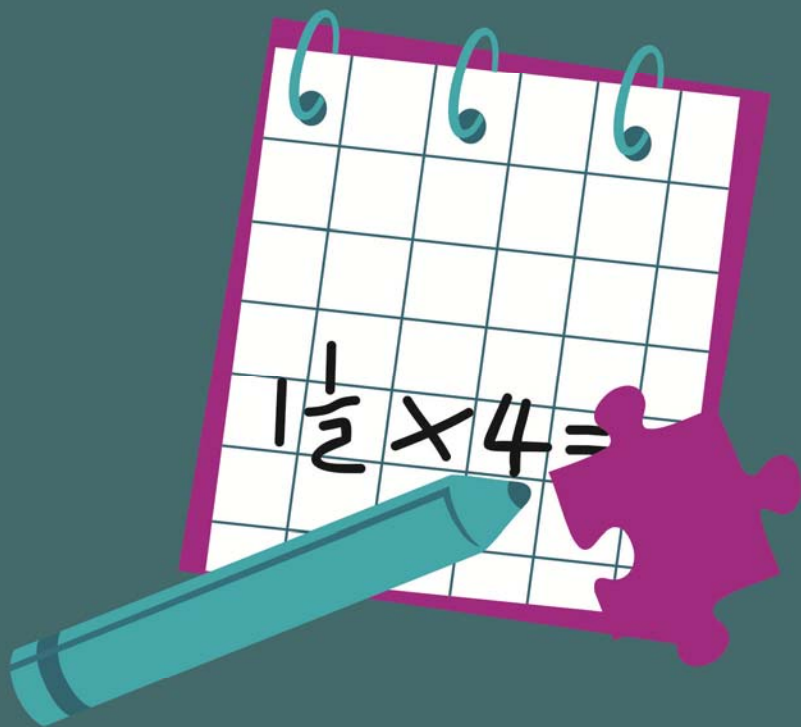


# Mbalo Brief



the missing piece of the puzzle

April 2014



Issue 03/2014



**Statistics  
South Africa**





the missing piece of the puzzle

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## Editor's comment

On 27 April 1994, over 19 million South Africans of all races voted in the country's first free and fair non-racial general elections. This milestone in the struggle for equality and human rights ended over three hundred years of racial segregation, colonialism and apartheid. Since 1995, the 27<sup>th</sup> of April has been celebrated in commemoration of the freedom attained in 1994. This year several entities under the leadership of the Department of Arts and Culture launched the '*Freedom Fridays*' campaign. The campaign encourages all of us as South Africans to celebrate our freedom and democracy by wearing anything that shows our national pride and unity as a nation.

This issue of *Mbalo Brief* is packed with interesting information ranging from key results of industry surveys to highlights of Census 2011 results and information on the rate of change for both consumer and producer prices. Starting in February 2014, we have been highlighting Census 2011 results with educational articles based on metropolitan and district municipality results. As we continue this campaign, this month's census educational article is based on the City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality. The article looks at the municipality's demographics, population size, unemployment levels, access to basic services and access to housing, among others.

Articles based on industry surveys such as the *Land transport survey*, *Tourist accommodation* and *Manufacturing: Production and sales* are included in this issue. A crossword puzzle and solutions for the March 2014 puzzle are included on page IV.

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

Remember to vote on 7 May 2014!

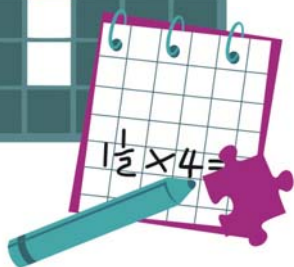


the missing piece of the puzzle



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### Across

4. Which survey is based on the performance of car dealerships, petrol stations, vehicle workshops/service centres and vehicle parts outlets?.... trade sales survey (Fill in the missing word.)
6. South Africa has Africa's .... rail network. (Fill-in the missing word) [See the Land transport survey article [P29] for clues]
7. The process of moving goods from one point to another is known as ...transport. (Fill in the missing word.)
8. South Africa conducted its most recent population ... in October 2011 (Fill-in the missing word) [Clue: population count]
9. Which of the world's 7 natural wonders is in Cape Town? [See the Educational article for clues]

### Down

1. In price statistics, what does CPI stand for?
2. In the City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality, from which place do most of the residents access internet? [See the Educational article for clues]
3. On which day in May 2014 will South Africa host its national general elections?
4. Which survey featured in this newsletter is based on the production and sales of minerals?
5. Which holiday does South Africa celebrate on 27 April?

## \*Clues for March 2014 puzzle

### Across

4. What is South Africa's main source of energy?
6. Kgalema .... is South Africa's deputy president. Fill in the missing word.
10. Which language is the most spoke in the Waterberg District Municipality?

### Down

1. Which city is known as South Africa's economic hub?
2. South Africa is celebrating ... years of democracy this year (2014). Fill in the missing word.
3. In South Africa, the 21st of March is known as ... rights day. Fill in the missing word
5. In which province is the Waterberg District Municipality situated?





11. In which month will the 2014 national elections be held?
7. How many censuses have been conducted in South Africa since the country's transition to democracy?
8. Who is South Africa's national power utility?
9. 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 March 2014 puzzle

### Across

4. Coal
6. Motlanthe
10. Sepedi
11. May

### Down

1. Johannesburg
2. Twenty
3. Human
5. Limpopo
7. Three
8. Eskom
9. Nine

\*The clues for March 2014 puzzle were incorrectly numbered. We have included them again in this issue. We apologise for any inconvenience caused.



