

# Mbalo Brief



the missing piece of the puzzle

March 2022



## CENSUS 2022

#GETCOUNTED



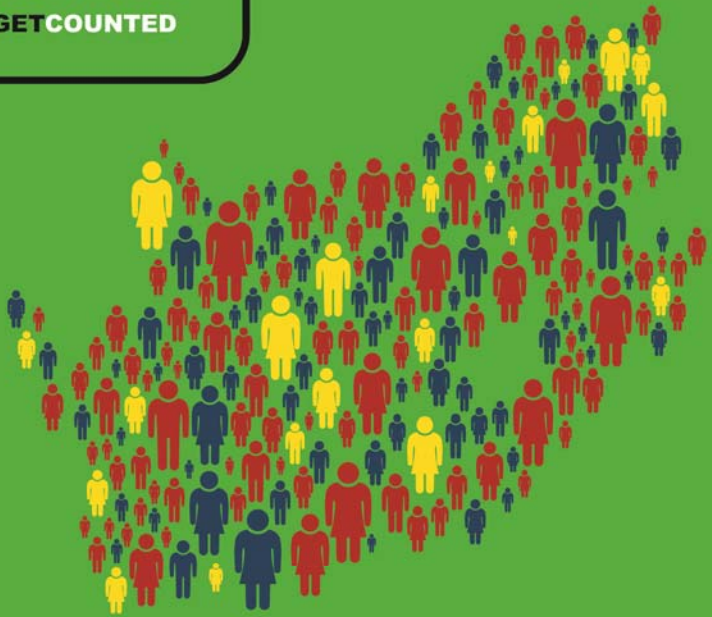
CAPI



CATI



CAWI



Issue 02/2022

IMPROVING LIVES THROUGH DATA ECOSYSTEMS



stats sa

Department:  
Statistics South Africa  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA





**CENSUS  
2022**

#GETCOUNTED



**DID YOU KNOW**

Census is important because this process helps compile a numerical profile of South Africa. This in turn informs decision-making at all levels both in government and the private sector.

**GLOSSARY**



Computer assisted personal interview



Computer assisted telephone interview



Computer assisted web interview

Statistics South Africa  
Private Bag X44  
Pretoria 0001  
South Africa

ISibalo House, Koch Street, Salvokop  
Pretoria 0002

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

Website: [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za)  
Email: [info@statssa.gov.za](mailto:info@statssa.gov.za)





## Editor's comment

On 23 March 2022, it marked exactly two years since President Cyril Ramaphosa announced the COVID-19 lockdown (an emergency protocol that requires South Africans to stay at home except for essential purposes) in South Africa for 21 days from 26 March 2020 to 16 April 2020. Although the lockdown was meant to last for only 21 days, stricter lockdown regulations continued to follow amidst the rapid global spread of COVID-19. The COVID-19 pandemic has affected all sectors of the economy such as tourism, mining and education among others. Many industries across the country and world saw their supply chains interrupted, the demand for products and services including turnover declined and have also experienced shortage in supplies and inputs. Then things started to slowly get back to normal after the implementation of COVID-19 vaccine programme and vaccine booster. Millions of vaccine and booster doses were rolled out in response to an ongoing pandemic in the country and citizens were encouraged to vaccinate using Pfizer or Johnson and Johnson (J&J). Even though COVID-19 statistics dropped, citizens are still encouraged to stay safe at all times as the COVID-19 is still continuing but the end of pandemic is near.

In this month's issue of *Mbalo Brief*, our educational article focuses on the report titled *Education Series Volume VII: COVID-19 and barriers to participation in education in South Africa, 2020* (Report No.92-01-08), that was published by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) on 24 February 2022. Also have a look at our monthly crossword puzzle and solutions for February 2022. Articles published in this issue are based on the results of industry surveys conducted from December 2021 to January 2022.

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!





# Contents

**Editor’s comment** .....i

**Crossword puzzle**.....iii

**Educational article on COVID-19 and barriers to participation in South Africa , 2020**.....1

**Primary industries**.....8

    Mining: Production and sales .....8

**Secondary industries**.....10

    Manufacturing: Production and sales.....10

    Selected building statistics of the private sector .....11

    Electricity generated and available for distribution .....14

**Tertiary industries** .....16

    Wholesale trade sales.....16

    Retail trade sales .....17

    Motor trade sales .....18

    Food and beverages .....19

    Tourist accommodation.....20

    Tourism and migration .....22

    Statistics of civil cases for debt .....26

    Statistics of liquidations and insolvencies.....28

    Land transport survey .....29

**Prices**.....31

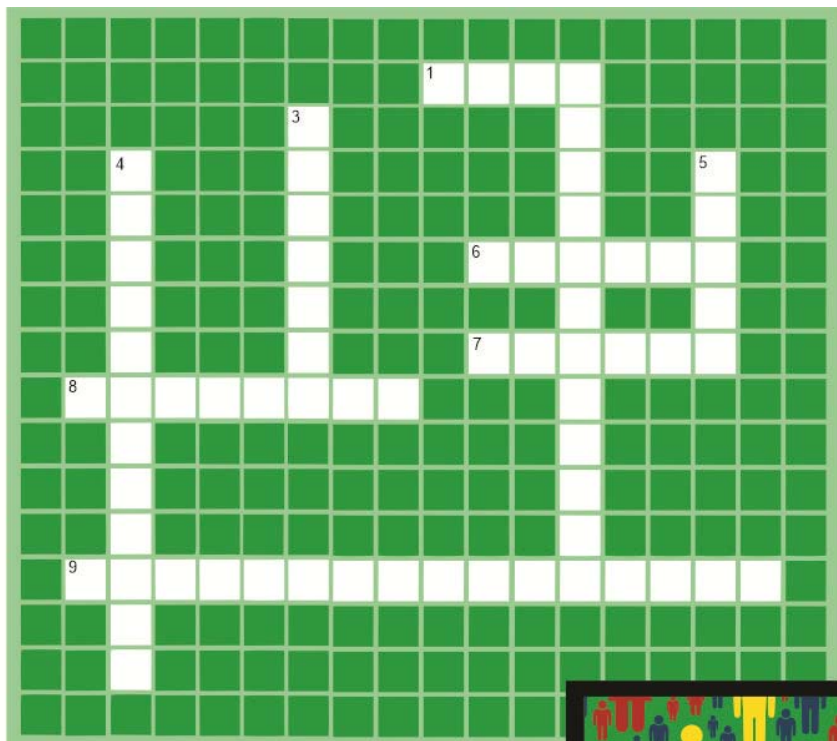
    Producer price index (PPI).....31

    Consumer price index (CPI).....33

**Glossary**.....35



## Crossword puzzle





### Across

1. A speech delivered by the president at the annual opening of Parliament. (Abbreviation)
6. In mathematics, what is a whole number that divides exactly into another number with no remainder called?
7. The process of counting all people living in a country at a certain time.
8. What is the surname of the President of Ukraine?
9. What is the name of the house-turned-hotel in which former president Nelson Mandela lived after his release from prison? [Read tourist accommodation article for clue]

### Down

2. Which organisation has adopted Swahili as its official working language?
3. What are the goods and services produced from one country and sold to another called?
4. According to COVID-19 and barriers to participation in South Africa report, the percentage of out-of-school children aged 14 to 18 was highest at which province? [Read educational article for clue]
5. ....are lakes that form in glacially-carved cirques.[Fill in the missing words]

## Solutions for February 2022 puzzle

### Across

3. United States
4. Movement
6. False
7. Gauteng

### Down

1. Black African
2. Increase
4. SONA





# Educational article COVID-19 and barriers to participation in South Africa

## Introduction

COVID-19 pandemic has changed not only the way we live but also the way we learn. Owing to the outbreak of COVID-19, most learners and students had to abruptly start attending classes away from the normal school set-up in an effort to curb the spread of COVID-19. Learners and students had to attend classes away from school through the use of computers/laptops and other technological devices. The new method of learning remotely included the use of digital methods, printed materials, television and radios as well as in-person class attendance on a rotational basis. Learners had to adapt quickly to the new realities of digital and other forms of learning, while other players in the sector had to ensure the delivery of education services. New educational policies and regulations, including the adjustment of the academic time-table, new teaching programmes, mode of delivery, catch up of the curriculum, health and safety measures as well as financial relief packages were designed for the education sector.

