

# Mbalo Brief



the missing piece of the puzzle

October 2021

CENSUS 2021

#GETCOUNTED



Issue 09/2021

IMPROVING LIVES THROUGH DATA ECOSYSTEMS



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## Editor's comment

Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) is the official agency that measures South Africa's inflation rate. Up until now, Stats SA has been collecting price information for categories of products typically purchased in retail outlets through field workers who have been using paper questionnaires. However, starting from the first quarter of 2022, Stats SA will be moving from the traditional paper and pen method of data collection to utilising digital data collection. Fieldworkers will be capturing data onto digital devices namely, tablets instead of paper questionnaires. Prices will be collected using a custom application (an app that has been specifically developed or custom made for CPI price collection), which includes quality control and management modules (which will help to automatically check the usage of goods and services). It is expected that the new collection method will improve the quality and speed of data collection, as well as the processing of data. More information on the app will be provided as the launch date gets closer.

The educational article for this month's issue of *Mbalo Brief* is based on the *Transport and storage industry, 2019* (Report No. 71-02-01), which was published on 30 September 2021. The key objective of the report is to present information on the income, value-added as well as employment statistics in the industry. Also included are our monthly articles such as Consumer price index (CPI), Retail trade sales, electricity: generated and available for distribution and solutions for the September 2021 crossword puzzle. Articles published in this issue are based on the results of industry surveys conducted from July to August 2021.

For more details on any of the statistical releases, visit our website at: [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za)

Enjoy the read!



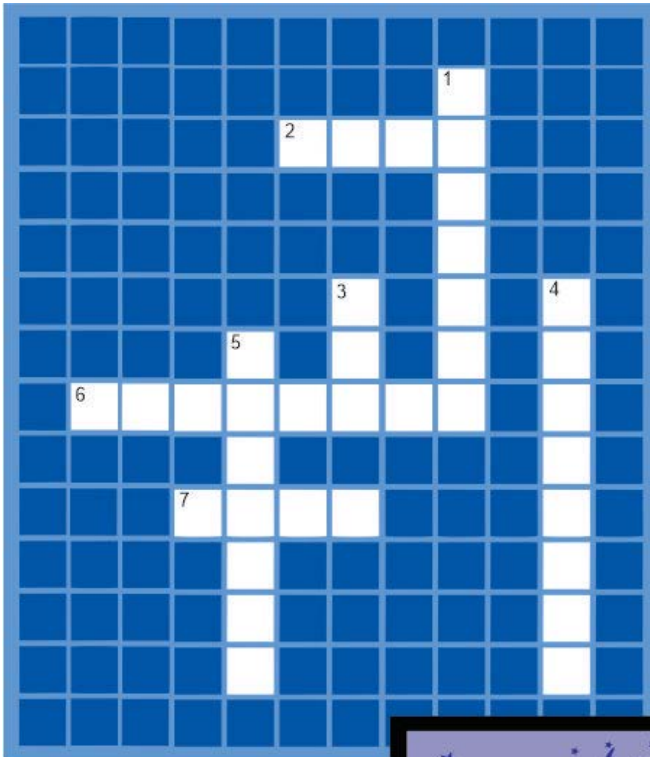


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## Crossword puzzle





### Across

2. True or false? The annual consumer price inflation was 4,9% in August 2021, up from 4,6% in July 2021. Read the CPI article for clue.
6. Did the total income for the transport and storage industry in 2019 decrease or increase compared to 2016?
7. How many months was South Africa in the United Kingdom's (UK) red list? Read the Tourism and migration article for clue.

### Down

1. According to the Motor trade sales article, new.....sales recorded the largest annual growth rate. Fill in the missing word.
3. What is the name of South Africa's flag carrier airline? Fill in the abbreviated name.
4. In which month will the 2021 South African municipal elections be held?
5. According to the educational article, the '.... transport by road' sub-sector in the transport and storage industry employed the most persons. Fill in the missing word.

## Solutions for September 2021 puzzle

### Across

3. True
5. January
7. Six
8. Hundred

### Down

1. Population
2. Left
4. Cats
5. Ntando





# Educational article on transport and storage industry, 2019

## 1. Introduction

The transport and storage industry affects lives of almost every individual. This is because transport involves the movement of people through various transport systems such as buses, trains, aircraft, ships and taxis. It also includes the transportation of goods or freight through delivery scooters, trucks, planes, etc. This industry contributes to the successful operation of other economic industries because they have to use transport for the supply and delivery of their goods as well as for their staff to get to work. Storage, on the other hand, involves preserving, holding or storing goods between the time when they are produced to the time when they are required for sale or consumption. During the time of storage, goods are kept in a facility that will not alter or spoil their quality until they are taken to the market. The purpose of this article is to give a summary of the results of the *Transport and storage industry* report for 2019 (Report No. 71-02-01). The article will focus on the income, employment, value added and provincial estimates of the transport and storage industry.

## 2. Background

The results presented in the *Transport and storage industry* report for 2019 (Report No. 71-02-01) have been derived from the 2019 transport and storage large sample survey (LSS). This is a periodic survey which measures economic activity in the transport and storage industry of the South African economy. This survey is based on a sample of private and public enterprises operating in the transport and storage industry.

The sample was drawn from Statistics South Africa's (Stats SA) business register (BR). The BR is based mainly on the value-added tax (VAT) database of the South African Revenue Service (SARS). As, enterprises are legally bound to register for VAT.

Results of the survey are used within Stats SA for benchmarking the gross domestic product (GDP) and its components. These statistics are also used by government policy advisors in monitoring the performance and contribution of individual industries to the South African economy and the effectiveness of industry policies, and by private sector users in analyses of comparative business and industry performance.





### 3. Income

The total income for the transport and storage industry in 2019 was R592,7 billion. This represents an increase of 5,2% per annum over the income reported in the corresponding survey of 2016 (R508,7 billion). Comparing 2016 and 2019, large increases were reported for 'activities of other transport agencies' (R25,8 billion) and 'freight transport by road' (R24,1 billion).

