

Mbalo Brief



the missing piece of the puzzle

September 2013



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**Statistics
South Africa**



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Editor's comment

South Africa has recently been plagued by a series of strikes. As collective wage negotiations got underway, employers and employees came to a deadlock. Mining, car manufacturing and City Power workers were among some of the workers who downed their tools during this time. Although many would agree that this year's 'strike season', as some call it, was not as violent as the one witnessed in 2012, it still reduces confidence of foreign investors to invest in South Africa and also impacts our country's economy.

On a lighter note, spring is finally here! Although this year's winter wasn't as cold as many anticipated, the change in seasons is always a pleasant one: from blooming flowers, longer days, and swimming to National Braai Day or Heritage Day as it is formally known. On Heritage Day, 24 September, South Africans celebrate their diverse cultural heritage that makes up the rainbow nation. What many don't know, however, is that it was initially known as King Shaka Day, in commemoration of the former Zulu king, Shaka. When the Public Holiday's Bill was presented to the parliament of South Africa, it did not include King Shaka Day as a holiday. The Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) refused to sign the bill unless it was included as a holiday. However, Parliament and the IFP reached a compromise and agreed to include it in the bill as Heritage Day.

In this issue of *Mbalo Brief*, our educational article is based on Free State's Census 2011 results. We look at the province's population growth in 2011 in comparison to 1996 and 2001, the unemployment rate, educational level, access to housing and basic services, among others.

Solutions to last month's puzzle and a new puzzle to test your general knowledge are included on page iv. You can also expect to be informed of the performance of various industries in our economy, including land transport, tourist accommodation, manufacturing, and mining, among others.

Articles published in this issue are based on results of industry surveys conducted for the months ranging from May to July 2013 which were released in July and August 2013. For full details on any of the surveys, visit our website at www.statssa.gov.za

Enjoy the read.





the missing piece of the puzzle

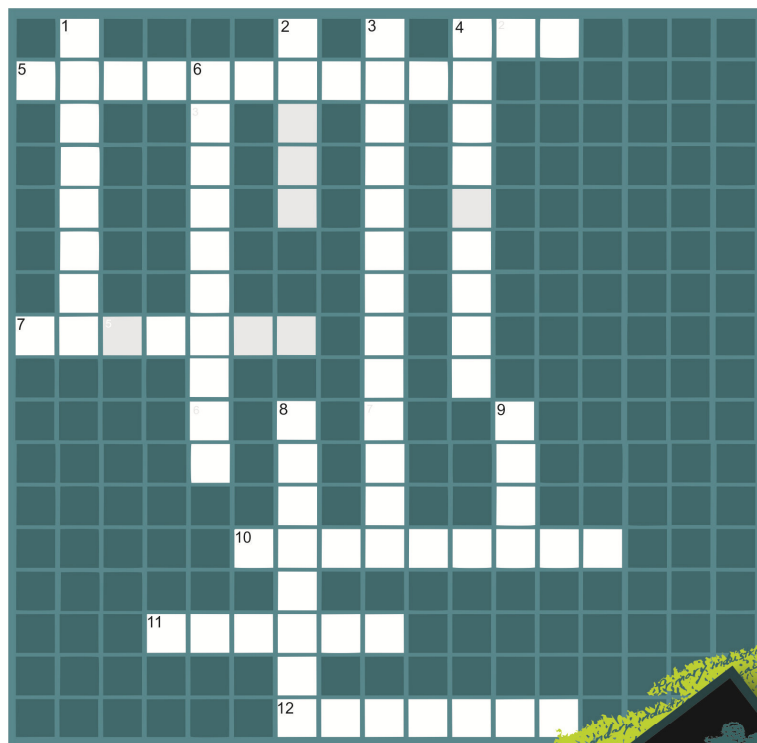


CONTENTS

Editor's comment	i
Crossword puzzle	iv
Census educational article: Free State	1
Primary industries	10
Mining: Production and sales	10
Secondary industries	12
Manufacturing: Production and sales	12
Selected building statistics of the private sector	13
Electricity generated and available for distribution	14
Tertiary industries	16
Wholesale trade sales	16
Retail trade sales	17
Motor trade sales	18
Food and beverages	20
Tourist accommodation	21
Tourism and migration	22
Statistics of civil cases for debt	25
Liquidations and insolvencies	26
Land transport survey	28
Prices	29
Producer price index (PPI)	29
Consumer price index (CPI)	32
Glossary	34



Crossword puzzle



Across

4. The price index which measures the inflation of prices paid by consumers (end-users) on goods and services (abbr.).
5. This South African province has the lowest illiteracy rate in the country, according to Census 2011 results (see Education article for clues).
7. This land-locked neighbouring country shares its northern border with Free State.
10. ... Day was a holiday of the former homeland of KwaZulu celebrated on the 24th of September (Fill in the missing words).
11. ... trade is the kind of trade involving the sale of goods or services in smaller quantities to their end-users (Fill in the missing word).
12. The most spoken home language in Free State.

Down

1. ... Day is the only South African official holiday celebrated in September of every year (Fill in the missing word).
2. In 1910, South Africa was called the ... of South Africa (fill-in the missing word).
3. The industry whose activities involve producing goods and services (e.g. making furniture, canned food, cellphones, etc).
4. 87,8% of the households in Free State owns this item (see Educational article for clues).
6. The act of leaving one's country in order to settle in another.
8. Most of the tourists who came to South Africa in May 2013 were here for which purpose? (see Tourism and migration article for clues).
9. What is the surname of South Africa's current president?

Solutions for August 2013 puzzle

Across

1. PPI
3. Beverages
5. KwaZulu-Natal
7. Lilian
8. Mining
9. Zulu
10. Freight

Down

2. Pietermaritzburg
4. Durban
6. Women





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Census educational article: Free State

Introduction

The province of Free State is home to the legislative capital of South Africa – Bloemfontein. The province has assumed various administration forms starting as an independent republic, becoming a province of the British-Afrikaner coalition of the Union of South Africa in 1910, and later becoming the present day province of Free State in 1995.

As Free State changed administrations, sovereignty status and boundaries, the demographics of its residents, rate of access to basic services, economic conditions and land area also changed. In this article we explore the current state of Free State in terms of land area, population size, literacy levels and unemployment rate among others, as reported in Census 2011 results.

