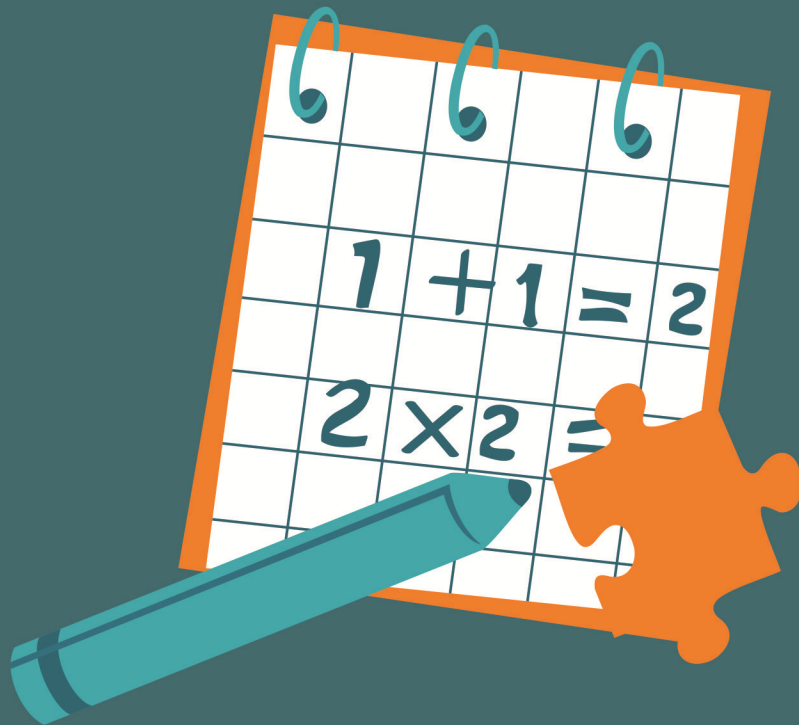


# Mbalo Brief



the missing piece of the puzzle

February 2014



Issue 01/2014



the missing piece of the puzzle



Statistics South Africa  
Private Bag X44  
Pretoria 0001  
South Africa

170 Thabo Sehume Street  
Pretoria 0002

User information services: (012) 310 8600  
Fax: (012) 310 8500  
Main switchboard: (012) 310 8911  
Fax: (012) 321 7381

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



## Editor's comment

Most of us start every year with proclamation of goals we would like to attain in that year. For some, however, these are just resolutions for New Year's Day and are quickly forgotten as soon as the first month of the year ends. As we put 2013 – the year in which we laid to rest the first president of a democratic South Africa, Tata Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela – behind us and welcome the New Year, we urge you to plan ahead and wish you a successful 2014. As South Africa also celebrates 20 years of freedom, we encourage you to vote in the country's 5<sup>th</sup> general elections on 7 May.

Nearly 12 years after the conclusion of the second Anglo-Boer war and four years after the formation of the then Union of South Africa, in 1914, the Union government enacted the Statistics Act, 1914 (Act No. 38 of 1914) meant to provide for the "collection of statistics relating to agricultural and to industrial, commercial, shipping, fishing and other business undertakings and other matters". This year the organisation born out of this piece of legislation, Statistics South Africa, is celebrating its centennial anniversary.

In this issue of *Mbalo Brief*, we begin a new series of Census 2011 educational articles highlighting census results at district and metropolitan municipality level. The focus is on the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality in this issue. We look at the metro's population growth in 2011 in comparison to 2001 and 1996, average household income, access to housing, education levels, and access to basic services among others.

Solutions for November's puzzle and a new general knowledge crossword puzzle are included on page iv. Our regulars on price indices and industry performance are also included in this issue.

Articles published in this issue are based on results of industry surveys conducted for the months ranging from October to December 2013 which were released in January and February 2014. For full details on any of the surveys, visit our website at [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za)

Here's to achieving those New Year's resolutions!



the missing piece of the puzzle



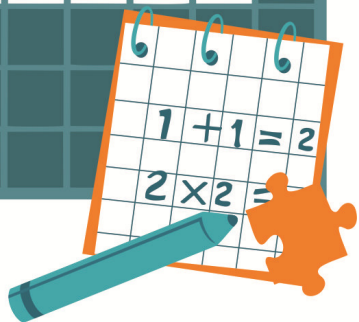
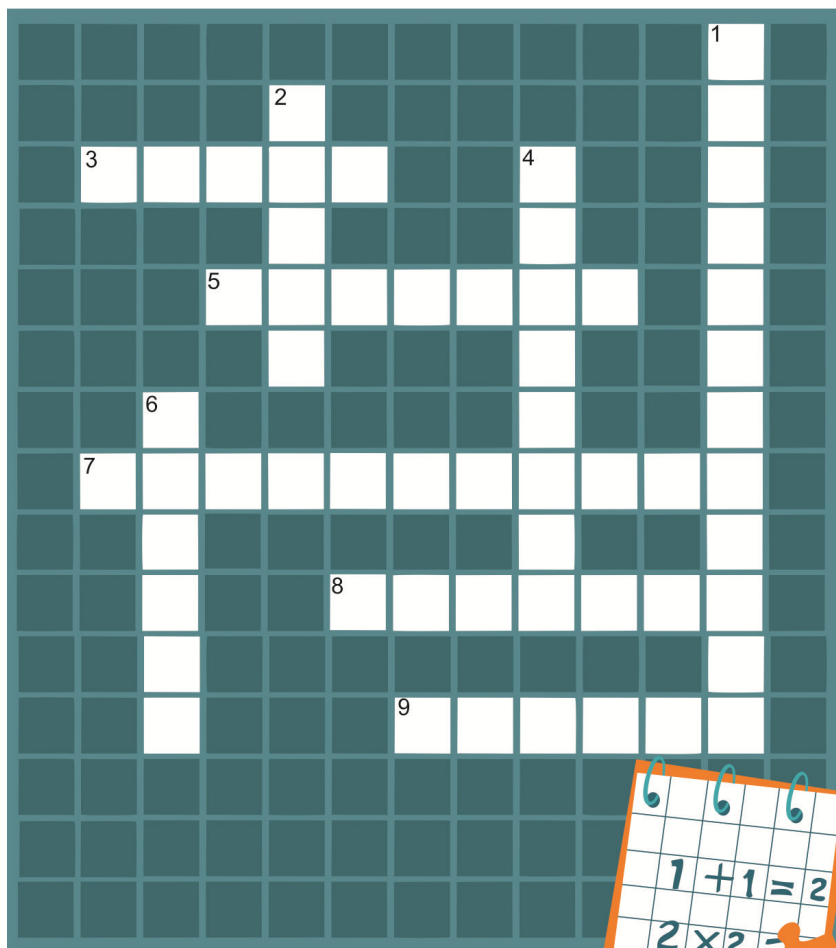
# CONTENTS

