

# Mbalo Brief



the missing piece of the puzzle

March 2014



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**Statistics  
South Africa**





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## Editor's comment

This month women across the globe celebrated International Women's Day (IWD) – a day conceived at the 1910 International Women's Conference in Denmark. Originally proposed at the 1910 conference by German socialist, Luise Zietz, with the support of fellow German political leader Clara Zetkin, the day was intended to celebrate achievements relating to women's rights and to highlight inequalities that still need redress. Having been declared without a date, the IWD was celebrated for the first in 1911 in Denmark, Austria, Germany and Switzerland on 19 March. From 1914, the day has been observed on 8 March across several countries. During the International Women's Year (1977) the United Nations declared 8 March as the UN Day for Women's Rights and International Peace.

During this month South Africans also commemorate 21 March 1960. On this day 54 years ago more than 5 000 people marched to Sharpeville police station, demonstrating against the pass laws of the then government. Police shot at the marching crowd with live ammunition, killing 69 unarmed people. In 1994 South Africa declared 21 March Human Rights Day – a public holiday celebrating human rights and commemorating the Sharpeville Massacre.

In this issue of *Mbalo Brief*, we continue the Census 2011 district municipality results highlights with an educational article dedicated to Waterberg District Municipality census results. Solutions for February's puzzle and a new general knowledge crossword puzzle are included on page iv. Our regular articles on price indices are also included. As usual, this issue is packed with articles profiling the performance of various industries – including manufacturing, electricity, mining and motor trade among others.

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

**Note:** Statistics South Africa apologises for the exclusion of *Tourism and migration* data from this issue of *Mbalo Brief*. Due to a technical error at the data source (the Department of Home Affairs), the November 2013 statistical release for *Tourism and migration* (P0351) had not been published at the time of going to press.



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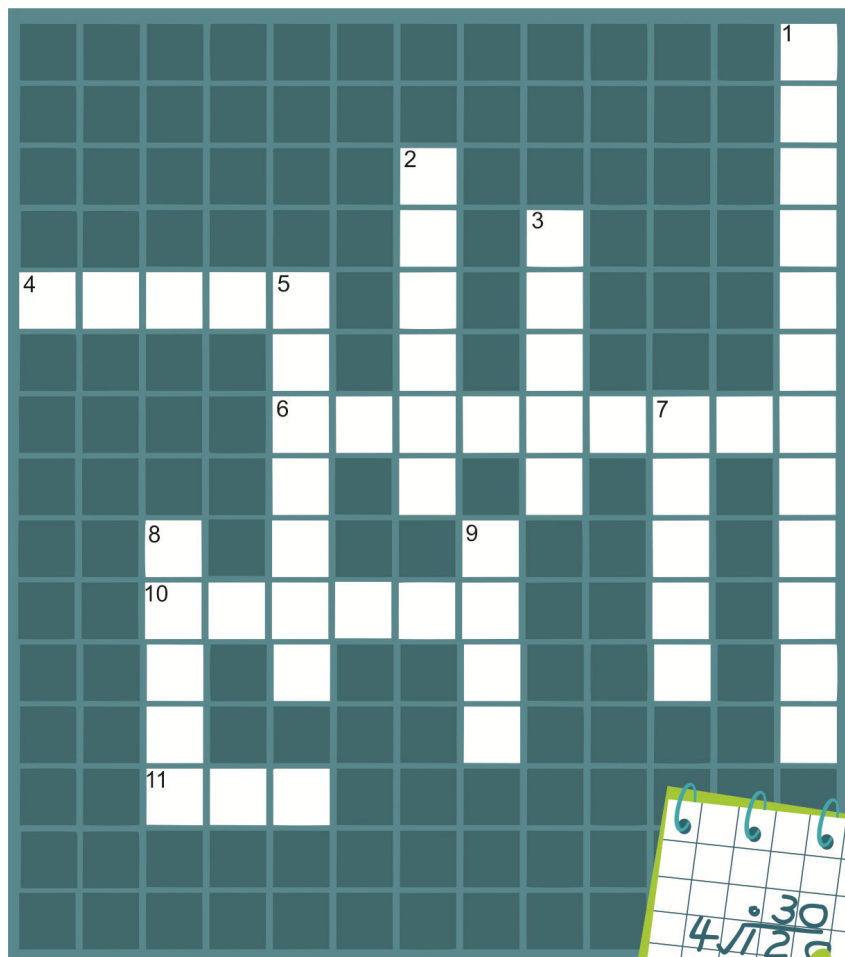
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## Crossword puzzle





### Across

1. What is the name of South Africa's national power utility?
3. In which province is the Waterberg District Municipality situated?
5. What is South Africa's main source of energy?
7. South Africa is celebrating ... years of democracy this year (2014). Fill in the missing word.
9. Which city is known as South Africa's economic hub?
11. In which month will the 2014 national general elections be held?

### Down

2. Which language is the most spoken in the Waterberg District Municipality?
4. Kgalema .... is South Africa's deputy president. Fill in the missing word.
6. How many censuses have been conducted in South Africa since the country's transition to democracy?
8. In South Africa, the 21st of March is known as ... Rights Day. Fill in the missing word.
10. On the 16th of December 2013, President Jacob Zuma unveiled a ... metres tall statue of former president Nelson Mandela. Fill in the missing word.

## Solutions for February 2014 puzzle

### Across

3. Lunar
5. Leopard
7. Inheritance
8. Nigeria
9. Madiba

### Down

1. Tokozile Xasa
2. Baker
4. Mortgage
6. UNFCCC





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## Census educational article on Waterberg District Municipality

### Introduction

Waterberg District Municipality is situated south-west of Limpopo and shares its western border with Botswana's Lerale, Mochudi and Mahalapye areas. It is Limpopo's smallest district municipality in terms of population size, but the largest in terms of land area. It has the province's lowest unemployment rate and its lowest dependency rate.

