

# Mbalo Brief



the missing piece of the puzzle

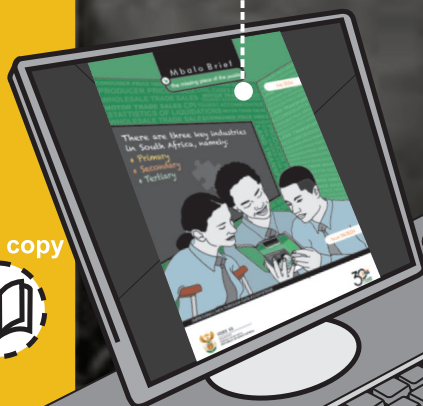
August 2024

WHOLESALE TRADE SALES  
CPI PRODUCER PRICE INDEX  
MOTOR TRADE SALES CONSUMER PRICE INDEX  
TOURIST ACCOMMODATION  
STATISTICS OF LIQUIDATIONS  
CIVIL CASES FOR DEBT LAND TRANSPORT  
TOURIST ACCOMMODATION  
WHOLESALE TRADE SALES PPI

Soft copy



Hard copy



Issue 07/2024

IMPROVING LIVES THROUGH DATA ECOSYSTEMS



stats sa

Department:  
Statistics South Africa  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



Statistics South Africa  
Private Bag X44  
Pretoria 0001  
South Africa

ISibalo House, Koch Street, Salvokop  
Pretoria 0002

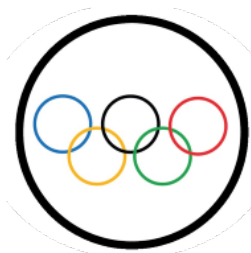
User information services: (012) 310 8600  
Main switchboard: (012) 310 8911

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





## Editor's Comment



The Olympic Games have once again captivated the world, showcasing the pinnacle of human achievement in sports. As we marvel at the records broken, the medals won and the moments of triumph, let us not forget the true spirit of the Olympics – unity, perseverance, and the celebration of our shared humanity. The latest edition of the Games took place in Paris from 26 July 2024 to 11 August 2024. About 150 athletes represented Team South Africa during the country's 21st appearance in the Olympic Games, winning six medals (one gold, three silver and two bronze). This is a notable increase compared with the Tokyo Olympics that took place in 2020, where the country only managed to bag three medals.

On a statistical note, Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) published the *Residential Property Price Index (RPPI)* (statistical release P0160) on 8 August 2024. This measures the change in prices for all dwellings, including houses, townhouses and flats that are purchased by private individuals. The latest results show that the national RPPI increased by 3,5% in the 12 months to March 2024, with properties in the Western Cape registering the largest price increases. For more details on this release, please visit: [https://www.statssa.gov.za/?page\\_id=1854&PPN=P0160](https://www.statssa.gov.za/?page_id=1854&PPN=P0160).

This month's feature article is based on the *Census 2022: Provincial Profile: Western Cape* (Report No. 03-01-70), published by Stats SA on 27 June 2024. Look out for our monthly crossword puzzle and solutions for July 2024 as well. Articles published in this issue are based on the results of industry surveys conducted for April and March 2024.

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!



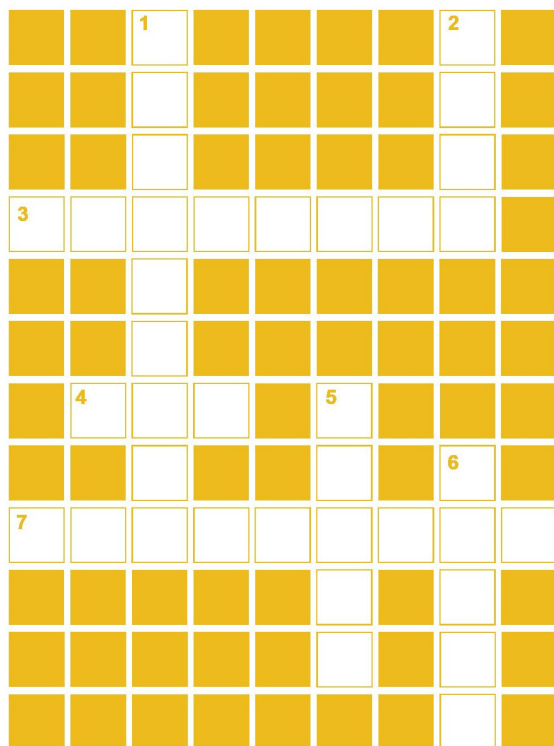


## Contents

<b>Editor's comment .....</b>	<b>i</b>
<b>Crossword puzzle.....</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>Feature article on Census 2022 provincial profile: Western Cape.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Primary industries .....</b>	<b>14</b>
Mining: Production and sales .....	14
<b>Secondary industries .....</b>	<b>17</b>
Manufacturing: Production and sales .....	17
Selected building statistics of the private sector .....	18
Electricity generated and available for distribution .....	20
<b>Tertiary industries .....</b>	<b>22</b>
Wholesale trade sales .....	22
Retail trade sales.....	24
Motor trade sales.....	25
Food and beverages.....	26
Tourist accommodation .....	28
International tourism .....	29
Statistics of civil cases for debt .....	34
Statistics of liquidations .....	37
Land transport survey.....	38
<b>Prices .....</b>	<b>40</b>
Producer price index (PPI) .....	40
Consumer price index (CPI) .....	43
<b>Glossary.....</b>	<b>45</b>



## Crossword Puzzle



### Across

3. Which population group is dominant in the Western Cape? Read the feature article for clues.
4. How many medals did Team South Africa win during the 2024 Olympics?
7. Which local municipality in the Western Cape recorded the highest proportion of older persons? Read the feature article for clues.

### Down

1. Housing and...was one of the main contributors to the 5,1% annual inflation rate in May 2024. Fill in the missing word.
2. Which mineral was one of the largest negative contributors to the decrease in mining production in May 2024?
5. True or false? Western Cape province has a higher share of males than females.
6. In which city were the 2024 Olympic Games held?

## Solutions for July 2024 puzzle

### Across

4. Four
5. Wrist
6. Mpumalanga
7. Siviwe Gwarube

### Down

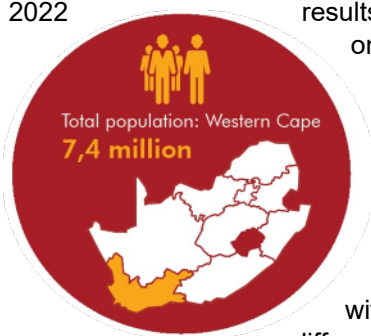
1. Load reduction
2. IsiZulu
3. Africa



# Census 2022 provincial profile: Western Cape

## 1. Introduction

On 10 October 2023, Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) published Census 2022 results. South Africa conducts a population census once in 10 years. The Census 2022 was the fourth population census since the start of democracy in the country, the other three censuses were conducted in 1996, 2001 and 2011. Census 2022 was the first-ever digital census in the country. The data collection started on census reference night, 02 February 2022, and ended in May 2022 with provinces finishing data collection at different times. For Western Cape in particular, the count officially closed on 31 May 2022 after two extensions. Censuses present an opportunity for the country to obtain data on key population, household and demographic indicators such as population size, age and sex structure, and geographical distribution across the country. Population and housing censuses provide the population denominators for several socio-economic, health and other indicators and renew the basis for revising population estimates and projections for another ten years, and beyond. Censuses provide data at various levels of planning, which is essential in assisting the country and global monitoring of development programmes. Census data are fundamental for informed planning, policy formulation and decision-making in various sectors as nations address socio-economic and service delivery challenges. This includes building and maintaining critical infrastructure such as hospitals and schools. The census data are also critical in determining budgetary allocations for various spheres of government.



This feature article profiles Census 2022 results for Western Cape province. The article will mainly profile the population characteristics of the province with a detailed focus on population distribution and density, age and sex structure, marital status, language and religion. This article is based on the *Census 2022 provincial profile: Western Cape*, (Report No. 03-01-70), published by Stats SA on 27 June 2024.

## 2. Background of Western Cape



The Western Cape, located at the southernmost tip of South Africa, is a vibrant province known for its diverse attractions and economic significance. Renowned for its stunning beaches, majestic mountains and lush vineyards, the province is a premier tourism destination. Cape Town, the legislative capital of South Africa, is nestled within this province, offering a blend of urban sophistication and natural beauty. It is also home to the iconic Table Mountain, one of the New Seven Wonders of the World. Additionally, the province is home to Robben Island, a United

Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage site known for its historical significance during the apartheid era, which now serves as a major tourist attraction.

The province boasts prestigious universities such as the University of Cape Town, Stellenbosch University, and the University of the Western Cape, making it a hub for academic excellence and innovation.