# Educational article on the City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality

## 1. Introduction

The City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality is the legislative capital of South Africa while it is also the administrative and economic centre of the Western Cape province. The City of Cape Town is a Category A municipality seated in Cape Town in the Western Cape province. According to the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Chapter 7, section 155(a), a Category A municipality has exclusive municipal executive and legislative authority in its area. The City of Cape Town Municipality stretches from Gordon's Bay to Atlantis and includes the suburbs of Khayelitsha and Mitchell's Plain. It also includes Blaauwberg, Cape Town CBD, Helderberg, Oostenberg, South Peninsula and Tygerberg.

The National Parliament and many government offices are located in Cape Town. The city is also widely known for its landmarks such as Table Mountain (one of the world's seven wonders of nature), Cape Point and Kirstenbosch Botanical Garden. Although the municipality is just over ten years old, Cape Town is South Africa's oldest city, which is why it is affectionately known as 'The Mother City'. The aim of this article is to help us see the progress the City of Cape Town Municipality has made since Census 1996. In order to achieve this, the article will look at the municipality's land area and population, level of education, economy, unemployment rate, household income as well as household goods and access to services.



## 2. Geography and demography

### 2.1 Land area and population

According to Census 2011 results, the land area of the City of Cape Town is 2 461 square kilometres. It is home to 3 740 026 people, making it the second largest municipality in South Africa by population size. This was an increase from the 2 892 243 people recorded in 2001. There were more females (51%) than males (49%) in the City of Cape Town Municipality in 2011.

The proportion of female-headed households in the City of Cape Town Municipality was 38,2% in 2011. The average household consisted of three persons. The proportion of formal dwellings was 78,4%.

#### Did you know?

The City of Cape Town consists of 1 068 5723 households.

According to Census 2011 results, coloured people make up most of the population in the City of Cape Town at 42,4%, followed by black Africans (38,6%), whites (15,7%), and Indians/Asians (1,4%), while all the other races make up 1,9% of the population.

The majority of people living in the City of Cape Town fall in the 15–64 age group (69,6%), also classified as the working-age group. They are followed

by those in the 0–14 age group (24,8%), while the smallest group is the elderly group of 65 years and older (5,5%).

## 2.2 Languages

The languages spoken in households in the City of Cape Town are Afrikaans (34,9%), followed by isiXhosa (29,2%), English (27,8%), Sesotho (1,0%), isiZulu (0,5%), Setswana (0,4%), sign language (0,4%), isiNdebele (0,3%), Sepedi (0,2%), Xitsonga (0,2%), Tshivenda (0,1%), Siswati (0,1%), and other languages (2,8%).

## 3. Education

With regard to education, the City of Cape Town has shown a decrease in the proportion of people with no formal schooling aged 20 years and older (from 4,3% in 2001 to 1,8% in 2011). The proportion of people who completed Matric/Std 10 in 2011 was 29,8%. This was an increase from the 25,9% recorded in 2001. Another increase was recorded for the proportion of those with a higher education qualification (from 12,8% in 2001 to 16,6% in 2011).

## 4. Economy

The GDP of the City of Cape Town Municipality was recorded at R203 581 million in 2011 (at 2005 prices). The city has a diversified economy, and the three biggest sectors within the municipality are:

- Finance, insurance, property and business services;
- Manufacturing; and
- Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation.

## 5. Unemployment rate

The unemployment rate in the City of Cape Town increased between 1996 and 2001 (from 19,7% in 1996 to 29,2% in 2001) and thereafter it declined to 23,9% in 2011. The unemployment rate among the youth was 31,9% in 2011. This was a decrease from the 36,8% recorded in 2001. Furthermore,



the number of discouraged work-seekers in 2011 was 81 433, while those who were not economically active were 822 549.

**Did you know?**

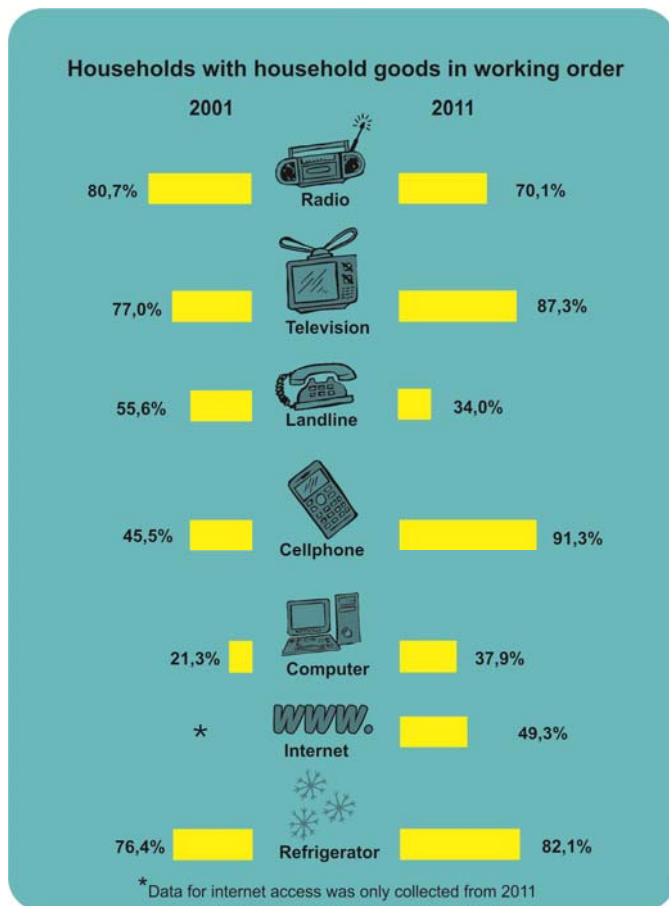
In 2011, 1 294 239 of the 3 740 026 people in the City of Cape Town were employed.

