

Mbalo Brief



the missing piece of the puzzle

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**Statistics
South Africa**



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Editor's comment

South Africa just recently hosted the 2013 Tourism Indaba in Durban from 11 to 14 May 2013. The main focus of the Indaba was to pursue the growth of South Africa's tourism industry and to strengthen existing partnerships while establishing new ones. South Africa stands out as a tourist destination mostly because of its friendly, welcoming people and unique tourist attractions. South Africa also offers tourist experiences that suit every taste and budget, leaving visitors to South Africa stand in awe of how much this country has to offer. At the end of the day, tourists visiting South Africa get value for money through world-class tourism infrastructures and culturally-diverse experiences.

In this month's issue, we continue with the special focus on the Census 2011 results based on provinces. Our attention this month is given to Eastern Cape province. The Eastern Cape province, with a population of over 6,5 million, is known for its beautiful coastline, some of the finest schools in South Africa and popularly known as the birthplace of South Africa's famous statesman, Nelson Mandela.

Our regular articles on the performance of various sectors of our economy are also featured in this issue. These articles present data on sectors such as mining, manufacturing, retail trade sales and food and beverages, to name a few.

Statistics presented in this issue were sourced from statistical releases published in April and May 2013, with special reference to surveys conducted during January and February 2013. To access detailed results on any of the sectors featured in this issue, please visit our website at www.statssa.gov.za

Have a nice read!





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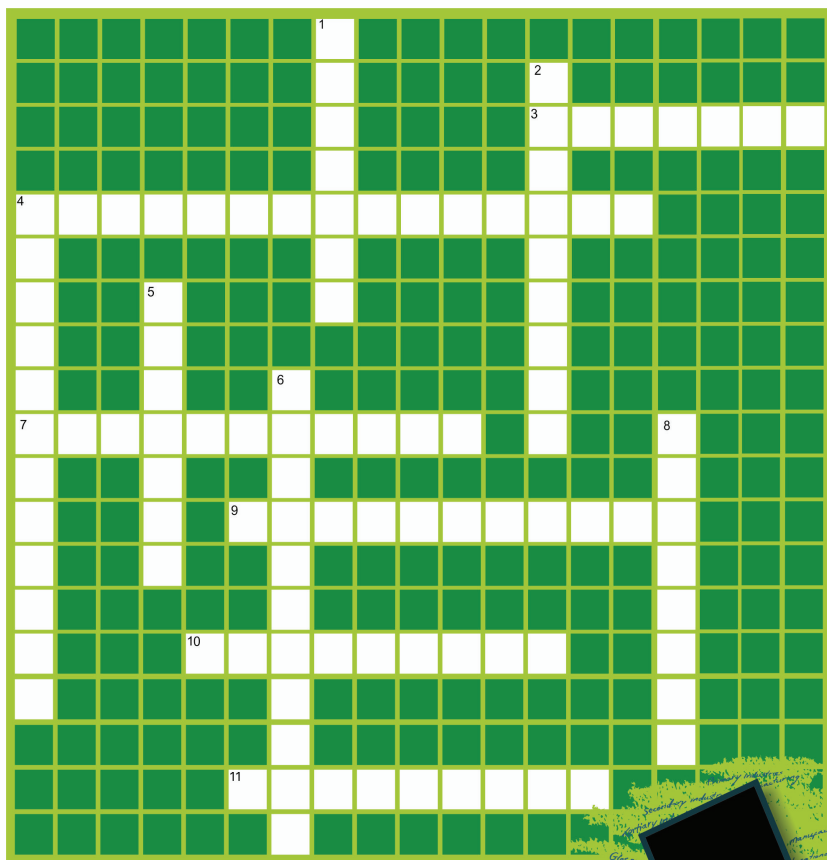




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Crossword puzzle





Across

3. This sex group dominates the population of Eastern Cape.
4. From January to February 2013, the biggest increase in the value of building plans passed was recorded for ... buildings (fill-in the missing word) [see Selected building statistics article for clues].
7. Which is the birth province of South Africa's former president Thabo Mbeki?
9. The process of closing down a company because it can no longer afford to pay its creditors.
10. ... trade is the kind of trade involving the sale of goods or services in larger quantities to retailers (Fill in the missing word).
11. The municipality that was recently re-demarcated to Eastern Cape from KwaZulu-Natal. [See Educational article for clues]

Down

1. Someone who is visiting a place for holiday or a visitor who stays for at least one night in the place visited.
2. It is Eastern Cape's second most spoken first language. [See Educational article for clues]
4. South Africa's largest province in terms of land area.
5. South Africa's largest province in terms of population size.
6. The ocean to the east of Eastern Cape.
8. The CPI measures ... prices (Fill-in the missing word).

Solutions for April 2013 puzzle:

Across

1. Census
2. Food
3. Television
4. Unemployment
6. Recycling
7. Internet
8. Refuse

Down

5. Cellphone
9. Electricity
10. Education
11. Transport
12. Water





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Census Educational article: Eastern Cape

Introduction

Eastern Cape is the second largest province in South Africa. Formed out of two former homelands – Transkei and Ciskei – and a portion of the former Cape Province, this province is home to two of South Africa's former presidents – Nelson Mandela and Thabo Mbeki.

In this article we explore some of the results of Census 2011 relating to Eastern Cape.

Geography and demography

Land area

This is one of the only two provinces in the country to share their borders with an ocean, four provinces and at least one country. The Eastern Cape is situated south-east of the country and is nestled between Lesotho, the Indian Ocean, Western Cape, Free State, KwaZulu-Natal and Northern Cape. It is made up of 168 966 square kilometres of land and is the second largest province in the country in terms of land area, being led only by Northern Cape which covers a massive 372 889 square kilometres of land.

