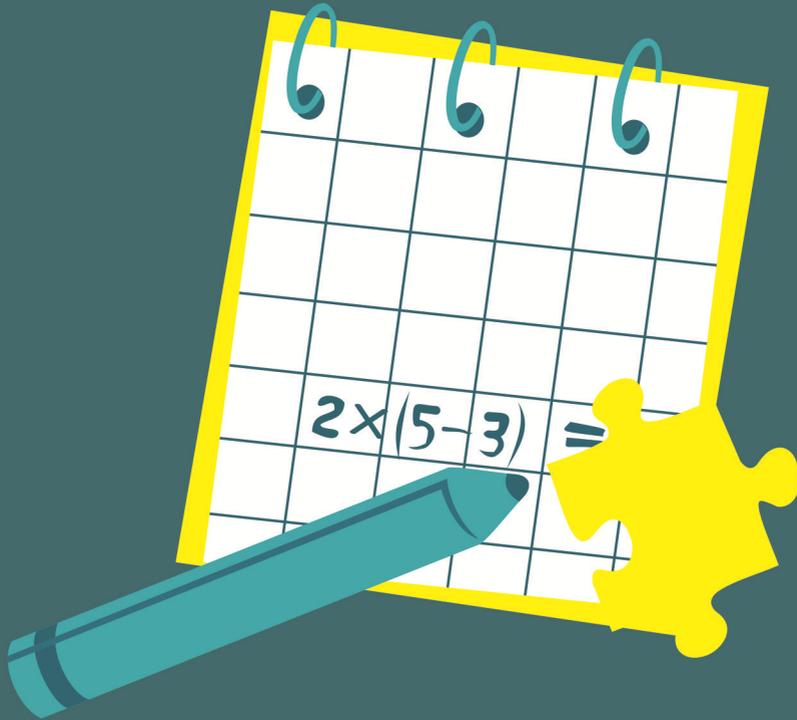


# Mbalo Brief



the missing piece of the puzzle

June 2014



Issue 05/2014





the missing piece of the puzzle



Statistics South Africa  
Private Bag X44  
Pretoria 0001  
South Africa

170 Thabo Sehume Street  
Pretoria 0002

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

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



## Editor's comment

Since 1994, the government of South Africa has focused its attention on youth related matters such as unemployment, HIV/AIDS, drug abuse and personal development, to commemorate the anniversary of the 16 June 1976 uprising. As this year (2014) marks the 38<sup>th</sup> year of the Youth Day anniversary, government will educate the youth about their history and heritage and the role played by young people in the liberation of the country, through youth related programmes in arts, culture and heritage. Through these programmes, the government hopes to encourage debates, discussions and conversations about the challenges that confront the youth of today and how they can take the baton of transformation forward.

In this fifth issue of *Mbalo Brief* for 2014, we bring you the educational article based on Census 2011 results for the Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality. The article highlights the municipality's demographics, population size, education, average household income as well as household goods and services.

Also included in this issue are our monthly articles such as the *Tourist accommodation*, *Motor trade sales* and *Producer price index* (PPI). Our crossword puzzle for June and solutions for the May 2014 puzzle can be found on page iv.

Statistics presented in this issue were sourced from statistical releases published in May and June 2014. To access detailed results on any of the sectors featured in this issue, please visit our website at [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za)

Enjoy the read!

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**Across**

2. Which language is the most spoken in Free State? [see the Educational article for clue]
3. The month June is regarded as ..... Month in South Africa
4. Who is the minister of the new Department of Small Business Development?
6. What is the capital city of Brazil?

**Down**

1. Which ministry is responsible for branding South Africa abroad?
2. What is the name of the speech delivered by the South African president at the annual opening of Parliament? Abbreviation
5. How many African countries qualified for FIFA World Cup 2014?

**Solutions for May 2014 puzzle**

**Across**

2. Pretoria
3. ANC
4. IsiZulu
6. Thirty two
8. Indian
9. June

**Down**

1. Manufacturing
3. Assembly
7. Five



# Census educational article on Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality

## Introduction

Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality is situated in the south-eastern region of Free State and shares its eastern border with the Kingdom of Lesotho. It is also bordered by Xhariep District Municipality to the south and the west, Lejweleputswa to the north and Thabo Mofutsanyane to the north-east. Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality is the largest municipality in terms of population size, and the smallest in terms of land area among Free State's five category C (district) and category A (metropolitan) municipalities. Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality has recorded the province's second lowest unemployment rate and its lowest dependency ratio.

Mangaung is a Sesotho name which, when loosely translated, means 'the place of cheetahs'. Home to South Africa's judicial capital, Bloemfontein, Mangaung also hosts precincts of historic value to the country. The metropolitan municipality is home to the Anglo-Boer War museums commemorating the war which took place between 1899 and 1902. Mangaung is also billed as one of the significant places in the founding of South Africa's liberation struggle.

During Census 1996, the Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality did not exist; it was only formed in 2000 with the amalgamation of three transitional local councils (Bloemfontein, Thaba Nchu, and Botshabelo) and two rural councils. This article explores various statistics regarding the young metropolitan municipality as presented in the results of Census 2011. The article looks at, among others, the population size of the municipality in 2011 in comparison to 2001 and 1996\*, its unemployment rate, education levels and access to basic services.

\*Wherever comparison is made between the 2001/2011 censuses and the 1996 census (when Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality was not established), the data cover all areas that fall within the municipality's current boundaries.



## Geography and demography

### Land area

The Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality covers a land area of 6 284 square kilometres, stretching from Free State's south eastern border with the Kingdom of Lesotho to Spitskop in the north and Longridge and Balaclava in the east. In terms of geographical size, Mangaung is the smallest of the five category C (district) and category A (metropolitan) municipalities of Free State, accounting for about 4,8% of the total land area of Free State.