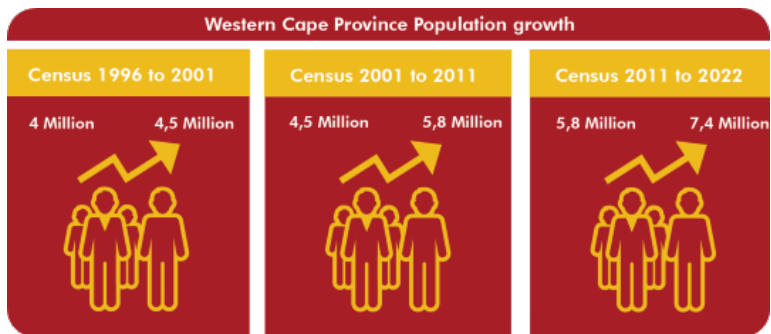
Economically, the Western Cape is the third-largest contributor to the South African economy, with a growth rate surpassing the national average (2,6% versus 1,9%). The province's gross domestic product (GDP) is primarily driven by the financial services sector (30%), manufacturing (16%), and trade (15%).

## 3. Population characteristics

This section will look at population trends over time for the Western Cape province across censuses since 1996.

### 3.1 Population distribution

Population data are critical in planning and decision-making. Some of the population characteristics include demographic variables such as age, sex, population group, language, etc. All these are important in determining the structure of the population. The population distribution informs us about the diversity existing in society, such as understanding whether the society is youthful or aging, and the language spoken by the majority of individuals. All these aspects are important, particularly when resources are being allocated.



Census 2022 results indicate that the South African population grew from around 40 million in 1996 to 62 million in 2022. The average annual growth rates show that the South African population grew by an average of 2% per annum between 1996 and 2001. The rates dropped to 1,4% between 2001 and 2011 and started rising again to 1,8% between 2011 and 2022.

Although the Western Cape annual growth rate has been in decline over time from 2,7% between 1996 and 2001 to 2,4% between 2011 and 2022, the province's population growth rate still remained higher than the national average.

The Western Cape is divided into one metropolitan municipality (City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality) and five district municipalities, which are further subdivided into 24 local municipalities. The district profile shows that half of the districts have growth rates higher than that of the province (Garden Route [3,7%], Central Karoo [3,5%] and Overberg [3,2%]). Cape Winelands (0,9%) and West Coast (2,3%) districts grew at a rate below that of the province.

Looking at local municipal profiles, Overstrand, Mossel Bay, Saldanha Bay and George local municipalities experienced the highest growth rate of more than 4%. On the other hand, two local municipalities experienced negative population growth (Witzenberg [-1,1%] and Langeberg [-0,4%]).

### **3.2 Population density**

Population density is measured as the number of persons per land area. It is important because it informs us of the relationship between increasing population and the environment expressed in terms of square kilometres. It should be noted that as the population increases for a particular area, it might impact the environment either positively or negatively on aspects such as the provision of services.

### **3.3 Population distribution by local municipality, land area and population density per square kilometre.**

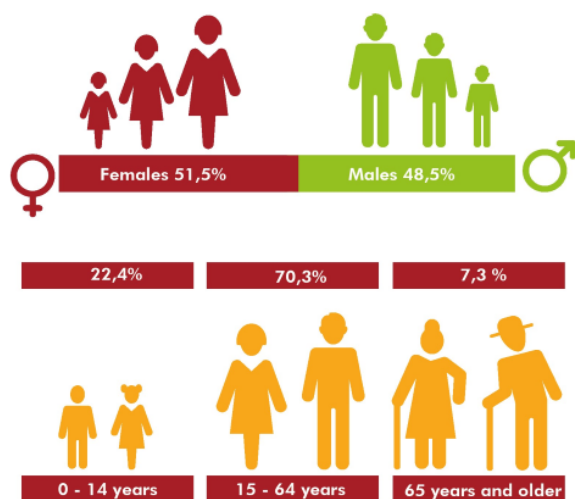
The population density of the Western Cape remained almost unchanged since 2011 to 2022 (from 45 residents per square kilometre in 2011 to 70 in 2022). The City of Cape Town – with a population of over 4,7 million and land area of 2 441 km<sup>2</sup> – has the highest population density of 1 956 residents per square kilometre in 2022, which is slightly higher than that of 2011 (1 532). Laingsburg (one resident per square kilometre for both census years), Prince Albert (two residents per square kilometre for both census years), Matzikama (five residents per square kilometre for both census years), Cederberg (six in 2011 and seven in 2022) and Kannaland (five in 2011 and seven in 2022) local municipalities had the lowest population densities. This completes the list of municipalities that are less densely populated, with fewer than 10 residents per square kilometre.

Despite the province showing low population density for most local municipalities, some reflect sizeable population density such as Stellenbosch (186 in 2011 and 210 in 2022) and Drakenstein (164 in 2011 and 180 in 2022). In both censuses, City of Cape Town metropolitan area had the highest population share of the province (3 740 031 in 2011 and 4 772 846 in 2022), followed by George (193 672 in 2011 and 294 929 in 2022), Drakenstein (251 262 in 2011 and 276 800 in 2022) and Breede Valley (166 825 in 2011 and 212 682 in 2022) local municipalities. Although Beaufort West, Matzikama and Witzenberg are the least densely populated municipalities in the province, they are, however, the top three largest

municipalities in terms of size with a land area of 21 917, 12 981 and 10 753 square kilometres, respectively. On the other hand, Laingsburg (8 289 in 2011 and 11 366 in 2022) and Prince Albert (13 136 in 2011 and 17 836 in 2022) local municipalities recorded the lowest population size.

### 3.4 Age and sex structure

The age and sex structure of the population is better represented in terms of a population pyramid. It shows the number of females and males in different age groups, and this is important as it enlightens us about the population composition of the province.

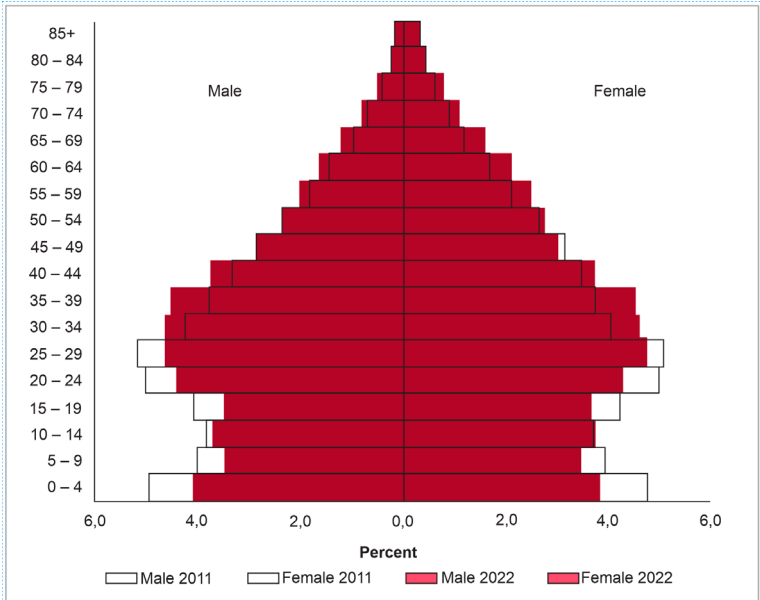


The age structure is subdivided into three categories of functional groups (a set of species, or collection of organisms, that share alike characteristics within a community) that include children (0–14), the working-age group (15–64) and those aged 65 years and older. These functional groups help, especially when computing the dependency ratio indicator in the province.

The South African population has a higher share of females (51,5%) than males (48,5%). Western Cape depicts a similar pattern to that of South Africa with 51,5% females and 48,5% males.

The results show a decrease in the proportion of persons aged 0–4 (from 9,7% in 2011 to 7,9% in 2022), 5–9 (from 7,9% in 2011 to 7,0% in 2022), 15–19 (from 8,2% in 2011 to 7,2% in 2022) and 25–29 (from 10,2% in 2011 to 9,4% in 2022) years in 2022 whilst age groups 30–34 (from 8,3% in 2011 to 9,2% in 2022) to 40–44 (from 6,8% in 2011 to 7,5% in 2022), including those aged 50–84 years, recorded an increase.

**Figure 1 – Western Cape population pyramid, Census 2011 (transparent) and 2022 (grey shaded)**



Source: Census 2011 - 2022

The results as depicted in the population pyramid (Figure 1) show a decrease in ages 0–9 and 15–29 for both males and females. Generally, the rest of the age groups recorded an increase, with ages 30 to 44 depicting a population bulge for both sexes.

### 3.5. Population distribution by functional age groups per district and local municipality, Census 2022

#### 3.5.1 Age

Seven out of ten persons (70,3%) in Western Cape are of working age whilst children and older persons constituted 22,4% and 7,3%, respectively. District dynamics in age structure showed that Overberg and Garden Route had the highest proportions of older persons with over 10% each and 3 percentage

points higher than the provincial average. Central Karoo had the highest proportion of children (27,6%) compared with other districts.

The age structure profile for the local municipalities showed that Mossel Bay (15,4%), Overstrand (15,2%), Hessequa (12,3%), Knysna (12,3%) and Cape Agulhas (11,8%) recorded the highest proportions of older persons in the province. Witzenberg recorded the lowest proportion of older persons with 5,7%. The highest proportions of children were recorded in Prince Albert (28,8%) and Beaufort West (27,7%).