<b>Editor's comment</b> .....	<b>i</b>
<b>Crossword puzzle</b> .....	<b>iv</b>
<b>Census educational on the City of Tshwane Municipality</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>Primary industries</b> .....	<b>10</b>
Mining: Production and sales .....	10
<b>Secondary industries</b> .....	<b>12</b>
Manufacturing: Production and sales.....	12
Selected building statistics of the private sector .....	13
Electricity generated and available for distribution .....	15
<b>Tertiary industries</b> .....	<b>17</b>
Wholesale trade sales.....	17
Retail trade sales .....	18
Motor trade sales .....	19
Food and beverages .....	20
Tourist accommodation.....	21
Tourism and migration .....	22
Statistics of civil cases for debt.....	24
Statistics of liquidations and insolvencies .....	26
Land transport survey .....	28
<b>Prices</b> .....	<b>30</b>
Producer price index (PPI).....	30
Consumer price index (CPI).....	32
<b>Glossary</b> .....	<b>35</b>





## Crossword puzzle





**Across**

- 3. What is a calendar that is based on cycles of the moon called?
- 5. Which Big Five animal is printed on the back of a R200 banknote?
- 7. What is the money or property which is received from someone who has died called?
- 8. Which country defeated Bafana Bafana during the CHAN 2014 tournament?
- 9. Vermeulen Street in Pretoria was renamed to ... Street (Fill-in the missing word).

**Down**

- 1. Who is the deputy minister of the department of tourism?
- 2. Sir Herbert ..... (Fill-in the missing word) designed Union Buildings in 1910.
- 4. What is the process of offering an asset as a form of security against a loan?
- 6. Abbreviate: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

**Solutions for November 2013 puzzle**

**Across**

- 2. Limpopo
- 3. Land
- 4. Mining
- 7. Western Cape
- 10. Twentieth

**Down**

- 1. Takeaway
- 5. Gigawatt hour
- 6. Understand
- 8. SONA
- 9. VAT
- 11. Walk





the missing piece of the puzzle





## Educational article on the City of Tshwane Municipality

### 1. Introduction

The City of Tshwane, located in the northern part of Gauteng, is the second largest municipality in the province and is among the six biggest metropolitan municipalities in South Africa. Tshwane consists of seven regions with 105 wards and 210 councillors. The following are some of the towns and townships that form part of the municipality's area: Pretoria, Centurion, Akasia, Soshanguve, Mabopane, Atteridgeville, Ga-Rankuwa, Winterveld, Hammanskraal, Temba, Pienaarsrivier, Crocodile River and Mamelodi.

Pretoria, contained within the City of Tshwane Municipality as mentioned above, is one of South Africa's three capital cities, serving as the executive (administrative) capital; the other capitals are Cape Town, the legislative capital, and Bloemfontein, the judicial capital.

The City of Tshwane is home to the Union Buildings, the same place where former president Nelson Mandela's body lay in state, and is also the centre of government with all the national government departments being located there. Tshwane is also home to over 130 embassies, representing the second largest concentration after Washington D.C.

The municipality's main economic sectors are community services and government, followed by finance and manufacturing. Metal products, machinery and household products are the largest sub-sectors within manufacturing. Its economy contributed 27% to Gauteng's GDP and 9% to the national GDP in 2011. Also in the same year, Tshwane contributed 22,2% to South Africa's total exports and 15,9% to its total trade.

This article will look at the Census 2011 findings regarding City of Tshwane's land area and population, level of education, unemployment rate, as well as household goods and services, amongst others.



## 2. Geography and demography

### 2.1 Land area and population

In 2008, the former Metsweding District Municipality, including Dinokeng tsa Taemane (Cullinan) and Kungwini (Bronkhorstspuit) were incorporated into the borders of the City of Tshwane. The incorporation increased the land area of the City of Tshwane to 6 368 square kilometres, making it not only the largest municipality in Africa, but also the third largest city, in terms of land areas, in the world after New York and Tokyo/Yokohama.

According to Census 2011, City of Tshwane is home to 2,9 million people, making it the fifth largest municipality in South Africa by population size. This was an increase from the 2,1 million recorded in 2001. Out of the 2,9 million, 49,8% are males while 50,2% are females.

#### Did you know?

Tshwane's population grew by 3,1% in 2011 and makes up 24,2% of Gauteng's total population.

Black Africans make up most of the population in the City of Tshwane at 75,9% in 2011, followed by whites (20,2%), coloureds (2,0 %) and lastly, the Indian/Asian population which makes up 1,9% of the population.

The majority of people living in the City of Tshwane fall in the 15–64 age group (71,9%), also classified as the working age. These are followed by those in the 0–14 age group (23,2%) while the lowest group is the elderly group of 65 years and older (4,9%).



### Did you know?

About 37% of the population in Tshwane is classified as youth, making it one of the youngest cities in South Africa.

## 2.2 Languages

The languages most spoken in many households in Tshwane are Sepedi (19,4%), followed by Afrikaans (18,4%), Setswana (14,7%), English (8,4%), Xitsonga (8,4%), isiZulu (8,3%), Sesotho (5,1%), isiNdebele (4,7%), Tshivenda (2,3%), isiXhosa (2,1%), Siswati (1,5%), sign language (0,3%) and other (3,0%).

## 3. Education

The municipality has shown a decrease in the proportion of people with no formal schooling aged 20 years and older, (from 8,9% in 2001 to 4,2% in 2011). There was, however, an increase in the proportion of people who completed Matric/Std 10, from 30,1% to 34,5% in 2001 and 2011 respectively. The proportion of those 20 years and older and who also completed higher education increased from 16,5% in 2001 to 23,1% in 2011.

## 4. Unemployment rate

Between 1996 and 2001, the unemployment rate across this municipality increased by 7,3%, with an average of 24,3% to 31,6% respectively. However, in 2011, the unemployment rate dropped to 24,2% which is 0,1% lower than the unemployment rate in 1996.



