

Mbalo Brief



the missing piece of the puzzle

July 2013



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**Statistics
South Africa**



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Editor's comment

The month of July is a special month to many people all over the world because it marks the last half of the year. Many consider this month as a chance to step back and evaluate their achievements and goals for the year. What most people do not know about July is that it starts on the same day of the week as April in a common year and ends on the same day of the week as January in a leap year.

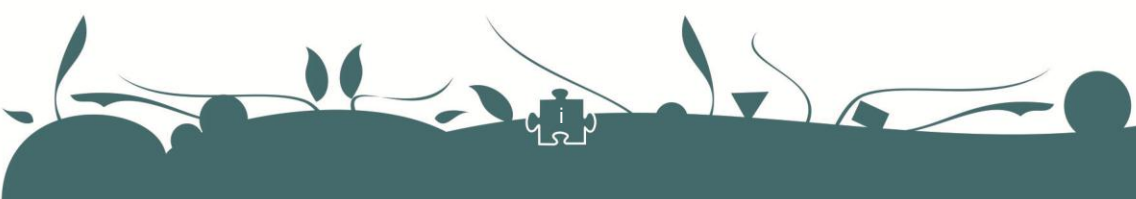
July is also filled with many exciting activities such as the Vodacom Durban July which always takes place on the first Saturday of July at Greyville Racecourse in Durban. One other activity to look forward to in July is Nelson Mandela International Day on 18 July. It would be good to challenge yourself on this day by dedicating 67 minutes of your time to help those in need, to care for the elderly in old-age homes or to simply do something to improve your environment. This is what most individuals and organisations do to celebrate the 67 years that former South African president, Nelson Mandela, spent serving humanity.

In this issue, our Census article is based on the North West province. The article will focus on a number of factors relating to the province such as demography, education, unemployment rate, access to household goods as well as access to basic services.

Statistics presented in this issue were sourced from statistical releases published in June and July 2013 with results for surveys conducted in March, April and May 2013.

For more information on any of our statistical releases, visit www.statssa.gov.za

Enjoy the read!



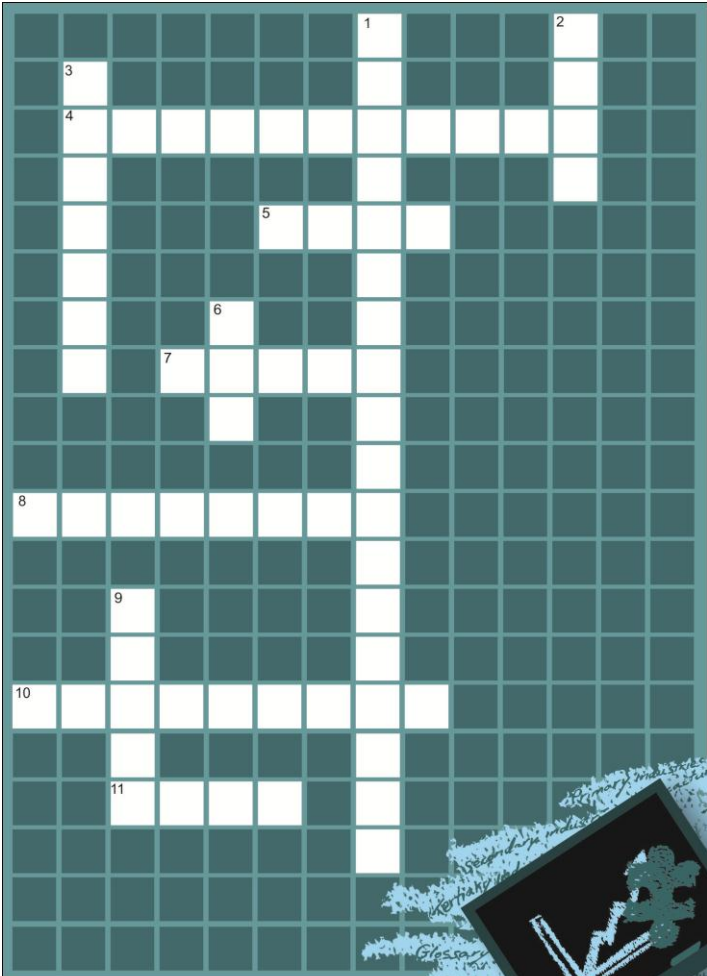
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Crossword puzzle





Across

4. A building used for dwelling purposes is called a ... building (Fill in the missing word)
5. In 2014, South Africa will conduct national general elections. How many democratic national general elections have been conducted so far?
7. More than 90% of the North West population has access to piped... (Fill in the missing word)
8. The least spoken official language in North West (see Educational article for clues)
10. This neighbouring country shares its southern border with North West province
11. South African Revenue Service (acronym)

Down

1. In price statistics, what does CPI stand for?
2. In which month was former President Nelson Mandela born?
3. ... transport is the type involving transport goods from one place to another (Fill in the missing word)
6. Tax charged on purchases of goods and services in South Africa (abbr.)
9. If a municipality geographically falls within two or more provinces it is called a ...boundary municipality (Fill in the missing word)

Solutions for June 2013 puzzle:

Across

3. Electricity
4. Landlines
6. Mbombela
7. Goals
9. Nine

Down

1. Mpumalanga
2. Cellphone
5. Ndebele
6. Mining
8. Sun



Census Educational article: North West

Introduction

Formed in 1994 out of parts of the former Transvaal and Cape provinces, and the homeland of Bophuthatswana, North West is South Africa's sixth largest province accommodating more than 3,5 million people.

In this article we explore some of the results of Census 2011 relating to North West.

Geography and demography

Land area

North West is situated north-west of the country and is bordered by Northern Cape to the south-west, Free State to the south, Gauteng to the east and Limpopo to the north-east. It shares its northern border with Botswana. It is made up of 104 882 square kilometres of land and is the fourth smallest province in the country in terms of land area. It is larger than only three of the nine provinces: KwaZulu-Natal (94 361 square kilometres), Mpumalanga (76 495 square kilometres) and Gauteng (18 178 square kilometres). The province currently accounts for 8,7% of South Africa's total land area.

Between the 2001 and 2011 censuses, North West experienced a number of boundary and demarcation changes, which resulted in the province losing a few square kilometres of land to neighbouring provinces. In Census 2001, North West's land area measured 116 231 square kilometres. The land area decreased to 104 882 square kilometres according to Census 2011 figures. This decrease in land area was caused by the following changes:

- North West lost its portions in former cross-boundary local municipalities, Ga-Segonyana and Phokwane, to neighbouring Northern Cape.
- Kagisano Local Municipality was split into two – Kagisano-Molopo and Joe Morolong local municipalities. Joe Morolong was allocated to Northern Cape while North West kept Kagisano-Molopo. Joe Morolong also absorbed Moshwaneng Local Municipality.