### **3.6 Dependency ratio by district and local municipality, Census 2011 – 2022**

The dependency ratio is expressed as the number of children aged 0–14 years and those aged 65 years and older to the working-age population (15–64 years). The dependency ratio of the Western Cape decreased from 45% in 2011 to 42,2% in 2022, indicating that the economically active population and the overall provincial economy is better off in supporting children and older persons who are not economically active. In 2022, all districts experienced a decrease in dependency ratios. However, Central Karoo had a dependency ratio of over 50% in both censuses, which is far higher compared with that of the province. In both censuses, Stellenbosch Local Municipality has the lowest dependency ratios (38,4% in 2011 and 36,8% in 2022).

There has been an upward trend in the population of youth across all district municipalities in the province. The youth in the province increased from 1,5 million in 1996 to 2,7 million in 2022. City of Cape Town metropolitan area (1,7 million) had the highest share of youth for all censuses, followed by the Cape Winelands district (320 000) whilst Central Karoo (35 000) had the lowest population.

The results for both sexes in the province indicated an increase in the youth population. This pattern is similar across all districts in the province. The City of Cape Town had a higher number of youth population in the province regardless of sex differentials across all censuses, while Central Karoo contributed the lowest share compared to other districts in the province.

### 3.7 Population group

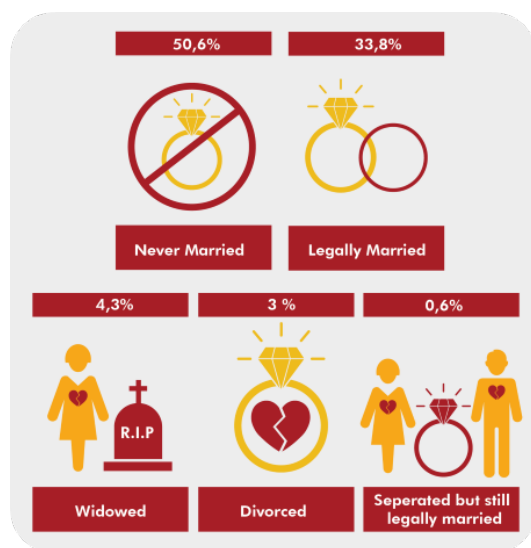
The information on population groups helps to shed some light on how diversified the population of the province is. The results show that almost half of the population in the Western Cape were coloured (48,8% in 2011 and 42,1% in 2022), followed by black African (32,8% in 2011 and 38,8% in 2022) and white (15,7% in 2011 and 16,4% in 2022). On the other hand, the Indian/Asian population group constituted the fewest, with 1,0% and 1,1% in 2011 and 2022, respectively.

Generally, the province had a higher proportion of the coloured population (42,1%), followed by black African (38,8%) and white (16,4%) populations. The district profile shows a similar pattern to that of the province. Around five out of the six districts in the province recorded higher proportions of the coloured population that are more than the provincial average [i.e. Central Karoo (80,7%), West Coast (63,8%), Cape Winelands (54,4%), Garden Route (49,7%) and Overberg (47,1%)]. However, the City of Cape Town metropolitan area is the only district in the province that recorded higher proportions of black African (45,7%) and Indian/Asian (1,6%) populations than the proportions depicted by the province.

The results for local municipalities showed that around 89,5% of the population in Prince Albert are coloured. This is higher across all local municipalities in the province. Bitou had the highest share of the black African population with 52,6%, while the highest share of the white population was in Mossel Bay (34,1%) and Overstrand (33,5%). Lastly, the Indian/Asian population contributed less than one percentage point for each of the local municipalities in the province, except for the City of Cape Town metropolitan municipality.

### 3.8 Marital status

The marital status question is an important variable in population studies. Generally, it is asked for persons aged 12 years and older. This variable helps to provide information about the relationship status of individuals in the province. It further provides information about family structures. In addition, the marriage and divorce rates are derived using this variable, including the forecasting of future trends in marriages and divorces in the province.



About half of the Western Cape population aged 12 years and older was never married (50,6%) in 2022 while 33,8% of the population was legally married, living together (7,8%), widowed (4,3%), divorced (3%) and separated, but still legally married (0,6%). The districts with the highest proportions in terms of persons who have never been married are Central Karoo (55,2%), Cape Winelands (52,1%) and City of Cape Town (51%). All districts have significantly higher proportions of persons who are

living together as husband and wife, except for the City of Cape Town metropolitan which has a proportion less than that of the entire province. Similarly, about 3,3% of divorces occurred in the City of Cape Town; this is higher compared with 3% of divorces experienced by the province. Furthermore, divorces across all other districts remained below 3%. Finally, over 5% of widowed persons are situated in Central Karoo and Garden Route, whereas the proportions are fewer in the City of Cape Town (3,9%) compared with 4,3% for the entire province.

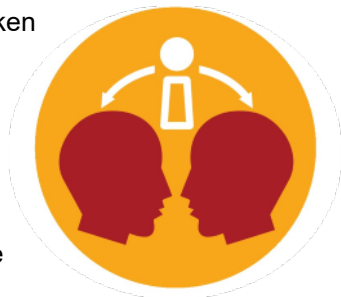
The results in terms of the crude marriage rate (the ratio of the number of marriages during the year to the average population in that year, of which the value is expressed per 1 000 inhabitants) show that Western Cape in 2022 experienced 335 marriages per 1 000 inhabitants, an increase compared with 304 marriages reported in 2011. Similarly, in 2022 the province experienced 30 divorces per 1 000 inhabitants, an increase from 22 divorces per 1 000 inhabitants reported in 2011.

### 3.9 Language

The language question in censuses is important as statistics about language help governments to ensure that public messages such as those related to

education, health and safety are communicated in languages that are the most understood by the majority of people in an area.

The results show that Afrikaans is the most spoken language in Western Cape even though the proportions of its speakers dropped from 49,8% in 2011 to 41,2% in 2022. The proportions of persons speaking isiXhosa increased from 24,6% in 2011 to 31,4% in 2022, while the English speakers increased from 20,3% in 2011 to 22% in 2022. It should be noted that the aforementioned languages are spoken by over 90% of the population in the province.



### 3.10 Religion

Religion helps to shape society in various ways as it teaches good morals to both young and older persons. Therefore, the importance of the religion variable is to help any person who is not familiar with the province to gain a better understanding of the religion that the majority of individuals are affiliated with.

The results show that approximately 85,6% of the population in the province is affiliated to Christianity. Additionally, just over 5% is affiliated to either traditional African religion or Islam, whereas 2% of the population has no religious affiliation.

## 4. Education

### 4.1 Educational attendance

Educational attendance plays a fundamental role in shaping the future of students. Attendance at an educational institution for persons aged 5–24 years, remained unchanged at around 67% in both censuses for those aged 5-24 years. In 2011, the City of Cape Town metropolitan area (67,8%) and Central Karoo district (67,6%) were the only two districts in the province with marginally higher proportions of persons attending an educational institution, whereas the West Coast was the lowest at 62,1%. However, in 2022 the City of Cape Town experienced a slight increase in attendance and it has

remained above the provincial average. Similarly, within the same period the West Coast district increased slightly, even though its attendance remained below the provincial average.

The local municipal results show that in 2011, attendance at an educational institution was higher in Oudtshoorn (70,4%), Beaufort West (70,3%), Stellenbosch (70%), Mossel Bay (68,2%), Breede Valley (67,8%) and Drakenstein (67,6%), each having proportions higher than that of the province. In 2022, Stellenbosch (69,8%), Bitou (68%) and Knysna (67,3%) were the only local municipalities with attendance higher compared with the provincial average.

#### 4.2 Level of education

The province has about 2,3% of its population with no schooling (for persons aged 20 years and older). Around 35,4% and 17,6% have completed Grade 12 and higher education, respectively. The City of Cape Town metropolitan area is the only district with the lowest proportion of persons with no schooling at 1,9%; all districts had larger proportions, particularly Central Karoo (5,2%) and Cape Winelands (3,3%), which are the top two districts with the highest proportions of persons with no schooling in the province. A similar pattern can be seen among those who completed higher education; the majority are in the City of Cape Town (20%) while West Coast (9,8%) and Central Karoo (6,7%) are the two bottom districts in terms of completion of higher education in the province.



The local municipality results show that persons who completed matric/Grade 12 are slightly more in Mossel Bay (35,0%), George (36,8%) and Overstrand (32,8%). Again, the results indicated that completion of higher education is higher in Stellenbosch (22,7%), Overstrand (18,6%) and Mossel Bay (16,3%). The proportions in each of these local municipalities exceeded that of the province.

### 4.3 Field of education

The distribution of persons aged 20 years and older in the Western Cape by field of education and sex indicates that around 30,4% of persons in the province studied business management, followed by 25,9% who qualified in humanities, social sciences and applied humanities-related fields. The proportion of persons who studied law is at 3,3%, which is the lowest in the province, followed by natural and mathematical sciences (5,2%).

The profile of males in the Western Cape indicate that males predominately qualified in business management, and engineering and other applied sciences (32,6% and 21,7% respectively). In the engineering and other applied sciences, males recorded ten percentage points above the provincial average. On the other hand, females qualified more in humanities, social sciences and applied humanities, business management and health sciences (34,7%, 28,4% and 12,7%, respectively). In the humanities, social sciences and applied humanities, females recorded nine percentage points higher than the provincial average.