### Did you know?

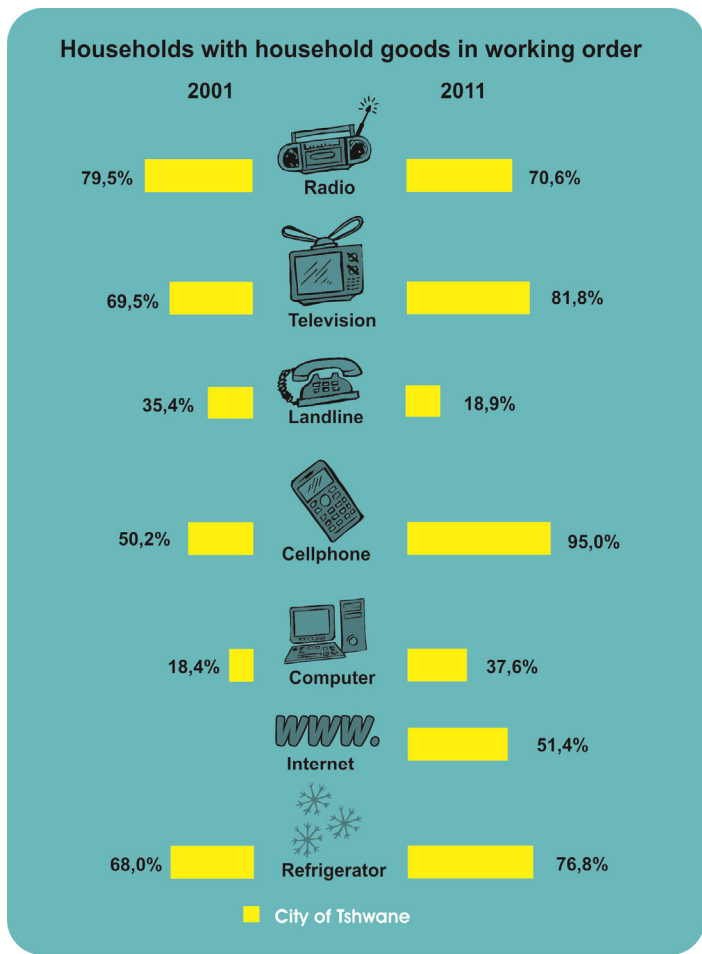
The unemployment rate among the youth in City of Tshwane was 32,6% in 2011, a decrease from 40,5% in 2001.

According to Census 2011 results, one million people were employed, about 345 000 were unemployed, 64 000 were discouraged work-seekers and around 613 000 were not economically active.

### 5. Household income

The average household income per annum increased from R94 908 in 2001 to R182 822 in 2011. However, in 2011, 14,9% of households in the City of Tshwane received no income. Most households (15,5%) received an income of R19 601–R38 200 per month. On the other hand, 2,9% of households received an income of R1 000–R4 800 per month while only 0,6% received an income of R2 457 601 and more.

## 6. Household goods



**Radios** – Census 2011 results show a decline in the proportion of households owning radios (from 79,5% in 2001 to 70,6% in 2011).

**Televisions** – there was an increase in the number of households owning televisions (from 69,5% in 2001 to 81,8% in 2011).



**Landlines/telephones** – there was a decline in the number of households with access to a landline/telephone (from 35,4% in 2001 to 18,9% in 2011).

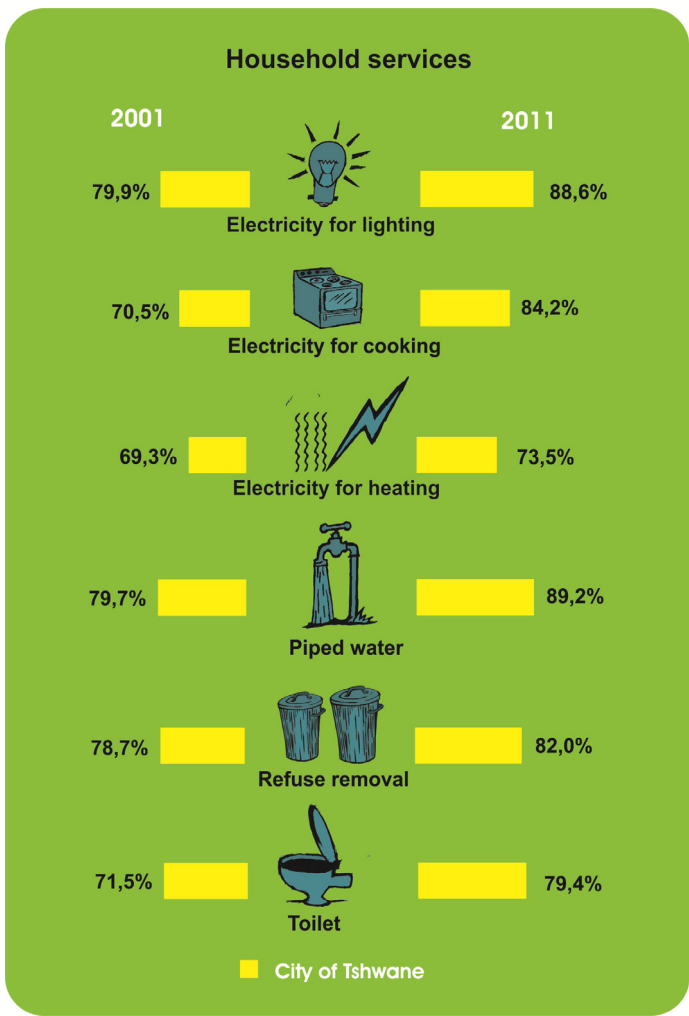
**Cellphones** – the number of households with cellphones increased from 50,2% in 2001 to 95,0% in 2011.

**Computers** – the number of households with computers increased from 18,4% in 2001 to 37,6% in 2011.

**Internet** – the proportion of households with access to the Internet was 51,4% in 2011.

**Refrigerators** – in 2011, more households (76,8%) owned refrigerators compared with 68,0% in 2001.

### 7. Household services





## 7.1 Electricity

Since 1996, the proportion of households using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting, heating and cooking increased across the City of Tshwane. In 2011, 88,6% of households used electricity for lighting. This was an increase from 79,9% in 2001. More households were using electricity for cooking in 2011 (84,2%); this was an increase from 70,5% in 2001. The number of households that were using electricity for heating was 73,5% in 2011, an increase from 69,3% in 2001.

## 7.2 Piped water

In 2011, there was an increase of 89,2% in the proportion of households with access to piped water in their dwelling or yard, compared with 79,7% in 2001. The proportion of households with access to piped water on a communal stand decreased to 7,4% in 2011 from 15,5% in 2001. The number of households with no access to piped water decreased to 3,4% in 2011 from 4,8% in 2001.

## 7.3 Refuse removal

The proportion of households whose refuse was removed by the local authority or a private company was 82% in 2011, which is an increase from 78,7% in 2001. The percentage of those with communal refuse dumps was 14,1% in 2011, which is a decrease from 17,4% in 2001, while those who had to remove their refuse themselves was 3,3% in 2011 compared with 4% in 2001.

## 7.4 Toilet facilities

In 2011, 79,4% of households in City of Tshwane had flush or chemical toilets (an increase from 71,5% in 2001). On the other hand, the number of households with no toilet facilities was 1,3% in 2011, which is a decrease from 3,1% in 2001.



## 8. Conclusion

City of Tshwane's population has grown by less than a million since Census 2001. Furthermore, the proportion of all population groups has been increasing since Census 1996 with the exception of the white population, which has been declining. Almost all households in Tshwane have access to sanitation facilities, almost half have access to piped water inside their dwelling and the number of those with access to electricity has increased. Thus, Census 2011 results show that since Census 1996, Tshwane has provided more households with basic services.