One of the historically significant areas in Limpopo, Waterberg is home to the acclaimed National Heritage Site of Makapan Valley, at which fossils of what is believed to be early human ancestors were found. The district is also home to the Waterberg Biosphere – the first Biosphere Reserve\* to be declared by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) in Limpopo. It is also home to Bela-Bela, a town adored for its hot springs.

Formerly known as Bushveld (Afrikaans: Bosveld) District, Waterberg District Municipality incorporates six local municipalities; namely, Mogalakwena, Lephalale, Modimolle, Mookgopong, Thabazimbi and Bela-Bela. The district municipality takes its name from the Waterberg mountain range found within its borders.

In the census undertaken just after the founding of a democratic South Africa in 1996, Waterberg District Municipality had an illiteracy rate of 28,9% and more than two thirds of the population were dependent on others for survival. To help us see how far the district has come since the dawn of democracy, this article explores the current state of Waterberg District Municipality in terms of land area, population size, literacy levels and unemployment rate among others, as reported in Census 2011 results.

\*see Glossary (Page 34) for definition of 'Biosphere Reserve'.



## Geography and demography

### Land area

Waterberg District Municipality covers an area of 44 913 square kilometres, stretching from Limpopo's southern border with Gauteng and North West to its border with Botswana in the west. Waterberg is the largest of the five districts of Limpopo, followed closely by Vhembe (25 596 square kilometres) and Capricorn (21 706 square kilometres). Mopani and Greater Sekhukhune districts are the smallest in the province, with 20 011 and 13 528 square kilometres of land respectively.

Waterberg accounts for more than a third (35,7%) of the total land area of Limpopo.

### Demography

Since Census 1996, the population of the Waterberg has grown by 21,7% – from 531 407 in 1996 to 679 336 in 2011. This increase was 0,1% higher than the national population percentage change during the same period (21,6%). Over the 10-year period between 2001 and 2011, Waterberg's population increased by 10,9% (74 398 persons).

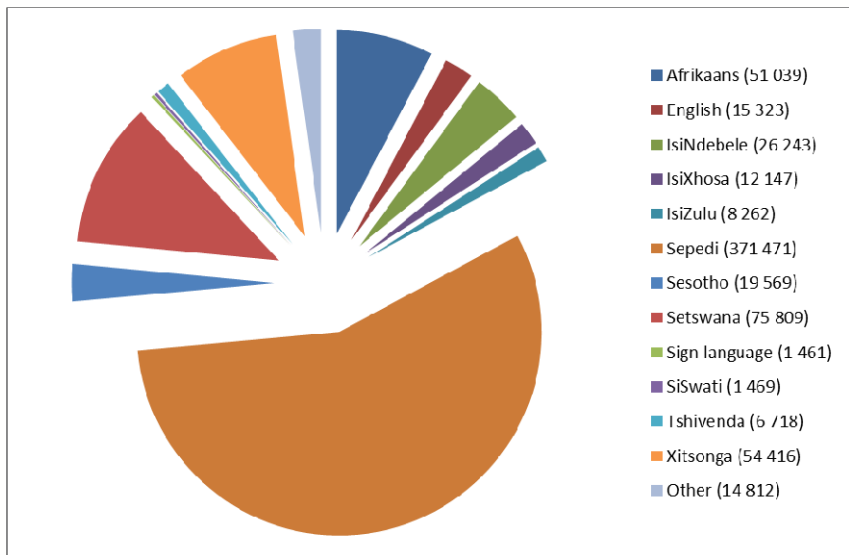
Of the 679 336 Waterberg population, 336 168 (49,5%) are female in contrast to 343 168 (50,5%) males. The male population in the district accounts for 13,5% of all males in Limpopo, while the district's female population represents 11,6% of the provincial female population.

As far as population groups are concerned, Waterberg has more black Africans (619 889 or 91,2%) than any other population group. About 7,6% of the population is white; 0,5% of the population is coloured while people of Indian/Asian origin make up 0,4% and 'other' race groups represent only 0,3% of Waterberg's population.



A majority (371 471 or 56,4%) of the Waterberg population speak Sepedi as their first language, followed by Setswana (75 809 or 11,5%), Xitsonga (54 416 or 8,3%) and Afrikaans (51 039 or 7,7%). IsiNdebele comes fifth with a total of 26 243 (4%) speakers and English (15 323 or 2,3%) comes in at number six. The remaining  $\pm 12\%$  is shared among the remaining of the 11 official languages and a few non-official other languages.

**Figure 1: Distribution (numbers) of the Waterberg District Municipality population by language**



## Education

Of the 251 527 people of school-going age (5–24 years) in Waterberg, 25,9% (65 162) are not attending any educational institution. This is higher than the provincial school non-attendance rate of 18,9%. Of the 186 364 people attending educational institutions, a majority (178 096 or 95,2%) are still in either primary or high school.

In terms of the highest level of education completed by 410 521 people aged 20 years and older, only 35 425 (9,0%) have attained some form of higher education qualification and about 91 166 (23,2%) completed their Grade 12. A large proportion (141 632 or 36,1%) of this group of the district's population dropped out of high school. Waterberg has Limpopo's lowest illiteracy rate (12,5%), which is about 4,8% lower than the provincial average of 17,3%.

## Unemployment rate

According to Census 2011 results, the unemployment rate in Waterberg District Municipality is 26,3% – the lowest in the province. Greater Sekhukhune District had the highest rate of unemployment (43,5%) while Vhembe District had the second highest (31,9%) unemployment rate in Limpopo. About 167 809 people in Waterberg are employed, 65 612 are unemployed, and 16 259 people are classified as “discouraged work-seekers”.

About 114 255 people of Waterberg's workforce are employed in the formal sector of the economy, 26 038 are employed in the informal sector, and about 24 601 are employed in private households.

## Housing

While 86,9% of the 179 866 households in Waterberg have a formal housing structure as their main dwelling, 11,1% reside in an informal housing structure and 2% in either a traditional or 'other' structure. About 75 807 (42,1%) households have paid off their mortgages, 39 111 (21,7%) households are renting their homes, 49 364 (27,4%) are occupying their houses rent-free, and 9 921 (5,5%) households are staying in their own homes but are still paying back their home loans.