### Demography

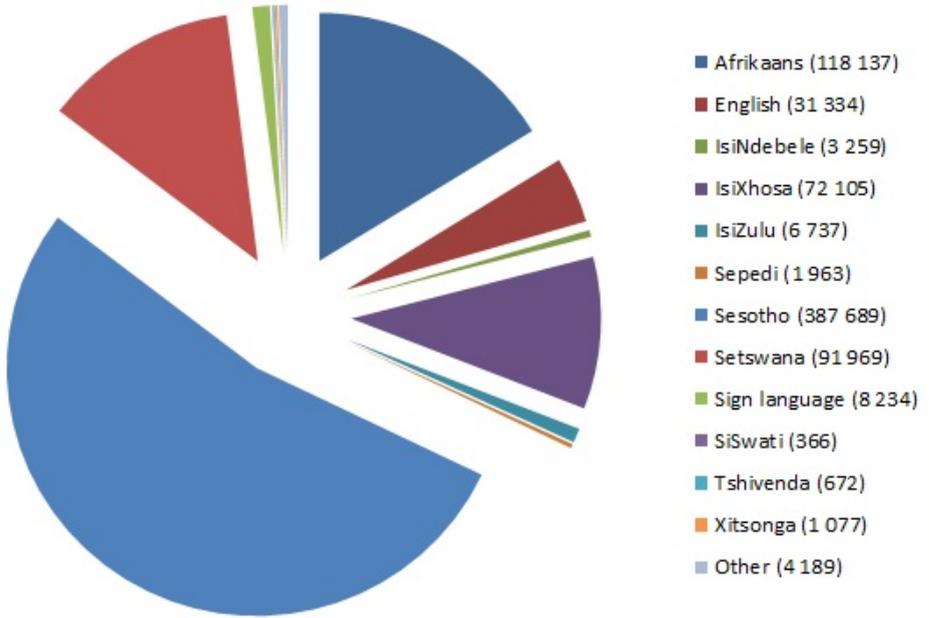
Since Census 1996, the population of Mangaung has grown by 19,3% – from 603 528 in 1996 to 747 431 in 2011. This increase was 2,3% lower than the national population percentage change during the same period (21,6%). Over the 10-year period between 2001 and 2011, Mangaung's population increased by 13,6% (or 101 991 persons).

Of the 747 431 Mangaung population, 385 245 (51,5%) are female in contrast to 362 186 (48,5%) males. The male population in the municipality accounts for 27,3% of all males in Free State, while the municipality's female population represents 27,2% of the provincial female population.

As far as population groups are concerned, Mangaung has more black Africans (622 383 or 83,3%) than any other population group. About 11,0% of the population is white, 5,0% of the population is coloured, while people of Indian/Asian origin make up 0,4%, and 'other' race groups represent only 0,3% of Mangaung's population.

A majority (387 689 or 53,3%) of the Mangaung population speak Sesotho as their first language, followed by Afrikaans (118 137 or 16,2%), Setswana (91 969 or 12,6%) and IsiXhosa (72 105 or 9,9%). English comes fifth with a total of 31 334 (4,3%) speakers and Sign language (8 234 or 1,1%) comes in at number six. The remaining  $\pm 2,6\%$  is shared among the remaining of the 11 official languages and a few other unspecified languages.

**Figure 1: Distribution (numbers) of the Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality population by language**



## Education

The provincial profile of the population aged 5–24 years in Mangaung indicated that about 69 861 persons were not attending any educational institution. Of the 198 461 people attending educational institutions, a majority (169 687 or 85,5%) are still in either primary or high school.

In terms of the highest level of education completed by 475 654 people aged 20 years and older, about 65 025 (14,2%) have attained some form of higher education qualification and about 138 800 (30,3%) completed their Grade 12. A large proportion (152 284 or 33,2%) of this group of the municipality's population dropped out of high school. Mangaung has Free State's lowest illiteracy rate (4,3%), which is about 2,4% lower than the provincial average of 7,1%.



## Unemployment rate

According to Census 2011 results, the unemployment rate in Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality was 27,7% – the second lowest in Free State. Lejweleputswa District had the highest rate of unemployment (36,5%), while Xhariep District had the lowest (26,8%) unemployment rate in the province. About 211 746 people in Mangaung are employed, 81 225 are unemployed, and 18 244 people are classified as 'discouraged work-seekers'.

About 148 905 people of Mangaung's workforce are employed in the formal sector of the economy, 27 008 are employed in the informal sector, and about 34 235 are employed in private households.

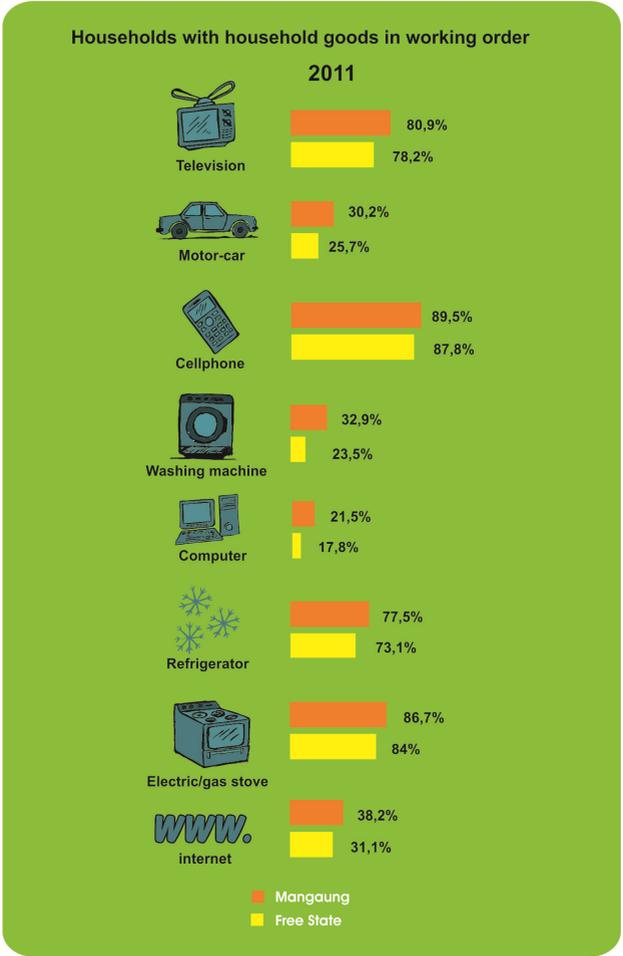
## Housing

While 83,7% of the 231 921 households in Mangaung have a formal housing structure as their main dwelling, 14,1% reside in an informal housing structure and 1,3% in a traditional structure. About 118 899 (51,3%) households have paid off their mortgages, 47 472 (20,5%) households reside in rented homes, 25 589 (11,0%) households are staying in their own homes but are still paying back their home loans, 33 774 (14,6%) are occupying their houses rent-free, while 6 186 (2,7%) households are occupying their dwellings under 'other' tenure statuses.

