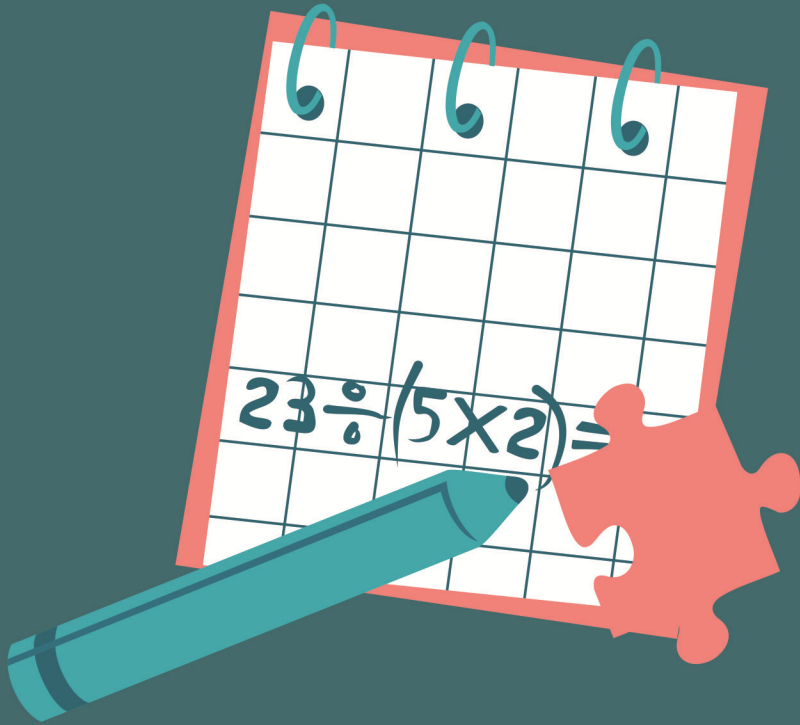


# Mbalo Brief



the missing piece of the puzzle

October 2014



Issue 09/2014



**Statistics  
South Africa**





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

Transport is the heartbeat of the economy; it facilitates trade, constructions and helps people reach their homes, schools and work places. It therefore comes as no surprise that the Gauteng Provincial Government has dedicated October as Transport month. The campaign, which was first launched in October 2005, is organised by the Department of Transport. Its aim is to raise awareness of the importance of transport in the economy. Through this campaign, the Department of Transport also wants to invite civic society and businesses to participate in providing a safer, more affordable, accessible and reliable transport system for the country. Some of the activities planned by the Department of Transport for this campaign are: Think Pedestrian Golf Day, Non-motorised Transport (NMT) Conference and Greening Cycle Ride and National Conference/Summit on Women in Transport.

Another activity taking place in October, from a statistical point of view, is the data collection of sampled households throughout the country for the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2014/2015. The survey is conducted by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA). The data collection started on 13 October 2014 and will end in October 2015. The survey aims to identify and profile poverty in South Africa, and gives policy-makers information on who is poor, where the poor are located and what it is that drives poverty in the country.

In this month's issue of *Mbalo Brief*, we start with a new theme for our educational articles, as we no longer report on the Census 2011 results for metropolitan municipalities. From now on, the educational articles will be based on different statistical reports produced by Stats SA and this month's article is based on the *Youth employment, unemployment, skills, and economic growth, 1994–2014* report.

Included in this issue are our monthly articles such as the *Consumer price index (CPI)*, *Selected building statistics of the private sector*, *Retail trade sales* and *Tourist accommodation*. We have also included a crossword puzzle and solutions for the September 2014 puzzle.

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



the missing piece of the puzzle





# CONTENTS

<b>Editor's comment .....</b>	<b>i</b>
<b>Crossword puzzle.....</b>	<b>iv</b>
<b>Educational article: Youth employment, unemployment, skills and economic growth, 1994-2014.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Primary industries .....</b>	<b>7</b>
Mining: Production and sales .....	7
<b>Secondary industries .....</b>	<b>9</b>
Manufacturing: Production and sales.....	9
Selected building statistics of the private sector .....	10
Electricity generated and available for distribution .....	11
<b>Tertiary industries .....</b>	<b>13</b>
Wholesale trade sales.....	13
Retail trade sales .....	14
Motor trade sales .....	15
Food and beverages .....	16
Tourist accommodation.....	17
Statistics of civil cases for debt.....	19
Statistics of liquidations and insolvencies .....	21
Land transport survey .....	22
<b>Prices .....</b>	<b>24</b>
Producer price index (PPI) .....	24
Consumer price index (CPI).....	26
<b>Glossary .....</b>	<b>29</b>



