

# Mbalo Brief



the missing piece of the puzzle

November 2013



Issue 10/2013



**Statistics  
South Africa**





the missing piece of the puzzle



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## Editor's comment

The 25<sup>th</sup> of November marks the beginning of the annual 16 Days of Activism for No Violence Against Women and Children. This is an international campaign aimed at generating an increased level of awareness relating to the incidence of violence against women and children, how it manifests itself within society and the negative impact on these vulnerable groups.

The duration of the campaign was chosen by participants of the first Women's Global Leadership Institute sponsored by the Centre for Women's Global Leadership in 1991. They linked the 25<sup>th</sup> of November, which is the International Day Against Violence Against Women, to the 10<sup>th</sup> of December, the International Human Rights Day, in order to symbolically link violence against women and human rights and to emphasise that such violence is a violation of human rights.

You can support the campaign by wearing a white ribbon, a symbol of peace, during the 16-day period. By wearing the ribbon, you also symbolise your commitment to never commit or condone violence against women and children.

In this issue of *Mbalo Brief*, our educational article is based on the use of health facilities and levels of selected health conditions in South Africa. The article highlights the type of health facility used by households in South Africa. It also details several reasons why households choose not to use their nearest health facility as well as the reasons why some do not consult healthcare practitioners.

Lookout for our new crossword puzzle on page iv as well as the solutions for October's puzzle. Also included in this issue are articles summarising the performance of various industries such as mining, retail trade, food and beverages, tourist accommodation, to list a few.

Articles published in this issue are based on results of industry surveys conducted for the months between July and September 2013 which were released in October and November 2013. For detailed information on any of our articles, visit our website at [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za)

Enjoy your read!





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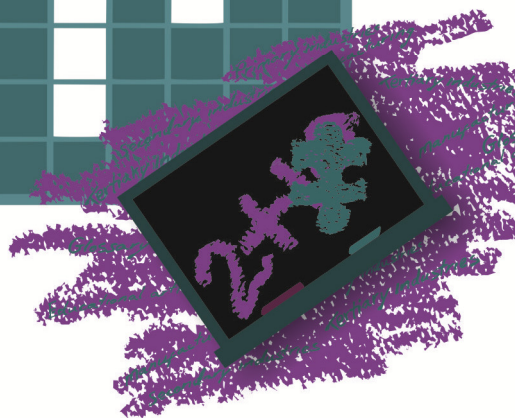
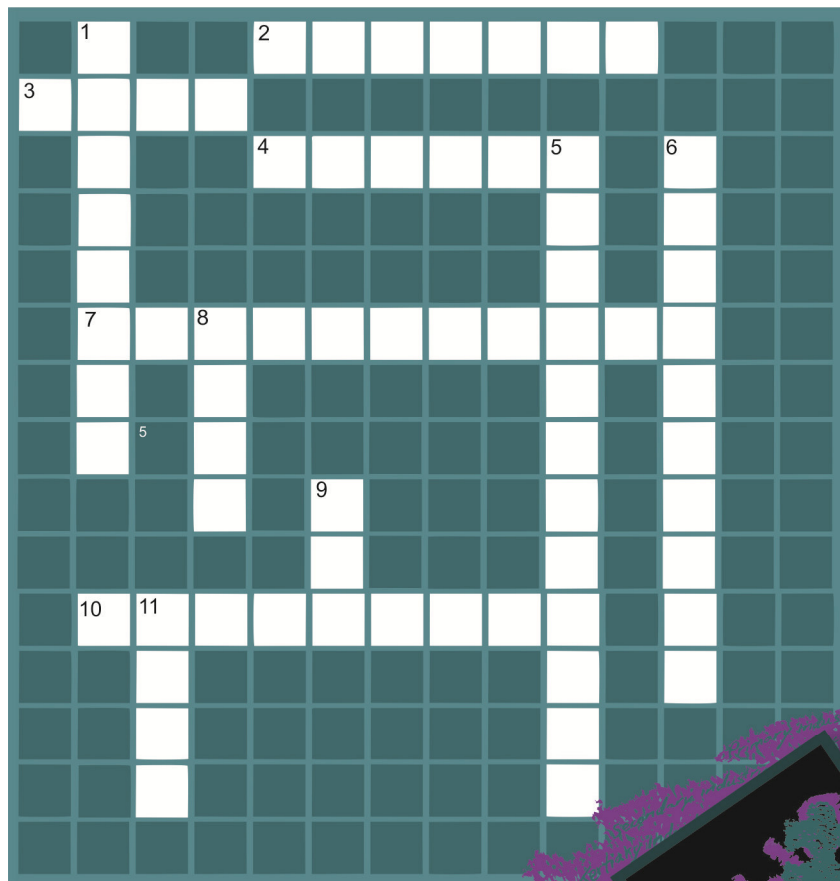