## Sources

1. Statistics South Africa. 2012. *Census in Brief*. Available online at: <http://www.statssa.gov.za>
2. Statistics South Africa. 2012. *Gauteng Municipal Report*. Available online at: <http://www.statssa.gov.za>
3. Statistics South Africa, 2012. *Census Community Profiles in SuperCross*. Available online at: <http://interactive.statssa.gov.za/superweb/login.do>
4. City of Tshwane. 2014. *About Tshwane*. Available online at: <http://www.tshwane.gov.za/AboutTshwane/Pages/default.aspx>



# Primary industries

## Mining: Production and sales

### *Mining production and sales volumes increase*

Mining is one of the few industries in our economy suffering from frequent labour unrests. As a result of the industrial action, the industry and, subsequently, the country suffer losses of income and the economy's growth is hampered. However, since the intervention by industry and government representatives in the form of the *Framework Agreement for a Sustainable Mining Industry*, there is hope that future wage and working conditions talks will be handled in a swift manner and eliminate strike action. This article provides an insight into mining production for November 2013 and mining sales for October 2013.

Mining production increased by an annual 5,1% in November 2013 (see **Table A**). The highest positive growth rates were recorded for gold (35,5%), manganese ore (33,6%) and diamonds (27,0%). The main contributors to the 5,1% increase were gold (contributing 4,2 percentage points), manganese ore (contributing 1,5 percentage points) and iron ore (contributing 1,3 percentage points).

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

	Jun-13	Jul-13	Aug-13	Sep-13	Oct-13	Nov-13
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-5,1	1,7	2,4	0,7	23,0	5,1
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-1,7	3,7	-1,5	-4,0	7,4	-2,9
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted <sup>1/</sup>	0,2	4,3	3,7	1,6	0,0	-0,1

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

Mineral sales increased by an annual 16,9% in October 2013 (see **Table B**). The largest positive growth rates were recorded for chromium ore (107,4%), copper (61,7%) and iron ore (35,4%). The major contributors to the 16,9% increase were PGMs (contributing 5,4 percentage points), and iron ore and coal (contributing 5,1 percentage points).

**Table B – Key growth rates in mineral sales at current prices for October 2013**

	May-13	Jun-13	Jul-13	Aug-13	Sep-13	Oct-13
<b>Year-on-year % change, unadjusted</b>	-6,9	-0,6	1,0	8,2	8,7	16,9
<b>Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted</b>	-10,3	5,0	2,5	8,4	-8,0	3,0
<b>3-month % change, seasonally adjusted <sup>1/</sup></b>	-1,6	-4,5	-5,8	2,0	4,8	7,0

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



## Secondary industries

### Manufacturing: Production and sales

#### *Manufacturing production increases*

The manufacturing industry plays a crucial role in job creation and economic empowerment. Within two years after launching the Manufacturing Competitiveness Enhancement Programme (MCEP), the Department of Trade and Industry approved 189 applications for grants from manufacturing companies valued at R2,4 billion. MCEP has a budget of R5,8-billion over a three-year period. The programme was initiated to offer manufacturing companies incentives to raise their competitiveness and retain jobs. This article highlights statistics on manufacturing sales and production for November 2013.

Manufacturing production increased by 0,3% in November 2013 compared with November 2012 (**see Table C**).

The 0,3% year-on-year increase in manufacturing production in November 2013 was mainly due to higher production in the following divisions:

- motor vehicles, parts and accessories and other transport equipment (7,2%, contributing 0,6 of a percentage point);
- food and beverages (1,4%, contributing 0,3 of a percentage point); and
- glass and non-metallic minerals (5,5%, contributing 0,3 of a percentage point).

The largest negative contributions to the decrease of 1,0% were made by the following divisions:

- motor vehicles, parts and accessories and other transport equipment (-13,4%, contributing -1,1 percentage points); and
- basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products, metal products and machinery (-2,8%, contributing -0,6 of a percentage point).

**Table C – Manufacturing production and sales for November 2013**

Estimates	November 2013	% change between November 2012 and November 2013	% change between September 2012 and September 2013	% change between January 2012 and January 2013
Physical volume of manufacturing production index (base: 2010=100)	121,5	0,3	-0,3	1,2
Total estimated sales of manufactured products (R million)	160 138	6,4	7,1	7,9

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

## Selected building statistics of the private sector

### *Value of buildings reported as completed increases*

In the last few months, newly completed shopping malls were opened while construction of new ones started. According to the South African Council of Shopping Centres, at least 25 new shopping centres, each exceeding 30 000 square metres, are expected to be added to the market by 2016. This will bring the number of large, regional and super-regional malls in the country to an estimated 180. Before any of these malls can be constructed, their building plans have to be passed first. The article below provides more information on selected building statistics of the private sector for November 2013.

The value of recorded building plans passed increased by 18,1% (R12 284,7 million) during January to November 2013 compared with January to November 2012 (**see Table D**). The biggest percentage increase was reported for:

- non-residential buildings (35,6% or R5 667,1 million);
- residential buildings (16,3% or R5 005,2 million); and
- additions and alterations (7,6% or R1 612,4 million).



Seven provinces reported year-on-year increases in the value of building plans passed during January to November 2013. The increase in the value of building plans passed was dominated by:

- Gauteng (contributing 7,4 percentage points or R5 051,1 million);
- KwaZulu-Natal (contributing 4,2 percentage points or R2 858,0 million); and
- Western Cape (contributing 2,9 percentage points or R1 980,3 million).

The value of buildings reported as completed increased by 18,3% (R7 572,9 million) during January to November 2013 compared with January to November 2012. The biggest percentage increase was reported for:

- non-residential buildings (23,9% or R2 620,3 million);
- additions and alterations (21,2% or R2 015,2 million); and
- residential buildings (14,0% or R2 937,4 million).

Eight provinces reported year-on-year increases in the value of buildings completed during January to November 2013. The year-on-year increase was dominated by Western Cape (contributing 11,6 percentage points or R4 812,4 million).

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

Estimates at current prices	January to November 2012 <sup>1/</sup>	January to November 2013 <sup>1/</sup>	Difference in value between January to November 2012 and January to November 2013	% change between January to November 2012 and January to November 2013
	R'000	R'000	R'000	
<b>Residential buildings</b>	<b>30 782 437</b>	<b>35 787 649</b>	<b>5 005 212</b>	<b>16,3</b>
-Dwelling houses	22 285 925	25 632 456	3 346 531	15,0
-Flats and townhouses	8 037 060	8 848 740	811 680	10,1
-Other residential buildings	459 452	1 306 453	847 001	184,4
<b>Non-residential buildings</b>	<b>15 912 517</b>	<b>21 579 570</b>	<b>5 667 053</b>	<b>35,6</b>
<b>Additions and alterations</b>	<b>21 123 592</b>	<b>22 735 999</b>	<b>1 612 407</b>	<b>7,6</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>67 818 546</b>	<b>80 103 218</b>	<b>12 284 672</b>	<b>18,1</b>

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

## Electricity generated and available for distribution

### *Consumption and production of electricity decreases*

Many people know that coal is the main source of energy in South Africa; however, what some people don't know is that water is also required to make electricity generation possible. Eskom uses raw water known as demineralised water that undergoes extensive purification and treatment before entering the production processes. Coal is used to heat the water so that it can be converted to steam. The steam is then released and rotates a large turbine which is connected to a rotating magnet, and electricity is generated. In this article we summarise the statistics of electricity generated and available for distribution for November 2013.