## 6. Household income

The average household income per annum increased from R89 061 in 2001 to R161 762 in 2011. However, in 2011, 13,7% of households in the municipality received no income. In 2011, the proportion of households with an income that falls between R1 – R4,800 was 2,7% while 16,0% of households received between R19 601 – R38 200 per annum. Furthermore, 3,6% of households received between R614 001 – R1 228 800 per annum in 2011.

## 7. Household goods

**Figure 1 – Households with household goods in working order in the City of Cape Town Municipality in 2001 and 2011**



**Radio** – Census 2011 results show a decline in the proportion of households owning a radio (from 80,7% in 2001 to 70,1% in 2011).



**Television** – there was an increase in the number of households owning a television set (from 77,0% in 2001 to 87,3% in 2011).

**Landline/telephone** – there was a decline in the number of households with access to a landline/telephone (from 55,6% in 2001 to 34,0% in 2011).

**Cellphones** – the number of households that owned a cellphone increased from 45,5% in 2001 to 91,3% in 2011.

**Computer** – the number of households with a computer increased from 21,3% in 2001 to 37,9% in 2011.

**Internet** – the proportion of households with access to the Internet was recorded at 49,3% in 2011. Furthermore, the proportion of those who accessed the Internet from home was 18,5%, from cellphones 16,4%, work 6,9%, and elsewhere 7,4%, while the proportion of those who did not have access to the Internet in 2011 was 50,7%.

**Refrigerator** – in 2011, more households (82,1%) owned a refrigerator compared with the 76,4% in 2001.

## 8. Household services

**Figure 2 – Households with household services in the City of Cape Town Municipality**

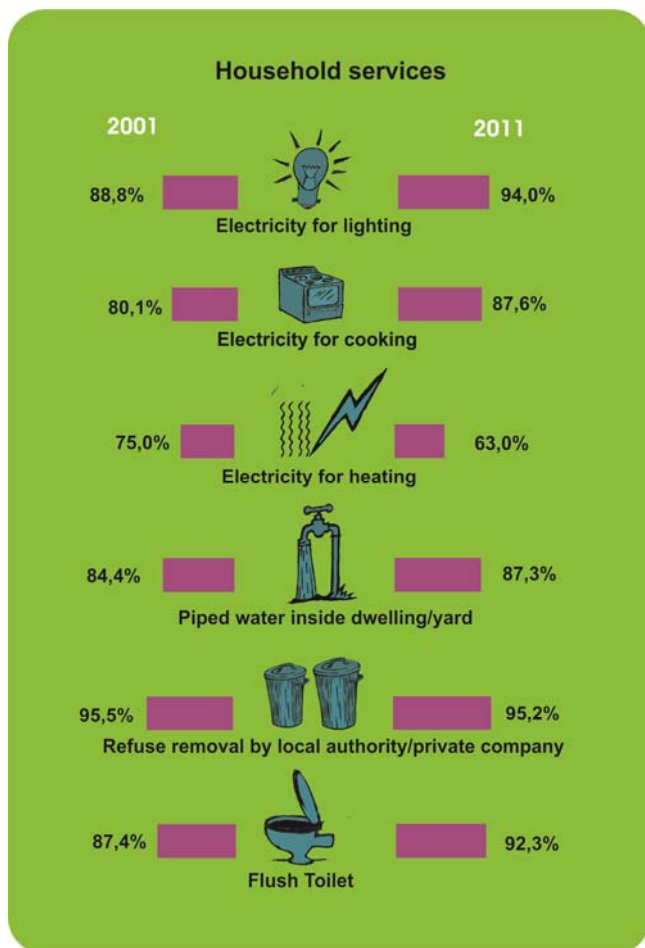


Figure 2 is a comparison of the proportion of households with access to household services between 2001 and 2011 in the City of Cape Town

Municipality. The figure is explained in more detail in the paragraphs that follow.

## 8.1 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 Cape Town Municipality. In 2011, 94,0% of households used electricity for lighting. This was an increase from 88,8% in 2001. More households were using electricity for cooking in 2011 (87,6%), which was an increase from 80,1% in 2001. The number of households that were using electricity for heating was 63,0% in 2011, constituting a decrease from 75,0% in 2001.

In 2011, 7,5% of households used gas for cooking, 3,5% used it for heating, while 0,3% used gas for lighting. On the other hand, 3,8% of households used paraffin for cooking, 14,9% used it for heating, while 3,8% used it for lighting.

### Did you know?

In 2011, 1,5% of households in the City of Cape Town used candles for lighting.

## 8.2 Piped water

In 2011, there was an increase to 87,3% in the proportion of households with access to piped water in their dwelling or yard, compared with 84,4% in 2001. The proportion of households with access to piped water on a communal stand decreased to 12,0% in 2011 from 14,3% in 2001.



The number of households with no access to piped water decreased to 0,7% in 2011 from 1,2% in 2001.

### 8.3 Refuse removal

The proportion of households whose refuse was removed by the local authority or a private company was 95,2% in 2011, which is a decrease from 95,5% in 2001. The percentage of those with communal refuse dumps or own refuse dumps was 4,2% in 2011, which is an increase from 3,1% in 2001, while those who had no refuse dumps was 0,7% in 2011 compared with 1,4% in 2001.

### 8.4 Toilet facilities

According to Census 2011 results, 92,3% of households in the City of Cape Town had a flush or chemical toilet, which is an increase from 87,4% in 2001. On the other hand, the number of households with no toilet facilities was 2,7% in 2011, which is a decrease from 7,3% in 2001.

## 9. Conclusion

The City of Cape Town's population has grown by 2,57% since Census 2001. It is one of the few municipalities where the majority of the population is not made up of black Africans, since coloured persons make up most of the population. The educational level of the population group aged 20 years and older has increased since 1996. The City of Cape Town has also seen an increase in the number of people who have completed matric or a higher education from 1996 to 2011.