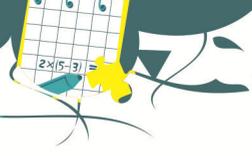
## Access to household goods and services

A person cooking on an electric stove experiences fewer hardships when preparing food than one cooking with wood fire; likewise, a household with a refrigerator manages to preserve their food much longer than the one without it. The next few paragraphs present the level of access to certain household goods in the Mangaung metropolitan area.

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



**Refrigerator** – according to Census 2011 data, a majority (77,5%) of the 231 921 households in Mangaung own at least one refrigerator. Only about 52 189 (22,5%) of households within this municipality do not own a fridge.



**Washing machine** – the number of households with a washing machine in Mangaung was 76 316 during Census 2011. This amounts to 32,9% of all households in the municipality.

**Electric/gas stove** – the majority of the households in Mangaung have access to either an electric or gas stove; 86,7% (201 180) of households in the metropolitan area own a stove.

**Television set** – more than two-thirds of the households in this metropolitan municipality own a television set. About 187 535 (80,9%) households own at least one TV set.

**Cellphone** – 207 645 households in Mangaung own at least one cellphone. This constitutes about 89,5% of all households.

**Computer** – about 58 274 households in Mangaung have access to a computer. This represents about 25,1% of all households in the metropolitan area.

**Internet** – the majority (143 572 or 61,9%) of households in Mangaung indicated that they do not have access to the Internet. About 38,1% (88 349) of Mangaung's households have access to the Internet – 19 874 have access to the Internet at home, 43 953 access the Internet on their cellphones, 11 948 at work, and 12 574 of the households indicated that they access the Internet from 'elsewhere' (e.g. Internet cafes, schools, college/university campuses, etc.).

**Motor vehicle** – there are about 69 926 (30,2%) households that own at least one motor vehicle in Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality.

## Access to basic services

Certain basic services, such as water and sanitation facilities, are guaranteed by the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa as basic human rights that should be afforded all citizens. The Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality is mandated by law to provide certain basic services to residents within the metropolitan area.

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, the majority (183 033) of households in Mangaung have their rubbish removed by the local authority or a private company at least once a week, 28 382 dispose their refuse in their own rubbish dump, while 5 108 households have their refuse removed less often than once a week by the local municipality or a private company, and about 5 274 households dispose their rubbish in a communal rubbish dump. About 3,5% (8 101) of the households have no means for the disposal of rubbish.

## Piped water

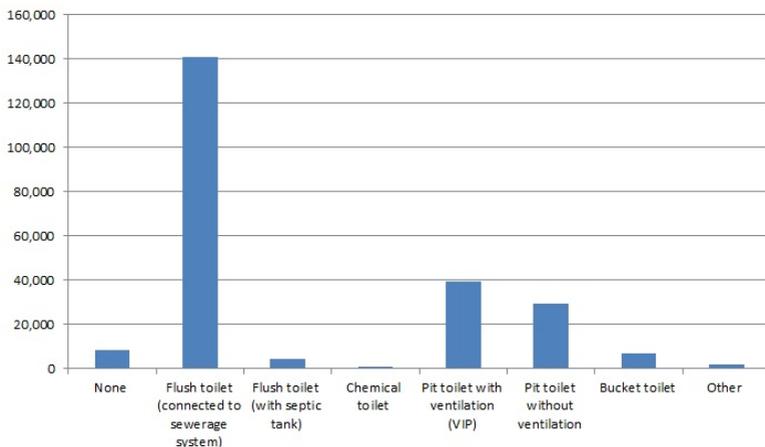
Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality has 226 981 (97,9%) households with access to piped water; this is 0,1% higher than the provincial average (97,8%). Of those with access to piped water, 106 819 access water from a tap within their dwelling, 94 159 from a tap within their yard, 19 669 from a communal tap less than 200 metres away from their dwelling, 4 405 from a communal tap more than 200 metres away but nearer than 500 metres, and 1 333 get their water from a communal tap between 500 meters and one kilometre away. Less than one per cent (596) of Mangaung households get their piped water from a communal tap situated farther than one kilometre away.

## Toilet facilities

A total of 223 719 (96,5%) Mangaung households have access to at least one form of toilet facility; about 3,5% (8 202) of the households in the metropolitan area have no access to a toilet. Most households in Mangaung use 'flush toilets' (145 182), followed by 'pit toilets' (68 834), 'bucket toilets' used by 6 641 households, 'other toilets' used by 2 127 households, and 'chemical toilets' used by 936 households.



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



## Conclusion

Mangaung is home to 747 431 people residing in 231 921 households during Census 2011. It is Free State’s largest municipality in terms of population size, although it is the smallest in terms of land area, and has the province’s highest percentage of people with access to piped water.

As can be seen from the paragraphs above, illiteracy has decreased by more than 5% from 10,1% in 1996 to 4,3% in 2011. Mangaung’s dependency ratio has also decreased from 52,6% in 1996 to 47,4% in 2011.

## References

1. Statistics South Africa. 2012. *Census products*. Available online at: <http://www.statssa.gov.za>
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3. Mkalipi, M. 2013. *Mangaung: the place of the cheetahs*. Available from: <http://www.mediaclubsouthafrica.com/culture/3493-mangaung-the-place-of-the-leopards> [Accessed on: 10 June 2014]
4. Land size, boundary information and place names sourced from Statistics South Africa’s Geography Division.



# Primary industries

## Mining: Production and sales

### *Mining production plummets*

The current prolonged industrial action in the platinum mining sector has had a devastating effect on the economy, mining companies and striking miners. Billed as the longest strike in South Africa's mining history, it has cost mining companies an estimated loss of revenue of over R21 billion; striking miners are estimated to have lost over R9 billion in earnings. Prior to this, the longest strike in this industry was in 1987, which lasted about three weeks. This article provides an insight into mining production for March 2014 and mining sales for February 2014.

Mining production decreased by an annual 4,7% in March 2014 (see **Table A**). Platinum group minerals (PGMs) decreased by 44,3% and was a significant negative contributor (-10,1 percentage points) to the 4,7% decrease.