- North West also lost its portion in the former cross-boundary municipality, Merafong City, when it was allocated to Gauteng in full in 2009 after protests in Khutsong.
- City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality was a cross boundary municipality between Gauteng and North West. The portions adjacent to Moretele and Madibeng municipalities were allocated to Gauteng in full based on the current provincial boundaries.
- Limpopo lost a portion of the Bela-Bela Local Municipality to North West's Moretele Municipality. In turn, North West lost a portion of the Moretele Municipality to Limpopo's Bela-Bela Local Municipality based on the 2011 provincial boundaries.
- Merafong City Municipality (2001) was a cross boundary local municipality between North West and Gauteng, and was allocated to Gauteng based on the current provincial boundaries.

Demography

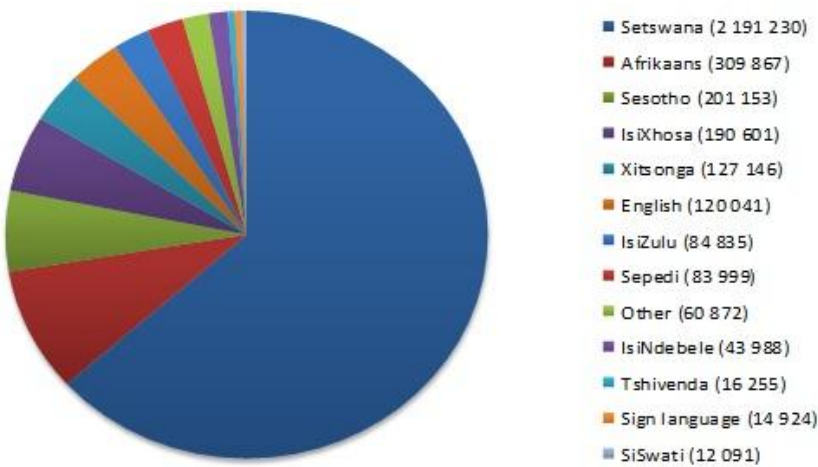
Since Census 1996, the population of the North West has grown by 22,3% – from 2 727 223 in 1996 to 3 509 953 in 2011. This increase was slightly higher than the national population percentage change during the same period (21,6%).

Of the North West's population, 1 730 049 (49,3%) is female, in contrast to 1 779 903 (50,7%) males. In terms of sex proportions/ratios, North West is one of the only two provinces in the country where the proportion of males is higher than that of females. Gauteng has the second highest proportion of males (50,4% of total population) in the country – after North West's 50,7%. As far as population groups are concerned, North West has more Black Africans (3 152 063 or 89,8%) than any other population group. About 7,3% of the population is white; 2% of the population is coloured while people of Indian/Asian origin make up 0,6% and 'other' race groups represent only 0,3% of the North West's population.

More people in the North West speak Setswana (2 191 230 which constitutes 63,3%) as their first language, followed by Afrikaans (309 867 or

8,9%), Sesotho (201 153 or 5,8%) and isiXhosa (190 601 or 5,51%). Xitsonga comes fifth with a total of 127 146 (3,6%) speakers and English (120 041 or 3,4%) comes in at number six. The remaining ±9,2% is shared among the remaining of the 11 official languages and a few non-official other languages.

Figure 1: Distribution (numbers) of the North West population by language



Education

Of the 1 250 427 people of school-going age (5–24 years) in North West, 29,5% (369 806) are not attending school. This is noticeably higher than the national average of 26,6%. Of those attending school, a significant majority (94,3%) are still in either primary or high school.

In terms of the highest level of education completed by people aged 20 years and older, only 162 815 (7,7%) have completed some form of higher education qualification and about 529 121(25,2%)completed their Grade 12. A large proportion (33,0%) of this group of the province's population have attended some high school. North West has the country's third highest illiteracy rate (11,8%), which is a few percentage points higher than the national average of 8,6%.



Unemployment rate

According to Census 2011 results, the unemployment rate in North West is 31,5% – the sixth highest in the country. Limpopo's population was the most affected by unemployment (38,9% unemployment rate). About 843 369 people in North West were employed, 387 348 were unemployed, and 127 490 people were classified as “discouraged work-seekers”. The Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) [2011 Quarter 4], however, put the province's unemployment rate lower at 24,6% .

According to *Census in Brief* (2011), one of the reasons the unemployment rate is different when measured by Census 2011 and QLFS is that “the reference period for employment in Census 2011 was fixed (the seven days before Census night of 9/10 October). In contrast, the QLFS used a moving reference period (the week prior to the date of the interview) over a three-month period. The QLFS therefore included persons who were employed during the course of every month in the October-December quarter; while in principle the census only included those employed in the first week of October.”

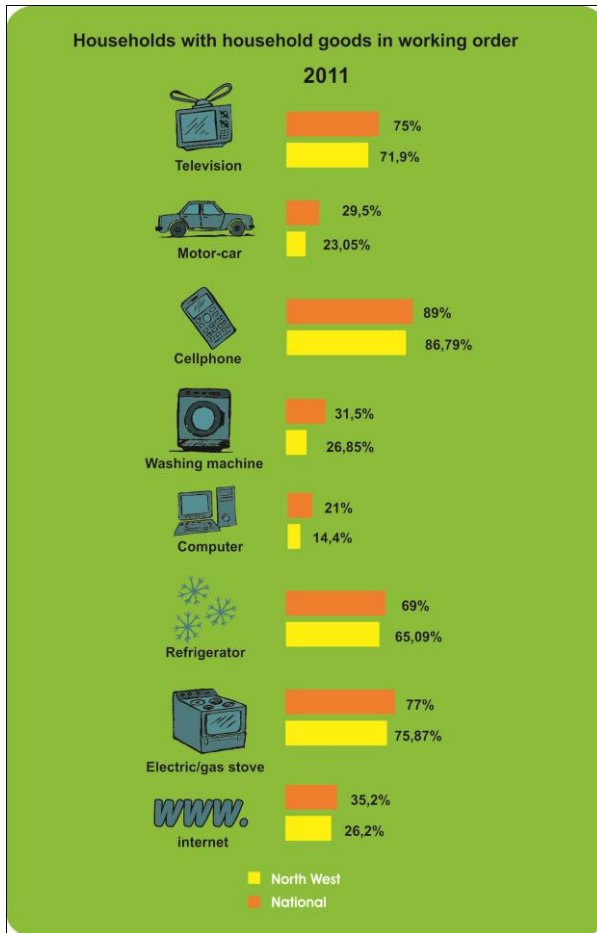
Housing

While 77% of the 1 062 015 households in North West have a formal housing structure as their main dwelling, 21,4% reside in an informal housing structure and 2,6% in either a traditional or ‘other’ structure. About 486 377 (45,7%) households have paid off their mortgages, 255 445 (24%) households are renting their homes, 213 624 (20,1%) are owned rent-free, and 70 143 (6,6%) households are staying in their own homes but are still paying back their mortgages.