This educational article is based on the report titled *Education Series Volume VIII: COVID-19 and barriers to participation in education in South Africa, 2020* (Report No.92-01-08), published by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) on 24 February 2022. This article is based mostly on annual General Household Survey datasets and covers individuals aged 5 to 24 years. The article will focus on internet access, out-of-school children, home schooling or remote learning and educational institutions attendance among others.

## Background

COVID-19 as a health crisis created the largest disruption in the education system worldwide. In South Africa, existing large socio-economic inequalities meant the most vulnerable students will endure the most of this educational disruption. Furthermore, these disruptions have consequences not only on current educational outcomes but also for future outcomes. Although school children did not suffer directly from the disease to a greater extent, being locked out of their schools affected their learning ability and social interactions. In response to the school closures, South Africa quickly designed various plans to mitigate the health risks and the loss in learning.





Such plans included practical and comprehensive catch-up plans to be implemented by schools. Furthermore, remote learning policies were designed in order to continue learning during the various lockdown periods. Many countries developed alternative learning policies, which included digital and broadcast-based learning.

President Cyril Ramaphosa declared a national state of disaster in South Africa on 15 March 2020 to combat the spread of COVID-19. Furthermore, the closure of schools as of 18 March 2020 was also announced. These school closures interrupted the learning of almost 17 million learners from pre-school to secondary schools. Post-school institutions were initially not affected by the lockdown measures, but the Department of Higher Education and Training gave instructions to suspend all campus-based academic activities in all post-school institutions in the country immediately after the announcement. This measure, affected close to 2,3 million students enrolled in post-school education and training institutions (PSET).

## **The impact of COVID-19 on the basic and higher education phases**

### **Attendance of educational institutions**

The year 2020 was the year that showed the lowest number of classroom attendance in the world. For countries with technology and infrastructure, remote learning worked fairly well. In South Africa, when the first total lockdown took place, most schools had almost concluded the first term of the school year while higher education institutions were in the middle of their first semesters. Hence, remote learning was only implemented for the subsequent terms for the basic education sector, while the higher education sector had to work out regulations for the entire year. Subsequently, a hybrid of digital and broadcast remote learning was implemented, but some students could not benefit from these systems.

### **Percentage of individuals aged 5 to 24 years who attended educational institutions, 2020**

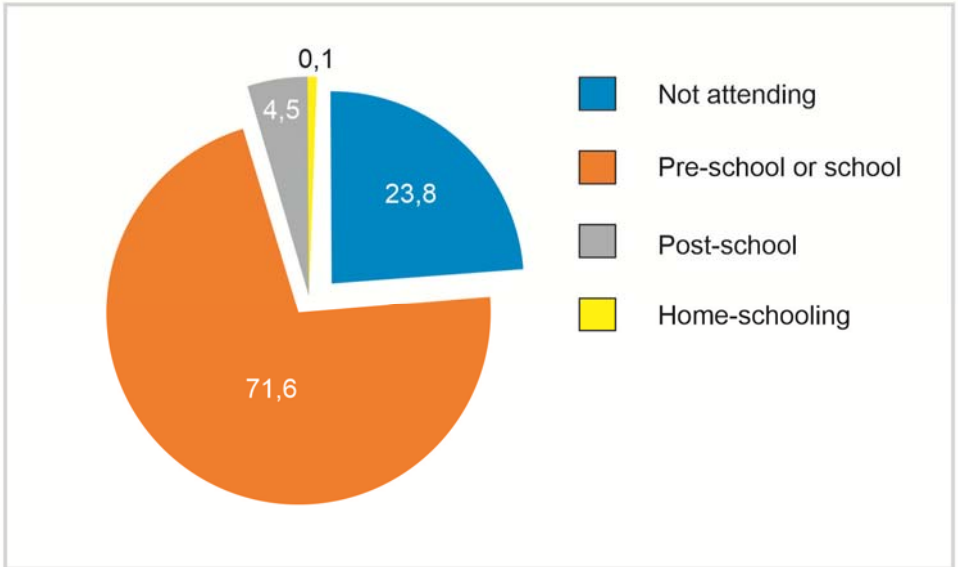
In 2020, close to three-quarters (71,6%) of South African individuals aged 5–24 were attending pre-school or schools, whilst 4,5% attended post-school educational institutions. However, close to one-quarter (23,8%) were not attending any educational institutions. Home-based education/home





schooling (not done by school or other educational institution in response to COVID-19 lockdown) amounted to 0,1%.

**Figure 1: Percentage of individuals aged 5 to 24 years who attended educational institutions, 2020**



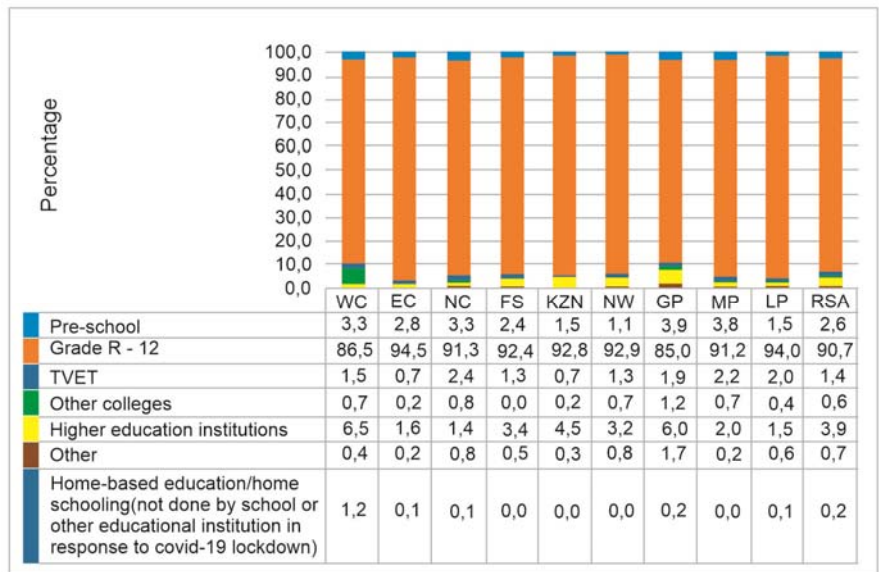
Source: GHS 2020

**Percentage of individuals aged 5–24 years who attended educational institutions by province, 2020**

In 2020, nine out of ten (90,7%) of individuals aged 5–24-year-old were attending school, while 2,6% were attending pre-school and 3,9% were attending a tertiary educational institution. The highest proportion of 5–24-year-old individuals who attended school were in Eastern Cape (94,5%) and Limpopo (94,0%), while attendance of these institutions was relatively lower in Gauteng and Western Cape (85,0% and 86,5%, respectively).



