gabon, 1 825 (4,5%); Cameroon, 1332 (3,3%); Côte d'Ivoire, 630 (1,5%) and Congo, 562 (1,4%). A comparison between the 2020 and 2019 volumes indicates that the number of tourists decreased in all ten leading countries. Côte d'Ivoire had the largest decrease of 77,4%.

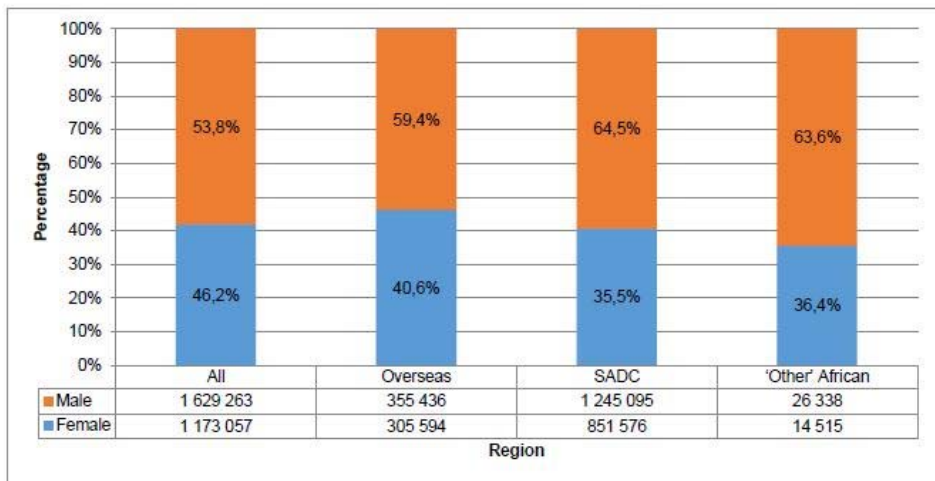
Sex and age distribution

In 2020, there were more male [1 629 263 (53,8%)] than female [1 173 057 (46,2%)] tourists. Male tourists constituted the majority of tourists for all three regions, SADC [1 245 095 (64,5%)], overseas [355 436 (59,4%)] and 'other' African countries [26 338 (63,6%)]. Similarly, the largest portion of female tourists was from SADC [851 576 (35,5%)], followed by overseas [305 594 (40,6%)] and the lowest from 'other' African countries [14 515 (36,4%)].





Figure 5: Percentage distribution of tourists by region of residence and sex, 2020



The age distribution indicates that out of all tourists, [121 081 (4,3%)] were aged less than 15 years; [227 962 (8,1%)] were aged between 15 and 24 years; [737 033 (26,3%)] were aged between 25 and 34 years; [821 383 (29,3%)] were aged between 35 and 44 years; [471 212 (16,8%)] were aged between 45 and 54 years; [259 140 (9,2%)] were aged between 55 and 64 years and [164 509 (5,9%)] were aged 65 years and above.

Taking the region of residence into consideration, the results show that the highest proportion of tourists from SADC countries [701 357 (33,5%)] and those from 'other' African countries [12 905 (31,6%)] were aged between 35 and 44 years, whereas overseas countries [121 785 (18,4%)] were aged between 55 and 64 years. The second highest proportion of tourists from SADC countries [605 275 (28,9%)], those from 'other' African countries [11 618 (28,4%)] and those from overseas countries [119 572 (18,1%)] were aged between 25 and 34 years. The median ages of tourists from overseas, SADC and 'other' African countries were 46, 37 and 37 years respectively. The proportion of tourists aged less than 15 years was higher among tourists from overseas countries, 6,0% (39 690) compared to those from 'other' African countries, 4,8% (1 962) and to those from SADC countries, 3,8% (79 408).



Conclusion

According to the Tourism report, tourists who came to South Africa in-between 2019 and 2020 decreased. The highest number of tourist arrivals was recorded in January 2020 while the lowest number was in October 2020. In relation to gender, in 2020, there were more male tourists than female tourists. The majority of tourists were aged between 35 and 44 years while the lowest were aged less than 15 years. The majority of tourists who arrived in South Africa in 2020 were residents of SADC countries, followed by 'other' African countries and then overseas.



Primary industries

Mining: Production and sales

The mining: production and sales statistics for June 2021 was meant to be released on 12 August 2021, but the source data from the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE) was delayed due to some unforeseen circumstances. Since the mining statistics are also used to calculate the volume of mining production indices in order to estimate the gross domestic product (GDP) and its components, this delay meant that Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) had to rely on other data sources such as mainly trade statistics from the South African Revenue Service (SARS) [amongst others] to estimate mining's contribution to the second quarter GDP which was published on 7 September 2021. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the Mining: production and sales (statistical release P2041) for July 2021.