### 5. Household size

The study of household size is essential as it is associated with socio-economic factors of development, poverty and well-being in general. Therefore, understanding the average household size in the province is helpful for those in research and policy-making, including the population at large when planning for the future.

The population of the Western Cape increased from around 5,8 million in 2011 to 7,4 million in 2022.

The average household size of the Western Cape decreased by 0,3 from 3,6 in 2011 to 3,3 in 2022. The districts with the highest average household size in 2011 were Cape Winelands (4,0), followed by West Coast and Central Karoo at an average household size of 3,7 each, which is higher than that of the province. In 2022, Central Karoo (3,7) and Cape Winelands (3,6) were the top two districts with the highest average household size compared with that of the province. With regard to the local municipalities, Witzenberg and Oudtshoorn were the only local municipalities with an average household size of 4 or more in both censuses.

## 5.1 Type of housing/dwelling

Generally, the Western Cape had about 88% of households living in formal dwellings, followed by 11,1% living in informal dwellings. The province had around 0,7% and 0,3% of households that are living in traditional and other dwellings, respectively. Results further show that around 38% of households in the province owned and had fully paid off their main dwelling, while 12,6% of households indicated that they owned but had not yet paid off their dwellings. Nearly 28% lived in rented dwellings. In addition, 18,2% occupied their dwellings without paying any rent.

## 6. Conclusion



The Western Cape population had been growing at a declining annual growth rate over the period 1996 to 2022. The population in the province constituted more females than males. The results indicated that only Witzenberg and Langeberg local municipalities experienced negative annual growth rates between 2011

and 2022. The age structure of the Western Cape population showed a population bulge among persons aged 20–44 years for both sexes, as well as a decrease for children aged 0–9 years and youth aged 15–29 years. The province comprised over 70% of the working-age population while children and older persons constituted about 22,4% and 7,3%, respectively. Prince Albert and Beaufort West local municipalities recorded the highest proportions of children while the majority of older persons were in Mossel Bay, Overstrand, Hessequa, Knysna and Cape Agulhas local municipalities. The province showed a decrease in the dependency ratio in 2022.



## Primary industries

### Mining: Production and sales

Coal mining in South Africa plays a significant role in the country's economy and Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) produces data that provides insights into the overall performance of coal mining in the economy. The data



reveals that although mining production was 0,0% year-on-year in May 2024, coal was one of the main positive contributors with 7,0% and contributing 1,6 percentage points. South Africa produces over 250 million tons of coal every year and of that over 90% of the coal is consumed in Africa. The country's national electricity provider, Eskom, uses coal to generate three-quarters of its fuel, ensuring a steady supply to South Africa's national power grid. Coal mining in South

of the coal deposits in South Africa located in eMalahleni (Witbank) and surrounding areas. Two of the biggest coal projects in South Africa are surface mining operations at Mafube Colliery and New Largo Project. The Mafube Colliery is currently the largest coal mining project in South Africa and it supplies the Arnot Power Station in Mpumalanga. It produces 1,1 million tons of coal per year which is worth R16 billion over its lifespan. The New Largo Project is the second largest coal operation in South Africa valued at around R11 billion and is estimated to produce around 15 million tons of coal annually to supply the Kusile Power Station. This article summarises the results of the *Mining: Production and sales* (statistical release P2041) for May 2024.



Mining production was flat in May 2024 compared with May 2023 (**see Table A**). The main positive contributors were:

- coal (7,0%, contributing 1,6 percentage points); and
- chromium ore (17,1%, contributing 0,7 of a percentage point).

The main negative contributors were:

- gold (-9,0%, contributing -1,3 percentage points); and
- PGMs (-4,1%, contributing -1,1 percentage points).

**Table A – Key growth rates in the volume of mining production for May 2024**

	Dec-23	Jan-24	Feb-24	Mar-24	Apr-24	May-24
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	0,5	-2,3	11,4	-4,2	1,4	0,0
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-4,8	-0,7	5,1	-4,1	0,8	-0,6
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted 1/	2,4	0,1	-1,4	-1,3	0,4	-0,8

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

Mineral sales at current prices decreased by 19,1% year-on-year in May 2024. The largest negative contributors were:

- gold (-69,2%, contributing -13,7 percentage points);
- PGMs (-22,9%, contributing -6,4 percentage points); and
- manganese ore (-14,2%, contributing -0,9 of a percentage point).

**Table B – Key growth rates in mineral sales for March 2024**

	Dec-23	Jan-24	Feb-24	Mar-24	Apr-24	May-24
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	8,7	6,0	-2,4	-14,1	12,8	-19,1
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	1,9	-2,4	-7,5	-13,6	13,4	-8,0
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted 1/	15,2	10,5	3,7	-9,3	-13,1	-13,9

<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).



## Secondary industries

### Manufacturing: Production and sales

Steel is the world's most important material used in engineering and construction to make motor vehicles and cargo ships amongst others. According to the 2023 World Steel Organisation (WSO), China is the leading country in the world when it comes to steel production with 1019,1 tonnes.

The WSO data shows that South Africa is ranked at position 32 in the world

with an estimated 4,9 tonnes and it is the second largest steel producing country in Africa, while Egypt is the leading steel producing African country, sitting at position 18 with 10,4 tonnes. The WSO also points out that the overall world steel production by major steel-producing countries was 1892,2 tonnes. In May 2023, Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) released data for manufacturing production and sales indicating that basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products,

metal products and machinery was one of the

largest negative contributors to the country's manufacturing production which decreased by 0,6%. This article presents a summary of the results of *Manufacturing: Production and sales* (statistical release P3041.2) for May 2024.



Manufacturing production  
decreased by 0,6% in  
May 2024 compared  
with May 2023



Manufacturing production decreased by 0,6% in May 2024 compared with May 2023 (**see Table C**). The following divisions made the largest negative contributions:

- basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products, metal products and machinery (-8,1%, contributing -1,8 percentage points); and
- motor vehicles, parts and accessories and other transport equipment (-11,8%, contributing -1,2 percentage points).

**Table C – Key growth rates in the volume of manufacturing production for May 2024**

	Dec-23	Jan-24	Feb-24	Mar-24	Apr-24	May-24
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	2,1	3,0	3,8	-6,5	4,9	-0,6
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-0,6	0,4	-0,9	-2,3	5,2	-3,2
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted 1/	0,4	0,4	-0,1	-1,1	-0,5	-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 *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



**The value of buildings reported as completed (at current prices) decreased by 16,6% (-R3 741,6 million) during January to May 2024 compared with January to May 2023**

South Africa's construction industry is important for economic growth as it contributes towards creating jobs and generating income. The construction sector has an impact on a range of other sectors such as manufacturing, mining, transport, real estate and business services. By building and increasing the capacity of assets such as schools, hospitals and housing, these developments may contribute to a better quality of life and wellbeing for South Africans. According to Statistics South Africa's (Stats SA) Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) for quarter one, 2024, around 1,22 million people are employed in the construction sector, which is around 7,25% of the country's employment. Even though the construction industry has a positive outlook towards employment, it is important to note that this industry showed signs of weak economic growth during the first quarter of 2024. This was also evident in the May 2024 building statistics figures, which Stats SA published on 18 May 2024, indicating a 16,6% decline in the value of buildings reported as completed. The decline in buildings reported as completed can impact employment in South Africa's construction sector. This article

summarises the results of the *Selected building statistics of the private sector* (statistical release P5041.1) for May 2024.

### **Buildings reported as completed**



The value of buildings reported as completed decreased by 16,6% (-R3 741,6 million) during January to May 2024 compared with January to May 2023. Decreases were reported for residential buildings (-R2 411,4 million) and non-residential buildings (-R1 531,4 million). An increase was reported for additions and alterations (R201,2 million).

Seven provinces reported year-on-year decreases in the value of buildings completed during January to May 2024, of which Gauteng (contributing -8,7 percentage points or -R1 960,1 million), Western Cape (contributing -4,4 percentage points or -R991,8 million), KwaZulu-Natal (contributing -2,0 percentage points or -R455,7 million) and Limpopo (contributing -1,5 percentage points or -R350,2 million) were the largest negative contributors.