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## Crossword puzzle





### Across

2. Name the province in which the majority of residents prefer using public health care facilities such as clinics and hospitals [See Educational article for clues]
3. Transport by road is referred to as ... transport [Fill in the missing word]
4. The industry/process involving extracting precious minerals (e.g. gold, platinum, and diamonds) from the earth.
7. The South African province with the largest proportion of people covered by medical aid. [See Educational article for clues]
10. This is the ... year since South Africa became a democracy. [Fill in the missing word. *Clue: Number*]

### Down

1. Type of restaurant in which food is served only in portable packages for the customer to carry out of its premises is called a ... restaurant.
5. gWh stands for ...
6. Fill in the missing word to complete Statistics South Africa's new slogan: "The South Africa I know, the home I ..." [Fill in the missing word. *Clue: See Stats SA's logo on the cover for clues*]
8. A speech delivered by the president at the annual opening of Parliament (abbr.)
9. Tax charged on purchases of goods and services in South Africa (abbr.)
11. Most people in South Africa ... to a health care facility [Fill in the missing word. *Clue: Mode of travel*]

## Solutions for October 2013 puzzle

### Across

2. Namibia
5. Afrikaans
9. IsiNdebele
10. Brazil

### Down

1. Transport
3. Manufacturing
4. Kimberley
6. Cellphone
7. Manganese
8. Wholesale





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## Educational article: Use of health facilities and levels of selected health conditions in South Africa

### Introduction

In a country of more than 51 million people, more than 4 200 public health facilities and an abundance of private health care clinics and hospitals, people can choose to use health facilities they prefer. The choice to use one medical facility over another is influenced by a number of reasons, which includes preference, distance, and staff professionalism amongst others.

This article is derived from the findings of the General Household Survey, 2011 as contained in the 2013 Statistics South Africa report *Use of health facilities and levels of selected health conditions in South Africa* (Report No. 03-00-05 (2011)). According to the Council for Medical Schemes (CMS), in 2011, a little more than 8 million lives were covered by 105 medical schemes in South Africa. The public health system and public health funding covers the remaining roughly 43 million South Africans. This article will explore the following focus points: households by type of health facility used first when household member fell ill or became injured, reason for not using nearest health facility, mode of travel used and time taken to reach health care facility, and medical aid scheme coverage, amongst others.

### Households by type of health facility used first when the members were ill or injured

According to Census 2011 results, South Africa has a total of 14 million households. Of these households, 61,2% go to a public health care facility first when a member of the family falls ill or decides to seek medical help. 24,3% of the households consult a private doctor, 9,5% visit a public hospital, 2,0% consult a private hospital, while 1,7% seek help from a private clinic. 1,5% of households in South Africa use 'other' health facilities.