Mining production increased by 10,3% year-on-year in July 2021 (see **Table A**). The largest positive contributors were:

- iron ore (42,9% and contributing 3,9 percentage points);
- PGMs (10,3% and contributing 2,3 percentage points);
- chromium ore (45,8% and contributing 1,7 percentage points); and
- gold (13,4% and contributing 1,6 percentage points).

Table A – Key growth rates in the volume of mining production for July 2021

	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21	Jul-21
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-1,9	22,4	117,4	21,9	19,1	10,3
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	1,7	4,3	0,2	-3,6	-1,6	4,1
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	-1,5	3,9	6,9	5,7	0,6	-1,9

^{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 at current prices increased by 32,6% year-on-year in July 2021 (see **Table B**). The largest positive contributors were:

- PGMs (92,8% and contributing 22,6 percentage points);



- iron ore (71,0% and contributing 10,0 percentage points); and
- coal (6,8% and contributing 1,5 percentage points).

Table B – Key growth rates in mineral sales at current prices for July 2021

	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21	Jul-21
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	26,0	50,1	151,1	88,2	94,0	32,6
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-8,6	16,8	2,5	-3,6	0,6	-11,7
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	16,8	20,8	17,9	19,4	7,6	-0,7

^{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 12,5% in June 2021

The manufacturing industry was one of the four industries that recorded a decrease (of -0,8%) in the second quarter of 2021 (April to June) gross domestic product (GDP). This contributed towards an overall decrease in the secondary sector which decreased by 0,7% as six out of 10 manufacturing divisions reported negative growth rates during this quarter. The petroleum, chemical and plastic products division was the most significant contributor to the decrease in manufacturing. Since the results from this GDP cover the months of April to June, the economic impact of the looting, protest action and violence in KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng provinces, which took place in July, will only be reflected in the third quarter (July–September) GDP results that are due for release in December 2021. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Manufacturing: Production and sales* (statistical release P3041) for June 2021.

Manufacturing production increased by 12,5% in June 2021 compared with June 2020 (**see Table C**). The largest positive contributions were made by the following divisions:

- motor vehicles, parts and accessories and other transport equipment (84,1%, contributing 4,9 percentage points);
- basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products, metal products and machinery (19,2%, contributing 3,5 percentage points);
- wood and wood products, paper, publishing and printing (22,8%, contributing 2,3 percentage points);
- food and beverages (5,9%, contributing 1,9 percentage points); and
- furniture and 'other' manufacturing (73,5%, contributing 1,4 percentage points).



Table C – Key growth rates in the volume of manufacturing production for June 2021

	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	4,3	-2,5	5,4	88,1	36,3	12,5
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-0,3	-1,3	3,8	-1,4	-2,0	-0,7
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	2,2	0,4	0,4	0,8	1,1	-1,0

^{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 increased by 74,2% (R22 794,1 million) during January to June 2021

The lack of student accommodation has been a major challenge for many years, often resulting in student protests and a number of students forced to sleep on the streets. To curb this challenge, President Cyril Ramaphosa, in his State of the Nation Address in February 2021, announced that the government aims to provide 300 000 student beds over a ten-year period. This will be done through the Student Housing Infrastructure Programme (SHIP). Moreover, the Minister of Higher Education, Science and Technology, Blade Nzimande, gave a progress update during his Department's Budget Vote to Parliament in May 2021, indicating that the University of Fort Hare, Nelson Mandela University, University of North West, University of Western Cape, Sefako Makgatho University and the University of Limpopo are the first beneficiaries of SHIP Phase 1 developments. Phase 1 SHIP developments enabled an investment of about R3,5 billion, including the Development Bank of Southern Africa's (DBSA) commitment of R1,6 million debt funding for 12 000 student beds. Phase 2 SHIP developments comprise of about 24 000 student beds of 12 institutions including six universities. The government hopes that the completion of the new student residences will mean accommodation related protests will be a thing of the past. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Selected building statistics of the private sector as reported by local government institutions* (statistical release P5041.1) for June 2021.



Total value of recorded building plans passed at current prices

The value of recorded building plans passed increased by 74,2% (R22 794,1 million) during January to June 2021 compared with January to June 2020 (see Table D). Increases were recorded for:

- residential buildings (91,2% or R13 751,6 million);
- additions and alterations (65,4% or R5 498,0 million); and
- non-residential buildings (49,2% or R3 544,5 million).

The largest contributions to the total increase of 74,2% (R22 794,1 million) were made by:

- Gauteng (contributing 28,2 percentage points or R8 662,1 million);
- KwaZulu-Natal (contributing 16,8 percentage points or R5 170,4 million); and
- Western Cape (contributing 10,4 percentage points or R3 197,3 million).

Total value of buildings reported as completed at current prices

The value of buildings reported as completed increased by 32,6% (R6 339,4 million) during January to June 2021 compared with January to June 2020. Increases were recorded for residential buildings (73,3% or R6 190,8 million) and additions and alterations (39,0% or R1 544,0 million). A decrease was recorded for non-residential buildings (-19,9% or -R1 395,4 million).