Between 2010 and 2019, 'freight transport by road' gained the biggest percentage share (4,2 percentage points) in income. 'Air transport' lost the biggest percentage share (-3,6 percentage points) in income over the same period.

In 2019, the top 100 enterprises in the transport and storage industry contributed 58,4% of total income. The highest concentration ratios of the top 5 and 10 enterprises in the four periods were 28,9% and 35,8% in 2010 respectively, while the concentration ratios of the top 20, 50 and 100 enterprises were highest in 2013 at 43,7%, 55,5% and 65,3%, respectively. The concentration ratio is the ratio of the income of the 'n' largest enterprises to the total income expressed as a percentage. For example, the concentration ratio of the top 5 enterprises is the sum of the total income of the five enterprises over the estimated total income of the sector multiplied by 100.

The profit margin for the transport and storage industry was 3,7% in 2019. 'Transport via pipelines' had the highest profit margin at 29,3%, followed by 'cargo handling' at 10,3%. 'Air transport' reported the only negative profit margin in the industry at -6,3%. Between 2010 and 2019, the transport and storage industry recorded a highest profit margin of 7,2% in 2013. The highest profit margin by type of service was 'transport via pipelines' at 46,9% in 2013.

### 4. Employment

The total number of persons employed in the transport and storage industry at the end of June 2019 was 330 396. This represents a decrease of 0,4% per annum compared with employment recorded in the corresponding survey of 2016 (334 626). In 2019, 'freight transport by road' employed the largest number of persons (126 178 or 38,1%), followed by 'railway





transport' (47 385 or 14,3%) and 'activities of other transport agencies' (39 972 or 12,1%).

Employment in the transport and storage industry increased from 311 068 in 2010 to 330 396 in 2019 (a gain of 19 328 jobs). The highest gains in jobs were recorded in 'freight transport by road' (+23 924 jobs), 'activities of other transport agencies' (+10 767 jobs) and 'storage and warehousing' (+5 395 jobs). However, substantial losses in jobs were recorded in 'other supporting transport activities' (-11 837 jobs) and 'travel agencies and related activities' (-4 762 jobs).

**Figure 1 - Income and employment by type of service (% contribution) in the transport and storage industry, 2019**

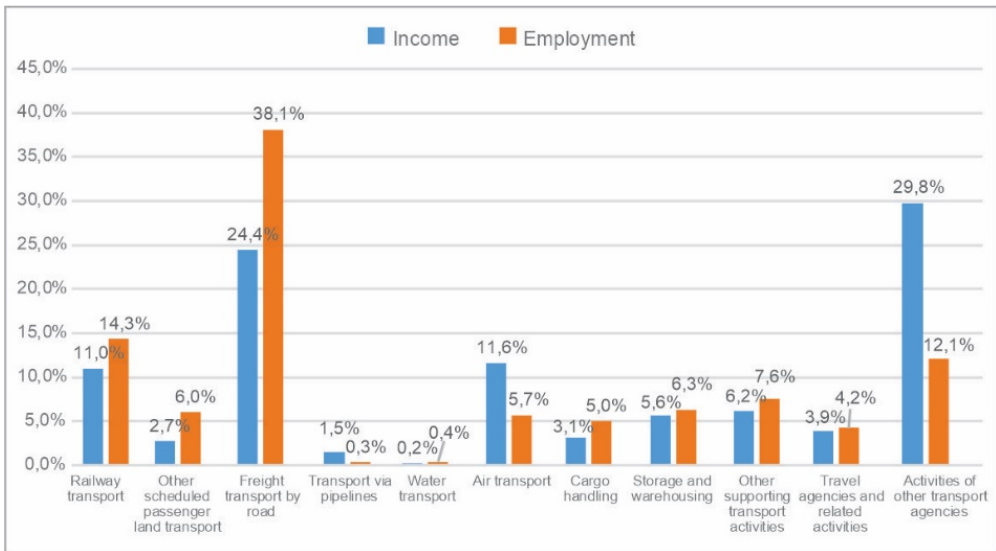
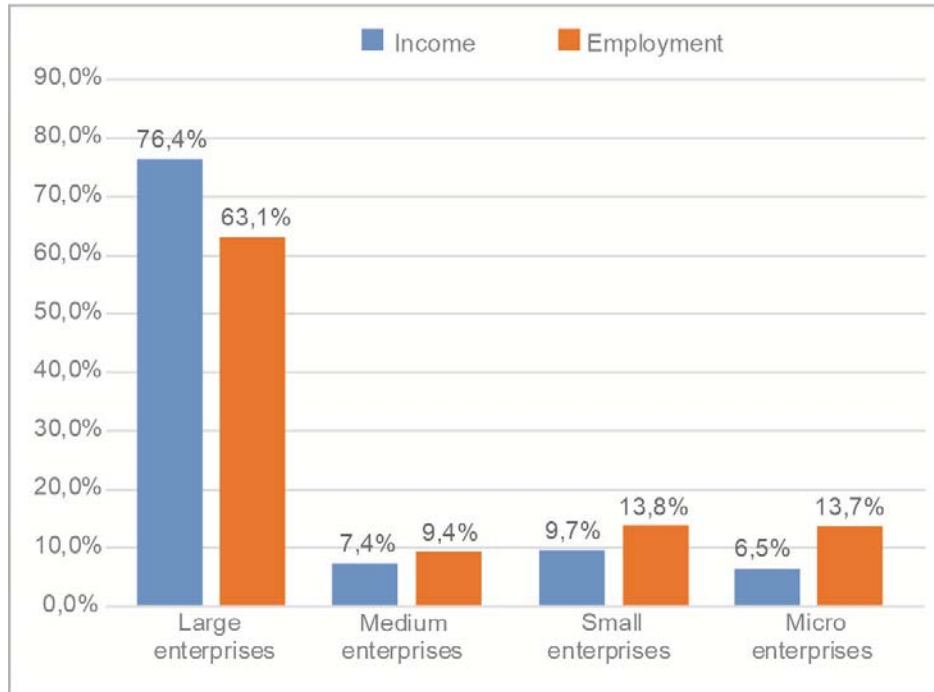


Figure 1 above shows that the type of service with the highest proportion of employment compared with its proportion of income (based on ratios of percentage contributions) was 'other scheduled passenger land transport' (6,0% of employment and 2,7% of income), followed by 'freight transport by road' (38,1% of employment and 24,4% of income), and 'railway transport' (14,3% of employment and 11,0% of income). 'Activities of other transport



agencies' had the highest proportion of income compared with its proportion of employment (29,8% of income and 12,1% of employment), followed by 'air transport' (11,6% of income and 5,7% of employment).