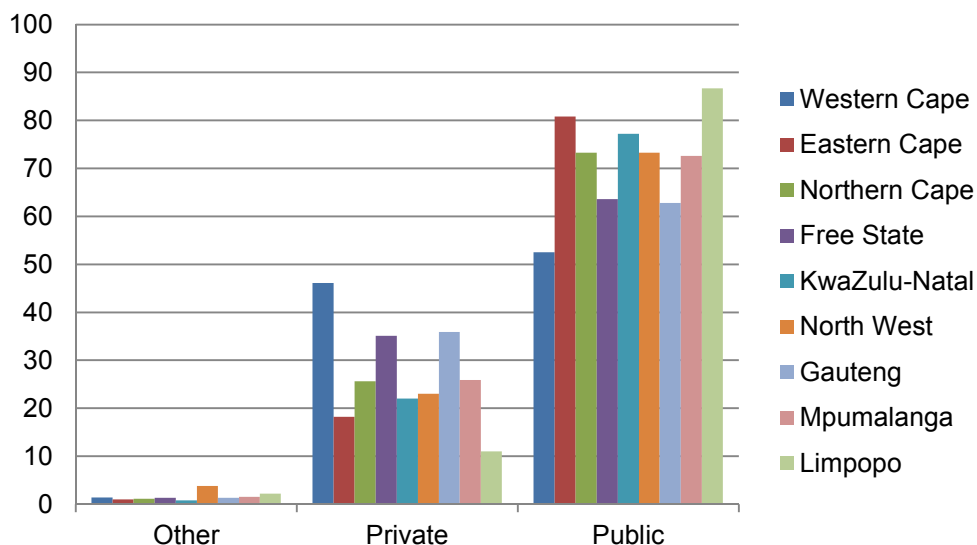
In all provinces, the majority of households sought medical help from public health care facilities. Limpopo had the highest percentage (86,7%) of households using public health facilities, followed by Eastern Cape (80,8%),



KwaZulu-Natal (77,2%), Northern Cape (73,3%), North West (73,3%) and Mpumalanga (72,6%). Free State, Gauteng and Western Cape had proportions of 63,6%, 62,8% and 52,5% respectively (**see Figure 1 below**).

Private health care facilities were used by almost half (46,1%) of the households in Western Cape, and just above a third (35,9%) in Gauteng. Limpopo had the lowest percentage (11%) of households using private health care facilities, followed by Mpumalanga with 18,2% (**see Figure 1 below**).

**Figure 1 – Percentage distribution of households by type of health facility used**



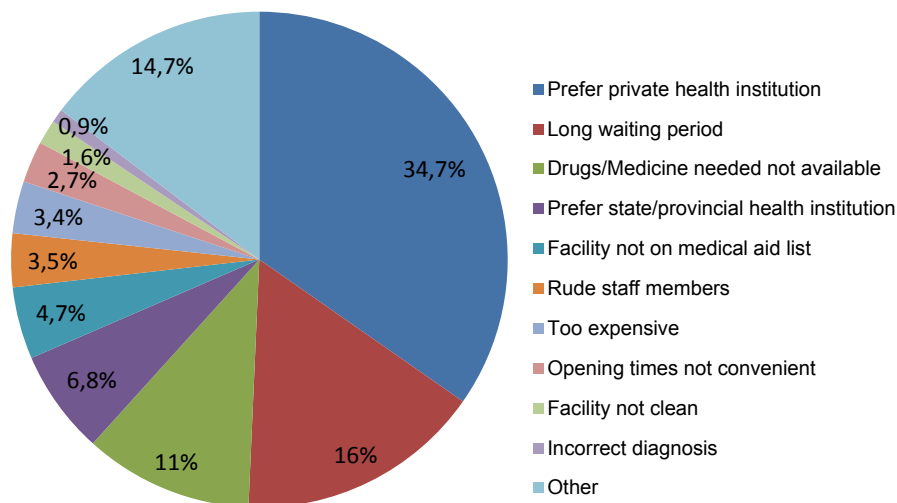
### Reasons for not using nearest health facility

While the nearest health facility ought to be the natural choice because of benefits such as proximity, some households in the country prefer to use facilities other than those nearest to them for a number of reasons.

Reasons cited by households that prefer not to use facilities nearest to them include preference for private health care, avoiding long waiting time, high cost of care, and inconvenient operating hours; amongst others.

About 1 280 102 households in South Africa prefer to use a health care facility other than the one nearest to them. Just more than a third (443 717) of those households that prefer health facilities other than the ones nearest to them cited preference to use a private health care institution as their reason. About 16% (204 434) said they preferred to use a health facility other than the one nearest to them because of long waiting time at their nearest health care facility. About 141 405 (11%) cited lack of drugs/medicine as their reason for not using the nearest health facility. The remaining 38,3% of those households preferring to use a health care facility other than those nearest to them cited a range of reasons, including preference to use government or public health care institutions, the nearest health care facility not being clean, and rude staff members at the nearest facility, amongst others (see **Figure 2 on the next page**).