Geography and demography

Land area

Free State is situated central to all the provinces in South Africa. It is bordered by North West, Gauteng and Mpumalanga to the north-west, north, and north-east respectively. Free State is also bordered by Western Cape to the south, Northern Cape to the west and KwaZulu-Natal and Lesotho to the east. It is made up of 129 824 square kilometres of land and is the third largest province in the country in terms of land area, being led only by Northern Cape (362 599 square kilometres) and Eastern Cape (162 954 square kilometres). The province currently accounts for 10,6% of South Africa's total land area.

Between the 2001 and 2011 censuses, Free State did not experience any major change in land area. During Census 2001 the land area of Free State measured 129 825 square kilometres, decreasing only by one square kilometre to 129 824 in Census 2011.



Demography

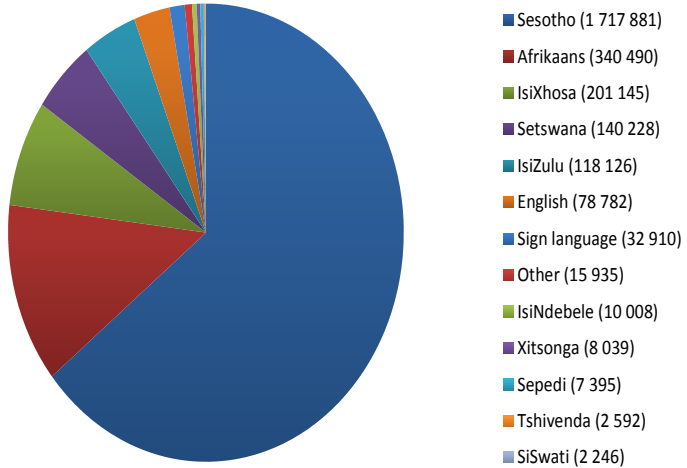
Since Census 1996, the population of the Free State has grown by 4% – from 2 633 504 in 1996 to 2 745 590 in 2011. This increase was lower than the national population percentage change during the same period (21,6%).

Of the Free State population, 1 416 623 (51,6%) are female in contrast to 1 328 967 (48,4%) males. This province has the fourth largest proportion of females in the country, led only by Limpopo (53,3%), Eastern Cape (52,9%) and KwaZulu-Natal (52,5%). Free State's provincial proportion of females is also higher than the national average, which is standing at 51,3%.

As far as population groups are concerned, Free State has more Black Africans (2 405 533 or 87,6%) than any other population group. About 8,7% of the population is white; 3,1% of the population is coloured while people of Indian/Asian origin make up 0,4% and 'other' race groups represent only 0,2% of Free State's population.

More people in Free State speak Sesotho (1 717 881 or 64,2%) as their first language, followed by Afrikaans (340 490 or 12,7%), IsiXhosa (201 145 or 7,5%) and Setswana (140 228 or 5,2%). IsiZulu comes fifth with a total of 118 126 (4,4%) speakers and English (78 782 or 2,9%) comes in at number six. The remaining ±3,1% is shared among the remaining of the 11 official languages and a few non-official other languages.

Figure 1: Distribution (numbers) of the Free State population by language



Education

Of the 1 006 631 people of school-going age (5–24 years) in Free State, 26,8% (270 629) are not attending any educational institution. This is higher than the national average of 26,6%. Of the 736 002 people attending educational institutions, a majority (679 478 or 67,5%) are still in either primary or high school.

In terms of the highest level of education completed by people aged 20 years and older, only 158 799 (9,4%) have attained some form of higher education qualification and about 435 291 (26,7%) completed their Grade 12. A large proportion (563 698 or 34,6%) of this group of the province's population dropped out of high school. Free State has the country's third lowest illiteracy rate (7,1%), which is just over a percentage point lower than the national average of 8,6%. The province is led only by Western Cape (2,7%) and Gauteng (3,6%) which have the country's lowest and second lowest illiteracy rates respectively.



Unemployment rate

According to Census 2011 results, the unemployment rate in Free State is 32,6% – the fourth highest in the country. Limpopo had the highest rate of unemployment (38,9%) while Western Cape had the lowest (21,6%) unemployment rate in the country. About 649 661 people in Free State are employed, 313 793 are unemployed, and 99 949 people are classified as “discouraged work-seekers”.

However, according to the *Quarterly Labour Force Survey* (QLFS) [2011 Quarter 4], the province’s unemployment rate was lower at 29,4%. According to *Census in Brief* (2011), one of the reasons the unemployment rate is different when measured by Census 2011 and QLFS is that “the reference period for employment in Census 2011 was fixed (the seven days before Census night of 9/10 October). In contrast, the QLFS used a moving reference period (the week prior to the date of the interview) over a three-month period. The QLFS therefore included persons who were employed during the course of every month in the October-December quarter, while in principle the Census only included those employed in the first week of October.”

Housing

While 81,1% of the 823 316 households in Free State have a formal housing structure as their main dwelling, 15,7% reside in an informal housing structure and 3,3% in either a traditional or ‘other’ structure. About 425 172 (51,6%) households have paid off their mortgages, 164 099 (19,9%) households are renting their homes, 136 911 (16,6%) are owned rent-free, and 74 348 (9%) households are staying in their own homes but are still paying back their mortgages.