Table D – Buildings reported as completed to larger municipalities at current prices: January to June 2020 versus January to June 2021

Estimates at current prices	January to June 2020	January to June 2021	Difference in value between January to June 2020 and January to June 2021	% change between January to June 2020 and January to June 2021
	1/	1/		
	R'000	R'000	R'000	1/
Residential buildings	15 085 939	28 837 527	13 751 588	91,2
- Dwelling houses	8 435 506	17 303 523	8 868 017	105,1
- Flats and townhouses	6 497 505	11 231 801	4 734 296	72,9
- Other residential buildings	152 928	302 203	149 275	97,6
Non-residential buildings	7 205 636	10 750 087	3 544 451	49,2
Additions and alterations	8 407 690	13 905 738	5 498 048	65,4
Total	30 699 265	53 493 352	22 794 087	74,2

^{1/} 2020 and 2021 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 generation increased by 3,5% year-on-year in July 2021

Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) recently published the *Electricity, gas and water supply industry* report for 2019 (Report No. 41-01-02) which covers the results of a large sample survey of the energy industry. One of the findings of the report shows that although South Africa generated more electricity in 2019 (234 783 GWh) compared with 2016 (226 507GWh), the volume of electricity generated in 2019 was less than that generated almost ten years ago in 2010 (239 474 GWh), a decrease of 2%. Furthermore, the latest figures from the *Electricity generated and available for distribution* (statistical release P4141) on which this article is based, show that the country generated 144 039 GWh of electricity in the first seven months of



2021. This is 5% more than what was generated in the first seven months of 2020, but 3% less compared with the same period in 2019. Thus electricity generation might be increasing but it is not yet at the rate it used to be a few years ago.

Electricity generation (production) increased by 3,5% year-on-year in July 2021 (see Table E).

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

	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21	Jul-21
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-4,3	1,8	25,6	12,2	3,2	3,5
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	2,2	0,7	0,6	0,7	-1,4	0,7
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	-0,1	-0,4	1,2	1,9	1,8	0,6

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

Electricity distribution (consumption) increased by 2,9% year-on-year in July 2021.

Table F – Key growth rates in the volume of electricity distributed for July 2021

	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21	Jul-21
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-3,8	3,0	25,7	12,3	2,1	2,9
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	1,3	0,9	0,0	0,9	-2,2	2,0
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	0,0	-0,5	0,6	1,3	0,9	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 increased by 22,4% in June 2021

Solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products continue to be the leading contributor in the performance of the wholesale industry. This could be an indication that the demand of these fuels is high as these are fossil fuels which can be used to provide energy. Solid fuels refer to solid material that can be burned to release energy such as coal, wood and charcoal. Liquid fuels are petrol and diesel, etc. and gaseous fuels are natural gas such as hydrogen or propane. These fossil fuels are used for cooking, lighting, heating and transportation amongst other things. Their day-to-day use is the main indication for their consistent high demand. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Wholesale trade sales* (statistical release P6141.2) for June 2021.

Wholesale trade sales increased by 22,4% in June 2021 compared with June 2020 (**see Table G**). The main contributors were dealers in:

- solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (58,5%, contributing 10,1 percentage points);
- 'other' household goods except precious stones (20,3%, contributing 3,0 percentage points);
- food, beverages and tobacco (11,2%, contributing 1,9 percentage points); and
- 'other' intermediate products, waste and scrap (38,1%, contributing 1,7 percentage points).

Table G – Key growth rates in wholesale trade sales for June 2021

	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-4,9	0,0	12,3	85,2	45,8	22,4
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	0,8	2,3	3,1	-0,1	5,4	-1,8
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	1,6	3,9	5,4	6,2	6,8	5,8

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



Retail trade sales

Retail trade sales increased by 10,4% in June 2021

The retail industry as we know it might soon be a thing of the past. This comes with the announcement by Shoprite to introduce a cashier- and till-less store known as Checkers Rush. The concept of a cashier-less store will allow customers to scan a smartphone app to enter the store, after which advanced artificial intelligence (AI) technology cameras and sensors will track what they take from the shelves. Customers' credit cards or debit cards that are saved on the system will then be billed automatically when they exit the store. The store is currently being tested by Shoprite staff in Cape Town, with no cashiers or till points. Although some unions have already voiced their concerns with this concept, arguing that it poses a threat to employment, Shoprite states that this concept will lessen the shopping burden on customers since customers don't queue to pay, and their account is automatically charged when they exit. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Retail trade sales* release (Statistical release P6242.1).

Retail trade sales increased by 10,4% year-on-year in June 2021 (see **Table H**). The largest annual growth rates were recorded for:

- all 'other' retailers (34,5%);
- general dealers (13,1%); and
- retailers in food, beverages and tobacco products in specialised stores (8,2%).

The main contributors to this increase were:

- general dealers (contributing 6,1 percentage points); and
- all 'other' retailers (contributing 2,6 percentage points).