Access to household goods and services

The easiness of life in any household is determined by access to, or lack of, certain household goods and services. Access to an electric stove, for instance, may assist the occupants of a house in making cooking easier and thus eliminating the hardships associated with making a fire or collecting fire wood.

Figure 2: Access to certain household goods by North West households, in comparison to national averages



Refrigerator –according to Census 2011 data, more than half of the 1 062 015 households in North West own a refrigerator. About 65,0% (691 283) of all households in the province own a refrigerator.



Washing machine –the number of households with a washing machine in North West was 285 165 during Census 2011, this amounts to 26,8% of all households in the province.

Electric/gas stove – a large majority of households in North West have access to either an electric or gas stove;75,8% (805 795) of households in the province own a stove.

Television set – more than two thirds of the households in this province own a television set.With763 639 (71,9%) households owning a TV, it proves to be a rather popular household item.

Cellphone – 921 734 households in North West own at least one cellphone. This constitutes about 86,7% of all households.

Computer– about153 315 households in North West have access to a computer. This represents about 14,4% of all households in the province.

Internet – a large number (782 741 or 73,7%) of households in North West indicated that they do not have access to the internet. Only about 26,2% (279 274) of the North West households have access to internet – 157 408access the internet through their cellphones, 47 124 at home, 34 472 at work, and 40 268 of the households indicated that they access internet from 'elsewhere' (e.g. internet cafes, schools, college and university campuses, etc.).

Motor vehicle – there are currently about 244 820 (23,0%) households that own at least one motor vehicle in North West.

Access to basic services

Basic services are a right that should be delivered to all residents of South Africa; however, there are households which still do not have access to some services. For instance, some areas are still without access to services such as municipal refuse removal, piped clean water and sewerage and toilet facilities, among others.

Refuse removal

Currently, a majority (517 688) of households in North West have their refuse removed by the local municipality once a week, while 15 907 households reported that the local authority does remove their refuse, albeit less often. A large number (428 923) of the households in North West still use their own rubbish dump to dispose of their refuse. Only 50,2% of the North West households have access to a regular refuse removal service from their municipality; a proportion below the national average of 63,6%.

Piped water

North West has 972 892(91,6%) households with access to piped water. Of those with access to water, 310 885 access water within their dwellings, 425 154 from a tap within their yard, 152 119 from a communal tap less than 200 metres away from their dwelling, 50 997 from a communal tap more than 200 metres away but nearer than 500 metres away, and 22 770 get their water from a communal tap between 500 meters and 1 kilometre away. A small number (10 966) of North West households get their piped water from a communal tap situated farther than 1 kilometre.

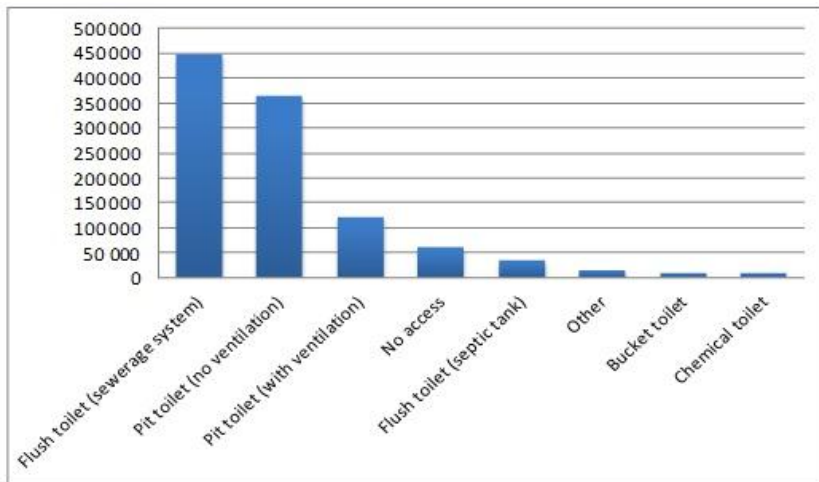
Bojanala District Municipality has the highest number (452 950) of households with access to piped water, followed by Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality with 204 768 households. Ngaka Modiri Molema (195 357) and Dr Ruth Segomotse Mompanti (119 816) districts have the smallest numbers of households with access to piped water. Nationally, the North West province has the fifth highest percentage (91,6%) of households with access to piped water; the figure is slightly higher than the national average (91,2%).

Toilet facilities

A total of 999 980 (94,15%) North West households have access to at least one form of toilet facility; only 5,8% (62 034) of the households in the province have no access to a toilet. Most households in North West use pit toilets (483 746), followed by flush toilets (connected to a sewerage system) with 446 819 households, and flush toilets (connected to a septic tank) with 35 288 households. Other households use 'other' forms of toilet facilities (14 459), bucket system (10 647), and chemical toilets (9 021).



Figure 3: Distribution (numbers) of North West households in terms of access to a toilet facility



Conclusion

As one of the country's smallest provinces in terms of population size, North West is also home to one of the country's smallest household populations – there are 1 062 015 households. The province currently provides refuse removal services to over half of its population, more than 90% of all households in the province have access to piped water and over 71% are housed in formal housing structures.

Over the previous three censuses, the province has showed an overall improvement in services provided. However, literacy levels still require major improvement.

References

1. Statistics South Africa, 2012, Census products. Available online at: <http://www.statssa.gov.za>
2. Statistics South Africa, 2012, Census 2011 Community Profiles in SuperCROSS. Accessible online at <http://interactive.statssa.gov.za/superweb/login.do>

Primary industries

Mining: Production and sales

Mineral sales up as production slumbers

Just a few months after strikes in South Africa's mining sector ended, government has facilitated a process which this month saw the signing of an agreement between mining industry representatives and most labour organisations. This agreement, titled the "Framework Agreement for a Sustainable Mining Industry", aims to ensure better labour relations and wage negotiations. It is hoped that this agreement will help to curb strikes in the industry and promote growth. This article provides an insight into mining production for April 2013 and mining sales for March 2013.