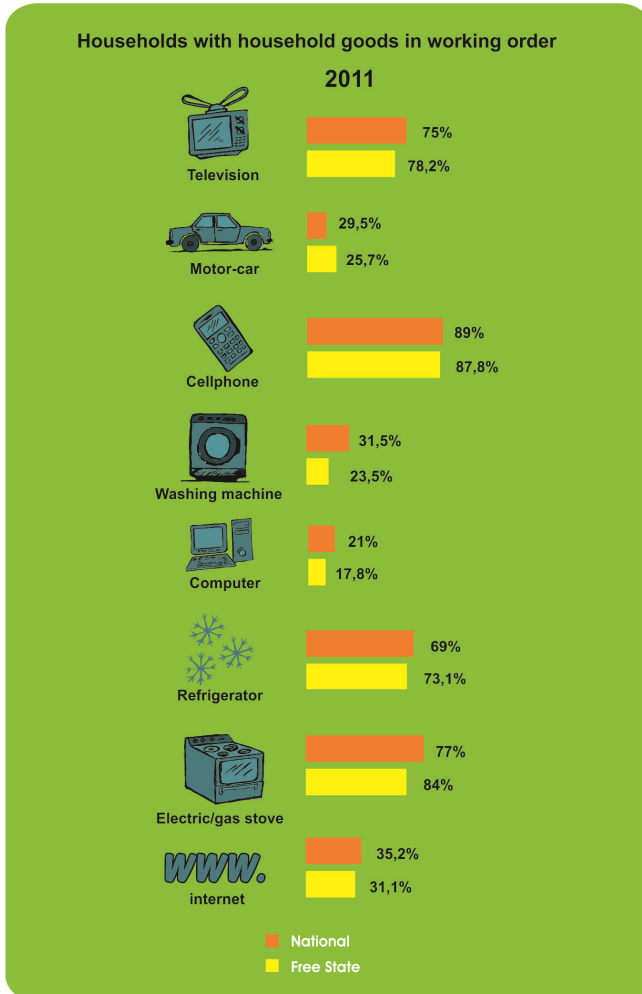
Access to household goods and services

The household goods we own determine our standard of living. While cooking may have been a long and tedious process back in 1850, the introduction of new technology such as gas and electric stoves in households around the year 1920 improved the lives of some households. Before the invention of the refrigerator, only a few households – those with means to create icehouses and other natural forms of cooling food – were



able to preserve their food and drinks. The early 1900s saw mass production of refrigerators operated on either gas or electricity, improving people's lives by helping them cool and preserve their food. The next few paragraphs present the level of access to certain household goods in Free State.

Figure 2: Access to certain household goods by Free State households, in comparison to national averages





Refrigerator – according to Census 2011 data, a majority of the 823 316 households in Free State own a refrigerator. About 73,1% (602 602) of all households in the province own a refrigerator.

Washing machine – the number of households with a washing machine in Free State was 235 146 during Census 2011, this amounts to 23,5% of all households in the province.

Electric/gas stove – a majority of households in Free State have access to either an electric or gas stove; 84% (692 396) of households in the province own a stove.

Television set – more than two thirds of the households in this province own a television set. About 644 229 (78,2%) households own at least one TV set.

Cellphone – 723 317 households in Free State own at least one cellphone. This constitutes about 87,8% of all households.

Computer – about 147 265 households in Free State have access to a computer. This represents about 17,8% of all households in the province.

Internet – a large number (566 684 or 68,9%) of households in Free State indicated that they do not have access to the internet. Only about 31,1% (256 632) of the Free State households have access to internet – 136 771 access the internet through their cellphones, 48 770 at home, 27 573 at work, and 43 553 of the households indicated that they access internet from ‘elsewhere’ (e.g. internet cafes, schools, college and university campuses, etc.).

Motor vehicle – there are currently about 211 833 (25,7%) households that own at least one motor vehicle in Free State.

Access to basic services

The Constitution of South Africa and the United Nations Human Rights Council’s resolution on water and sanitation guarantee access to basic services such as clean drinking water as a basic human right which should be afforded all citizens. The provincial government of Free State and by

extension all district, metropolitan, and local municipalities in the province are mandated by law to provide certain basic services to residents within the province. The next few paragraphs reports on the extent of the delivery of certain basic services as reported during Census 2011.

Refuse removal

According to the Census 2011 results, a majority (584 676) of households in Free State have their refuse removed by the local municipality once a week, while 13 803 households have their refuse removed less often by their local municipality or a private company. Some (165 229) of the households in Free State still use their own rubbish dump to dispose of their refuse. About 72,7% of Free State households have access to a regular refuse removal service from their municipality; a proportion higher than the national average of 63,6%.

Piped water

Free State has 805 224 (97,8%) households with access to piped water. Of those with access to water, 368 839 access water within their dwellings, 364 469 from a tap within their yard, 50 843 from a communal tap less than 200 metres away from their dwelling, 13 843 from a communal tap more than 200 metres away but nearer than 500 metres away, and 4 743 get their water from a communal tap between 500 meters and one kilometre away. A small number (2 487) of Free State households get their piped water from a communal tap situated farther than one kilometre away.

Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality has the highest number (231 921) of households with access to piped water, followed by Thabo Mofutsanyana District Municipality with 217 884 households. Lejweleputswa District Municipality (183 163), Fezile Dabi District Municipality (144 980) and Xhariep District Municipality (45 368) had the least numbers of households with access to piped water.

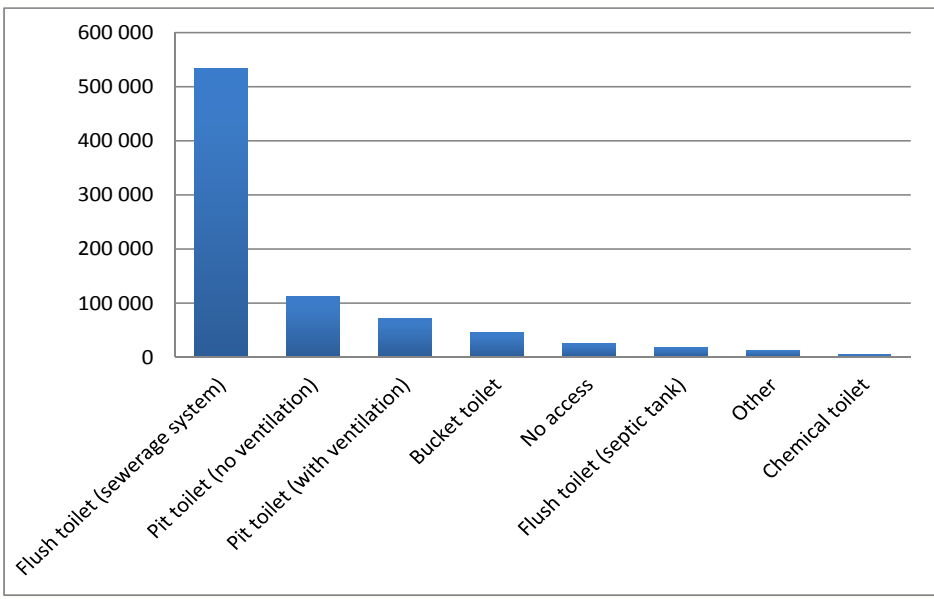
Nationally, the Free State has the third highest percentage (97,8%) of households with access to piped water; the figure is higher than the national average (91,2%).