**Figure 2: Percentage of individuals aged 5–24 years who attended educational institutions by province, 2020**



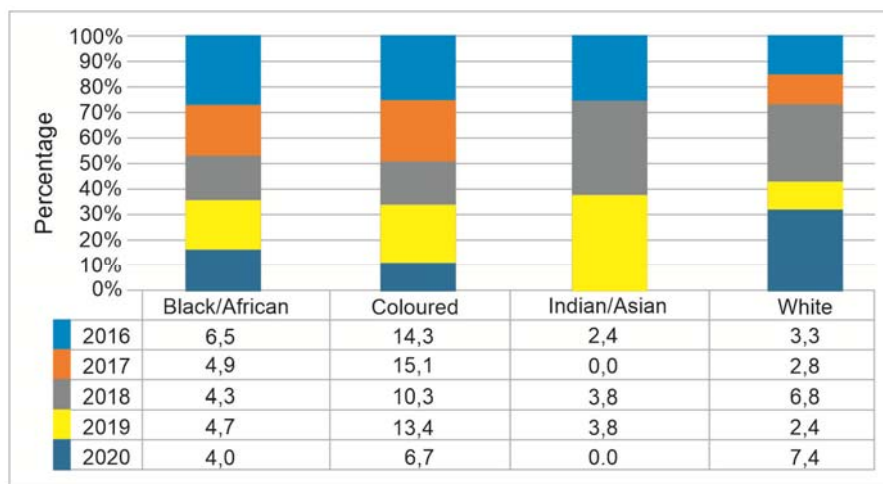
Source: GHS 2020

**Out-of-school children aged 14–18 as a percentage of total children by population group and province, 2016 – 2020**

In 2020, the percentage of out-of-school children aged 14–18 years was the highest in the white population group (7,4%), followed by the coloured population group (6,7%) and black African population was 4,0%. In 2020, the percentage of out-of-school children aged 14–18 years was the highest in Northern Cape (10,4%), followed by Western Cape (9,4%), KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng (8,2% each).

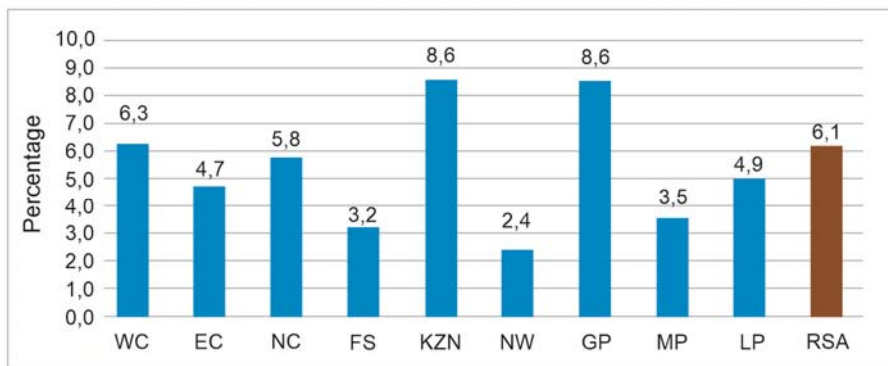


**Figure 3: Out-of-school children aged 14–18 as a percentage of total children by population group, 2016 – 2020**



Source: GHS 2020

**Figure 4: Percentage of individuals aged 5–24 years who participated in home schooling or remote learning by province, 2020**



Source: GHS 2020

Nationally, 6,1% of individuals aged 5–24 years participated in remote learning as part of the measures taken to contain the spread of COVID-19 in



2020. The highest percentages of participation rates were found in KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng with 8,6% each, followed by Western Cape at 6,3%. North West had proportionately lower participation rates at 2,4%, far lower than the national average.

### **Percentage of households with individuals aged 5–24 years by internet access and province, 2020**

In South Africa, 6,9% of households with individuals aged 5–24 years had internet connection at home. More than two-thirds (66,8%) of households were likely to access the internet through their mobile phone, close to 16% at work and roughly 13% using public Wi-Fi. Almost one out of ten (11,9%) households indicated that they were accessing the internet at an internet cafe and around 10% at school. Provincial results indicate that one-fifth (17,6%) of the households in Western Cape had internet access at home compared to 12,6% in Gauteng. Limpopo, Mpumalanga and North West were the least connected to the internet at home. Approximately 23,0% of households in Gauteng used public Wi-Fi for internet connection, while nearly 3,5% used similar connectivity in Limpopo.

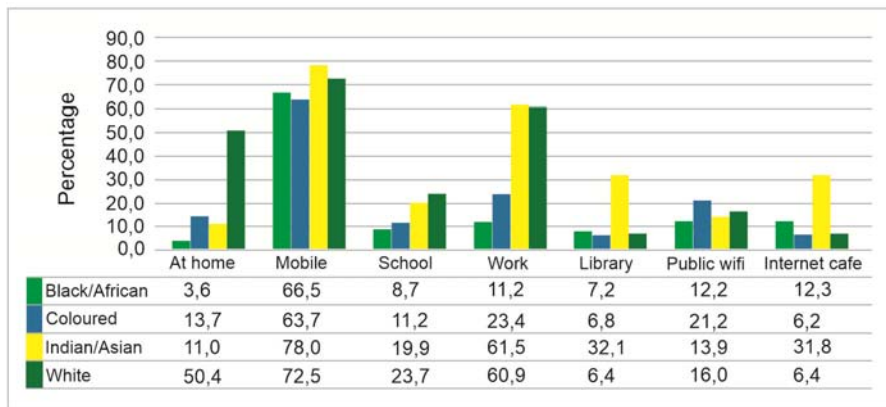
### **Population group of head of households with individuals aged 5–24 years by internet connectivity, 2020**

The head of households with individuals aged 5–24 years by internet connection indicate that almost half (50,4%) of households headed by white individuals had internet connection at home, followed by coloured-headed households (13,7%) and Indian/Asian-headed households (11,0%). Black African headed households with individuals aged 5–24 were less likely to be connected to the internet at home compared to other population groups (3,6%).

About 72,5% of white-headed households with individuals aged 5–24 years reported having access to the internet using cellular phones compared to 78% of Indian/Asian-headed households, while close to two-thirds of black African and coloured-headed households recorded 66,5% and 63,7%, respectively. Internet access at work was mostly confined to white and Indian/Asian-headed households with similar shares of access (60,9% and 61,5%, respectively).



**Figure 5: Population group of head of households with individuals aged 5–24 years by internet connectivity, 2020**



Source: GHS 2020

## Conclusion

The majority of individuals aged 5–24 years were attending school in 2020. However, after the implementation of the lockdown, the percentage of out-of-school children aged 14–18 years was the highest in the white population group, followed by those in coloured population group, while those in black African population group recorded the lowest percentage. Furthermore, white population group households with individuals aged 5–24 years had access to internet at home and they used cellular phones to access internet more than all population groups. Black African-headed households with individuals aged 5–24 years mainly relied on mobile phones to access the internet and public Wi-Fi or internet cafés to gain access internet.



# Primary industries

## Mining: Production and sales

### ***Mineral sales increased by 10,7% year-on-year in December 2021***

Finance Minister Enoch Godongwana delivered his annual budget speech on Wednesday, 23 February 2022, in which he acknowledged the critical role mining plays in the South African economy. The minister announced that the South African Revenue Service (SARS) collected R182 billion more in tax revenue in 2021/2022 than what was predicted during the annual budget speech in February 2021. According to the minister, "This positive surprise has come mainly from the mining sector due to higher commodity prices." This increase is mainly as a result of increased export prices for Platinum Group Metals (PGMS) in 2021 as the global demand rose after COVID-19 pandemic conditions improved globally. Higher commodity prices have the potential to help South Africa reduce its debt, especially if sustained over a long term. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the Mining: production and sales for December 2021.