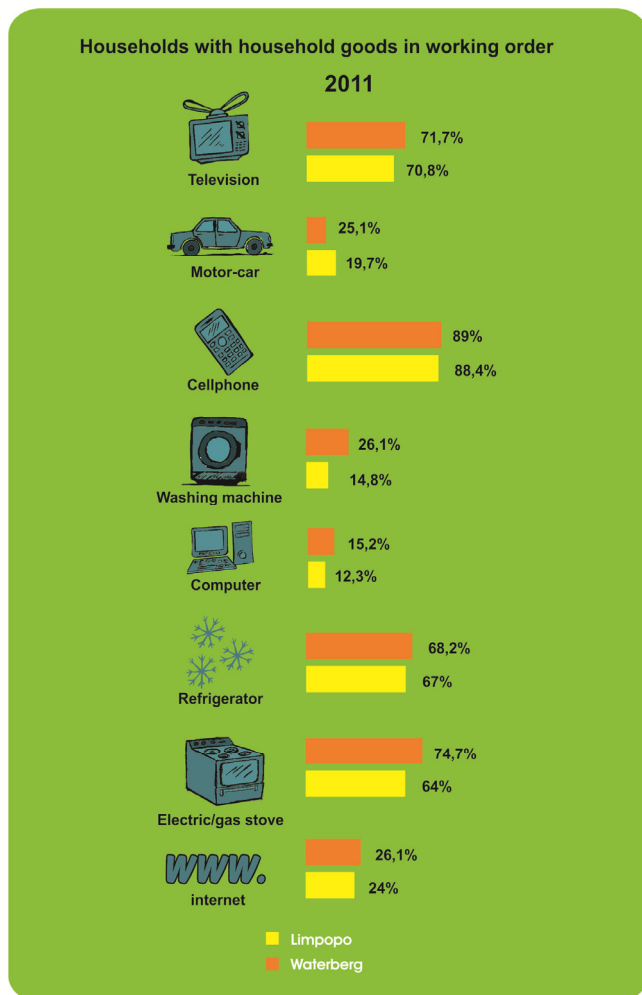


## Access to household goods and services

The household goods we own determine our standard of living. While cooking may have been a long and tedious process back in 1850, the introduction of new technology such as gas and electric stoves in households around the year 1920 improved the lives of some households. Before the invention of the refrigerator, only a few households – those with means to create icehouses and other natural forms of cooling food – were able to preserve their food and drinks. The early 1900s saw mass production of refrigerators operated on either gas or electricity, improving people's lives by helping them cool and preserve their food. The next few paragraphs present the level of access to certain household goods in Waterberg.



**Figure 2: Access to certain household goods by Waterberg households, in comparison to provincial averages**



**Refrigerator** – according to Census 2011 data, a majority of the 179 866 households in Waterberg own a refrigerator. About 68,2% (122 615) of households in the district own a refrigerator.

**Washing machine** – the number of households with a washing machine in Waterberg was 47 008 during Census 2011, this amounts to 26,1% of all households in the district.

**Electric/gas stove** – a majority of households in Waterberg have access to either an electric or gas stove; 74,7% (134 386) of households in the district own a stove.

**Television set** – more than two thirds of the households in this district own a television set. About 129 002 (71,7%) households own at least one TV set.

**Cellphone** – 160 009 households in Waterberg own at least one cellphone. This constitutes about 89% of all households.

**Computer** – about 27 291 households in Waterberg have access to a computer. This represents about 15,2% of all households in the district.

**Internet** – a large number (132 850 or 73,9%) of households in Waterberg indicated that they do not have access to the internet. Only about 26,1% (47 016) of Waterberg's households have access to internet – 26 482 access the internet through their cellphones, 8 321 at home, 5 699 at work, and 6 515 of the households indicated that they access internet from 'elsewhere' (e.g. internet cafes, schools, college campuses, etc.).

**Motor vehicle** – there are currently about 45 175 (25,1%) households that own at least one motor vehicle in Waterberg District.

## Access to basic services

The Constitution of South Africa and the United Nations Human Rights Council's resolution on water and sanitation guarantee access to basic services such as clean drinking water as a basic human right which should be afforded all citizens. Waterberg District Municipality and, by extension, all local municipalities in the district are mandated by law to provide certain basic services to residents within the district. The next few paragraphs report on the extent of the delivery of certain basic services as reported during Census 2011.

## Refuse removal

According to the Census 2011 results, a majority (81 024) of households in Waterberg dispose their refuse in their own rubbish dump, 79 473 households have their rubbish removed by the local authority or a private company at least once a week, while 3 319 households dispose their rubbish in a communal rubbish dump, and about 1 628 households have their refuse removed less often than once a week by the local municipality or a private company. About 7,1% (12 790) of the households have no means for the disposal of rubbish.

## Piped water

Waterberg District Municipality has 169 558 (94,3%) households with access to piped water. Of those with access to water, 55 272 access water within their dwellings, 71 716 from a tap within their yard, 28 173 from a communal tap less than 200 metres away from their dwelling, 8 970 from a communal tap more than 200 metres away but nearer than 500 metres away, and 3 340 get their water from a communal tap between 500 meters and one kilometre away. A small number (2 087) of Waterberg households get their piped water from a communal tap situated farther than one kilometre away.

Mogalakwena Local Municipality has the highest number (72 922) of households with access to piped water, followed by Lephalale Local Municipality with 29 081 households. Thabazimbi Local Municipality (23 530), Bela-Bela Local Municipality (17 482), Modimolle Local Municipality (16 883) and Mookgopong Local Municipality (9 661) had the least numbers of households with access to piped water.

