

Mbalo Brief



the missing piece of the puzzle

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**Statistics
South Africa**



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the missing piece of the puzzle



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Editor's comment

It's hard to believe that 2012 is behind us, the Libyan civil war has ended, and South Africa has managed to host the African Cup of Nations (AFCON) at such short notice. As we convey our complements of the new season with the first issue of *Mbalo Brief* in 2013, we would like to also remind you that 'time flies' and to urge you to plan your year's activities now.

Planning is a process that is undertaken in most areas of life. In government, for planning to be effective it has to be supported by sound evidence-based data such as the information collected during the census. The census data not only enables government to plan and budget for services, it is also vital to the trade sectors for business planning. This month's issue of *Mbalo Brief* marks the beginning of a series of educational articles whose aim is to give a detailed overview of Census 2011 results – one province at a time.

In this issue of *Mbalo Brief*, we bring you an educational article on the results with an exclusive focus on Gauteng province. The article discusses the province's demographics; from population size, migration patterns, to the composition of the population by age and gender. It also presents data on access to basic services and employment rate, among others.

Our regular articles on the performance of various sectors of our economy are also featured in this issue. These articles present data on how sectors such as mining, retail trade, motor trade and wholesale trade, among others, performed during the festive season.

Statistics presented in this issue were sourced from statistical releases published in January and February 2013 with results for surveys conducted in November and December 2012. To read detailed results for any industry please access the relevant statistical releases by visiting our website at www.statssa.gov.za

Enjoy!



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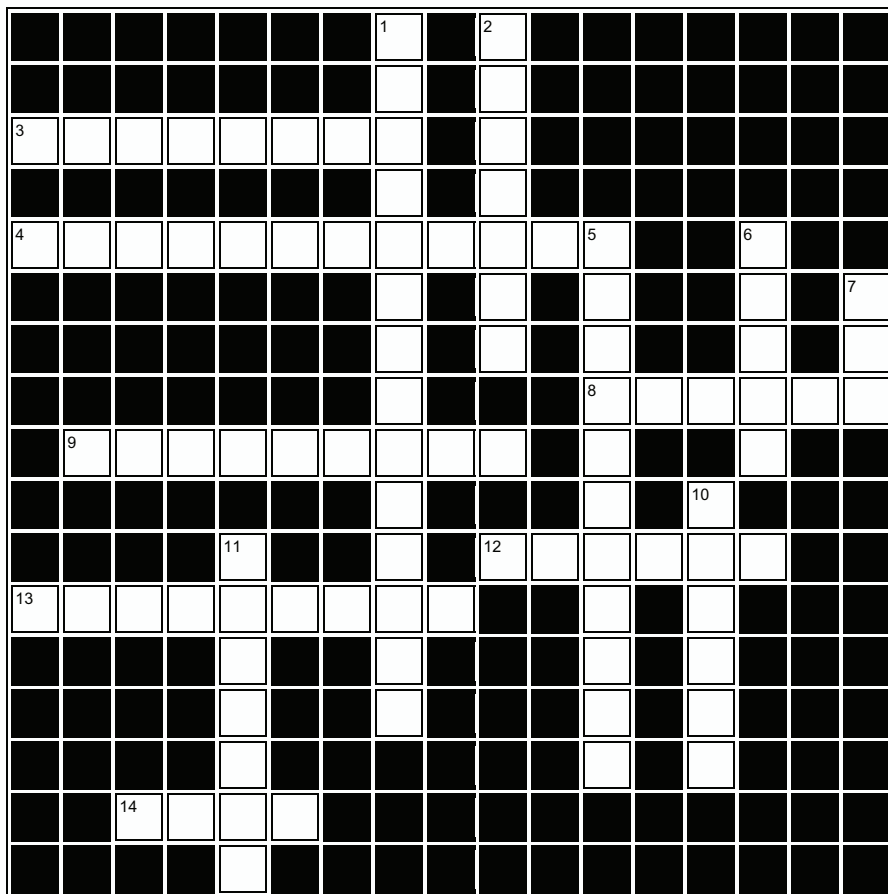
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the missing piece of the puzzle

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Crossword puzzle





Across:

3. South Africa's first rapid rail system
4. gWh stands for ...
8. To bring into a country goods and services from abroad.
9. The trade sector selling its goods and services to the retailer trade sector.
12. The process of counting all people living in a country at a certain time.
13. The percentage change in the prices of goods is called ... rate.
14. A speech delivered by the president at the annual opening of Parliament (abbr.)

Down:

1. The international organisation founded in 1945 as a replacement for the League of Nations.
2. To send goods or services to another country.
5. A building used for dwelling purposes is called a ... building.
6. The African soccer tournament hosted in SA this year (abbr.)
7. Tax charged on purchases of goods and services in South Africa (abbr.)
10. This game is called a crossword....
11. The province with the largest population in South Africa.

Solutions for December 2012 puzzle:

Across:

3. Inflation
5. Coal
7. Road
8. kWh

Down:

1. CPI
2. Wholesale
3. Koeberg
6. Takeaway





Educational article on Census 2011 results for Gauteng

1. Introduction

South Africa has had three censuses since the first democratic elections in 1994. The first census was conducted in 1996, the second one in 2001 and the third in 2011. The results of Census 2011 will be used extensively in government – at national, provincial and municipal level. The results will help all spheres of government to accurately plan for the development of our country. Provincial governments, in particular, will be empowered by the census data to be able to budget for services required by their residents. In this article the focus will be on Census 2011 results for Gauteng. This article will cover various aspects such as the demographics in Gauteng, migration, education, household goods and the labour force.

