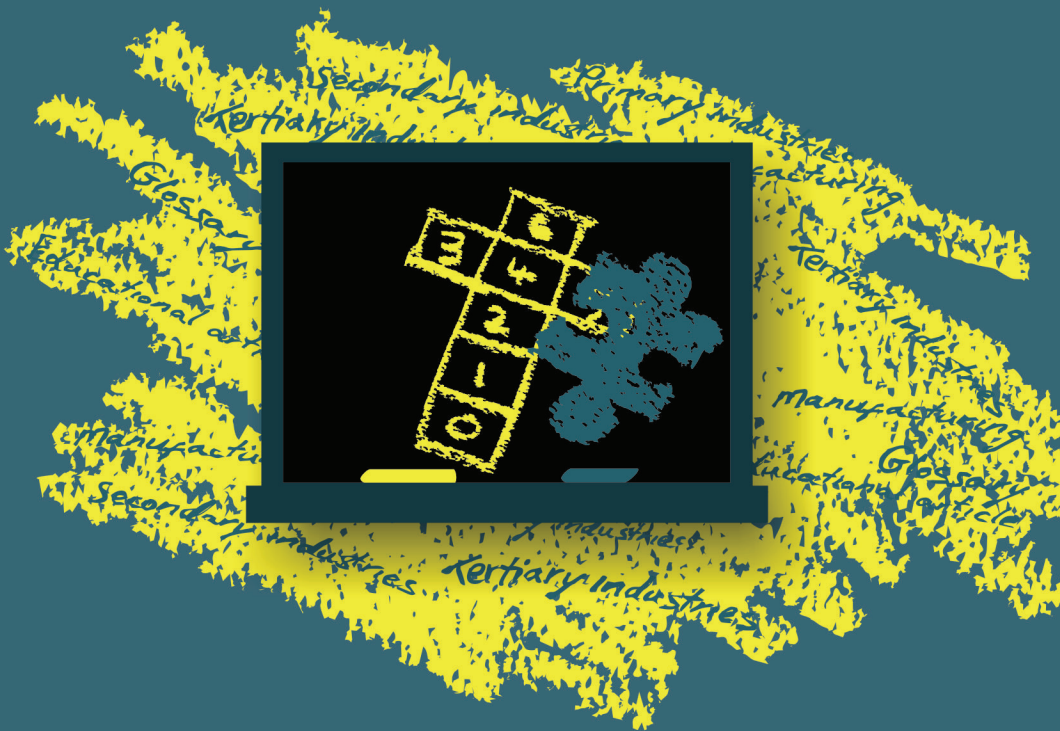


# Mbalo Brief



the missing piece of the puzzle

April 2013



Issue 03/2013



**Statistics  
South Africa**



your leading partner in quality statistics





the missing piece of the puzzle



Statistics South Africa  
Private Bag X44  
Pretoria 0001  
South Africa

170 Thabo Sehume (Andries) 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

With the conclusion of the 5<sup>th</sup> summit of the BRICS countries at the International Convention Centre (ICC) in Durban, it is starting to sink in among many South Africans that their country is a member state of this emerging economic group. BRICS is an economic grouping of five emerging markets comprising of Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa. The combined total nominal gross domestic product (GDP) of this grouping is set at US\$14,9 trillion and the combined population is close to three billion people. South Africa contributes the least to the combined GDP and has the smallest population (for more statistics on the BRICS countries, you can access the combined statistical report of the BRICS countries titled *BRICS: Joint Statistical Publication 2013* on Stats SA's website: [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za)).

In this month's issue, we continue discussing Census 2011 results with provinces being the focal point for our educational articles. This month we look at Western Cape, which accounts for just over 11% of the total national population.

Also featured in this issue are our regular articles on the performance of various industries that contribute to the economy. These articles present data on how industries such as wholesale trade, mining, electricity generation and retail trade, among others, performed during the previous few months.

Statistics presented in this issue were sourced from statistical releases published in March and April 2013, with reference to surveys conducted during January and February 2013. For a more detailed look at the results regarding any industry featured in this publication, please access the relevant statistical releases on our website at [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za)

Enjoy!





# CONTENTS

- Editor’s comment .....i**
- Crossword puzzle.....iv**
- Educational article on Census 2011 results for Western Cape .....1**
- Primary industries .....9**
  - Mining: Production and sales .....9
- Secondary industries .....10**
  - Manufacturing: Production and sales.....10
  - Selected building statistics of the private sector .....12
  - Electricity generated and available for distribution.....13
- Tertiary industries .....14**
  - Wholesale trade sales.....14
  - Retail trade sales .....16
  - Motor trade sales .....17
  - Food and beverages .....18
  - Tourist accommodation.....19
  - Tourism and migration .....20
  - Statistics of civil cases for debt .....22
  - Statistics of liquidations and insolvencies .....23
- Prices .....25**
  - Producer price index (PPI) .....25
  - Consumer price index (CPI).....27
- Glossary .....30**