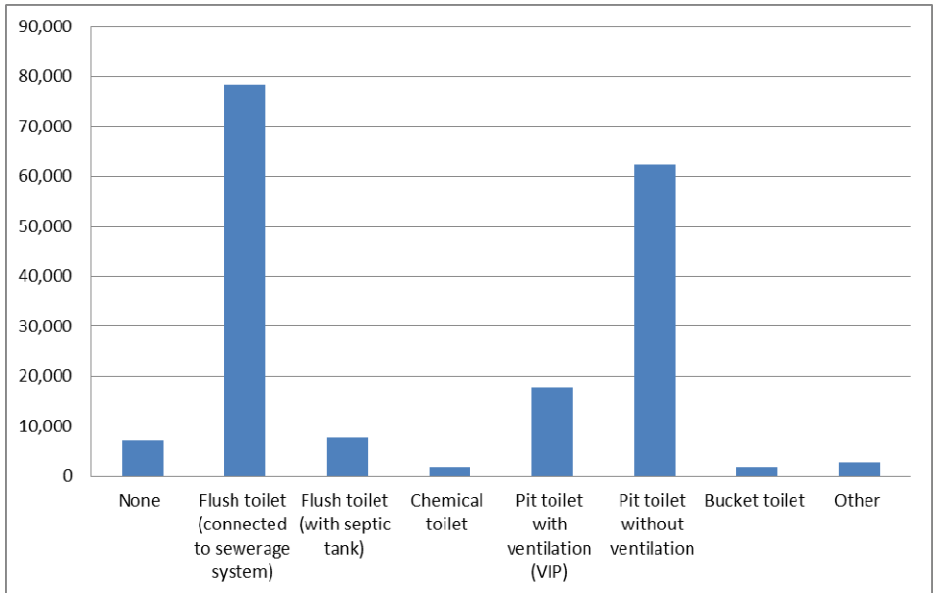
Provincially, Waterberg has the highest percentage (94,3%) of households with access to piped water; the percentage is higher than the provincial average (86%). Only 5,7% of Waterberg households have no access to piped water.



## Toilet facilities

A total of 172 730 (96,0%) Waterberg households have access to at least one form of toilet facility; only 4% (7 136) of the households in the district have no access to a toilet. Most households in Waterberg use 'pit toilets' (80 290), followed by 'flush toilets (connected to a sewerage system)' used by 78 369 households, and 'flush toilets (with a septic tank)' used by 7 681 households. Other households use 'other' toilet systems (2 743), 'chemical toilets' (1 824), and 'bucket toilets' (1 822).

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





## Conclusion

A district consisting of 679 336 people residing in 179 866 households during Census 2011, Waterberg is home to Limpopo's smallest population in terms of size, it is the largest in terms of land area, and has the province's highest proportion of people with access to piped water.

As can be seen from the paragraphs above, although illiteracy is still prevalent, it has decreased by more than 16% from 28,9% in 1996 to 12,5% in 2011. The dependency ratio has also decreased from 77,1% in 1996 to 55,5% in 2011.

## References

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

# Primary industries

## Mining: Production and sales

### *Production in the mining industry increases*

One of the biggest threats to South Africa's mining industry is illegal mining. According to the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR), the country could be losing close to R6 billion a year in revenue as a result of illegal mining. In an attempt to combat illegal mining, DMR established the Illegal Mining Stakeholder Forum in 2009. The forum identifies and seals any open shafts and arrests illegal miners on a monthly basis. In this article we summarise the statistics on mining for December 2013.

Mining production increased by 12,0% year-on-year in December 2013 (see **Table A**). The highest positive growth rates were recorded for building materials (39,9%), iron ore (32,3%), chromium ore (29,9%) and manganese ore (24,6%). The main contributors to the 12,0% increase were iron ore (contributing 5,8 percentage points), PGMs (contributing 3,6 percentage points) and gold (contributing 1,8 percentage points).

Total mining production was 4,0% higher in 2013 compared with 2012. The 4,0% increase in annual mining production followed a decrease of 3,2% in 2012 and a decrease of 0,9% in 2011.

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

	Jul-13	Aug-13	Sep-13	Oct-13	Nov-13	Dec-13
<b>Year-on-year % change, unadjusted</b>	1,8	2,5	0,8	23,1	5,2	12,0
<b>Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted</b>	3,8	-1,6	-4,5	8,2	-3,2	6,2
<b>3-month % change, seasonally adjusted <sup>1/</sup></b>	4,6	4,0	1,5	-0,1	-0,1	4,3

<sup>1/</sup> Percentage change between the previous three months and the three 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 7,9% year-on-year in November 2013 (see Table B). The highest positive growth rates were recorded for 'other' metallic minerals (76,6%), iron ore (60,3%), nickel (37,9%) and chromium ore (34,0%). The major contributors to the 7,9% increase were iron ore (contributing 6,8 percentage points) and PGMs (contributing 4,8 percentage points). Gold (contributing -8,0 percentage points) was a significant negative contributor.

**Table B– Key growth rates in mineral sales for November 2013**

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

<sup>1/</sup> Percentage change between the previous three months and the three 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 by 1,3% in 2013*

In April 2013, the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) unveiled the Industry Policy Action Plan (IPAP) 2013/2014 aimed at creating economic growth. The policy is designed to boost/strengthen South Africa's manufacturing industry in order to grow jobs, exports and the production of value-added goods. Furthermore, the IPAP introduced procurement designations that regulate production processes for locally manufactured products. Certain manufactured products such as canned/processed vegetables and furniture products require a minimum level of local production and content in order to qualify for procurement by the state. In this article we focus on the manufacturing production and sales statistics for December 2013.

Manufacturing production for 2013 increased by 1,3% compared with 2012 (**see Table C**). Higher production was reported by seven of the 10 manufacturing divisions.

The annual increase of 1,3% was mainly due to higher production in the following divisions:

- food and beverages (3,4%, contributing 0,8 of a percentage point);
- basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products, metal products and machinery (2,0%, contributing 0,4 of a percentage point); and
- petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products (1,2%, contributing 0,3 of a percentage point).