Toilet facilities

A total of 797 587 (96,8%) Free State households have access to at least one form of toilet facility; only 3,2% (25 729) of the households in the province have no access to a toilet. Most households in Free State use 'flush toilets' connected to a sewerage system (534 084), followed by 'pit toilets' used by 183 133 households, and 'bucket toilets' used by 44 919 households. Other households use flush toilets with a septic tank (18 206), 'other' toilet systems (12 099), and chemical toilets (5 147).

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





Conclusion

Home to 2 745 590 people residing in 823 316 households during Census 2011, Free State is home to South Africa's second smallest population in terms of size, it is the third largest in terms of land area, and has the country's third highest number of people with access to piped water.

As can be seen from the paragraphs above, population growth has been slower than the national growth rate over the past three censuses; however, service delivery and access to household goods such as stoves, refrigerators and television sets increased.

References

1. Statistics South Africa. 2012. Census products. Available online at: <http://www.statssa.gov.za>
2. Statistics South Africa. 2012. Census 2011 Community Profiles in SuperCROSS. Accessible online at <http://interactive.statssa.gov.za/superweb/login.do>



Primary industries

Mining: Production and sales

Mining production decreases

Mining, which is extraction of valuable minerals from earth, has been done since the pre-historic times. Although mining is crucial for the economic development of the country, it can also have some negative impact on the environment both during the mining operation and years after mining process is completed. These negative effects may include erosions, contamination of soil, groundwater and surface water by chemicals from the mining process. Mining can also have public health effects as a result of contamination from leakage of chemicals. However the world's nations had since adopted regulations that moderate the negative impacts of mining. This article summarises the performance of the mining industry for the month of June 2013.

Mining production decreased by 6,2% year-on-year in June 2013 (**see Table A**). The largest negative growth rates were recorded for:

- 'other' metallic minerals (-38,0%);
- diamonds (-22,9%);
- PMGs (-18,9%); and
- gold (-14,1%).

The main contributor to the 6,2% decrease was PMGs (contributing -4,6 percentage points) and gold (contributing -2,3 percentage points). Iron ore, contributing 2,0 percentage points, was a significant positive contributor.

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

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

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

Mineral sales decreased by 8,5% year-on-year in May 2013 (see Table B).
The highest negative growth rates were recorded for:

- gold (-42,6);
- nickel (-20,0%); and
- 'other' non-metallic minerals (-15,5%);

The major contributors to the 8,5% decrease was gold (contributing -10,0 percentage points).

Table B – Key growth rates in mineral sales for May 2013

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

1/ Percentage change between the previous 3 months and the 3 months ending in the month indicated.
A full release on *Mining: Production and sales* (Statistical release P2041) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za



Secondary industries

Manufacturing: Production and sales

Production in the manufacturing industry increases

Manufacturing is the process through which raw materials are transformed into finished goods on a large scale. Some of these finished goods, such as tools and machinery, may also be used to manufacture other products. Other manufactured goods can be sold to wholesalers who will then sell them to retailers, who sell these to consumers. Therefore, the manufacturing industry is linked to other industries such as the wholesale and retail industries. Presented in this article are the statistics on manufacturing: production and sales for June 2013.

Manufacturing production increased by 0,4% in June 2013 compared with June 2012 (**see Table C**).

The 0,4% year-on-year increase in manufacturing production in June 2013 was mainly due to higher production in the following divisions:

- basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products, metal products and machinery (6,4% and contributing 1,3 percentage points);
- food and beverages (4,2% and contributing 0,9 of a percentage point); and
- textiles, clothing, leather and footwear (6,1% and contributing 0,2 of a percentage point).

The petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products division (-3,9%, contributing -1,0 percentage point) was a significant negative contributor.

Table C – Manufacturing production and sales for June 2013

Estimates	June 2013	% change between June 2012 and June 2013	% change between April to June 2012 and April to June 2013	% change between January to June 2012 and January to June 2013
Physical volume of manufacturing production index (base: 2010=100)	105,3	0,4	3,0	1,5
Total estimated sales of manufactured products (R million)	135 974	6,6	9,3	7,3

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

Value of recorded building plans passed increases

The building stats survey is a monthly survey covering information regarding building plans passed and buildings completed, financed by the private sector, from the largest local government institutions in South Africa. These estimates are in turn used to compile estimates of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and monitor the subsidised housing projects of the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP). The statistics below relate to plans passed by municipalities and building reported as completed to municipalities.

The value of recorded building plans passed increased by 23,0% (R7 510,9 million) during January to June 2013 compared with January to June 2012 (**see Table D**).

The biggest percentage increase was reported for non-residential buildings (34,6% or R2 717,2 million), followed by residential buildings (25,7% or R3 740,1 million) and additions and alterations (10,3% or R1 053,6). Eight provinces reported year-on-year increases in the value of buildings plan passed during January to June 2013. The increase in the value of building plans passed was dominated by Gauteng (contributing 11,2 percentage points or R3 654,4 million).

**Table D – Recorded building plans passed by larger municipalities:
January to June 2012 versus January to June 2013**

Estimates at current prices	January to June 2012 ^{1/}	January to June 2013 ^{1/}	Difference in value between January to June 2012 and January to June 2013	% change between January to June 2012 and January to June 2013
	R'000	R'000	R'000	
Residential buildings	14 548 733	18 288 805	3 740 072	25,7
- Dwelling houses	11 085 958	13 109 785	2 023 827	18,3
- Flats and townhouses	3 290 153	4 781 658	1 491 505	45,3
- Other residential buildings	172 622	397 362	224 740	130,2
Non-residential buildings	7 860 118	10 577 321	2 717 203	34,6
Additions and alterations	10 232 758	11 286 398	1 053 640	10,3
Total	32 641 609	40 152 524	7 510 915	23,0

^{1/} 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

Electricity

Electricity consumption increases

During the first week of September 2013, some parts of Johannesburg were left without electricity for almost two days. Although this was a short period of time and it is too soon to tell the full impact of the power cuts, a few complications could result from situations such as delays of goods for export reaching the harbor as well as having a negative impact in carrying out daily household activities such as cooking, lighting or heating. This could also delay some businesses from reaching their deadlines/targets. In this article we present a summary of the production and consumption of electricity for the month of July 2013.

The volume of electricity consumption increased by 1,8% year-on-year in July 2013 (**see Table E**). The estimated electricity production increased by 0,7% year-on-year in July 2013. The total volume of electricity delivered by

Eskom to the provinces increased by 1,2% (229 Gigawatt-hours) in July 2013 compared with July 2012.