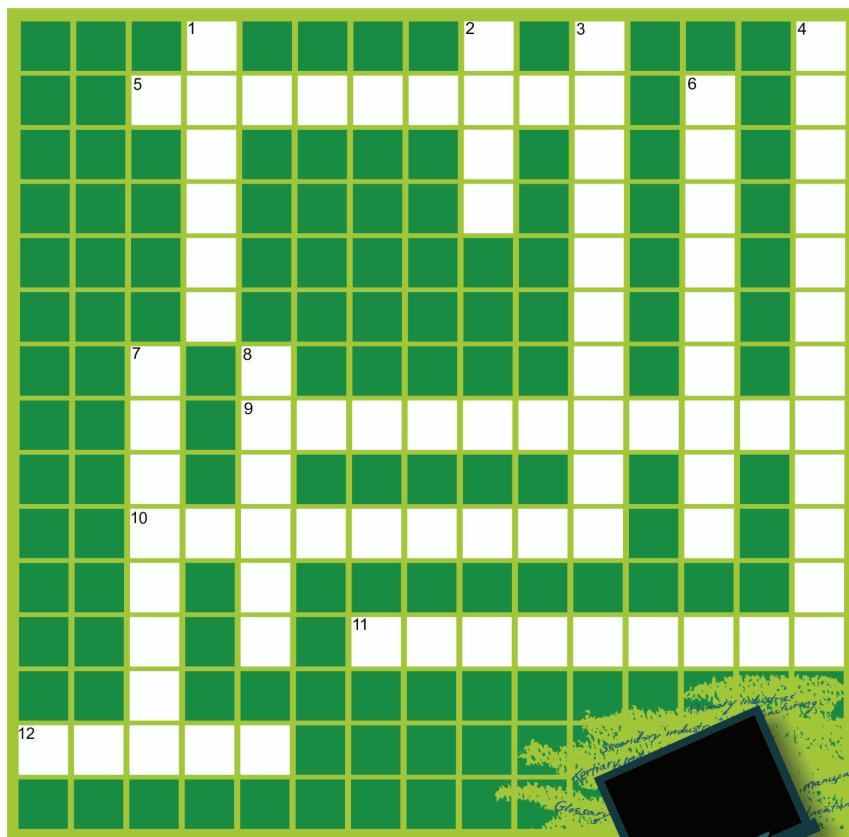




the missing piece of the puzzle



## Crossword puzzle







### Across

5. What is a small wireless device used to make calls and send text messages known as?
9. What is the energy that is used for lighting, cooking and heating known as?
10. .... is the wealth of knowledge acquired that an individual after studying particular subject matters or experiencing life lessons that provide an understanding of something
11. .... is a system for carrying people or goods from one place to another
12. What is the transparent, odourless and tasteless liquid that forms the surface of rivers, lakes, dams and oceans?

### Down

1. A .... is an official count or survey of the population of a country. Fill in the missing word
2. What is the nutritious substance that people or animals eat or drink to support the body and to grow?
3. What is TV an abbreviation of?
4. .... rate is the percentage of the total labour force that is not working but actively looking for employment and willing to work. Fill in the missing word
6. A process which uses materials or waste to make new products to prevent waste of potentially useful materials, reduce the consumption of fresh raw materials, reduce energy usage
7. An international computer network providing e-mail and information from computers or mobile phones
8. The removal of garbage and recycle material is known as .... removal. Fill in the missing word

### Solutions for March 2013 puzzle:

#### Across

2. Mining
6. KwaZulu-Natal
7. Cellphone
8. Sepedi
9. Manufacturing
10. Retail

#### Down

1. Producer Price Index
3. Northern Cape
4. Statistics
5. Takeaway







# Educational article on Census 2011 results for Western Cape

## 1. Introduction

Census 2011 was the third population count conducted in South Africa under the democratic dispensation. The enumeration process took place between 10 and 31 October 2011 and the results were first published on 30 October 2012. In this article will focus on the Census 2011 results for Western Cape.

The moment someone mentions Table Mountain or Robin Island you immediately know that they are talking about Western Cape. Aside from its rich history and natural beauty, Western Cape is also known as South Africa's second most industrial province after Gauteng. The province has a population of 5 822 734 which constitutes 11,3 % of the total population in South Africa. There are 1 634 000 households in this province. On average, households in this province earn about R 143 461 annually, which is the second highest in South Africa. Western Cape province also has the lowest unemployment rate in the country (21,6%). These are just some of the characteristics of the Western Cape Province as indicated by Census 2011 results.

## 2. Population

The census results show that the population of South Africa increased from 40,5 million in 1996, to 44,8 million in 2001 and to 48,5 million (2007 CS estimates). In 2011, the population had increased to an all time 51,7 million. Western Cape has recorded increases in population since 1996 (from 3 956 875 in 1996 to 5 822 734 in 2011). The growth in Western Cape can be attributed to labour migration; people tend to leave their provinces of usual residences in search for work in the more industrialised province.

### 2.1 Population group and sex distribution

In all the provinces, there has been a constant average of 48% for males and 52% for females. For Western Cape, however, 51% of the population is female while males make up 49%.







### 3. Education

Education is very important, not only will you acquire knowledge and skills through it but you will also get a good paying job which allows you to be more financially secure. All South Africans have the right to a basic education including adult basic education and further education. Educational attainment amongst people aged 20 years and older is critical in addressing skills shortages in the South African economy. Increased educational attainment rates of those aged 20 years and older is an important indicator of employability, labour participation and development, especially in developing countries. The Western Cape education statistics are broken down as follows:

#### 3.1 No schooling

The percentage of people aged 20 years and older with no schooling has been decreasing over the period 1996 to 2011. Western Cape has the lowest proportions of people with no formal education/ schooling over this period, with only 2,7% in 2011.

#### 3.2 Grade 12

About 28,9% of persons aged 20 years and older had completed Grade 12 in South Africa, against 20,4% in 2001 and 16,3% in 1996. Western Cape had the lowest percentage of persons in this age category with no schooling. The vast majority of those aged 20 years or more had completed primary school, while one in three had completed at least some secondary education, almost three in ten had completed Grade 12, while 11,8% of the population has a post-matric qualification. Western Cape is the province with the second highest proportion of the population aged 20 years or more with post-matric qualifications.





### 3.3 Higher education

The proportion of people aged 20 years and older with a higher education has been on the increase from 7,1% in 1996 to 11,8% in 2011. Gauteng has the highest proportion at 18,1% of persons aged 20 years and older with higher education, followed by Western Cape with 14,4%.

## 4. Household goods and services

### 4.1 Households

The numbers of households has been steadily growing over the past 15 years. Population growth has mostly been responsible for this increase.

### 4.2 Type of dwelling

Households living in a formal dwelling increased significantly from 65,1% in Census 1996 to 68,5% in Census 2001, and increased from 72,6% in 2007 Community Survey to 77,6% in Census 2011. All provinces have significantly improved in the proportions of households living in formal dwellings.

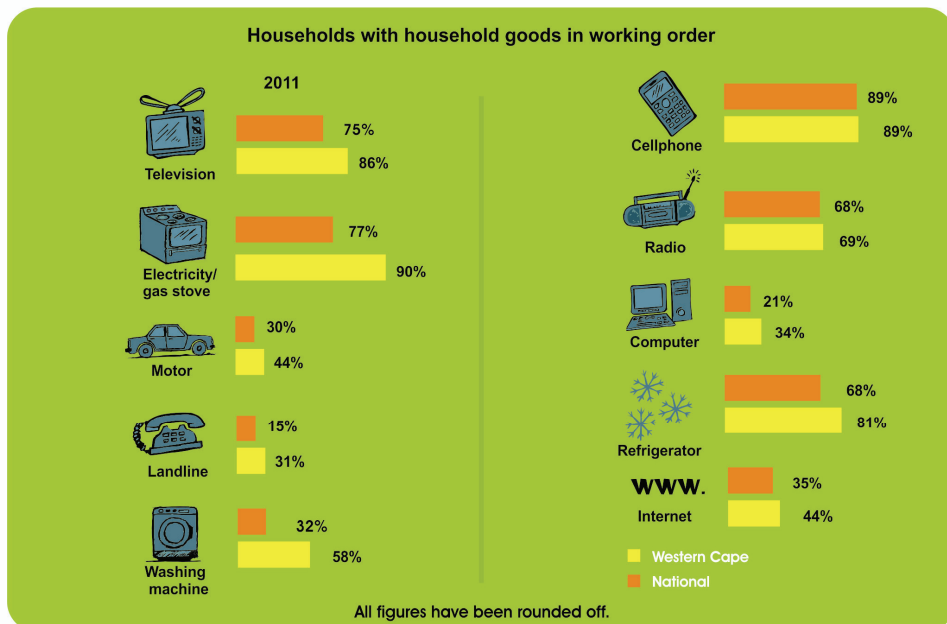
The proportion of households living in informal dwellings show a slight decline from Census 1996 with only 16,2% to 16,4% in Census 2001. While in 2011, 13,6% of the households in South Africa lived in informal dwellings, a decrease of 0,8% since 2007. Consequently, Western Cape shows a relatively increased proportion of informal dwelling from 16,7% in 1996 to 18,2% in 2011.