Between the 2001 and 2011 censuses, Eastern Cape saw some slight change in land area because of the re-demarcation of two municipalities between Eastern Cape and neighbouring KwaZulu-Natal (KZN). In Census 2001, Eastern Cape's land area measured 169 954 square kilometres. The land area decreased to 168 996 square kilometres according to Census 2011 figures. The decrease can be attributed to Eastern Cape losing the larger uMzimkhulu Local Municipality to KZN's Sisonke District while receiving the smaller Matatiele Local Municipality under its Alfred Nzo District. This province accounts for 13,8% of South Africa's land area.

Demography

Over the past three censuses conducted in South Africa, the population of the Eastern Cape has grown by 6,32% – from 6 147 244 in 1996 to 6 562 053 in 2011. This increase was notably lower than the national population percentage change during the same period (21,6%).





Of the Eastern Cape's population, 3 472 353 (52,9%) is female, in contrast to only 3 089 701 (47,1%) males. In terms of sex proportions/ratios, Eastern Cape has the second largest proportion of females in comparison to males – following Limpopo (53,3% females).

As far as population groups are concerned, Eastern Cape has more Black Africans (86,3%) than any other population group. About 8,3% of the population is coloured; whites account for 4,7% while people of Indian/Asian origin makes up 0,4% and 'other' race groups represent only 0,3% of the Eastern Cape's population.

More people in the Eastern Cape speak IsiXhosa (5 092 152 which constitutes 78,84%) as their first language; it is followed by Afrikaans (683 410), English (362 502) and Sesotho (158 964). Sign language comes fifth with a total of 42 235 (0,65%) speakers and isiZulu (31 634 or 0,48%) comes in at number six. The remaining $\pm 1,3\%$ is shared among the remaining of the 11 official languages and a few non-official other languages.

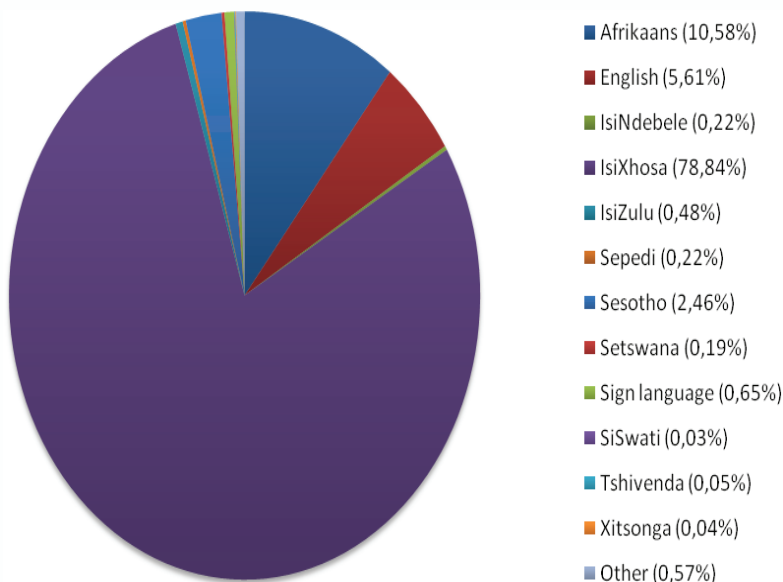


Figure 1: Percentage distribution of the Eastern Cape population by language.



Education

Of the 2 629 113 people of school-going age (5-24 years) in Eastern Cape, 22% (588 802) is not attending school. This is a bit lower than the national average of 26,6%. Of those attending school, a significant majority (96,2%) is still in either a primary or high school.

In terms of the highest level of education completed by people aged 20 years and older, only 310 872 (8,7%) have completed some form of higher education qualification and about 707 524 (19,7%) completed their Grade 12. A large proportion (36,3%) of this group of the province's population have attended some high school. Eastern Cape has the country's fourth lowest illiteracy rate (10,5%); however, this is a few percentage points higher than the national average which is 8,6%.

Unemployment rate

According to Census 2011 results, the unemployment rate in Eastern Cape was 37,4% – the second highest in the country. Limpopo's population was the most affected by unemployment (38,9% unemployment rate). About 1 028 964 people in Eastern Cape were employed, 615 849 were unemployed, and 306 376 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 27,1% . 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 63,2% of the 1 687 385 households in Eastern Cape have a formal housing structure as their main dwelling, 28,2% reside in traditional housing and 8,5% in either an informal or ‘other’ structure. This province also has the fourth highest percentage (50,7%) of households owning fully paid-off houses, only trailing Free State (51,6%), Mpumalanga (52%) and Limpopo (52,6%).



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.