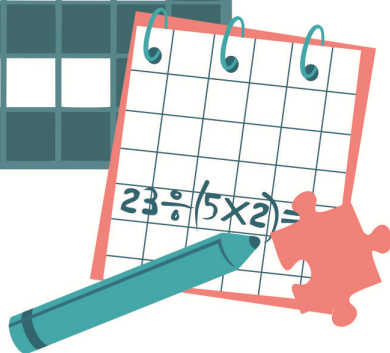
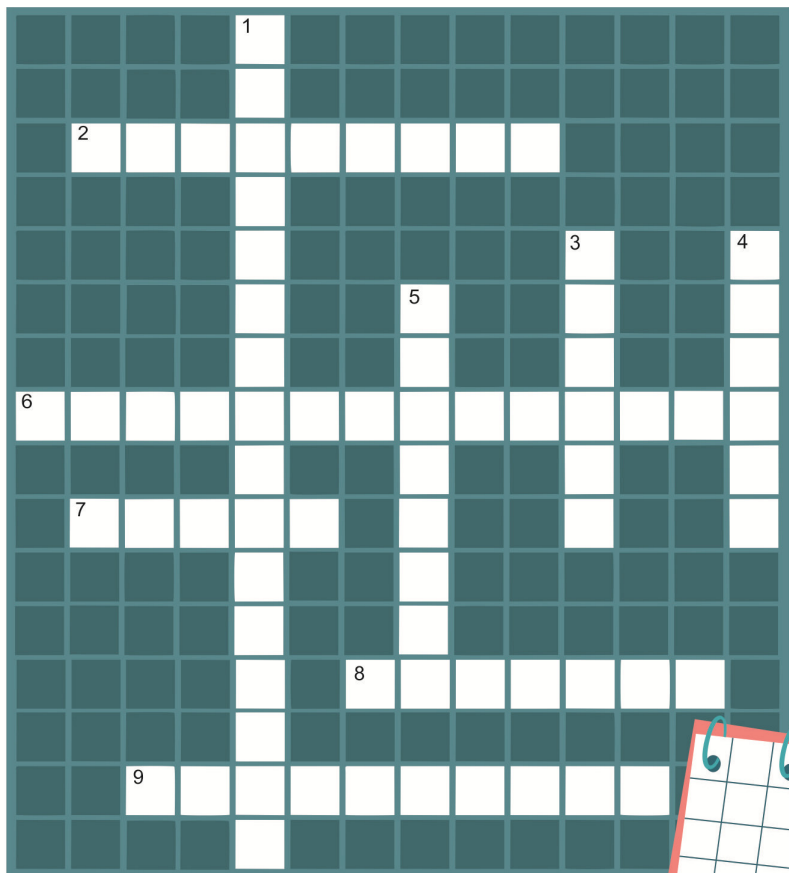


the missing piece of the puzzle



## Crossword puzzle

8





### Across

2. Gauteng Provincial Government has declared October..... Month. Fill in the Missing Word.
6. Which moon is used to determine the dates on which Good Friday and Easter will be observed?
7. What is one of the contributing factors to power outages or loss of revenue for electricity suppliers? Clue: Read our article on *Electricity*.
8. The aim of the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) is to profile..... in South Africa. Fill in the missing word.
9. Who is the Secretary General of the United Nations?

### Down

1. What is the most commonly used measure of inequality?
3. On 13 October 2014, Stats SA data collectors began visiting sampled homes across the country to collect data for its 2014/2014..... Conditions Survey (LCS). Fill in the missing word.
4. How many public holidays do we have in South Africa?
5. Who is the new Governor of the South African Reserve Bank? Fill in the surname only.

## Solutions for September 2014 puzzle

### Across

5. Ebola
7. eThekwini
8. PANSALB

### Down

1. Heritage
2. Gauteng
3. Road
4. Nigeria
5. Eight
6. Two



## Educational article: Youth employment, unemployment, skills and economic growth, 1994–2014

### Introduction

Just two years from our country's transition to democracy, in 1996, South Africa conducted its first post-apartheid population census – the results of which indicated that there were just over 40 million people living in South Africa. About 15 years later, Census 2011 indicated that the population had increased by nearly 12 million people.

This article is derived from the findings of the *Quarterly labour force survey* (QLFS) and the 1994 *October Household Survey* as contained in the 2014 Statistics South Africa report on *Youth employment, unemployment, skills and economic growth, 1994–2014* (Report No. 02-11-00) (from hereon referred to as 'the report'). According to the latest QLFS survey, out of roughly 20 million economically active South Africans aged between 15 and 64 years about 15 million are employed – representing an unemployment rate of 25,5%. This article will explore the following focus points: youth unemployment, youth employment by population group, employment composition of skill groups, and employment by skill levels, amongst others.

### Unemployment: 1994 vs 2014

Since 1994, the number of people employed in the South African economy has increased from 8,9 million to approximately 15,0 million in 2014. This represents an increase in the number of jobs within the South African economy of 69,2% (or about 6,2 million new jobs).

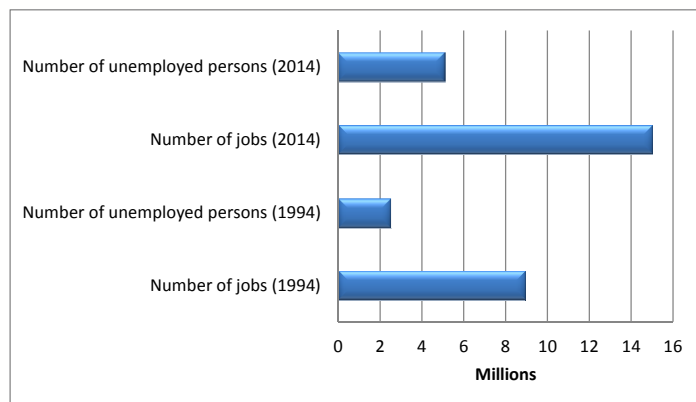
However, the jobs that were created over the period since 1994 were not sufficient to totally eradicate unemployment. In fact, the rate of unemployment is higher in 2014 when compared to 1994. In 2014 the rate of unemployment is estimated at 25% whereas in 1994 the rate was lower at 22%. This increase in the rate of unemployment despite the growth in the number of jobs in the economy can be attributed to the growth in the number





of people entering the job market (otherwise called the labour force). The labour force has increased by 8,7 million persons, from 11,4 million in 1994 to 20,1 million in 2014.