Manufacturing production increased by 2,5% in December 2013 compared with December 2012. The 2,5% year-on-year increase in manufacturing production in December 2013 was mainly due to higher production in the following divisions:

- food and beverages (5,0%, contributing 1,3 percentage points);
- basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products, metal products and machinery (2,5%, contributing 0,5 of a percentage point); and
- petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products (1,7%, contributing 0,5 of a percentage point).

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

Estimates	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
Physical volume of manufacturing production index (base: 2010=100)	97,7	2,5	1,4	1,3
Total estimated sales of manufactured products (R million)	137 957	13,6	9,2	8,4

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

### ***Eight out of nine provinces report growth in the value of building plans passed***

As a country that was previously developed selectively, South Africa finds itself in a situation where it needs to engage in massive infrastructure development nationwide. In response to this need, the private sector and government have been investing in infrastructure development initiatives including the construction of houses and shopping malls. In 2013, non-residential buildings (malls, office parks, industrial parks, etc.) contributed the most to the total value of private sector building plans passed by municipalities. The fact that residential building plans contributed more than R5 billion to the value of building planned passed is testament to the fact that the need for human settlements is also high in this country.

This article provides statistics of private sector building plans passed by municipalities between January and December 2013, as released in February 2013.

The value of recorded building plans passed increased by 17,2% (R12 619,3 million) in 2013 compared with 2012 (**see Table D**).

The biggest increase was reported for non-residential buildings (30,9% or R5 483,3 million), followed by residential buildings (15,9% or R5 270,0 million) and additions and alterations (8,3% or R1 866,0 million).

Eight provinces reported annual increases in the value of building plans passed during 2013. The increase in the value of building plans passed was dominated by Gauteng (7,1 percentage points or R5 227,6 million), KwaZulu-Natal (3,8 percentage points or R2 774,8 million) and Western Cape (3,1 percentage points or R2 306,5 million).

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

Estimates at current prices	January to December 2012 <sup>1/</sup>	January to December 2013 <sup>1/</sup>	Difference in value between January to December 2012 and January to December 2013	% change between January to December 2012 and January to December 2013
	R'000	R'000	R'000	
<b>Residential buildings</b>	<b>33 061 625</b>	<b>38 331 637</b>	<b>5 270 012</b>	<b>15,9</b>
-Dwelling houses	23 716 293	27 392 448	3 676 155	15,5
-Flats and townhouses	8 642 600	9 576 941	934 341	10,8
-Other residential buildings	702 732	1 362 248	659 516	93,9
<b>Non-residential buildings</b>	<b>17 722 052</b>	<b>23 205 368</b>	<b>5 483 316</b>	<b>30,9</b>
<b>Additions and alterations</b>	<b>22 503 899</b>	<b>24 369 912</b>	<b>1 866 013</b>	<b>8,3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>73 287 576</b>	<b>85 906 917</b>	<b>12 619 341</b>	<b>17,2</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

### *Electricity production and consumption increases*

As electricity consumption continues to rise due to electrification of previously under-served areas and connections of new residential and commercial establishments, the country's power generating capacity is gradually becoming inadequate to supply the growing demand. The recent load shedding exercises are an indication that the country needs not only to increase its electricity production capacity and diversify its sources of energy, but also that South Africans should do their bit to save as much energy as possible by switching off unused household appliances and adopting alternative energy sources. This article details the statistics of electricity consumption and production for January 2014.

The actual volume of electricity consumption in January 2014 increased by 2,8% when compared to January 2013 (**see Table E**). Actual estimated electricity production increased by 1,2% over the same period.

The total volume of electricity delivered by Eskom to the provinces increased by 1,1% (193 Gigawatt-hours) in January 2014 compared with January 2013. Increases were reported in five of the nine provinces, with the largest volume increase recorded for KwaZulu-Natal (160 Gigawatt-hours), followed by Gauteng (127 Gigawatt-hours) and Limpopo (72 Gigawatt-hours). Eastern Cape recorded the largest volume decrease (-122 Gigawatt-hours) over the same period.



**Table E – Selected key figures regarding electricity generated and available for distribution – January 2014**

Actual estimates	January 2014 <sup>1/</sup>	% change between January 2013 and January 2014	% change between November 2012 to January 2013 and November 2013 to January 2014
Electricity available for distribution (Gigawatt-hours)	19 391	2,8	0,8
Index of the physical volume of electricity production (2010=100)	97,4	1,2	-1,0

<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

#### ***Wholesale trade sales increase by 13,1% in December 2013***

Wholesale trade involves buying goods in large amounts and reselling them in smaller amounts to retail shops at a profit. Businesses in the wholesale industry are neither producers nor processors of the goods they sell; they serve as a link between manufacturers, processors and retailers. Presented in this article are the statistics concerning wholesale trade sales for December 2013.

Wholesale trade sales increased by 13,1% in December 2013 compared with December 2012 (**see Table F**).

The major contributors to the 13,1% annual increase were dealers in:

- solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (20,8%, contributing 4,6 percentage points);
- food, beverages and tobacco (13,7%, contributing 2,7 percentage points); and
- machinery, equipment and supplies (19,9%, contributing 2,4 percentage points).

Wholesale trade sales increased by 12,3% in the three months ended December 2013 compared with the three months ended December 2012.

The major contributors to this increase were dealers in:

- solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (13,6%, contributing 3,0 percentage points);
- machinery, equipment and supplies (17,8%, contributing 2,3 percentage points); and
- food, beverages and tobacco (9,0%, contributing 1,5 percentage points).