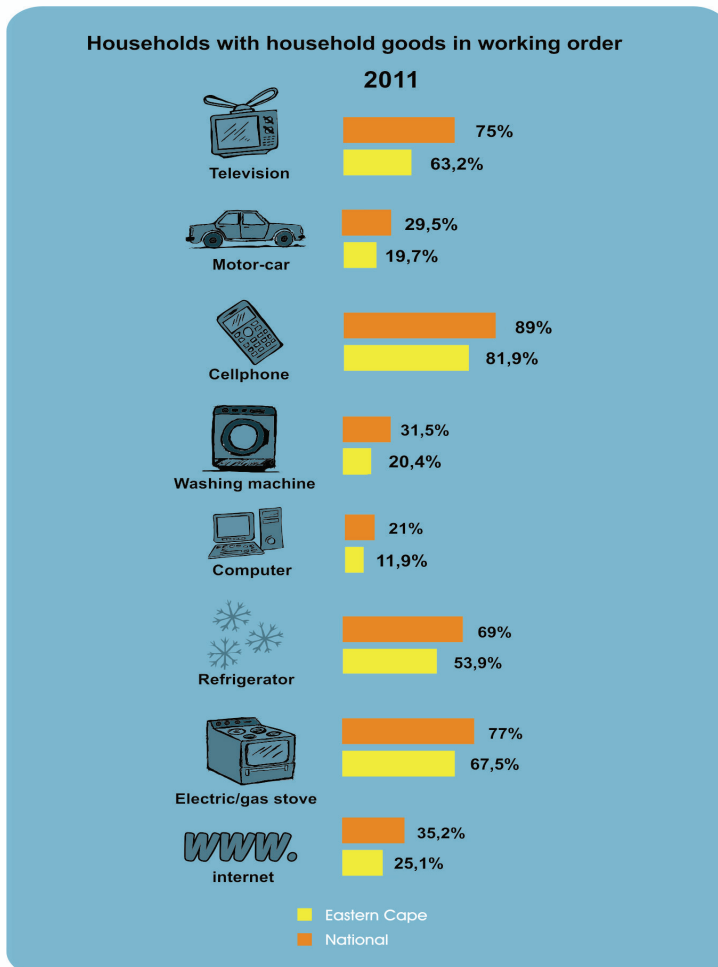


Figure 2: Access to certain household goods by Eastern Cape households, in comparison to national averages.



Refrigerator – according to Census 2011 data, just over half of the 1,68 million households in Eastern Cape own a refrigerator. About 53,9% (909 568) of all households in the province own a refrigerator.

Washing machine – the number of households with a washing machine in Eastern Cape was 344 130 during Census 2011, this amounts to 20,4% of all households in the province.

Electric/gas stove – an overwhelming number of households in Eastern Cape have access to either an electric or gas stove. A staggering 67,5% (1 138 617) of households in the province own a stove.

Television set – television seems to be one of the most popular household goods in Eastern Cape, with 1 066 991 (63,2%) households owning a TV.

Cellphone – nearly 1,4 million households in Eastern Cape own at least one cellphone. This constitutes about 81,9% of all households.

Computer – there is at least one computer in 200 664 households in Eastern Cape. This represents about 11,9% of all households in the province.

Internet – a significant majority (1 280 642 or 75,9%) of households in Eastern Cape indicated that they do not have access to the internet. Only about 25,1% of the Eastern Cape households have access to internet – 215 842 through their cellphones, 83 721 at home, 47 730 at work, and 59 450 of the households indicated that they access internet from other places (e.g. internet cafes, schools, college and university campuses etc.)

Motor vehicle – there are currently about 331 823 (19,7%) households that own at least one motor vehicle in Eastern Cape.

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, only 692 380 of households in Eastern Cape have their refuse removed by the local municipality once a week, while 41 092 households reported that the local authority does remove their refuse, albeit less often. A majority (702 813) of the households in Eastern Cape still use their own rubbish dump to dispose of their refuse. Only 41% of the Eastern Cape population has access to a regular refuse removal service from their municipality; a proportion below the national average of 63,6%.

Piped water

Eastern Cape province has 1 312 829 (77,7%) households with access to piped water. Of those with access to water, 553 346 access water within their dwellings, 280 041 from a tap within their yard, 313 159 from a communal tap less than 200 metres away from their dwelling, 106 235 from a communal tap more than 200 metres away but nearer than 500 metres away, and 37 844 get their water from a communal tap between 500 meters and 1 kilometre away. A small number (22 205) of Eastern Cape households get their piped water from a communal tap situated further than 1 kilometre.

Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality has the highest number (321 109) of households with access to piped water. Alfred Nzo (84 959) and Joe Gqabi (72 420) districts have the smallest numbers of households with access to piped water.

Nationally, Eastern Cape has the lowest percentage (77,8%) of households with access to piped water; the figure is also lower than the national average (91,2%).

Toilet

A total of 1 472 946 (87,3%) Eastern Cape households have access to at least one form of toilet facility; about 12,7% (214 439) of the households in the province have no access to a toilet. Most toilets in the province are flush toilets, followed by pit toilets, 'other' toilet facilities, chemical toilets and bucket toilets – in this order.

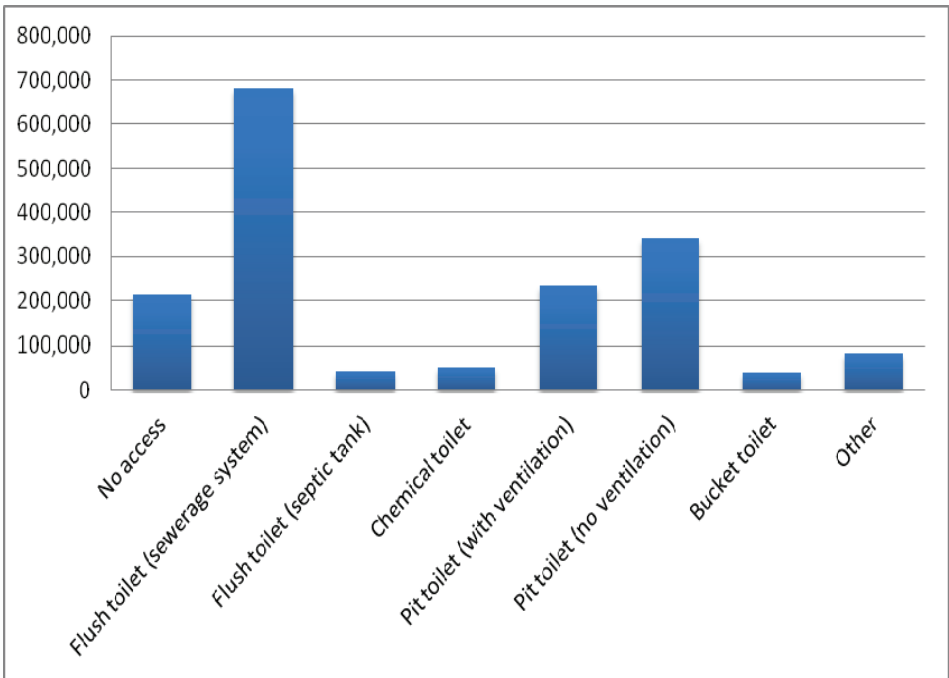


Figure 3: Distribution (numbers) of Eastern Cape households in terms of access to a toilet facility.