Mining production decreased by an annual 0,4% in April 2013 (**see Table A**). The highest negative growth rates were recorded for 'other' metallic minerals (-39,2%), followed by PGMs (-13,4%). The main contributors to the 0,4% decrease were PGMs (contributing -2,8 percentage points) and 'other' metallic minerals (contributing -1,2 percentage points).

Mineral sales increased by an annual 10,5% in March 2013. The largest positive growth rates were recorded for chromium ore (37,9%) and PGMs (35,0%). The major contributors to the 10,5% increase were PGMs (contributing 6,3 percentage points) and iron ore (contributing 2,1 percentage points).

Table A – Key growth rates in the volume of mining production for April 2013

	Nov-12	Dec-12	Jan-13	Feb-13	Mar-13	Apr-13
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-3,5	-8,4	6,2	6,9	-3,8	-0,4
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	12,6	0,3	4,6	-2,4	-4,9	3,4
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted 1/	-9,9	-5,9	5,3	7,5	5,4	-1,5

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



Secondary industries

Manufacturing: Production and sales

Manufacturing production increases

The weakening rand against the dollar presents certain advantages for South African manufacturers to compete positively in the trade with imports. This can present an opportunity for manufactures to export products and raw materials which can be purchased cheaply. Below is a summary of the performance of the manufacturing industry in April 2013.

Manufacturing production increased by 7,0% in April 2013 compared with April 2012 (**see Table B**). The 7,0% year-on-year increase in manufacturing production in April 2013 was mainly due to higher production in the following divisions:

- motor vehicles, parts and accessories and 'other' transport equipment (18,0% and contributing 1,9 percentage points);
- basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products, metal products and machinery (9,2% and contributing 1,9 percentage points); and
- petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products (7,2% and contributing 1,9 percentage points).

Table B – Manufacturing production and sales for April 2013

Estimates	April 2013	% change between April 2012 and April 2013	% change between February to April 2012 and February to April 2013	% change between January to April 2012 and January to April 2013
Physical volume of manufacturing production index (base: 2005=100)	102,1	7,0	0,5	1,2
Total estimated sales of manufactured products (R million)	129 798	13,1	6,8	7,1

A full release on *Manufacturing: Production and sales* (Statistical release P3041.2) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za

Selected building statistics of the private sector

Six out of nine provinces report growth in the value of building plans passed

While people in most rural areas are not required to submit their building plans to their local municipality for approval, the opposite is true for people residing in urban areas and on municipal land elsewhere. In most cases, building plans on communal land does not affect the limited infrastructure available in these areas. However, in urban areas any building plans – no matter how small they may be – may affect the extensive municipal infrastructure present and thus require approval from the local authority. Provided in the following paragraphs are statistics on private sector building plans passed by municipalities during January and April 2013, as released in June 2013.

The value of recorded building plans passed increased by 33,3% (R6 560,2 million) for the period between January and April 2013 compared with January to April 2012 (**see Table C**). The biggest increase was reported for non-residential buildings (79,0% or R3 213,8 million), followed by residential buildings (28,4% or R2 557,2 million) and additions and alterations (11,9% or R789,1 million).

Six provinces reported annual increases in the value of building plans passed during January and April 2013 – Gauteng, Western Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, North West, Eastern Cape and Limpopo. The increase in the value of building plans passed was dominated by Gauteng (21,4 percentage points or R4 221,4 million).



**Table C – Recorded building plans passed by larger municipalities:
January to April 2012 versus January to April 2013**

Estimates at current prices	January to April 2012 ^{1/}	January to April 2013 ^{1/}	Difference in value between January to April 2012 and January to April 2013	% change between January to April 2012 and January to April 2013
	R'000	R'000	R'000	
Residential buildings	9 003 783	11 561 025	2 557 242	28,4
- Dwelling houses	7 041 728	8 317 419	1 275 691	18,1
-Flats and townhouses	1 830 928	2 972 657	1 141 729	62,4
-Other residential buildings	131 127	270 949	139 822	106,6
Non-residential buildings	4 067 681	7 281 485	3 213 804	79,0
Additions and alterations	6 616 437	7 405 575	789 138	11,9
Total	19 687 901	26 248 085	6 560 184	33,3

^{1/} 2012 and 2013 figures should be regarded as preliminary because of possible backlogs and incomplete reporting by municipalities.

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

Electricity

Electricity consumption increases

South Africa's electricity demand has grown and the costs of producing this electricity have increased. Due to high demands, the electricity distributed by Eskom is sometimes not enough. This is one of the reasons why Eskom has to import electricity from countries such as Mozambique, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and, at times, other countries in the region. Eskom is also in the process of exploring and developing Southern Africa's capacities to ensure an integrated solution to the region's electricity needs, such as building transmission lines across the SADC region. Below is a summary of the electricity statistics for the month of May 2013.

A year-on-year increase of 0,6% in the volume of electricity consumption was recorded in May 2013 while an estimated electricity production recorded a year-on-year increase of 0,9% in the same month – (see Table D).

The total volume of electricity delivered by Eskom to the provinces increased by 0,8% (143 Gigawatt-hours) in May 2013 compared with May 2012. Increases were reported in four of the nine provinces, with the largest volume increase recorded for:

- Gauteng (187 Gigawatt-hours); and
- KwaZulu-Natal (137 Gigawatt-hours).

North-West recorded the largest volume decrease (-93 Gigawatt-hours) over this period.

Table D – Selected key figures regarding electricity generated and available for distribution – May 2013

Actual estimates	May 2013 ^{1/}	% change between May 2012 and May 2013	% change between March to May 2012 and March to May 2013	%change between January to May 2012 and January to May 2013
Electricity available for distribution (Gigawatt-hours)	19 988	0,6	0,0	-2,2
Index of the physical volume of electricity production (2010=100)	101,2	0,9	1,7	-0,3

^{1/} Preliminary.

A full release on *Electricity generated and available for distribution* (Statistical release P4141) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za



Tertiary industries

Wholesale trade sales

Significant increase in wholesale sales volumes

The livelihood of the wholesale trade sector depends largely on demand for the goods and services they distribute. Though the sector does not sell directly to the customer, its performance is largely dependent on the end-user's appetite for products and services. Wholesalers and manufacturers therefore have to make sure that, while securing shelf space for their products, they also market them to their end-users. Presented in this article are the statistics concerning wholesale trade sales for April 2013.