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

	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-3,7	2,2	-2,3	95,7	16,3	10,4
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-2,1	7,4	-4,2	-0,5	2,3	0,6
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	1,1	1,9	1,8	2,7	0,2	0,7

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

Motor trade sales

Motor trade sales increase by 16,6% in June 2021

According to the Consumer Protection Act, 2008 (Act No. 68 of 2008), a buyer has the option of requesting a repair, replacement or refund of goods if the goods fail to satisfy the requirements and standards. That is, a motor vehicle buyer has a right to return a vehicle to the seller within 6 months period without penalty if the motor vehicle has some defects or if it is not safe to drive. However, a buyer must provide evidence of defects on the motor vehicle or that the vehicle was not fit for the purpose bought for. If a motor vehicle has defects caused by a buyer who is no longer interested in that motor vehicle, a buyer will be liable to pay for using a motor vehicle and damages caused among others. It should however be noted that a consumer cannot return any second-hand goods if they agreed to buy them in that condition or they were made aware of the specific defects before purchase. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Motor trade sales* release (statistical release P6343.2) for June 2021.

Motor trade sales increased by 16,6% year-on-year in June 2021 (see **Table I**). The largest annual growth rates were recorded for:

- fuel sales (35,9%);
- convenience store sales (18,7%);
- workshop income (17,7%); and
- new vehicle sales (12,7%).



Motor trade sales increased by 98,4% in the second quarter of 2021 compared with the second quarter of 2020. The main contributors to this increase were:

- new vehicle sales (119,5%, contributing 27,6 percentage points);
- fuel sales (91,2%, contributing 26,0 percentage points);
- used vehicle sales (120,8%, contributing 21,0 percentage points); and
- sales of accessories (73,5%, contributing 14,8 percentage points).

Table I – Key growth rate figures in motor trade sales for June 2021

	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-10,1	-4,4	25,6	530,7	101,0	16,6
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-2,1	3,6	2,8	1,2	1,9	-3,7
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	0,8	0,6	2,1	4,6	6,0	4,3

^{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 industry

Income generated by the food and beverages industry increased by 93,4% year-on-year in June 2021

The COVID-19 pandemic has paved way for the emergence of contactless food delivery services as well as a surge in contactless dining. According to the latest data from FNB, the Uber Eats app continues to be the most used delivery app, whilst Mr D Food recorded the largest increase in usage (140%) since the start of the lockdown. One of the possible reasons for this surge could be the constant switch from different lockdown levels in the country which prohibits sit-down services but permits take-away and delivery services. This change in lockdown levels affects the operation of sit-in restaurants, bars and fast food outlets, thus accelerating the growth of contactless options and the need for food delivery services. This has also influenced some dine-in restaurants to introduce drive-thru options. For instance, Spur Steak Ranches has recently opened its very first drive-thru location in Pretoria, with plans to introduce drive-thru formats for its RocoMamas and Bento brands. These innovations are just some of the many ways in which the food and beverages industry has remained afloat



during the pandemic. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Food and beverages* (statistical release P6420) for June 2021.

The total income generated by the food and beverages industry increased by 93,4% in June 2021 compared with June 2020 (see **Table J**). The largest annual growth rate was recorded for bar sales (895,6%).

In June 2021, restaurants and coffee shops had the highest annual growth rate (417,3%).

Total income increased by 333,8% in the second quarter of 2021 compared with the second quarter of 2020. The main positive contributors to this increase were:

- restaurants and coffee shops (1 384,3%, and contributing 196,2 percentage points); and
- takeaway and fast-food outlets (213,9% and contributing 122,3 percentage points).

Table J – Year-on-year percentage change in food and beverages income at constant prices by type of income – June 2021

Type of income	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21
Food sales	-34,2	-24,7	5,9	1 996,1	551,4	87,5
Bar sales	-80,5	-49,0	-9,1	1/	1/	895,6
Other income	-40,5	-27,2	-10,7	183,2	116,4	73,1
Total	-37,6	-26,5	4,7	1 912,3	561,2	93,4

1/ Changes from zero in the preceding period cannot be calculated as a percentage. A full release on *Food and beverages* (Statistical release P6420) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za



Tourist accommodation

Income in the tourist accommodation industry increases by 1 012,4% in June 2021

The lockdown and travel restrictions that were imposed since the start of COVID-19 pandemic have negatively affected tourist establishments around the world. In response to the struggling tourist establishments, South African Tourism, a national tourism agency responsible for marketing South Africa as a destination internationally and domestically launched the “Great South African Sale” campaign that ran between 6 and 12 September 2021 during Sho’t Left Travel week. The campaign seeks to offer discounted rates to showcase local destinations for South Africans. The tourism body invites accommodation establishments, tour operators and other tourism-related service providers to sign up for local deals and packages slashed by up to 50% to be offered to travellers when booking with participating tourist accommodation establishments. The tourism body added that the initiative was aimed at reigniting domestic tourism and encouraging South Africans to explore their country. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Tourist accommodation* release (statistical release P6410) for June 2021.