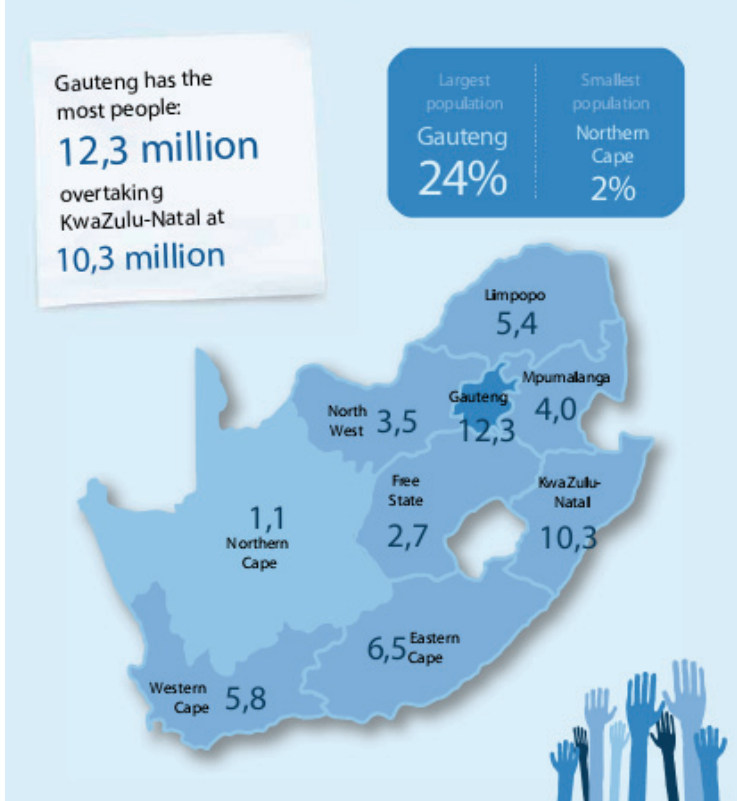
2. Demographics

2.1 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 Community Survey estimates). In 2011, the population has increased to an all time 51,7 million. In 1996 and 2001, KwaZulu-Natal had the largest population size of 8,6 and 9,6 million respectively, followed by Gauteng at 7,8 and 9,3 million for the two censuses. However, since 2007, Gauteng's population has surpassed that of KZN by 0,8%. Although Gauteng is the smallest province in size, it is the province with the largest population, at 12,3 million in 2011.



Figure 1: Percentage distribution of land area by province, 2011



The growth in Gauteng can be attributed to labour migration; people tend to leave their provinces, where they were born or permanently reside, in search for work in the more industrialised provinces like Gauteng and the Western Cape. Gauteng is also the country's economic hub and this could be the reason why most people migrate from other provinces to Gauteng.

2.2 Age-sex distribution

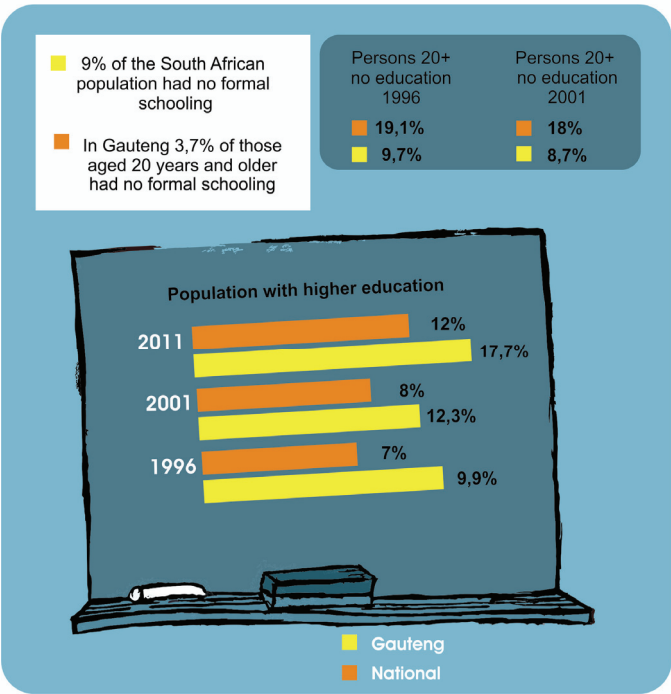
Census 2011 shows that in all the provinces there has been a minor increase in the age group 0–4 as compared to the 1996 and 2001 censuses. A minor decrease, however, is observed when compared to all the previous counts for the age groups 5–9 to 15–19 for both males and females in almost all the

provinces. An increase in the older ages is shown for all provinces, with an exception of males in the Free State, where the proportion seems to be slightly declining.

The composition of the population changed in fertility, mortality and migration. In Gauteng, there was a higher proportion of people in the ages 20–34. This may be as a result of declining fertility and high in-migration level.

Gauteng remains the province attracting the highest number of migrants from other provinces. In 2001 it saw an increase of 566 760 migrants, which is lower compared to the 901 622 that was recorded in 2011, followed by Western Cape with a gain of 192 401 people in 2011. The high economic activities in these two provinces justify the high inflow, as people tend to move in search for job opportunities.

3. 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.

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 proportion of people with no formal education / schooling in all the census years, with only 2,7% in 2011, followed by Gauteng and Free State at 3,7% and 7,1% respectively.

3.2 Matric

In 2011, about 28,9% of persons aged 20 years and older completed Grade 12 in South Africa, against 20,4% in 2001 and 16,3% in 1996. The Community Survey (2007) shows a slight decrease across all provinces. Gauteng shows the highest proportion of persons aged 20 years and older who have completed Grade 12 (34,8%).

The proportion of people aged 20 years and older with a higher education has increased 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.

4. Household goods and services

4.1 Households

The number of households has been steadily growing over the past 15 years. Population growth has been mostly responsible for that but also; the changing pattern of household formations can be attributed to such growth and diversity. Most households are in Gauteng and KZN, with the fewest in the Northern Cape and Free State.

4.2 Type of dwelling

Figure 2: Percentage distribution of households by type of main dwelling and province

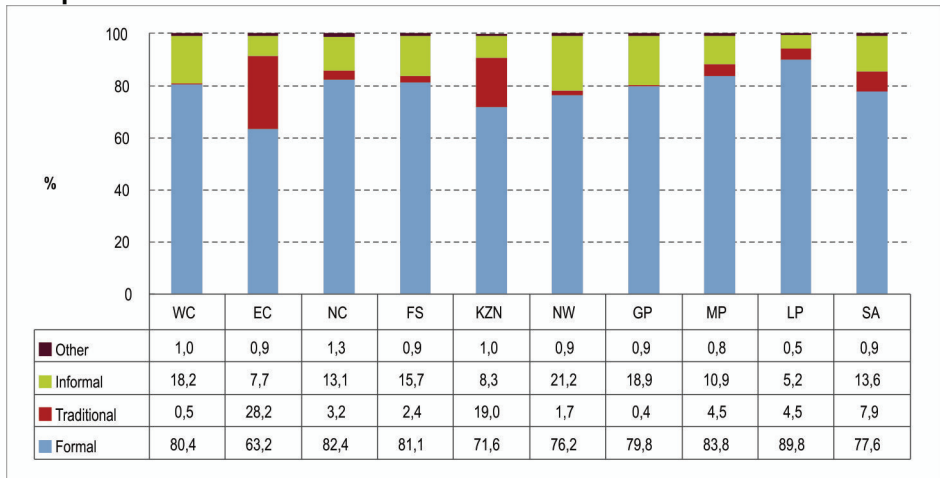


Figure 2 above shows that a high proportion of households in South Africa live in formal dwellings (as the main type of dwelling). Most households in Gauteng (79,8%) live in formal dwellings and only 0,4% live in traditional dwellings.