Conclusion

Eastern Cape is the country's second largest province in terms of land area and home to the country's third largest population. By virtue of the province being home also to the third largest number of households in the country, its service delivery demand ought to be enormous.

The province's figures in terms of education and literacy show improvement. In terms of school attendance, nearly 2 million children are attending either high or primary school.

References

1. Statistics South Africa. 2012. Census products. Available online at: <http://www.statssa.gov.za>
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Primary industries

Mining: Production and sales

Growth in mining production surpasses mineral sales

As an industry that was negatively affected by industrial action just a few months ago, the mining industry seems to have recovered to its normal production levels. Sales volumes, on the other hand, are also picking up momentum albeit at a very slow rate. This article details the performance of the industry as presented in the latest statistical release on mining production and sales statistics for February 2013.

Mining production increased by an annual 7,0% in February 2013 (**see Table A**). The highest positive growth rate was recorded for PGMs (66,0%), followed by nickel (25,0%). The main contributor to the 7,0% increase was PGMs (contributing 9,1 percentage points).

Mineral sales decreased by an annual 0,9% in January 2013. The largest negative growth rate was recorded for 'other' non-metallic minerals (-47,8%), followed by coal (-11,0%), 'other' metallic minerals (-2,9%) and iron ore (-2,6%). The major contributors to the 0,9% decrease were coal (contributing -3,1 percentage points) and 'other' non-metallic minerals (contributing -2,8 percentage points).



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

	Sep-12	Oct-12	Nov-12	Dec-12	Jan-13	Feb-13
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-7,2	-8,4	-3,8	-9,1	6,7	7,0
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-6,2	-8,9	12,6	0,2	5,5	-2,5
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted 1/	-3,1	-10,0	-10,1	-6,2	5,4	7,8

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

Secondary industries

Manufacturing: Production and sales

Manufacturing production reports decrease

South Africa's manufacturing sector has struggled to compete globally with developing countries because Chinese manufacturers are selling products of a relatively good quality at lower prices. As a result, demand for South Africa's manufactured goods has fallen and skilled people have left the sector. This is why manufacturing companies have called for an improvement in mathematics and science education so that more skills can be created which will eventually boost the manufacturing sector. This article is a summary of the manufacturing statistics for February 2013.

Manufacturing production reported a year-on-year decrease of 2,9% in February 2013 (**see Table B**). This decrease was due to lower production in the following divisions:

- basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products, metal products and machinery (-8,2%, contributing -1,7 percentage points);
- food and beverages (-3,7%, contributing -0,6 of a percentage point);
- glass and non-metallic mineral products (-7,4%, contributing -0,3 of a percentage point);



- furniture and other manufacturing (-3,9%, contributing -0,2 of a percentage point); and
- petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products (-0,9%, contributing -0,2 of a percentage point).

Table B – Manufacturing production and sales for February 2013

Estimates	February 2013	% change between February 2012 and February 2013	% change between December 2011 to February 2012 and December 2012 to February 2013	% change between January to February 2012 and January to February 2013
Physical volume of manufacturing production index (base: 2005=100)	100,8	-2,9	0,7	0,2
Total estimated sales of manufactured products (R million)	128 321	4,4	5,9	6,3

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

Exponential increase in the value of building plans recorded

In his State of the Nation Address delivered in February 2013, President Jacob Zuma reported that by the end of March 2013 government would have spent R860 billion on infrastructure projects since 2009. Additionally, the private sector has also spent billions of rands in various infrastructure projects in the same time. All these efforts are aimed at providing services and a comfortable living environment to the country's population and also at improving the country's economic growth potential. Provided in the following paragraphs are statistics on private sector building plans passed by municipalities during January and February 2013 as released in April 2013.

The value of recorded building plans passed increased by 30,9% (R3 055,8 million) during January and February 2013 compared with January to February 2012 (**see Table C**).



The biggest increase was reported for non-residential buildings (93,1% or R1 912,1 million), followed by residential buildings (20,5% or R931,6 million) and additions and alterations (6,5% or R212,2 million).

Six provinces reported annual increases in the value of building plans passed during January and February 2013. The increase in the value of building plans passed was dominated by Gauteng (29,6 percentage points or R2 922,4 million).

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

Estimates at current prices	January to February 2012 ^{1/}	January to February 2013 ^{1/}	Difference in value between January to February 2012 and January to February 2013	% change between January to February 2012 and January to February 2013
	R'000	R'000	R'000	
Residential buildings	4 540 631	5 472 203	931 572	20,5
-Dwelling houses	3 660 642	3 966 095	305 453	8,3
-Flats and townhouses	780 778	1 435 650	654 872	83,9
-Other residential buildings	99 211	70 458	-28 753	-29,0
Non-residential buildings	2 053 237	3 965 298	1 912 061	93,1
Additions and alterations	3 287 878	3 500 064	212 186	6,5
Total	9 881 746	12 937 565	3 055 819	30,9

^{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 generated and available for distribution

Consumption of electricity decreases

During this time of the year, the country's power system is usually under pressure, particularly during the evening peak, from 5pm to 9pm, when people get home from work and switch on lights, heaters, cookers and other

electrical appliances. To ensure that electricity supply remains stable throughout winter, Eskom has urged South Africans to partner with them by saving at least ten per cent of their electricity usage during this time. Presented in this article are the statistics of electricity generated and distributed for March 2013.