## 4.4 Household goods

**Figure 1: Access to certain household goods by Western Cape residents, in comparison to national average**



### 4.4.1 Cellphone

Many people in South Africa own cellphones and most of you will agree that you do not go anywhere without your phone. Cellphones have actually evolved over the years. The first cellphone was made in 1973 by inventors who used the idea of the car phone and applied the technology necessary to make a portable cell phone possible. Cellphones were first made available to the public in 1984. Back then, they were very large instruments. Today we have smart phones which enable us to do almost anything from making calls, listening to music, watching TV and chatting.





The percentages of households that have a cellphone in working order increased from 32,3% in 2001 to 73,3% in 2007 and 88,9% in 2011 nationally. In Western Cape, there was an increase from 4,4% in 2001 to 88,9% in 2011.

#### **4.4.2 Landline**

All provinces recorded a decrease in the proportion of households with landline telephones. Western Cape recorded the highest decrease of 11,5% from 2007 to 2011. This significant decrease is attributable to the shift to the cell phone usage, which is more easily accessible than landline.

#### **4.4.3 Radio**

The proportion of households with a radio decreased significantly from 73,0% in 2001 to 67,5% in 2011. The figure also indicates that Western Cape, was amongst the provinces which recorded the highest decline in households owning a radio from 79% in 2001 to 69% in 2011. The declining trend could be as a result of households shift to digital media like the cell phone and television.

#### **4.4.4 Refrigerator**

The proportion of households with a refrigerator increased from 51,2% in 2001 to 63,9% in 2007 and 68,4% in 2011. All provinces recorded increases in the proportion of households with a refrigerator between 2001 and 2011. Western Cape had the highest percentage of households owning a refrigerator at 73,5% in 2001 and increasing to 80,5% in 2011.

#### **4.4.5 Television**

Imagine being able to surf the net and stream audio and video from your iPad to your touch screen TV. Those are some of the things that future television has in store. The proportion of households with a television increased from 53,8% in 2001 to 65,5% in 2007 and 74,5% in 2011. All provinces recorded increases in the proportion of households with a television between 2001 and 2011. Western Cape had the highest percentage of households owning a television at 74,1% in 2001 to 84,1% in 2007 and it has increased to 85,5% in 2011.





#### **4.4.6 Internet**

The Internet helps make our lives easier by providing all the information a person would need in their daily lives. You can use the internet to help you with your homework or school project. You can use it to find places and people, to bank and even do your shopping online.

The proportion of households with access to internet increase drastically in 2011 compared to 2007. In 2007, Western Cape (16,4%) had the highest access to the internet.

### **5. Electricity**

Electricity is one of the essentials of life. You can imagine how dark a place without light would be. Aside from lighting, electricity is also used for other important things such as heating, cooking and charging electronic gadgets.

The proportion of household using electricity for lighting increased from 58,2% in 1996 to 84,7% in 2011 while those using paraffin and candles decreased over the same period. The proportion of households relying on paraffin decreased from 12,7% in 1996 to 3,0% in 2011. The same trend was also depicted by the proportion of households that depended on candles (from 28,7% in 1996 to 11,4% in 2011). Western Cape recorded the highest increase of households which used electricity for cooking at 86,9% while 93,3% used it for lighting and 64% used it for heating.

### **6. Refuse removal**

Keeping the environment clean is very important if we want to preserve it. That is why refuse removal is so important. To help keep the environment clean, you can stop littering and also ensure that your school has enough litter bins.

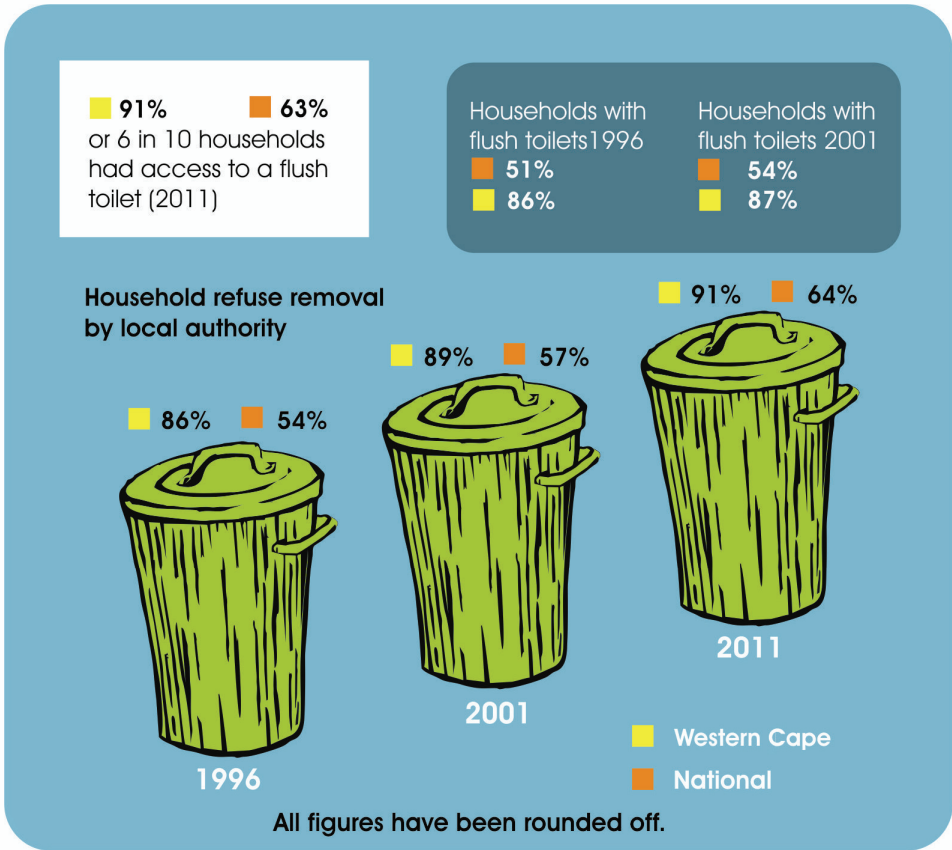
The proportion of households with access to refuse removal by local authority/ private company at least once a week increased in all provinces since 1996. Western Cape had the highest proportion of households with access to refuse removal at 91,1%.