**Table F – Key growth rates in wholesale trade sales at current prices for December 2013**

	Jul-13	Aug-13	Sep-13	Oct-13	Nov-13	Dec-13
<b>Year-on-year % change, unadjusted</b>	15,4	12,0	15,4	12,4	11,6	13,1
<b>Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted</b>	2,5	0,0	1,0	3,3	1,4	-2,5
<b>3-month % change, seasonally adjusted <sup>1/</sup></b>	3,9	3,3	3,5	3,2	4,5	4,0

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

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

## Retail trade sales

### ***Retail sales increase by 3,5%***

The retail industry plays a vital role in the South African economy and for the public. For instance, the boom in shopping centre developments, including local retail centres in townships, has created more employment opportunities not only in the retail industry but also in the construction industry. It has also reduced transportation costs for local residents, who had to travel some distance to their nearest shopping centres to shop. In this article we summarise the statistics on retail trade sales for December 2013.

Retail trade sales increased by 3,5% year-on-year in December 2013 (**see Table G**). The highest annual growth rates were recorded for:

- retailers in hardware, paint and glass (19,8%);
- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (5,8%);
- all 'other' retailers (4,0%); and
- retailers in food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores (3,8%).

The main contributors to the 3,5% increase were retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (contributing 1,4 percentage points), retailers in hardware, paint and glass (contributing 1,1 percentage points) and general dealers (contributing 0,9 of a percentage point).

Retail trade sales increased by 3,1% in the fourth quarter of 2013 compared with the fourth quarter of 2012. The main contributors to this increase were:

- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (7,6%, contributing 1,7 percentage points); and
- general dealers (2,7%, contributing 1,0 percentage point).

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

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

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

## Motor trade sales

### *An increase of 2,6% recorded for motor trade sales*

The price of fuel has been one of the major contributors to the increase in fuel sales in the fourth quarter of 2013. It has also continued to increase in the new year of 2014, even going as far as costing inland consumers a record high of R14,32 per litre for 95 unleaded petrol, the highest price to be recorded in South Africa. The Department of Energy says the increases are due to higher crude oil prices as well as the weakening rand. In this article we summarise the motor trade sales statistics for December 2013.

Motor trade sales increased by 2,6% year-on-year in December 2013 (see Table H). The highest annual growth rates were recorded for:

- workshop income (5,1%);
- fuel sales (4,3%);
- sales of accessories (2,8%); and
- used vehicle sales (2,3%).

Motor trade sales increased by 2,8% in the fourth quarter of 2013 compared with the fourth quarter of 2012. The major contributors to this increase were:

- fuel sales (5,7%, contributing 1,6 percentage points);
- new vehicle sales (2,7%, contributing 0,7 of a percentage point); and
- sales of accessories (2,2%, contributing 0,4 of a percentage point).

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

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

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

A full release on *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 increases by 1,4%*

Food and beverages are mainly prepared for human consumption but it is advisable to stay healthy and avoid foodstuffs with a high salt or oil content and beverages containing too much caffeine and acid. Consumers are regularly buying food and drinks that are readily available at fast-food and takeaway outlets. This article highlights the food and beverages income for December 2013.



The total income generated by the food and beverages industry increased by 1,4% in December 2013 compared with December 2012.

The only positive annual growth rate was recorded for food sales (2,8%) (see Table I).

In December 2013, positive annual growth rates were recorded for takeaway and fast-food outlets (3,6%, contributing 1,3 percentage points).

Total income increased by 4,0% in the fourth quarter of 2013 compared with the fourth quarter of 2012. Positive contributors to this increase were:

- takeaway and fast-food outlets (6,3%, contributing 2,3 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 – December 2013**

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

Tourist accommodation establishments are a major part of the tourism sector and contribute immensely to the country's gross domestic product. This is evident in the latest *Tourism Satellite Account* (Report No.: 04-05-07), which shows that about 23,5% of all expenditure on tourism products was spent on accommodation services. A majority of the expenditure (R18,4 billion) was contributed by domestic tourists, with international tourists spending a little over R13,3 billion on accommodation services. In this article we present the tourist accommodation statistics for December 2013.

Total income for the tourist accommodation industry increased by 11,1% in December 2013 compared with December 2012 (**see Table J**). Income from accommodation increased by 17,9% year-on-year in December 2013, the result of a 5,9% increase in the number of stay unit nights sold and an 11,3% increase in the average income per stay unit night sold.

In December 2013, the types of accommodation that recorded the highest year-on-year growth rates in income from accommodation were caravan parks and camping sites (51,1%), hotels (20,3%) and 'other' accommodation (13,3%).

The main contributors to the 17,9% year-on-year increase in income from accommodation in December 2013 were hotels (contributing 11,7 percentage points) and 'other' accommodation (contributing 4,1 percentage points).

Income from accommodation increased by 14,3% in the fourth quarter of 2013 compared with the fourth quarter of 2012. The main contributors to this increase were:

- hotels (14,5%, contributing 9,1 percentage points); and
- 'other' accommodation (13,7%, contributing 3,8 percentage points).

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

	Jul-13	Aug-13	Sep-13	Oct-13	Nov-13	Dec-13
Stay units available	0,3	0,5	0,0	0,4	0,2	0,3
Stay unit nights sold	2,9	7,0	3,7	2,9	7,6	5,9
Average income per stay unit night sold	7,9	6,7	5,9	7,0	6,3	11,3
Income from accommodation	11,1	14,2	9,8	10,1	14,4	17,9
Total income <sup>1/</sup>	10,0	16,9	8,2	10,5	11,3	11,1

<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)



## Statistics of civil cases for debt

### ***Credit-related lawsuits decreases by 11,5%***

South Africa has approximately 19 million credit active consumers who use credit from different credit providers. The National Credit Act states that every consumer has a right to apply for credit but some consumers face credit-related lawsuits because they are victims of fraud. It is vital for consumers to check their credit reports at least once a year to make sure they are not victims of fraud. This article highlights the statistics of civil cases for debt in December 2013.

The total number of civil summonses issued for debt decreased by 11,5% in 2013 compared with 2012. There was a decrease of 2,3% in the fourth quarter of 2013 compared with the fourth quarter of 2012 (**see Table K**). A year-on-year decrease of 11,3% was recorded in December 2013.