**Table D – Buildings reported as completed to larger municipalities by type of building**

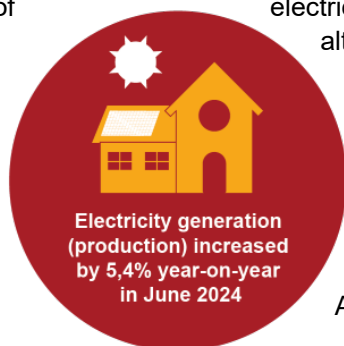
Type of building	Jan – May 2023 1/	Jan – May 2024 1/	Difference in value between Jan – May 2023 and Jan – May 2024	% change between Jan – May 2023 and Jan – May 2024
	R'000	R'000	R'000	
<b>Residential buildings</b>	13 266 486	10 855 044	-2 411 442	-18,2
- Dwelling houses	8 501 950	7 291 350	-1 210 600	-14,2
- Flats and townhouses	4 680 313	3 418 537	-1 261 776	-27,0
- Other residential buildings	84 223	145 157	60 934	72,3
<b>Non-residential buildings</b>	5 727 874	4 196 459	-1 531 415	-26,7
<b>Additions and alterations</b>	3 608 398	3 809 606	201 208	5,6
<b>Total</b>	22 602 758	18 861 109	-3 741 649	-16,6

<sup>1/</sup> 2023 and 2024 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

South Africa is currently facing electricity hikes which is not only affecting people in lower class but people in middle and higher class too. As a result of

electricity hikes, private companies dealing with alternative electricity supply are now using this opportunity to introduce themselves to new clientele which may want to move away from using electricity generated by Eskom. GoSolr (a company that offers affordable and flexible solar subscriptions), plans to spend R10 billion to roll out a model of renting solar panels and batteries to South African homes. GoSolr is promising to install



about 500 megawatts of solar-generation capacity in four years. That's up from its current 70 megawatts, said Andrew Middleton, GoSolr's chief executive officer. The latest data produced by Statistics South Africa for June 2024 highlights that electricity generated increased by 5,4%. This article summarises the results of *Electricity generated and available for distribution* (statistical release P4141) for June 2024.

Electricity generation (production) increased by 5,4% year-on-year in June 2024 (see Table E).

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

	Jan-24	Feb-24	Mar-24	Apr-24	May-24	June-24
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	0,8	4,2	0,0	5,7	5,5	5,4
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-1,5	1,6	0,0	1,2	-0,5	2,3
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted 1/	0,0	0,1	-0,7	1,3	1,1	2,1

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

Electricity distribution (consumption) increased by 3,3% year-on-year in June 2024 (see Table F).

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

	Jan-24	Feb-24	Mar-24	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	1,5	5,0	-0,7	6,2	4,7	3,3
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-1,0	0,5	-0,7	1,8	-0,6	0,7
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted 1/	0,8	1,1	-0,4	0,6	0,3	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

The wholesale industry is a crucial intermediary between manufacturers and retailers. In today's fast-paced business environment, this industry is facing many challenges. From managing extensive

inventories to optimising supply chains and meeting customer demands, wholesalers must navigate a complex landscape. Faced with challenges such as a rise in technological demand and a need to swiftly move to optimise operations, wholesalers find themselves requiring innovative solutions to remain competitive and profitable. Enterprise Resource Planning

(ERP) is a system used by wholesalers which

offers

solutions to streamlining operations and enhancing

efficiency. Heinrich de Leeuw, Managing Director of the technology consultancy firm SEIDOR South Africa, explains that "with ERP, wholesalers can avoid the costly pitfalls of overstocking, which dries up money and storage resources, or understocking, which has the risk of losing sales and customer trust." Streamlining operations, reducing costs, and improving overall business performance can help wholesalers position themselves for long-term success in a rapidly changing market. Embracing ERP technology is then not just a strategic move but is essential for wholesalers aiming to thrive in today's competitive landscape. This can contribute towards an increase in wholesale trade sales. As it stands, wholesale trade decreased by 1,5% in May 2024 in South Africa, signalling challenges experienced by the industry. This may prompt dealers operating within this sector to employ new strategies and perhaps explore and embrace available technologies, including ERP technology to perform efficiently. This article summarises the results of the *Wholesale trade sales* (statistical release P6141.2) for May 2024.



Wholesale trade sales decreased by 1,5% in May 2024 compared with May 2023 (**see Table G**). The main negative contributor was dealers in solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (-9,8%, contributing -2,7 percentage points). The main positive contributors were dealers in fee or contract basis (13,0%, contributing 0,5 of a percentage point) and dealers in agricultural raw materials and livestock (6,2%, contributing 0,5 of a percentage point).

Wholesale trade sales decreased by 1,7% in the three months ended May 2024 compared with the three months ended May 2023. The main negative contributor was dealers in solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (-9,2%, contributing -2,5 percentage points). The main positive contributors were dealers in fee or contract basis (15,4%, contributing 0,5 of a percentage point) and dealers in ‘other’ goods (5,6%, contributing 0,4 of a percentage point).



**Table G –Key growth rates in wholesale trade sales at current prices for May 2024**

	Dec-23	Jan-24	Feb-24	Mar-24	Apr-24	May-24
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-5,7	-1,6	1,3	-8,5	6,1	-1,5
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-4,6	1,7	2,8	-4,2	4,1	-1,9
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted 1/	-2,0	-1,7	-1,6	0,1	0,8	0,2

<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* (statistical release P6141.2) is available on the Stats SA website: [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za).

## Retail trade sales



During the winter season, many people wear multiple clothes which help to trap their body heat and keep them warm. Winter is the time of the year where one would think that people buy more clothes, however, with the current economic climate, that seems not to be the case anymore. The latest statistical data released by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA), on retail trade sales in May 2024 show that the largest negative contributor in retail trade sales is retailers in textiles,

clothing, footwear and leather goods with -4,5%, contributing -0,9% of a percentage point. Since January 2024, retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear, and leather goods have seen a decrease, with the increase last seen in December 2023. The decrease could mean that the price hikes are not only affecting people when it comes to things like food, electricity, petrol, etc., but other essentials like clothes as well. This article summarises the results of *Retail trade sales* (statistical release 6242.1) for May 2024.



Retail trade sales increased by 0,8% year-on-year in May 2024 (see Table H). The largest positive contributors to this increase were:

- general dealers (1,7%, contributing 0,7 of a percentage point);
- retailers in food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores (4,4%, contributing 0,3 of a percentage point); and
- retailers in household furniture, appliances and equipment (6,2%, contributing 0,3 of a percentage point).

Retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods was the only negative contributor (-4,5%, contributing -0,9 of a percentage point).

**Table H – Key growth rates in retail trade sales at constant 2019 prices for May 2024**

	Dec-23	Jan-24	Feb-24	Mar-24	Apr-24	May-24
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	3,2	-2,0	-0,7	2,3	0,7	0,8
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	1,3	-3,2	0,8	1,0	0,5	-0,7
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted 1/	0,0	0,0	-0,3	-1,1	-0,1	0,6

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

### Motor trade sales

South Africans are turning to alternative transportation due to continuous high motor vehicle prices that are out of reach for a lot of buyers. TransUnion’s latest vehicle pricing index reveals that more households are switching to a single multi-purpose vehicle because of high expenses relating to owning two cars, such as double finance payments, insurance and fuel costs. According to TransUnion data, leasing and subscription services of motor vehicles are becoming more dominant in assisting consumers excluded from traditional finance products in the long term. Motor vehicle leasing allows individuals to rent a car for a set period and return it when the agreement is over without the inconvenience of selling it, while car subscriptions go a step beyond by combining insurance and maintenance expenses into one monthly payment. In the month of May 2024, motor trade sales decreased by 8,6%. This shows that cash-strapped consumers are avoiding purchasing both new and used cars, and moving to other available alternatives. This article summarises *Motor trade sales* results (statistical release P6343.2) for May 2024.





Motor trade sales decreased by 8,6% year-on-year in May 2024 (see Table I). The largest negative contributors to this decrease were:

- new vehicle sales (-12,9%, contributing -3,2 percentage points);
- fuel sales (-10,6%, contributing -2,9 percentage points); and
- sales of accessories (-7,9%, contributing -1,7 percentage points).

**Table I – Key growth rates in motor trade sales at constant 2019 prices for May 2024**

	Dec-23	Jan-24	Feb-24	Mar-24	Apr-24	May-24
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-2,5	2,7	1,3	-10,2	3,4	-8,6
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	2,1	-0,1	-0,7	-7,2	6,2	-4,9
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted 1/	-0,1	2,3	2,9	-1,3	-3,0	-5,5

<sup>1</sup> Percentage change between the previous three months and the three 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 3,8% in May 2024

The coffee market in South Africa is currently experiencing growth. This could be because most people believe that their mornings do not start until they have had a nice cup of coffee, either from the comfort of their homes or at coffee shops or restaurants. Additionally, coffee consumption has led to the popularity of coffee shops and restaurants, attracting consumers due to their provision of a social space for people to work,

study, unwind and chat with each other. According to the latest data released by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA), the food and beverages industry increased by 3,8% year-on-year in May 2024; the highest positive contributor to this increase was coffee shops and restaurants with an increase of 6,8%, contributing 3,4 percentage points. Although the coffee market is experiencing growth, it also faces challenges from unpredictable climatic conditions such as floods, which might affect coffee production. This article summarises the *Food and beverages* (statistical release P6420) for May 2024.



Total income generated by the food and beverages industry increased by 3,8% in May 2024 compared with May 2023 (**see Table J**). The highest positive annual growth rates were recorded for:

- ‘other’ income (5,1%); and
- bar sales (4,7%).

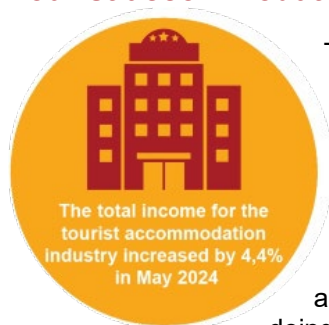
In May 2024, the positive contributors to the 3,8% year-on-year increase were restaurants and coffee shops (6,8%, contributing 3,4 percentage points) and takeaway and fast-food outlets (3,4%, contributing 1,2 percentage points).