The volume of electricity consumption decreased by 2,4% year-on-year in November 2013 (see **Table E**).



The estimated electricity production decreased by 3,3% year-on-year in November 2013. The total volume of electricity delivered by Eskom to the provinces decreased by 2,1% (-370 Gigawatt-hours) in November 2013 compared with November 2012. Decreases were reported in six of the nine provinces, with the largest volume decrease recorded for Mpumalanga (-112 Gigawatt-hours). Limpopo recorded the largest volume increase (21 Gigawatt-hours) over this period.

**Table E – Selected key figures regarding electricity generated and available for distribution – November 2013**

Actual estimates	November 2013 <sup>1/</sup>	% change between November 2012 and November 2013	% change between September to November 2012 and September to November 2013	% change between January to November 2012 and January to November 2013
Electricity available for distribution (Gigawatt-hours)	18 968	-2,4	0,1	-0,6
Index of the physical volume of electricity production (2010=100)	96,2	-3,3	-2,0	-0,7

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



# Tertiary industries

## Wholesale trade sales

### *Sales in wholesale industry increase*

Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) conducts a monthly survey covering enterprises in the wholesale trade industry. This survey is based on a sample drawn from Stats SA's 2013 business sampling frame (BSF) that contains businesses registered with the South African Revenue Service (SARS) for value added tax (VAT) and income tax (IT). As the businesses are registered for VAT, they raise revenue for government by charging VAT on all taxable goods and services. At the end of the tax period, these enterprises, including wholesalers, pay the VAT they collected to SARS. The government then uses the tax money for maintaining and building infrastructure, supplying water and electricity to the public, etc. In this article we summarise the statistics on wholesale trade sales for November 2013.

Wholesale trade sales increased by 12,7% in November 2013 compared with November 2012 (**see Table F**). The major contributors to this increase were dealers in:

- machinery, equipment and supplies (22,8%, contributing 2,9 percentage points);
- solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (12,0%, contributing 2,6 percentage points); and
- 'other' goods (11,1%, contributing 1,4 percentage points).

Wholesale trade sales increased by 13,4% in the three months ended November 2013 compared with the three months ended November 2012. The major contributors to this increase were dealers in:

- solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (11,9%, contributing 2,7 percentage points);
- machinery, equipment and supplies (18,8%, contributing 2,5 percentage points);
- 'other' goods (12,8%, contributing 1,4 percentage points); and
- food, beverages and tobacco (9,3%, contributing 1,4 percentage points).



**Table F – Key growth rates in wholesale trade sales for November 2013**

	Jun-13	Jul-13	Aug-13	Sep-13	Oct-13	Nov-13
<b>Year-on-year % change, unadjusted</b>	11,9	15,4	12,0	15,4	12,4	12,7
<b>Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted</b>	-0,7	2,4	0,1	1,0	3,4	1,9
<b>3-month % change, seasonally adjusted<sup>1</sup></b>	2,9	4,1	3,4	3,5	3,3	4,8

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

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

## Retail trade sales

### *Retailers' sales increased by 4,2%*

The increase in retail trade sales for November 2013 indicates that consumers are still spending more than usual during the festive season. Retail sales increased by 2,0% in the three months ended November 2013 compared with the three months ended November 2012. Retailers selling clothes and shoes and general dealers have generated profits during this period because consumers over-indulge to pamper themselves with food, clothes and alcohol after working hard throughout the year. This article explores performance of the retail industry in November 2013.

Retail trade sales increased by 4,2% year-on-year in November 2013 (see **Table G**). The highest annual growth rates were recorded for retailers in:

- textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (9,0%);
- general dealers (7,1%); and
- hardware, paint and glass (5,6%).

The main contributors to the 4,2% increase were:

- general dealers (contributing 2,6 percentage points); and
- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (2,0 percentage points).

Retail trade sales increased by 1,2% month-on-month in November 2013. This followed month-on-month changes of -0,3% in October 2013 and -0,7% in September 2013.

**Table G – Key growth rates in retail trade sales at constant 2012 prices for November 2013**

	Jun-13	Jul-13	Aug-13	Sep-13	Oct-13	Nov-13
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	1,4	2,9	3,2	0,1	1,4	4,2
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-0,5	-0,5	1,2	-0,7	-0,3	1,2
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted 1/	0,8	0,9	0,7	0,4	0,1	0,1

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

## Motor trade sales

### *Sales in the motor industry increased*

The increasing number of motor companies that are building their production plants in South Africa contributes to the economic development of the country. This is because these companies and plants are responsible for sales of new vehicles, car manufacturing/assembling and supply of car parts to foreign and local markets, boosting the economy and creating employment for local people. A Chinese car and truck manufacturer started to construct its truck assembly plant in 2013 near Port Elizabeth in the Eastern Cape. After completion of the plant, consumers will start to purchase trucks and truck parts locally. Motor trade sales figures for November 2013 are presented below.

Motor trade sales increased by 0,7% year-on-year in November 2013 (**see Table H**). Positive annual growth rates were recorded for fuel sales (5,4%) and new vehicles sales (0,2%).

Motor trade sales decreased by 1,6% in November 2013 compared with October 2013. This followed month-on-month changes of 1,1% in October 2013 and -1,1% in September 2013.



Motor trade sales increased by 3,8% in the three months ended November 2013 compared with the three months ended November 2012. The major contributors to this increase were:

- fuel sales (8,4%, contributing 2,2 percentage points); and
- new vehicle sales (4,2%, contributing 1,2 percentage points).

**Table H – Key figures for November 2013**

	Jun-13	Jul-13	Aug-13	Sep-13	Oct-13	Nov-13
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	4,0	13,1	7,4	6,3	4,6	0,7
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-3,1	6,1	-2,4	-1,1	1,1	-1,6
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted 1/	1,6	2,3	1,0	2,3	0,1	-0,6

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

## Food and beverages

### *Food and beverages income grows by 7,0%*

The food and drinks industry is a significant contributor to the country's economic growth and job creation efforts. This industry saw revenues of over R44 billion in the year 2012 and by June of the same year there were a little more than 192 000 people directly employed within food and beverage establishments such as coffee shops, restaurants and fast-foods outlets. In this article we present the statistics relating to the performance of the food and beverage industry for November 2013.

The total income generated by the food and beverages industry increased by 7,0% in November 2013 compared with November 2012. The highest annual growth rates were recorded for food sales (7,8%) and 'other' income (3,7%) (**see Table I**).

In November 2013, positive annual growth rates were recorded for takeaway and fast-food outlets (10,4%, contributing 3,7 percentage points) and restaurants and coffee shops (8,9%, contributing 4,0 percentage points).

Total income increased by 4,9% in the three months ended November 2013 compared with the three months ended November 2012. The main contributors to this increase were:

- takeaway and fast-food outlets (7,4%, contributing 2,6 percentage points); and
- restaurants and coffee shops (5,0%, contributing 2,3 percentage points).