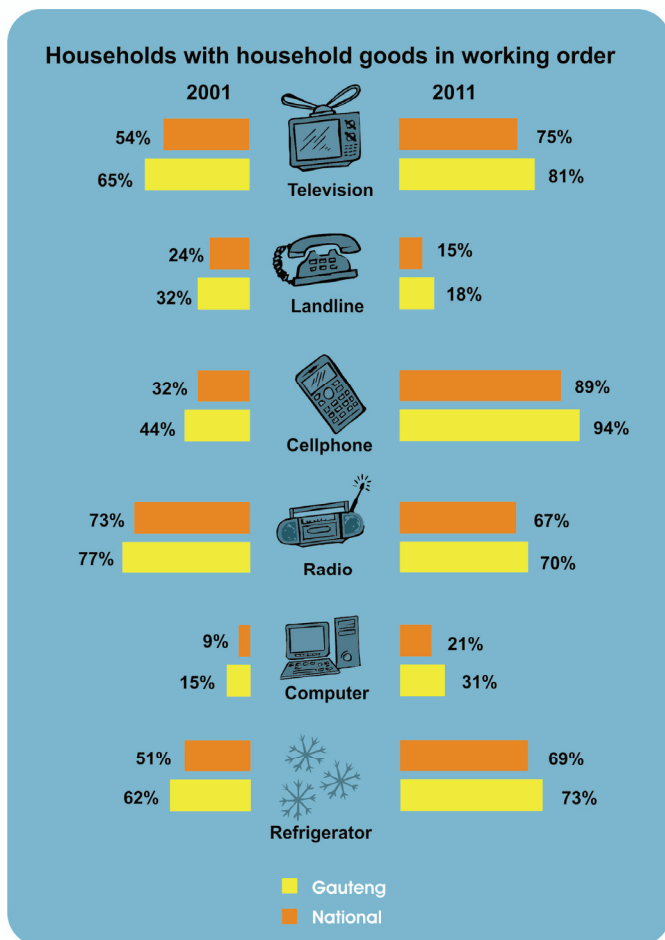
4.3 Tenure status

Oxford Dictionary defines tenure as ‘the conditions under which land or buildings are held or occupied.’

In South Africa, households who own their dwellings and are fully paid off as well as those who own but not yet paid off have declined from 61,6% in 2007 to 53,1% in 2011, whereas in 2001 they increased to 56,3%. Gauteng, with 44,3% in 2011, was one of the provinces with the lowest proportions.

There was a significant increase between 2001 and 2011 in the proportion of households renting their dwellings, with Gauteng recording 37,1% in 2011.

5. Household goods



5.1 Cellphone

The percentages of households that have a cell phone in working order increased from 32,3% in 2001 to 73,3% in 2007 and 88,9% in 2011 nationally. Gauteng had the highest percentage in 2001 at 44,4% and it has highly increased to 93,8% in 2011.



5.2 Computer

The percentage of households having a computer increased from 8,6% in 2001 to 21,4% in 2011 nationally. Gauteng recorded the second highest increase with 14,5% in 2001 and 31,1% in 2011.

5.3 Landline

Nationally, the proportion of households with landlines in Gauteng decreased from 31,6% in 2001 to 18,0% in 2011. This significant decrease is attributable to the shift to cell phone usage.

5.4 Radio

Nationally, the proportion of households with a radio decreased significantly from 73,0% in 2001 to 67,5% in 2011. Gauteng was one of the provinces which recorded the highest decline in households owning radio from 77,2% in 2001 to 69,8% in 2011. The declining trend could be as a result of households shift to digital media like cell phone and television.

5.5 Refrigerator

The proportion of households with a refrigerator increased from 51,2% in 2001 to 63,9% in 2007 and 68,4% in 2011 nationally. Gauteng had the second highest proportion of households with a refrigerator at 61,9% in 2001 to 72,8% in 2011.

5.6 Television

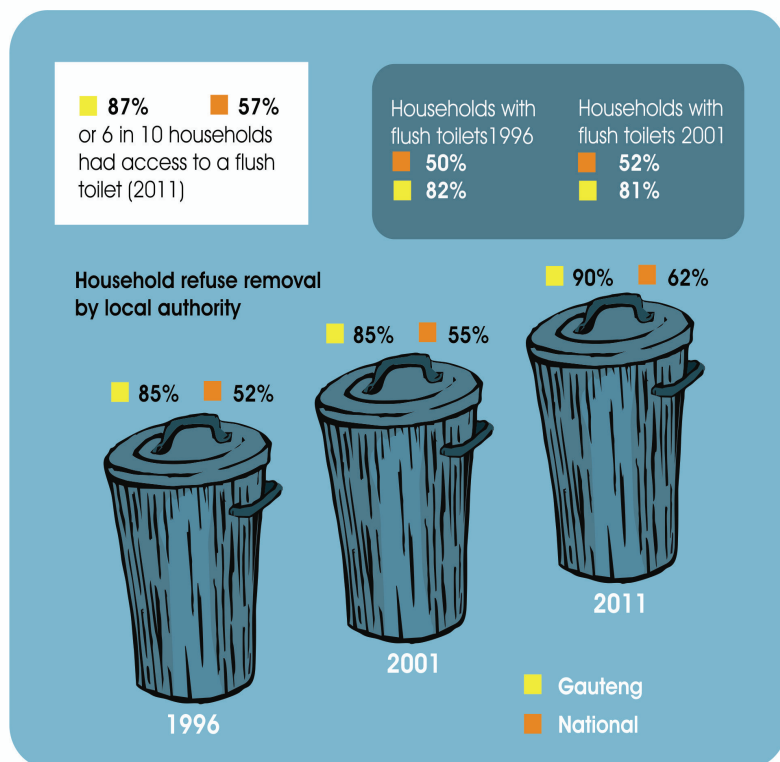
Nationally, the proportion of households with a television increased from 53,8% in 2001 to 65,5% in 2007 and 74,5% in 2011. All provinces recorded increases in the proportion of households with a television between 2001 and 2011. Gauteng had the second highest proportion with 65,4% in 2001 to 74,0% in 2007 and 80,8% in 2011.