**Figure 1 – Number of jobs in the economy and unemployed persons: 1994 vs 2014**



## Employment by skills level and population group

There has been a growth in the number of jobs across all skills levels (low-skilled, semi-skilled, and skilled) in the South African job market from 1994 to 2014. Jobs in the 'skilled' skill group grew the most, proportionally. By 2014, jobs requiring skilled workers more than doubled in number (107%) in comparison to 1994. Semi-skilled jobs increased by more than half their 1994 size in 2014, whereas low-skilled jobs increased by nearly half the 1994 volume.

Measured in numbers, semi-skilled jobs grew the most – from about 4,2 million in 1994 to approximately 7 million in 2014. This, according to the report, is “partly the consequence of it being the largest group in terms of workforce during both periods”. Skilled jobs increased by approximately 2 million from 1,8 million jobs in 1994 to 3,8 million jobs in 2014; whereas low-skilled jobs such as elementary and domestic worker jobs increased by 1,4 million, from 2,9 million in 1994 to 4,3 million in 2014.

In terms of employment by population group, the black African population has seen the most growth in the number and proportion of persons employed from 1994 to 2014. The number of members of the black African population employed in 2014 has nearly doubled (94,9%) from 5,6 million in 1994 to roughly 11 million in 2014. The number of employed members of the coloured population group increased by 504 000 (45,1%) – from roughly 1,1 million in 1994 to 1,6 million in 2014. Employed persons of Indian/Asian population increased to 493 000 in 2014 from 336 000 in 1994, representing an increase of 157 000 (46,7%). While the white population group reported an increase of 162 000 (8,9%) persons, from 1,8 million in 1994 to nearly 2 million employed persons in 2014.

## Unemployment by level of education

There seems to be a correlation between one's level of education and their chances of getting a job. Job-seekers with the lowest level of education are more likely to find a job than their educated counterparts. Unemployment is lowest (14%) among job-seekers with a tertiary qualification, followed by job-seekers with Grade 12/Matric as their highest qualification at 34%. Unemployment is highest among job seekers without a Grade 12 certificate at 42%.

Between 1994 and 2014 unemployment has increased across all education levels. Using the expanded definition of unemployment, unemployment among job seekers with a tertiary qualification has risen by 8 percentage points from 6% in 1994 to 14% in 2014. The rate of unemployment amongst job seekers with Matric qualification has increased by 6 percentage points, from 28% in 1994 to 34% in 2014. People without a school-leaving

qualification are the worst affected by unemployment, with their unemployment rate increasing to 42% in 2014 from 40% in 1994. Looking at the unemployed in terms of population group, members of the black African population group are the hardest hit by unemployment, with 40% of the population's labour force unemployed (expanded definition of unemployment). However, between 1994 and now, the rate of unemployment among the black African population group has decreased by 3 percentage points – from 43% in 1994. On the other hand, all population groups have seen slight increases in the rate of unemployment over the same period.

The unemployment rate among members of the coloured population group has increased by 4 percentage points over this period, from 24% in 1994 to 28% in 2014. The unemployment rates for the Indian/Asian and white population groups have increased by 1 percentage point each from 1994 to 2014, from 17% to 18% and from 7% to 8% respectively.

The population group with the lowest unemployment rate over the two periods is the white population group.

### **Transition rates: from unemployment to employment**

The rates at which job seekers change their status from unemployed to employed, otherwise referred to as transition rate, indicate that there seem not to be a correlation between the rate at which people find jobs and their education levels. However, it does indicate that there is a correlation between the age (and thus the level of experience) of a job seeker and their likelihood to land a job.

The quarter-to-quarter transition rate, averaged for the period between 2010 and 2013, indicates that people with only primary education completed moved at a higher rate (14%) from unemployed to employed than their counterparts within other education levels of attainment. They were followed by jobs seekers with tertiary education (12,1%), high school dropouts (11,1%) and those who completed their Grade 12 (9,9%).

In terms of age, the youth (15–34 years old) changed their employment status at a much slower rate than their older counterparts. Adults changed their status of employment from unemployed to employed at an average transition rate of 13,4% over the period 2010 to 2013, while the youth did so at a rate of 10,2%.

### **Skills profiles within population groups**

The skills levels across all South African population groups have improved since 1994 – shifting from ‘low-skilled’ to ‘semi-skilled’ and ‘skilled’ over the 20-year period until 2014. Between 1994 and 2014, the skills profile of the Indian/Asian population group has improved the most in comparison to other population groups, increasing its skilled population by 25,5 percentage points from 25,2% in 1994 to 50,7% in 2014. However, the White population group remains the one with the highest proportion of skilled labour force and the lowest proportion of low-skilled workers. The proportion of skilled workers within the White population has increased by 19,3 percentage points from 42,2% in 1994 to 61,5% in 2014.

The Black African population has seen the lowest increase in skilled over the 20 year period between 1994 and 2014, only increasing its skilled labour force by 2,8 percentage points from 15,1% of the population in 1994 to only 17,9% in 2014.

The proportion of skilled members of the coloured population increased by 10,9 percentage points over the 20-year period between 1994 and 2014, increasing from 11,6% in 1994 to 22,5% in 2014.

### **Conclusion**

South Africa is a country that aims to cut its unemployment rate by more than a quarter by 2030 (see the National Development Plan). To achieve this, the economy would have to grow by an estimated annual average of 5,4% and the education system of the country has to be improved in a manner that it is able to respond to the economy’s needs for skilled labour adequately.