Total income for the tourist accommodation industry increased by 1 012,4% in June 2021 compared with June 2020 (**see Table K**). Income from accommodation increased by 652,4% year-on-year in June 2021, the result of a 540,1% increase in the number of stay unit nights sold and a 17,6% increase in the average income per stay unit night sold.

In June 2021, all accommodation types recorded large positive year-on-year growth in income from accommodation. The largest year-on-year increases in income from accommodation were reported by caravan parks and camping sites as well as guest-houses and guest-farms. The main contributors to the year-on-year increase in income from accommodation in June 2021 were hotels and ‘other’ accommodation.



Table K – Year-on-year percentage change in tourist accommodation statistics for June 2021

	Jan-20	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21
Stay units available	-0,2	-0,2	-0,2	0,0	0,1	0,0
Stay unit nights sold	-58,6	-60,2	-17,1	2 047,6	2 090,8	540,1
Average income per stay unit nights sold	-30,4	-35,0	-22,8	17,7	13,6	17,6
Income from accommodation	-71,2	-74,1	-36,0	2 427,3	2 388,8	652,4
Total income ^{1/}	-72,8	-72,6	-45,4	3 242,0	2 024,9	1 012,4

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

735 165 travellers cross SA's borders in May 2021

South African airports are ranked amongst the best airports in the world. This was announced at the recent 2021 Skytrax World Airport Awards, where Cape Town International Airport was ranked in position 33, Durban's King Shaka International Airport ranking 52nd and Johannesburg's OR Tambo International Airport ranked 54th in the top 100 airports. Cape Town International Airport won the Skytrax World Airport awards for Best Airport in Africa and Best Airport Cleanliness in Africa while King Shaka International Airport has been voted the best regional airport in Africa for 2021. International airline consultancy group, Skytrax, listed and ranked the top international airports in the world based on traveller experiences. The awards are based on an international survey of travellers to evaluate traveller experiences across different airport service and product key performance indicators from check-in, arrivals, transfers, shopping, security and immigration through to departure at the gate. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Tourism and migration* release (statistical release P0351) for May 2021.

A total of 735 165 travellers (arrivals, departures and transits) passed through South African ports of entry/exit in May 2021 (see **Table L**). These travellers were made up of 239 831 South African residents and 495 334



foreign travellers. A further breakdown of the figures for South African residents indicates that there were 117 782 arrivals, 121 937 departures and 112 travellers in transit. The corresponding volume for foreign arrivals, departures and travellers in transit was 258 521, 230 012 and 6 801 respectively.

A comparison between the movements in May 2020 and May 2021 is not included as there was a hard lockdown in May 2020 and only essential service providers were allowed to travel. A comparison between the movements in April 2021 and May 2021 indicates that the volume of arrivals increased for both groups of travellers and departures decreased for South African residents but increased for foreign travellers. Travellers in transits increased for both groups of travellers. For South African residents, the volume of arrivals increased by 0,2% (from 117 557 in April 2021 to 117 782 in May 2021), departures decreased by 3,5% (from 126 417 in April 2021 to 121 937 in May 2021) and transits increased by 89,8% (from 59 in April 2021 to 112 in May 2021). For foreign travellers, arrivals increased by 4,1% (from 248 314 in April 2021 to 258 521 in May 2021), departures increased by 5,3% (from 218 493 in April 2021 to 230 012 in May 2021) and transits increased by 12,7% (from 6 035 in April 2021 to 6 801 in May 2021).

In May 2021, 39 128 (15,1%) of foreign arrivals were classified as non-visitors while 219 393 (84,9%) were classified as visitors. The visitors were categorised into three groups:

- i. Arrivals only – comprising visitors who entered the country in May 2021 but did not depart in May 2021 [75 167 (34,3%)].
- ii. Single trips – visitors who came to South Africa once in May 2021 and left in May 2021 [65 451 (29,8%)].
- iii. Multiple trips – visitors who came to and left South Africa more than once in May 2021 [78 775 (35,9%)].

Visitors were further grouped as same-day visitors and overnight visitors (tourists). In May 2021, there were 36 046 (16,4%) same-day visitors and 183 347 (83,6%) tourists. Between April 2021 and May 2021, the volume of same-day visitors increased by 18,6% (from 30 386 in April 2021 to 36 046 in May 2021) and that of tourists increased by 3,4% (from 177 251 in April 2021 to 183 347 in May 2021).



Mode of travel of travellers

In May 2021, road transport was the most common mode of travel used by 554 592 (75,4%) of the 735 165 travellers. The total number of travellers who used air transport was 176 285 (24,0%). Compared to the use of air and land transport, a smaller number of travellers, 4 288 (0,6%) used sea transport. Information on arrivals of South African residents shows that 32 888 (27,9%) came by air, 84 716 (71,9%) came by road and 178 (0,2%) arrived by sea transport. For departures, 38 491 (31,6%) used air, 83 242 (68,3%) used road and 204 (0,2%) left by sea transport. All travellers in transit, 112 (100,0%) used air transport.