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

	Oct-13	Nov-13	Dec-13	Jan-14	Feb-14	Mar-14
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	22,9	5,2	11,8	3,9	-4,5	-4,7
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	7,4	-2,5	5,0	-3,7	-5,7	-5,5
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted 1/	-0,5	-1,5	2,5	2,0	1,1	-6,8

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

A full release on *Mining: Production and sales* (Statistical release P2041) is available on the Stats SA website: [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za)

Mineral sales increased by 11,1% annually in February 2014 (see **Table B**). The highest positive growth rates were recorded for:

- 'other' non-metallic minerals (85,9%);
- manganese ore (72,5%);
- 'other' metallic minerals (62,6%); and
- nickel (52,9%) and iron ore (52,4%).



The major contributors to the 11,1% increase were iron ore (contributing 7,0 percentage points), 'other' non-metallic minerals (contributing 5,0 percentage points) and PGMs (contributing 2,2 percentage points).

**Table B – Key growth rates in mineral sales at current prices for February 2014**

	Sep-13	Oct-13	Nov-13	Dec-13	Jan-14	Feb-14
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	10,1	17,2	9,0	1,2	8,1	11,1
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-5,4	4,4	-3,1	-0,3	6,3	2,4
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted 1/	3,6	6,0	0,3	0,3	-0,3	4,0

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

A full release on *Mining: Production and sales* (Statistical release P2041) is available on the Stats SA website: [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za)



## Secondary industries

### Manufacturing: Production and sales

The South African government has prioritised support for the manufacturing sector because of the crucial role it plays in the economic growth of the country. The sector contributed 15,2% to South Africa's gross domestic product (GDP) in 2013, making it the third-largest contributor to the nation's economy. Manufacturing is dominated by industries such as agro-processing, automotive, chemicals, information and communication technology, electronics, metals, textiles, and clothing and footwear. This article highlights statistics on manufacturing production and sales for March 2014.

Manufacturing production increased by 0,7% in March 2014 compared with March 2013 (see **Table C**).

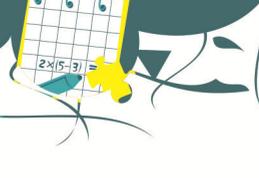
The 0,7% year-on-year increase in manufacturing production in March 2014 was mainly due to higher production in the following divisions:

- basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products, metal products and machinery (4,6%, contributing 0,9 of a percentage point); and
- wood and wood products, paper, publishing and printing (9,8%, contributing 0,9 of a percentage point).

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

Estimates	March 2014	% change between March 2013 and March 2014	% change between January to March 2013 and January to March 2014
Physical volume of manufacturing production index (base: 2010=100)	105,5	0,7	1,5
Total estimated sales of manufactured products (R million)	148 508	9,7	10,8

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



## Selected building statistics of the private sector

### *Value of building plans passed increases*

If you ever decide to build a house, or to renovate or make certain additions or alterations to an existing one, you will have to submit your building plans to the municipal building plan examiner who will examine the plans to determine whether all the requirements, laws and regulations have been met. Some of the things that the examiner will consider are how your plans may affect electricity supply, plumbing and drainage. The examiner will also consider whether your neighbours have any objections to your building plans. So, even if all you want to is to add a pool, fire place or put in a boundary fence, you will require approval. In this article, we summarise the selected building statistics of the private sector for March 2014.

The value of recorded building plans passed increased by 6,4% (R1 270,1 million) during the first quarter of 2014 compared with the first quarter of 2013 (see **Table D**).

The largest percentage increase was reported for residential buildings (19,1% or R1 608,6 million), followed by additions and alterations (6,7% or R346,4 million). A decrease was recorded for non-residential buildings (-10,8% or -R684,9 million).

The value of buildings reported as completed decreased by 2,5% (-R297,9 million) during the first quarter of 2014 compared with the first quarter of 2013. A decrease was reported for additions and alterations (20,7% or -R657,5 million), while increases were recorded for residential buildings (4,4% or R253,0 million) and non-residential buildings (3,6% or R106,6 million).

Six provinces reported year-on-year increases in the value of building plans passed during the first quarter of 2014. The increase in the value of building plans passed was dominated by Western Cape (contributing 6,5 percentage points or R1 294,8 million) and KwaZulu-Natal (contributing 4,3 percentage points or R864,6 million).

Five provinces reported year-on-year decreases in the value of buildings completed during the first quarter of 2014. The year-on-year decrease was also dominated by Western Cape

(contributing -5,4 percentage points or -R646,6 million) and KwaZulu-Natal (contributing -3,5 percentage points or -R416,8 million).

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

Estimates at current prices	January to March 2013 <sup>1/</sup>	January to March 2014 <sup>1/</sup>	Difference in value between January to March 2013 and January to March 2014	% change between January to March 2013 and January to March 2014
	R'000	R'000	R'000	
<b>Residential buildings</b>	<b>8 437 999</b>	<b>10 046 558</b>	<b>1 608 559</b>	<b>19,1</b>
-Dwelling houses	6 017 100	7 321 588	1 304 488	21,7
-Flats and townhouses	2 196 577	2 413 811	217 234	9,9
-Other residential buildings	224 322	311 159	86 837	38,7
<b>Non-residential buildings</b>	<b>6 338 209</b>	<b>5 653 312</b>	<b>-684 897</b>	<b>-10,8</b>
<b>Additions and alterations</b>	<b>5 194 694</b>	<b>5 541 093</b>	<b>346 399</b>	<b>6,7</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>19 970 902</b>	<b>21 240 963</b>	<b>1 270 061</b>	<b>6,4</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

### *Electricity production declines*

Winter is known as one of the seasons in which electricity consumption is higher than during other seasons. This may be because of the use of heating appliances and the preference of most people to stay in-doors. Even this year, South Africa's power utility, Eskom, warns of possible overloading of the national power grid and calls on South Africans to switch off unused appliances and limit usage during electricity usage peak hours (between 17:00 and 21:00). This may, according to Eskom, help prevent outright blackouts, also known as load-shedding. This article presents electricity production and distribution statistics for April 2014, as released in June 2014.



The volume of electricity consumed showed no growth in April 2014, compared with April 2013. The actual volume of electricity consumed in the three months ended April 2014 increased by 0,9% compared with the three months ended April 2013 (see Table E).