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# Primary industries

## Mining: Production and sales

### *Mining production and sales volumes increase*

South Africa is home to the world's largest platinum group minerals (PMGs) reserves and has Africa's biggest mining industry. In 2012, South Africa received the largest portion of foreign direct investment (FDI) funds into the Southern African Development Community (SADC) – with the mining industry as one of the major recipients of the foreign funds. The industry is also a vital foreign currency earner as most of the minerals produced in the country are exported. This article provides an insight into mining production for January 2014 and mining sales for December 2013.

Mining production increased by an annual 3,1% in January 2014 (**see Table A**). The highest positive growth rates were recorded for nickel (27,4%), manganese ore (25,5%) and building materials (22,9%). The main contributors to the 3,1% increase were iron ore (contributing 2,1 percentage points) and manganese ore (contributing 1,3 percentage points).

**Table A – Key growth rates in the volume of mining production for January 2014**

	Aug-13	Sep-13	Oct-13	Nov-13	Dec-13	Jan-14
<b>Year-on-year % change, unadjusted</b>	2,6	0,8	23,2	5,2	12,2	3,1
<b>Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted</b>	-1,5	-4,4	8,1	-3,1	5,9	-1,1
<b>3-month % change, seasonally adjusted <sup>1/</sup></b>	3,9	1,5	0,0	-0,1	4,2	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 *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 were unchanged in December 2013 compared with December 2012 (see Table B).

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

	Jul-13	Aug-13	Sep-13	Oct-13	Nov-13	Dec-13
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	1,1	8,4	9,7	17,1	7,9	0,0
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	2,9	6,8	-6,8	2,6	-3,2	-0,2
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted <sup>1/</sup>	-5,4	2,2	5,0	6,6	-1,2	-2,2

<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 industry records increases in production and sales*

The value of goods and services produced in any particular country is an important factor when measuring the size and/or growth rate of its economy. As such, manufacturing is a critical industry for any economy. In South Africa, the manufacturing industry employs over 1,3 million people and accounted for over 11% of the country's gross domestic product (GDP) in the fourth quarter of 2013. Presented in this article are the statistics on manufacturing production and sales for January 2014.

Manufacturing production increased by 2,5% in January 2014 compared with January 2013 (see **Table C**).

The 2,5% annual increase in manufacturing production in January 2014 was due to higher production in the following divisions:

- food and beverages (4,5%, contributing 1,0 percentage point);
- petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products (3,1%, contributing 0,8 of a percentage point); and
- basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products, metal products and machinery (2,3%, contributing 0,4 of a percentage point).

**Table C – Manufacturing production and sales for January 2014**

Estimates	January 2014	% change between January 2013 and January 2014	% change between November 2012 to January 2013 and November 2013 to January 2014
Physical volume of manufacturing production index (base: 2010=100)	95,0	2,5	1,7
Total estimated sales of manufactured products (R million)	128 467	12,0	10,4

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

### ***Residential buildings reports largest increase for building plans passed***

In September 2011, the Department of Trade and Industry amended the National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act, 1977 (Act No. 103 of 1977). The new regulation stipulates that in order to contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gases, all new commercial and residential buildings will have to receive at least 50% of its hot water requirements from renewable energy sources such as solar water heating. Presented in this article is a summary of the selected building statistics of the private sector in January 2014.

The value of recorded building plans passed increased by 1,1% (R66,8 million) in January 2014 compared with January 2013 (**see Table D**).

The biggest percentage increase was reported for residential buildings (48,8% or R1 060,6 million), followed by additions and alterations (3,3% or R49,3 million). A decrease was reported for non-residential buildings (-43,7% or -R1 043,2 million).

The value of buildings reported as completed increased by 26,9% (R758,0 million) in January 2014 compared with January 2013.

The biggest percentage increase was reported for non-residential buildings (127,2% or R511,4 million), followed by residential buildings (14,0% or R228,6 million) and additions and alterations (2,3% or R18,0 million) in January 2014 compared with January 2013.

**Table D – Recorded building plans passed by larger municipalities:  
January 2013 versus January 2014**

Estimates at current prices	January 2013 <sup>1/</sup>	January 2014 <sup>1/</sup>	Difference in value between January 2013 and January 2014	% change between January 2013 and January 2014
	R'000	R'000	R'000	
<b>Residential buildings</b>	<b>2 172 570</b>	<b>3 233 211</b>	<b>1 060 641</b>	<b>48,8</b>
-Dwelling houses	1 743 661	2 345 767	602 106	34,5
-Flats and townhouses	398 441	713 426	314 577	79,0
-Other residential buildings	30 468	174 426	143 958	472,5
<b>Non-residential buildings</b>	<b>2 387 916</b>	<b>1 344 728</b>	<b>-1 043 188</b>	<b>-43,7</b>
<b>Additions and alterations</b>	<b>1 490 780</b>	<b>1 540 118</b>	<b>49 338</b>	<b>3,3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 051 266</b>	<b>6 118 057</b>	<b>66 791</b>	<b>1,1</b>

<sup>1/</sup> 2013 and 2014 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 increases*

Owing to the sharp increase in the demand for electricity, government is expanding its power-generating capacity through the development or building of power stations such as Medupi and exploring the use of renewable energy sources such as solar, wind and water. So far, government has invested R47 billion into renewable energy programmes which involve 28 projects in wind, solar and small hydro technologies. A large percentage of South Africa's electricity is generated from coal-fired power stations. This article highlights the statistics of electricity consumption and production for February 2014.

The actual volume of electricity consumption increased by 2,2% year-on-year in February 2014 compared to February 2013. (see **Table E**). The

actual estimated electricity production decreased by 0,6% over the same period.