**Figure 2 - Income and employment by enterprise size (% contribution) in the transport and storage industry, 2019**



According to Figure 2 above, large enterprises (those with turnover equal to or greater than R156 million) contributed 76,4% of the total income of the industry in 2019, while their contribution to employment was 63,1%. Small, medium and micro enterprises (SMMEs) contributed 23,6% of total income and 36,9% of employment.



## 5. Value added

The annual growth rate in the transport and storage industry fell from 1,0% in 2018 to -25,7% in 2020, based on value added at constant prices. In the pre-COVID-19 period 2011 to 2019 the annual growth rate averaged 1,0%. Although the reference period of the survey is 2019, the value added figures were derived from the 2020 Gross domestic product (GDP).

The contribution of the transport and storage industry to total value added rose from 4,9% in 2011 to 6,1% in 2015, and fell to 5,0% in 2020.

## 6. Capital expenditure on new assets

The capital expenditure on new assets in 2019 (R49,7 billion) represents a decrease of -4,4% per annum over the expenditure reported in the corresponding survey of 2016 (R56,9 billion). The biggest decrease was reported in 'railway transport' (-R4,4 billion), followed by 'freight transport by road' (-R2,6 billion).

In 2019, the largest contributor to capital expenditure on new assets was 'railway transport' (R18,5 billion or 37,4%), followed by 'freight transport by road' (R13,0 billion or 26,1%) and 'storage and warehousing' (R4,7 billion or 9,5%).

Between 2010 and 2019, 'railway transport' gained the biggest percentage share (+24,7 percentage points) in capital expenditure on new assets. 'Cargo handling' lost the biggest percentage share (-20,9 percentage points) in capital expenditure over the same period.

## 7. Provincial estimates

The province with the largest income from sales of goods and services rendered in the transport and storage industry in 2019 was Gauteng with R210,7 billion (or 43,7% of total income), followed by Western Cape (R90,9 billion or 18,8%) and Kwazulu-Natal (R83,4 billion or 17,3%). Gauteng had the highest number of persons employed (138 916 or 42,0%), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (73 380 or 22,2%) and Western Cape (65 894 or 19,9%).



## 8. Conclusion

The purpose of this article was to give a summary of the results of the *Transport and storage industry* report for 2019 (Report No. 71-02-01) by focusing on the income, employment, value added and provincial estimates. The results show that the total income for the transport and storage industry increased in 2019 compared with 2016. However, the total number of persons employed in the industry at the end of June 2019, decreased compared with the same period in 2016. Furthermore, the annual growth rate in the transport and storage industry decreased from 2018 to 2020, based on value added at constant prices. When looking at provinces, Gauteng was the province with the largest income from sales of goods and services rendered in the transport and storage industry in 2019, and the province with the highest number of persons employed in this industry.



## Primary industries

### Mining: Production and sales

#### ***Mining production increased by 10,3% year-on-year in July 2021***

Coal is the leading commodity that contributes to the mining industry. According to the mining industry report that was published by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) on 14 September 2021, the total income for the mining industry in 2019 was R552,1 billion. Out of the total income for the mining industry, mining of coal and lignite contributed the largest share of R156,1 billion income followed by mining of platinum group metal ore<sup>1</sup> (R153,7 billion), mining of iron ore (R65,3 billion) and mining of gold and uranium ore (R63,4 billion). A further look into results of the report shows that coal has been the largest contributor to local sales for the mining industry since 2012. 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 <sup>1/</sup>	-1,5	3,9	6,9	5,7	0,6	-1,9

<sup>1/</sup> 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](http://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 <sup>1/</sup>	16,8	20,8	17,9	19,4	7,6	-0,7

<sup>1/</sup> 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](http://www.statssa.gov.za)



# Secondary industries

## Manufacturing: production and sales

### *Manufacturing production decreased by -4,1% in July 2021*

South Africa is one of the top ranked innovation country in the world. According to Global Innovation Index (GII) 2021 released on 21 September 2021, South Africa is ranked position 61 in the world and position 2 in Africa. South Africa is behind Mauritius which is ranked position 52 in the world and the top African country in terms of innovation. The GI ranks the innovation ecosystem performance of 130 economies around the globe on an annual basis. One of the benefits of innovation is that it leads to productivity increase as more goods and services are produced and this helps the economy to grow and sales increase and more profit generation for the manufacturing industry. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Manufacturing: Production and sales* (statistical release P3041) for July 2021.

Manufacturing production decreased by 4,1% in July 2021 compared with July 2020 (**See Table C**). The largest negative contributions were made by the following divisions:

- petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products (-23,2%, contributing -5,4 percentage points); and
- food and beverages (-2,0%, contributing -0,6 of a percentage point).

The largest positive contributions were made by the following divisions:

- furniture and 'other' manufacturing (41,2%, contributing 0,9 of a percentage point);
- basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products, metal products and machinery (3,6%, contributing 0,7 of a percentage point); and
- motor vehicles, parts and accessories and other transport equipment (6,1%, contributing 0,5 of a percentage point).