In the case of foreign travellers, 49 167 (19,0%) arrived by air, 207 387 (80,2%) came by road and 1 967 (0,8%) arrived by sea transport. When departing South Africa, 48 826 (21,2%) foreign travellers left by air, 179 247 (77,9%) left by road and 1 939 (0,8%) left by sea transport. All travellers in transit, 6 801 (100,0%) used air transport. Of the 36 046 same-day visitors, a majority, 32 305 (89,6%) arrived in the country by road, 3 721 (10,3%) flew into the country; and 20 (0,1%) arrived by sea transport. Information on tourists shows that 143 996 (78,5%) used road transport, 39 339 (21,5%) came by air transport and 12 (less than 0,1%) arrived by sea transport.

Mode of travel of tourists

The country of residence of tourists is used to categorise them according to their respective countries and regions. In May 2021, 18 181 (87,6%) of the 20 762 overseas tourists arrived in the country by air transport, whilst 2 571 (12,4%) came in by road transport and 10 (less than 0,1%) arrived by sea transport. Tourists from the Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries, on the other hand, came predominantly by road 140 874 (89,1%), while 17 310 (10,9%) came by air and one tourist (less than 0,1%) came by sea transport. The number of tourists who came into South Africa by air from 'other' African countries was 3 647 (90,5%), with 384 (6,5%) using road transport.

Purpose of visit

In May 2021, the majority of tourists, 168 051 (91,7%), were in South Africa for holiday compared to 12 299 (6,7%); 2 638 (1,4%) and 359 (0,2%) who were in South Africa for business, study and for medical treatment respectively.



Sex and age distribution

In May 2021, there were 121 375 (66,2%) male and 61 972 (33,8%) female tourists. Overseas tourists were made up of 12 758 (61,4%) male tourists and 8 004 (38,6%) female tourists. There were 105 721 (66,8%) male and 52 464 (33,2%) female tourists from SADC countries. Tourists from 'other' African countries were made up of 2 642 (65,5%) male and 1 390 (34,5%) female tourists.

In May 2021, the majority of tourists were aged between 35 and 44 years [63 706 (34,7%)].

Taking the regions of residence into consideration, the results show that the highest proportion of tourists from 'other' African countries [1 279 (31,7%)] and those from overseas countries [4 589 (22,1%)] were aged between 25 and 34 years, whereas those from SADC countries [58 078 (36,7%)] were aged between 35 and 44 years.



Table L – Number of South African residents and foreign travellers by travel direction: May 2021

Travel direction	April 2020	May 2021	% change between April to May 2021
Total	716 875	735 165	2,6%
South African residents	244 033	239 831	-1,7%
Arrivals	117 557	117 782	0,2%
Departures	126 417	121 937	-3,5%
Transit	59	112	89,8%
Foreign travellers	472 842	495 334	4,8%
Arrivals	248 314	258 521	4,1%
Departures	218 493	230 012	5,3%
Transit	6 035	6 801	12,7%
Foreign arrivals	248 314	258 521	4,1%
Non-visitors	40 677	39 128	-3,8%
Visitors	207 637	219 393	5,7%
Visitors	207 637	219 393	5,7%
Arrivals only	77 232	75 167	-2,7%
Single trips	57 219	65 451	14,4%
Multiple trips	73 186	78 775	7,6%
Visitors	207 637	219 393	5,7%
Same-day	30 386	36 046	18,6%
Overnight (Tourists)	177 251	183 347	3,4%

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 issued for debt increased by 104,4% in second quarter of 2021

Having debt can sometimes be unpleasant. However, as unpleasant as it may be, it is important to always pay the debt on time and answer calls from debt collectors because refusing to do so may lead to a civil summons. A civil summons can happen when someone defaults on an unsecured loan or



fails to pay a credit card, and it gets moved to a charge off status. When an account displays a status of "charge off", it means the account is closed to future use, although the debt is still owed. This means that the lender considers this debt to be a loss and may then decide to hand it over to a debt collector. Many creditors or lenders usually wait six months before considering a debt to be a loss. Once a civil summons has been issued, it is important to respond within the stipulated time because ignoring or avoiding a civil summons is considered a criminal offence. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Statistics of civil cases for debt* (Statistical release P0041).

The number of civil summonses issued for debt

The total number of civil summonses issued for debt increased by 104,4% in the second quarter of 2021 compared with the second quarter of 2020 (see **Table M**). The largest contributors to the 104,4% increase in civil summonses issued were:

- services (contributing 27,9 percentage points);
- money lent (contributing 25,6 percentage points); and
- 'other' debts (contributing 25,4 percentage points).