The volume of electricity consumption decreased by 3,0% year-on-year in March 2013 (**see Table D**). The estimated electricity production on the other hand decreased by 0,5% year-on-year in March 2013. The total volume of electricity delivered by Eskom to the provinces decreased by 2,8% (-508 Gigawatt-hours) in March 2013 compared with March 2012. Decreases were reported in seven of the nine provinces, with the largest volume decrease recorded for:

- Gauteng (-194 Gigawatt-hours);
- North West (-188 Gigawatt-hours); and
- Mpumalanga (-119 Gigawatt-hours).

KwaZulu-Natal recorded the largest volume increase (172 Gigawatt-hours) over this period.

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

Actual estimates	March 2013 ^{1/}	% change between March 2012 and March 2013	% change between January to March 2012 and January to March 2013
Electricity available for distribution (Gigawatt-hours)	19 038	-3,0	-4,6
Index of the physical volume of electricity production (2010=100)	98,8	-0,5	-2,3

^{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

Wholesale trade sales increase

Wholesalers consider themselves as the grease in the wheels of retailers. This is mostly because they make business easier for retailers by developing a channel through which goods from manufactures and producers can get to the retailers faster and cheaper. Presented in this article are the statistics of wholesale trade sales for February 2013.

Wholesale trade sales increased by 8,1% in February 2013 compared with February 2012 (**see Table E**). The major contributors to this increase were dealers in:

- food, beverages and tobacco (14,9%, contributing 2,1 percentage points);
- 'other' goods (20,2%, contributing 1,9 percentage points);
- 'other' household goods except precious stones (13,6%, contributing 1,4 percentage points); and
- machinery, equipment and supplies (10,4%, contributing 1,4 percentage points).

Wholesale trade sales increased by 9,5% in the three months ended February 2013 compared with the three months ended February 2012. The major contributors to this increase were dealers in:

- solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (10,3%, contributing 2,5 percentage points);
- food, beverages and tobacco (14,4%, contributing 2,3 percentage points); and
- machinery, equipment and supplies (11,7%, contributing 1,5 percentage points) .

**Table E – Key growth rates in wholesale trade sales for February 2013**

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

¹ 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

Retail trade sales

February 2013 retail trade sales increase

Retail sales depend mostly on the consumers' ability to afford goods and services, and in unfavourable economic conditions – as is the case currently – consumers tend to prioritise household necessities over treats, thus reducing the size of their shopping basket. Several business leaders interviewed by *Business Day* (in an article published 9 April 2013) blame the slow growth of retail trade sales on a number of factors, such as a reduced purchasing power of households as a result of higher prices on necessities; slow job creation; and a weak Rand, among others. Presented in this article is the performance of retail trade sales for February 2013.

Retail trade sales increased by an annual 3,8% in February 2013 (**see Table F**). The highest annual growth rates were recorded for:

- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (14,3%);
- all 'other' retailers (5,0%); and
- retailers in pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries (3,6%).

The main contributors to the 3,8% increase were retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (contributing 2,5 percentage points), general dealers (contributing 0,8 of a percentage point) and all 'other' retailers (contributing 0,6 of a percentage point).



Retail trade sales increased by 2,7% in the three months ended February 2013 compared with the three months ended February 2012. The main contributors to this increase were:

- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (5,8%, contributing 1,2 percentage points); and
- general dealers (2,7%, contributing 1,0 percentage point).

Table F – Key growth rates in retail trade sales at constant 2012 prices for February 2013

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

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 industry maintains a positive growth rate

Motor trade sales started the year with a bang after January 2013 sales soared to a double-digit annual growth of 14,7% (revised to 15,0%). While sales volumes seem to have slowed down in February, the industry has managed to maintain a positive growth rate. With the recent introduction of various entry-level models by a number of automotive companies, the motor trade industry may manage to maintain growth for the foreseeable future, particularly through new car sales. This article presents the statistics of motor trade sales for February 2013.

Motor trade sales increased by an annual 7,4% in February 2013 (see **Table G**). The highest annual growth rates were recorded for new vehicle sales (10,7%), fuel sales (9,6%) and workshop income (6,4%).



In the three months ended February 2013, motor trade sales increased by 9,3% compared with the three months ended February 2012. The major contributors to this increase were:

- new vehicle sales (12,2%, contributing 3,4 percentage points);
- fuel sales (10,9%, contributing 3,2 percentage points); and
- used vehicle sales (9,0%, contributing 1,4 percentage points).

Table G – Key figures for February 2013

	Sep-12	Oct-12	Nov-12	Dec-12	Jan-13	Feb-13
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	2,1	16,9	11,0	5,7	15,0	7,4
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	0,1	8,6	-3,2	-6,8	11,1	-3,4
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted 1/	-0,8	2,3	4,8	4,3	1,1	-0,5

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

Takeaway and fast-food outlets lead industry peers

South Africa has recently seen the development of numerous shopping centres, most of which are in residential areas and previously ignored areas such as townships and other semi-urban areas. With these developments came the need for food and drink outlets, and this need ensured the exponential growth of the fast-foods and takeaway outlets market. This segment of the food and beverages industry makes a notable contribution to the industry and provides employment to a significant number of the South African labour force. In this article, we present the statistics relating to the performance of the food and beverages industry for February 2013.