Increases were reported in five of the nine provinces, with the largest volume increase recorded for KwaZulu-Natal (195 Gigawatt-hours), followed by Limpopo (110 Gigawatt-hours).

Gauteng recorded the largest volume decrease (-93 Gigawatt-hours) over this period.

Table E – Selected key figures regarding electricity generated and available for distribution – July 2013

Actual estimates	July 2013 ^{1/}	% change between July 2012 and July 2013	% change between May to July 2012 and May to July 2013	% change between January to July 2012 and January to July 2013
Electricity available for distribution (Gigawatt-hours)	21 119	1,8	0,8	-1,3
Index of the physical volume of electricity production (2010=100)	106,4	0,7	0,5	-0,1

^{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

Wholesale trade sales increase

Wholesale trade sales survey is conducted monthly. In conducting this survey questionnaire are sent to a sample of about 1000 enterprises from a population of about 19 600 enterprises. The results of this survey are used to compile estimates of the gross domestic product (GDP) and its components, which are used in monitoring the state of the economy and formulation of economic policy. These statistics are also used in the analysis of comparative business and industry performance. In this article we detail the performance of this sector for June 2013.

Wholesale trade sales increased by 13,1% annually in June 2013 compared with June 2012 (**see Table F**) . The major contributors to this increase were dealers in:

- solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (20,0%, contributing 4,7 percentage points);
- food, beverages and tobacco (21,4%, contributing 3,1 percentage points); and
- other household goods except precious stones (16,9%, contributing 2,0 percentage points).

Wholesale trade sales increased by 13,0% in the second quarter of 2013 compared with the second quarter of 2012. The major contributors to this increase were dealers in:

- solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (11,2%, contributing 2,7 percentage points);
- other household goods except precious stones (20,7%, contributing 2,3 percentage points).
- food, beverages and tobacco (15,5%, contributing 2,3 percentage points); and

Table F – Key growth rates in wholesale trade sales for February 2013

	Jan-13	Feb-13	Mar-13	Apr-13	May-13	Jun-13
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	12,9	7,6	5,1	14,0	12,1	13,1
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	1,8	1,1	-0,2	0,1	3,6	0,0
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted¹	3,4	2,1	1,4	1,6	2,4	2,7

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

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

www.statssa.gov.za

Retail trade sales

Retail trade sales increase

Although the retail trade sales for June 2013 increased by 1,9%, this is a decrease from the 8,3% recorded in June 2012. A few factors that explain an increase or decrease in retail trade sales are consumer income growth and increase in costs such as electricity, transport and food. If the consumer's income growth is slow while costs of goods and services increase, the consumer might not have enough money to make up for the increase in costs, which means consumer retail spending might decrease. This article summarises the performance of the retail trade industry for the month of June 2013.

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

- retailers in hardware, paint and glass (5,3%);
- all 'other' retailers (4,9%); and
- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (4,0%).

The main contributors to the 1,9% increase were retailers in:

- textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (contributing 0,8 of a percentage point);

- all 'other' retailers (contributing 0,5 of a percentage point); and
- general dealers and retailers in hardware, paint and glass (contributing 0,4 of a percentage point).

Retail trade sales increased by 3,3% in the second quarter of 2013 compared with the second quarter of 2012. The main contributors to this increase were:

- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (7,3%, contributing 1,5 percentage points);
- all 'other' retailers (7,5%, contributing 0,8 of a percentage point); and
- general dealers (1,5%, contributing 0,6 of a percentage point).

Table G – Key growth rates in retail trade sales at constant 2012 prices for June 2013

	Jan-13	Feb-13	Mar-13	Apr-13	May-13	Jun-13
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	2,2	3,9	2,7	2,0	6,0	1,9
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-1,0	2,3	-1,1	-0,4	2,1	0,0
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted 1/	-0,2	0,6	0,7	0,9	0,5	1,0

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

Sales in the motor industry increased

In the last few weeks, some of the motor industry workers (car workers) embarked on a strike and just when they are set to return to the assembly lines, workers elsewhere in the motor industry, such as petrol attendants, panel beaters and workers at fitment centres, set out on a different strike.

This might have a negative effect on the motor industry, depending on how long and disruptive the strike is, because access to fuel might be problematic and this could result in a loss of production. In this article we present motor trade sales statistics for the month of June 2013.

Motor trade sales increased by 2,7% year-on-year in June 2013 (see **Table H**). The highest annual growth rates were recorded for workshop income (8,8%), fuel sales (6,8%) and convenience store sales (4,5%).

Motor trade sales increased by 8,9% in the second quarter of 2013 compared with the second quarter of 2012. The major contributors to this increase were:

- new vehicle sales (10,7%, contributing 3,1 percentage points);
- fuel sales (7,4%, contributing 2,2 percentage points); and
- used vehicle sales (10,6%, contributing 1,6 percentage points).

Table H – Key figures for June 2013

	Jan-13	Feb-13	Mar-13	Apr-13	May-13	Jun-13
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	15,0	7,7	5,2	15,7	8,9	2,7
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	4,9	-0,7	1,7	1,0	0,5	-3,2
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted 1/	1,2	-0,1	2,3	2,7	3,6	1,1

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



Food and beverages

Income generated by food and beverages industry increase

The food and beverage industry, like most industries, is globalised. It can start with families who grow crops for their own consumption and/or sell their crops to local markets. Local markets purchase or produce their own food which they will later sell to international corporations. In this way, what was grown in South Africa could later be consumed in another country. This article is a summary of the statistics on food and beverages for June 2013.

The total income generated by the food and beverages industry increased by 6,6% in June 2013 compared with June 2012 (**see Table I**). Positive annual growth rates were recorded for 'other' income (26,7%) and food sales (7,2%). A negative annual growth rate was recorded for bar sales (-1,8%).

Positive annual growth rates in June 2013 were recorded for takeaway and fast-food outlets (10,9% and contributing 3,9 percentage points) and restaurants and coffee shops (6,4% and contributing 3,0 percentage points). A negative annual growth rate was recorded for catering services (-1,5% and contributing -0,3 of a percentage point).