**Table J – Year-on-year percentage change in food and beverages income at constant 2019 prices by type of income for May 2024**

Type of income	Dec-23	Jan-24	Feb-24	Mar-24	Apr-24	May-24
Food sales	3,8	-3,5	3,2	2,6	-3,9	3,7
Bar sales	11,0	-2,5	15,2	9,2	-4,1	4,7
Other income	21,3	6,9	25,5	-1,5	1,5	5,1
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,2</b>	<b>-3,2</b>	<b>5,2</b>	<b>3,3</b>	<b>-3,8</b>	<b>3,8</b>

<sup>1/</sup> 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



Travelling can be an excellent way to discover new destinations and an opportunity to learn more about different local cultures. One of the best ways to connect with fellow travellers and to enhance your travelling experience is by booking accommodation directly with your hotel of choice. The advantage of booking directly with the hotel is that you know that you are going to get exactly what you booked. By

doing this, any potential misunderstandings that can arise from utilising third-party websites are avoided. Guests who book directly with the hotel can also take advantage of several special discounts and extra services such as tours and wildlife drives, which are sometimes not offered through third-party booking websites. These extras offer guests the opportunity to enjoy hotel amenities and socialise with new people. Three years later, the hotel industry in South Africa is still slowly showing signs of recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic as can be seen from the data released by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) in May 2024, whereby the total income for the tourist accommodation industry increased by 4,4%. Hotels were one of the types of accommodation that contributed to this increase with 3,8%. This article summarises the results of the *Tourist accommodation* (statistical release P6410) release for May 2024.



The total income for the tourist accommodation industry increased by 4,4% in May 2024 compared with May 2023 (**see Table K**). Income from accommodation increased by 5,8% year-on-year in May 2024, the result of a 10,6% increase in the average income per stay unit night sold.

In May 2024, the largest contributors to the 5,8% year-on-year increase in income from accommodation were:

- 'other' accommodation (10,7%, contributing 3,3 percentage points); and
- hotels (3,8%, contributing 2,4 percentage points).

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

	Dec-23	Jan-24	Feb-24	Mar-24	Apr-24	May-24
Stay units available	-0,2	-0,1	-0,1	-0,2	0,0	-0,1
Stay unit nights sold	3,3	9,9	5,2	3,6	3,9	-4,3
Average income per stay unit nights sold	6,5	4,7	5,0	5,9	2,7	10,6
Income from accommodation	10,0	15,0	10,5	9,6	6,7	5,8
<b>Total income<sup>1/</sup></b>	<b>6,8</b>	<b>13,6</b>	<b>11,0</b>	<b>7,4</b>	<b>4,2</b>	<b>4,4</b>

<sup>1/</sup>Includes restaurant and bar sales and 'other' income. Percentage change between the previous 3 months and the 3 months ending in the month indicated.

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).

## International tourism



South Africa's two top and busiest airports have been ranked among the best airlines in the world. In July 2024, AirHelp Inc. (a global claims management company that promotes and enforces air passenger compensation in cases of flight disruptions such as flights cancelled, delayed and overbooked) released its 2024 score report ranking the world's best and worst airports.

According to the results, Cape Town International Airport has been ranked position two and OR Tambo International Airport ranked position six in the 10 best airports in the world. AirHelp stated that punctual arrivals and departures represent 60% of each airport's score. The data analysis was conducted

from 1 May to 30 April 2024 and includes 17 550 airport ratings that were collected by surveying passengers from 64 countries about their recently used airports. The results published by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) in June 2024 also indicate that both OR Tambo and Cape Town International Airports (125 931 and 46 635 tourists, respectively) were responsible for receiving the majority of tourists who flew to South Africa and from around the world for business, holiday, study and medical treatment. This article summarises the results of *International Tourism* (statistical release P0350) for June 2024.

## Travellers

### Number of travellers

A total of 2 452 882 travellers (arrivals, departures and transits) passed through South African ports in June 2024 (**see Table L**). These travellers were made up of 793 697 South African residents and 1 659 185 foreign travellers. A further breakdown of the figures for South African residents indicates that there were 370 442 arrivals, 422 734 departures and 521 travellers in transit. The corresponding volume for foreign arrivals, departures and travellers in transit was 872 501, 749 398 and 37 286 respectively.

A comparison between the movements in May 2024 and June 2024 indicates that the volume of arrivals, departures and transits increased for South African residents but decreased for foreign travellers. For South African residents, the volume of arrivals increased by 18,1% (from 313 600 in May 2024 to 370 442 in June 2024). Departures increased by 26,0% (from 335 511 in May 2024 to 422 734 in June 2024) and transits increased by 4,4% (from 499 in May 2024 to 521 in June 2024). For foreign travellers, arrivals decreased by 1,0% (from 881 544 in May 2024 to 872 501 in June 2024), departures decreased by 4,4% (from 783 999 in May 2024 to 749 398 in June 2024), and transits decreased by 5,1% (from 39 279 in May 2024 to 37 286 in June 2024).

A comparison between the movements in June 2023 and June 2024 indicates that the volume of arrivals, departures and transits increased for both groups of travellers. For South African residents, the volume of arrivals increased by 17,0% (from 316 628 in June 2023 to 370 442 in June 2024), departures increased by 9,8% (from 384 972 in June 2023 to 422 734 in

June 2024) and transits increased by 33,9% (from 389 in June 2023 to 521 in June 2024). For foreign travellers, arrivals increased by 2,4% (from 851 647 in June 2023 to 872 501 in June 2024), departures increased by 3,1% (from 727 207 in June 2023 to 749 398 in June 2024) and transits increased by 21,3% (from 30 730 in June 2023 to 37 286 in June 2024).

## Mode of travel of travellers

In June 2024, road was the most common mode of travel used by 1 603 649 (65,4%) of the 2 452 882 travellers. The total number of air travellers was 842 718 (34,4%). Compared to air and road, a smaller number of travellers, 6 515 (0,3%) used sea into and out of South Africa. Information on arrivals of South African residents shows that 173 959 (47,0%) came by air, 196 445

(53,0%) came by road and 38 (less than 0,1%) arrived by sea. For departures, 214 693 (50,8%) used air, 207 969 (49,2%) used road and 72 (less than 0,1%) left by sea. All travellers in transit, 521 (100,0%) used air. In the case of foreign travellers, 203 536 (23,3%) arrived by air, 666 184 (76,4%) came by road and 2 781 (0,3%) arrived by sea. When departing South Africa, 212 723 (28,4%) foreign travellers left by air, 533 051 (71,1%) left by road and 3 624 (0,5%) left by sea. Of all travellers in transit, 37 286 (100,0%) used air.



## Visitors

Detailed information on the departure of travellers is not available in the movement control system. Data on the purpose of travel and the number of days South African residents intend to spend or spent abroad are not collected by the DHA. It is therefore not possible to categorise South African residents as tourists or non-tourists. However, some data are available on foreign arrivals for this categorisation. In June 2024, 23 580 (2,7%) of foreign arrivals were classified as non-visitors, while 848 921 (97,3%) were classified as visitors. Visitors were categorised into three groups:

- i. Arrivals only – comprising visitors who entered the country in June 2024 but did not depart in June 2024 [300 738 (35,4%)];
- ii. Single trips – visitors who came to South Africa once in June 2024 and left in June 2024 [270 638 (31,9%)]; and

- iii. Multiple trips – visitors who came to and left South Africa more than once in June 2024 [277 545 (32,7%)].

Visitors were further grouped as same-day visitors and overnight visitors (tourists). In June 2024, there were 207 637 (24,5%) same-day visitors and 641 284 (75,5%) tourists. Between May 2024 and June 2024, the volume of same-day visitors decreased by 0,3% (from 208 316 in May 2024 to 207 637 in June 2024) and that of tourists decreased by 1,3% (from 649 454 in May 2024 to 641 284 in June 2024). Between June 2023 and June 2024, the volume of same-day visitors decreased by 4,4% (from 217 274 in June 2023 to 207 637 in June 2024) whereas that of tourists increased by 5,4% (from 608 319 in June 2023 to 641 284 in June 2024).

Of the 207 637 same-day visitors, a majority, 187 481 (90,3%) arrived in the country by road, 20 150 (9,7%) arrived by air and six (less than 0,1%) arrived by sea. Information on tourists shows that 464 376 (72,4%) came by road, 176 346 (27,5%) used air and 562 (0,1%) used sea.

## **Tourists**

### **Sex and age distribution of tourists**

#### **Sex**

In June 2024, there were more male [381 689 (59,5%)] than female [259 595 (40,5%)] tourists. Male tourists constituted the majority of tourists for all three regions, SADC countries [300 673 (60,9%)], overseas countries [72 839 (54,2%)] and 'other' African countries [7 575 (63,9%)]. Similarly, the largest portion of female tourists was from SADC countries [193 333 (39,1%)], followed by overseas countries 61 557 (45,8%)] and 'other' African countries 4 288 (36,1%)].