Figure 2: National statistics on access to basic services



## 7. Toilet facilities

Technology is advancing in every area of our lives, this includes an advancement in the functionality of toilets. In Japan, most toilets are known as washlets. This is because they can wash your bottom, and include many other advanced features such as seat warming, and deodorisation.





The percentage of households with access to flush or chemical toilet in South Africa has increased in all the provinces since 1996. Western Cape is the province with the highest percentage (90,5%) of households with access to flush or chemical toilets.

## 8. Piped water

Water is a basic necessity, and no living being on planet Earth can survive without it. It is a prerequisite for human health and well-being as well as the preservation of the environment. The percentage of households with access to piped water inside the dwelling or yard increased in all nine provinces. Western Cape, at 88,4%, recorded the third highest increase among all the provinces.

## 9. Unemployment

The unemployment rates in all provinces for Census 1996, 2001, 2011, and CS 2007. Between 1996 and 2001, there has been an increase in unemployment across all provinces, with an average increase from 33,9% to 41,6% in South Africa. Western Cape sits at 21,6% and remains with the lowest levels of unemployment since 1996.

## 10. Conclusion

As far as land area is concerned, Western Cape is not the largest province in the country neither does it have the highest population. However, the province seems to be taking the lead in most areas regarding development or basic services. This is the most developed province in South Africa and has the lowest unemployment rate. As if that is not enough, the number of people with educational qualification in Western Cape is the highest and service delivery such as availability of water, electricity and refuse removal is also the highest in the country.

## Sources:

Statistics South Africa. *Census 2011: Provinces at a glance*. 2012  
<http://www.statssa.gov.za/Census2011/Products/Provinces%20at%20a%20glance%2016%20Nov%202012%20corrected.pdf>







Statistics South Africa. *Census 2011: Census in Brief*. 2012.

[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)

Think quest. *Cellphone history*. 2012.

<http://library.thinkquest.org/04oct/02001/home.htm>

Washington Post. *Is this what the future of TV looks like?* 2013.

[http://articles.washingtonpost.com/2013-03-06/national/37546341\\_1\\_second-screen-zeebox-apps](http://articles.washingtonpost.com/2013-03-06/national/37546341_1_second-screen-zeebox-apps)

Western Cape Government. *Western Cape Matric Results*. 2012.

[http://www.westerncape.gov.za/eng/your\\_gov/4186/services/11473/15036](http://www.westerncape.gov.za/eng/your_gov/4186/services/11473/15036)

## Primary industries

### Mining: Production and sales

#### ***Production in the mining industry increases***

The year 2012 was not an entirely pleasant one for South Africa's mining industry. The country faced notable challenges such as labour unrest, high energy cost and repeated calls for nationalisation of the mining sector. All these negative reports meant that South Africa had to assure investors that the country is still one of the best to invest in. In this article we present statistics relating to the performance of the mining sector for January 2013.

Mining production increased by 7,3% year-on-year in January 2013 (**see Table A**). The highest positive growth rate was recorded for:

- diamonds (55,8%);
- building materials (35,3%);
- iron ore (33,4%); and
- manganese ore (20,0%).

The main contributors to the 7,3% increase were:

- iron ore (contributing 4,8 percentage points);
- diamonds (contributing 1,1 percentage points); and
- coal (contributing 1,1 percentage points).





Gold (contributing -1,3 percentage points) and 'other' metallic minerals (contributing -0,7 of a percentage point) were the only negative contributors.

Mineral sales decreased by 3,3% year-on-year in December 2012. The largest negative growth rate was recorded for:

- nickel (-21,2%);
- gold (-16,2%);
- chromium ore (-13,1%); and
- PGMs (-10,0%).

The major contributors to the 3,3% decrease were gold (contributing -3,3 percentage points), PGMs (contributing -2,3 percentage points) and coal (contributing -1,4 percentage points).

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

	Aug-12	Sep-12	Oct-12	Nov-12	Dec-12	Jan-13
<b>Year-on-year % change, unadjusted</b>	2,0	-7,3	-8,4	-3,8	-8,9	7,3
<b>Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted</b>	-2,6	-6,2	-8,7	12,7	-0,1	5,5
<b>3-month % change, seasonally adjusted 1/</b>	2,9	-3,0	-10,1	-10,1	-6,1	5,4

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

#### *Growth in manufacturing production and sales volumes*

Most companies in South Africa's manufacturing industry have been struggling to increase sales since the Eurozone crisis emerged. Since the crisis, fewer exports were made and most European markets shrunk due to financial difficulties experienced by consumers in those countries. However, the coming







into life of the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa) economic community presents new export markets and growth prospects for South African products. The country's membership of BRICS is expected to boost the economy and help create employment opportunities. Presented in this article are the statistics on manufacturing production and sales for January 2013.

Manufacturing production increased by 3,9% in January 2013 compared with January 2012 (**see Table B**).

The 3,9% annual increase in manufacturing production in January 2013 was due to higher production in the following divisions:

- petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products (11,1%, contributing 2,8 percentage points);
- motor vehicles, parts and accessories and 'other' transport equipment (9,0%, contributing 1,0 percentage point); and
- food and beverages (4,9%, contributing 0,9 of a percentage point).

However, these increases were partially counteracted by a number of decreases, mainly by the basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products, metal products and machinery division (-2,7%, contributing -0,6 of a percentage point).

**Table B – Manufacturing production and sales for January 2013**

Estimates	January 2013	% change between January 2012 and January 2013	% change between November 2011 to January 2012 and November 2012 to January 2013
Physical volume of manufacturing production index (base: 2005=100)	93,5	3,9	3,2
Total estimated sales of manufactured products (R million)	113 671	8,3	8,0

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

### ***Non-residential buildings responsible for an increase in building plans passed***

The demand and supply of residential and non-residential buildings depends on the economic trends and household finances. At the moment, non-residential buildings seem to be taking the lead with an increase in the number of malls, office and banking space being constructed. This article is a summary of the building statistics of the private sector for January 2013.