**Table I – Annual percentage change in food and beverages income at current prices by type of income – November 2013**

Type of income	Jun-13	Jul-13	Aug-13	Sep-13	Oct-13	Nov-13
Food sales	7,7	5,1	9,1	4,1	4,3	7,8
Bar sales	12,7	18,7	7,9	-2,5	-0,3	1,6
Other income	14,4	14,8	13,0	3,0	27,1	3,7
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,4</b>	<b>6,6</b>	<b>9,1</b>	<b>3,4</b>	<b>4,2</b>	<b>7,0</b>

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

## Tourist accommodation

### *Income for tourist accommodation increases*

Tourists visit areas for different reasons including vacation, business and education. During their stay, tourists need accommodation in guest houses, hotels and other types of accommodation. In these accommodation establishments they might need services such as laundry, internet and gym facilities, which are usually charged as an additional fee to the accommodation. This article provides a summary on tourist accommodation for November 2013.

Total income for the tourist accommodation industry increased by 10,5% in November 2013 compared with November 2012 (**see Table J**).

Income from accommodation increased by 12,8% year-on-year in November 2013, the result of a 9,3% increase in the number of stay unit nights sold and a 3,2% increase in the average income per stay unit night sold. In November 2013, the types of accommodation that recorded positive year-on-year growth rates in income from accommodation were guest-houses and guest-farms (26,4%), hotels (12,5%) and 'other' accommodation (10,4%).



The main contributors to the 12,8% year-on-year increase in income from accommodation in November 2013 were hotels (contributing 8,3 percentage points) and 'other' accommodation (contributing 2,7 percentage points).

Income from accommodation increased by 10,9% in the three months ended November 2013 compared with the three months ended November 2012. The main contributors to this increase were:

- hotels (10,5%, contributing 6,9 percentage points); and
- 'other' accommodation (11,7%, contributing 3,1 percentage points).

**Table J – Year-on-year percentage change in tourist accommodation statistics for November 2013**

	Jun-13	Jul-13	Aug-13	Sep-13	Oct-13	Nov-13
Stay units available	0,4	0,3	0,5	0,0	0,4	0,0
Stay unit nights sold	1,1	2,9	7,0	3,7	2,9	9,3
Average income per stay unit night sold	6,1	7,9	6,7	5,9	7,0	3,2
Income from accommodation	7,3	11,1	14,2	9,8	10,1	12,8
Total income <sup>1/</sup>	9,7	10,0	16,9	8,2	10,5	10,5

<sup>1/</sup> Includes restaurant and bar sales and 'other' income.

A full release on *Tourist accommodation* (Statistical release P6410) is available on the Statistics South Africa website: [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za)

## Tourism and migration

### *Over 3 million travellers pass through SA ports*

As a country rich in cultural diversity, natural resources and tourist attractions it is not hard to see why in October 2013 only, the country had over 2 million foreign travellers passing through its air and land ports of entry. While most of these travellers visit South Africa for holiday reasons, some come to start businesses, seek business opportunities and to study, among others. In this article we discuss the statistics of tourism and migration for October 2013, focusing on the number of travellers crossing South Africa's borders, their mode of travel, and the purpose of their visits among others.

A total of 3 185 067 travellers (arrivals and departures) passed through South African ports of entry in October 2013 (see Table K). These travellers were made up of 788 878 South African residents and 2 396 189 foreign travellers. A further breakdown of the figures for South African residents indicates that there were 401 853 arrivals and 387 025 departures. The corresponding volumes for foreign arrivals and departures were 1 283 885 and 1 112 304, respectively.

In October 2013, road transport was the most common mode of travel used by 2 284 010 (71,7%) out of the 3 185 067 travellers. The total number of travellers who used air transport was 892 196 (28,0%).

About 230 091 (89,1%) overseas tourists arrived in the country by air whilst 27 942 (10,8%) 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 [465 227 (90,5%)]. Only 49 092 (9,5%) tourists from the SADC countries came in by air. The number of tourists who came into South Africa by air from 'other' African countries was 18 461 (92,7%); with 1 384 (6,9%) using road transport.

A majority [705 637 (88,8%)] of tourists were in South Africa for holidays compared to only 68 851 (8,7%), 16 082 (2,0%) and 3 924 (0,5%) of tourists who were in South Africa in transit; for business and for study purposes respectively. A detailed analysis reveals that of all the tourists from each of the overseas regions, at least 54,0% came to South Africa for holidays.

There were 447 212 (56,3%) male and 346 476 (43,6%) female tourists. About 35 157 (4,4%) tourists were aged less than 15 years; 706 904 (89,0%) were aged between 15 and 64 years; and 51 938 (6,5%) were aged 65 years and older.



**Table K – Number of South African residents and foreign travellers by travel direction: October 2013**

Travel direction	October	September	October	% change	% change
	2012	2013	2013	October 2012 to October 2013	September 2013 to October 2013
<b>Total South African residents</b>	<b>2 955 466</b>	<b>3 216 028</b>	<b>3 185 067</b>	<b>7,8</b>	<b>-1,0</b>
Arrivals	792 036	880 024	788 878	-0,4	-10,4
Departures	410 208	437 427	401 853	-2,0	-8,1
<b>Foreign travellers</b>	<b>2 163 430</b>	<b>2 336 004</b>	<b>2 396 189</b>	<b>10,8</b>	<b>2,6</b>
Arrivals	1 189 515	1 252 142	1 283 885	7,9	2,5
Departures	973 915	1 083 862	1 112 304	14,2	2,6
<b>Foreign arrivals</b>	<b>1 189 515</b>	<b>1 252 142</b>	<b>1 283 885</b>	<b>7,9</b>	<b>2,5</b>
Non-visitors	59 050	69 887	67 394	14,1	-3,6
Visitors	1 130 465	1 182 255	1 216 491	7,6	2,9
<b>Visitors</b>	<b>1 130 465</b>	<b>1 182 255</b>	<b>1 216 491</b>	<b>7,6</b>	<b>2,9</b>
Arrivals only	402 507	390 184	377 711	-6,2	-3,2
Single trips	400 303	434 939	447 659	11,8	2,9
Multiple trips	327 655	357 132	391 121	19,4	9,5
<b>Visitors</b>	<b>1 130 465</b>	<b>1 182 255</b>	<b>1 216 491</b>	<b>7,6</b>	<b>2,9</b>
Same-day	345 603	398 322	421 997	22,1	5,9
Overnight (tourists)	784 862	783 933	794 494	1,2	1,3

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

## Statistics of civil cases for debt

### *Credit-related lawsuits increase by 0,3%*

Civil cases for debt are cases brought to court by a creditor against a defaulter on loan repayments, instalment sale agreements, rent or other forms of credit contract. Usually, for a defaulter to end up in court over unpaid debt the creditor would have fruitlessly tried several collection methods including making payment arrangements, sending letters of demand, and using debt collectors. In this article we look at the statistics of civil cases for debt heard by the courts in November 2013.