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

	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21	Jul-21
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-2,5	5,4	88,3	36,0	11,9	-4,1
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-1,4	3,7	-1,3	-2,4	-1,3	-8,0
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted <sup>1/</sup>	0,3	0,2	0,7	0,9	-1,4	-5,5

<sup>1/</sup> 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](http://www.statssa.gov.za)

## Selected building statistics of the private sector

***Value of recorded building plans passed increased by 70,7% (R25 531,5 million) during January to July 2021***

All new houses that are due to be built must be enrolled first with the National Home Builders Registration Council (NHBRC) prior their construction, according to the Housing Consumers Protection Measures Act, 1998 (Act No. 95 of 1998). The Act further states that the home enrolment must occur 15 days prior to construction. The purpose of home enrolment is to ensure that building inspectors monitor the building from the foundation phase to the roof and to protect consumers against poor building practises. One of the institutions that was fined in contravention of the Act in August 2020 was the eThekweni municipality in KwaZulu-Natal. The NHBRC indicated that the municipality was fined R1,2 million for failing to enrol 60 subsidy houses that were built at Inanda. House enrolment will help home builders to avoid destruction of houses which can be expensive to start afresh. 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 July 2021.





## Total value of recorded building plans passed at current prices

The value of recorded building plans passed (at current prices) increased by 70,7% (R25 531,5 million) during January to July 2021 compared with January to July 2020 (**see Table D**). Increases were recorded for:

- residential buildings (85,2% or R15 388,8 million);
- additions and alterations (65,1% or R6 426,0 million); and
- non-residential buildings (45,5% or R3 716,7 million).

The largest contributions to the total increase of 70,7% (R25 531,5 million) were made by:

- Gauteng (contributing 27,0 percentage points or R9 745,4 million);
- KwaZulu-Natal (contributing 15,4 percentage points or R5 557,5 million);
- Western Cape (contributing 11,0 percentage points or R3 980,8 million); and
- Eastern Cape (contributing 8,1 percentage points or R2 932,8 million).

## Total value of buildings reported as completed at current prices

The value of buildings reported as completed (at current prices) increased by 31,5% (R7 342,2 million) during January to July 2021 compared with January to July 2020. Increases were recorded for:

- residential buildings (52,7% or R5 913,1 million); and
- additions and alterations (43,4% or R2 029,0 million).

A decrease was recorded for non-residential buildings (-8,1% or -R599,9 million).



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

Estimates at current prices	January to July 2020	January to July 2021	Difference in value between January to July 2020 and January to July 2021	% change between January to July 2020 and January to July 2021
	1/	1/		1/
	R'000	R'000	R'000	
<b>Residential buildings</b>	<b>18 064 392</b>	<b>33 453 211</b>	<b>15 388 819</b>	<b>85,2</b>
- Dwelling houses	10 472 687	20 258 602	9 785 915	93,4
- Flats and townhouses	7 421 330	12 786 059	5 364 729	72,3
- Other residential buildings	170 375	408 550	238 175	139,8
<b>Non-residential buildings</b>	<b>8 175 627</b>	<b>11 892 306</b>	<b>3 716 679</b>	<b>45,5</b>
<b>Additions and alterations</b>	<b>9 874 272</b>	<b>16 300 283</b>	<b>6 426 011</b>	<b>65,1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>36 114 291</b>	<b>61 645 800</b>	<b>25 531 509</b>	<b>70,7</b>

<sup>1/</sup> 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](http://www.statssa.gov.za)

## Electricity generated and available for distribution

### ***Electricity generation increased by 3,5% year-on-year in July 2021***

In an effort to assist in creating a stable electricity supply in South Africa, the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy gazetted the Amended Schedule 2 of the Electricity Regulation Act 4 of 2006 on 12 August 2021. According to the regulation, businesses and individuals will be allowed to install up to 100 Megawatts (MW) of private power generation without a licence. However, applicants will be required to register with the National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA). The generation of electricity will assist in minimising loadshedding and relieving pressure on the national grid. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Electricity: generated and available for distribution* (statistical release P4141) for the month of July 2021.

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 <sup>1/</sup>	-0,1	-0,4	1,2	1,9	1,8	0,6

<sup>1/</sup> 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 (see Table F).

**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 <sup>1/</sup>	0,0	-0,5	0,6	1,3	0,9	0,4

<sup>1/</sup> 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](http://www.statssa.gov.za)



# Tertiary industries

## Wholesale trade sales

### ***Wholesale trade sales increased by 7,1% in July 2021***

On 31 August 2021, the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE) gazetted new regulations regarding Petroleum Products Specifications and Standards that proposes the use of ultra-low sulphur petrol and diesel products. Under the new regulations, which will come into effect on 1 September 2023, wholesalers in petroleum products should not sell diesel and petrol grades not exceeding 10 parts per million (the number of units of mass of a containment per million units of total mass). Ultra-low sulphur petrol and diesel are cleaner fuels which contain less sulphur and are meant to reduce harmful fuel emissions from automobiles which affect the environment. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Wholesale trade sales* (statistical release P6141.2) for July 2021.

Wholesale trade sales increased by 7,1% in July 2021 compared with July 2020 (**see Table G**). The main contributors were dealers in:

- solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (13,1%, contributing 2,7 percentage points);
- ‘other’ intermediate products, waste and scrap (35,0%, contributing 1,7 percentage points); and
- machinery, equipment and supplies (10,7%, contributing 1,6 percentage points).

**Table G – Key growth rates in wholesale trade sales at current prices for July 2021**

	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21	Jul-21
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-1,4	10,6	82,9	44,9	22,9	7,1
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	1,7	4,1	-0,2	6,1	-2,6	-4,1
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted <sup>1/</sup>	2,2	3,4	5,0	7,1	6,3	4,0

<sup>1/</sup> 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](http://www.statssa.gov.za)



## Retail trade sales

### *Retail trade sales decreased by 0,8% in July 2021*

In a bid to encourage South Africans to get vaccinated, some retailers are offering consumers discounts and other incentives for being vaccinated. One of these retailers is Game, which offered vaccinated consumers a 10% discount through its Vax Appreciation Wednesdays campaign. Between 18 August and 15 September 2021, any consumer who already had their first and second doses qualified for a 10% discount but had to produce their vaccination record card and ID or passport at the till point.

Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Retail trade sales* release (Statistical release P6242.1) for July 2021.