The number of civil judgements recorded for debt

The total number of civil judgements recorded for debt increased by 84,7% in the second quarter of 2021 compared with the second quarter of 2020. The largest contributors to the 84,7% increase were civil judgements relating to:

- services (contributing 36,4 percentage points);
- money lent (contributing 17,5 percentage points); and
- 'other' debts (contributing 13,7 percentage points).

The value of civil judgements recorded for debt

The total value of civil judgements recorded for debt increased by 132,0% in the second quarter of 2021 compared with the second quarter of 2020. The largest contributors to the 132,0% increase were civil judgements relating to:

- money lent (contributing 34,3 percentage points);
- 'other' debts (contributing 27,2 percentage points);
- services (contributing 24,4 percentage points); and
- rent (contributing 16,3 percentage points).



In June 2021, 11 792 civil judgements for debt amounting to R287,6 million were recorded. The largest contributors to the total value of judgements were:

- money lent (R84,1 million or 29,3%);
- services (R58,8 million or 20,4%); and
- ‘other’ debts (R49,1 million or 17,1%).

Table M – Key figures for civil summonses and judgements for June 2021

Actual estimates	June 2021	% change between June 2020 and June 2021	% change between April to June 2020 and April 2020 to June 2021
Number of civil summonses issued for debt	39 234	11,6	104,4
Number of civil judgements recorded for debt	11 792	39,3	84,7
Value of civil judgements recorded for debt (R million)	287,6	87,1	132,0

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

Statistics of liquidations and insolvencies

Total of 165 liquidations recorded in July 2021

Companies in the Financing, insurance, real estate and business services industry recorded the highest number (53) of liquidations in July 2021. A further look into the results published by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) shows that this industry has been recording the highest number of liquidations even as far back as January 2021. Moreover, the recent results from the second quarter of the gross domestic product (GDP) show that it was one of the four industries that recorded a negative growth (-0,4%) in the quarter ended July 2021. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Statistics of liquidations and insolvencies* (Statistical release P0043) for July 2021.

The total number of liquidations decreased by 6,5% in the three months ended July 2021 compared with the three months ended July 2020 (see **Table N**). A year-on-year decrease of 14,5% was recorded in July 2021. Voluntary liquidations decreased by 23 cases and compulsory liquidations decreased by 5 cases.



The total number of liquidations increased by 21,5% in the first seven months of 2021 compared with the first seven months of 2020.

Table N – Total number of liquidations for July 2021

Number of liquidations July 2021	% change between July 2020 and July 2021	% change between May to July 2020 and May to July 2021	% change between January to July 2020 and January to July 2021
165	-14,5	-6,5	21,5

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 increased by 103,1% in the second quarter of 2021 compared with the second quarter of 2020 (see **Table O**). There was a year-on-year increase of 147,8% in June 2021.

Table O – Total number of insolvencies for June 2021

Number of insolvencies June 2021	% change between June 2020 and June 2021	% change between April to June 2020 and April to June 2021	% change between January to June 2020 and January to June 2021
280	147,8	103,1	-15,4

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

Land transport survey

Volume of goods transported increased by 11,6% in June 2021

According to the World Health Organisation (WHO), approximately 1,3 million people die each year as a result of road traffic crashes. In an effort to reduce road fatalities, the United Nations (UN) made a call for 30 kilometres per hour (km/h) speed limits in urban areas during the 6th UN Global Road Safety week of 17 to 23 May 2021. The United Nations further indicated that a motor vehicle that travels at 30 km/h will protect those on the roads and help to reduce carbon emission. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Land transport survey* release (statistical release P7162) for June 2021.

The volume of goods transported (payload) increased by 11,6% in June 2021 compared with June 2020 (see **Table P**). The corresponding income increased by 12,8% over the same period.



Income from freight transportation increased by 30,9% in the second quarter of 2021 compared with the second quarter of 2020. The main contributors to this increase were:

- primary mining and quarrying products (22,4%, contributing 8,7 percentage points); and
- 'other' freight (49,9%, contributing 8,4 percentage points).

Table P – Year-on-year percentage change in freight transportation: June 2021

	Jan-20	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21
Freight payload	-10,7	-8,3	0,6	55,1	20,8	11,6
Freight income	-11,1	-5,7	2,0	66,5	24,4	12,8

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

The number of passenger journeys increased by 52,6% in June 2021 compared with June 2020 (**see Table Q**). The corresponding income increased by 72,4% over the same period.

Table Q – Year-on-year percentage change in passenger transportation: June 2021

	Jan-20	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21
Passenger journeys	-46,3	-51,9	-27,0	199,0	81,7	52,6
Passenger income	-37,2	-35,7	-10,4	255,1	119,1	72,4

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



Prices

Producer price index (PPI)

PPI at 7,1% in July 2021

In July 2021, the producer price for oils and fats increased by 26,5% compared with July 2020. This was also the highest percentage change recorded for items in the producer price index for food products over the same period. This increase in the producer price of oils and fats has led to an increase in retail and wholesale prices for cooking oil. According to the Competition Commission, this increase could be attributed to shortages from oil-producing crops internationally partly due to bad weather for some oil producing plants (including sunflower, palm, soya and canola oil); and shortages of staff for harvesting due to the pandemic. Thus, the supply for cooking oil is under pressure while the demand is growing and causing an increase in prices. Since South Africa imports a large portion of its oil supply from international markets, the changes in prices and supply from these markets has affected the country's local market. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Producer price index (PPI)* (statistical release P0142.1) for July 2021.