5.7 Electricity

Nationally, the percentage of households which use electricity for cooking increased from 47,4% in 1996 to 73,9% in 2011. Gauteng recorded the second highest percentage at 83,9% in 2011.

The proportion of households using electricity for lighting in South Africa increased from 58,1% in 1996 to 84,7% in 2011. In Gauteng, a proportion of 87,4% of households used electricity for lighting in 2011.

5.8 Refuse removal



The proportion of households with access to refuse removal by local authority or private company at least once a week increased in all provinces since 1996. Gauteng at 89,8% is the province with a higher proportion of households with access to refuse removal services in 2011.

5.9 Toilet facilities

The percentage of households with access to flush or chemical toilet has increased in all the provinces since 1996. In Gauteng, 86,5% of households had access to toilet facilities. This percentage is above the national average of 62,6%.

5.10 Piped water

Figure 3: Percentage distribution of households by main source of water

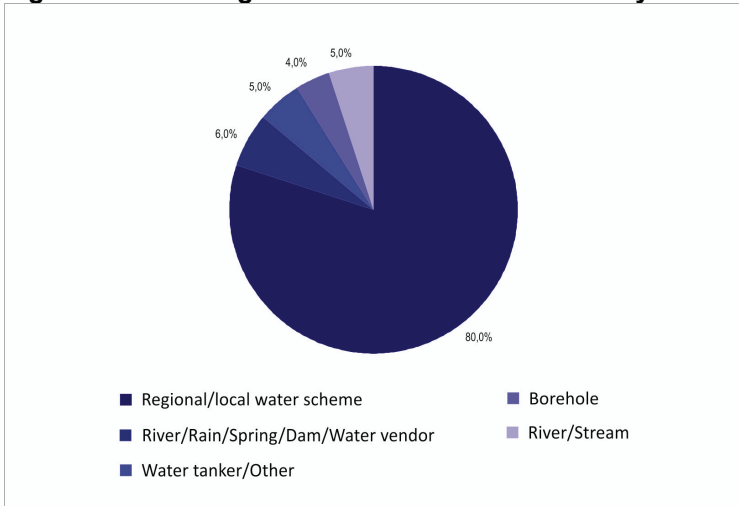


Figure 3 above shows the percentage distribution of households by main source of water on a national level. The percentage of households with access to piped water inside the dwelling or yard has increased in all the nine provinces. Gauteng had the highest percentage at 89,4%.

6. Labour force

There has been an increase in unemployment across all provinces, with an average of 33,9% to 41,6% in South Africa. However, between 2001, 2007 and 2011, there has been a notable drop in unemployment rates from all provinces. Western Cape sits at 21,6% and remains with the lowest levels of unemployment rate since 1996, followed by Gauteng at 26,3%.



7. Household income

With the effects of inflation as well as the increasing access to jobs and a growing economy, it was observed that the average annual household income increased in all nine provinces quite substantially since 2001 to 2011. The average household income in Gauteng was R156 000 per annum.

8. Conclusion

Gauteng has made significant efforts in improving the quality of life of its citizens. More people in this province have access to basic services such as education, electricity and water. The population of Gauteng keeps swelling as it attracts a lot of people who are migrating from other provinces in search of job opportunities and a better life. This influx of people can put pressure on the provision of these services because the more people come in, the higher the demand for services. Despite these factors, Census 2011 results show that Gauteng has made an improvement in the development of the life of its citizens as compared to the previous censuses.

Primary industries

Mining: Production and sales

Mining production decreases

In the last few months leading to the end of 2012, South Africa's mining industry was hit by a wave of strikes which had a negative impact on the economy. As a result of the strikes, most mining companies warned that they would report lower production figures for the last quarter of 2012. This article will focus on the performance of the mining industry in November 2012.

Mining production decreased by -4,5% year-on-year in November 2012 (see Table A). The highest negative growth rate was recorded for:

- copper (-57,3%);
- gold (-32,2%); and
- 'other' metallic minerals (-13,0%).

The main contributors to the -4,5% decrease were gold (contributing -5,5 percentage points) and copper (contributing -0,9 of a percentage point).

Mineral sales decreased by -13,5% year-on-year in October 2012. The major contributors to the -13,5% decrease were:

- gold (contributing -5,6 percentage points);
- coal (contributing -2,5 percentage points); and
- iron ore (contributing -1,7 percentage points).

The largest negative growth rate was recorded for:

- chromium ore (-42,9%);
- 'other' metallic minerals (-37,1%);
- copper (-35,2%); and
- gold (-27,1%).

Table A – Key growth rates in the volume of mining production November 2012

	Jun-12	Jul-12	Aug-12	Sep-12	Oct-12	Nov-12
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	5,6	7,8	2,0	-7,1	-8,0	-4,5
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	0,9	-1,6	-2,3	-7,0	-8,1	10,6
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted 1/	7,4	8,8	3,3	-3,0	-10,1	-10,9

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

Secondary industries

Manufacturing: Production and sales

Manufacturing production rose by 3,4% in November 2012

Manufacturing in South Africa is dominated by industries such as textiles, clothing, leather and footwear, food and beverages, wood and wood products etc. This industry contributes largely to the country's gross domestic product (GDP) and boosts the country's labour market by offering job opportunities. In



this article are statistics on manufacturing sales and production for November 2012.

Manufacturing production increased by 4,3% in November 2012 compared with November 2011(see **Table B**).

The 3,4% year-on-year increase in manufacturing production in November 2012 was due to higher production in the following divisions:

- petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products (11,4%, contributing 2,6 percentage points);
- furniture and other manufacturing groups (7,0%, contributing 0,3 of a percentage point);
- radio, television and communication apparatus and professional equipment (13,8%, contributing 0,2 of a percentage point);
- textiles, clothing, leather and footwear (1,5%, contributing 0,1 of a percentage point);
- basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products, metal products and machinery (0,6%, contributing 0,1 of a percentage point);
- glass and non-metallic mineral products (13,2%, contributing 0,6 of a percentage point); and
- wood and wood products, paper, publishing and printing (0,6%, contributing 0,1 of a percentage point).

Table B – Manufacturing production and sales for February 2012

Estimates	November 2012	% change between November 2011 and November 2012	% change between September to November 2011 and September to November 2012	% change between January to November 2011 and January to February 2012
Physical volume of manufacturing production index (base: 2005=100)	121,1	3,4	1,5	2,0
Total estimated sales of manufactured products (R million)	148 329	9,4	5,5	8,2

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



Selected building statistics of the private sector

Building plans passed by municipalities increase

The building statistics are used in monitoring the state of economy and formulation of economic policies. Furthermore, the results are important inputs to estimate the gross domestic product (GDP). The building statistics for November 2012 are presented below.