Retail trade sales decreased by 0,8% year-on-year in July 2021 (see **Table H**). The largest negative annual growth rates were recorded for retailers in:

- household furniture, appliances and equipment (-10,2%);
- hardware, paint and glass (-6,2%); and
- food, beverages and tobacco products in specialised stores (-4,1%).

The main negative contributor to this decrease was general dealers (contributing -1,1 percentage points).

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

	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21	Jul-21
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	2,0	-2,3	95,1	15,5	10,5	-0,8
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	7,4	-4,2	-0,7	2,3	0,7	-11,2
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted <sup>1/</sup>	1,9	1,8	2,7	0,1	0,5	-2,9

<sup>1/</sup> 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](http://www.statssa.gov.za)



## Motor trade sales

### **Motor trade sales increased by 12,4% in August 2021**

Gauteng motorists have been waiting for an update on e-tolls for some years now. Transport Minister, Fikile Mbalula, says a pronouncement on the issue should be expected when Finance Minister, Enoch Godongwana, delivers his medium-term budget policy on 04 November 2021. Mbalula said the delay on the decision is because the government has been looking for options that will be financially favourable for the government but equally sensitive to motorists who are already paying more money on fuel due to increased prices of the latter. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Motor trade sales* (statistical release P6343.2 for August 2021).

Motor trade sales increased by 12,4% year-on-year in August 2021 (see **Table I**). The largest annual growth rates were recorded for:

- new vehicle sales (20,3%);
- fuel sales (15,4%); and
- convenience store sales (11,1%).

Motor trade sales increased by 9,9% in the three months ended August 2021 compared with the three months ended August 2020. The main contributors to this increase were:

- fuel sales (19,0% and contributing 5,1 percentage points); and
- new vehicle sales (12,4% and contributing 2,7 percentage points).

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

	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21	Jul-21	Aug-21
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	24,6	492,1	100,3	16,7	1,1	12,4
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	2,6	1,0	2,7	-4,2	-9,6	13,5
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted <sup>1/</sup>	2,3	4,5	5,9	4,3	-1,8	-4,5

<sup>1/</sup> 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](http://www.statssa.gov.za)



## Food and beverages

### *Income generated by the food and beverages industry increased by 39,6% in July 2021*

Food and beverages with faulty packaging or contents problems that have the potential to cause serious adverse health effects to consumers are normally recalled around the world. When food and beverages recalls happen, products are removed from the manufacturer's inventory, store shelves and consumers' household. In South Africa, Appletiser products are being recalled and the manufacturer indicated that routine quality testing revealed that the products were outside of the acceptable standards. The products with best before (BB) dates of 07 November 2021; BB 30 May 22; BB 10 June 22 and BB 18, 19 and 23 May 22 are all impacted by the recall. The best before numbers can be found on the top or bottom of bottles, cans and packaging. Consumers and retailers who have purchased the affected products are urged to return the products for refunds and exchanges of the product. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Food and beverages* (statistical release P6420) for July 2021.

The total income generated by the food and beverages industry increased by 39,6% in July 2021 compared with July 2020. The largest annual growth rate was recorded for bar sales (346,5%) (**see Table J**).

In July 2021, restaurants and coffee shops had the highest annual growth rate (76,9%).

Total income increased by 132,8% in the three months ended July 2021 compared with the three months ended July 2020. The main contributors to this increase were:

- restaurants and coffee shops (325,0%, contributing 85,5 percentage points); and
- take-away and fast-food outlets (89,5%, contributing 40,5 percentage points).



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

Type of income	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21	Jul-21
Food sales	-32,2	-2,7	1 381,6	497,9	89,7	32,9
Bar sales	-48,1	-6,3	1/	1/	918,4	346,5
Other income	-61,1	-45,8	56,6	90,6	1,8	16,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>-35,5</b>	<b>-4,6</b>	<b>1 304,7</b>	<b>531,4</b>	<b>101,8</b>	<b>39,6</b>

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](http://www.statssa.gov.za)

## Tourist accommodation

### ***Total income for the tourist accommodation industry increased by 121,8% in July 2021***

President Cyril Ramaphosa announced the move to Alert Level 1 on 1 October 2021. This decision was welcomed by the tourism industry as it will allow the industry to take advantage of the peak holiday season. The move to level 1 also means that hospitality and gaming groups that run casinos, restaurants and other leisure facilities can trade for longer hours due to the curfew now being at midnight. This will hopefully give the industry a chance to recover from the losses sustained during lockdowns. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Tourist accommodation* for July (statistical release P6410).

The total income for the tourist accommodation industry increased by 121,8% in July 2021 compared with July 2020 (**see Table K**). Income from accommodation increased by 237,3% year-on-year in July 2021, the result of a 226,8% increase in the number of stay unit nights sold and a 3,2% increase in the average income per stay unit night sold.

In July 2021, all accommodation types recorded large positive year-on-year growth in income from accommodation. The largest year-on-year increase in





income from accommodation was reported by caravan parks and camping sites (2 987,5% and contributing 13,0 percentage points).

Income from accommodation increased by 589,0% in the three months ended July 2021 compared with the three months ended July 2020. The main contributors to this increase were:

- hotels (457,3% and contributing 250,6 percentage points); and
- 'other' accommodation (682,6% and contributing 285,3 percentage points).

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

	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21	Jul-21
Stay units available	-0,2	-0,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	-0,1
Stay unit nights sold	-60,8	-21,7	2 125,6	1 754,5	584,7	226,8
Average income per stay unit nights sold	-36,4	-24,1	7,4	-1,6	10,0	3,2
Income from accommodation	-75,1	-40,6	2 291,1	1 724,6	653,5	237,3
<b>Total income <sup>1/</sup></b>	<b>-73,9</b>	<b>-48,8</b>	<b>2 993,9</b>	<b>1 762,5</b>	<b>969,3</b>	<b>121,8</b>

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](http://www.statssa.gov.za)

## Tourism and migration

### ***A total of 652 337 passed through South African ports of entry/exit in July 2021***

South Africa has finally been removed from the United Kingdom's red list which prohibited travel between the two countries since May 2021. This came into effect on 11 October 2021. As a result, fully vaccinated travellers from South Africa are now allowed to enter the United Kingdom without a need to quarantine. The decision is based on a reduction in COVID-19 cases, increase in the number of vaccinations as well as the South African government's efforts to contain the spread of the virus. Presented in this



article is a summary of the results from *Tourism and migration* (statistical release P0351) for July 2021.