While the country has managed to increase the number of jobs in the economy by over 6 million jobs, the rate of unemployment has not been reduced as a result of the number of persons entering the job market over the past 20 years. The country would have to ensure that it increases the rate at which the economy creates jobs for the sake of attaining its vision for 2030.

## References

1. Statistics South Africa. 2014. *Youth employment, unemployment, skills and economic growth, 1994–2014* (Report No. 02-11-00). Pretoria: Statistics South Africa.
2. Statistics South Africa. 2013. *Census in Brief*. Pretoria: Statistics South Africa (Also available online at: [http://www.statssa.gov.za/Census2011/Products/Census\\_2011\\_Census\\_in\\_brief.pdf](http://www.statssa.gov.za/Census2011/Products/Census_2011_Census_in_brief.pdf) )
3. National Planning Commission. 2011. *National Development Plan: 2030 Summary of objectives and actions*. Pretoria: National Planning Commission.

# Primary industries

## Mining: Production and sales

### *Mining production and mineral sales decrease*

Mining companies and government are due to review the progress made in improving housing conditions of mineworkers. In 2004 mining companies signed a Mining Charter vowing to improve mineworkers' living conditions for 10 years. The Mining Charter states that there should be improvement of the housing standard including the upgrading of hostels, conversion of single hostels to family units to reduce overcrowding and the promotion of home ownership for mineworkers. Some mine companies have made progress so far, others are still in the process to achieve the Mining Charter requirement while some lag behind. This article highlights mining production for July 2014 and mineral sales for June 2014.

Mining production decreased by 7,7% year-on-year in July 2014 (**see Table A**) The largest negative growth rates were recorded for PGMs (-45,2%), copper (-15,9%), gold (-14,6%) and diamonds (-10,0%). The main contributors to the 7,7% decrease were PGMs (contributing -11,1 percentage points) and gold (contributing -2,3 percentage points).

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

	Feb-14	Mar-14	Apr-14	May-14	Jun-14	Jul-14
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-3,8	-3,2	1,8	-6,2	-5,4	-7,7
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-4,9	-3,5	6,6	-3,2	-1,1	0,4
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted <sup>1/</sup>	0,0	-7,2	-6,8	-5,2	-0,1	-0,6

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

Mineral sales decreased by 12,0% year-on-year in June 2014 (**see Table B**). The largest negative growth rates were recorded in the following mineral groups and minerals:



- PGMs (contributing -8,1 percentage points);
- 'other' metallic minerals (contributing -1,1 percentage points);
- nickel (contributing -0,7 of a percentage point);
- gold (contributing -2,2 percentage points); and
- copper (contributing -0,3 of a percentage point).

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

	Jan-14	Feb-13	Mar-14	Apr-14	May-14	Jun-14
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	7,8	11,2	-4,2	-1,6	0,9	-12,0
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	6,0	4,0	-9,8	-0,7	-4,0	-6,1
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted <sup>1/</sup>	-1,1	3,5	3,3	0,5	-7,3	-10,4

<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

#### Production in manufacturing industry decreases by 7,9%

According to Statistics South Africa (Stats SA), South Africa's manufacturing industry lost 59 000 employees between April and June 2014. Furthermore, the industry was one of the negative contributors to the country's gross domestic product (GDP), contributing -0,3% of a percentage point. One of the reasons for this negative performance in the manufacturing industry is the export performance and the platinum mining strike which impacted negatively on the manufacturing industry. Presented in this article is a summary of the Manufacturing: Production and sales statistics for July 2014.

Manufacturing production decreased by 7,9% in July 2014 compared with July 2013 (see **Table C**). The 7,9% year-on-year decrease in manufacturing production in July 2014 was mainly due to lower production in the following divisions:

- basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products, metal products and machinery (-20,4%, contributing -4,1 percentage points);
- motor vehicles, parts and accessories and other transport equipment (-29,0%, contributing -2,9 percentage points); and
- petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products (-5,3%, contributing -1,2 percentage points).

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

Estimates	July 2014	% change between July 2013 and July 2014	% change between May to July 2013 and May to July 2014	% change between January to July 2013 and January to July 2014
Physical volume of manufacturing production index (base: 2010=100)	103,1	-7,9	-3,9	-1,4
Total estimated sales of manufactured products (R million)	146 676	0,3	5,7	8,1

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 report largest increase for building plans passed*

The safety of construction workers and quality of buildings should be the pillars of the building and construction sector. The collapse of incomplete and completed buildings, including injuries and death of construction workers, has raised concerns over the shoddy work done by some construction companies and the disregard of the laws which govern construction. Before construction can start, a construction company must apply for a construction work permit, prepare a risk assessment for intended construction work and use quality materials to build. This article highlights the selected building statistics of the private sector for July 2014.

The value of recorded building plans passed increased by 7,6% (R3 775,6 million) in January to July 2014 compared with January to July 2013 (**see Table D**). Residential buildings (13,1% or R2 908,6 million) was the largest contributor to the increase.

Four provinces reported year-on-year increases in the value of building plans passed during January to July 2014. The increase in the value of building plans passed was dominated by KwaZulu-Natal (contributing 4,7 percentage points or R2 342,2 million) and Western Cape (contributing 4,6 percentage points or R2 291,4 million).

The value of buildings reported as completed decreased by 7,7% (-R2 287,8 million) during January to July 2014 compared with January to July 2013. Additions and alterations (-29,7% or -R2 257,0 million) was the largest negative contributor to the decrease.