The total income generated by the food and beverages industry increased by 5,4% in February 2013 compared with February 2012. The highest annual growth rate was recorded for 'other' income (21,9%), followed by bar sales (14,2%) and food sales (4,1%) (**see Table H**).



The highest annual growth rate in February 2013 was recorded for takeaway and fast-food outlets (8,2%, contributing 2,8 percentage points), followed by restaurants and coffee shops (4,0%, contributing 1,9 percentage points) and catering services (4,0%, contributing 0,7 of a percentage point).

Total income increased by 8,0% in the three months ended February 2013 compared with the three months ended February 2012. The main contributors to this increase were:

- takeaway and fast-food outlets (11,2%, contributing 3,8 percentage points);
- restaurants and coffee shops (6,5%, contributing 3,2 percentage points); and
- catering services (6,0%, contributing 1,0 percentage point).

Table H – Annual percentage change in food and beverages income at current prices by type of income – February 2013

Type of income	Sep-12	Oct-12	Nov-12	Dec-12	Jan-13	Feb-13
Food sales	9,8	5,7	8,2	8,3	6,1	4,1
Bar sales	10,7	8,9	13,0	31,4	11,5	14,2
Other income	22,8	6,8	6,0	16,3	12,9	21,9
Total	10,1	6,1	8,6	10,9	6,8	5,4

A full release on *Food and beverages* (Statistical release P6420) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za

Tourist accommodation

More income generated for tourist accommodation

South Africa prides itself in its natural beauty, wild life, cultural diversity and beautiful weather. There are also many tourist attractions such as the Kruger National Park, Garden Route, Durban beach front and Robben Island to name a few. These are just some of the things that keep tourists coming into the country all year round. Presented in this article are the February 2013 statistics on tourist accommodation.



Total income for the tourist accommodation industry increased by 8,8% in February 2013 compared with February 2012 (**see Table I**). Income from accommodation increased by 9,3% year-on-year in February 2013, the result of a 3,8% increase in the number of stay unit nights sold and a 5,4% increase in the average income per stay unit night sold.

The types of accommodation that recorded the highest year-on-year growth rates in income from accommodation in February 2013 were hotels (10,7%), 'other' accommodation (8,8%) and caravan parks and camping sites (5,1%). The main contributor to the 9,3% year-on-year increase in income from accommodation in February 2013 was hotels (contributing 7,2 percentage points), followed by 'other' accommodation (contributing 2,3 percentage points).

Income from accommodation increased by 8,0% in the three months ended February 2013 compared with the three months ended February 2012. The main contributors to this increase were:

- hotels (9,0%, contributing 5,7 percentage points); and
- 'other' accommodation (6,1%, contributing 1,7 percentage points).

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

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

^{1/} Includes restaurant 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

Volume of foreign travellers decrease

South Africa is known as the economic hub of Africa, it therefore comes as no surprise that many people from the Southern African region migrate to South Africa in search for economic opportunities. This makes a huge contribution to the country's economy because some immigrants start businesses and also create jobs for locals. Presented in this article are the January 2013 statistics for tourism and migration

A total of 3 047 998 travellers (arrivals and departures) passed through South African ports of entry in January 2013 (**see Table J**). These travellers are made up of 875 540 South African residents and 2 172 458 foreign travellers. A further breakdown of the figures for South African residents indicates that there were 535 415 and 340 125 arrivals and departures respectively. The corresponding volumes for foreign arrivals and departures were 1 274 134 and 898 324, respectively.

Mode of travel

Travellers who cross South Africa's borders rarely use trains since they are mainly used for transporting goods. In January 2013, road transport was the most common mode of travel used by 2 177 274 (71,4%) out of the 3 047 998 travellers. The total number of travellers who used air transport was 851 530 (27,9%). The arrivals data on South African residents show that 173 374 (32,4%) came by air and 355 206 (66,3%) came by road.

In January 2013, 182 464 (90,1%) overseas tourists arrived in the country by air whilst 19 670 (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 [581 738 (93,1%)].

Purpose of visit

In January 2013, majority [778 406 (91,5%)] of tourists were in South Africa for holidays compared to only 47 757 (5,6%), 13 226 (1,6%) and 11 370 (1,3%) of tourists who were in South Africa on transit; for study and for business purposes respectively. A detailed analysis reveals that of all the tourists from each of the overseas regions, at least 60,0% came to South Africa for holidays.



Sex and age distribution

In January 2013, there were 498 239 (58,6%) male and 351 691 (41,3%) female tourists. The overseas tourists were made up of 117 024 (57,8%) male tourists and 85 302 (42,1%) female tourists. There were 365 034 (58,4%) male and 259 427 (41,5%) female tourists from the SADC countries. The tourists from 'other' African countries were made up of 14 973 (70,4%) males and 6 286 (29,6%) females. The ages of the tourists were categorised into three broad groups namely; those younger than 15 years, 15 to 64 years, and 65 years and older. The overall results show that 765 518 (90,0%) of tourists were aged between 15 and 64 years; 36 948 (4,3%) were aged 65 years and older and 47 711 (5,6%) were aged less than 15 years.