### Number of travellers

The routine data collected by the Department of Home Affairs' (DHA) immigration officers at the ports of entry into and out of South Africa shows that a total of 652 337 travellers (arrivals, departures and transits) passed through South African ports of entry/exit in July 2021 (**see Table L**). These travellers were made up of 221 704 South African residents and 430 633 foreign travellers. A further breakdown of the figures for South African residents indicates that there were 107 542 arrivals, 114 044 departures and 118 travellers in transit. The corresponding volume for foreign arrivals, departures and travellers in transit was 217 373, 201 821 and 11 439 respectively.

A comparison between the movements in July 2020 and July 2021 is not included as there was a hard lockdown in July 2020 and only essential services providers were allowed to travel.

A comparison between the movements in June 2021 and July 2021 indicates that the volume of arrivals and departures decreased for South African residents and foreign travellers. Travellers in transit decreased for South African residents but increased for foreign travellers. For South African residents, the volume of arrivals decreased by 7,0% (from 115 673 in June 2021 to 107 542 in July 2021), departures decreased by 6,6% (from 122 076 in June 2021 to 114 044 in July 2021) and transits decreased by 1,7% (from 120 in June 2021 to 118 in July 2021). For foreign travellers, arrivals decreased by 14,4% (from 253 857 in June 2021 to 217 373 in July 2021), departures decreased by 13,0% (from 231 995 in June 2021 to 201 821 in July 2021) and transits increased by 34,6% (from 8 501 in June 2021 to 11 439 in July 2021).

In July 2021, 35 571 (16,4%) of foreign arrivals were classified as non-visitors while 181 802 (83,6%) were classified as visitors. The visitors were categorised into three groups:

- i. Arrivals only – comprising visitors who entered the country in July 2021 but did not depart in July 2021 [66 376 (36,5%)];



ii. Single trips – visitors who came to South Africa once in July 2021 and left in July 2021 [47 875 (26,3%)]]; and

iii. Multiple trips – visitors who came to and left South Africa more than once in July 2021 [67 551 (37,2%)].

Visitors were further grouped as same-day visitors and overnight visitors (tourists). In July 2021, there were 30 538 (16,8%) same-day visitors and 151 264 (83,2%) tourists. Between June 2021 and July 2021, the volume of same-day visitors decreased by 13,2% (from 35 178 in June 2021 to 30 538 in July 2021) and that of tourists decreased by 15,4% (from 178 727 in June 2021 to 151 264 in July 2021).

### Mode of travel of travellers

In July 2021, road transport was the most common mode of travel used by 466 053 (71,4%) of the 652 337 travellers. The total number of travellers who used air transport was 180 121 (27,6%). Compared to air and land transport, a smaller number of travellers, 6 163 (0,9%) used sea transport into and out of South Africa. Information on arrivals of South African residents shows that 33 869 (31,5%) came by air, 73 562 (68,4%) came by road and 111 (0,1%) arrived by sea.

For departures, 38 997 (34,2%) used air, 74 908 (65,7%) used road and 139 (0,1%) left by sea. All travellers in transit, 118 (100,0%) used air transport. In the case of foreign travellers, 45 382 (20,9%) arrived by air, 168 957 (77,7%) came by road and 3 034 (1,4%) arrived by sea transport.

When departing South Africa, 50 316 (24,9%) foreign travellers left by air, 148 626 (73,6%) left by road and 2 879 (1,4%) left by sea. All travellers in transit, 11 439 (100,0%) used air transport. Of the 30 538 same-day visitors, a majority, 25 704 (84,2%) arrived in the country by road, 4 828 (15,8%) flew into the country and 6 (less than 0,1%) arrived by sea. Information on tourists shows that 117 370 (77,6%) used road transport, 33 865 (22,4%) came by air transport and 29 (less than 0,1%) arrived by sea transport.

### Mode of travel of tourists

In July 2021, 21 044 (92,0%) of the 22 877 overseas tourists arrived in the country by air transport, whilst 1 805 (7,9%) came in by road transport and 28 (0,1%) arrived by sea. Tourists from the Southern African Development



Community (SADC) countries, on the other hand, came predominantly by road, 115 157 (91,8%), 10 222 (8,2%) 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 2 441 (89,3%) and 291 (10,7%) used road transport.

### **Purpose of visit**

It is observed that in July 2021, the majority of tourists, 136 534 (90,3%), were in South Africa for holiday compared to 11 768 (7,8%); 2 732 (1,8%) and 230 (0,2%) who were in South Africa for business, study and for medical treatment respectively.

### **Sex and age distribution**

There were 105 128 (69,5%) male and 46 136 (30,5%) female tourists. Overseas tourists were made up of 13 205 (57,7%) male tourists and 9 672 (42,3%) female tourists. There were 89 986 (71,8%) male and 35 394 (28,2%) female tourists from SADC countries. Tourists from 'other' African countries were made up of 1 760 (64,4%) male and 972 (35,6%) female tourists.

The majority of tourists were aged between 35 and 44 years [52 575 (34,8%)]. Taking the regions of residence into consideration, the results show that the highest proportion of tourists from 'other' African countries [826 (30,2%)] and those from overseas countries [4 264 (18,6%)] were aged between 25 and 34 years, whereas those from SADC countries [47 898 (38,2%)] were aged between 35 and 44 years.