Four provinces reported year-on-year decreases in the value of buildings completed during January to July 2014. The year-on-year decrease was dominated by Western Cape (contributing -15,1 percentage points or -R4 484,3 million).

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

Estimates at current prices	January to July 2013 1/	January to July 2014 1/	Difference in value between January to July 2013 and January to July 2014	% change between January to July 2013 and January to July 2014
	R'000	R'000	R'000	
<b>Residential buildings</b>	<b>22 249 431</b>	<b>25 158 027</b>	<b>2 908 596</b>	<b>13,1</b>
-Dwelling houses	15 722 842	17 806 202	2 083 360	13,3
-Flats and townhouses	5 285 652	6 690 940	1 405 288	26,6
-Other residential buildings	1 240 937	660 885	-580 052	-46,7
<b>Non-residential buildings</b>	<b>13 490 699</b>	<b>14 381 600</b>	<b>890 901</b>	<b>6,6</b>
<b>Additions and alterations</b>	<b>13 712 881</b>	<b>13 688 960</b>	<b>-23 921</b>	<b>-0,2</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>49 453 011</b>	<b>53 228 587</b>	<b>3 775 576</b>	<b>7,6</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 decrease*

There are a number of factors that contribute to power outages or loss of revenue by electricity suppliers such as Eskom and municipalities, theft being one of them. Eskom loses approximately R4,4 billion annually due to electricity theft that occurs in all of its customer categories such as residential areas and manufacturing and agriculture sectors. Eskom has identified Gauteng, Mpumalanga, Limpopo and Free State as hotspots for electricity theft in the country. The highest loss of revenue as a result of electricity theft occurs in Gauteng. Some forms of electricity theft which occur across the country are illegal connections, buying and selling of illegal prepaid vouchers, electricity meter tampering and bypassing. This article highlights the statistics of electricity consumption and production for July 2014.

The actual estimated volume of electricity consumption decreased by 3,2% year-on-year in July 2014 (**see Table E**). The actual estimated electricity production decreased by 3,1% over the same period.

The total volume of electricity delivered by Eskom to the provinces decreased by 3,1% (-605 Gigawatt-hours) in July 2014 compared with July 2013. Decreases were reported in eight of the nine provinces.

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

Actual estimates	July 2014 <sup>1/</sup>	% change between July 2013 and July 2014	% change between May to July 2013 and May to July 2014	% change between January to July 2013 and January to July 2014
Electricity available for distribution (Gigawatt-hours)	20 451	-3,2	-2,3	-0,2
Index of the physical volume of electricity production (2010=100)	103,1	-3,1	-2,6	-1,4

<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 by 2,6% in July 2014*

According to the latest *Wholesale trade industry* report (Report No. 61-01-01 (2012)) released by Statistics South Africa in September 2014, the wholesale trade industry employed nearly half a million (452 247) South Africans in June 2012. This represents about 3,4 percent of all people employed in the non-agriculture sector of the economy at the time. This industry is also a significant contributor to the country's gross domestic product (GDP), having received an income of R1 105 476 million in 2012 alone. Presented in this article are the statistics concerning wholesale trade sales for July 2014.

Wholesale trade sales increased by 2,6% in July 2014 compared with July 2013 (**see Table F**).

The major contributor to the 2,6% annual increase was dealers in solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (11,0%, contributing 2,5 percentage points).

Wholesale trade sales increased by 6,4% in the three months ended July 2014 compared with the three months ended July 2013. The major contributors to this increase were dealers in:

- solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (11,5%, contributing 2,6 percentage points); and
- food, beverages and tobacco (8,00%, contributing 1,3 percentage points).

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

	Feb-13	Mar-14	Apr-14	May-14	Jun-14	Jul-14
<b>Year-on-year % change, unadjusted</b>	14,3	14,5	8,9	5,1	11,1	2,6
<b>Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted</b>	1,6	-2,2	2,5	-2,2	2,2	-3,8
<b>3-month % change, seasonally adjusted<sup>1/</sup></b>	2,5	1,6	1,6	0,4	0,7	-1,2

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

A full release on *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 increase*

Many retailers have started making more gift cards for purchase by consumers. This comes after consumer demand for gift cards started increasing. Some of the consumers who use gift cards do so because it is a way to avoid buying a duplicate gift for special occasions like weddings, and they can also avoid buying presents that the receiver might not like. Some school tuck shops have also started using gift cards as they are simple to use. Furthermore, most parents have become accustomed to swiping debit cards, they do not always have money close-by to give to their children so gift cards seem like a better option. Presented in this article is a summary of the retail trade sales statistics for July 2014.

Retail trade sales increased by 2,4% year-on-year in July 2014 (see **Table G**). The highest annual growth rates were recorded for:

- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (4,4%);
- all 'other' retailers (3,9%); and
- retailers in hardware, paint and glass (3,1%).

The main contributors to the 2,4% increase were general dealers (contributing 0,9 of a percentage point) and retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (contributing 0,9 of a percentage point)

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

	Feb-14	Mar-14	Apr-14	May-14	Jun-14	Jul-14
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	2,0	0,5	2,2	2,8	-0,9	2,4
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-0,2	-1,1	0,7	0,7	-0,9	1,2
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted <sup>1/</sup>	1,4	0,6	-0,2	-0,4	0,1	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)

Retail trade sales increased by 1,4% in the three months ended July 2014 compared with the three months ended July 2013. The main contributors to this increase were:

- general dealers (1,5%, contributing 0,6 of a percentage point); and
- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (2,2%, contributing 0,5 of a percentage point).