Mining production decreased by 1,1% year-on-year in December 2021 (see **Table A**). The largest negative contributors were:

- gold (-15,3%, contributing -2,4 percentage points);
- coal (-8,1%, contributing -1,9 percentage points);
- manganese ore (-10,8%, contributing -1,1 percentage points); and
- iron ore (-7,4%, contributing -1,0 percentage point).

PGMs (24,4%, contributing 5,3 percentage points) was a significant positive contributor.

Total mining production was 11,2% higher in 2021 compared with 2020. The 11,2% increase in annual mining production followed a decrease of 10,6% in 2020 and a decrease of 1,0% in 2019.



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

	Jul-21	Aug-21	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	9,8	3,6	-0,3	2,1	4,9	-1,1
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	2,8	0,6	-3,7	2,8	-3,3	-5,3
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted <sup>1/</sup>	-1,9	-2,2	-1,0	0,2	-1,7	-3,5

<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 10,7% year-on-year in December 2021 (see **Table B**).

The largest positive contributors were:

- PGMs (34,4% and contributing 10,5 percentage points);
- coal (28,8% and contributing 5,1 percentage points);
- ‘other’ non-metallic minerals (104,5% and contributing 2,9 percentage points); and
- manganese ore (28,0% and contributing 1,4 percentage points).

Iron ore (-30,3% and contributing -5,7 percentage points) and gold (-25,8% and contributing -3,8 percentage points) were significant negative contributors.

Total mineral sales were 39,1% higher in 2021 compared with 2020. The 39,1% increase in annual mineral sales followed increases of 10,1% in 2020 and 10,8% in 2019.

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

	Jul-21	Aug-21	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	51,0	35,7	1,8	4,9	22,2	10,7
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-1,5	0,3	-20,5	11,5	5,4	-9,3
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted <sup>1/</sup>	3,1	-1,0	-8,3	-10,9	-13,2	-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 *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

#### *Total manufacturing production increased by 6,4 in 2021*

South Africa's economy recorded a positive growth in the fourth quarter of 2021. Real gross domestic product (GDP) increased by 1,2% in the fourth quarter of 2021 (October to December 2021), while the overall annual growth increased by 4,9% in 2021. The manufacturing industry was one of the major contributors to the 1,2% increase. The industry increased by 2,8% in the fourth quarter of 2021, contributing 0,3 of a percentage point to GDP growth. This increase was mainly driven by the manufacturing of petroleum, chemical & plastic products and food & beverages. All other manufacturing divisions recorded positive results, with the exception of metals & machinery and furniture & 'other' manufacturing that recorded negative growth. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the Manufacturing: Production and sales (statistical release P3041.2) for December 2021.

In 2021 (from January to December), total manufacturing production increased by 6,4% compared with 2020. Nine of the ten manufacturing divisions reported positive growth rates over this period. The largest contributions were made by the following divisions:

- motor vehicles, parts and accessories and other transport equipment (34,1%, contributing 2,6 percentage points);
- basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products, metal products and machinery (9,9%, contributing 1,9 percentage points);
- food and beverages (6,1%, contributing 1,5 percentage points); and
- wood and wood products, paper, publishing and printing (9,9%, contributing 1,0 percentage point).

Manufacturing production decreased by 0,1% in December 2021 compared with December 2020 (**see Table C**). The largest negative contributions were made by the following divisions:

- motor vehicles, parts and accessories and other transport equipment (-8,0%, contributing -0,5 of a percentage point); and
- petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products (-2,3%, contributing -0,5 of a percentage point). The largest positive contributions were made by the following divisions:





- wood and wood products, paper, publishing and printing (5,0%, contributing 0,5 of a percentage point); and
- electrical machinery (23,4%, contributing 0,4 of a percentage point).

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

	Jul-21	Aug-21	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-4,8	2,2	0,6	-9,1	-0,1	-0,1
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-8,3	7,4	2,8	-5,4	4,9	2,3
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted <sup>1/</sup>	-5,9	-6,4	-4,2	1,1	2,6	2,5

<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 as reported by local government institutions

### *The value of recorded building plans passed increased by 41,2% in 2021*

The Department of Science and Innovation (DSI) is piloting the use of 3D-printed houses to help address South Africa’s housing shortage. In a presentation to parliament in March 2022, the department said 25 housing units have been earmarked for the demonstration through 3D printing technology. The project is being conducted in partnership with the KwaZulu-Natal Department of Human Settlements. The 3D-printed houses are created by using large 3D printers that can extrude (thrust out) concrete, plastic, or other building materials through nozzles to gradually build up a 3D object the size of a house. Only the frame and walls of the house are built; other elements, such as windows, electricity, or plumbing, need to be installed separately. Some of the differences between 3D-printed houses and traditional construction is that 3D-printed houses are constructed by machines in less than 24 hours, whereas traditional construction requires man power and it can take days to weeks to complete. Moreover, 3D-printed houses are cost effective and eco-friendly (with a carbon footprint reduced by 70%). Therefore, since 3D-printed houses save on time and cost, it will



make it easier to construct more houses in a short space of time. Through this project, the department hopes to improve the delivery of human settlements while supporting the country's effort to transition to smart, green and sustainable settlements. 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 December 2021.

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

The value of recorded building plans passed increased by 41,2% (R31 439,8 million) in 2021 compared with 2020 (**see Table D**). Increases were recorded for:

- residential buildings (51,0% or R20 252,3 million);
- additions and alterations (43,6% or R9 079,1 million); and
- non-residential buildings (13,3% or R2 108,5 million).

The largest contributions to the total increase of 41,2% (R31 439,8 million) were made by the following provinces:

- Gauteng (contributing 15,4 percentage points or R11 779,7 million);
- Western Cape (contributing 8,9 percentage points or R6 803,8 million);
- KwaZulu-Natal (contributing 7,3 percentage points or R5 559,7 million); and
- Eastern Cape (contributing 5,8 percentage points or R4 449,3 million).



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

Estimates at current prices	January to December 2020	January to December 2021	Difference in value between January to December 2020 and January to December 2021	% change between January to December 2020 and January to December 2021
	1/	1/		1/
	R'000	R'000	R'000	
<b>Residential buildings</b>	39 711 702	59 963 954	20 252 252	51,0
- Dwelling houses	24 081 962	38 114 440	14 032 478	58,3
- Flats and townhouses	15 233 516	20 697 194	5 463 678	35,9
- Other residential buildings	396 224	1 152 320	756 096	190,8
<b>Non-residential buildings</b>	15 835 816	17 944 286	2 108 470	13,3
<b>Additions and alterations</b>	20 832 853	29 911 965	9 079 112	43,6
<b>Total</b>	76 380 371	107 820 205	31 439 834	41,2

<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)

### Total value of buildings reported as completed

The value of buildings reported as completed increased by 20,6% (R10 137,5 million) in 2021 compared with 2020. Increases were recorded for additions and alterations (33,5% or R3 377,2 million) and residential buildings (28,5% or R7 280,6 million).

Five provinces reported year-on-year increases in the value of buildings completed in 2021. The following provinces were the largest positive contributors:

- Western Cape (contributing 12,2 percentage points or R6 012,5 million);
- Gauteng (contributing 5,3 percentage points or R2 589,1 million); and



- Eastern Cape (contributing 2,6 percentage points or R1 257,1 million).