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

Travel direction	June 2021	July 2021	% change between June to July 2021
<b>Total</b>	732 222	652 337	-10,9%
<b>South African residents</b>	237 869	221 704	-6,8%
Arrivals	115 673	107 542	-7,0%
Departures	122 076	114 044	-6,6%
Transit	120	118	-1,7%
<b>Foreign travellers</b>	494 353	430 633	-12,9%
Arrivals	253 857	217 373	-14,4%
Departures	231 995	201 821	-13,0%
Transit	8 501	11 439	34,6%
<b>Foreign arrivals</b>	253 857	217 373	-14,4%
Non-visitors	39 952	35 571	-11,0%
Visitors	213 905	181 802	-15,0%
<b>Visitors</b>	213 905	181 802	-15,0%
Arrivals only	73 278	66 376	-9,4%
Single trips	62 737	47 875	-23,7%
Multiple trips	77 890	67 551	-13,3%
<b>Visitors</b>	213 905	181 802	-15,0%
Same-day	35 178	30 538	-13,2%
Overnight (Tourists)	178 727	151 264	-15,4%

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



## Statistics of civil cases for debt

### ***Civil summonses issued for debt increased by 28,9% in the three months ended July 2021***

Many consumers lost their jobs while others experienced salary cuts since the implementation of the COVID-19 lockdown. However, losing jobs and salary cuts have never deterred consumers from paying their debt/ improving their debt repayments. According to the Credit Bureau Monitor (CBM) report for the first Quarter of 2021, consumers classified in good standing increased to 17,01 million in March 2021 from 16,80 million in December 2020. The CBM report also indicates that there was an improvement in the number of consumers with impaired records after a decrease by 96 028 to 10,53 million from 10,61 million in December 2021. Consumers with judgments and administration orders decreased to 3,19% in March 2021 from 3,24% from December 2020. Consumers should arrange with their credit providers if they are having challenges paying their debt, in order to avoid civil summonses. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Statistics of civil cases for debt* (Statistical release P0041) for July 2021.

### **The number of civil summonses issued for debt**

The total number of civil summonses issued for debt increased by 28,9% in the three months ended July 2021 compared with the three months ended July 2020 (**see Table M**). The largest contributors to the 28,9% increase in civil summonses issued were:

- money lent (contributing 8,3 percentage points);
- services (contributing 7,0 percentage points); and
- 'other' debts (contributing 6,4 percentage points).

### **The number of civil judgements recorded for debt**

The total number of civil judgements recorded for debt increased by 53,0% in the three months ended July 2021 compared with the three months ended July 2020. The largest contributors to the 53,0% increase were civil judgements relating to:

- services (contributing 20,9 percentage points);
- money lent (contributing 10,8 percentage points); and
- 'other' debts (contributing 9,9 percentage points).



## The value of civil judgements recorded for debt

The total value of civil judgements recorded for debt increased by 76,7% in the three months ended July 2021 compared with the three months ended July 2020. The largest contributors to the 76,7% increase were civil judgements relating to:

- money lent (contributing 19,5 percentage points);
- 'other' debts (contributing 16,1 percentage points);
- services (contributing 12,4 percentage points); and
- goods sold (contributing 10,5 percentage points).

In July 2021, 12 308 civil judgements for debt amounting to R276,6 million were recorded. The largest contributors to the total value of judgements were:

- money lent (R69,9 million or 25,3%);
- services (R59,0 million or 21,3%); and
- 'other' debts (R52,2 million or 18,9%).

**Table M – Key figures for civil summonses and judgements for July 2021**

Actual estimates	July 2021	% change between July 2020 and July 2021	% change between May to July 2020 and May to July 2021
Number of civil summonses issued for debt	34 907	-10,2	28,9
Number of civil judgements recorded for debt	12 308	23,7	53,0
Value of civil judgements recorded for debt (R million)	276,6	29,7	76,7

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

## Statistics of liquidations and insolvencies

### *Total of 165 liquidations recorded in August 2021*

An individual can declare themselves insolvent (unable to pay debts) by filing for sequestration if debts are uncontrollable and liabilities exceed assets. Sequestration is the surrender of an individual's estate or property to the High Court, according to the Insolvency Act, 1936 (Act No. 24 of 1936). Sequestration of a debtor can either be implemented voluntarily when a



debtor applies to the High Court for sequestration. Creditors can also apply for compulsory sequestration after applying to have a debtor’s estate or property sequestrated when a debtor is failing to pay off debts. A sequestration order (a formal declaration that a debtor is insolvent) will be listed on a debtor’s credit record and can be removed once a debtor is rehabilitated. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Statistics of liquidations and insolvencies* (Statistical release P0043) for August 2021.

The total number of liquidations decreased by 16,8% in the three months ended August 2021 compared with the three months ended August 2020(see **Table N**). A year-on-year decrease of 27,6% was recorded in August 2021. Voluntary liquidations decreased by 60 cases and compulsory liquidations decreased by 3 cases.

The total number of liquidations increased by 12,1% in the first eight months of 2021 compared with the first eight months of 2020.

**Table N – Total number of liquidations for August 2021**

Number of liquidations August 2021	% change between August 2020 and August 2021	% change between June to August 2020 and June to August 2021	% change between January to August 2020 and January to August 2021
165	-27,6	-16,8	12,1

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

The estimated number of insolvencies increased by 129,7% in the three months ended July 2021 compared with the three months ended July 2020 (see **Table O**). There was a year-on-year increase of 157,7% in July 2021.

**Table O – Total number of insolvencies for July 2021**

Number of insolvencies 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
268	157,7	129,7	9,6

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





## Land transport survey

### *The volume of goods transported decreased by 4,7% in July 2021*

October is transport month. The Minister of Transport, Fikile Mbalula said, this year, the October Transport Month is about showcasing service delivery and reminding the nation of the centrality of transport in our daily lives both in our social settings and in enabling economic activity. According to the Department of Transport, "October was declared Transport Month in 2005 during the Transport Lekgotla. It is used to raise awareness on the important role of transport in the economy and to encourage participation from civil society and business, including the provision of a safe and more affordable, accessible and reliable transport system in the country." Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Land transport survey* (statistical release P7162).