The value of recorded building plans passed increased by 40,6% (R1 711,6 million) in January 2013 compared with January 2012 (see **Table C**). The non-residential buildings category (209,5% or R1 535,3 million) was mainly responsible for the increase in building plans passed. Year-on-year increases in shopping space (R705,4 million) and office and banking space (R536,7 million) passed in Gauteng were the main contributions to the increase in non-residential buildings.

Four provinces reported year-on-year increases in the value of building plans passed during January 2013. The increase in the value of building plans passed was dominated by Gauteng, (contributing 40,0 percentage points or R1 686,2 million).

As indicated in **Table C**, the value of buildings reported as completed increased by 9,6% (R247,6 million) in January 2013 compared with January 2012. Increases were reported for residential buildings (30,5% or R382,3 million) and additions and alterations (23,7% or R150,9 million), while a decrease was reported for non-residential buildings (-41,5% or -R285,6 million) during the above-mentioned period.

Six provinces reported year-on-year increases in the value of buildings completed during January 2013. The biggest year-on-year increases (rand value) were reported by KwaZulu-Natal (contributing 4,5 percentage points or R116,4 million) and Mpumalanga (contributing 2,8 percentage points or R71,2 million).



**Table C – Recorded building plans passed by larger municipalities at current prices: January 2012 versus January 2013**

Estimates at current prices	January 2012 <sup>1/</sup>	January 2013 <sup>1/</sup>	Difference in value between January 2012 and January 2013	% change between January 2012 and January 2013
	R'000	R'000	R'000	
<b>Residential buildings</b>	<b>1 999 952</b>	<b>2 172 570</b>	<b>172 618</b>	<b>8,6</b>
-Dwelling houses	1 585 840	1 743 661	157 821	10,0
-Flats and townhouses	346 506	398 441	51 935	15,0
-Other residential buildings	67 606	30 468	-37 138	-54,9
<b>Non-residential buildings</b>	<b>732 864</b>	<b>2 268 204</b>	<b>1 535 340</b>	<b>209,5</b>
<b>Additions and alterations</b>	<b>1 487 170</b>	<b>1 490 780</b>	<b>3 610</b>	<b>0,2</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 219 986</b>	<b>5 931 554</b>	<b>1 711 568</b>	<b>40,6</b>

<sup>1/</sup> 2012 and 2013 figures should be regarded as preliminary because of possible backlogs and incomplete reporting by municipalities.

A full release on *Selected building statistics of the private sector as reported by local government institutions* (Statistical release P5041.1) is available on the Stats SA website: [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za)

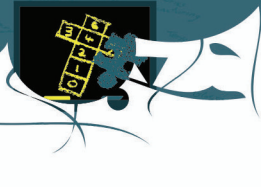
## Electricity generated and available for distribution

### *South Africans continue using less electricity*

In a country where electricity demand keeps increasing, the prices are also bound to follow in the same direction as the national grid becomes over-utilised – as has been the case in South Africa for some time, until recently. However, with the introduction of energy saving appliances and alternative energy methods, the demand for conventional electricity supply is declining as more households adopt greener and cheaper alternatives. This article presents electricity production and distribution statistics for February 2013, as released in April 2013.

The volume of electricity consumed decreased by 4,9% for the three months ended February 2013 compared with the three months ended February 2012. In February 2013, the actual volume of electricity consumption decreased by an annual 6,9% (**see Table D**).





Electricity production decreased by 3,5% annually in February 2013. Electricity production for the three months ended February 2013 decreased by 3,1% compared with the three months ended February 2012.

The total volume of electricity delivered by Eskom to the provinces decreased by 6,8% in February 2013 compared with February 2012. Decreases were reported in eight of the nine provinces, with the largest volume decrease recorded for Gauteng (-293 Gigawatt-hours), followed by Mpumalanga (-262 Gigawatt-hours) and Limpopo (-177 Gigawatt-hours). Northern Cape recorded an annual increase of 38 Gigawatt-hours over the same period.

**Table D – Selected key figures regarding electricity generated and available for distribution – February 2013**

Actual estimates	February 2013 <sup>1/</sup>	% change between February 2012 and February 2013	% change between December 2011 to February 2012 and December 2012 to February 2013	% change between January to February 2012 and January to February 2013
Electricity available for distribution (Gigawatt-hours)	17 493	-6,9	-4,9	-5,5
Index of the physical volume of electricity production (2010=100)	90,5	-3,5	-3,1	-3,2

<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

#### *Wholesalers' sales volumes increase*

The wholesale trade sales industry is vital to both the retail and manufacturing industries as not only does it connect the two, but also enables trade even in cases where it could have been costly or not feasible. Wholesalers, because of their bulk purchases, are able to minimise the cost of doing business by reducing costs such as freight and labour. Presented in this article are the statistics concerning wholesale trade sales for January 2013.





Measured at current prices, wholesale trade sales increased by 12,4% in January 2013 compared with January 2012 (**see Table E**).

The major contributors to the 12,4% annual increase were dealers in:

- solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (23,3%, contributing 5,5 percentage points);
- machinery, equipment and supplies (30,0%, contributing 3,6 percentage points); and
- 'other' household goods except precious stones (19,0%, contributing 2,0 percentage points).

Wholesale trade sales increased by 11,5% in the three months ended January 2013 compared with the three months ended January 2012. The major contributors to this increase were dealers in:

- solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (14,3%, contributing 3,3 percentage points);
- food, beverages and tobacco (15,5%, contributing 2,5 percentage points);
- agricultural raw materials and livestock (26,7%, contributing 1,5 percentage points); and
- machinery, equipment and supplies (11,7%, contributing 1,5 percentage points).

**Table E – Key growth rates in wholesale trade sales at current prices for January 2013**

	Aug-12	Sep-12	Oct-12	Nov-12	Dec-12	Jan-13
<b>Year-on-year % change, unadjusted</b>	11,3	3,0	14,5	14,2	7,9	12,4
<b>Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted</b>	3,7	-4,9	8,9	1,6	-3,7	5,9
<b>3-month % change, seasonally adjusted 1/</b>	0,3	0,3	2,8	4,2	6,3	5,0

1/ 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

### ***A higher growth rate reported in January 2013 for some of the retailers***

Any retailer would agree that customer service can make or break the business. This is because when customers experience bad service from any retailer, they simply can go to another retailer that offers better service than they have received. This is why self service and technologies which enable customers to purchase products online, such as online shopping and mobile banking, are steadily becoming a trend in the retail sector. This can save retailers and customers a lot of time and money. Provided in this article are the retail trade sales statistics for January 2013.

Retail trade sales increased by 1,9% year-on-year in January 2013 (see **Table F**). The highest annual growth rates were recorded for:

- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (5,6%);
- all 'other' retailers (4,0%); and
- general dealers (3,0%).