## Electricity generated and available for distribution

### *Electricity generated increased while distribution decreased*

In June 2021, President Cyril Ramaphosa announced that businesses will now be allowed to generate power of up to 100 megawatts (MW) each, without a licence. Since then, many companies and provinces have sought alternative sources of energy, which are not reliant on Eskom. One such province is Northern Cape. The Premier of Northern Cape, Zamani Saul, announced during his state of the province address on 24 February 2022, that work is in progress at the Redstone Concentrated Solar Power Project in Postmasburg, Northern Cape. The 100 MW project, with 12 hours of full-load energy storage, will be able to reliably deliver a stable electricity supply to more than 200 000 South African homes during peak demand periods, even after the sun has set. The plant will be constructed over a period of 31 months, achieving full commercial operation by the end of October 2023. This will bring in additional power to the country's energy network and hopefully help to ease the strain from Eskom. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Electricity generated and available for distribution* (statistical release P4141) for January 2022.

Electricity generation (production) decreased by 1,1% year-on-year in January 2022 (see Table E).

**Table E – Key growth rates in the volume of electricity generated for January 2022**

	Aug-21	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	2,0	0,0	-3,4	-3,7	-3,7	-1,1
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-0,3	-0,5	-3,8	-0,6	1,6	0,7
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted <sup>1/</sup>	-0,7	-0,6	-2,1	-3,2	-4,1	-2,1

<sup>1/</sup> Percentage change between the previous 3 months and the 3 months ending in the month indicated.

Electricity distribution (consumption) decreased by 0,2% year-on-year in January 2022 (see Table F).



**Table F – Key growth rates in the volume of electricity distributed for January 2022**

	Aug-21	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	2,2	0,1	-3,6	-2,4	-2,7	-0,2
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	0,8	-1,0	-4,1	0,4	1,8	0,9
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted <sup>1/</sup>	-0,5	0,6	-1,0	-2,6	-3,7	-1,3

<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 12,5% in December 2021***

Wholesale trade sales statistics play an important role in South Africa's economy because they give investors a closer look at the consumer spending, trends and preferences. The statistics reflect output sales from key industries such as manufacturing, agriculture, mining and publishing. They also give a history of how well the industry recovered through several national and international economic crises. This allows investors to make an informed choice before investing their money. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Wholesale trade sales* (statistical release P6141.2) for December 2021.

Wholesale trade sales increased by 12,5% in December 2021 compared with December 2020 (**Table G**). The main positive contributors were dealers in:

- solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (15,5%, contributing 3,1 percentage points);
- food, beverages and tobacco (15,5%, contributing 2,8 percentage points);
- agricultural raw materials and livestock (24,5%, contributing 2,1 percentage points); and
- precious stones, jewellery and silverware (612,1%, contributing 2,1 percentage points).

Wholesale trade sales increased by 14,4% in the fourth quarter of 2021 compared with the fourth quarter of 2020. The main positive contributors were dealers in:

- solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (36,1%, contributing 6,7 percentage points);
- 'other' intermediate products, waste and scrap (34,1%, contributing 2,1 percentage points); and
- food, beverages and tobacco (11,3%, contributing 1,9 percentage points).



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

	Jul-21	Aug-21	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	7,3	14,3	10,8	10,9	19,7	12,5
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-4,4	5,2	-0,2	2,6	1,6	-1,8
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted <sup>1/</sup>	4,2	0,1	-0,9	1,9	4,0	4,7

<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 increase by 3,1% in December 2021*

The retail trade industry is slowly bouncing back from the effects of COVID-19. This is evident from the latest retail trade sales statistics which show that the overall retail trade sales for 2021 increased compared with 2020. Furthermore, retail trade sales for December 2021 increased by 3,1%, making it the fourth consecutive growth since September 2021. The main contributor towards the increase for both monthly and annual sales was retailers in textile, clothing, footwear and leather goods. This means that throughout 2021 and the festive season, consumers spent more of their money on clothes, shoes and leather goods. Presented in this article is a summary of the results of the *Retail trade sales* (statistical release P6242.1) for December 2021.

Retail trade sales increased by 3,1% year-on-year in December 2021 (see **Table H**). The main positive contributor to this increase was retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (15,2%, contributing 3,1 percentage points). In 2021, retail trade sales increased by 6,4% compared with 2020. All seven types of retailers showed positive year-on-year growth rates over this period. The main contributor was retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (19,2%, contributing 3,0 percentage points).

Retail trade sales increased by 2,6% in the fourth quarter of 2021 compared with the fourth quarter of 2020. The main positive contributor to this increase was retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (11,3%, contributing 2,1 percentage points).



**Table H – Key growth rates in retail trade sales for December 2021 at constant 2015 prices**

	Jul-21	Aug-21	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-1,2	-1,5	2,1	1,9	2,7	3,1
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-11,1	4,9	5,1	-1,3	1,6	1,5
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted <sup>1/</sup>	-2,5	-3,9	-5,4	-0,1	3,9	5,3

<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 11,6% year-on-year in December 2021***

Despite COVID-19 economic impact affecting the motor vehicle industry, South Africa managed to increase motor vehicle exports and imports. According to National Association of Automobile Manufacturers of South Africa's (NAAMSA) fourth quarter business review, South Africa managed to increase light commercial vehicle (LCV) export from 91 725 in 2020 to 123 210 in 2021 and import from 17 163 in 2020 to 24 579 in 2021. In 2020, passenger motor vehicles imports increased from 187 115 to 238 847 in 2021, while exports decreased from 178 299 in 2020 to 173 086 in 2021. It is projected that 715 000 vehicles will be exported while 579 000 will be imported in 2022. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Motor trade sales* (statistical release P6343.2) for December 2021.

Motor trade sales increased by 11,6% year-on-year in December 2021 (see **Table I**). The largest annual growth rates were recorded for:

- fuel sales (23,5%);
- sales of accessories (9,8%); and
- new vehicle sales (9,1%)

In 2021, motor trade sales increased by 20,5% compared to 2020. The largest contributors were:

- fuel sales (20,0% and contributing 5,9 percentage points);





- new vehicle sales (27,6%, contributing 5,7 percentage points); and
- used vehicle sales (21,5%, contributing 4,2 percentage points).

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

	Jul-21	Aug-21	Sept-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	1,1	11,7	8,6	7,8	15,0	11,6
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-9,9	13,7	2,1	0,2	2,4	0,1
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted <sup>1/</sup>	-1,9	-4,4	-2,8	5,9	8,3	7,5

<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

### ***Total income generated by the food and beverages industry increased by 20,3% in December 2021***

The ongoing Russian–Ukraine conflict may cause a disruption in the supply chain of goods, including food. According to Agricultural Business Chamber of SA (Agbiz), when Russian forces invaded Ukraine on Thursday, 24 February 2022, global grain supply was put in jeopardy, and the price of wheat jumped to its highest levels since 2012. This is because Russia and Ukraine are two of the world’s major exporters of wheat. Although the conflict might be geographically far removed from South Africa, should it continue for an extended period, South Africans might start to experience an increase in the price of food items such as bread. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Food and beverages* (statistical release P6420) for December 2021.

The total income generated by the food and beverages industry increased by 20,3% in December 2021 compared with December 2020 (**see Table J**). The largest annual growth rate was recorded for food sales (23,8%).



In December 2021, the main contributors to the 20,3% year-on-year increase were:

- takeaway and fast-food outlets (29,4%, contributing 9,7 percentage points); and
- restaurants and coffee shops (14,3%, contributing 7,7 percentage points).

Total income increased by 21,3% in the fourth quarter of 2021 compared with the fourth quarter of 2020. The main contributors to this increase were:

- takeaway and fast-food outlets (28,5%, contributing 9,4 percentage points); and
- restaurants and coffee shops (17,8%, contributing 9,3 percentage points).