Final manufactured goods – headline PPI

Annual producer price inflation (final manufacturing) was 7,1% in July 2021, down from 7,7% in June 2021 (**see Table R**). The producer price index increased by 0,7% month-on-month in July 2021. The main contributors to the headline PPI annual inflation rate were:

- Coke, petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products increased by 11,7% year-on-year and contributed 2,4 percentage points.
- Food products, beverages and tobacco products increased by 6,1% year-on-year and contributed 2,2 percentage points.
- Metals, machinery, equipment and computing equipment increased by 9,1% year-on-year and contributed 1,3 percentage points.

The main contributor to the headline PPI monthly increase was coke, petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products, which increased by 1,9% 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 17,6% in July 2021 (compared with 16,4% in June 2021). The index increased by 0,8% month-on-month. The main contributors to the annual rate were:

- basic and fabricated metals (7,8 percentage points);
- chemicals, rubber and plastic products (6,6 percentage points); and
- sawmilling and wood (2,1 percentage points).

The main contributor to the monthly rate was sawmilling and wood (0,9 of a percentage point).

Electricity and water

The annual percentage change in the PPI for electricity and water was 13,9% in July 2021 (compared with 10,5% in June 2021). The index increased by 11,2% month-on-month. Electricity contributed 13,3 percentage points to the annual rate, and water contributed 0,5 of a percentage point. Electricity contributed 10,8 percentage points to the monthly rate, and water contributed 0,4 of a percentage point.

Mining

The annual percentage change in the PPI for mining was 15,3% in July 2021 (compared with 20,6% in June 2021). The index increased by 1,1% month-on-month. The main contributors to the annual rate were:

- non-ferrous metal ores (9,8 percentage points);
- coal and gas (3,4 percentage points); and
- gold and other metal ores (2,7 percentage points).

The main contributors to the monthly rate were gold and other metal ores (0,7 of a percentage point) and coal and gas (0,6 of a percentage point).

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

The annual percentage change in the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing was 11,3% in July 2021 (compared with 13,3% in June 2021). The index increased by 0,7% month-on-month. The main contributor to the annual rate



was agriculture (12,7 percentage points). The contributors to the monthly rate were agriculture (0,6 of a percentage point) and forestry (0,1 of a percentage point).

Table R – Key PPI figures for July 2021

Product	Weight	Index (Dec 2020=100)			% change	
		July 2020	June 2021	July 2021	July 2021 vs June 2021	July 2021 vs July 2020
Final manufactured goods	100,00	98,4	104,7	105,4	0,7	7,1
Intermediate manufactured goods	100,00	97,3	113,5	114,4	0,8	17,6
Electricity and water	100,00	140,2	143,6	159,7	11,2	13,9
Mining	100,00	93,9	107,1	108,3	1,1	15,3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,00	90,0	99,5	100,2	0,7	11,3

A full release on the *Producer price index* is available on the website: www.statssa.gov.za

Consumer price index (CPI)

CPI at 4,6% in July 2021

According to Global Petrol Prices (which tracks retail prices of motor fuel, electricity, and natural gas in over 150 countries), the petrol price in South Africa has been regarded as one of the highest in Africa. Global Petrol Prices data indicates that petrol is even cheaper in countries such as Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and eSwatini, where South Africa is the supplier of their liquid fuels. Some of the reasons for these price differences across countries are due to various taxes and subsidies imposed on fuel. For example, in South Africa there are levies for fuel, road accident fund and petroleum products while in other countries which South Africa exports fuel to, those same levies may not be applicable. Thus, when South Africa exports fuels to other countries, levies are only applicable domestically, which in turn is a major factor determining the price of fuel. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Consumer price index* (CPI) release (statistical release P0141) for July 2021.



Headline consumer price index (CPI for all urban areas)

Annual consumer price inflation was 4,6% in July 2021, down from 4,9% in June 2021. The consumer price index increased by 1,1% month-on-month in July 2021. The main contributors to the 4,6% annual inflation rate were:

- food and non-alcoholic beverages;
- housing and utilities; transport; and
- miscellaneous goods and services.

In July the annual inflation rate for goods was 6,7%, down from 7,1% in June; and for services it was 2,7%, down from 2,9% in June.

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

Year	Index/rate	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Average ¹
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	118,5	119,3	120,1	120,2	120,5	121,8	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rate	3,2	2,9	3,2	4,4	5,2	4,9	4,6	..	..	..	..	..	..

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'.



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