The value of recorded building plans passed increased by 9,7% (R5 964,3 million) during January to November 2012 compared with January to November 2011 (**see Table C**). The biggest percentage increase was reported for residential buildings (12,7% or R3 447,6 million), followed by additions and alterations (7,7% or R1 510,5 million) and non-residential buildings (6,9% or R1 006,2 million).

Seven provinces reported year-on-year increases in the value of building plans passed during January to November 2012. The increase in the value of building plans passed was dominated by Gauteng (contributing 7,5 percentage points or R4 592,59 million) and Western Cape (contributing 4,1 percentage points or R2 529,4 million). The decrease reported for KwaZulu-Natal (contributing -3,1 percentage points or -R1 894,3 million) counteracted the increases reported for building plans passed to a certain extent.

The value of buildings reported as completed increased by 5,1% (R2 005,3 million) during January to November 2012 compared with January to November 2011. Increases were reported for non-residential buildings (16,2% or R1 519,5 million) and residential buildings (8,4% or R1 622,9 million), while a decrease was reported for additions and alterations (-10,7% or -R1 137,1 million) during the above-mentioned period.

Five provinces reported year-on-year increases in the value of buildings completed during January to November 2012. The year-on-year increase was dominated by Gauteng (contributing 5,8 percentage points or R2 262,9 million). A large decrease was reported in KwaZulu-Natal (contributing -2,4 percentage points or -R960,5 million).

**Table C – Recorded building plans passed by larger municipalities:
January to November 2011 versus January to November 2012**

Estimates at current prices	January to November 2011 ^{1/}	January to November 2012 ^{1/}	Difference in value between January to November 2011 and January to November 2012	% change between January to November 2011 and January to November 2012
	R'000	R'000	R'000	
Residential buildings	27 101 242	30 548 881	3 447 639	12,7
-Dwelling houses	20 052 841	22 235 337	2 182 496	10,9
-Flats and townhouses	6 662 703	7 940 940	1 278 237	19,2
-Other residential buildings	385 698	372 604	-13 094	-3,4
Non-residential buildings	14 681 510	15 687 716	1 006 206	6,9
Additions and alterations	19 589 716	21 100 219	1 510 503	7,7
Total	61 372 468	67 336 816	5 964 348	9,7

^{1/} 2011 and 2012 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

Electricity generated and available for distribution

Electricity consumption decreases

The economy of South Africa is dependent on electricity for its development. However, the growth of South Africa's population and economy has resulted in a high demand of electricity which put electricity supply under pressure. This is one of the reasons cited by Eskom in its plan to build four additional power stations to establish a balance between supply and demand. In this article, we bring you the November 2012 key figures for electricity.

The volume of electricity consumption decreased by 1,7% year-on-year in November 2012 (**see Table D**). The estimated electricity production decreased by 0,6% in November 2012 compared with November 2011.



The total volume of electricity delivered by Eskom to the provinces decreased by 0,8% in November 2012 compared with November 2011. Decreases were reported in five of the nine provinces, with the largest volume decrease recorded for Gauteng (-113 Gigawatt-hours), followed by North West (-78 Gigawatt-hours). Western Cape recorded the largest year-on-year increase of 73 Gigawatt-hours over this period.

Table D – Selected key figures regarding electricity generated and available for distribution – November 2012

Actual estimates	November 2012 ^{1/}	% change between November 2011 and November 2012	% change between September to November 2011 and September to November 2012	% change between January to November 2011 and January to November 2012
Electricity available for distribution (Gigawatt-hours)	19 426	-1,7	-2,8	-2,5
Index of the physical volume of electricity production (2010=100)	99,5	-0,6	-1,1	-1,7

^{1/} 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

Tertiary industries

Wholesale trade sales

Wholesalers trade sales increase

A wholesaler is a person or a firm that buys large quantity of goods from various producers or vendors, stores them in warehouses and resells them to retailers, as defined in the business dictionary. Retailers and consumers do not buy directly from the producer and as a result their dependency on the wholesaler results in the increase on the cost of products. Below are the statistics of wholesale trade for November 2012.

Wholesale trade sales increased 9,7% in the three months ended November 2012 compared with the three months ended November 2011 (**see Table E**).



The major contributors to this increase were dealers in:

- solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (16,5%, contributing 3,6 percentage points);
- food, beverages and tobacco (13,1%, contributing 1,9 percentage points); and
- agricultural raw materials and livestock (21,0%, contributing 1,2 percentage points).

Wholesale trade sales increased by 11,4% year-on-year in November 2012.

Table E – Key figures regarding wholesale trade sales for November 2012

Actual wholesale trade sales estimates	November 2012 (R million)	% change between November 2011 and November 2012	% change between September to November 2011 and September to November 2012	% change between January to November 2011 and January to November 2012
At current prices	128 625	11,4	9,7	13,4
At constant 2000 prices	59 863	6,7	5,5	8,1

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

Retail trade sales

Retail trade sales increase

South African consumers face a number of challenges such as increased cost of living, higher energy prices and higher education costs. As a result, consumers are likely to be more cautious about spending, particularly on non-essential items. This means retailers will have to provide more bargains and more goods on sale. This article gives a summary of the performance of the retail industry in November 2012.

Measured in real terms, retail trade sales increased by 3,4% year-on-year in November 2012 (see **Table F**). The highest annual growth rates were recorded for retailers in:

- textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (8,0%);
- household furniture, appliances and equipment and all 'other' retailers (both 6,4%); and
- food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores.

The main contributors to the 3,4% increase were retailers in:

- textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (contributing 1,8 percentage points);
- all 'other' retailers (contributing 0,8 of a percentage point); and
- food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores (contributing 0,6 of a percentage point).

Table F – Key growth rates in retail trade sales at constant 2008 prices

	Jun-12	Jul-12	Aug-12	Sep-12	Oct-12	Nov-12
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	8,6	2,9	6,7	4,7	0,9	3,4
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	1,9	-0,1	2,0	-0,4	-1,8	0,9
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted 1/	1,8	1,7	2,1	1,9	1,7	0,0

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

Motor trade sales

Motor trade sales increase

Fuel prices increase from time to time. Since most South Africans depend on motor vehicles as a means of transport, they end up feeling the financial effect of fuel price increases. Fuel price increases also have a negative impact on the economy because they also result in an increase of public transport tariffs as well as an increase in food, clothing and furniture prices. Thus consumers tend to find certain things less affordable. Below is a summary of the motor trade sales for November 2012.