**Figure 2 – Percentage distribution of households by reason provided for not using nearest facility**



### **Mode of travel used and time taken to reach the health care facility normally used**

Almost half of South Africans walk to the health care facility every time they need to consult – about 47,4% of households walk to get to a health care facility. Just over 4 million (29,1%) households travel by minibus taxis, over 3 million (22%) households get to health care facilities by using their own transport, and about 2,9% (426 340) of all households use other modes of transport (including bus, train, motorcycle, bicycle, etc.) to get to a health care facility.

The province with the highest percentage of households with members who walk to a health care facility is Northern Cape (56,9%), followed by Free State (55,7%), Eastern Cape (54,4%), Limpopo (52,8), North West (52,0%), Mpumalanga (49,6%), Gauteng (46,1%), KwaZulu-Natal (40,2%) and Western Cape (39,7%).

The province with the highest percentage of household members who use public transport is KwaZulu-Natal with 40,4%. Western Cape is the province with the highest percentage of households with members who use their own transport to visit a health care facility. Northern Cape has the highest percentage of households using 'other' modes of travel to visit a health care institution.

Most households (6 077 344 or 41,5%) in South Africa reached their preferred health facility within 15–29 minutes (when using their preferred mode of travel). About 5 755 353 (39,3%) reached their preferred health facility in less than 15 minutes. Over 2 million households took longer than 30 minutes but less than 90 minutes to reach their normally used health facility. Only 2,1% (309 291) of all households in South Africa reach their health facility in 90 minutes or more. Only a fraction (0,1% or 14 899) did not know how long they took to get to their preferred health care facility.

### **Medical aid scheme coverage**

About 16% of the South African population were covered by a medical aid scheme. In terms of medical aid scheme coverage by population group, the majority of white South Africans (69,9%) were covered by a medical aid scheme, nearly half (40,6%) of the Indian/Asian population group were covered by a medical aid scheme, while 20,2% of the coloured and 8,8% of the black African population groups were either a member or beneficiary to a medical aid scheme.

Western Cape had the largest percentage (25%) of people covered by a medical aid or benefit scheme or other private hospital insurance, followed by Gauteng (23,7%), Free State (17%), Mpumalanga (14,3%), North West (13,6%), Northern Cape (12,9%) and KwaZulu-Natal (12,2%). Limpopo had the lowest percentage of people covered by a medical aid or benefit scheme or other private health insurance with 7,2% of its population covered.

## **Health care-seeking behaviour**

The majority of the South African population (77,5%) indicated that they consulted a health care practitioner when they became ill or injured a month before the 2011 General Household Survey. 22,5% of the population did not consult when they got sick or became injured. Of those who did not consult a health care practitioner when ill or injured, males had the highest proportion (24,4%) of people who did not consult as compared to females (21,1%).

Limpopo had the highest proportion (30,2%) of people who did not consult a health care practitioner, followed by Western Cape (24,3%), KwaZulu-Natal (22,9%), Free State (22,4%), North West (21,9%) and Gauteng (21,8%). Mpumalanga and Eastern Cape had the lowest proportions of people who did not seek medical help when ill or injured with 19,1% and 17,8% respectively.

In terms of age, 35,8% of people between 15 and 24 years of age indicated that they did not seek health care when ill or injured. A very small percentage (13,6%) of people over the age of 65 years indicated they did not consult a health care worker when ill or injured.

## **Reasons for not consulting a healthcare practitioner**

Reasons given by people who did not consult a health care worker when injured or ill ranged from cost-related factors (such as the practitioner being too expensive) to lack of necessity (patients not seeing a necessity to get medical attention). The majority (67,5%) of the people who did not visit a health care worker when sick or injured said they preferred self-medication; 24,3% said they did not deem it necessary; 4,3% said health care was too

expensive; 2,0% said they could not visit a health care practitioner for 'other' unspecified reasons, 1,3% said the health care facility was too far, while 0,2% said they feared stigmatisation. A fraction (0,2%) of the population did not provide reasons why they did not seek medical help.

## **Level of selected health conditions**

People who indicated that they were ill or injured a month prior to the 2011 General Household Survey (GHS) were also asked to indicate if they suffered from any of the illnesses listed on the questionnaire. The questionnaire included communicable diseases such as flu and acute respiratory tract infection (ARTI), diarrhoea, tuberculosis (TB) or severe cough with blood, HIV or AIDS. The following non-communicable diseases were also included: asthma, diabetes, hypertension/high blood pressure (HBP), arthritis, cancer, and mental illness or depression.