The total volume of electricity delivered by Eskom to the provinces increased by 2,5% (400 Gigawatt-hours) in February 2014 compared with February 2013. Increases were reported in six of the nine provinces, with the largest volume increase recorded for KwaZulu-Natal (158 Gigawatt-hours) followed by Gauteng (154 Gigawatt-hours) and Mpumalanga (132 Gigawatt-hours). Eastern Cape recorded the largest volume decrease (-130 Gigawatt-hours) over this period.

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

Actual estimates	February 2014 <sup>1/</sup>	% change between February 2013 and February 2014	% change between December 2012 to February 2013 and December 2013 to February 2014	% change between January to February 2013 and January to February 2014
Electricity available for distribution (Gigawatt-hours)	17 873	2,2	2,1	2,5
Index of the physical volume of electricity production (2010=100)	90,0	-0,6	-0,1	0,4

<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*

The wholesale and retail sector employees in South Africa are governed by Sectoral Determination legislation which was incorporated in the Basic Conditions of Employment Act, 1997 (Act No. 75 of 1997). The Sectoral Determination was considered binding as from 1 February 2013, and its objective is to regulate basic conditions of employment such as the minimum wages, working hours, number of leave days as well as termination rules for all employees in these sectors. Presented in this article is a summary of the wholesale trade sales statistics for January 2014.

Wholesale trade sales increased by 16,1% in January 2014 compared with January 2013 (**see Table F**). The major contributors to this increase were dealers in:

- solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (16,9%, contributing 4,2 percentage points);
- machinery, equipment and supplies (20,1%, contributing 2,8 percentage points); and
- food, beverages and tobacco (9,4%, contributing 1,4 percentage points).

**Table F – Key growth rates in wholesale trade sales for January 2014**

	Aug-13	Sep-13	Oct-13	Nov-13	Dec-13	Jan-14
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	12,0	15,4	12,4	11,6	12,9	16,1
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	0,2	1,0	3,5	1,2	-2,2	3,5
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted <sup>1/</sup>	3,4	3,6	3,5	4,7	4,3	3,5

<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

### *Retail trade sales increased by 6,8%*

Retailers develop different methods to attract consumers in order to increase profit. Some of the methods used include special offers, competitions by affording consumers an opportunity to buy more items and in return win shopping vouchers and prizes, promotional items and give-aways to attract the buyers or to market their products and services. This article gives a summary on retail trade sales performance in January 2014.

Retail trade sales increased by 6,8% year-on-year in January 2014 (see **Table G**). The highest annual growth rates were recorded for retailers in:

- textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (11,6%);
- hardware, paint and glass (9,9%); and
- general dealers (6,9%).

The main contributors to the 6,8% increase were:

- general dealers (contributing 2,8 percentage points); and
- textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (2,3 percentage points).

Retail trade sales increased by 0,8% month-on-month in January 2014. This followed month-on-month changes of 1,0% in December 2013 and 1,5% in November 2013.

**Table G – Key growth rates in retail trade sales at constant 2012 prices for January 2014**

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

<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

### *Automotive industry sales up by 2,4% in January 2014*

According to the Automotive Industry Export Council (AIEC), in 2012, the motor industry's exports accounted for about 12,1% of all exports from South Africa. Main export destinations include China, USA, Germany, Japan and India. While motor trade is one of the major foreign currency earners, it is also one of the major players in terms of domestic trade, particularly because most vehicles on our roads are manufactured locally. In this article we present statistics on motor trade sales for January 2014.

Motor trade sales increased by an annual 2,4% in January 2014 (see **Table H**). The highest annual growth rates were recorded for fuel sales (9,0%), workshop income (4,2%), and sales of accessories (3,7%).

In the three months ended January 2014, motor trade sales increased by 2,2% compared with the three months ended January 2013. The major contributor to this increase was fuel sales (6,3%, contributing 1,7 percentage points).

**Table H – Key figures for January 2014**

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

<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 continues to rise*

Once again, as in December 2013, takeaway and fast food outlets contributed more to the food and beverage income by type of enterprise in January 2014. One of the possible reasons for the high contribution is the rising affluence (a state of having a lot of money) among South Africa's middle class (professionals and business people) which has generated a cash-rich and time-poor situation, meaning that more people have more money but they do not have enough time on their hands. Therefore they favour the convenience and quick service offered by takeaway and fast-food outlets. Presented in this article are the food and beverage statistics for January 2014.

The total income generated by the food and beverages industry increased by 5,1% in January 2014 compared with January 2013 (**see Table I**). Positive annual growth rates were recorded for food sales (6,7%) and 'other' income (1,8%).

In January 2014, positive annual growth rates were recorded for takeaway and fast-food outlets at (9,7%, contributing 3,4 percentage points) and restaurants and coffee shops (4,8%, contributing 2,3 percentage points).

Total income increased by 4,1% in the three months ended January 2014 compared with the three months ended January 2013. Positive contributors to this increase were:

- takeaway and fast-food outlets (8,1%, contributing 2,9 percentage points); and
- restaurants and coffee shops (4,5%, contributing 2,1 percentage points).

**Table I – Annual percentage change in food and beverages income at current prices by type of income – January 2014**

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

The Department of Tourism is running a Domestic Tourism Awareness Campaign during April 2014 to encourage citizens to visit and foster a culture of domestic travel this Easter holidays. Citizens are also encouraged to visit provinces in both urban and rural areas and utilise establishments which are registered and graded by the Tourism Grading Company of South Africa (TGCSA), which is the credible quality assurance body for tourism products and accommodation in South Africa. Graded establishments are reliable and offer an outstanding quality service. This article provides a summary on tourist accommodation for January 2014.

Total income for the tourist accommodation industry increased by 12,8% in January 2014 compared with January 2013 (**see Table J**).