Electricity production decreased by 1,1% annually in April 2014. Electricity production for the three months ended April 2014 decreased by 1,0% compared with the three months ended April 2013.

The total volume of electricity delivered by Eskom to the provinces decreased by 0,5% (-93 Gigawatt-hours) in April 2014 compared with April 2013. Increases were reported in four of the nine provinces.

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

Actual estimates	April 2013 <sup>1/</sup>	% change between April 2013 and April 2014	% change between February to April 2013 and February to April 2014	% change between January to April 2013 and January to April 2014
Electricity available for distribution (Gigawatt-hours)	18 767	0,0	0,9	1,4
Index of the physical volume of electricity production (2010=100)	95,6	-1,1	-1,0	-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 increases*

The wholesaler industry can be divided into two categories: general merchandise and specialty merchandise. In general merchandise, wholesalers supply a variety of products to retailers. For instance, they can supply seafood, soft drinks and electronics, etc. Sometimes the products they supply do not offer retailers many options, i.e. they might sell only two brands of sugar. Specialty merchandise wholesalers on the other hand sell specific products to specific retailers. For instance, they may specialise in electronics and will therefore only supply to retailers who sell electronics in their stores. Specialty merchandise can offer a wide selection of brands since they only sell one kind of product. In this article we summarise statistics on wholesale trade sales for March 2014.

Wholesale trade sales increased by 14,7% in March 2014 compared with March 2013 (see **Table F**). The major contributors to this increase were dealers in:

- machinery, equipment and supplies (34,7%, contributing 4,4 percentage points);
- solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (12,8%, contributing 3,2 percentage points); and
- 'other' household goods, except precious stones (12,0%, contributing 1,2 percentage points).

Wholesale trade sales increased by 15,4% in the first quarter of 2014 compared with the first quarter of 2013. The major contributors to this increase were dealers in:

- solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (15,1%, contributing 3,7 percentage points);
- machinery, equipment and supplies (24,8%, contributing 3,4 percentage points); and
- 'other' intermediate products, waste and scrap (33,2%, contributing 1,2 percentage points).



**Table F – Key growth rates in wholesale trade sales at current prices for March 2014**

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

<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 trade sales up 1,0%*

The announcement in May 2014 by Reserve Bank Governor, Gill Marcus, that the central bank would not be increasing the repo rate (the rate at which the Reserve Bank lends money to commercial banks) has come as a relief to many consumers, particularly those with prime lending rate-linked debts such as car finance and home loans. An increase in interest rates would have catalysed a decrease in consumers' disposable income after debt repayments, thus reducing money to spend on household essentials and consumables. With interest rates unchanged, retailers selling clothes, groceries and other household goods can expect consumers to continue spending on necessities they have always purchased. This article is based on the results of the *Retail trade sales* survey that is conducted on a monthly basis by Statistics South Africa. It presents the key findings of the survey for March 2014, as released in May 2014.

Retail trade sales increased by an annual 1,0% in March 2014 (**see Table G**). The highest annual growth rates were recorded for retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (5,1%); and hardware, paint and glass (3,3%).

The main contributor to the 1,0% increase was retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (contributing 0,9 of a percentage point).

Retail trade sales increased by 3,2% in the three months ended March 2014 compared with the three months ended March 2013. The main contributors to this increase were retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (8,9%, contributing 1,7 percentage points) and general dealers (2,2%, contributing 0,9 of a percentage point).

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

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

<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)

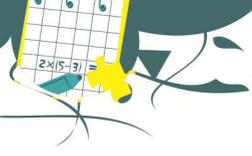
## Motor trade sales

### *Used vehicle sales increase*

The rising inflation, increased unemployment and a slower economic growth have put pressure on sales of new vehicles in South Africa. Some consumers are highly indebted and others have to deal with increased transport costs such as the e-tolls on Gauteng's freeways. Thus, consumers might prefer to buy used cars instead of new ones since used cars are cheaper. Also, because used cars have depreciated in value, consumers pay less for insurance than they would on new ones. Presented in this article is a summary of the statistics of motor trade sales for March 2014.

Motor trade sales increased by 2,9% year-on-year in March 2014 (see **Table H**). The highest annual growth rates were recorded for:

- used vehicle sales (7,5%);
- sales of accessories (5,7%); and
- fuel sales (4,5%).



Motor trade sales increased by 3,2% in the first quarter of 2014 compared with the first quarter of 2013. The major contributors to this increase were:

- fuel sales (8,4%, contributing 2,2 percentage points); and
- sales of accessories (5,0%, contributing 0,9 of a percentage point).

**Table H – Key motor trade sales figures for March 2014**

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

<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

### *Income generated by the food and beverage industry increases*

The Department of Health requires that all packaged food and beverages manufactured, imported and sold in South Africa be labelled with detailed nutritional and composition information. Food labelling should include the description of the ingredients contained in the food, a nutritional table, best before dates, storage instructions, and any food allergens that are contained in the food or beverage. Labelling food properly helps consumers to make an informed decision about the food they are purchasing. This article details the food and beverages statistics for March 2014.

The total income generated by the food and beverages industry increased by 2,0% in March 2014 compared with March 2013 (**see Table I**). Positive annual growth rates were recorded for 'other' income (8,6%) and food sales (2,5%).



In March 2014, the highest annual growth rate was recorded for takeaway and fast-food outlets (4,3%, contributing 1,6 percentage points).

Total income from sales increased by 4,6% in the first quarter of 2014 compared with the first quarter of 2013. The main contributors to this increase were:

- takeaway and fast-food outlets (8,3%, contributing 2,9 percentage points); and
- restaurants and coffee shops (3,3%, contributing 1,5 percentage points).

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

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

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

## Tourist accommodation

### *Income from tourist accommodation increases*

The Tourism Grading Council of South Africa (TGCSA) is involved in the star-grading of accommodation establishments in South Africa. Star-grading is used to classify accommodation establishments according to their quality. The TGCSA ensures that accommodation establishments adhere to a high standard of cleanliness and hygienic surroundings. It also makes it easier for tourists or anyone else who is looking for accommodation, to have an idea of what to expect at their chosen accommodation establishment. Presented in this article are the tourist accommodation statistics for March 2014.