### **Communicable diseases**

About 63,7% of people who said they were ill or injured a month before the survey indicated that they had flu or ARTI. Only 4% of those who said they were sick suffered from diarrhoea, while 2,9% had TB or severe cough with blood. The percentage of people 15 years and older who had been diagnosed with HIV/AIDS constituted 1,7%.

### **Non-communicable diseases**

About 2,3% of the population said they had asthma; people older than 25 years of age who have been diagnosed with diabetes constituted 4,7% of the population, while those who suffered from hypertension or HBP were 14% of the population aged 25 years and above. Arthritis was found amongst 4,2% of members of the population aged 25 years and older. A total of 0,5% of people aged 25 years and older suffered from cancer, while 2,0% suffered from depression or mental illness.

## Satisfaction with health services

The majority of people (74,5%) indicated that they were very satisfied with the health services, and 18,4% were somewhat satisfied. About 7% of the population were dissatisfied, with 3,9% being very dissatisfied and 3,1% being somewhat dissatisfied.

The province with the highest percentage of 'very satisfied' people was Limpopo (83,3%), followed by Western Cape (81,1%), and Free State (80,9%). North West had the highest percentage of 'very dissatisfied' patients with 9,3%, followed by Mpumalanga (5,7%), Northern Cape (5,3%), and Gauteng and Free State – both at 4,1%.

## Conclusion

From the paragraphs above it can be deduced that the majority of South Africans rely on public health care facilities, most South Africans walk to their preferred health care facility. It can further be noticed that even though some people do not prefer to use the health care facility nearest to them, the majority are doing so because they prefer private health care facilities.

## References

1. Statistics South Africa. 2013. *Use of health care facilities and levels of selected health conditions in South Africa: Findings from the General Household Survey, 2011* (Report No. 03-00-05). Pretoria: Statistics South Africa.
2. Council for Medical Schemes of South Africa. 2013. Video: A Summit TV interview with the Registrar for the Council for Medical Schemes. Video clip accessible from <http://www.medicalschemes.com> [Accessed on 13-11-2013]



# Primary industries

## Mining: Production and sales

### *Mining production and sales volumes increase*

Mining has for the past few decades been a driving force of the country's economy and overall development. This industry is still one of the major contributors to South Africa's job creation efforts, foreign direct investment attraction and export volumes. To ensure that the country benefits adequately, lawmakers are proposing changes to mining legislation, particularly the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002). The proposed changes, if implemented, aim to ensure that government owns a percentage of all new mineral companies' shares and that the Minister of Mineral Resources could allocate a certain percentage of production of certain minerals for local beneficiation, among others. This article provides an insight into mining production for August 2013 and mining sales for July 2013.

Mining production increased by an annual 2,1% in August 2013 (**see Table A**). The highest positive growth rates were recorded for copper (95,2%), diamonds (27,2%). The main contributor to the 2,1% increase were PGMs (contributing 1,9 percentage points). Iron ore (contributing -2,2 percentage points) was a significant negative contributor.

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

	Mar-13	Apr-13	May-13	Jun-13	Jul-13	Aug-13
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-3,8	0,2	-0,9	-5,4	1,2	2,1
Month-on-month % change.	-4.9	2.5	4.3	-1.5	3.5	-1.5
3-month % change, seasonally	5.7 <sup>1</sup>	-1.7	-2.1	0.4	4.3	3.9

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](http://www.statssa.gov.za)



Mineral sales increased by an annual 0,3% in July 2013 (**see Table B**). The largest positive growth rates were recorded for manganese ore (51,0%), chromium ore (45,8%) and nickel (31,1%). The major contributors to the 0,3% increase were PGMs (contributing 3,1 percentage points), coal (contributing 1,7 percentage points) and manganese (contributing 1,4 percentage points).