Motor trade sales increased by 9,9% in the three months ended November 2012 compared with the three months ended November 2011 (**see Table G**). Sales for the corresponding period in 2011 increased by 16,8%.

The major contributors to the increase of 9,9% were:

- fuel sales (13,9%, contributing 3,9 percentage points);



- new vehicle sales (10,9%, contributing 3,0 percentage points); and
- used vehicle sales (9,1%, contributing 1,5 percentage points).

Motor trade sales rose by 11,1% year-on-year in November 2012. The highest annual growth rates were recorded for:

- fuel sales (13,5%);
- new vehicle sales (13,4%); and
- convenience store sales (10,4%).

Table G – Key figures for November 2012

Actual estimates	November 2012 (R million)	% change between November 2011 and November 2012	% change between September to November 2011 and September to November 2012	% change between January to November 2011 and January to November 2012
Motor trade sales	43 610	11,1	9,9	11,4

A full release on *Motor trade sales* (Statistical release P6343.2) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za

Food and beverages

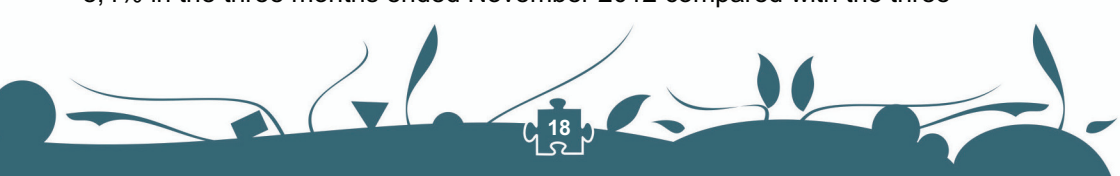
Total income in food and beverage industry increases

South Africa's appetite for fast food is on the rise. This is mostly because fast food outlets offer customers meals which come in large portions, low prices and are quick to prepare. Many fast food outlets also use several strategies to attract customers, such as advertisements and promotions. This article is a summary of the performance of the food and beverage industry in November 2012.

The total income generated by the food and beverages industry increased by 9,1% in November 2012 compared with November 2011 (**see Table H**). Positive annual growth rates were recorded for:

- bar sales (18,3%);
- food sales (8,1%); and
- 'other' income (7,0%).

The total income generated by the food and beverages industry increased by 8,4% in the three months ended November 2012 compared with the three



months ended November 2011. Over the same period, positive annual growth rates were recorded for:

- bar sales (12,8%);
- 'other' income (11,8%); and
- food sales (7,8%)

The main contributors to the annual growth rate of 9,1% total income in November 2012 were

- takeaway and fast-food outlets (15,5%, contributing 5,2 percentage points);
- restaurants and coffee shops (6,7%, contributing 3,2 percentage points); and
- catering services (3,9%, contributing 0,7 of a percentage point).

The year-on-year increase of 8,4% in total income in the three months ended November 2012 was driven by takeaway and fast-food outlets (13,6%, contributing 4,6 percentage points) and restaurants and coffee shops (6,9%, contributing 3,3 percentage points).

Table H – Key estimates for November 2012

Estimates per type of income	November 2012 (R million)	% change between November 2011 and November 2012	%change between September to November 2011 and September to November 2012	% change between January to November 2011 and November 2012
Income from food sales	3 482,9	8,1	7,8	8,4
Income from bar sales	446,7	18,3	12,8	10,2
Other income	65,8	7,0	11,8	-5,4
Total income ^{1/}	3 995,4	9,1	8,4	8,3

^{1/} Figures have been rounded off. Therefore, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and the totals.

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

Tourist accommodation

Income from accommodation increases

The latest tourism business index from Tourism Business Council of South Africa (TBCSA) confirms that South Africa's tourism industry is showing 'a return



to normal' trading levels and an overall positive outlook, following a couple of very tough years it suffered post the 2010 world cup. There are, however, other factors that may affect the industry's performance such as recession, negative profiling of South Africa internationally as well as increases in rates, electricity and fuel costs. However currently there is an overall positive outlook in this sector as evident in the figures for November 2012 presented below.

Total income for the accommodation industry increased by 6,9% in the three months ended November 2012 compared with the three months ended November 2011 (**see Table I**). Total income for the accommodation industry increased by 1,3% year-on-year in November 2012.

Income from accommodation increased by 10,2% in the three months ended November 2012 compared with the three months ended November 2011. This increase was due to an increase of 1,2% in the number of stay unit nights sold and an increase of 8,9% in the average income per stay unit night sold. Income from accommodation increased by 4,2% year-on-year in November 2012. The number of stay units available increased by 1,9% in the three months ended November 2012 compared with the three months ended November 2011. The number of stay units available increased by 1,8% year-on-year in November 2012.

The number of stay unit nights sold increased by 1,2% in the three months ended November 2012 compared with the three months ended November 2011. The number of stay unit nights sold decreased by 4,8% year-on-year in November 2012.

The main contributors to the annual increase of 10,2% in income from accommodation for the three months ended November 2012 were hotels (9,3%, contributing 6,3 percentage points), followed by 'other' accommodation (14,5%, contributing 3,8 percentage points).

Table I – Key estimates for November 2012

Estimates	November 2012	% change between November 2011 and November 2012	% change between September to November 2011 and September to November 2012	% change between January to November 2011 and January to November 2012
Stay units available (000) ^{1/}	124,2	1,8	1,9	1,7
Stay unit nights sold (000)	1 757,8	-4,8	1,2	7,0
Average income per stay unit night sold (Rand)	804,41	9,4	8,9	5,0
Income from accommodation (R million)	1 413,5	4,2	10,2	12,4
Total income for the accommodation industry (R million) ^{2/}	2 896,7	1,3	6,9	11,0

1/ Stay unit refers to the unit of accommodation that is available to be charged out to guests, for example, a powered site in a caravan park or a room in a hotel.

2/ Income from accommodation, restaurants and bar sales and other income.

A full release on this industry *Tourist accommodation* (Statistical release P6410) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za

Tourism and migration

Number of foreign travellers increase

Tourism is one of the industries that contributes to the country's economic growth hence it's contribution to South Africa's gross domestic product (GDP). The number of arrivals has a positive impact on the country's revenue as this means generation of income in tourism industry. Although the arrival of foreign visitors in the country may mean growth in tourism industry, domestic arrivals also has potential to contribute positively to the total tourism revenue. This had seen Tourism Department running a programme called Sho't Left, which encourages South Africans to travel more within their own country by providing them with information about tourist attractions. The statistics in this article are about tourism and migration for October 2012.