Income from accommodation increased by 15,8% year-on-year in January 2014, the result of a 10,0% increase in the number of stay unit nights sold and a 5,3% increase in the average income per stay unit night sold. In January 2014, the types of accommodation that recorded the highest year-on-year growth rates in income from accommodation were guest houses and guest-farms (24,9%) and 'other' accommodation (24,3%).

The main contributors to the 15,8% year-on-year increase in income from accommodation in January 2014 were hotels (contributing 7,1 percentage points) and 'other' accommodation (contributing 6,7 percentage points). Income from accommodation increased by 15,5% in the three months ended January 2014 compared with the three months ended January 2013. The main contributors to this increase were:

- hotels (15,3%, contributing 9,5 percentage points); and
- 'other' accommodation (16,1%, contributing 4,5 percentage points).

**Table J – Year-on-year percentage change in tourist accommodation statistics for January 2014**

	Aug-13	Sep-13	Oct-13	Nov-13	Dec-13	Jan-14
Stay units available	0,5	0,0	0,4	0,2	0,2	0,1
Stay unit nights sold	7,0	3,7	2,9	7,6	4,7	10,0
Average income per stay unit night sold	6,7	5,9	7,0	6,3	10,9	5,3
Income from accommodation	14,2	9,8	10,1	14,4	16,1	15,8
Total income <sup>1/</sup>	16,9	8,2	10,5	11,3	9,8	12,8

<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

### ***Rand value of civil judgements and number of judgements decline in January 2014***

On 1 April 2014 the *Removal of Adverse Credit Information and Information Relating to Paid Up Judgments Regulations, 2014* came into being, effectively compelling credit bureaus to remove any adverse information on

consumer credit profiles, including credit statuses such as 'default', 'judgement', 'slow-payer', and 'handed-over' among others, for all paid-up debts or judgements. While some industry stakeholders warn that this may increase the cost of credit, others have welcomed the regulations on the account that they will save consumers thousands of rands, as engaging lawyers to remove adverse information on paid-up debts will no longer be necessary. These regulations, however, do not remove any obligation to repay civil judgements or debts – debtors are still obliged to repay any credit agreements and monies awarded in civil judgements to creditors. In this article we present a summary of the statistics of civil cases for debt heard by the courts in January 2014.

A 3,8% decrease in the total number of civil summonses issued for debt was recorded in the three months ended January 2014 compared with the three months ended January 2013 (**see Table K**). A 6,1% increase was recorded between January 2013 and January 2014. Categories that mainly contributed to the 3,8% decrease were civil summonses relating to:

- 'other' debts (contributing -2,6 percentage points);
- promissory notes (contributing -1,1 percentage points); and
- goods sold (contributing -0,9 of a percentage point).

The total number of civil judgements recorded for debt decreased by 5,5% in the three months ended January 2014 compared with the three months ended January 2013. An annual decrease of 0,7% was recorded in January 2014.

The categories behind the 5,5% decrease were civil judgements relating to:

- money lent (contributing -5,0 percentage points);
- goods sold (contributing -2,8 percentage points); and
- promissory notes (contributing -1,1 percentage points).

There was a 5,6% increase in the total value of civil judgements recorded for debt in the three months ended January 2014 compared with the three



months ended January 2013. An annual increase of 0,1% was recorded in January 2014.

In January 2014, there were 26 498 civil judgements for debt amounting to R312,8 million. The largest contributors to the R312,8 million were civil judgements relating to:

- money lent (R85,2 million or 27,2%);
- 'other' debts (R83,9 million or 26,8%); and
- services (R57,6 million or 18,4%).

**Table K – Key figures for January 2014**

Actual estimates	January 2014	% change between January 2013 and January 2014	% change between November 2012 to January 2013 and November 2013 to January 2014
Number of civil summonses issued for debt	58 173	6,1	-3,8
Number of civil judgements recorded for debt	26 498	-0,7	-5,5
Value of civil judgements recorded for debt (R million)	312,8	0,1	5,6

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 decrease***

There are a number of factors that can cause a company to be liquidated. One of the common reasons is when a company has clients which do not pay on time. This can result in the company being unable to repay its debts on time. The other reason is when the value of the company's assets (resources owned by the company which have future economic value) is less than the amount of its liabilities (the company's legal debts or



obligations arising during the course of business). This would mean that the company has a lot of debt and not enough money to pay for the debt as well as money to keep the company running. Therefore the company would end up being liquidated. Presented in this article is a summary of the liquidations and insolvencies statistics for February 2014 and January 2014 respectively.

The number of liquidations decreased by 36,9% year-on-year in February 2014 (**see Table L**). The number of voluntary liquidations decreased by 86, while compulsory liquidations decreased by 14 in February 2014.

The largest year-on-year decrease in total liquidations in February 2014 related to businesses in the following industries:

- financing, insurance, real estate and business services (79 fewer liquidations);
- wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (31 fewer liquidations); and
- transport, storage, communication (15 fewer liquidations).

There was a decrease of 37,2% in the three months ended February 2014 compared with the three months ended February 2013.

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

Number of liquidations February 2014	% change between February 2013 and February 2014	% change between December 2012 to February 2013 December 2013 to February 2014	% change between January to December 2012 and January to December 2013
171	-36,9	-37,2	-41,3

### ***Number of insolvencies increase***

The number of insolvencies increased by 14,0% in January 2014 compared with January 2013 (**see Table M**). A 0,2% increase was recorded in the three months ended January 2014 compared with the three months ended



January 2013.