**Table B – Key growth rates in mineral sales at current prices for July 2013**

	Feb-13	Mar-13	Apr-13	May-13	Jun-13	Jul-13
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	3,9	12,7	13,8	-8,0	-1,1	0,3
Month-on-month % change.	-1.6	2.1	-0.2	-10.9	5.0	1.9
3-month % change, seasonally	12.9	10.5	4.8	-1.7	-5.2	-6.8

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

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



## Secondary industries

### Manufacturing: Production and sales

#### *Production in manufacturing increases*

In July 2013, manufacturing production increased by 5,4%. However, in August 2013, it increased by 0,2%. Although the latter month recorded an increase, it was 5,2% lower than the increase recorded in July 2013. One of the factors that affected the manufacturing industry negatively was the strike that hit the motor industry, causing its output to decrease by 25% in August 2013. In this article we summarise the performance of the manufacturing industry in August 2013.

Manufacturing production increased by 0,2% in August 2013 compared with August 2012 (**see Table C**). This increase was mainly due to higher production in the following divisions:

- basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products, metal products and machinery (3,5%, contributing 0,7 of a percentage point);
- wood and wood products, paper, publishing and printing (6,4%, contributing 0,6 of a percentage point);
- petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products (2,0%, contributing 0,5 of a percentage point);
- glass and non-metallic mineral products (9,4%, contributing 0,4 of a percentage point); and
- food and beverages (1,7%, contributing 0,4 of a percentage point).

The motor vehicles, parts and accessories and other transport equipment division (-25,0%, contributing -2,3 percentage points) was a significant negative contributor.



**Table C – Manufacturing production and sales for August 2013**

Estimates	August 2013	% change between August 2012 and August	% change between June to August 2012 and June to August	% change between January to August 2012
Physical volume of manufacturing production index (base: 2010=100)	110,1	0,2	2,1	1,9
Total estimated sales of manufactured products (R million)	141 598	7,2	9,4	8,3

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

## Selected building statistics of the private sector

### ***Seven out of nine provinces report growth in the value of building plans passed***

Infrastructure development is one of South Africa's key national priorities. Not only does the country need infrastructure such as better roads and telecommunication and broadband infrastructure, but it also needs office and industrial parks and retail centres in order to create an enabling environment for businesses to grow. Efforts are made from both the public and private sectors of the economy to meet the country's infrastructure needs. More non-residential construction works are taking place in and around cities and towns throughout South Africa. This article provides statistics of private sector building plans passed by municipalities between January and August 2013, as released in October 2013.

The value of recorded building plans passed increased by 25,3% (11 581,5 million) for the period between January and August 2013 compared with January to August 2012 (**see Table D**).



The biggest increase was reported for non-residential buildings (41,1% or R5 064,6 million), followed by residential buildings (24,5% or R5 072,4 million) and additions and alterations (10,0% or R1 444,5 million).

Seven provinces reported annual increases in the value of building plans passed during January and August 2013. The increase in the value of building plans passed was dominated by Gauteng (9,7 percentage points or R4 443,8 million), KwaZulu-Natal (7,2 percentage points or R3 295,1 million) and Western Cape (4,6 percentage points or R2 108,3 million).

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

Estimates at current prices	January to August 2012 <sup>1/</sup>	January to August 2013 <sup>1/</sup>	Difference in value between January to August 2012 and January to August 2013	% change between January to August 2012 and January to August 2013
	R'000	R'000	R'000	
<b>Residential buildings</b>	<b>20 734 333</b>	<b>25 806 690</b>	<b>5 072 357</b>	<b>24,5</b>
-Dwelling houses	15 641 461	18 395 617	2 754 156	17,6
-Flats and townhouses	4 870 860	6 152 615	1 281 751	26,3
-Other residential buildings	222 008	1 258 458	1 036 450	466,9
<b>Non-residential buildings</b>	<b>10 531 660</b>	<b>15 596 274</b>	<b>5 064 614</b>	<b>48,1</b>
<b>Additions and alterations</b>	<b>14 504 304</b>	<b>15 948 830</b>	<b>1 444 526</b>	<b>10,0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>45 770 297</b>	<b>57 351 794</b>	<b>11 581 497</b>	<b>25,3</b>

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

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

## Electricity generated and available for distribution

### *Electricity consumption increases*

Eskom has urged on all South Africans to use electricity sparingly by 'Living Lightly' this summer. Households can help 'live lightly' by switching off every non-essential appliances, such as lights, during peak hours, switching off geysers and pool pumps, efficient use of air-conditioners by keeping the room temperature at 23 degrees Celsius and by responding to the alerts on TV each evening. In this article we summarise statistics on electricity for September 2013.