A 0,3% increase in the total number of civil summonses issued for debt was recorded in the three months ended November 2013 compared with the three months ended November 2012 (see Table L). A 6,5% decrease was recorded between November 2012 and November 2013.

Categories that mainly contributed to the 0,3% increase were services (contributing 3,2 percentage points) and rent (contributing 0,7 of a percentage point).

The total number of civil judgements recorded for debt decreased by 7,8% in the three months ended November 2013 compared with the three months ended November 2012. An annual decrease of 9,3% was recorded in November 2013.

The categories behind the 7,8% decrease were civil judgements relating to:

- money lent (contributing -6,2 percentage points);
- goods sold (contributing -2,6 percentage points); and
- promissory notes (contributing -2,1 percentage points).

There was a 2,1% increase in the total value of civil judgements recorded for debt in the three months ended November 2013 compared with the three months ended November 2012. An annual increase of 7,7% was recorded in November 2013.

In November 2013, there were 32 377 civil judgements for debt amounting to R438,2 million. The largest contributors to the R438,2 million were:

- 'other' debts (R137,8 million or 31,4%);
- money lent (R110,9 million or 25,3%); and
- services (R73,2 million or 16,7%).


**Table L – Key figures for November 2013**

Actual estimates	November 2013	% change between November 2012 and November 2013	% change between September to November 2012 and September to November 2013
Number of civil summonses issued for debt	66 603	-6,5	0,3
Number of civil judgements recorded for debt	32 377	-9,3	-7,8
Value of civil judgements recorded for debt (R million)	438,2	7,7	2,1

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

## Statistics of liquidations and insolvencies

### *Number of liquidations continues to decrease*

Since 2011, the number of insolvencies and liquidations in South Africa has been decreasing. This is mostly because of the introduction of the amended Companies Act, 2011 (Act No. 71 of 2008). The new act introduced a business rescue process to provide financially distressed companies with a life line. Another reason for the decrease is the low interest rates which have made it more affordable for companies to pay their debts. However, when interest rates increase, such as the 50 basis points increase announced by the Reserve Bank Governor Gill Marcus in January 2014, some companies might find it more straining to pay their debt. In this article we summarise the statistics of liquidations and insolvencies for December 2013.

The estimated number of liquidations decreased by 26,3% year-on-year in December 2013 (**see Table M**). There was a decrease of 26,1% in the fourth quarter of 2013 compared with the fourth quarter of 2012.

The number of liquidations decreased by 12,6% in 2013 compared with 2012. Liquidations of close corporations decreased by 15,9% and liquidations of companies decreased by 8,8%. The largest year-on-year decreases in total liquidations in 2013 related to businesses in the following industries:

- community, social and personal services, which recorded 117 fewer liquidations (from 477 to 360); and
- financing, insurance, real estate and business services, which recorded 116 fewer liquidations (from 1 077 to 961).

**Table M – Total number of liquidations for December 2013**

Number of liquidations December 2013	% change between December 2012 and December 2013	% change between October to December 2012 and October to December 2013	% change between January to December 2012 and January to December 2013
143	-26,3	-26,1	-12,6

The estimated number of insolvencies decreased by 1,9% year-on-year in November 2013 (**see Table N**). A decrease of 2,7% was recorded in the three months ended November 2013 compared with the three months ended November 2012.

The number of insolvencies decreased by 14,2% in the first eleven months of 2013 compared with the first eleven months of 2012.

**Table N – Total number of insolvencies for November 2013**

Number of insolvencies November 2013	% change between November 2012 and November 2013	% change between September to November 2012 and September to November 2013	% change between January to November 2012 and January to November 2013
252	-1,9	-2,7	-14,2

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



## Land transport survey

### *Volume of transported goods decrease*

In 2007, Cabinet approved a Public Transport Strategy to improve the public transport system by 2020. This improvement will be achieved by establishing integrated rapid public transport networks (IRPTNs) such as the Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) which is already running in Johannesburg, Cape Town and is under construction in Tshwane. This strategy is expected to improve public transport services for over half of the country's population by making it more efficient, affordable, safe and wheelchair friendly. It is also expected to reduce congestion on the roads by achieving a mode shift of 20% of car work trips to public transport services. In this article we summarise the land transport statistics for November 2013.

### Freight transport

The volume of goods transported (payload) decreased by 8,6% in November 2013 compared with November 2012 (**see Table O**). The corresponding income increased by 2,0% over the same period.

Income from freight transportation increased by 6,1% in the three months ended November 2013 compared with the three months ended November 2012. The main contributors to this increase were:

- 'other' freight (26,2%, contributing 2,5 percentage points); and
- primary mining and quarrying products (5,4%, contributing 1,8 percentage points).

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

	Jun-13	Jul-13	Aug-13	Sep-13	Oct-13	Nov-13
Freight payload	-2,7	4,4	3,0	4,1	2,8	-8,6
Freight income	6,8	11,3	9,5	9,1	7,8	2,0

## Passenger transport

The number of passenger journeys increased by 1,1% in November 2013 compared with November 2012 (**see Table P**). The corresponding income increased by 8,8% over the same period.

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

	Jun-13	Jul-13	Aug-13	Sep-13	Oct-13	Nov-13
<b>Passenger journey</b>	2,7	0,1	0,4	-2,8	5,7	1,1
<b>Passenger income</b>	8,8	10,4	8,8	5,2	10,9	8,8

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



# Prices

## Producer price index (PPI)

### *Annual headline PPI at 6,5% in December 2013*

The producer price index (PPI) serves as an indicator of the prices of goods and services as charged by their manufacturers. As prices increase the producer price index also increases, similarly a reduction in prices results in a reduction in PPI. An increase in the rate of PPI, however, does not always indicate a price increase across all products and services – increases in the prices of goods and services in several industries could counteract negative contributions made by price reductions in others and result in an increase in PPI. This article presents data relating to the PPI for December 2013.

The annual percentage change in the PPI for final manufactured goods was 6,5% in December 2013, compared with 5,8% in November 2013 (**see Table Q**). From November 2013 to December 2013 the PPI for final manufactured goods increased by 0,5%.

The main contributors to the annual rate of 6,5% were:

- food products, beverages and tobacco products (5,2%, contributing 1,8 percentage points),
- coke, petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products (6,8%, contributing 1,2 percentage points), transport equipment (10,5%, contributing 1,1 percentage points) and
- metals, machinery, equipment and computing equipment (6,4%, contributing 1,0 percentage point).

The main contributors to the monthly decrease of 0,4% were textiles and leather goods (-3,0%, contributing -0,3 of a percentage point) and recycling and manufacturing not classified elsewhere (-9,4%, contributing -0,2 of a percentage point).

### **Intermediate manufactured goods**

The annual percentage change in the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods was 8,1% in December 2013, compared with 7,5% in November 2013 (**see Table Q**). From November 2013 to December 2013 the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods decreased by 0,4%.