Total income increased by 7,6% in the second quarter of 2013 compared with the second quarter of 2012. The main contributors to this increase were:

- takeaway and fast-food outlets (12,3%, contributing 4,3 percentage points);
- restaurants and coffee shops (5,3%, contributing 2,5 percentage points); and
- catering services (4,1%, contributing 0,7 of a percentage point).

Table I – Annual percentage change in food and beverages income at current prices by type of income – June 2013

Type of income	Jan-13	Feb-13	Mar-13	Apr-13	May-13	Jun-13
Food sales	6,1	5,9	9,2	5,0	12,0	7,2
Bar sales	11,5	16,2	6,4	3,2	4,2	-1,8
Other income	12,9	31,2	10,2	2,8	18,8	26,7
Total	6,8	7,3	8,9	4,8	11,3	6,6

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



Tourist accommodation

Income for tourist accommodation increases

Tourist accommodation refers to every type of establishment or dwelling where tourists can stay. Statistics South Africa publishes a monthly statistical survey on tourist accommodation. The survey covers a sample of public and private enterprises involved in the short-stay accommodation sector, with the results used to compile estimates of tourism satellite accounts as well as the gross domestic product. Presented in this article is a summary of statistics on tourist accommodation for June 2013.

The total income for the tourist accommodation industry increased by 9,0% in June 2013 compared with June 2012 (**see Table J**). Income from accommodation increased by 7,9% year-on-year in June 2013, the result of a 2,7% increase in the number of stay unit nights sold and a 5,1% increase in the average income per stay unit night sold.

The types of accommodation that recorded the highest year-on-year growth rates in income from accommodation in June 2013 were 'other' accommodation (12,7%) and guest-houses and guest-farms (10,1%). The main contributors to the 7,9% year-on-year increase in income from accommodation in June 2013 were hotels (contributing 4,1 percentage points) and 'other' accommodation (contributing 3,2 percentage points).

Income from accommodation increased by 7,8% in the second quarter of 2013 compared with the second quarter of 2012. The main contributors to this increase were:

- hotels (7,4%, contributing 5,0 percentage points); and
- 'other' accommodation (9,9%, contributing 2,6 percentage points).



Table J – Year-on-year percentage change in tourist accommodation statistics for June 2013

	Jan-13	Feb-13	Mar-13	Apr-13	May-13	Jun-13
Stay units available	1,5	1,5	1,1	0,8	0,7	0,9
Stay unit nights sold	5,5	7,0	10,6	1,7	5,1	2,7
Average income per stay unit night sold	3,5	4,5	4,0	3,7	4,8	5,1
Income from accommodation	9,2	11,8	15,0	5,5	10,1	7,9
Total income ^{1/}	7,5	10,5	16,8	8,2	12,5	9,0

^{1/} Includes restaurant and bar sales and 'other' income.

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

Tourism and migration

More than two million travellers passed through South Africa's ports of entry

Migration can boost the economy of a country in a number of ways: legal immigrants can be legal workers who will contribute to the economy by paying taxes. Other immigrants can start small businesses which can create jobs and also contribute towards South Africa's GDP growth. Presented in this article are statistics on tourism and migration for May 2013.

Number of travellers

The routine data collected by the Department of Home Affairs' (DHA) immigration officers at the ports of entry into South Africa show that a total of 2 896 534 travellers (arrivals and departures) passed through South African ports of entry in May 2013 (**see Table K**). These travellers were made up of 749 569 South African residents and 2 146 965 foreign travellers. A further breakdown of the figures for South African residents indicates that there were 368 172 arrivals and 381 397 departures.



The corresponding volumes for foreign arrivals and departures were 1 133 427 and 1 013 538, respectively.

A comparison between the movements in April 2013 and May 2013 indicates that the volumes of arrivals and departures decreased for both South African residents and foreign travellers. The volume of arrivals for South African residents decreased by 15,7% (from 436 896 in April 2013 to 368 172 in May 2013) and the volume of departures for South African residents decreased by 2,3% (from 390 292 in April 2013 to 381 397 in May 2013). Foreign arrivals decreased by 11,3% (from 1 278 502 in April 2013 to 1 133 427 in May 2013) while foreign departures decreased by 5,9% (from 1 077 538 in April 2013 to 1 013 538 in May 2013).

Mode of travel

In May 2013, road transport was the most common mode of travel used by 2 137 969 (73,8%) out of the 2 896 534 travellers. The total number of travellers who used air transport was 752 207 (26,0%). The arrivals data on South African residents show that 140 254 (38,1%) came by air and 227 747 (61,9%) came by road. For departures, 141 615 (37,1%) and 239 567 (62,8%) used air and road transport respectively.

In May 2013, 151 476 (89,4%) overseas tourists arrived in the country by air whilst 17 454 (10,3%) 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 [471 855 (92,3%)]. Only 39 272 (7,7%) 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 16 081 (91,3%), with 1 505 (8,5%) using road transport.

Purpose of visit

In May 2013, the majority [639 598 (91,4%)] of tourists were in South Africa for holidays, compared to only 39 683 (5,7%), 16 718 (2,4%), and 3 659 (0,5%) of tourists who were in South Africa in transit, for business and for study purposes respectively. A detailed analysis reveals that of all the tourists from each of the overseas regions, at least 63,0% came to South Africa for holidays.

Sex and age distribution

With regard to sex, in May 2013 there were 396 734 (56,7%) male and 302 144 (43,2%) female tourists. Overseas tourists were made up of 101 230 (59,8%) male tourists and 67 971 (40,1%) female tourists. There were 281 890 (55,2%) male and 228 644 (44,7%) female tourists from the SADC countries. The tourists from 'other' African countries were made up of 12 573 (71,4%) males and 5 038 (28,6%) females.

In May 2013, 639 968 (91,5%) of tourists were aged between 15 and 64 years; 29 113 (4,2%) were aged 65 years and older and 30 041 (4,3%) were aged less than 15 years.