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

Type of income	Jul-21	Aug-21	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21
Food sales	32,5	40,7	30,7	32,2	17,4	23,8
Bar sales	324,3	147,9	9,4	13,3	2,9	-3,7
Other income	4,7	-2,6	-15,1	2,1	-6,0	4,5
<b>Total</b>	<b>38,5</b>	<b>45,5</b>	<b>26,8</b>	<b>29,2</b>	<b>15,3</b>	<b>20,3</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

### ***Income for the tourist accommodation industry increased by 46,6% in December 2021***

The house in which former president Nelson Mandela lived in and owned after he was released from 27 years of imprisonment has been turned into a luxury hotel. The hotel named Sanctuary Mandela, is based in Johannesburg and has opened its door to guests since November 2021. The hotel comprises of nine rooms for lodging. The restaurant features a



Mandela-inspired menu and walls that are decorated with memorabilia in his tribute. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Tourist accommodation* (statistical release P6410) for December 2021.

Total income for the tourist accommodation industry increased by 46,6% in December 2021 compared to December 2020 (see **Table K**). Income from accommodation increased by 18,4% year-on-year in December 2021, the result of an 11,5% increase in the number of stay unit nights sold and a 6,3% increase in the average income per stay unit nights sold.

In December 2021, positive contributors to the 18,4% year-on-year increase in income from accommodation were:

- hotels (45,1%, contributing 20,2 percentage points); and
- guest-houses and guest-farms (45,7%, contributing 2,3 percentage points).

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

	Jul-21	Aug-21	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21
Stay units available	0,0	-0,1	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,1
Stay unit nights sold	225,3	137,2	61,1	37,0	35,1	11,5
Average income per stay unit nights sold	5,0	-5,0	8,1	10,8	17,0	6,3
Income from accommodation	241,5	125,4	74,2	51,9	58,1	18,4
<b>Total income <sup>1/</sup></b>	<b>124,7</b>	<b>92,8</b>	<b>55,4</b>	<b>97,3</b>	<b>81,7</b>	<b>46,6</b>

<sup>1/</sup> 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

### **1 171 244 travellers passed through South Africa's ports of entry/exit in December 2021**

Travellers from other countries will now apply online for a visa while at their home country without visiting embassies. This comes after South Africa launched an electronic visa (eVisa) system in February 2022, allowing nationals from 14 countries around the world to visit the country. Travellers from eligible countries should fill their details into a brief online form, upload necessary documents and pay a fee. Once approved, travellers must print a copy and present to border control for authorisation to enter South Africa. The eVisa will speed up time for applications of travellers who wish to visit South Africa for business, leisure and to study. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Tourism and migration* (statistical release P0351) for December 2021.

A total of 1 171 244 travellers (arrivals, departures and transits) passed through South African ports of entry/exit in December 2021 (**see Table L**). These travellers were made up of 424 900 South African residents and 746 344 foreign travellers. A further breakdown of the figures for South African residents indicates that there were 182 489 arrivals, 242 289 departures and 122 travellers in transit. The corresponding volume for foreign arrivals, departures and travellers in transit was 347 188, 389 490 and 9 666 respectively.

A comparison between the movements in December 2020 and December 2021 indicates that the volume of arrivals, departures and travellers in transit increased for both South African residents and foreign travellers. For South African residents, the volume of arrivals increased by 20,6% (from 151 362 in December 2020 to 182 489 in December 2021). Departures increased by 33,0% (from 182 144 in December 2020 to 242 289 in December 2021), and transits increased by 67,1% (from 73 in December 2020 to 122 in December 2021). For foreign travellers, arrivals increased by 24,2% (from 279 539 in December 2020 to 347 188 in December 2021), departures increased by 23,3% (from 315 824 in December 2020 to 389 490 in December 2021), and transits increased by 57,3% (from 6 143 in December 2020 to 9 666 in December 2021).

A comparison between the movements in November 2021 and December 2021 indicates that the volume of arrivals increased for South African



residents but decreased for foreign travellers. The volume of departures increased for both groups of travellers. Travellers in transit decreased for both South African residents and foreign travellers. For South African residents, the volume of arrivals increased by 8,3% (from 168 490 in November 2021 to 182 489 in December 2021), departures increased by 43,4% (from 168 973 in November 2021 to 242 289 in December 2021) and transits decreased by 49,8% (from 243 in November 2021 to 122 in December 2021). For foreign travellers, arrivals decreased by 6,6% (from 371 649 in November 2021 to 347 188 in December 2021), departures increased by 19,5% (from 325 842 in November 2021 to 389 490 in December 2021) and transits decreased by 46,6% (from 18 114 in November 2021 to 9 666 in December 2021).

In December 2021, 35 078 (10,1%) of foreign arrivals were classified as nonvisitors while 312 110 (89,9%) were classified as visitors. The visitors were categorised into three groups:

- i. Arrivals only – comprising visitors who entered the country in December 2021 but did not depart in December 2021 [111 998 (35,9%)];
- ii. Single trips – visitors who came to South Africa once in December 2021 and left in December 2021 [103 495 (33,2%)];
- iii. Multiple trips – visitors who came to and left South Africa more than once in December 2021 [96 617 (31,0%)].

### Mode of travel of travellers

In December 2021, road transport was the most common mode of travel used by 856 912 (73,2%) of the 1 171 244 travellers. The total number of travellers who used air transport was 312 191 (26,7%). Compared to air and land transport, a smaller number of travellers, 2 141 (0,2%) used sea transport into and out of South Africa. Information on arrivals of South African residents shows that 70 970 (38,9%) came by air, 111 393 (61,0%) came by road and 126 (0,1%) arrived by sea. For departures, 59 546 (24,6%) used air, 182 384 (75,3%) used road and 359 (0,1%) left by sea. All travellers in transit, 122 (100,0%) used air transport.

### Mode of travel of tourists

In December 2021, 47 723 (92,6%) of the 51 516 overseas tourists arrived in the country by air transport, whilst 3 757 (7,3%) came in by road transport and 36 (0,1%) arrived by sea. Tourists from the Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries, on the other hand, came predominantly by road, 181 158 (87,8%), whilst 25 190 (12,2%) came by air



and one tourist (less than 0,1%) arrived by sea. The number of tourists who came into South Africa by air from 'other' African countries was 4 298 (88,4%); 562 (11,6%) used road transport and none used sea transport.

## Regional and national distribution

In December 2021, the distribution of overseas tourists was as follows: Europe, 34 831 (67,6%); North America, 11 163 (21,7%); Asia, 3 335 (6,5%); Central and South America, 945 (1,8%); Australasia, 834 (1,6%) and The Middle East, 408 (0,8%).

The ten leading overseas countries in terms of the number of tourists visiting South Africa in December 2021 were: United Kingdom (UK), 11 645 (22,6%); United States of America (USA), 10 157 (19,7%); Germany, 5 808 (11,3%); The Netherlands, 4 972 (9,7%); Switzerland, 1 975 (3,8%); India, 1 500 (2,9%); Belgium, 1 422 (2,8%); France, 1 421 (2,8%); Sweden, 1 318 (2,6%) and Russian Federation, 1 011 (2,0%).