The actual volume of electricity consumption increased by 1,0% year-on-year in September 2013 while the estimated electricity production decreased by 1,3% year-on-year in the same month (**see Table E**).

The total volume of electricity delivered by Eskom to the provinces increased by 1,1% (202 Gigawatt-hours) in September 2013 compared with September 2012. Increases were reported in six of the nine provinces, with the largest volume increase recorded for Limpopo (135 Gigawatt-hours). Gauteng recorded the largest volume decrease (-131 Gigawatt-hours) over this period.

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

Actual estimates	September 2013 <sup>1/</sup>	% change between September 2012 and September 2013	% change between July to September 2012 and July to September 2013	% change between January to September 2012 and January to September 2013
Electricity available for distribution (Gigawatt-hours)	19 294	1,0	1,5	-0,7
Index of the physical volume of electricity production (2010=100)	97,4	-1,3	-0,6	-0,3

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.

A full release on *Electricity generated and available for distribution* (Statistical release P4141) is available on the Stats SA website: [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za)

# Tertiary industries

## Wholesale trade sales

### *Wholesale trade sales increase by 11,7% in August 2013*

The livelihood of the wholesale trade sector depends largely on demand for the goods and services they distribute. Though the sector does not sell directly to the customer, its performance is largely dependend on the end-user's appetite for products and services. Wholesales and manufacturers therefore have to make sure that while securing shelf space for their products they also market them to their end-users. Presented in this article are the statistics concerning wholesale trade sales for August 2013.

Measured at current prices, wholesale trade sales increased by 11,7% in August 2013 compared with August 2012 (**see Table F**).

The major contributors to the 12,7% annual increase were dealers in:

- 'solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (21,7%, contributing 4,7 percentage points);
- food, beverages and tobacco (12,9%, contributing 2,0 percentage points); and
- machinery, equipment and supplies (12,2%, contributing 1,7 percentage points).

Wholesale trade sales increased by 13,0% in the three months ended August 2013 compared with the three months ended August 2012. The major contributors to this increase were dealers in:

- solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (17,7%, contributing 4,0 percentage points);
- food, beverages and tobacco (14,6%, contributing 2,2 percentage points); and
- machinery, equipment and supplies (8,8%, contributing 1,3 percentage points);



**Table F – Key growth rates in wholesale trade sales at current prices for August 2013**

	Mar-13	Apr-13	May-13	Jun-13	Jul-13	Aug-13
<b>Year-on-year % change, unadjusted</b>	5,2	15,2	12,2	11,9	15,4	11,7
<b>Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted</b>	-0,1	0,0	3,8	-0,9	2,4	0,1
<b>3-month % change, seasonally adjusted 1/</b>	1,3	2,0	2,8	2,8	4,0	3,2

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

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

## Retail trade sales

### *Retail trade sales go up*

Consumer spending is one of the contributors to the growth of the economy of South Africa hence it represents 60% of the economy. Any increase in consumer spending, as reported in the retail trade sales that increased by 7,3% year-on-year in August 2013, reflects a growth in the economy of the country. As we approach the festive season, retail trade sales are expected to rise since most people tend to indulge in buying during this period. Below are the key findings of retail trade sales for August 2013 as released in October 2013.

Retail trade sales increased by an annual 7,3% in August 2013 (see **Table G**).

Retail trade sales increased by 6,6% in the three months ended August 2013 compared with the three months ended August 2012. The main contributors to this increase were:



- general dealers (5,8%, contributing 2,3 percentage points).
- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (10,4%, contributing 2,1 percentage points); and
- retailers in hardware, paint and glass (11,4%, contributing 0,9 of a percentage point).

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

	Mar-12	Apr-13	May-13	Jun-13	Jul-13	Aug-13
Year-on-year %	6,9	6,5	10,4	5,6	7,0	7,3
Month-on-month % change, seasonally	-1,4	0,6	1,5	-0,1	-0,4	1,6
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted 1/	1,5	2,1	1,4	1,7	1,3	1,4

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

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

## Motor trade sales

### ***Fuel and new vehicle sales main drivers behind increase***

South Africans have watched the cost of fuel continue to fluctuate throughout the year. This has raised the question, 'why do fuel prices fluctuate?' There are many factors that can affect the fuel price, one of these being the price of crude oil. When global demand for crude oil rises, it sometimes exceeds the refinery capacity of crude oil. As such, when the demand of crude oil exceeds the supply, it can lead to an increase in the global prices of crude oil which in turn will lead to an increase in the price of fuel. In this article we summarise the performance of the motor industry for the month of August 2013.