#### **Age**

The age distribution indicates that out of all tourists, [27 363 (4,3%)] were aged younger than 15 years; [56 408 (8,8%)] were aged between 15 and 24 years; [152 890 (23,8%)] were aged between 25 and 34 years; [197 987 (30,9%)] were aged between 35 and 44 years; [120 791 (18,8%)] were aged

between 45 and 54 years; 55 079 (8,6%)] were aged between 55 and 64 years; [30 764 (4,8%)] were aged 65 years and older.

## Regional and national distribution of tourists



In June 2024, the distribution of overseas tourists was as follows: Europe, 49 749 (37,0%); North America, 43 815 (32,6%); Asia, 18 297 (13,6%); Australasia, 9 586 (7,1%); Middle East, 6 621 (4,9%) and Central and South America, 6 328 (4,7%) (see Table 4 on page 9). The 10 leading overseas countries in terms of the number of tourists visiting South Africa in June 2024 were: USA, 40 597 (30,2%); UK, 15 601 (11,6%); Australia, 7 967 (5,9%); India, 7 965 (5,9%); Germany, 6 282 (4,7%); France, 5 649 (4,2%); Saudi Arabia, 4 235 (3,2%); The Netherlands, 4 029 (3,0%); Brazil, 3 971 (3,0%) and China, 3 499 (2,6%). Tourists from these 10 countries constituted 74,3% of all tourists from overseas countries.

A comparison of movements in the 10 leading countries between June 2023 and June 2024 shows that the number of tourists increased for 9 of 10 leading countries. Brazil had the highest increase of 177,1% (from 1 433 tourists in June 2023 to 3 971 tourists in June 2024).

## Purpose of visit of tourists

In June 2024, the number of tourists by region and sub-region. Detailed data on the country of residence and purpose of visit is presented in Annexure C on pages 21 to 24. It is observed that in June 2024, the majority of tourists, 620 382 (96,7%), were in South Africa for holiday compared to 18 794 (2,9%); 1 853 (0,3%) and 255 (less than 0,1%) who were in South Africa for business, study and medical treatment respectively.

## Mode of travel of tourists

Tourists are categorised by their countries of residence and regions. In June 2024, 125 898 (93,7%) overseas tourists arrived in the country by air, whilst 7 936 (5,9%) came in by road and 562 (0,4%) arrived by sea. Tourists from the SADC countries, on the other hand, came predominantly by road, 454 915 (92,1%), 39 091 (7,9%) came by air and none arrived by sea. The

number of tourists who came into South Africa by air from 'other' African countries was 10 530 (88,8%); while 1 333 (11,2%) used road transport and none preferred sea. Most tourists who arrived by road came through Beit Bridge port (133 520) and Lebombo (128 773). The majority of tourists who came by air entered through OR Tambo International Airport (125 931) and Cape Town International Airport (46 635). Tourists who arrived by sea came through Cape Town Harbour (562).

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

Travel direction	June 2023	May 2024	June 2024	% change May 2024 – June 2024	% change June 2023 – June 2024
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 311 573</b>	<b>2 354 432</b>	<b>2 452 882</b>	<b>4,2%</b>	<b>6,1%</b>
<b>South African residents</b>	<b>701 989</b>	<b>649 610</b>	<b>793 697</b>	<b>22,2%</b>	<b>13,1%</b>
Arrivals	316 628	313 600	370 442	18,1%	17,0%
Departures	384 972	335 511	422 734	26,0%	9,8%
Transit	389	499	521	4,4%	33,9%
<b>Foreign travellers</b>	<b>1 609 584</b>	<b>1 704 822</b>	<b>1 659 185</b>	<b>-2,7%</b>	<b>3,1%</b>
Arrivals	851 647	881 544	872 501	-1,0%	2,4%
Departures	727 207	783 999	749 398	-4,4%	3,1%
Transit	30 730	39 279	37 286	-5,1%	21,3%

A full release on *International tourism* (statistical release P0350) is available on the Stats SA website: [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za).

## Statistics of civil cases for debt



Receiving a civil summons can be a stressful experience, marking the beginning of a legal journey that can have significant consequences on one's financial and personal life. A civil summons is a document that informs someone that a civil case is being instituted against them, in a civil court for failing to repay the borrowed money as agreed upon. It is usually drafted in a standard format and has the particulars of the claim, which summarises what the case is about. A civil summons is issued by the clerk of the Magistrates'

Court if the amount being claimed is less than R100 000 or the Registrar of the High Court if the claim is more than R100 000. Once a civil summons has been issued, the litigation process starts. The litigation process involves applying to a court of law to resolve a legal dispute between two or more parties (individuals or business entities). In May 2024, the total number of civil summonses issued for debt decreased by 9,2%. One of the reasons for this decrease could be that most people are now able to manage their finances better, which is a good indicator of economic stability. This article summarises the *Statistics of civil cases of debt* (statistical release P0041) for May 2024.

### The number of civil summonses issued for debt



The total number of civil summonses issued for debt decreased by 9,2% in the three months ended May 2024 compared with the three months ended May 2023 (see Table M).

The largest negative contributors to the 9,2% decrease in civil summonses issued were:

- money lent (contributing -4,2 percentage points); and
- promissory notes (contributing -4,0 percentage points).

Services was the only positive contributor (contributing 0,6 of a percentage point).

### The number of civil judgements recorded for debt

The total number of civil judgements recorded for debt decreased marginally by 0,1% in the three months ended May 2024 compared with the three months ended May 2023. The largest negative contributors to the 0,1% decrease were civil judgements relating to:

- money lent (contributing -3,9 percentage points); and
- 'other' debts (contributing -1,6 percentage points).

## The value of civil judgements recorded for debt

The total value of civil judgements recorded for debt decreased by 0,8% in the three months ended May 2024 compared with the three months ended May 2023. The largest negative contributor to the 0,8% decrease was money lent (contributing -7,5 percentage points). The largest positive contributors were:

- services (contributing 4,2 percentage points);
- promissory notes (contributing 2,0 percentage points); and
- rent (contributing 1,0 percentage point.

In May 2024, 11 351 civil judgements for debt amounting to R288,4 million were recorded. The largest contributors to the total value of judgements were:

- money lent (R73,6 million or 25,5%);
- services (R69,1 million or 23,9%); and
- 'other' debts (R58,3 million or 20,2%)

**Table M – Key figures for civil summonses and judgements for May 2024**

Actual estimates	May 2024	% change between May 2023 and May 2024	% change between March to May 2023 and March to May 2024
Number of civil summonses issued for debt	36 738	-18,7	-9,2
Number of civil judgements recorded for debt	11 351	-8,4	-0,1
Value of civil judgements recorded for debt (R million)	288,4	-15,4	-0,8

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

**The total number of liquidations decreased by 5,5% in June 2024 compared with June 2023**



When a company is in severe financial distress with no option for business restructuring or rescue, directors have to apply for voluntary liquidation (when a company or close corporation, by own choice, resolves to wind-up its affairs). According to Statistics South Africa's (Stats SA) latest data on liquidations for June 2024, 121 businesses shut their doors. Of these 121 closures, 104 were on a voluntary basis while 17 were compulsory. This takes the total liquidations for the first six months of 2024 to 759 (668 voluntary and 71 compulsory liquidations). This article summarises the results of the *Statistics of liquidations* (statistical release P0043.1) release for June 2024.

The total number of liquidations decreased by 5,5% in June 2024 compared with June 2023 (**see Table N**). Voluntary liquidations decreased by 12 cases during this period. The number of liquidations decreased by 4,3% (from 391 to 374) in the second quarter of 2024 compared with the second quarter of 2023.

There was a decrease of 5,4% (from 802 to 759) in the number of liquidations recorded during the first six months of 2024 compared with the first six months of 2023.

**Table N – Key growth rates in the number of liquidations for June 2024**

Number of liquidations June 2024	% change between June 2023 and June 2024	% change between April – June 2023 and April – June 2024	% change between Jan – June 2023 and Jan – June 2024
121	-5,5	-4,3	-5,4

A full release on *Statistics of liquidations* (statistical release P0043.1) is available on the Stats SA website: [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za).

## Land transport



Freight transportation by sea is one of the drivers of the economy. Thousands of containers are shipped to South Africa and internationally to ensure that products reach intended consumers. However, South African ports have been marred by congestion and delays due to equipment failures, lack of maintenance on ports infrastructure and adverse weather. These challenges cause thousands of containers to get stuck at ports and delay their deliveries to their respective destinations. The

time containers spent in ports is one of the reasons that has resulted in South African ports ranked the lowest in the world. According to the Container Port Performance Index (CPPI) for 2023 released by the World Bank, which measures the time container ships spend in ports, Gqeberha (formerly known as Port Elizabeth) port was ranked at 391, Durban port at 398 and Cape Town port at 405. The CPPI for 2023 included 405 ports, up from 348 in 2022. In May 2024, data released by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) showed that containers were one of the highest main contributors to the freight transportation. This may be an indication that vessel time in container ports is recovering and improving. This article summarises the results of the *Land transport* (statistical release P7162) release for May 2024.

The volume of goods transported (payload) decreased by 9,2% in May 2024 compared with May 2023 (**see Table O**). The corresponding income decreased by 0,8% over the same period.