Measured at current prices, wholesale trade sales increased by 12,7% in April 2013 compared with April 2012 (see **Table E**).

The major contributors to the 12,7% annual increase were dealers in:

- 'other' household goods except precious stones (25,0%, contributing 2,8 percentage points);
- agricultural raw materials and livestock (44,6%, contributing 2,1 percentage points);
- food, beverages and tobacco (10,5%, contributing 1,6 percentage points); and
- 'other' goods (15,7%, contributing 1,6 percentage points).

Wholesale trade sales increased by 8,4% in the three months ended April 2013 compared with the three months ended April 2012. The major contributors to this increase were dealers in:

- food, beverages and tobacco (13,7%, contributing 2,0 percentage points);
- solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (7,5%, contributing 1,9 percentage points);

'other' household goods except precious stones (14,6%, contributing 1,6 percentage points);

Table E – Key growth rates in wholesale trade sales at current prices for April 2013

	Nov-12	Dec-12	Jan-13	Feb-13	Mar-12	April-13
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	14,2	7,9	12,9	7,6	5,1	12,7
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	1,5	-3,0	6,4	-3,0	-4,3	8,7
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted 1/	4,0	6,3	5,5	3,8	1,1	-0,1

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

A full release on *Wholesale trade sales* (P6141.2) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za

Retail trade sales

Retail trade sales rise

Statistical releases on retail trade sales often report on 'other' retailers, but who are these 'other' retailers? This refers to retailers in second-hand goods stores or retailers who trade in used goods, pawn shops and book exchange shops. 'Other' retailers also include retailers who do not trade in stores, such as those who trade goods via mail-order, catalogues as well as those who trade through stalls and markets. Provided in this article is the performance of retail trade sales for April 2013.

Retail trade sales increased by 1,9% year-on-year in April 2013 (see **Table F**). The highest annual growth rates were recorded for:

- all 'other' retailers (12,3%);
- retailers in pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries (5,9%); and
- retailers in textiles, clothing, foot wear and leather goods (5,2%).



The main contributors to the 1,9% increase were all 'other' retailers (contributing 1,3 percentage points) and retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (contributing 1,2 percentage points).

Retail trade sales increased by 2,8% in the three months ended April 2013 compared with the three months ended April 2012. The main contributors to this increase were:

- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (7,3% and contributing 1,4 percentage points);
- all 'other' retailers (7,3% and contributing 0,8 of a percentage point); and
- general dealers (1,2% and contributing 0,5 of a percentage point).

Table F – Key figures for April 2013

	Nov-12	Dec-12	Jan-13	Feb-13	Mar-13	Apr-13
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	3,6	2,2	2,2	3,9	2,7	1,9
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	0,8	0,4	-1,1	2,3	-1,3	-0,6
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted 1/	0,3	-0,2	-0,3	0,6	0,5	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

Motor trade sales

Motor trade sales record an increase once again

Since September 2010, buyers of new vehicles have had to pay a CO2 emissions tax. In 2010, this tax was R75 for each gram of carbon dioxide emitted per kilometre above the 120g per kilometre mark. This tax was implemented as an effort to encourage South Africans to move towards more energy efficient and environmentally friendly vehicles. Below are the motor trade sales statistics for April 2013.

Motor trade sales increased by 15,8% year-on-year in April 2013 (**see Table G**). The highest annual growth rates were recorded for:

- work shop income (22,7%);
- new vehicle sales (21,7%); and
- used vehicle sales (20,2%).

Motor trade sales increased by 9,4% in the three months ended April 2013 compared with the three months ended April 2012. The major contributors to this increase were:

- new vehicle sales (13,3% and contributing 3,8 percentage points);
- fuel sales (9,2% and contributing 2,7 percentage points); and
- used vehicle sales (8,0% and contributing 1,2 percentage points).

Table G – Key figures for April 2013

	Nov-12	Dec-12	Jan-13	Feb-13	Mar-13	Apr-13
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	11,0	5,7	15,0	7,7	5,2	15,8
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-3,2	-6,7	11,0	-3,5	-3,1	11,7
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted 1/	4,7	4,3	1,1	-0,5	1,3	2,7

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

Food and beverages

Food and beverages generate a higher income

In South Africa, the preparation and handling of food by street vendors can result in potential health risks for the consumer. The food in the streets are often prepared under unhygienic conditions and stored for long periods in unsuitable conditions before selling them. This has led the Department of Health to undertake a project known as 'Technical Cooperation Programme' (TCP) to help improve the quality of street food in South Africa. Presented in this article are the food and beverages statistics for April 2013.



The total income generated by the food and beverages industry increased by 3,6% in April 2013 compared with April 2012 (**see Table G**). Positive annual growth rates were recorded for:

- food sales (4,0%);
- 'other' income (1,3%); and
- bar sales (0,6%).

The highest annual growth rates in April 2013 were recorded for takeaway and fast-food outlets (7,2%, contributing 2,5 percentage points) and catering services (6,3%, contributing 1,0 percentage point).

Total income increased by 6,6% in the three months ended April 2013 compared with the three months ended April 2012. The main contributors to this increase were:

- takeaway and fast-food outlets (11,0%, contributing 3,8 percentage points);
- restaurants and coffee shops (3,8%, contributing 1,8 percentage points); and
- catering services (5,8%, contributing 1,0 percentage point).

Table G – Key figures for April 2013

Type of income	Nov-12	Dec-12	Jan-13	Feb-13	Mar-13	Apr-13
Food sales	8,2	8,3	6,1	5,9	9,2	4,0
Bar sales	13,0	31,4	11,5	16,2	6,4	0,6
Other income	6,0	16,3	12,9	31,2	10,2	1,3
Total	8,6	10,9	6,8	7,3	8,9	3,6

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



Tourist accommodation

Hotels contribute the most to accommodation income

According to the Department of Tourism, domestic tourists contributed R101 billion to the country's economy in 2011. The department also indicated that three quarters of all tourists were South Africans. With this in mind, the Department of Tourism is determined to promote domestic tourism and implement strategies to grow this sector. Presented in this article are the tourist accommodation statistics for April 2013.

Total income for the tourist accommodation industry increased by 7,2% in April 2013 compared with April 2012 (**see Table I**).

Income from accommodation increased by 4,2% year-on-year in April 2013, the result of a 0,9% increase in the number of stay unit nights sold and a 3,3% increase in the average income per stay unit night sold.

The main contributor to the 4,2% year-on-year increase in income from accommodation in April 2013 was hotels (6,7%, contributing 4,3 percentage points).