## Motor trade sales

### *Sales in the motor industry increase*

Motor vehicles produce greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide, which contribute to global warming as a result of burning fuels such as diesel and petrol. To reduce greenhouse gases within the motor industry, in February 2013, the Department of Environmental Affairs in partnership with car manufacturer Nissan South Africa, launched a pilot project to demonstrate the use of electrical vehicles as practical mode of transport and to encourage other government departments, state-owned enterprises and organisations to migrate from fuel to electric vehicles. An electric vehicle is a vehicle that does not use fuel but rather electrical energy stored in batteries and other electrical devices. The vehicle releases zero harmful pollutants to the environment. Motor trade sales figures for July 2014 are presented below.

Motor trade sales increased by 3,3% year-on-year in July 2014 (see **Table H**). The highest annual growth rates were recorded for:

- fuel sales (7,3%);
- convenience store sales (6,0%); and
- workshop income (5,1%).

Motor trade sales increased by 3,0% in the three months ended July 2014 compared with the three months ended July 2013. The main contributor to this increase was fuel sales (9,0%, contributing 2,4 percentage points).

**Table H – Key motor trade sales figure for July 2014**

	Feb-14	Mar-14	Apr-14	May-14	Jun-14	Jul-14
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	4,0	3,9	-0,9	-0,8	6,8	3,3
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-0,1	-0,5	1,1	-0,7	2,6	0,9
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted 1/	-0,5	0,4	0,9	0,7	1,1	1,9

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

## Food and beverages

### ***Food and beverages income increases by 5,7%***

Eateries (restaurants, food outlets, cafés, etc.) should ensure the safety of food and beverages before customers can purchase them for consumption. When food or beverages are not preserved correctly, they decrease in quality over time and thus become unsafe for consumption. It is important for eateries to keep food and beverages at their normal temperature while some should be sealed to preserve their quality and lifespan. These methods might assist eateries to prevent food and beverages from becoming stale as well as food poisoning which may lead to disposal of such food and ultimately in stock and revenue loss. This article highlights food and beverages income for July 2014.

The total income generated by the food and beverages industry increased by 5,7% in July 2014 compared with July 2013. A positive growth rate was recorded for food sales (7,5%) (**see Table I**).

In July 2014, positive annual growth rates were recorded for takeaway and fast-food outlets (11,2%, contributing 4,1 percentage points) and restaurants and coffee shops (5,5%, contributing 2,5 percentage points). Catering services recorded a decrease of 5,6% (contributing -1,0 percentage point) over the same period.

Total income increased by 5,4% in the three months ended July 2014 compared with the three months ended July 2013. Positive contributors to this increase were:

- takeaway and fast-food outlets (9,7%, contributing 3,6 percentage points); and
- restaurants and coffee shops (5,2%, contributing 2,4 percentage points).

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

Type of income	Feb-14	Mar-14	Apr-14	May-14	Jun-14	Jul-14
Food sales	9,7	3,4	8,2	8,6	4,3	7,5
Bar sales	-1,4	-7,2	4,2	0,8	-8,3	-5,3
Other income	-5,7	9,4	9,4	12,1	-0,4	-0,4
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,8</b>	<b>2,2</b>	<b>7,7</b>	<b>7,7</b>	<b>2,7</b>	<b>5,7</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*

Since the beginning of January 2014, Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) has been visiting selected households to collect information for the Domestic Tourism Survey 2014 (DTS). The visits will end in December 2014. Through this survey, the South African tourism expenditure will be determined. The survey will also determine the contribution of tourism to the country's economy and will be used as a guide for improving the experience of those travelling in the country. Presented in this article is a summary of the tourist accommodation statistics for July 2014.

The total income for the tourist accommodation industry increased by 7,6% in July 2014 compared with July 2013 (**see Table J**). Income from accommodation increased by 11,1% year-on-year in July 2014, the result of a 2,9% increase in the number of stay unit nights sold and a 7,9% increase in the average income per stay unit night sold.

The main contributors to the 11,1% year-on-year increase in income from accommodation in July 2014 were hotels (contributing 5,1 percentage points) and 'other' accommodation (contributing 5,1 percentage points).

In July 2014, the types of accommodation that recorded the highest year-on-year growth rates in income from accommodation were 'other' accommodation (16,9%) and guest-houses and guest-farms (15,1%).





Income from accommodation increased by 10,7% in the three months ended July 2014 compared with the three months ended July 2013. The main contributors to this increase were 'other' accommodation (19,1%, contributing 5,3 percentage points) and hotels (6,6%, contributing 4,3 percentage points).

The reported level of income from accommodation for the months April to June 2014 based on the new sample was 3,0% higher than the level of income from accommodation from the previous sample.

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

	Feb-14	Mar-14	Apr-13	May-14	Jun-14	Jul-14
Stay units available	1,0	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,5
Stay unit nights sold	4,1	-0,6	6,4	8,1	1,1	2,9
Average income per stay unit night sold	4,2	5,3	7,5	2,9	8,6	7,9
Income from accommodation	8,4	4,7	14,3	11,3	9,8	11,1
Total income <sup>1/</sup>	6,6	2,3	10,8	9,0	7,8	7,6

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

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

## Statistics of civil cases for debt

### *Total value of civil judgements and number of judgements decline in July 2014*

People get in to debt through a variety of ways. These includes borrowing money to buy houses and cars, to pay bills or for daily expenses. In most cases money borrowed can be repaid with interested over a period of time which may span several months or a couple of years. However, due to over-indebtedness, job loss, unforeseen circumstances some people end up not paying their debts as agreed with their creditors. To try and recoup their money, creditors seek civil judgements against defaulters in order to attach their property or income. In this article we present a summary of the statistics of civil cases for debt heard by the courts in July 2014.