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

Travel direction	May	April	May	% change	% change
	2012	2013	2013	May 2012 to May 2013	April 2013 to May 2013
Total	2 679 806	3 183 228	2 896 534	8,1	-9,0
South African residents	734 253	827 188	749 569	2,1	-9,4
Arrivals	376 540	436 896	368 172	-2,2	-15,7
Departures	357 713	390 292	381 397	6,6	-2,3
Foreign travellers	1 945 553	2 356 040	2 146 965	10,4	-8,9
Arrivals	1 067 556	1 278 502	1 133 427	6,2	-11,3
Departures	877 997	1 077 538	1 013 538	15,4	-5,9
Foreign arrivals	1 067 556	1 278 502	1 133 427	6,2	-11,3
Non-visitors	60 856	79 892	61 015	0,3	-23,6
Visitors	1 006 700	1 198 610	1 072 412	6,5	-10,5
Visitors	1 006 700	1 198 610	1 072 412	6,5	-10,5
Arrivals only	364 551	411 906	322 517	-11,5	-21,7
Single trips	345 494	432 478	408 873	18,3	-5,5
Multiple trips	296 655	354 226	341 022	15,0	-3,7
Visitors	1 006 700	1 198 610	1 072 412	6,5	-10,5
Same-day	314 654	395 135	372 754	18,5	-5,7
Overnight (tourists)	692 046	803 475	699 658	1,1	-12,9

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 decrease

The number of civil cases recorded for debt has been decreasing throughout 2013. A decrease in civil cases for debt does not always mean that there is less debt but it could mean that consumers are able to manage their debt. In this article we present the civil cases for debt for June 2013.

The total number of civil summonses issued for debt decreased by 12,1% in the second quarter of 2013 compared with the second quarter of 2012 (**see Table L**). A 17,0% decrease was recorded between June 2012 and June 2013.

Categories that contributed to the 12,1% decrease were:

- money lent (contributing -4,2 percentage points);
- services (contributing -4,0 percentage points); and
- 'other' debts (contributing -3,2 percentage points).

The total number of civil judgements recorded for debt decreased by 12,5% in the second quarter of 2013 compared with the second quarter of 2012. A 24,3% decrease was recorded in June 2013 compared with June 2012.

The categories that influenced the 12,5% decrease were civil judgements relating to:

- money lent (contributing -5,6 percentage points);
- goods sold (contributing -4,0 percentage points); and
- services (contributing -1,7 percentage points).

The total value of civil judgements recorded for debt was 4,1% higher in the second quarter of 2013 compared with the same quarter of 2012. A year-on-year decrease of 11,5% was recorded in June 2013.

The major contributors to the 4,1% increase were the services and 'other' debts categories (both contributing 3,0 percentage points). The goods sold category (contributing -5,0 percentage points) was a significant negative contributor.



In June 2013, 26 600 civil judgements for debt amounting to R357,2 million were recorded. The largest contributors to the total value of judgements were:

- 'other' debts (R94,0 million or 26,3%);
- money lent (R88,2 million or 24,7%); and
- services (R63,6 million or 17,8%).

Table L – Key figures for June 2013

Actual estimates	June 2013	% change between June 2012 and June 2013	% change between Apr-Jun 2012 and Apr-Jun 2013
Number of civil summonses issued for debt	65 729	-17,0	-12,1
Number of civil judgements recorded for debt	26 600	-24,3	-12,5
Value of civil judgements recorded for debt (R million)	357,2	-11,5	4,1

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

Liquidations and insolvencies

Liquidations increase while insolvencies decrease

According to the Labour Relations Act (Act No. 66 of 1995), when a company or close corporation is declared insolvent, employees need to be informed well before the winding up of the business takes place. In a case where the business is transferred from an old employer to the new employer, to avoid winding up or sequestrating the employer for reasons of insolvency, the new employer is automatically substituted in the place of the old employer in all contracts of employment. However, the transfer of business does not interrupt the employees' continuity of employment and their employment continues with the new employer as if with the old employer. Presented in this article are the statistics on liquidations and insolvencies for June and May 2013 respectively.



The total number of liquidations increased by 32,0% (from 147 to 194) in July 2013 compared with July 2012 (**see Table M**). During this period, there were 30 more voluntary liquidations and 17 more compulsory liquidations. The biggest contributors to the 194 liquidations in July 2013 related to businesses in the following industries:

- financing, insurance, real estate and business services (78 liquidations or 40,2%);
- wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (51 liquidations or 26,3%); and
- community, social and personal services (29 liquidations or 14,9%).

The number of liquidations recorded in the three months ended July 2013 decreased by 17,8% compared with the three months ended July 2012.

Table M – Total number of liquidations for June 2013

Number of liquidations June 2013	% change between June 2012 and June 2013	% change between April to June 2012 and April to June 2013	% change between January to June 2012 and January to June 2013
194	32,0	-17,8	-3,5

The estimated number of insolvencies decreased by 3,3% year-on-year in June 2013 (**see Table N**). A decrease of 10,4% was recorded in the second quarter of 2013 compared with the same quarter of 2012. The number of insolvencies decreased by 17,5% in the first six months of 2013 compared with the first six months of 2012.

Table N – Total number of insolvencies for May 2013

Number of insolvencies May 2013	% change between May 2012 and May 2013	% change between March to May 2012 and March to May 2013	% change between January to May 2012 and January to May 2013
291	-3,3	-10,4	-17,5

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

Land transport survey

The volume of passenger journeys increases

One of the exciting facts about transport is that the first transport on land was walking! It is also worth noting that thousands of years ago people started using donkeys and horses as mode of transport. The wheel was then invented in 3,500 BC from solid discs carved from wood, as a means of travel by people and to transport goods. Then years later the other means of transport such as cars, ships and trains were invented. This article presents the latest figures on freight and passenger transport for June 2013.

Freight transport

The volume of goods transported (payload) decreased by 3,1% in June 2013 compared with June 2012 (**see Table O**). The corresponding income increased by 6,6% over the same period.

Table O – Year-on-year percentage change in freight transportation

	Jan-12	Feb-13	Mar-13	Apr-13	May-13	Jun-13
Freight payload	5,0	4,5	-0,9	8,1	-0,3	-3,1
Freight income	9,6	7,1	2,8	18,3	13,1	6,6

Income from freight transportation increased by 12,5% in the second quarter of 2013 compared with the second quarter of 2012. The main contributors to this increase were:

- primary mining and quarrying products (13,7%, contributing 4,2 percentage points);
- manufactured food, beverages and tobacco products (14,1%, contributing 2,0 percentage points);
- 'other' freight (17,7%, contributing 1,8 percentage points); and
- agriculture and forestry primary products (14,3%, contributing 1,0 percentage point).

Passenger transport

The number of passenger journeys increased by 3,5 in June 2013 compared with June 2012. The corresponding income increased by 9,0% over the same period (see Table P).