The main contributors to the 1,9% increase were general dealers (contributing 1,2 percentage points) and retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (contributing 1,1 percentage points).

**Table F – Key figures for January 2013**

	Aug-12	Sep-12	Oct-12	Nov-12	Dec-12	Jan-13
<b>Year-on-year % change, unadjusted</b>	7,2	5,4	1,3	3,6	2,2	1,9
<b>Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted</b>	2,5	-0,7	-1,6	0,8	0,4	-1,2
<b>3-month % change, seasonally adjusted 1/</b>	2,2	1,7	1,7	-0,1	-0,6	-0,7

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

A full release on *Retail trade sales* (Statistical release P6242.1) is available on the Stats SA website: [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za)





## Motor trade sales

### *Sales of new vehicles increase*

Despite unending increases in the cost of fuel and the rising inflation rate, sales of new vehicles in January 2013 increased. This increase could be an indication that consumers find more value in new vehicles. Detailed in this article are the statistics on motor trade sales for January 2013.

Motor trade sales increased by 14,7% year-on-year in January 2013 (see **Table G**). The highest annual growth rates were recorded for:

- new vehicle sales (20,0%);
- workshop income (16,5%); and
- used vehicle sales (15,4%).

Motor trade sales increased by 10,4% in the three months ended January 2013 compared with three months ended January 2012. The major contributors to this increase were:

- fuel sales (12,6%, contributing 3,7 percentage points);
- new vehicle sales (12,4%, contributing 3,4 percentage points); and
- used vehicle sales (10,0%, contributing 1,6 percentage points).

**Table G – Key figures for motor trade sales - January 2013**

	Aug-12	Sep-12	Oct-12	Nov-12	Dec-12	Jan-13
<b>Year-on-year % change, unadjusted</b>	9,3	2,1	16,9	11,0	5,7	14,7
<b>Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted</b>	1,0	0,2	8,6	-3,2	-6,8	11,3
<b>3-month % change, seasonally adjusted 1/</b>	0,6	-0,9	2,3	4,9	4,4	1,2

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

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

The food and beverage industry is known for selling food and drinks to consumers. Recently, most companies in this industry have stretched their brands to include other items. An example of this is coffee shops selling music or books and supermarkets selling loans. Presented in this article are the food and beverage statistics for January 2013.

The total income generated by the food and beverages industry increased by 6,2% in January 2013 compared with January 2012 (**see Table H**). The highest annual growth rate was recorded for:

- bar sales (11,0%);
- 'other' income (7,6%); and
- food sales (5,7%).

The highest annual growth rate in January 2013 was recorded for:

- takeaway and fast-food outlets (10,9%, contributing 3,6 percentage points);
- catering services (4,9%, contributing 0,8 of a percentage point); and
- restaurants and coffee shops (3,6%, contributing 1,8 percentage points).

Total income increased by 8,8% in the three months ended January 2013 compared with the three months ended January 2012. The main contributors to this increase were:

- takeaway and fast-food outlets (13,6%, contributing 4,6 percentage points); and
- restaurants and coffee shops (6,6%, contributing 3,3 percentage points).

**Table H – year-on-year percentage change in food and beverages income by type of income – January 2013**

Type of income	Aug-12	Sep-12	Oct-12	Nov-12	Dec-12	Jan-13
<b>Food sales</b>	12,7	9,8	5,7	8,2	8,3	5,7
<b>Bar sales</b>	7,3	10,7	8,9	13,0	31,4	11,0
<b>Other income</b>	5,6	22,8	6,8	6,0	16,3	7,6
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,1</b>	<b>10,1</b>	<b>6,1</b>	<b>8,6</b>	<b>10,9</b>	<b>6,2</b>

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)



## Tourist accommodation

### *Significant increase in income from tourist accommodation*

The tourist accommodation industry employs a significant number of South Africa's labour force in hotels, bed and breakfast establishments, caravan parks and guest farms among others. These establishments require the services of cooks, cleaners, chefs, security guards, accountants, marketers, and general workers just to name but a few. This article presents the statistics of the tourist accommodation industry for January 2013.

Total income for the tourist accommodation industry increased by 7,0% in January 2013 compared with January 2012, income from accommodation increased by an annual 8,8% in January 2013 – the result of a 3,6% increase in the number of stay unit nights sold and a 4,9% increase in the average income per stay unit night sold (see **Table I**).

The main contributor to the 8,8% annual increase from accommodation in January 2013 was hotels (contributing 7,0 percentage points), followed by 'other' accommodation (contributing 1,0 percentage point).

Income from accommodation increased by 5,8% in the three months ended January 2013 compared with the three months ended January 2012. The main contributors to this increase were hotels (5,8%, contributing 3,7 percentage points) and 'other' accommodation (6,4%, contributing 1,8 percentage points).

**Table I – Year-on-year percentage change in tourist accommodation statistics (January 2013)**

	Aug-12	Sep-12	Oct-12	Nov-12	Dec-12	Jan-13
<b>Stay units available</b>	1,7	1,9	1,9	1,7	1,7	1,1
<b>Stay unit nights sold</b>	11,0	5,0	3,9	-3,4	2,0	3,6
<b>Average income per stay unit night sold</b>	2,1	8,0	9,5	7,0	3,6	4,9
<b>Income from accommodation</b>	13,4	13,3	13,7	3,3	5,7	8,8
<b>Total income <sup>1/</sup></b>	<b>17,1</b>	<b>11,4</b>	<b>9,0</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>5,7</b>	<b>7,0</b>

<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

### *More holiday makers visit South Africa in December 2012*

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 are referred to as tourism. Migration, on the other hand, refers to when people move to an area in order to live and work there. Statistics South Africa publishes statistics on tourism and migration showing the number of people leaving and entering the country, either for business, study or holiday on a monthly basis. In this article we discuss the statistics of tourism and migration for December 2012.

A total of 3 828 607 travellers passed through South African ports of entry in December 2012 (**see Table J**). These travellers were made up of 1 219 202 South African residents and 2 609 405 foreign travellers. A further breakdown of the figures for South African residents indicates that there were 520 238 and 698 264 arrivals and departures respectively. The corresponding volumes for foreign arrivals and departures were 1 331 934 and 1 277 471, respectively.

Road transport was the most common mode of travel used by 2 825 427 (73,8%) out of the 3 828 607 travellers. The total number of travellers who used air transport was 961 044 (25,1%).