Income from accommodation increased by 10,5% in the three months ended April 2013 compared with the three months ended April 2012. The main contributors to this increase were:

- hotels (10,5%, contributing 7,0 percentage points); and
- 'other' accommodation (11,8%, contributing 3,1 percentage points).



Table I – Year-on-year percentage change in tourist accommodation statistics – April 2013

	Nov-12	Dec-12	Jan-13	Feb-13	Mar-13	Apr-13
Stay units available	1,7	1,7	1,5	1,5	1,1	0,5
Stay unit nights sold	-3,4	2,0	5,5	7,0	10,6	0,9
Average income per stay unit night sold	7,0	3,6	3,5	4,5	4,0	3,3
Income from accommodation	3,3	5,7	9,2	11,8	15,0	4,2
Total income 1/	0,4	5,7	7,5	10,5	16,8	7,2

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

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

Tourism and migration

Over 3 million travellers passed through South Africa's ports of entry

South Africa is a popular tourist destination with over one million foreign travellers arriving in the country every month. In March 2013, the largest overseas tourist market for South Africa was Europe, with most of the European tourists coming from the United Kingdom (UK) (19,5%). On the other hand, tourists from African countries mostly came from the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region with most of them coming from Zimbabwe (27,8%), while Nigeria, at 38,3%, topped the list of those tourists coming from 'other' African countries. In this article we present you with more details relating to tourism and migration.

A total of 3 213 707 travellers (arrivals and departures) passed through South African ports of entry in March 2013. These travellers were made up of 849 218 South African residents and 2 364 489 foreign travellers. A further breakdown of the figures for South African residents indicates that there were 388 245 arrivals and 460 973 departures. The corresponding volumes for foreign arrivals and departures were 1 235 930 and 1 128 559 respectively.

A comparison between the movements in February 2013 and March 2013 indicates that the volumes of arrivals and departures increased for both South African residents and foreign travellers. The volume of arrivals for South African residents increased by 28,9% (from 301 237 in February 2013 to 388 245 in March 2013) and the volume of departures for South African residents increased by 51,5% (from 304 191 in February 2013 to 460 973 in March 2013).

Mode of travel

Road transport was the most common mode of travel used by 2 296 196 (71,5%) out of the 3 213 707 travellers (**see Table J**). The total number of travellers who used air transport was 909 705 (28,3%). The arrivals data on South African residents show that 139 965 (36,1%) came by air and 247 949 (63,9%) came by road. For departures, 156 280 (33,9%) and 303 718 (65,9%) used air and road transport respectively.

In March 2013, overseas tourists who arrived in the country by air were 224 418 (90,1%), whilst 24 169 (9,7%) came in by road. This is in contrast to the number of tourists from the Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries who came into South Africa predominantly by road [504 322 (92,5%)]. Only 40 701 (7,5%) tourists from the SADC countries came in by air.

Purpose of visit

The majority [750 104 (92,0%)] of tourists were in South Africa for holidays compared to only 45 194 (5,5%), 15 813 (1,9%), and 3 964 (0,5%) of tourists who were in South Africa in transit, for business and for study purposes respectively.

Sex and age distribution

In March 2013, there were 453 545 (55,6%) male and 360 517 (44,2%) female tourists. Overseas tourists were made up of 140 605 (56,5%) male tourists and 108 104 (43,4%) female tourists.

There were 298 360 (54,7%) male and 245 978 (45,1%) female tourists from the SADC countries. The tourists from 'other' African countries were made up of 13 370 (69,9%) males and 5 752 (30,1%) females.

Where the age of tourists is concerned, 723 332 (88,7%) of tourists were aged between 15 and 64 years; 42 519 (5,2%) were aged 65 years and older and 48 674 (6,0%) were aged younger than 15 years.



Table J – Number of South African residents and foreign travellers by travel direction – March 2013

Travel direction	March	February	March	% change	% change
	2012	2013	2013	March 2012 to March 2013	February 2013 to March 2013
Grand total	2 768 119	2 643 051	3 213 707	16,1	21,6
South African residents	755 291	605 428	849 218	12,4	40,3
Arrivals	356 312	301 237	388 245	9,0	28,9
Departures	398 979	304 191	460 973	15,5	51,5
Foreign travellers	2 012 828	2 037 623	2 364 489	17,5	16,0
Arrivals	1 072 496	1 101 684	1 235 930	15,2	12,2
Departures	940 332	935 939	1 128 559	20,0	20,6
Foreign arrivals	1 072 496	1 101 684	1 235 930	15,2	12,2
Non-visitors	51 906	56 371	59 262	14,2	5,1
Visitors	1 020 590	1 045 313	1 176 668	15,3	12,6
Visitors	1 020 590	1 045 313	1 176 668	15,3	12,6
Arrivals only	353 525	371 215	386 179	9,2	4,0
Single trips	358 780	388 542	445 613	24,2	14,7
Multiple trips	308 285	285 556	344 876	11,9	20,8
Visitors	1 020 590	1 045 313	1 176 668	15,3	12,6
Same-day	317 523	329 544	361 593	13,9	9,7
Overnight (tourists)	703 067	715 769	815 075	15,9	13,9

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

Civil cases for debt

Number of civil summonses and judgements decrease

South Africa has, to some extent, a culture of 'buy now, pay later', where most people have high debts, high spending and little savings. The youth in this case is no exception to this culture; they have been weighed down by the inability to repay their debts and the inability to save. This is further exacerbated by the ease with which they get unsecured loans from banks and large amounts of credit from retailers and other credit granters. This is a concern as the youth constitute 77% of the population, and this could mean that the growth and development of South Africa's economy could be negatively impacted. Below is a summary of the civil cases for debt statistics for April 2013.

The total number of civil summonses issued for debt decreased by 26,4% in the three months ended April 2013 compared with the three months ended April 2012 (**see Table K**). A 3,2% decrease was recorded between April 2012 and April 2013. Categories that contributed to the 26,4% decrease were:

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

The total number of civil judgements recorded for debt decreased by 27,5% year-on-year in the three months ended April 2013. A 1,0% decrease was recorded in April 2013 compared with April 2012.

The categories which influenced the 27,5% decrease were civil judgements relating to:

- money lent (contributing -16,7 percentage points);
- services (contributing -3,6 percentage points); and
- goods sold (contributing -3,4 percentage points).

The total value of civil judgements recorded for debt was 8,8% higher in the three months ended April 2013 compared with the same period in 2012 (**see Table K**). A positive year-on-year growth of 24,4% was recorded in April 2013.