Income from freight transportation increased by 0,1% in the three months ended May 2024 compared with the three months ended May 2023. The main positive contributors to this increase were:

- containers (38,9%, contributing 1,8 percentage points);
- commercial products (34,1%, contributing 0,7 of a percentage point); and
- electrical machinery, transport machinery and equipment (27,6%, contributing 0,5 of a percentage point).

**Table O – Year-on-year percentage change in freight transportation for May 2024**

	Dec-23	Jan-24	Feb-24	Mar-24	Apr-24	May-24
Freight payload	-2,8	-6,7	-0,1	-4,1	-6,1	-9,0
Freight income	3,8	-0,4	6,2	0,5	0,6	-0,8

A full release on *Land transport* (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 5,8% in May 2024 compared with May 2023 (**see Table P**). The corresponding income increased by 10,6% over the same period.

**Table P – Year-on-year percentage change in passenger transportation for May 2024**

	Dec-23	Jan-24	Feb-24	Mar-24	Apr-24	May-24
Passenger journeys	9,2	21,4	17,2	4,2	29,1	5,8
Passenger income	6,6	13,6	10,0	3,4	17,1	10,6

A full release on *Land transport* (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 4,6% in June 2024

South Africa is one of the leading countries that still has large deposits of coal in the world. According to GlobalData (an international business information dealing with high-quality data proprietary, analytical and insight to multiple sectors), South Africa was the world's seventh largest producer of coal in 2023. Coal is used predominantly to generate electricity, extract iron from iron ore and to produce cement. GlobalData shows that South Africa accounts for 3% of global coal production, with

the largest producers being China, India, Indonesia and Australia. However, despite South Africa being the largest producer of coal, it remained one of the minerals that contributed negatively to the monthly producer price index (PPI) rate in June 2024. According to Statistics South Africa's (Stats SA) data, coal decreased by 4,4% month-on-month in June 2024. The decrease was due to coal exports being affected by currency and exchange rate fluctuations and a lower local coal demand that resulted in lower volumes of coal sold locally, at -28,89%. This article summarises the results of the *Producer price index* (statistical release P0141.2) for June 2024.



Annual producer price inflation (final manufacturing) was 4,6% in June 2024, unchanged from May 2024 (**see Table Q**). The producer price index (PPI) decreased by 0,3% month-on-month in June 2024.

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

- coke, petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products (increased by 6,7% year-on-year and contributed 1,6 percentage points);
- food products, beverages and tobacco products (increased by 4,0% year-on-year and contributed 1,2 percentage points); and

- metals, machinery, equipment and computing equipment (increased by 5,7% year-on-year and contributed 0,8 of a percentage point).

The negative contributor to the headline PPI monthly decrease was coke, petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products (decreased by 2,1% month-on-month and contributed -0,5 of a percentage point). The positive contributors were food products, beverages and tobacco products (increased by 0,3% month-on-month and contributed 0,1 of a percentage point) and electrical machinery and communication and metering equipment (increased by 2,4% month-on-month and contributed 0,1 of a percentage point).

### Intermediate manufactured goods

The annual percentage change in the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods was 2,3% in June 2024 (compared with 0,4% in May 2024). The index increased by 0,6% month-on-month. The main positive contributor to the annual rate was chemicals, rubber and plastic products (1,6 percentage points). The main contributor to the monthly rate was basic and fabricated metals (0,3 of a percentage point).



### Electricity and water

The annual percentage change in the PPI for electricity and water was 9,2% in June 2024 (compared with 12,1% in May 2024). The index increased by 31,3% month-on-month. Electricity contributed 9,0 percentage points and water contributed 1,0 percentage point to the annual rate. Electricity contributed 31,3 percentage points to the monthly rate.



## Mining

The annual percentage change in the PPI for mining was -4,0% in June 2024 (compared with -6,4% in May 2024). The index decreased by 0,2% month-on-month. The main negative contributors to the annual rate were non-ferrous metal ores (-7,7 percentage points) and coal and gas (-1,1 percentage points). The main negative contributor to the monthly rate was coal and gas (-0,9 of a percentage point).



## Agriculture, forestry and fishing

The annual percentage change in the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing was 9,0% in June 2024 (compared with 8,6% in May 2024). The index increased by 1,2% month-on-month. The main contributor to the annual rate was agriculture (8,9 percentage points). The contributor to the monthly rate was agriculture (1,2 percentage points).



**Table Q – Key PPI figures for June 2024**

Product	Weight	Index (Dec 2023=100)			% change	
		June 2023	May 2024	June 2024	June 2024 vs. May 2024	June 2024 Vs. June 2023
Final manufactured goods	100,00	97,5	102,3	102,0	-0,3	4,6
Intermediate manufactured goods	100,00	102,8	104,6	105,2	0,6	2,3
Electricity and water	100,00	128,4	106,8	140,2	31,3	9,2
Mining	100,00	107,1	103,0	102,8	-0,2	-4,0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,00	90,5	97,4	98,6	1,2	9,0

A full release on the *Producer price index* (statistical release P0142.1) is available on the website: [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za).

## Consumer price index (CPI)



With a population of over 62 million people and a growing middle class, the demand for housing in South Africa is increasing. Essentially, two types of arrangements characterise the housing market: housing is either lived in by the owner of the property or rented out by a landlord (owner) to a tenant. These two arrangements are considered when estimating the cost of housing (one of the products in the consumer price index [CPI] basket

of goods). This cost is categorised as the “actual rentals for housing, owners’ equivalent rent (OER)” and forms part of the housing and utilities group in the CPI. Rentals are the amounts paid by tenants to landlords for the provision of accommodation. OER measures how much money a property owner would have received if they chose to rent out their property, taking into consideration rates and taxes. OER is used to measure the value of real estate markets, which can help direct individuals to either buy or rent based on the total monthly cost. In June 2024, housing and utilities was the main contributor to the CPI increase (increasing by 5,5% year-on-year, contributing 1,3 percentage points). Presented in this article is a summary of the *Consumer price index* (statistical release P0141) for June 2024.

### Headline CPI for all urban areas

Annual consumer price inflation was 5,1% in June 2024, down from 5,2% in May 2024 (**see Table R**). The CPI increased by 0,1% month-on-month in June 2024. The main contributors to the 5,1% annual inflation rate were:

- housing and utilities (increased by 5,5% year-on-year, contributing 1,3 percentage points);
- miscellaneous goods and services (increased by 7,0% year-on-year, contributing 1,0 percentage point);
- food and non-alcoholic beverages (increased by 4,6% year-on-year, contributing 0,9 of a percentage point); and
- transport (increased by 5,5% year-on-year, contributing 0,8 of a percentage point).

In June 2024, the annual inflation rate of:

- goods was 5,5%, down from 5,7% in May 2024; and

- services was 4,6%, down from 4,7% in May 2024.

**Table R – Consumer price index: Index numbers and year-on-year rates**  
**Base year: Dec 2021 = 100**

Year	Index /rate	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Average 1
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	87,9	88,6	89,4	89,9	90,2	90,5	90,8	91,1	91,3	91,3	91,4	91,6	90,3
	Rate	4,0	4,0	4,4	4,4	4,5	4,5	3,9	4,4	4,1	3,6	3,6	4,0	4,0
2020	Index	91,9	92,8	93,1	92,6	92,0	92,5	93,7	93,9	94,0	94,3	94,3	94,4	93,3
	Rate	4,6	4,7	4,1	3,0	2,0	2,2	3,2	3,1	3,0	3,3	3,2	3,1	3,3
2021	Index	94,8	95,4	96,1	96,7	96,8	97,0	98,1	98,5	98,7	99,0	99,4	100,0	97,5
	Rate	3,2	2,8	3,2	4,4	5,2	4,9	4,7	4,9	5,0	5,0	5,4	5,9	4,5
2022	Index	100,2	100,8	101,8	102,4	103,1	104,2	105,8	106,0	106,1	106,5	106,8	107,2	104,2
	Rate	5,7	5,7	5,9	5,9	6,5	7,4	7,8	7,6	7,5	7,6	7,4	7,2	6,9
2023	Index	107,1	107,9	109,0	109,4	109,6	109,8	110,8	111,1	111,8	112,8	112,7	112,7	110,4
	Rate	6,9	7,0	7,1	6,8	6,3	5,4	4,7	4,8	5,4	5,9	5,5	5,1	6,0
2024	Index	112,8	113,9	114,8	115,1	115,3	115,4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rate	5,3	5,6	5,3	5,2	5,2	5,1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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).



## 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 the existing residence. Out-buildings and garages are included.

**Other residential buildings:** include institutions for the disabled, boarding houses, old age homes, hostels, hotels, 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  
Ouma Hlongoane  
Gcinile Jiyane  
Tshegofatso Gomba

**Language Editors**

Salomien Rudolph  
Shalom Noxolo Piorkowski  
Rinao Emmah Tshatsinde

**Design & Layout**

Thabo Kgaile  
Yanga Mtombeni

**Printing & Distribution**

Brian Seaba  
Johannes Serage  
Joey Baker  
Anneline Bezuidenhout  
Millie Steenkamp  
Enoch Baloyi  
Piet Sibanyoni