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

Travel direction	January	December	January	% change	% change
	2012	2012	2013	January 2012 – January 2013	December 2012 – January 2013
Total	2 972 236	3 828 607	3 047 998	2,5	-20,4
South African residents	876 220	1 219 202	875 540	-0,1	-28,2
Arrivals	526 250	520 238	535 415	1,7	2,9
Departures	349 970	698 964	340 125	-2,8	-51,3
Foreign travellers	2 096 016	2 609 405	2 172 458	3,6	-16,7
Arrivals	1 249 101	1 331 934	1 274 134	2,0	-4,3
Departures	846 915	1 277 471	898 324	6,1	-29,7
Foreign arrivals	1 249 101	1 331 934	1 274 134	2,0	-4,3
Non-visitors	87 580	61 644	119 650	36,6	94,1
Visitors	1 161 521	1 270 290	1 154 484	-0,6	-9,1
Visitors	1 161 521	1 270 290	1 154 484	-0,6	-9,1
Arrivals only	576 852	432 822	556 035	-3,6	28,5
Single trips	327 065	468 744	329 134	0,6	-29,8
Multiple trips	257 604	368 724	269 315	4,5	-27,0
Visitors	1 161 521	1 270 290	1 154 484	-0,6	-9,1
Same day	274 455	398 516	303 725	10,7	-23,8
Overnight (tourists)	887 066	871 774	850 759	-4,1	-2,4

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



Statistics of civil cases for debt

Number of civil summonses decrease

Many South Africans have fallen victim to the debt problem or debt tsunami as it has been labelled. Consumers are over indebted to a point that many of them take little home after they have received their salaries. Since many control measures put in place to save consumers from reckless and unsecured lending have proven ineffective, the national treasury is considering tightening lending regulation and abolishing garnishing orders (a third party who is served notice by a court to surrender money in settlement of a debt). This move, should it be successful, will ensure that the increasing debt crisis is reduced. Presented in this article are the statistics on civil cases for debt for February 2013.

The total number of civil summonses issued for debt decreased by 28,2% in the three months ended February 2013 compared with the three months ended February 2012 (**see Table K**). A 33,9% year-on-year decrease was recorded in February 2013.

Categories that contributed to the 28,2% decrease were:

- money lent (contributing -9,1 percentage points);
- services (contributing -8,6 percentage points); and
- 'other' debts (contributing -5,5 percentage points).

The total number of civil judgements recorded for debt decreased by 27,1% in the three months ended February 2013 compared with the three months ended February 2012. A 35,4% year-on-year decrease was recorded in February 2013.

The categories behind the 27,1% decrease were civil judgements relating to:

- money lent (contributing -16,7 percentage points);
- goods sold (contributing -3,3 percentage points);
- services (contributing -3,3 percentage points); and
- promissory notes (contributing -2,4 percentage points).

There was a 0,8% decrease in the total value of civil judgements recorded for debt in the three months ended February 2013 compared with the three months ended February 2012. However, a year-on-year increase of 2,6% was recorded in February 2013. The major contributors to the 0,8%



decrease were the money lent category (contributing -6,0 percentage points) and the goods sold category (contributing -2,8 percentage points).

The 'other' debts category partially counteracted these decreases and contributed 10,1 percentage points. In February 2013, 28 087 civil judgements for debt amounting to R414,7 million were recorded. The largest contributors to the R414,7 million were:

- 'other' debts (R157,1 million or 37,9%);
- money lent (R96,2 million or 23,2%); and
- services (R67,3 million or 16,2%).

Table K – Key figures for February 2013

Actual estimates	February 2013	% change between February 2012 and February 2013	% change between December 2011 to February 2012 and December 2012 to February 2013
Number of civil summonses issued for debt	59 813	-33,9	-28,2
Number of civil judgements recorded for debt	28 087	-35,4	-27,1
Value of civil judgements recorded for debt (R million)	414,7	2,6	-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

Statistics of liquidations and insolvencies

Number of liquidations decrease

When a business owes more than it can pay, it usually results in that business failing. The basic rule is that the liquidators (professionals who come in to settle the company's debts) have to sell the business' assets to make money. The money made is then used to pay back the creditors. The first creditors to get paid are the secured creditors such as the bank, followed by the employees, SARS, and then lastly the unsecured creditors such as customers. So if a business becomes liquidated, there is a possibility that not all the creditors will receive the money owed to them.



Presented in this article are the statistics for liquidations and insolvencies for March and February 2013 respectively.

The total number of liquidations decreased by 8,7% in March 2013 compared with March 2012 (**see Table L**). During this period, voluntary liquidations decreased by 15,0% while compulsory liquidations increased by 35,9%. The biggest contributors to the 285 liquidations in March 2013 related to businesses in the following industries:

- financing, insurance, real estate and business services (131 cases or 46,0% of liquidations); and
- wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (86 cases or 30,2% of liquidations).

The number of liquidations increased by 12,5% year-on-year in the first quarter of 2013.

Table L – Total number of liquidations for March 2013

Number of liquidations March 2013	% change between March 2012 and March 2013	% change between January to March 2012 and January to March 2013
285	-8,7	12,5

The number of insolvencies decreased by 3,9% year-on-year in February 2013 (**see Table M**). An 11,8% decrease was estimated in the three months ended February 2013 compared with the three months ended February 2012.

Table M – Total number of insolvencies for February 2013

Number of insolvencies February 2013	% change between February 2012 and February 2013	% change between December 2011 to February 2012 and December 2012 to February 2013	% change between January to February 2012 and January to February 2013
269	-3,9	-11,8	-10,2

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

Prices

Producer price index (PPI)

PPI climbs to 5,7%

Producer price index shows the extent to which the prices of goods and services have risen. It is also useful to the government and companies as they adjust the levels of wages, pensions, and payments in long-term contracts in proportion to changes in relevant prices. Key findings of this index for February 2013 are presented in this article.

The annual percentage change in the PPI for final manufactured goods was 5,7% in March 2013 (compared to 5,4% in February 2013) (**see Table O**). From February to March 2013, the PPI for final manufactured goods increased by 0,9%.

The main contributors to the annual rate of 5,7% were food products, beverages and tobacco products (5,9% year-on-year, contributing 2,0 percentage points) and coke, petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products (9,2% year-on-year, contributing 1,6 percentage points).