The total income for the tourist accommodation industry increased by 2,6% in March 2014 compared with March 2013 (see **Table J**).



Income from accommodation increased by 5,7% year-on-year in March 2014 – the result of a 0,5% increase in the number of stay unit nights sold and a 5,1% increase in the average income per stay unit night sold.

In March 2014, the types of accommodation that recorded positive year-on-year growth rates in income from accommodation were guest-houses and guest-farms (23,1%) and hotels (7,0%).

Positive contributors to the 5,7% year-on-year increase in income from accommodation in March 2014 were hotels (contributing 4,4 percentage points) and guest-houses and guest-farms (contributing 1,7 percentage points).

Income from accommodation increased by 9,9% in the first quarter of 2014 compared with the first quarter of 2013. The main contributors to this increase were:

- hotels (8,2% and contributing 5,3 percentage points); and
- 'other' accommodation (10,3% and contributing 2,8 percentage points).

**Table J – Year-on-year percentage change in tourist accommodation statistics (March 2014)**

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

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

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

## Tourism and migration

### Over 4 million travellers pass through SA ports

Branding and marketing play a major role to attract tourists, investors and to create a positive and compelling image of South Africa. A new Communications Ministry has been established, and one of its mandates is



to handle the branding of our country abroad, information dissemination and publicity of South Africa. Global South Africans (a network of South Africans interested in making a difference from abroad) and Brand South Africa will also continue to promote South Africa's image abroad. In this article, we report on the statistics of tourism and migration for December 2013.

A total of 4 301 694 travellers (arrivals and departures) passed through South African ports of entry in December 2013 (**see Table K**). These travellers were made up of 1 239 444 South African residents and 3 062 250 foreign travellers. A further breakdown of the figures for South African residents indicates that there were 523 756 arrivals and 715 688 departures. The corresponding volumes for foreign arrivals and departures were 1 536 881 and 1 525 369, respectively.

In December 2013, road transport was the most common mode of travel used by 3 258 370 (75,7%) out of the 4 301 698 travellers. The total number of travellers who used air transport was 1 035 026 (24,1%).

A total of 368 067 (23,9%) overseas tourists arrived in the country by air while those who came by road were 1 164 834 (75,8%). This is in contrast to the number of tourists from the Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries who came into South Africa predominantly by road [590 695 (91,2%)]. Only 57 049 (8,8%) tourists from the SADC countries came in by air. The number of tourists who came into South Africa by air from 'other' African countries was 20 496 (91,0%); with 2 027 (9,0%) using road transport.

A majority [859 656 (91,2%)] of tourists were in South Africa for holidays compared to only 61 709 (6,5%), 18 963 (2,0%) and 2 607 (0,3%) of tourists who were in South Africa in transit; for business and for study purposes respectively. A detailed analysis reveals that of all the tourists from each of the overseas regions, at least 58,0% came to South Africa for holidays.

There were 507 446 (53,8%) male and 435 489 (46,2%) female tourists. Overall results show that 98 166 (10,4%) tourists were aged less than 15 years; 808 083 (85,7%) were aged between 15 and 64 years; and 36 678 (3,9%) were aged 65 years and older.



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

Travel direction	December 2012	November 2013	December 2013	% change December 2012 to December 2013	% change November 2013 to December 2013
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 828 607</b>	<b>3 341 323</b>	<b>4 301 694</b>	<b>12,4</b>	<b>28,7</b>
<b>South African residents</b>	<b>1 219 202</b>	<b>814 700</b>	<b>1 239 444</b>	<b>1,7</b>	<b>52,1</b>
Arrivals	520 238	399 153	523 756	0,7	31,2
Departures	698 964	415 547	715 688	2,4	72,2
<b>Foreign travellers</b>	<b>2 609 405</b>	<b>2 526 623</b>	<b>3 062 250</b>	<b>17,4</b>	<b>21,2</b>
Arrivals	1 331 934	1 338 809	1 536 881	15,4	14,8
Departures	1 277 471	1 187 814	1 525 369	19,4	28,4
<b>Foreign arrivals</b>	<b>1 331 934</b>	<b>1 338 809</b>	<b>1 536 881</b>	<b>15,4</b>	<b>14,8</b>
Non-visitors	61 664	59 472	61 296	-0,6	3,1
Visitors	1 270 290	1 279 337	1 475 585	16,2	15,3
<b>Visitors</b>	<b>1 270 290</b>	<b>1 279 337</b>	<b>1 475 585</b>	<b>16,2</b>	<b>15,3</b>
Arrivals only	432 822	397 542	454 432	5,0	14,3
Single trips	468 744	484 218	542 476	15,7	12,0
Multiple trips	368 724	397 577	478 677	29,8	20,4
<b>Visitors</b>	<b>1 270 290</b>	<b>1 279 337</b>	<b>1 475 585</b>	<b>16,2</b>	<b>15,3</b>
Same-day	398 516	444 141	532 650	33,7	19,9
Overnight (tourists)	871 774	835 196	942 935	8,2	12,9

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

## Statistics of civil cases for debt

### *Civil summonses issued for debt increase*

“South Africa is a deeply indebted country with the total consumer debt totalling R1,47 trillion. This means that most South Africans owe more than 75% of their gross monthly income to creditor,” this is according to a debt mediation company, Debt Rescue. Consumers who are over-indebted to such an extent that they can no longer afford to pay their debts can either seek debt consolidation or debt review. The difference between the two is that with debt consolidation, consumers take out a new loan (which has lower interest rates) to pay back other debts. With debts review on the other hand, consumers approach a debt counsellor who will negotiate with credit providers to reduce their monthly instalment and also lower the interest rate. Consumers will then be listed by credit bureaus as under debt review. This will mean that no credit providers will issue out loans or credit to the consumers until they have finished paying off all the debt. In this article we summarise the statistics of civil cases for March 2014.

The total number of civil summonses issued for debt increased by 3,2% in the first quarter of 2014 compared with the first quarter of 2013 (see Table L). A 5,1% increase was recorded between March 2013 and March 2014.

The main categories that contributed to the 3,2% increase were money lent (contributing 2,0 percentage points) and ‘other’ debts (contributing 0,7 of a percentage point).