The main contributors to the annual rate of 8,1% were chemicals, rubber and plastic products (9,7%, contributing 3,9 percentage points), basic and fabricated metals (7,0%, contributing 2,0 percentage points) and textiles and leather goods (14,1%, contributing 1,2 percentage points).

The main contributors to the monthly decrease of 0,4% were textiles and leather goods (-3,0%, contributing -0,3 of a percentage point) and recycling and manufacturing n.e.c. (-9,4%, contributing -0,2 of a percentage point).

### Electricity and water

The annual percentage change in the PPI for electricity and water was 14,3% in December 2013, compared with 15,8% in November 2013 (see **Table Q**). From November 2013 to December 2013 the PPI for electricity and water decreased by 1,7%.

The contributors to the annual rate of 14,3% were electricity (15,0%, contributing 12,3 percentage points) and water (10,5%, contributing 1,9 percentage points). The monthly decrease of 1,7% was the result of electricity (-2,1%, contributing -1,7 percentage points).

### Mining

The annual percentage change in the PPI for mining was 4,1% in September 2013, compared with 10,4% in August 2013 (see **Table Q**). From August 2013 to September 2013 the PPI for mining decreased by 2,7%.

The main contributors to the annual rate of 4,1% were non-ferrous metal ores (5,8%, contributing 2,7 percentage points) and coal and gas (6,5%, contributing 1,6 percentage points).

### Agriculture, forestry and fishing

The annual percentage change in the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing was 4,1% in December 2013, compared with 2,8% in November 2013 (see **Table Q**). From November 2013 to December 2013 the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing increased by 1,5%.



The main contributor to the annual rate of 4,1% was agriculture (3,9%, contributing 3,1 percentage points). The main contributor to the monthly increase of 1,5% was agriculture (1,6%, contributing 1,2 percentage points)

**Table Q – Key PPI figures for November 2013**

Product	Weight	Index (2012=100)			% change	
		Dec. 2012	Nov. 2013	Dec. 2013	Nov. 2013 vs. Nov. 2013	Dec. 2013 vs. Dec. 2012
Final manufactured goods	100,00	102,2	108,3	108,8	0,5	6,5
Intermediate manufactured goods	100,00	102,2	110,9	110,5	-0,4	8,1
Electricity and water	100,00	90,9	105,7	103,9	-1,7	14,3
Mining	100,00	102,6	106,0	105,1	-0,8	2,4
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,00	105,8	108,5	110,1	1,5	4,1

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

## Consumer price index

### *CPI at 5,4% in December 2013*

The increase of food and petrol prices between November and December 2013 are some of the main causes of the increase in Consumer Price Index. High food prices might force consumers to cut back on their spending by either changing what they eat or buying cheaper food brands. The petrol price increase will also affect the transporting of goods to wholesalers, who will increase goods prices to cover transportation costs and that will make consumers unable to afford food. This article provides readers with consumer price index for December 2013.

The official average annual inflation rate was 5,7% for the year 2013 compared with 5,6% for the year 2012.

The headline CPI (for all urban areas) annual inflation rate in December 2013 was 5,4% (**see Table R**). This rate was 0,1 of a percentage point higher than the corresponding annual rate of 5,3% in November 2013. On average, prices increased by 0,3% between November 2013 and December 2013.



The food and non-alcoholic beverages index decreased by 0,1% between November 2013 and December 2013. The annual rate decreased to 3,5% in December 2013 from 3,8% in November 2013. The following components in the food and nonalcoholic beverages index decreased:

- vegetables (-2,0%);
- fish (-0,6%);
- sugar, sweets and desserts (-0,6%);
- other food (-0,4%);
- cold beverages (-0,3%); and
- oils and fats (-0,1%).

The following components increased:

- fruit (3,5%);
- milk, eggs and cheese (0,4%);
- meat (0,3%);
- bread and cereals (0,2%); and
- hot beverages (0,1%).

The housing and utilities index increased by 0,7% between November 2013 and December 2013, mainly due to a 1,1% increase in actual rentals for housing and a 1,0% increase in owners' equivalent rent. The annual rate increased to 5,5% in December 2013 from 5,3% in November 2013.

The transport index increased by 0,8% between November 2013 and December 2013, mainly due to a 17c/litre increase in the price of petrol. The annual rate increased to 6,3% in December 2013 from 5,8% in November 2013.

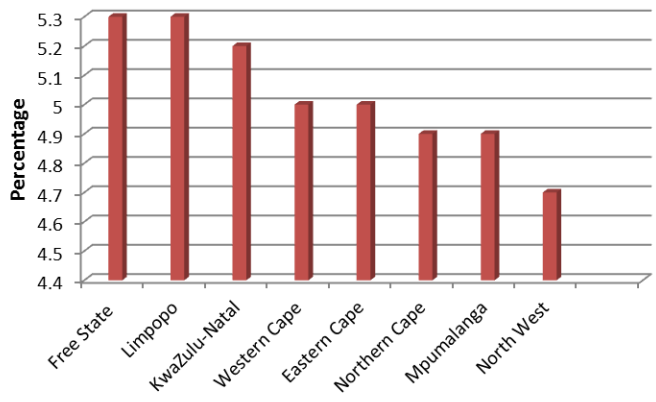
The restaurants and hotels index increased by 0,8% between November 2013 and December 2013. The annual rate increased to 7,2% in December 2013 from 7,0% in November 2013.

The miscellaneous goods and services index decreased by 0,1% between November 2013 and December 2013. The annual rate decreased to 7,0% in December 2013 from 7,3% in November 2013.

The province with an annual inflation rate higher than headline inflation was Gauteng (5,6%).



**Figure 1 - The provinces with an annual inflation rate lower than or equal to headline inflation**



**Table R – Consumer price index: Index numbers and year-on-year rates (base year: December 2012 = 100)**

Year		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Avg <sup>1</sup>
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	102,9	104,0	104,3	104,8	105,0	105,1	105,4	103,4
	Rate	5,4	5,9	5,9	5,9	5,6	5,5	6,3	6,4	6,0	5,5	5,3	5,4	5,7

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

# Glossary

## Primary industries

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

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

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

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

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

**PGMs – Platinum group metals:** include platinum; iridium; osmiridium, palladium; rhodium; ruthenium and osmium.

**Sales:** total value of sales and transfers-out of goods mined by the mining establishments and the amounts received for installation, erection or assembly or other services.



## Secondary industries

**Additions and alterations:** extensions to existing buildings as well as internal and external alterations of existing buildings.

**Blocks of flats:** a structure, usually multi-storey, consisting of a number of dwellings sharing the same residential address, and usually sharing a common entrance, foyer or staircase.

**Dwelling houses:** a free-standing, complete structure on a separate stand or a self-contained dwelling-unit, e.g. granny flat, on the same premises as 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'



**Editorial & Layout**

Maune Lerobane  
Wendy Ngoveni  
Madimetja Mashishi  
Mandla Mahlangu

**Language Editors**

Annelize Allner  
Salomien Rudolph

**Design**

Thabo Kgaile