The total number of civil summonses issued for debt decreased by 5,1% in the three months ended July 2014 compared with the three months ended July 2013 (**see Table K**). A 6,4% decrease was recorded between July 2013 and July 2014.

Categories that mainly contributed to the 5,1% decrease were civil summonses relating to:

- promissory notes (contributing -3,2 percentage points);
- services (contributing -1,9 percentage points); and
- rent (contributing -1,5 percentage points).

The total number of civil judgements recorded for debt decreased by 12,7% in the three months ended July 2014 compared with the three months ended July 2013. An annual decrease of 15,2% was recorded in July 2014.

The categories behind the 12,7% decrease were civil judgements relating to:

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

There was a 15,3% decrease in the total value of civil judgements recorded for debt in the three months ended July 2014 compared with the three months ended July 2013. An annual increase of 17,3% was recorded in July 2014.

In July 2014, there were 28 514 civil judgements for debt amounting to R312,8 million. The largest contributors to the R350,3 million were civil judgements relating to:

- 'other' debts (R106,2 million or 30,3%);
- money lent (R97,5 million or 27,8%); and
- services (R59,6 million or 17,0%).

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

Actual estimates	July 2014	% change between July 2013 and July 2014	% change between May 2012 to July 2013 and May 2013 to July 2014
Number of civil summonses issued for debt	78 501	-6,4	-5,1
Number of civil judgements recorded for debt	28 514	-15,2	-12,7
Value of civil judgements recorded for debt (R million)	350,3	-17,3	-15,3

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 decrease*

According to the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development, an insolvent is a debtor whose estate (everything, including money, that a person owns) is under sequestration (the act of removing, separating, or seizing anything from the possession of its owner under the process of law for the benefit of creditors or the state). If the insolvent wants to be rehabilitated (which is the process whereby the insolvent is relieved of the legal implications of being insolvent and put back into the legal position of someone who is / was not declared insolvent) within ten years of having been declared insolvent, he/she can apply to court for rehabilitation. An insolvent person can apply for rehabilitation anytime as long as all creditors' claims and sequestration costs have been paid in full. Presented in this article is the liquidations and insolvencies statistics for July and August 2014 respectively.

The number of liquidations decreased by 20,2% year-on-year in August 2014 (**see Table L**). The number of voluntary liquidations decreased by 47, while compulsory liquidations increased by 6 over this period.

The largest year-on-year decrease in liquidations in August 2014 was related to wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation businesses (26 fewer liquidations).

The number of liquidations decreased by 17,5% in the first eight months of 2014 compared with the first eight months of 2013.

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

Number of liquidations August 2014	% change between August 2013 and August 2014	% change between June to August 2013 and June to August 2014	% change between January to August 2013 and January to August 2014
162	-20,2	-2,7	-17,5

The number of insolvencies decreased by 15,8% in July 2014 compared with July 2013. A 12,0% (**see Table M**) decrease was estimated between the three months ended July 2013 and the three months ended July 2014. There was a decrease of 6,1% in the first seven months of 2014 compared with the first seven months of 2013.

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

Number of insolvencies July 2014	% change between July 2013 and July 2014	% change between May to July 2013 and May to July 2014	% change between January to July 2013 and January to July 2014
256	-15,8	-2,0	-6,1

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

### *Industry's income from transporting goods and people rises*

The 2014 second quarter statistical release on the *Quarterly labour force survey* (QLFS) reports that there are 972 000 people employed in the transport sector of the economy. Persons employed in the land transport industry makes up a sizeable portion of this number. Most of these people are employed by freight transport establishments, passenger transport operators such as bus companies, and rail transport operators. Statistics South Africa conducts a monthly survey of this industry, collecting information on the industry's income, volume of goods transported, and number of passenger journeys undertaken in a given month. In this article we summarise the results of the July 2014 survey as reported in the *Land transport survey* statistical release published in September 2014.



## Freight transport

The volume of goods transported (payload) increased by 3,4% in July 2014 compared with July 2013 (**see Table N**). The corresponding income increased by 8,1% over the same period. Income from freight transportation increased by 10,2% in the three months ended July 2014 compared with the three months ended July 2013.

The main contributors to this increase were:

- primary mining and quarrying products (19,6%, contributing 6,5 percentage points);
- manufactured food, beverages and tobacco products (11,3%, contributing 1,5 percentage points); and
- agriculture and forestry primary products (12,6%, contributing 1,1 percentage points).

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

	Feb-14	Mar-14	Apr-14	May-14	Jun-14	Jul-14
<b>Freight payload</b>	-1,9	3,4	6,2	6,6	9,5	3,4
<b>Freight income</b>	7,6	11,1	7,0	8,5	14,2	8,1

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 1,0% in July 2014 compared with July 2013 (**see Table O**). The corresponding income increased by 10,4% over the same period.

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

	Feb-14	Mar-14	Apr-14	May-14	Jun-14	Jul-14
<b>Passenger journey</b>	0,0	0,8	6,3	12,5	-2,7	1,0
<b>Passenger income</b>	7,5	10,2	24,9	36,7	7,7	10,4

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 7,2% in August 2014***

Statistics South Africa publishes a monthly statistical release titled *Producer price index* (P0142.1) containing statistics on the change in factory floor prices of various goods and services. This statistical release presents the results of a survey of a sample of various producers of goods and services in the South African economy, including producers of water, electricity, mining, and agriculture, forestry and fishing goods and services, among others. This article presents producer price index (PPI) Statistics for August 2014.