The total number of civil judgements recorded for debt decreased by 3,7% in the first quarter of 2014 compared with the first quarter of 2013. A decrease of 3,1% was recorded year-on-year in March 2014.

The main categories that influenced the 3,7% decrease were civil judgements relating to:

- money lent (contributing -3,9 percentage points);
- goods sold (contributing -2,1 percentage points); and
- ‘other’ debts (contributing -1,1 percentage points).

The total value of civil judgements recorded for debt was 1,8% lower in the first quarter of 2014 compared with the first quarter of 2013. A year-on-year decrease of 4,0% was recorded in March 2014.



The main categories that contributed to the 1,8% decrease were ‘other’ debts (contributing -4,5 percentage points) and goods sold (contributing -1,8 percentage points).

In March 2014, 26 708 civil judgements for debt amounting to R383,8 million were recorded. The largest contributors to the total value of judgements were:

- ‘other’ debts (R118,0 million or 30,7%);
- money lent (R102,2 million or 26,6%); and
- services (R61,3 million or 16,0%).

**Table L – Key figures for March 2014**

Actual estimates	March 2014	% change between March 2013 and March 2014	% change between December 2012 to March 2013 and December 2013 to March 2014
Number of civil summonses	61543	5,1	3,2
Number of civil judgments	26 708	-3,1	-3,7
Value of civil judgments	383,8	-4,0	-1,8

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

## Statistics of liquidations and insolvencies

### *Number of liquidations and insolvencies decreases*

Businesses play a significant role in the growth of South Africa’s economy. The contribution of businesses to the economy could be through a number of ways, such as paying taxes and providing employment, which improves the standard of living and reduces poverty. They also produce products that sometimes attract international markets to invest in our country. However, if more businesses close down, it may result in an increased number of unemployed people, loss of income and a decline in consumer spending. This may have a devastating effect in the economy’s performance. Therefore, it is important to monitor business performance and sustainability



in order to avoid the business going insolvent or being liquidated. The sustainability of businesses is reflected through the statistics of liquidations and insolvencies. Presented in this article is a summary of the statistics of liquidations and insolvencies for April and March 2014 respectively.

The number of liquidations decreased by 37,9% year-on-year in April 2014 (**see Table M**). The number of voluntary liquidations decreased by 109, while compulsory liquidations increased by 18 over this period.

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

- financing, insurance, real estate and business services (46 fewer liquidations);
- community, social and personal services (22 fewer liquidations); and
- wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (15 fewer liquidations).

There was a decrease of 36,8% in the first four months of 2014 compared with the first four months of 2013.

**Table M – Total number of liquidations for April 2014**

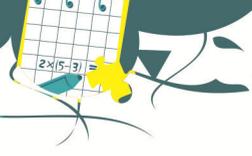
Number of liquidations April 2014	% change between April 2013 and April 2014	% change between February to April 2013 and February to April 2014	% change between January to April 2013 and January to April 2014
149	-37,9	-33,9	-36,8

The number of insolvencies decreased by 4,7% in March 2014 compared with March 2013 (**see Table N**). A 2,5% increase was estimated in the first quarter of 2014 compared with the first quarter of 2013.

**Table N – Total number of insolvencies for March 2014**

Number of insolvencies March 2014	% change between March 2013 and March 2014	% change between January to March 2013 and January to March 2014
323	-4,7	2,5

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 0,4%

The infrastructure system is continuously improving and many of these improvements happen as a result of public and private partnerships to improve, among other things, roads and railways. The National Infrastructure Plan indicates that new railway lines for Mpumalanga province and Richards Bay in KwaZulu-Natal will be created, while a countrywide construction of new roads and renovations has started. The construction of railway lines and roads will enable passenger and freight transportations to transport travellers and goods easily. This article summarises the land transport survey statistics for March 2014.

### Freight transport

The volume of goods transported (payload) decreased by 0,4% in March 2014 compared with March 2013 (see **Table O**). The corresponding income increased by 6,7% over the same period.

Income from freight transportation increased by 7,0% in the first quarter of 2014 compared with the first quarter of 2013. The main contributors to this increase were:

- ‘other’ freight (30,8%, contributing 2,6 percentage points);
- agriculture and forestry primary products (17,6%, contributing 1,1 percentage points);
- electrical machinery, transport machinery and equipment (39,4%, contributing 0,8 of a percentage point); and
- primary mining and quarrying products (2,4%, contributing 0,8 of a percentage point).

**Table O – Year-on-year percentage change in freight transportation for March 2014**

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

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 1,2% in March 2014 compared with March 2013 (**see Table P**). The corresponding income increased by 9,8% over the same period.

**Table P – Year-on-year percentage change in passenger transportation for March 2014**

	Oct-13	Nov-13	Dec-13	Jan-14	Feb-14	Mar-14
Passenger journey	5,7	0,9	-1,6	3,5	0,3	1,2
Passenger income	10,9	8,2	4,1	13,0	7,6	9,8

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 at 8,8% in April 2014***

The price that a consumer pays for a product usually represents the combined cost of various stages in its production value chain. It takes into account the costs of acquiring the raw material, production, distribution, marketing, and sales, among others. The producer price index (PPI) measures the rate of change in the price charged by the manufacturer of the product. This price is usually paid by resellers, who normally buy goods and services in bulk with the intention to resell them in smaller quantities, at a profit. This article presents figures of the April 2014 PPI estimates.

The annual percentage change in the PPI for final manufactured goods was 8,8% in April 2014, compared with 8,2% in March 2014 (**see Table Q**). From March 2014 to April 2014, the PPI for final manufactured goods increased by 1,0%.

The main contributors to the annual rate of 8,8% were:

- food products, beverages and tobacco products (8,3%, contributing 3,1 percentage points);
- coke, petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products (10,8%, contributing 1,8 percentage points);
- metals, machinery, equipment and computing equipment (7,9%, contributing 1,2 percentage points); and
- transport equipment (11,1%, contributing 1,1 percentage points).

The main contributors to the monthly increase of 1,0% were food products, beverages and tobacco products (1,0%, contributing 0,4 of a percentage point) and transport equipment (1,8%, contributing 0,2 of a percentage point).

#### **Intermediate manufactured goods**

The annual percentage change in the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods was 10,2% in April 2014, compared with 10,1% in March 2014 (**see Table Q**). From March 2014 to April 2014, the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods increased by 0,4%.