The main contributors to the monthly increase of 0,9% were food products, beverages and tobacco products (0,8% month-on-month, contributing 0,3 of a percentage point) and coke, petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products (2,3% month-on-month, contributing 0,4 of a percentage point).

The annual percentage change in the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods was 7,7% in March 2013 (compared to 6,0% in February 2013). From February to March 2013, the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods increased by 1,2%.

The main contributors to the annual rate of 7,7% were chemicals, rubber and plastic products (6,2% year-on-year, contributing 2,5 percentage points) and basic and fabricated metals (7,1% year-on-year, contributing 2,1 percentage points).

The main contributor to the monthly increase of 1,2% was chemicals, rubber and plastic products (1,9% month-on-month, contributing 0,7 of a percentage point) (see Figure 2.1).



The annual percentage change in the PPI for electricity and water was 11,4% in March 2013 (compared to 13,0% in February 2013). From February to March 2013, the PPI for electricity and water decreased by 1,7%. Electricity decreased by 2,0% month-on-month and increased by 12,0% year-on-year. Water was unchanged month-on-month and increased by 8,5% year-on-year.

The annual percentage change in the PPI for mining was 8,6% in March 2013 (compared to 6,6% in February 2013). From February to March 2013, the PPI for mining increased by 0,4%. The main contributors to the annual rate of 8,6% were non-ferrous metal ores (9,2% year-on-year, contributing 4,3 percentage points), gold and other metal ores (10,8% year-on-year, contributing 2,5 percentage points) and coal and gas (8,2% year-on-year, contributing 2,0 percentage points).

The main contributors to the monthly rate of 0,4% were gold and other metal ores (1,4% month-on-month and contributing 0,3 of a percentage point) and coal and gas (2,0% month-on-month, contributing 0,5 of a percentage point).

The annual percentage change in the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing was 0,4% in March 2013 (compared to 1,2% in February 2013). From February to March 2013, the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing decreased by 1,2%. The main contributor to the annual rate of 0,4% was forestry (1,4% year-on-year, contributing 0,3 of a percentage point).

The main contributor to the monthly rate of -1,2% was agriculture (-1,9% month-on-month, contributing -1,5 percentage points).

Table O – Key PPI figures for March 2013

Product	Weight	Index (2012=100)			%	
		Mar 2012	Feb 2013	Mar 2013	Mar 2013 vs. Feb 2013	Mar 2013 vs. Mar 2012
Final manufactured goods	100,00	98,6	103,3	104,2	0,9	5,7
Intermediate manufactured goods	100,00	97,9	104,2	105,4	1,2	7,7
Electricity and water	100,00	82,1	93,1	91,5	-1,7	11,4
Mining	100,00	98,3	106,4	106,8	0,4	8,6
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,00	99,2	100,8	99,6	-1,2	0,4

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)

CPI at 5,9% once again

At 5,9%, year-on-year inflation is right at the tip of the 3-6 target band set by the South African Reserve Bank. The high inflation also shows the extent to which South Africa's economy is under pressure. The recent labour unrests and a slowdown in key Eurozone export markets are just some of the contributors behind the high inflation. Presented in this article are the statistics of the consumer price index for March 2013.

The headline CPI (for all urban areas) annual inflation rate in March 2013 was 5,9% (**see Table P**). This rate was the same as the corresponding annual rate of 5,9% in February 2013. On average, prices increased by 1,2% between February and March 2013.

The food and non-alcoholic beverages index decreased by 0,1% between February and March 2013. The annual rate decreased to 5,7% in March 2013 from 6,1% in February 2013. The following components in the food and non-alcoholic beverages index decreased:

- vegetables (-1,9%);
- hot beverages (-0,9%);
- other food (-0,7%);
- bread and cereals (-0,4%);
- oils and fats (-0,3%); and
- cold beverages (-0,1%).

The following components increased:

- sugar, sweets and desserts (2,4%);
- milk, eggs and cheese (1,1%);
- fish (0,8%);
- fruit (0,8%); and
- and meat (0,1%).

The alcoholic beverages and tobacco index increased by 2,8% between February and March 2013, mainly due to increases in excise duties. The annual rate decreased to 5,8% in March 2013 from 7,9% in February 2013.

The housing and utilities index increased by 0,8% between February and March 2013, mainly due to a 1,2% increase in actual rentals for housing and

a 1,1% increase in owners' equivalent rent. The annual rate was unchanged at 5,9% in March 2013.

The transport index increased by 2,7% between February and March 2013, mainly due to an 81c/litre increase in the price of petrol. The annual rate increased to 7,5% in March 2013 from 5,5% in February 2013.

The education index increased by 9,0% between February and March 2013. The annual rate increased to 9,0% in March 2013 from 8,9% in February 2013.

The miscellaneous goods and services index increased by 0,3% between February and March 2013. The annual rate decreased to 7,4% in March 2013 from 7,5% in February 2013.

The provinces with an annual inflation rate lower than or equal to headline inflation were Free State (5,9%), Limpopo (5,9%), KwaZulu-Natal (5,8%), North West (5,8%), Northern Cape (5,7%), Mpumalanga (5,7%), Western Cape (5,6%) and Eastern Cape (5,5%). The province with an annual inflation rate higher than headline inflation was Gauteng (6,2%).

Table P – Consumer price index: Index numbers and year-on-year rates
Base year: Dec 2012=100^{2/}

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										
	Rate	5,4	5,9	5,9										

^{1/} Annual average.

^{2/} The Base year has changed from 2008=100 to Dec 2012=100. Therefore index figures have changed.

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'.



the missing piece of the puzzle





the missing piece of the puzzle





the missing piece of the puzzle





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