In December 2012, 220 888 (90,6%) overseas tourists arrived in the country by air whilst 22 126 (9,1%) came in by road. This is in contrast to the number of tourists from the Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries who came into South Africa predominantly by road (560 900 (92,5%)). Only 45 129 (7,4%) 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 17 549 (90,2%); with 1 802 (9,3%) using road transport.

An overwhelming majority – 820 758 (94,1%) – of tourists were in South Africa for holidays compared to only 9 369 (1,1%) and 2 668 (0,3%) of tourists who were in South Africa for business and study purposes respectively. A detailed analysis reveals that of all the tourists from each of the overseas regions, at least 65,0% came to South Africa for holidays.





There were 456 941 (52,4%) male and 413 778 (47,5%) female tourists in December 2012. The majority of tourists (749 890 (86,0%)) were aged between 15 and 64 years; 88 469 (10,1%) were aged less than 15 years and 32 824 (3,8%) were aged 65 years and older.

**Table J – Number of South African residents and foreign travellers by travel direction: December 2012**

Travel direction	December	November	December	% change	% change
	2011	2012	2012	December 2011 to December 2012	November 2012 to December 2013
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 647 159</b>	<b>2 923 795</b>	<b>3 828 607</b>	<b>5,0</b>	<b>30,9</b>
<b>South African residents</b>	<b>1 210 785</b>	<b>721 972</b>	<b>1 219 202</b>	<b>0,7</b>	<b>68,9</b>
Arrivals	519 047	356 473	520 238	0,2	45,9
Departures	691 738	365 499	698 964	1,0	91,2
<b>Foreign travellers</b>	<b>2 436 374</b>	<b>2 201 823</b>	<b>2 609 405</b>	<b>7,1</b>	<b>18,5</b>
Arrivals	1 241 599	1 190 293	1 331 934	7,3	11,9
Departures	1 194 775	1 011 530	1 277 471	6,9	26,3
<b>Foreign arrivals</b>	<b>1 241 599</b>	<b>1 190 293</b>	<b>1 331 934</b>	<b>7,3</b>	<b>11,9</b>
Non-visitors	50 523	52 710	61 644	22,0	16,9
Visitors	1 191 076	1 137 583	1 270 290	6,7	11,7
<b>Visitors</b>	<b>1 191 076</b>	<b>1 137 583</b>	<b>1 270 290</b>	<b>6,7</b>	<b>11,7</b>
Arrivals only	394 600	387 304	432 822	9,7	11,8
Single trips	434 453	419 012	468 744	7,9	11,9
Multiple trips	362 023	331 267	368 724	1,9	11,3
<b>Visitors</b>	<b>1 191 076</b>	<b>1 137 583</b>	<b>1 270 290</b>	<b>6,7</b>	<b>11,75</b>
Same-day	379 972	356 487	398 516	4,9	11,8
Overnight (tourists)	811 104	781 096	871 774	7,5	11,6

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

### *Significant decline in the number of civil summonses for debt*

South Africa is one of the countries where consumer protection is taken seriously and over-indebtedness is prevented through legislation and other programmes such as credit bureaux. However, even with sound legislation and debt management institutions in place, some consumers still find themselves over-indebted and unable to keep up with their monthly obligations. This happens usually as a result of lack of financial discipline or unforeseen events. Despite all these, statistics show that more South Africans are keeping up with their financial obligations as less civil cases relating to debt are heard in courts. In this article we look at the statistics of civil cases for debt heard by our courts in January 2013.

A 24,3% decrease in the total number of civil summonses issued for debt was recorded in the three months ended January 2013 compared with the three months ended January 2012 (see **Table K**). A 27,3 annual decrease was recorded in January 2013.

Categories that contributed to the 24,3% decrease were:

- services (contributing -9,7 percentage points);
- money lent (contributing -5,2 percentage points); and
- 'other' debts (contributing -4,2 percentage points).

The total number of civil judgements recorded for debt decreased by 17,1% in the three months ended January 2013 compared with the three months ended January 2013. An annual increase of 27,1% was recorded in January 2013.

The categories behind the 17,1% decrease were civil judgements relating to:

- money lent (contributing -11,1 percentage points);
- goods sold (contributing -2,9 percentage points);
- services (contributing -1,8 percentage points); and
- 'other' debts (contributing -1,7 percentage points).

The only positive contribution was recorded in the promissory notes and other acknowledgements of debt category (contributing 1,1 percentage points).







There was a 1,5% decrease in the total value of civil judgements recorded for debt in the three months ended January 2013 compared with the three months ended January 2012. An annual increase of 3,8% was recorded in January 2013.

During January 2013, 25 685 civil judgements for debt amounting to R323,7 million were recorded. The largest contributors to the R323,7 million were:

- 'other' debts (R99,4 million or 30,7%);
- money lent (R74,0 million or 22,8%);
- services (R52,4 million or 16,2%); and
- goods sold (R41,1 million or 12,7%).

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

Actual estimates	January 2013	% change between January 2012 and January 2013	% change between November 2011 to January 2012 and November 2012 to January 2013
Number of civil summonses issued for debt	54 083	-27,3	-24,3
Number of civil judgements recorded for debt	25 685	-27,1	-17,1
Value of civil judgements recorded for debt (R million)	323,7	3,8	-1,5

A full release *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

### *Company closures on the rise*

Liquidation refers to the process when a company that cannot afford to pay its creditors is closed down and its assets are sold in order to settle some of its debts. Insolvency, on the other hand, refers to a state whereby an individual or partnership is unable to pay debts. In this article, we provide the statistics on voluntary and compulsory liquidations of companies and corporations as well as insolvencies of individuals and partnerships for February 2013.





A total of 271 liquidations were recorded in February 2013, showing an annual increase of 35,5% (**see Table L**). During the same period, voluntary liquidations increased by 41,6%, while compulsory liquidations decreased by 3,7%.

The largest contributors to the 271 liquidations in February 2013 related to businesses in the following industries:

- financing, insurance, real estate and business services (106 cases or 39,1% liquidations);
- wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (50 cases or 18,5% of liquidations);
- transport, storage, communication (45 cases or 16,6% of liquidations); and
- community, social and personal services industry (41 cases or 15,1% of liquidations).

**Table L – Total number of liquidations for February 2013**

Number of liquidations February 2013	% change between February 2012 and February 2013	% change between December 2011 to February 2012 and December 2012 to February 2013	% change between January to February 2012 and January to February 2013
271	35,5	-1,8	29,0

The number of insolvencies decreased by 18,8% annually in January 2013 (**see Table M**). A 14,4% decrease was estimated in the three months ended January 2013 compared with the three months ended January 2012.