Most tourists from Africa, 206 349 (97,7%), came from SADC countries. The distribution of the remaining tourists from Africa is as follows: West Africa, 2 366 (1,1%); East and Central Africa, 2 172 (1,0%) and North Africa 322 (0,2%). Ten leading SADC countries in terms of the number of tourists visiting South Africa in December 2021 were: Mozambique, 53 425 (25,9%); Zimbabwe, 46 934 (22,7%); Lesotho, 42 778 (20,7%); Eswatini, 20 526 (9,9%); Botswana, 13 782 (6,7%); Namibia, 10 986 (5,3%); Zambia, 7 068 (3,4%); Malawi, 6 405 (3,1%); Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), 2 020 (1,0%) and Tanzania, 1 395 (0,7%).

## Purpose of visit

In December 2021, the majority of tourists, 247 944 (94,2%), were in South Africa for holiday<sup>1</sup> compared to 13 805 (5,2%); 1 180 (0,4%) and 179 (0,1%) who were in South Africa for business, study and medical treatment respectively

## Sex and age distribution

There were 161 128 (61,2%) male and 101 980 (38,8%) female tourists. Overseas tourists were made up of 26 991 (52,4%) male tourists and 24 525 (47,6%) female tourists. There were 131 113 (63,5%) male and 75 236 (36,5%) female tourists from SADC countries. Tourists from 'other' African countries were made up of 2 774 (57,1%) male and 2 086 (42,9%) female.



The majority of tourists were aged between 35 and 44 years [81 309 (30,9%)]. Taking the regions of residence into consideration, the results show that the highest proportion of tourists from 'other' African countries [1 520 (31,3%)] and those from overseas countries [10 534 (20,4%)] were aged between 25 and 34 years, whereas those from SADC countries [70 670 (34,2%)] were aged between 35 and 44 years.

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

Travel direction	December 2020	November 2021	December 2021	%change Nov 2021 – Dec 2021	% change Dec 2020 – Dec 2021
<b>Total</b>	<b>935 085</b>	<b>1 053 311</b>	<b>1 171 244</b>	<b>11,2%</b>	<b>25,3%</b>
<b>South African residents</b>	<b>333 579</b>	<b>337 706</b>	<b>424 900</b>	<b>25,8%</b>	<b>27,4%</b>
Arrivals	151 362	168 490	182 489	8,3%	20,6%
Departures	182 144	168 973	242 289	8,3%	33,0%
Transit	73	243	122	-49,8%	67,1%
<b>Foreign travellers</b>	<b>601 506</b>	<b>715 605</b>	<b>746 344</b>	<b>4,3%</b>	<b>24,1%</b>
Arrivals	279 539	371 649	347 188	-6,6%	24,2%
Departures	315 824	325 842	389 490	19,5%	23,3%
Transit	6 143	18 114	9 666	-46,6%	57,3%
<b>Foreign arrivals</b>	<b>279 539</b>	<b>371 649</b>	<b>347 188</b>	<b>-6,6%</b>	<b>24,2%</b>
Non-visitors	39 102	43 959	35 078	-20,2%	-10,3%
Visitors	240 437	327 690	312 110	-4,8%	29,8%
<b>Visitors</b>	<b>240 437</b>	<b>327 690</b>	<b>312 110</b>	<b>-4,8%</b>	<b>29,8%</b>
Arrivals only	86 968	102 539	111 998	9,2%	28,8%
Single trips	73 761	121 590	103 495	-14,9%	40,3%
Multiple trips	79 708	103 561	96 617	-6,7%	21,2%
<b>Visitors</b>	<b>240 437</b>	<b>327 690</b>	<b>312 110</b>	<b>-4,8%</b>	<b>29,8%</b>
Same-day	42 378	52 043	49 002	-5,8%	15,6%
Overnight (Tourists)	198 059	275 647	263 108	-4,5%	32,8%

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

### *Number of civil summonses and judgement issued for debt increase in December 2021*

The total number of civil judgements recorded for debt in 2021 increased by 10,5% compared with 2020. A judgement is granted by the court when legal summonses are issued and the person issued with those summonses fail to defend them or make payment of the amount claimed. A judgement can either be a consent judgement, where a debtor agrees to subject himself/herself to obey or accept a judgement of a court against himself/herself for debt he/she owes without defending the action. It can also be a default judgement, where the court gives a judgement or a ruling against the defendant who is not present in court and was previously given a notice that was ignored, i.e. a judgement is given against a party or an individual while not present in court. According to TransUnion (a consumer credit reporting agency), credit providers tend to apply for a judgement when a consumer has fallen behind on their payments and has failed to respond to reminder letters or they have not honoured a payment arrangement. A judgment remains on one's credit record for five years or until it is paid in full or a rescission (cancellation) is granted by the courts. The judgement becomes a matter of public record, and is also recorded with the clerk of the court. It also shows up on credit reports as well as on any credit background checks. This can make it challenging to get credit in future or even if a credit is secured, the interest rates on the obtained credit might be more expensive. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the Statistics of civil cases for debt (statistical release P0041) for December 2021.

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

The total number of civil summonses issued for debt in 2021 increased by 12,5% compared with 2020 (**see Table M**). The major contributors to the 12,5% increase were civil summonses relating to:

- 'other' debts (contributing 4,9 percentage points);
- money lent (contributing 2,8 percentage points);
- promissory notes (contributing 2,0 percentage points); and
- services (contributing 1,9 percentage points)





## The number of civil judgements recorded for debt

As mentioned earlier, the total number of civil judgements recorded for debt in 2021 increased by 10,5% compared with 2020. The major contributors to the 10,5% increase were civil judgements relating to:

- services (contributing 3,8 percentage points);
- money lent (contributing 3,2 percentage points); and
- goods sold (contributing 1,5 percentage points).

The value of civil judgements recorded for debt The total value of civil judgements recorded for debt in 2021 increased by 24,2% compared with 2020. The major contributors to the 24,2% increase were civil judgements relating to:

- 'other' debts (contributing 7,1 percentage points);
- money lent (contributing 6,5 percentage points);
- goods sold (contributing 3,3 percentage points); and
- rent (contributing 3,1 percentage points).

In 2021, 143 286 civil judgements for debt amounting to R3 568,7 million were recorded. The largest contributors to the total value of judgements were:

- money lent (R984,5 million or 27,6%);
- services (R708,8 million or 19,9%); and
- 'other' debts (R667,0 million or 18,7%).



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

Actual estimates	December 2021	% change between December 2020 and December 2021	% change between October to December 2020 and October to December 2021	Annual % change between 2020 and 2021
Number of civil summonses issued for debt	29 154	-12,1	-5,8	12,5
Number of civil judgements recorded for debt	9 915	-0,9	-1,4	10,5
Value of civil judgements recorded for debt (R million)	271,3	3,1	0,6	24,2

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

## Statistics of liquidation and insolvencies

### ***Total number of liquidations decreased by 1,6% in January 2022***

The data for liquidations for January 2022 show that although there was a decrease in the number of close corporations liquidated, the number of companies liquidated increased. When companies are liquidated, it also affects their employees because they lose their source of income and means to earn a living. Section 38 of the Insolvency Act, 1936 (Act No. 24 of 1936), which deals with the effect of liquidation on employment contracts, provides that employment contracts are suspended from the date the provisional order of liquidation of the employer (or final order if it is granted without a provisional order) is granted. This means that during this suspension period, employees are deemed as unemployed. They do not have to render their services nor are they entitled to receive their salaries, wages or any employment benefits. They will, however, be entitled to claim from Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF). Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the *Statistics of liquidation and insolvencies* (statistical release P0043) for January 2022.

### **Liquidations**

The total number of liquidations decreased by 1,6% in January 2022 compared with January 2021 (see **Table M**). Liquidations of close corporations decreased by 24 cases, while liquidations of companies increased by 22 cases during this period. The total number of liquidations



decreased by 26,7% in the three months ended January 2022 compared with the three months ended January 2021.