A total of 2 955 466 travellers (arrivals and departures) passed through South African ports of entry in October 2012 (**see Table J**). These travellers



were made up of 792 036 South African residents and 2 163 430 foreign travellers. In this period there were 410 208 and 381 828 South African arrivals and departures respectively. The volumes for foreign arrivals and departures were 1 189 515 and 973 915 respectively. The volume of arrivals for South African residents increased by 1,7% (from 403 196 in September 2012 to 410 208 in October 2012), while the volume for departures for South African residents decreased by 10,6% (from 427 123 in September 2012 to 381 828 in October 2012). The volume of foreign arrivals increased by 3,6% (from 1 148 598 in September 2012 to 1 189 515 in October 2012) while foreign departures increased by 1,4% (from 960 843 in September 2012 to 973 915 in October 2012).

Travelers who cross South African borders rarely use trains and ships since these are mainly used for transporting goods. Road transport was the most common mode of travel by 2 089 036 (70,7%) out of the 2 955 466 travellers. The total number of travellers who used air transport was 859 783 (29,1%). The arrivals data on South African residents show that 158 434 (38,6%) came by air and 251 522 (61,3%) came in by road. In October 2012, 214 234 (88,4%) overseas tourists arrived in South Africa by air whilst 27 298 (11,3%) came in by road. Tourists from Southern African Development Community (SADC) came into the country predominantly by road [477 786 (91,7%)] while only 43 496 (8,3%) came in by air.

An overwhelming majority [704 690 (89,8%)] of tourists were in South Africa for holidays compared to only 17 565 (2,2%) and 5 697 (0,7%) who were in South Africa for business and study purposes respectively. The total number of 703 258 (89,6%) of tourists were aged between 15 and 64 years; 46 368 (5,9%) were aged 65 years and older and 34 637 (4,4%) were aged less than 15 years.

Table J – Number of South African residents and foreign travellers by travel direction

Travel direction	October	September	October	% change	% change
	2011	2012	2012	October 2011– October 2012	September 2012– October 2012
Grand total	2 856 933	2 939 760	2 955 466	3,4	0,5
South African residents	836 025	9830 319	792 036	-5,3	-4,6
Arrivals	432 107	403 196	410 208	-5,1	1,7
Departures	403 918	427 123	381 828	-5,5	-10,6
Foreign travellers	2 020 908	2 109 441	2 163 430	7,1	2,6
Arrivals	1 094 813	1 148 598	1 189 515	8,7	3,6
Departures	926 095	960 843	973 915	5,2	1,4
Foreign arrivals	1 094 813	1 148 598	1 189 515	8,7	3,6
Non-visitors	54 005	61 379	59 050	9,3	-3,8
Visitors	1 040 808	1 087 219	1 130 465	8,6	4,0
Visitors	1 040 808	1 087 219	1 130 465	8,6	4,0
Arrivals only	353 702	399 660	402 507	13,8	0,7
Single trips	370 725	388 624	400 303	8,0	3,0
Multiple trips	316 381	298 935	327 655	3,6	9,6
Visitors	1 040 808	1 087 219	1 130 465	8,6	4,0
Same day	317 561	321 821	345 603	8,8	7,4
Overnight (tourists)	723 247	765 398	784 862	8,5	2,5

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

Statistics of civil cases for debt

Number of civil summonses issued for debt decrease

Civil cases for debt survey reports on the trends on the unpaid debt in South Africa. Many consumers in South Africa resort to debt for various reasons, for example, material or social needs such as cars, houses and social status in the form of expensive clothes and entertainment. As spending is dependent on the household income, many consumers tend to live beyond their means; as a result



they find themselves drowning in more debts. In this article we provide figures on civil cases for debt for November 2012.

A 21,9% decrease in the total number of civil summonses issued for debt was recorded in the three months ended November 2012 compared with the three months ended November 2011 (**see Table K**). A 23,9% year-on-year decrease was recorded in November 2012. The categories that contributed to the 21,9% decrease were services (contributing 111,4 percentage points) and money lent (contributing -3,7 percentage points).

The total number of civil judgements recorded for debt decreased by 15,2% in three months ended November 2012 compared with the three months ended November 2011. A year-on-year decrease of 9,8% was recorded in November 2012.

The major contributors behind the 14,8% decrease were civil judgements relating to:

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

The only positive contribution was recorded in promissory notes and acknowledgements of debt category (contributing 2,3 percentage points).

There was a 3,2% increase in the total value of civil judgements recorded for debt in the three months ended November 2012 compared with the three months ended November 2011. A year-on-year increase of 1,4% was recorded in November 2012.

During November 2012, 35 268 civil judgements for debt amounting to R414,1 million were recorded. The largest contributors to the R414,1 million were:

- 'other' debts (R87,4 million or 21,1%);
- money lent (R142,5 million or 34,4%);
- services (R67,1 million or 16,2%); and
- goods sold (R48,7 million or 11,8%).

Table K – Key figures for November 2012

Actual estimates	November 2012	% change between November 2011 and November 2012	% change between September to November 2011 and September to November 2012
Number of civil summonses issued for debt	70 537	-23,9	-21,9
Number of civil judgements recorded for debt	35 268	-9,8	-15,2
Value of civil judgements recorded for debt (R million)	414,1	1,4	3,2

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

Statistics of liquidations and insolvencies

Liquidations are lower in November

When a company is liquidated it has a negative impact on the livelihood of its employees because their contracts will be automatically terminated. The same applies to when individuals go insolvent; they cannot make ends meet as they no longer afford to pay their debts. This also impacts negatively on the economy of the country because it leads to high level of unemployment and impoverished standards of living on those affected by a rise in number of liquidations and insolvencies. The high percentage of indebtedness of businesses and individuals had led to introduction of Companies Act of 2008 (Act No. 71 of 2008) in 2011, whose aim was to rescue businesses that are at risk of going bankrupt or being liquidated. This article reports on the statistics on liquidations and insolvencies for November and December 2012.

In December 2012, the number of liquidations was 39,9% lower compared with December 2011 (**see Table L**). A decrease of 42,2% was recorded in the fourth quarter of 2012 compared with the fourth quarter of 2011. The number of liquidations in 2012 recorded a 23,7% decrease compared with 2011.

In 2012, voluntary liquidations decreased by 24,5% and compulsory liquidations decreased by 16,8% compared with those reported in 2011.