The major contributor to the 8,8% increase was the 'other' debts category (contributing 17,2 percentage points). The increase was partially counteracted by decreases in the 'money lent' category (contributing -3,8 percentage points) and the 'goods sold' category (contributing -3,5 percentage points).

In April 2013, 29 629 civil judgements for debt amounting to R388,6 million were recorded. The largest contributors to the total value of judgements were:

- money lent (R100,9 million or 26,0%);
- services (R94,8 million or 24,4%); and
- 'other' debts (R93,8 million or 24,1%).

Table K – Key figures for the month of April 2013

Actual estimates	April 2013	% change between April 2012 and April 2013	% change between February to April 2012 and February to April 2013
Number of civil summonses issued for debt	72 003	-3,2	-26,4
Number of civil judgements recorded for debt	29 629	-1,0	-27,5
Value of civil judgements recorded for debt (R million)	388,6	24,4	8,8

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

Liquidations and insolvencies

Number of liquidations decrease

The new Companies Act (Act No. 71 of 2008) places responsibility on company directors in South Africa to ensure that their companies do not run business recklessly or in a fraudulent manner. The Act also compels directors to consider liquidation or company rescue should a company be in a position where it can reasonably foresee that it will not be able to pay its creditors within the next six months. In this way companies will operate efficiently and will also be able to avoid closure. Below is a summary of the statistics of liquidations and insolvencies for April and May 2013.

Liquidations

The total number of liquidations decreased by 51,7% (from 269 to 130) in May 2013 compared with May 2012 (**see Table L**). During this period, the number of voluntary liquidations decreased by 145 and compulsory liquidations increased by 6. The biggest contributors to the year-on-year decrease in May 2013 relates to businesses in the following industries:

- financing, insurance, real estate and business services (70 fewer liquidations);
- wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (32 fewer liquidations); and
- community, social and personal services (19 fewer liquidations).

The number of liquidations recorded in the first five months of 2013 decreased by 6,7% compared with the first five months of 2012.

Table L – Total number of liquidations for May 2013

Number of liquidations May 2013	% change between May 2012 and May 2013	% change between March to May 2012 and March to May 2013	% change between January to May 2012 and January to May 2013
130	-51,7	-23,4	-6,7



Insolvencies

The number of insolvencies in the first four months of 2013 decreased by 20,0% compared with the first four months of 2012 (**see Table M**). A year-on-year decrease of 15,7% was estimated for April 2013.

Table M – Total number of insolvencies for April 2013

Number of insolvencies April 2013	% change between April 2012 and April 2013	% change between February to April 2012 and February to April 2013	% change between January to April 2012 and January to April 2013
241	-15,7	-16,8	-20,0

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

Land transport survey

Volume of goods transported and passenger journeys increase

The land transport industry is made up of freight (goods) and passenger transport services and employs a significant portion of the South African labour force across many occupations including drivers, mechanics, accountants, marketers and administrators, among others. This article presents statistics relating to the land transport industry as reported in the *Land transport survey* statistical release for April 2013 released in June 2013.

Freight transport

The volume of goods transported (payload) decreased by 8,4% in April 2013 compared with April 2012 (**see Table N**). The corresponding income increased by 18,8% over the same period. Income from freight transportation increased by 9,5% in the three months ended April 2013

compared with the three months ended April 2012. The main contributors to this increase were:

- primary mining and quarrying products (12,7%, contributing 4,1 percentage points); and
- manufactured food, beverages and tobacco products (14,2%, contributing 2,0 percentage points).

Table N – Year-on-year percentage change in freight transportation

	Nov-12	Dec-12	Jan-13	Feb-13	Mar-13	Apr-13
Freight payload	4,1	-0,5	5,0	4,5	-0,9	8,4
Freight income	10,2	4,2	9,6	7,1	2,8	18,8

Passenger transport

The number of passenger journeys increased by 0,4% in April 2013 compared with April 2012 (see **Table O**). The corresponding income decreased by 9,7% over the same period.

Table O – Year-on-year percentage change in passenger transportation

	Nov-12	Dec-12	Jan-13	Feb-13	Mar-13	Apr-13
Passenger journey	0,3	-3,5	9,2	5,3	-0,2	0,4
Passenger income	15,5	14,2	16,5	16,8	18,2	-9,7

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



Prices

Producer price index (PPI)

May 2013 PPI at 4,9%

Prices of products are usually lower when bought directly from their manufacturers. This is because, at the manufacturer, the price is mostly determined by only production costs and profit. However, when bought from a wholesaler or retailer, goods tend to attract a higher price because of profit and storage, freight, and other costs. Unlike the *Consumer price index* (CPI) which measures prices as paid by end users, the *Producer price index* (PPI) measures the change in prices as charged by original manufacturers. This article presents data relating to the PPI for May 2013.

The annual percentage change in the PPI for final manufactured goods was 4,9% in May 2013. From April 2013 to May 2013 the PPI for final manufactured goods increased by 0,3% (**see Table P**). The main contributors to the annual rate of 4,9% were food products, beverages and tobacco products (6,1%, contributing 2,0 percentage points), and coke, petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products (4,5%, contributing 0,8 of a percentage point).

The main contributors to the monthly increase of 0,3% were food products, beverages and tobacco products (0,7%, contributing 0,2 of a percentage point), and transport equipment (1,4%, contributing 0,2 of a percentage point).

Intermediate manufactured goods

The annual percentage change in the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods was 7,8% in May 2013, compared with 7,2% in April 2013 (**see Table O**) goods increased by 0,9%.

The main contributors to the annual rate of 7,8% were chemicals, rubber and plastic products (6,3%, contributing 2,6 percentage points), and basic and fabricated metals (7,0%, contributing 2,0 percentage points). The main contributor to the monthly increase of 0,9% was basic and fabricated metals (1,2%, contributing 0,4 of a percentage point).

Electricity and water

The annual percentage change in the PPI for electricity and water was 13,5% in May 2013, compared with 12,9% in April 2013 (**see Table N**). From April 2013 to May 2013 the PPI for electricity and water increased by 2,0%.

The contributors to the annual rate of 13,5% were electricity (14,0%, contributing 11,6 percentage points) and water (11,5%, contributing 2,0 percentage points). The contributor to the monthly increase of 2,0% was electricity (2,5%, contributing 2,1 percentage points).

Mining

The annual percentage change in the PPI for mining was 5,7% in May 2013, compared with 4,5% in April 2013 (**see Table N**). From April 2013 to May 2013 the PPI for mining increased by 1,4%.