The main categories that influenced the 11,5% decrease were:

- money lent (contributing -4,2 percentage points);
- 'other' debts (contributing -3,5 percentage points); and
- services (contributing -2,8 percentage points).

The total number of civil judgments recorded for debt decreased by 16,6% in 2013 compared with 2012. A 6,4% decrease was recorded in the fourth quarter of 2013 compared with the fourth quarter of 2012. A year-on-year decrease of 5,3% was recorded in December 2013.

The main categories that influenced the 16,6% decrease were civil judgments relating to:

- money lent (contributing -10,4 percentage points);
- goods sold (contributing -3,7 percentage points); and
- promissory notes (contributing -0,9 of a percentage point)

The total value of civil judgments recorded for debt increased by 0,9% in 2013 compared with 2012. A 4,2% increase was recorded in the fourth quarter of 2013 compared with the fourth quarter of 2012. A year-on-year increase of 8,1% was recorded in December 2013.



The biggest contributor to the 0,9% increase was 'other' debts (contributing 6,5 percentage points). Money lent (contributing -4,0 percentage points) and goods sold (contributing -3,2 percentage points) were significant negative contributors to the total value of judgments recorded for debt.

In 2013, there were 359 300 civil judgments for debt amounting to R4 768,7 million recorded. The largest contributors to the R4 768,7 million were:

- 'other' debts (R1 412,6 million or 29,6%);
- money lent (R1 207,2 million or 25,3%);
- services (R869,9 million or 18,2%); and
- goods sold (R486,3 million or 10,2%).

**Table K – Key figures for December 2013**

Actual estimates	December 2013	% change between December 2012 and December 2013	% change between October to December 2012 and October to December 2013	Annual % change between 2012 and 2013
Number of civil summonses issued for debt	42 656	-11,3	-2,3	-11,5
Number of civil judgements recorded for debt	22 408	-5,3	-6,4	-16,6
Value of civil judgements recorded for debt (R million)	306,8	8,1	4,2	0,9

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

### *Liquidations and insolvencies decline*

When companies and partnerships close down, the economy loses jobs and the rate of unemployment grows. Having noticed the detrimental effects of company closures, the State devised means – in the form of the Companies Act, 2008 (Act No. 71 of 2008) and the National Credit Act, 2005 (Act No. 34 of 2005) – to prevent company closures and insolvencies. These legislative interventions were meant not only to avoid over-indebtedness but also to ensure that businesses which do find themselves in situations where they cannot afford to pay all their creditors are rescued and turned into



profit-making entities. While the interventions save a lot of businesses, there are some companies and partnerships that fail to weather the storms and end up being liquidated or declared insolvent. This article presents the statistics of liquidations for January 2014 and insolvencies for December 2013.

The total number of liquidations decreased by 46,1% in January 2014 compared with January 2013 (**see Table L**). In January, there were 132 liquidations constituted by 22 compulsory liquidations and 110 voluntary liquidations.

The largest contributors to the annual decrease in in the total number of liquidations in January 2014 related to businesses in the following industries:

- wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (45 fewer liquidations);
- financing, insurance, real estate and business services (29 fewer liquidations); and
- construction (20 fewer liquidations).

The number of liquidations recorded in the three months ended January 2014 decreased by 36,6% compared with the three months ended January 2013.

**Table L – Total number of liquidations for January 2014**

Number of liquidations January 2014	% change between January 2013 and January 2014	% change between November 2012 to January 2013 and November 2013 to January 2014
132	-46,1	-36,6

The total number of insolvencies decreased by 4,4% annually in December 2013 (**see Table M**). A decrease of 3,9% was recorded in the three months ended December 2013 compared with the three months ended December 2012.

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

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

Number of insolvencies December 2013	% change between December 2012 and December 2013	% change between October 2012 and October to December 2013	% change between January to December 2012 and January to December 2013
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196

-4,4

-3,9

-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 decreases by 1,7%*

Citizens use different modes of land transport for travelling and transportation of goods. Government has prioritised public transport which is used by the majority of citizens and made changes to the procurement regulations to buy locally manufactured buses, taxis and trains. Currently, 9 000 taxis and over 200 buses are assembled locally. This article summarises the land transport survey statistics for December 2013.

### Freight transport

The volume of goods transported (payload) decreased by 1,7% in December 2013 compared with December 2012 (**see Table N**). The corresponding income increased by 5,5% over the same period.

Income from freight transportation increased by 5,1% in the fourth quarter of 2013 compared with the fourth quarter of 2012. The main contributors to this increase were:

- 'other' freight (23,2%, contributing 2,2 percentage points);
- primary mining and quarrying products (3,9%, contributing 1,3 percentage points); and
- basic metals and fabricated metal products (19,8%, contributing 0,9 of a percentage point).

**Table N – Year-on-year percentage change in freight transportation: December 2013**

	Jul-13	Aug-13	Sep-13	Oct-13	Nov-13	Dec-13
<b>Freight payload</b>	4,4	3,0	4,1	2,6	-8,3	-1,7
<b>Freight income</b>	11,3	9,5	9,1	7,8	2,2	5,5

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)

## Passenger transport

The number of passenger journeys decreased by 1,3% in December 2013 compared with December 2012 (**see Table O**). The corresponding income increased by 3,9% over the same period.

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

	Jul-13	Aug-13	Sep-13	Oct-13	Nov-13	Dec-13
<b>Passenger journey</b>	0,1	0,4	-2,8	5,7	0,9	-1,3
<b>Passenger income</b>	10,4	8,8	5,2	10,9	8,2	3,9

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 7,0% in January 2014*

The Producer Price Index (PPI) measures changes in the prices of locally produced commodities. A sample of producers is surveyed each month and the results of this survey are used to compile the producer price indices for final manufactured goods, intermediate manufactured goods, electricity and water, mining, and agriculture, forestry and fishing. The PPI can be used as an economic indicator of inflation, as an escalator in contracts and as a deflator in the calculation of the national accounts. This article presents producer price index figures for January 2014.