Table P – Year-on-year percentage change in passenger transportation

	Jan-12	Feb-13	Mar-13	Apr-13	May-13	Jun-13
Passenger journey	9,2	5,3	-0,2	0,2	-15,0	3,5
Passenger income	16,5	16,8	18,2	-10,3	-20,1	9,0

A full release *Land transport survey* (Statistical release P7162) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za

Prices

Producer price index (PPI)

Annual headline PPI at 6,6% in July 2013

To produce a complete product or service, manufacturers spend money on a number of items including raw material, labour, and – in some cases – research and development initiatives. Their costs, together with a profit, are recovered from the sale of their goods and services which are sold at prices lower than retail prices or what is termed factory floor prices. The producer price index – released by Statistics South Africa on a monthly basis – measures the change in these prices over a period of time. This article presents data relating to the PPI for July 2013.

The annual percentage change in the PPI for final manufactured goods was 6,6% in July 2013. From June 2013 to July 2013 the PPI for final manufactured goods increased by 0,7% (see Table Q). The main contributors to the annual rate of 6,6% were food products, beverages and tobacco products (6,5%, contributing 2,2 percentage points), and coke, petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products (8,6%, contributing 1,5 percentage points).



The main contributors to the monthly increase of 0,7% were food products, beverages and tobacco products (0,5%, contributing 0,2 of a percentage point), and metals, machinery, equipment and computing equipment (1,4%, contributing 0,2 of a percentage point).

Intermediate manufactured goods

The annual percentage change in the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods was 9,4% in July 2013, compared with 8,0% in June 2013 (**see Table Q**). From June 2013 to July 2013 the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods increased by 0,7%.

The main contributors to the annual rate of 9,4% were basic and fabricated metals (11,9%, contributing 3,4 percentage points) and chemicals, rubber and plastic products (7,2%, contributing 3,0 percentage points). The main contributor to the monthly increase of 0,7% was chemicals, rubber and plastic products (1,3%, contributing 0,5 of a percentage point).

Electricity and water

The annual percentage change in the PPI for electricity and water was 5,6% in July 2013, compared with 5,9% in June 2013 (**see Table Q**). From June 2013 to July 2013 the PPI for electricity and water increased by 9,4%.

The contributors to the annual rate of 5,6% were electricity (6,2%, contributing 5,4 percentage points) and water (10,5%, contributing 1,2 percentage points). The main contributor to the monthly increase of 9,4% was electricity (10,1%, contributing 8,8 percentage points).

Mining

The annual percentage change in the PPI for mining was 7,0% in July 2013, compared with 7,0% in June 2013 (**see Table Q**). From June 2013 to July 2013 the PPI for mining decreased by 0,9%.

The main contributors to the annual rate of 7,0% were non-ferrous metal ores (13,4%, contributing 6,0 percentage points) and coal and gas (4,7%, contributing 1,2 percentage points). The main contributors to the monthly decrease of 0,9% were non-ferrous metal ores (-0,9%, contributing -0,4 of a percentage point) and coal and gas (-1,2%, contributing -0,3 of a percentage point).

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

The annual percentage change in the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing was 1,4% in July 2013, compared with 3,2% in June 2013 (see Table Q). From June 2013 to July 2013 the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing remained unchanged.

The main contributors to the annual rate of 1,4% were forestry (2,9%, contributing 0,6 percentage points) and agriculture (0,5%, contributing 0,4 of a percentage point).

Table Q – Key PPI figures for July 2013

Product	Weight	Index (2012=100)			Percentage change	
		July 2012	June 2013	July 2013	July 2013 vs. June 2013	July 2013 vs. July 2012
Final manufactured goods	100,00	99,8	105,7	106,4	0,7	6,6
Intermediate manufactured goods	100,00	99,0	107,6	108,3	0,7	9,4
Electricity and water	100,00	139,5	134,6	147,3	9,4	5,6
Mining	100,00	97,3	105,0	104,1	-0,9	7,0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,00	98,0	99,4	99,4	0,0	1,4

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 at 6,3% in July 2013

The CPI for July 2013 was 6,3%, breaching the Reserve Bank's target band of 3% to 6%. This is the first time that the CPI has exceeded the Reserve Bank's target band this year. An increase in CPI indicates an increase in inflation. This article presents the consumer price index for July 2013.

The headline CPI (for all urban areas) annual inflation rate in July 2013 was 6,3% (see **Table R**). This rate was 0,8 of a percentage point higher than the corresponding annual rate of 5,5% in June 2013. On average, prices increased by 1,1% between June 2013 and July 2013.

The food and non-alcoholic beverages index was unchanged between June 2013 and July 2013. The annual rate was unchanged at 6,8% in July 2013. The following components in the food and non-alcoholic beverages index increased: bread and cereals (0,7%), vegetables (0,6%), fish (0,2%), and milk, eggs and cheese (0,2%).

The following components decreased:

- fruit (-1,8%);
- oils and fats (-0,9%);
- cold beverages (-0,9%);
- sugar, sweets and desserts (-0,7%);
- hot beverages (-0,5%);
- meat (-0,3%); and
- other food (-0,1%).

The housing and utilities index increased by 2,1% between June 2013 and July 2013. This increase was mainly due to an increase in:

- water tariffs, 9,4%;
- electricity tariffs, 7,2%; and
- assessment rates, 6,1%.

The annual rate decreased to 5,5% in July 2013 from 5,8% in June 2013.

The transport index increased by 2,5% between June 2013 and July 2013, mainly due to an 84 cents per litre increase in the price of petrol. The annual rate increased to 8,2% in July 2013 from 3,7% in June 2013.

The recreation and culture index decreased by 0,3% between June 2013 and July 2013. The annual rate decreased to 3,4% in July 2013 from 4,3% in June 2013.

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

- Northern Cape (6,3%);
- Limpopo (6,2%);
- North West (6,0%);
- Western Cape (5,8%);
- Mpumalanga (5,8%); and
- Eastern Cape (5,7%).

The provinces with an annual inflation rate higher than headline inflation were:

- Free State (6,5%);
- Gauteng (6,5%); and
- KwaZulu-Natal (6,4%).

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

Year		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Avg ^{1/}
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	102,5	102,9	102,6	102,9	104,0						
	Rate	5,4	5,9	5,9	5,9	5,6	5,5	6,3						

^{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'



the missing piece of the puzzle





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