The largest year-on-year decreases in total liquidations in 2012 related to businesses in the following industries:

- financing, insurance, real estate and business services (357 fewer liquidations); and
- wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (287 fewer liquidations).

Table L – Total number of liquidations for December 2012

Number of liquidations December 2012	% change between December 2011 and December 2012	% change between October to December 2011 and October to December 2012	% change between January to December 2011 and January to December 2012
194	-39,9	-42,4	-23,7

The number of insolvencies decreased by 13,9% in the first eleven months of 2012 compared with the same period in 2011 (**see Table M**). A 13,0% decrease was estimated in the three months ended November 2012 compared with the three months ended November 2011. The number of insolvencies decreased by 10,8% year-on-year in November 2012.

Table M – Total number of insolvencies for May 2012

Number of insolvencies November 2012	% change between November 2011 and November 2012	% change between September to November 2011 and September to November 2012	% change between January to November 2011 and January to November 2012
247	-10,8	-13,0	-13,9

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



Prices

Producer price index (PPI)

PPI remains unchanged for three months

Changes in the producer price index (PPI) for goods leaving factory gates and mines, to a certain extent, are considered a sign of what the consumer price index (CPI) will look like. If the prices that manufacturers pay for their raw materials increase, retailers will also have to increase their prices in order to make the same profit. Thus PPI is used as an earlier indication of inflation. Presented in this article are the statistics on PPI for December 2012.

The annual percentage change in the PPI was 5,2% in December 2012 (**see Table N**). The PPI for domestic output shows an annual rate of change of 5,2% in December 2012. This rate is the same as the corresponding annual rate of 5,2% in November 2012.

The most notable increases in annual rates between November and December, based on changes in contribution to the annual rate for all groups, were as follows:

- mining and quarrying: the annual rate increased from 3,9% in November 2012 to 6,7% in December 2012.
- other manufactures: the annual rate increased from 2,8% in November 2012 to 4,2% in December 2012.
- non-electrical machinery and equipment: the annual rate increased from 2,2% in November 2012 to 3,1% in December 2012.

These increases were counteracted by decreases in the annual rate of change for:

- food at manufacturing: the annual rate decreased from 11,1% in November 2012 to 9,2% in December 2012.
- agriculture: the annual rate decreased from 5,9% in November 2012 to 3,2% in December 2012.
- basic metals: the annual rate decreased from -2,0% in November 2012 to -7,3% in December 2012.

From November 2012 to December 2012 the PPI for domestic output decreased by 0,1%. The monthly decrease of 0,1% in the PPI for domestic output was mainly due to monthly contributions from decrease in the price indices of mining



and quarrying (-0,2 of a percentage point) and electricity (-0,1 of a percentage point). These decreases were partially counteracted by increases in the price indices of products of petroleum and coal (0,1 of a percentage point) and chemicals and chemical products (0,1 of a percentage point).

Table N – PPI and the annual percentage change in the PPI on a monthly basis – domestic output

Base: 2000 = 100

Year		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2010	Index	184,9	185,6	186,2	189,0	189,3	196,8	199,4	200,2	192,0	191,2	192,5	193,0
	%	+2,7	+3,5	+3,7	+5,5	+6,8	+9,4	+7,7	+7,8	+6,8	+6,4	+6,2	+5,8
2011	Index	195,1	198,0	199,7	201,5	202,4	211,4	217,2	219,4	212,2	211,5	212,0	211,9
	%	+5,5	+6,7	+7,3	+6,6	+6,9	+7,4	+8,9	+9,6	+10,5	+10,6	+10,1	+9,8
2012	Index	212,5	214,4	214,1	214,8	215,8	225,4	229,0	230,5	221,2	222,5	223,1	222,9
	%	+8,9	+8,3	+7,2	+6,6	+6,6	+6,6	+5,4	+5,1	+4,2	+5,2	+5,2	+5,2

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

Consumer price index (CPI)

CPI in December 2012 at 5,7%

South Africa's consumer price index increased in December 2012, this indicates a rise in inflation. A rise in inflation tends to affect the poorer population the hardest because a large portion of their income is spent on basic items such as milk, bread and meat (which are some of the items that were affected by increase in prices). This article presents the key figures for CPI in December 2012.

The headline CPI (for all urban areas) annual inflation rate in December 2012 was 5,7% (**see Table O**). This rate was 0,1 of a percentage point higher than the corresponding annual rate of 5,6% in November 2012. On average, prices increased by 0,2% between November 2012 and December 2012.

The food and non-alcoholic beverages index increased by 0,2% between November 2012 and December 2012. The annual rate decreased to 6,9% in



December 2012 from 7,0% in November 2012. The following components in the food and non-alcoholic beverages index increased:

- fruit (4,9%);
- milk, eggs and cheese (0,8%);
- hot beverages (0,8%);
- cold beverages (0,8%);
- oils and fats (0,7%);
- meat (0,4%); and
- bread and cereals (0,2%).

The following components decreased:

- vegetables (-2,4%);
- fish (-0,6%);
- other food (-0,3%); and
- sugar, sweets and desserts (-0,2%).

The housing and utilities increased by 0,5% between November 2012 and December 2012, mainly due to a 0,8% increase in actual rentals for housing and a 0,7% increase in owners' equivalent rent. The annual rate was unchanged at 6,0% in December 2012.

The transport index increased by 0,3% between November 2012 and December 2012, mainly due to a 26,6% increase in long distance bus fares. The annual rate was unchanged at 5,5% in December 2012.

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

- Free State (5,7%);
- Western Cape (5,6%);
- KwaZulu-Natal (5,6%);
- Gauteng (5,5%); and
- Eastern Cape (5,3%).

The provinces with an annual inflation rate higher than headline inflation were Northern Cape (6,5%), North West (6,4%), Mpumalanga (6,2%) and Limpopo (6,2%).



Table O – Consumer price index: Index numbers and year-on-year rates
Base year: 2008= 100

Year		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Avg ^{1/}
2010	Index	109,5	110,2	111,1	111,3	111,5	111,5	112,2	112,3	112,4	112,6	112,8	113,0	111,7
	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	113,5	114,3	115,7	116,0	116,6	117,1	118,1	118,3	118,8	119,4	119,7	119,9	117,3
	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	120,6	121,3	122,6	123,1	123,2	123,5	123,9	124,2	125,3	126,1	126,4	126,7	123,9
	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

^{1/} Annual average.

A full release on *Consumer price index* (Statistical release P0141) is available on the Stats SA website:
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'.



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