**Table M – Total number of insolvencies for January 2014**

Number of insolvencies January 2014	% change between January 2013 and January 2014	% change between November 2012 to January 2013 and November 2013 to January 2014
187	14,0	0,2

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

## Land transport survey

### ***Income earned from transporting goods and people increases***

South Africa has the largest rail network in Africa – making up about 80% of the continent’s rail network. The country also has Africa’s largest road network spanning over 747 000 kilometres of tarred roads. It is therefore not surprising that South Africa has one of the most successful land transport systems for both goods and people on the continent. This industry employs thousands of people in various positions across the transportation value chain – from drivers, mechanics, cleaners and clerks, to managers, accountants and sales people. In this article we summarise the results of the January 2014 survey of companies involved in the transportation of people and goods via land modes of transport as reported in the *Land transport survey* statistical release published in March 2014.

### **Freight transport**

The volume of goods transported (payload) increased by 0,6% in January 2014 compared with January 2013 (**see Table N**). The corresponding income increased by 10,7% over the same period. Income from freight transportation increased by 5,8% in the three months ended January 2014 compared with the three months ended January 2013.

The main contributors to this increase were:

- 'other' freight (26,7%, contributing 2,4 percentage points);
- basic metals and fabricated metal products (20,3%, contributing 0,9 of a percentage point); and
- primary mining and quarrying products (2,5%, contributing 0,8 of a percentage point).

**Table N – Year-on-year percentage change in freight transportation: January 2014**

	Aug-13	Sep-13	Oct-13	Nov-13	Dec-13	Jan-14
<b>Freight payload</b>	3,0	4,1	2,6	-8,3	-2,7	0,6
<b>Freight income</b>	9,5	9,1	7,8	2,2	5,1	10,7

A full release on the *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 increased by 3,2% in January 2014 compared with January 2013 (**see Table O**). The corresponding income increased by 11,9% over the same period.

**Table O – Year-on-year percentage change in passenger transportation: January 2014**

	Aug-13	Sep-13	Oct-13	Nov-13	Dec-13	Jan-14
<b>Passenger journey</b>	0,4	-2,8	5,7	0,9	-1,6	3,2
<b>Passenger income</b>	8,8	5,2	10,9	8,2	4,1	11,9

A full release on the *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 PPI for final manufactured products grows 7,7% in February 2014***

The producer price index (PPI) measures the rate of change in 'factory-floor' prices of goods and services. In other words, the PPI measures the rate of inflation on prices charged by the producer of goods and services. These prices are normally paid by resellers of goods and services (retailers), who later pass them on to the consumers. As such, changes in producer prices may affect, however indirectly, the prices charged by retailers and other resellers. This article presents figures of the February 2014 PPI estimates.

The annual percentage change in the PPI for final manufactured goods was 7,7% in February 2014, compared with 7,0% in January 2014 (**see Table P**). From January 2014 to February 2014 the PPI for final manufactured goods increased by 1,3%.

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

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

The main contributors to the monthly increase of 1,3% were food products, beverages and tobacco products (1,3%, contributing 0,5 of a percentage point) and coke, petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products (2,1%, contributing 0,4 of a percentage point).

## Intermediate manufactured goods

The annual percentage change in the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods was 10,5% in February 2014, compared with 9,3% in January 2014 (**see Table P**). From January 2014 to February 2014 the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods increased by 1,7%.

The main contributors to the annual rate of 10,5% were chemicals, rubber and plastic products (11,4%, contributing 3,4 percentage points) and basic and fabricated metals (7,5%, contributing 3,0 percentage points).

The main contributors to the monthly increase of 1,7% were basic and fabricated metals (1,9%, contributing 0,7 of a percentage point) and chemicals, rubber and plastic products (1,4%, contributing 0,4 of a percentage point).

## Electricity and water

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

The contributors to the annual rate of 14,5% were electricity (15,4%, contributing 12,7 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 1,4 percentage points).

## Mining

The annual percentage change in the PPI for mining was 5,3% in February 2014, compared with 4,8% in January 2014 (**see Table P**). From January 2014 to February 2014 the PPI for mining increased by 1,6%.

The main contributors to the annual rate of 5,3% were non-ferrous metal ores (7,8%, contributing 3,4 percentage points) and coal and gas (8,5%, contributing 2,3 percentage points).



The main contributors to the monthly increase of 1,6% were non-ferrous metal ores (2,2%, contributing 1,0 percentage point) and gold and other metal ores (3,4%, contributing 0,7 of a percentage point)

## Agriculture, forestry and fishing

The annual percentage change in the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing was 8,0% in February 2014, compared with 5,6% in January 2014 (see **Table P**). From January 2014 to February 2014 the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing decreased by 1,1%.

The main contributor to the annual rate of 8,0% was agriculture (8,4%, contributing 6,7 percentage points). The main contributor to the monthly decrease of 1,1% was agriculture (-1,5%, contributing -1,2 percentage points).

**Table P – Key PPI figures for February 2014**

Product	Weight	Index (2012=100)			% change	
		Feb. 2013	Jan. 2014	Feb. 2014	Feb. 2014 vs. Jan. 2014	Feb. 2014 vs. Feb. 2014
Final manufactured goods	100,00	103,3	109,9	111,3	1,3	7,7
Intermediate manufactured goods	100,00	104,2	113,2	115,1	1,7	10,5
Electricity and water	100,00	93,1	105,2	106,6	1,3	14,5
Mining	100,00	106,4	110,2	112,0	1,6	5,3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,00	100,8	110,1	108,9	-1,1	8,0

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)

### February 2014 consumer inflation rate at 5,9%

Consumer prices are influenced by a number of factors; these include prices of raw material, cost of production, and exchange rates among others. The

process that occurs when prices increase is usually referred to as inflation. In South Africa, the rate of consumer inflation is measured through the consumer price index (CPI). When the CPI rate increases, the value or number of products that can be bought with a certain amount of rands declines – for example, what could be bought with R10 in a time when inflation is lower may be bought for a larger amount when inflation is higher. This article presents the consumer price index for February 2014.