The main contributors to the annual rate of 10,2% were basic and fabricated metals (10,3%, contributing 4,0 percentage points) and chemicals, rubber and plastic products (10,0%, contributing 3,1 percentage points).

The main contributors to the monthly increase of 0,4% were textile and leather goods (2,0%, contributing 0,2 of a percentage point) and sawmilling and wood (1,4%, contributing 0,2 of a percentage point).

### Electricity and water

The annual percentage change in the PPI for electricity and water was 10,4% in April 2014, compared with 14,6% in March 2014 (see Table Q). From March 2014 to April 2014, the PPI for electricity and water increased by 3,1%.

The contributors to the annual rate of 10,4% were electricity (10,9%, contributing 9,0 percentage points) and water (7,8%, contributing 1,4 percentage points). The contributors to the monthly increase of 3,1% were electricity (3,2%, contributing 2,6 percentage points) and water (2,5%, contributing 0,4 of a percentage point).

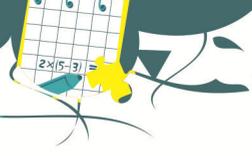
### Mining

The annual percentage change in the PPI for mining was 6,6% in April 2014, compared with 3,7% in March 2014 (see Table Q). From March 2014 to April 2014, the PPI for mining decreased by 0,7%.

The main contributors to the annual rate of 6,6% were non-ferrous metal ores (10,2%, contributing 4,4 percentage points) and coal and gas (6,8%, contributing 1,9 percentage points). The main contributor to the monthly decrease of 0,7% was gold and other metal ores (-3,6%, contributing -0,8 of a percentage point).

### Agriculture, forestry and fishing

The annual percentage change in the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing was 7,6% in April 2014, compared with 11,7% in March 2014 (see Table Q). From March 2014 to April 2014, the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing decreased by 3,6%.



The main contributor to the annual rate of 7,6% was agriculture (8,0%, contributing 6,3 percentage points). The main contributor to the monthly decrease of 3,6% was agriculture (-4,9%, contributing -3,9 percentage points).

**Table Q – Key PPI figures for April 2014**

Product	Weight	Index (2012=100)			% change	
		Apr 2013	Mar 2014	Apr 2014	Apr 2014 vs. Mar 2014	Apr 2014 vs. Apr 2013
Final manufactured goods	100,00	104,6	112,7	113,8	1,0	8,8
Intermediate manufactured goods	100,00	105,7	116,0	116,5	0,4	10,2
Electricity and water	100,00	97,9	104,9	108,1	3,1	10,4
Mining	100,00	103,1	110,7	109,9	-0,7	6,6
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,00	99,7	111,3	107,3	-3,6	7,6

A full release on the *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)

### Headline CPI at 6,1% in April 2014

The rate of consumer inflation for April 2014 as measured by the consumer price index (CPI) has increased beyond the Reserve Bank target range of 3%–6%. The central bank targets the inflation at certain rates in order to preserve the value of the rand and to ensure price stability. To try and keep the inflation within its target range, the central bank uses interest rate changes and other monetary policy tools; these – over time – do have an effect on inflation and economic growth. An increase in the rate of the CPI usually indicates an increase in prices paid by customers for certain goods and services. This article presents the consumer price index for April 2014.

The headline CPI (for all urban areas) annual inflation rate in April 2014 was 6,1%. This rate was 0,1 of a percentage point higher than the corresponding annual rate of 6,0% in March 2014 (see **Table R**). On average, prices increased by 0,5% between March 2014 and April 2014.

The food and non-alcoholic beverages index increased by 1,3% between March 2014 and April 2014. The annual rate increased to 7,8% in April 2014 from 7,0% in March 2014. The following components in the food and non-alcoholic beverages index increased:

- meat (2,0%),
- bread and cereals (1,7%),
- milk, eggs and cheese (1,7%),
- fish (1,6%),
- hot beverages (0,7%),
- oils and fats (0,6%),
- sugar, sweets and desserts (0,6%); and
- vegetables (0,5%).

The following components in the food and non-alcoholic beverages index decreased: fruit (-1,5%) and cold beverages (-0,2%).

The transport index increased by 0,4% between March 2014 and April 2014, mainly due to a 5c/litre increase in the price of petrol. The annual rate decreased to 6,8% in April 2014 from 6,9% in March 2014.

The miscellaneous goods and services index increased by 0,4% between March 2014 and April 2014. The annual rate increased to 6,6% in April 2014 from 6,5% in March 2014.

The provinces with an annual inflation rate lower than or equal to headline inflation were Western Cape (5,9%), Northern Cape (5,9%), Mpumalanga (5,9%) and North West (5,7%). The provinces with an annual inflation rate higher than headline inflation were Limpopo (6,8%), KwaZulu-Natal (6,7%), Eastern Cape (6,5%), Free State (6,4%) and Gauteng (6,2%).



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

Year		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Avg <sup>1/</sup>
2010	Index	86,4	87,0	87,7	87,8	88,0	88,0	88,6	88,6	88,7	88,9	89,0	89,2	88,2
	Rate	6,2	5,7	5,1	4,8	4,6	4,2	3,7	3,5	3,2	3,4	3,6	3,5	4,3
2011	Index	89,6	90,2	91,3	91,6	92,0	92,4	93,2	93,4	93,8	94,2	94,5	94,6	92,6
	Rate	3,7	3,7	4,1	4,2	4,5	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	108,7	109,2									
	Rate	5,8	5,9	6,0	6,1									

<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.

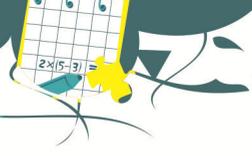
**Index of physical volume of mining production:** a statistical measure of the change in the volume of production. The production index of a mineral group is the ratio between the volume of production of a mineral group in a given period and the volume of production of the same mineral group in the 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; osmiridium, palladium; rhodium; ruthenium and osmium.

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



## Secondary industries

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

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

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

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

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

## Tertiary industries

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Prices

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

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

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

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

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



**Editorial & Layout**

Maune Lerobane  
Wendy Ngoveni  
Madimetja Mashishi  
Mandla Mahlangu

**Language Editors**

Annelize Allner  
Salomien Rudolph

**Design**

Thabo Kgaile