The volume of goods transported (payload) decreased by 4,7% in July 2021 compared with July 2020 (**see Table P**). The corresponding income decreased by 3,1% over the same period.

Income from freight transportation increased by 11,8% in the three months ended July 2021 compared with the three months ended July 2020. The main contributors to this increase were:

- 'other' freight (26,1%, contributing 4,9 percentage points); and
- chemicals, coke, petroleum, rubber, plastic and other mineral products (21,7%, contributing 1,8 percentage points).

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

	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21	Jul-21
Freight payload	-7,9	1,1	50,9	24,1	12,0	-4,7
Freight income	-4,7	3,4	66,5	27,0	13,7	-3,1

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

The number of passenger journeys increased by 20,7% in July 2021 compared with July 2020 (**see Table Q**). The corresponding income increased by 40,0% over the same period.



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

	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21	Jul-21
Passenger journeys	-51,2	-26,4	192,8	78,8	48,0	20,7
Passenger income	-34,4	-8,8	245,3	118,0	68,4	40,0

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



# Prices

## Producer price index (PPI)

### *PPI at 7,2% in August 2021*

Local cement producers have received a boost from government after years of struggling with influx of imports of cement. According to circular that was published on 4 October 2021, the Department of Treasury announced that the use of imported cement on government projects will be prohibited as from 4 November 2021. The circular further states that all organs of state, including national, provincial and local authorities and state owned enterprises must stipulate in tender invitations that only South African produced cement, produced with locally-sourced raw materials will be allowed for use on all public sector construction projects. The use of local cement will save the local cement industry, create more jobs and help producers to generate profit. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Producer price index (PPI)* (statistical release P0142.1) for August 2021.

### Final manufactured goods – headline PPI

Annual producer price inflation (final manufacturing) was 7,2% in August 2021, up from 7,1% in July 2021 (**see Table R**). The producer price index increased by 0,8% month-on-month in August 2021. The main contributors to the headline PPI annual inflation rate were:

- coke, petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products;
- food products, beverages and tobacco products; and
- metals, machinery, equipment and computing equipment.

The main contributors to the headline PPI monthly increase were food products, beverages and tobacco products, which increased by 0,5% month-on-month and contributed 0,2 of a percentage point; and coke, petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products, which increased by 2,1% 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 17,7% in August 2021 (compared with 17,6% in July 2021). The



index increased by 1,7% month-on-month. The main contributors to the annual rate were:

- chemicals, rubber and plastic products (7,2 percentage points);
- basic and fabricated metals (6,4 percentage points) and sawmilling; and
- wood (3,1 percentage points).

The main contributors to the monthly rate were sawmilling and wood (0,7 of a percentage point) and basic and fabricated metals.

### **Electricity and water**

The annual percentage change in the PPI for electricity and water was 17,5% in August 2021 (compared with 13,9% in July 2021). The index increased by 0,9% month-on-month. Electricity contributed 16,9 percentage points to the annual rate, and water contributed 0,5 of a percentage point. Electricity contributed 0,9 percentage points to the monthly rate.

### **Mining**

The annual percentage change in the PPI for mining was 11,0% in August 2021 (compared with 15,3% in July 2021). The index increased by 0,1% month-on-month. The main contributors to the annual rate were non-ferrous metal ores (8,0 percentage points) and coal and gas (3,6 percentage points). The main contributor to the monthly rate was coal and gas (1,0 percentage point).

### **Agriculture, forestry and fishing**

The annual percentage change in the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing was 8,6% in August 2021 (compared with 11,3% in July 2021). The index decreased by 0,1% month-on-month. The main contributor to the annual rate was agriculture (9,8 percentage points). The main contributor to the monthly rate was agriculture (-0,2 of a percentage point).

**Table R – Key PPI figures for August 2021**

Product	Weight	Index (Dec 2020=100)			% change	
		August 2020	July 2021	August 2021	August 2021 vs July 2021	August 2021 vs August 2020
Final manufactured goods	100,00	99,1	105,4	106,2	0,8	7,2
Intermediate manufactured goods	100,00	98,9	114,4	116,4	1,7	17,7
Electricity and water	100,00	137,1	159,7	161,1	0,9	17,5
Mining	100,00	97,7	108,3	108,4	0,1	11,0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,00	92,2	100,2	100,1	-0,1	8,6

A full release on the *Producer price index* is available on the website: [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za)

## Consumer price index (CPI)

### *CPI at 4,9% in August 2021*

Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) is a national official statistical agency of South Africa that has been mandated, amongst other things, to measure the inflation of the country through the consumer price index (CPI). The inflation rate depends on what products most people buy, either as individuals or households, or as a society, which will then be included in the CPI basket of goods. This basket of goods has to be updated every five years in order to be within the five-year norm of international best practice, to ensure that it remains relevant. When the basket is updated, some products are either removed or added based on what the average households would be spending their money on. The weights of the CPI will be updated with effect from the January 2022 release to be published in February 2022. Presented in this article is a summary of the results of the Consumer price index (CPI) for August 2021.

Annual consumer price inflation was 4,9% in August 2021, up from 4,6% in July 2021 (**see Table S**). The consumer price index increased by 0,4% month-on-month in August 2021. The main contributors to the 4,9% annual inflation rate were:

- Food and non-alcoholic beverages increased by 6,9% year-on-year, and contributed 1,2 percentage points to the total CPI annual rate of 4,9%.



- Housing and utilities increased by 3,8% year-on-year, and contributed 0,9 of a percentage point.
- Transport increased by 9,9% year-on-year, and contributed 1,4 percentage points.
- Miscellaneous goods and services increased by 4,2% year-on-year, and contributed 0,7 of a percentage point.

In August the annual inflation rate for goods was 7,3%, up from 6,7% in July; and for services it was 2,8%, up from 2,7% in July.

**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 <sup>1</sup>
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	122,3	..	..	..	..	..
	Rate	3,2	2,9	3,2	4,4	5,2	4,9	4,6	4,9	..	..	..	..	..

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

<sup>1</sup> 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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