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

Number of insolvencies January 2013	% change between January 2012 and January 2013	% change between November 2011 to January 2012 and November 2012 to January 2013
164	-18,8	-14,4

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)







## Prices

### Producer price index (PPI)

#### *February 2013 PPI at 5,4%*

Manufacturers that do not sell directly to the public usually sell their goods at prices that are lower than retail prices; this is to enable wholesalers and retailers to sell the goods at affordable prices while at the same time covering their costs and making a profit. Stats SA publishes, on a monthly basis, an index measuring prices of goods as charged by their manufacturers. Key findings of this index for February 2013 are presented in this article.

The annual percentage change in the PPI for final manufactured goods was 5,4% in February 2013. From January 2013 to February 2013, the PPI for final manufactured goods increased by 0,6% (**see Table N**). The main contributors to the annual rate of 5,4% were food products, beverages and tobacco products (6,2%, contributing 2,0 percentage points), and coke, petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products (7,1%, contributing 1,2 percentage points).

The main contributors to the monthly increase of 0,6% were food products, beverages and tobacco products (0,6%, contributing 0,2 of a percentage point), and coke, petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products (0,9%, contributing 0,2 of a percentage point).

#### **Intermediate manufactured goods**

The annual percentage change in the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods was 6,0% in February 2013 (**see Table N**). From January 2013 to February 2013, the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods increased by 0,6%.

The main contributors to the annual rate of 6,0% were chemicals, rubber and plastic products (4,6%, contributing 1,9 percentage points), and basic and fabricated metals (5,2%, contributing 1,6 percentage points). The main contributor to the monthly increase of 0,6% was basic and fabricated metals (1,7%, contributing 0,5 of a percentage point).





## Electricity and water

The annual percentage change in the PPI for electricity and water was 13,0% in February 2013 (**see Table N**). From January 2013 to February 2013, the PPI for electricity and water increased by 1,3%. Electricity increased by 1,4% month-on-month and by 13,7% year-on-year. Water was unchanged month-on-month and increased by 8,5% year-on-year.

## Mining

The annual percentage change in the PPI for mining was 6,6% in February 2013 (**see Table N**). From January 2013 to February 2013, the PPI for mining increased by 1,1%.

The main contributors to the annual rate of 6,6% were non-ferrous metal ores (8,5%, contributing 3,9 percentage points) and coal and gas (6,3%, contributing 1,5 percentage points).

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

## Agriculture, forestry and fishing

The annual percentage change in the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing was 1,2% in February 2013 (**see Table N**). From January 2013 to February 2013, the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing decreased by 3,4%.

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



**Table N – Key PPI figures for February 2013**

Product	Weight	Index (2012=100)			Percentage change	
		Feb 2012	Jan 2012	Feb 2013	Feb 2013 vs. Jan 2012	Feb 2013 vs. Feb 2012
<b>Final manufactured goods</b>	100,00	98,0	102,7	103,3	0,6	5,4
<b>Intermediate manufactured goods</b>	100,00	98,3	103,6	104,2	0,6	6,0
<b>Electricity and water</b>	100,00	82,4	91,9	93,1	1,3	13,0
<b>Mining</b>	100,00	99,1	105,2	106,4	1,1	6,6
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	100,00	99,6	104,3	100,8	-3,4	1,2

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

## Consumer price index (CPI)

### *Increase in consumer prices*

Consumer prices are usually determined by the laws of supply and demand; for example, if demand increases and supply remains unchanged prices are bound to increase as a shortage in supplies occurs and vice-versa. However, other factors such as fuel prices, labour costs, and seasons of the year (mostly for agricultural produce) can influence consumer prices. This article presents the consumer price index for February 2013.

The headline CPI (for all urban areas) annual inflation rate in February 2013 was 5,9%. This rate was 0,5 of a percentage point higher than the corresponding annual rate of 5,4% in January 2013 (**see Table O**). On average, prices increased by 1,0% between January 2013 and February 2013.

The food and non-alcoholic beverages index was decreased by 0,6% between January 2013 and February 2013. The annual rate decreased to 6,1% in February 2013 from 6,2% in January 2013. The following components in the food and nonalcoholic beverages index increased:

- milk, eggs and cheese (1,3%);
- sugar, sweets and desserts (1,2%);
- oils and fats (1,1%);





- hot beverages (0,8%);
- fish (0,3%); and
- cold beverages (0,2%).

The increases were slightly counteracted by decreases recorded for fruit (-1,9%), meat (-1,7%), vegetables (-1,2%), bread and cereals (-0,9%) and other food (-0,2%).

The transport index increased by 1,3% between January 2013 and February 2013, mainly due to a 41 cents per litre increase in the price of petrol. The annual rate decreased to 5,5% in February 2013 from 5,1% in January 2013.

The restaurants and hotels index increased by 0,3% between January 2013 and February 2013. The annual rate decreased to 7,2% in February 2013 from 7,3% in January 2013.

The miscellaneous goods and services index increased by 5,4% between January 2013 and February 2013. The annual rate increased to 7,5% in February 2013 from 4,9% in January 2013.

The provinces with an annual inflation rate lower than or equal to headline inflation were Northern Cape (5,9%), KwaZulu-Natal (5,9%), Gauteng (5,9%), Limpopo (5,8%), Free State (5,5%), Western Cape (5,4%) and Eastern Cape (5,4%). The provinces with an annual inflation rate higher than headline inflation were North West (6,4%) and Mpumalanga (6,1%).



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

Year		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Avg <sup>1/</sup>
2010	Index	86,4	87,0	87,7	87,8	88,0	88,0	88,6	88,6	88,7	88,9	89,0	89,2	88,2
	Rate	6,2	5,7	5,1	4,8	4,6	4,2	3,7	3,5	3,2	3,4	3,6	3,5	4,3
2011	Index	89,6	90,2	91,3	91,6	92,0	92,4	93,2	93,4	93,8	94,2	94,5	94,6	92,6
	Rate	3,7	3,7	4,1	4,2	4,6	5,0	5,3	5,3	5,7	6,0	6,1	6,1	5,0
2012	Index	95,2	95,7	96,8	97,2	97,2	97,5	97,8	98,0	98,9	99,5	99,8	100,0	97,8
	Rate	6,3	6,1	6,0	6,1	5,7	5,5	4,9	5,0	5,5	5,6	5,6	5,7	5,6
2013	Index	100,3	101,3											
	Rate	5,4	5,9											

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

A full release *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 Team**

Maune Lerobane  
Wendy Ngoveni  
Madimetja Mashishi

**Language Editors**

Annelize Allner  
Keabetswe Phetoane  
Promise Ribane  
Salomien Rudolph

**Design**

Thabo Kgaile

**Layout**

Joey Baker  
Magda Jansen