**Table M – Total number of liquidations for January 2022**

Number of liquidations January 2022	% change between January 2021 and January 2022	% change between November 2020 to January 2021 and November 2021 to January 2022
120	-1,6	-26,7

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)

## Insolvencies

Owing to a cyber-attack on the Department of Justice, source information for insolvencies is not available after August 2021. The time series has been discontinued until further notice.

## Land transport survey

### *Volume of goods transported increase by 6,3% in December 2021*

In order to minimise road crashes caused by previously written-off vehicles brought back on the road, South African Insurance Association (SAIA) will grant consumers' access to Vehicle Savage Database (VSD). The VSD is a database system that keeps damaged and written-off vehicles by insurance companies that paid out the claim. These previously written-off vehicles are sold to unsuspecting buyers by some car dealerships who omit accident damage information. With the introduction of VSD, consumers will know the extent of damages or if there has been any work done on vehicles. Presented in this article is a summary of the results from the Land transport survey statistical release (P7162) for December 2021.

The volume of goods transported (payload) increased by 6,3% in 2021 compared to 2020 and the corresponding income increased by 8,2% over the same period (**see Table O**). In December 2021, the volume of goods transported (payload) increased by 6,8% year-on-year. The corresponding income increased by 10,2% over the same period.

Income from freight transportation increased by 5,7% in the fourth quarter of 2021 compared to the fourth quarter of 2020. The main positive contributors to this increase were:



- 'other' freight (17,5% and contributing 3,6 percentage points); and
- chemicals, coke, petroleum, rubber, plastic and other mineral products (12,9% and contributing 1,1 percentage points).

**Table O – Year-on-year percentage change in freight transportation: December 2021**

	Jul-21	Aug-21	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21
Freight payload	-0,7	4,1	5,9	3,8	5,0	6,8
Freight income	-1,6	5,3	8,3	3,0	4,2	10,2

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 decreased by 1,8% in 2021 compared to 2020 while the corresponding income increased by 11,0% over the same period (**see Table P**).

In December 2021, the number of passenger journeys decreased by 13,1% year-on-year. The corresponding income decreased by 14,4% over the same period.

**Table P – Year-on-year percentage change in passenger transportation: December 2021**

	Jul-21	Aug-21	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21
Passenger journeys	20,3	29,7	19,0	8,5	-6,7	-13,1
Passenger income	40,0	45,0	18,9	7,3	-0,5	-14,4

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 at 10,1% in January 2022*

South Africa's producer price index (PPI) was at 10,1% in January 2022. Although this was lower than the 10,8% recorded in December 2021, it is still a record high. The last time that PPI came close to 10% was in December 2011 when it recorded 9,8%. The high inflation rate in January 2022 is largely driven by an increase in fuel prices, which was caused by a rise in global oil prices. According to the Mail & Guardian, the ongoing Russian–Ukraine conflict caused the price of crude futures to surge more than 4% to around \$96 per barrel on 22 March 2022, a level not seen since September 2014. Thus, the war is already causing an increase in global crude oil prices (especially due to some countries boycotting the purchase of Russian oil). Should this increase be reflected in the PPI, it will likely have the potential to cause a knock-on effect on South African consumers as they will start experiencing increases in other commodities, not only the price of petrol, but also prices of transport and food. Presented in this article is a summary of the result from the *Producer price index* (PPI) (Statistical release P0142.1) for January 2022.

### Intermediate manufactured goods

The annual percentage change in the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods was 21% in January 2022 compared with 23,1% in December 2021 (**see Table Q**). The index increased by 0,6% month-on-month. The main contributors to the annual rate were chemicals, rubber and plastic products (11,1 percentage points) and basic and fabricated metals (9,3 percentage points). The main contributor to the monthly rate was chemicals, rubber and plastic products (0,4 of a percentage point).

### Electricity and water

The annual percentage change in the PPI for electricity and water was 16,1% in January 2022 compared with 15,4% in December 2021 (**see Table Q**). The index decreased by 0,5% month-on-month. Electricity contributed 14,7 percentage points to the annual rate, and water contributed 0,9 of a percentage point. Electricity contributed -0,6 of a percentage point to the monthly rate.



## Mining

The annual percentage change in the PPI for mining was 6,4% in January 2022 compared with 5,9% in December 2021 (see Table Q). The index increased by 4,8% month-on-month. The main contributors to the annual rate were coal and gas (5,0 percentage points) and non-ferrous metal ores (3,4 percentage points). The main contributor to the monthly rate was gold and other metal ores (1,9 percentage points) and coal and gas (1,8 percentage points).

## Agriculture, forestry and fishing

The annual percentage change in the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing was 6,9% in January 2022 compared with 8,4% in December 2021 (see Table Q). The index increased by 0,1% month-on-month. The main contributor to the annual rate was agriculture (6,4 percentage points). The contributor to the monthly rate was fishing (0,1 of a percentage point).

**Table Q – Key PPI figures for January 2021**

Product	Weight	Index (Dec 2020=100)			% change	
		January 2021	December 2021	January 2022	January 2022 vs December 2021	January 2022 vs January 2021
Final manufactured goods	100,00	100,8	110,8	111,0	0,2	10,1
Intermediate manufactured goods	100,00	102,4	123,1	123,9	0,6	21,0
Electricity and water	100,00	98,9	115,4	114,8	-0,5	16,1
Mining	100,00	104,3	105,9	111,0	4,8	6,4
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,00	101,5	108,4	108,5	0,1	6,9

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 5,7% in January 2021***

In January 2022, Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) updated Consumer price index (CPI) baskets of goods and services, providing insight into how consumer spending patterns have shifted over the five years' period. The CPI basket now contains 415 items from 404 in 2016 after a total of 14 new items which have attracted a sizable share of consumer expenditure have been added. Two items (DVD players and satellite dishes) were removed from the basket. Some of the products such as internet usage were split into two (wired e.g. fibre and wireless e.g. cellular), while energy saving and traditional light bulbs previously listed as separate items were combined into one. Prices for all items in the basket are collected on a regular basis and Stats SA measures the changes in these prices to calculate the inflation rate or the change in the cost of living. Presented in this article is a summary of results from the *Consumer price index (CPI)* (statistical release P0141) for January 2021.

### **Headline consumer price index (CPI for all urban areas)**

Annual consumer price inflation was 5,7% in January 2022, down from 5,9% in December 2021 (**see Table S**). The consumer price index increased by 0,2% month-on-month in January 2022. The main contributors to the 5,7% annual inflation rate were:

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

Food and non-alcoholic beverages increased by 5,7% year-on-year, and contributed 1,0 percentage point to the total CPI annual rate of 5,7%.

Housing and utilities increased by 4,3% year-on-year, and contributed 1,1 percentage points.

Transport increased by 14,5% year-on-year, and contributed 1,9 percentage points.

Miscellaneous goods and services increased by 4,6% year-on-year, and contributed 0,7 of a percentage point.



In January the annual inflation rate for goods was 8,1%, down from 8,5% in December; and for services it was 3,4%, up from 3,3% in December.

**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	122,6	122,9	123,5	124,2	121,1
	Rate	3,2	2,9	3,2	4,4	5,2	4,9	4,6	4,9	5,0	5,0	5,5	5,9	4,5
2022	Index	100,2	5,7											

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'.

**Editorial & Layout**

Maune Lerobane  
Wendy Ngoveni  
Mandla Mahlangu

**Language Editors**

Salomien Rudolph  
Shalom Noxolo Piorkowski  
Rinao Emmah Tshatsinde

**Design & Layout**

Thabo Kgaile