The annual percentage change in the PPI for final manufactured goods was 7,2% in August 2014, compared with 8,0% in July 2014 (**see Table P**).

The main contributors to the annual rate of 7,2% were:

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

From July to August 2014 the PPI for final manufactured goods remained unchanged.

### **Intermediate manufactured goods**

The annual percentage change in the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods was 6,7% in August 2014, compared with 8,5% in July 2014 (**see Table P**). The main contributors to the annual rate of 6,7% were chemicals, rubber and plastic products (7,3%, contributing 2,2 percentage points) and basic and fabricated metals (4,0%, contributing 1,6 percentage points).

From July to August 2014 the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods increased by 0,3%. The main contributors to the monthly increase of 0,3% were sawmilling and wood (0,5%, 0,1 of a percentage point), chemicals, rubber and plastic products (0,4%, contributing 0,1 of a percentage point)



and basic and fabricated metals (0,3%, contributing 0,1 of a percentage point).

### Electricity and water

The annual percentage change in the PPI for electricity and water was 8,6% in August 2014, compared with 7,8% in July 2014 (**see Table P**). The contributors to the annual rate of 8,6% were electricity (8,9%, contributing 7,8 percentage points) and water (7,0%, 0,9 of a percentage point).

From July to August 2014 the PPI for electricity and water decreased by 0,9%. The contributor to the monthly decrease of 0,9% was electricity (-1,0%, contributing -0,9 of a percentage point).

### Mining

The annual percentage change in the PPI for mining was 3,6% in August 2014, compared with 7,8% in July 2014 (**see Table P**). The main contributor to the annual rate of 3,6% was non-ferrous metal ores (9,6%, contributing 4,2 percentage points).

From July to August 2014 the PPI for mining decreased by 0,1%.. The main contributors to the monthly decrease of 0,1% were coal and gas (-1,2%, contributing -0,3 of a percentage point) and gold and other metal ores (-0,9%, contributing -0,2 of a percentage point).

### Agriculture, forestry and fishing

The annual percentage change in the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing was 4,2% in August 2014, compared with 3,9% in July 2014 (**see Table P**). The main contributor to the annual rate of 4,2% was agriculture (3,9%, contributing 3,1 percentage points).

From July to August 2014 the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing increased by 1,3%..The main contributor to the monthly increase of 1,3% was agriculture (1,9%, contributing 1,5 percentage points).



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

Product	Weight	Index (2012=100)			% change	
		Aug 2013	Jul 2014	Aug 2014	Aug 2014 vs. Jul 2014	Aug 2014 vs. Aug 2013
Final manufactured goods	100,00	107,2	114,9	114,9	0,0	7,2
Intermediate manufactured goods	100,00	110,4	117,5	117,8	0,3	6,7
Electricity and water	100,00	144,9	158,8	157,4	-0,9	8,6
Mining	100,00	108,2	112,2	112,1	-0,1	3,6
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,00	100,4	103,3	104,6	1,3	4,2

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 6,4% in August 2014

Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) launched the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2014/15 in August 2014. The main purpose of the LCS is to identify and profile poverty in South Africa as well as to provide policy makers with information on which households are poor, where they are located and generally what it is that Stats SA considers to be poor households in the country. One of the things that households will be asked is to keep a weekly diary of expenses for two weeks. The survey is also important for the consumer price index (CPI) as the information collected will also be used to update the CPI basket of goods and services which is used to track inflation. Presented in this article is a summary of the CPI statistics for August 2014.

The headline CPI (for all urban areas) annual inflation rate in August 2014 was 6,4% (**see Table Q**). This rate was 0,1 of a percentage point higher than the corresponding annual rate of 6,3% in July 2014. On average, prices increased by 0,4% between July and August 2014.

The food and non-alcoholic beverages index increased by 0,8% between July 2014 and August 2014. The annual rate increased to 9,4% in August 2014 from 8,8% in July 2014. The following components in the food and non-alcoholic beverages index increased:





- hot beverages (2,1%);
- other food (1,7%);
- milk, eggs and cheese (1,5%);
- sugar, sweets and desserts (1,1%);
- meat (1,0%);
- vegetables (0,7%);
- cold beverages (0,5%);
- bread and cereals (0,2%); and
- fruit (0,2%).

The following component decreased: fish (-0,4%).

The transport index increased by 0,4% between July 2014 and August 2014.  
The annual rate decreased to 6,1% in August 2014 from 6,9% in July 2014.

The provinces with an annual inflation rate lower than or equal to headline inflation were Western Cape (6,4%), Gauteng (6,4%), Northern Cape (6,3%) and Free State (6,3%). The provinces with an annual inflation rate higher than headline inflation were:

- North West (6,9%);
- Limpopo (6,9%);
- Eastern Cape (6,7%);
- KwaZulu-Natal (6,7%); and
- Mpumalanga (6,5%).

**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	108,7	109,2	109,4	109,7	110,6	111,0	..	..	..	..	..
	Rate	5,8	5,9	6,0	6,1	6,6	6,6	6,3	6,4	..	..	..	..	..

<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'



the missing piece of the puzzle





**Editorial & Layout**

Maune Lerobane  
Wendy Ngoveni  
Madimetja Mashishi  
Mandla Mahlangu

**Language Editors**

Annelize Allner  
Salomien Rudolph

**Design**

Thabo Kgaile