The annual percentage change in the PPI for final manufactured goods was 7,0% in January 2014, compared with 6,5% in December 2013 (**see Table P**). From December 2013 to January 2014 the PPI for final manufactured goods increased by 1,0%.

The main contributors to the annual rate of 7,0% were:

- food products, beverages and tobacco products (5,9%, contributing 2,2 percentage points);
- coke, petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products (7,6%, contributing 1,3 percentage points); and
- metals, machinery, equipment and computing equipment (8,0%, contributing 1,2 percentage points).

The main contributor to the monthly increase of 1,0% were metals, machinery, equipment and computing equipment (2,5%, contributing 0,4 of a percentage point).

### **Intermediate manufactured goods**

The annual percentage change in the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods was 9,3% in January 2014, compared with 8,1% in December 2013 (**see Table P**). From December 2013 to January 2014 the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods increased by 2,4%.

The main contributors to the annual rate of 9,3% were chemicals, rubber and plastic products (10,2%, contributing 3,1 percentage points) and basic and fabricated metals (7,4%, contributing 2,9 percentage points).

The main contributors to the monthly increase of 2,4% were basic and fabricated metals (3,1%, contributing 1,2 percentage points) and recycling and manufacturing n.e.c. (21,1%, contributing 0,7 of a percentage point).

### **Electricity and water**

The annual percentage change in the PPI for electricity and water was 14,5% in January 2014, compared with 14,3% in December 2013 (**see Table P**). From December 2013 to January 2014 the PPI for electricity and water increased by 1,3%.

The contributors to the annual rate of 14,5% were electricity (15,2%, contributing 12,5 percentage points) and water (10,5%, contributing 1,9 percentage points). The monthly increase of 1,3% was the result of electricity (1,6%, contributing 1,3 percentage points).

### **Mining**

The annual percentage change in the PPI for mining was 4,8% in January 2014, compared with 2,4% in December 2013 (**see Table P**). From December 2013 to January 2014 the PPI for mining increased by 4,9%.

The main contributors to the annual rate of 4,8% were non-ferrous metal ores (8,0%, contributing 3,4 percentage points) and coal and gas (10,1%, contributing 2,8 percentage points).

The main contributor to the monthly increase of 4,9% was non-ferrous metal ores (6,8%, contributing 3,0 percentage points).

### **Agriculture, forestry and fishing**

The annual percentage change in the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing was 5,6% in January 2014 compared with 4,1% in December 2013 (**see Table P**). From December 2013 to January 2014 the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing remained unchanged.

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

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

Product	Weight	Index (2012=100)			Percentage change	
		Jan 2013	Dec 2013	Jan 2014	Jan 2014 vs. Dec 2013	Jan 2014 vs. Jan 2013
Final manufactured goods	100,00	102,7	108,8	109,9	1,0	7,0
Intermediate manufactured goods	100,00	103,6	110,5	113,2	2,4	9,3
Electricity and water	100,00	91,9	103,9	105,2	1,3	14,5
Mining	100,00	105,2	105,1	110,2	4,9	4,8
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,00	104,3	110,1	110,1	0,0	5,6

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)

### January CPI at 5,8%

The January 2014 CPI rate (5,8%) edged up from the 5,4% recorded in December 2013. Several factors caused an increase in the CPI rate, but two of the most common causes were an increase in the demand for goods and an increase in production charges, which gave rise to increases in prices of goods and services. In most cases, an increase in the CPI signifies an increase in inflation, which is a general rise in the prices of goods and services. When inflation increases, the value of money decreases because the same amount of money purchases fewer goods than before. In this article we summarise the CPI for January 2014.

The headline CPI (for all urban areas) annual inflation rate in January 2014 was 5,8% (**see Table Q**). This rate was 0,4 of a percentage point higher than the corresponding annual rate of 5,4% in December 2013. On average, prices increased by 0,7% between December 2013 and January 2014. The food and non-alcoholic beverages index increased by 1,6% between December 2013 and January 2014.



The annual rate increased to 4,3% in January 2014 from 3,5% in December 2013. The following components in the food and non-alcoholic beverages index increased:

- vegetables (4,0%);
- other food (2,4%);
- fish (2,3%);
- meat (2,0%);
- cold beverages (2,0%);
- bread and cereals (1,0%);
- sugar, sweets and desserts (1,0%);
- fruit (0,9%);
- hot beverages (0,5%); and
- milk, eggs and cheese (0,4%).

The following component decreased: oils and fats (-0,4%).

The transport index increased by 1,2% between December 2013 and January 2014, mainly due to a 38 cents per litre increase in the price of petrol. The annual rate increased to 7,8% in January 2014 from 6,3% in December 2013.

The miscellaneous goods and services index increased by 0,5% between December 2013 and January 2014. The annual rate was unchanged at 7,0% in January 2014.

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

- Western Cape (5,7%);
- Free State (5,7%);
- Eastern Cape (5,5%);
- Northern Cape (5,3%);
- Mpumalanga (5,2%); and
- North West (5,1%).



The provinces with an annual inflation rate higher than headline inflation were:

- Limpopo (6,4%);
- KwaZulu-Natal (5,9%); and
- Gauteng (5,9%).

**Table Q – CPI headline: 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
2014	Index	106,1	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rate	5,8	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

<sup>1/</sup> Annual average.

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



## Glossary

### Primary industries

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Secondary industries

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

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

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

## Educational article

**Biosphere reserve:** these are areas of terrestrial and coastal ecosystems promoting solutions to reconcile the conservation of biodiversity with its sustainable use. They are internationally recognised, nominated by national governments and remain under sovereign jurisdiction of the states where they are located. [Source: UNESCO]



the missing piece of the puzzle





**Editorial & Layout**

Maune Lerobane  
Wendy Ngoveni  
Madimetja Mashishi  
Mandla Mahlangu

**Language Editors**

Annelize Allner  
Salomien Rudolph

**Design**

Thabo Kgaile