The headline CPI (for all urban areas) annual inflation rate in February 2014 was 5,9%. This rate was 0,1 of a percentage point higher than the corresponding annual rate of 5,8% in January 2014 (**see Table Q**). On average, prices increased by 1,1% between January 2014 and February 2014.

The food and non-alcoholic beverages index increased by 0,5% between January 2014 and February 2014. The annual rate increased to 5,4% in February 2014 from 4,3% in January 2014. The following components in the food and non-alcoholic beverages index increased:

- bread and cereals (1,8%);
- fish (1,3%);
- oils and fats (1,2%);
- milk, eggs and cheese (0,9%);
- hot beverages (0,4%); and
- sugar, sweets and desserts (0,2%).

The following components in the food and non-alcoholic beverages index decreased:

- fruit (-0,7%);
- cold beverages (-0,7%);
- other food (-0,6%);
- vegetables (-0,4%); and
- meat (-0,1%).

The transport index increased by 1,5% between January 2014 and February 2014, mainly due to a 39 cents per litre increase in the price of petrol. The annual rate increased to 8,0% in February 2014 from 7,8% in January 2014.



The miscellaneous goods and services index increased by 4,7% between January 2014 and February 2014, mainly due to an 8,3% increase in health insurance. The annual rate decreased to 6,2% in February 2014 from 7,0% in January 2014.

The provinces with an annual inflation rate lower than or equal to headline inflation were Free State (5,9%), Northern Cape (5,8%), KwaZulu-Natal (5,8%), Western Cape (5,7%), North West (5,3%) and Mpumalanga (5,3%).

The provinces with an annual inflation rate higher than headline inflation were Limpopo (6,7%), Eastern Cape (6,0%) and Gauteng (6,0%).

**Table Q – 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	4,5	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	107,3											
	Rate	5,8	5,9											

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

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; osmium, palladium; rhodium; ruthenium and osmium.

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

## Secondary industries

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

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

**Dwelling houses:** a free-standing, complete structure on a separate stand or a self-contained dwelling-unit, e.g. granny flat, on the same premises as existing residence. Out-buildings and garages are included.

**Other residential buildings:** include institutions for the disabled, boarding houses, old age homes, hostels, hotel, motels, guest houses, holiday chalets, bed and breakfast accommodation, entertainment centres and casinos.

**Residential buildings:** dwelling houses, flats, townhouses and other residential buildings.

## Tertiary industries

**Acknowledgements of debt:** a statement by a person/debtor in which he admits that he owes money to an individual or a company or a bank.

**Average income per stay unit night sold:** average rate per stay unit (i.e. rate per room in a hotel or powered site in a caravan park) is calculated by dividing the total income from accommodation by the number of stay unit nights sold in the survey period.

**Catering services:** enterprises involved in the sale and supply of meals and drinks prepared on the premises on a contract basis and brought to other premises chosen by the person ordering them, to be served for immediate consumption to guests or customers. Include bars, taverns, other drinking places, ice-cream parlours, etc.

**Civil judgements:** decisions taken in a civil matter or a dispute between two people or parties.

**Civil summonses:** notices to appear before the court of law where a dispute between two parties or people has to be heard, i.e. not for criminal offence.

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

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

**Income from accommodation industry:** income from amounts charged for rooms or equivalent. Other income is excluded (e.g. income from meals).

**Income from bar sales:** refers to income from liquor sales.

**Income from food sales:** refers to income from the sale of meals and non-alcoholic drinks.

**Income from restaurant and bar sales:** income from meals, banqueting and beverages and tobacco sales.

**Insolvency:** refers to an individual or partnership which is unable to pay its debt and is placed under final sequestration. The number of insolvencies does not refer to the number of persons involved, as a partnership which is unable to pay its debt is regarded as one insolvency, irrespective of the number of partners.

**Liquidation:** refers to the winding-up of the affairs of a company or close corporation when liabilities exceed assets and it can be resolved by voluntary action or by an order of the court.

**Microdata:** data gathered on a small scale, such as data on an individual.

**‘Other’ African countries:** refers to all non SADC African countries.

**Other income:** includes all income not earned from food sales or bar sales.

**Other SADC:** refers to the thirteen countries, excluding South Africa, that belong to the Southern African Development Community.



**Professional services:** refer to medical doctors, dentists, advocates, attorney, auditors, accountants, architects, engineers, hospital services etc.

**Promissory notes:** written undertaking, signed by a person or party, to pay money to another person or to be the bearer of such a note on a specific date or on demand.

**Restaurants and coffee shops:** enterprises involved in the sale and provision of meals and drinks, ordered from a menu, prepared on the premises for immediate consumption and with provided seating.

**Retailer:** a retailer is an enterprise deriving more than 50% of its turnover from sales of goods to the general public for household use.

**Retail trade:** includes the resale (sale without transformation) of new and used goods and products to the general public for household use.

**Stay unit:** unit accommodation available to be charged out to guests, for example, a powered site in a caravan park or a room in a hotel.

**Stay unit night sold:** total number of stay units occupied on each night during the survey period.

**Takeaway and fast-food outlets:** enterprises involved in the sale and provision of meals and drinks, ordered from a menu, prepared on the premises for takeaway purposes in a packaged format, at a stand or in a location, with or without provided seating.

**Total income:** includes income from food sales, income from bar sales and other income.

**Tourism:** comprises the activities of persons travelling to, and staying in places outside their usual environment, for not more than one consecutive year, for leisure, business and other purposes not related to the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited.

**Tourist:** a visitor who stays at least one night in the place visited.

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

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

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

## Prices

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

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

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

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

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



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