The main contributor to the annual rate of 5,7% was non-ferrous metal ores (9,5%, contributing 4,3 percentage points). The main contributors to the monthly rate of 1,4% were gold and other metal ores (1,8%, contributing 0,4 of a percentage point) and non-ferrous metal ores (1,1%, contributing 0,5 of a percentage point).

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

The annual percentage change in the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing was 2,9% in May 2013, compared with 1,7% in April 2013 (**see Table N**).

From April 2013 to May 2013 the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing decreased by 0,2%.

The main contributor to the annual rate of 2,9% was agriculture (2,6%, contributing 2,0 percentage points). The main contributor to the monthly rate of -0,2% was agriculture (-0,2%, contributing -0,2 of a percentage point).

**Table P – Key PPI figures for May 2013**

Product	Weight	Index (2012=100)			Percentage change	
		May 2012	April 2013	May 2013	May 2013 vs. April 2013	May 2013 vs. May 2012
Final manufactured goods	100,00	100,0	104,6	104,9	0,3	4,9
Intermediate manufactured goods	100,00	98,9	105,7	106,6	0,9	7,8
Electricity and water	100,00	88,0	97,9	99,9	2,0	13,5
Mining	100,00	98,9	103,1	104,5	1,4	5,7
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,00	96,7	99,7	99,5	-0,2	2,9

A full release on *Producer price index* (Statistical release P0142.1) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za

Consumer price index

CPI at 5,6% in May 2013

The continuous weakening of the rand sometimes translates into price increases. However, the CPI seems to have suffered little from the weak rand; not only was the CPI rate in May 2013 within the 3–6 % band set by the Reserve Bank, but it was also lower than the one recorded in April 2013. Detailed in this article are the statistics relating to the consumer price index for the month of May 2013.

The headline CPI (for all urban areas) annual inflation rate in May 2013 was 5,6% (**see Table P**). This rate was 0,3 of a percentage point lower than the corresponding annual rate of 5,9% in April 2013. On average, prices decreased by 0,3% between April 2013 and May 2013.

The food and non-alcoholic beverages index was unchanged between April 2013 and May 2013. The annual rate increased to 6,4% in May 2013 from

6,2% in April 2013. The following components in the food and non-alcoholic beverages index increased:

- fish (1,1%);
- bread and cereals (0,6%);
- milk, eggs and cheese (0,3%);



- oils and fats (0,3%); and
- hot beverages (0,2%).

The following components decreased:

- fruits (-3,3%);
- vegetables (-0,8%);
- cold beverages (-0,4%); and
- meat (-0,3%).

The household contents and services index increased by 0,1% between April 2013 and May 2013. The annual rate decreased to 3,0% in May 2013 from 3,2% in April 2013.

The transport index decreased by 2,0% between April 2013 and May 2013, mainly due to a 73c/litre decrease in the price of petrol. The annual rate decreased to 3,7% in May 2013 from 6,2% in April 2013.

The provinces with an annual inflation rate lower than or equal to headline inflation were:

- Gauteng (5,6%);
- Mpumalanga (5,6%);
- Free State (5,5%);
- Northern Cape (5,4%);
- KwaZulu-Natal (5,4%);
- Western Cape (5,1%); and
- Eastern Cape (4,7%).

The provinces with an annual inflation rate higher than headline inflation were North West (5,8%) and Limpopo (5,8%).

**Table P – Consumer price index: Index numbers and year-on-year rates****Base year: Dec 2012 = 100**

Year		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Avg ^{1/}
2010	Index	86,4	87,0	87,7	87,8	88,0	88,0	88,6	88,6	88,7	88,9	89,0	89,2	88,2
	Rate	6,2	5,7	5,1	4,8	4,6	4,2	3,7	3,5	3,2	3,4	3,6	3,5	4,3
2011	Index	89,6	90,2	91,3	91,6	92,0	92,4	93,2	93,4	93,8	94,2	94,5	94,6	92,6
	Rate	3,7	3,7	4,1	4,2	4,6	5,0	5,3	5,3	5,7	6,0	6,1	6,1	5,0
2012	Index	95,2	95,7	96,8	97,2	97,2	97,5	97,8	98,0	98,9	99,5	99,8	100,0	97,8
	Rate	6,3	6,1	6,0	6,1	5,7	5,5	4,9	5,0	5,5	5,6	5,6	5,7	5,6
2013	Index	100,3	101,3	102,5	102,9	102,6								
	Rate	5,4	5,9	5,9	5,9	5,6								

^{1/} Annual average.

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

Glossary

Primary industries

Gigawatt-hour (gWh): one gigawatt-hour of electricity is equal to one million kilowatt-hours. A kilowatt-hour is the basic unit of electrical energy equal to one kilowatt of power supplied to or taken from an electric circuit steadily for one hour. One kilowatt-hour equals one thousand watt-hours.

Index of physical volume of manufacturing production: also known as a production index, is a statistical measure of the change in the volume of production. The production index of a major group is the ratio between the volume of production of a major group in a given period and the volume of production of the same major group in the base period.

Index of physical volume of mining production: a statistical measure of the change in the volume of production. The production index of a mineral group is the ratio between the volume of production of a mineral group in a given period and the volume of production of the same mineral group in the base period.

Index of the physical volume of electricity production: a statistical measure of the change in the volume of production of electricity in a given period and the volume of production of electricity in the base period.

Industry: a group of establishments engaged in the same or similar kinds of economic activity.

PGMs – Platinum group metals: include platinum; iridium; 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.

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.

Enterprise: a legal entity or a combination of legal units that includes and directly controls all functions necessary to carry out its sales activities.

Foreign traveller: a person who resides outside South Africa and visits the country temporarily.

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.

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.

Traveller: any person on a trip between two or more countries or between two or more localities within his/her country of residence.

Voluntary liquidation: takes place when a company or close corporation, by own choice, resolves to wind-up its affairs.



Wholesale trade: Includes the resale (sale without transformation) of new and used goods and products to other wholesalers, retailers, agricultural, industrial, commercial, institutional and professional users either directly or through agents on a fee or contract basis.

Prices

Annual percentage change: change in the index of the relevant month of the current year compared with the index of the same month in the previous year expressed as a percentage.

Consumer price index (CPI): an index that measures the price of a fixed basket of consumer goods and services.

Inflation rate: annual percentage change in the CPI for all items of the relevant month of the current year compared with the CPI for all items of the same month in the previous year expressed as a percentage.

Monthly percentage change: change in the index of the relevant month compared to the index of the previous month expressed as a percentage.

Year-on-year: A term used frequently in investment research and other reports to mean 'compared with the same period in the previous fiscal year'.



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