Motor trade sales increased by 7,3% year-on-year in August 2013 (see **Table H**). The highest annual growth rates were recorded for fuel sales (17,0%) and new vehicle sales (8,0%).

Motor trade sales increased by 8,1% in the three months ended August 2013 compared with the three months ended August 2012. The major contributors to this increase were:

- fuel sales (13,0%, contributing 3,3 percentage points); and
- new vehicle sales (8,5%, contributing 2,5 percentage points).

**Table H – Key figures for August 2013**

	Mar-13	Apr-13	May-13	Jun-13	Jul-13	Aug-13
<b>Year-on-year % change, unadjusted</b>	5,8	15,8	9,3	4,0	13,1	7,3
<b>Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted</b>	2,2	0,8	1,0	-2,5	5,2	-1,3
<b>3-month % change, seasonally adjusted 1/</b>	2,0	2,7	4,1	1,9	2,4	1,4

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

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

## Food and beverages

### *Food and beverages income increases*

As South Africans prepare for the year-end holidays, food and beverages industry is expected to boom. This is because during this period, consumers tend to spend more money on food, gifts and socialising - which ultimately means more spending also goes towards beverages. In this article we present the statistics relating to the performance of the food and beverage industry for August 2013.

The total income generated by the food and beverages industry increased by 9,0% in August 2013 compared with August 2012 (**see Table I**). The highest annual growth rates were recorded for 'other' income (13,6%) and food sales (9,0%).

In August 2013, the highest annual growth rates were recorded for takeaway and fast-food outlets (12,0% and contributing 4,3 percentage points) and restaurants and coffee shops (8,1% and contributing 3,7 percentage points).

Total income increased by 8,0% in the three months ended August 2013 compared with the three months ended August 2012. The main contributors to this increase were:

- takeaway and fast-food outlets (10,1% and contributing 3,6 percentage points); and
- restaurants and coffee shops (6,7% and contributing 3,1 percentage points).

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

Type of income	Mar-13	Apr-13	May-13	Jun-13	Jul-13	Aug-13
Food sales	10,2	7,4	12,1	7,7	5,1	9,0
Bar sales	16,2	8,0	15,2	12,7	18,7	7,5
Other income	17,9	2,2	9,4	14,4	14,8	13,6
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,0</b>	<b>7,3</b>	<b>12,3</b>	<b>8,4</b>	<b>6,6</b>	<b>9,0</b>

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

## Tourist accommodation

### *More income received by tourist accommodation industry*

Tourism is a fast growing industry and must be managed sustainably to ensure that both the tourists and the host communities benefit from it. Tourism must preserve local culture, the language, natural beauty, values and traditions of the community in which it operates. This can be achieved by getting the communities involved in the tourism industry. In this article we summarise statistics on tourist accommodation for August 2013.

Total income for the tourist accommodation industry increased by 15,2% in August 2013 compared with August 2012 (**see Table J**).

Income from accommodation increased by 13,2% year-on-year in August 2013, the result of a 3,6% increase in the number of stay unit nights sold and a 9,3% increase in the average income per stay unit night sold. The main contributors to the 13,2% increase were hotels (contributing 10,0 percentage points) and 'other' accommodation (contributing 3,2 percentage points).

Hotels and 'other' accommodation also recorded the highest year-on-year growth rates in income from accommodation in August 2013, recording 15,8% and 11,4% respectively.

Income from accommodation increased by 10,6% in the three months ended August 2013 compared with the three months ended August 2012. The main contributors to this increase were:

- hotels (10,8%, contributing 7,1 percentage points); and
- 'other' accommodation (13,1%, contributing 3,5 percentage points).

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

	Mar-13	Apr-13	May-13	Jun-13	Jul-13	Aug-13
Stay units available	0,4	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,3
Stay unit nights sold	10,2	0,5	4,9	1,1	2,9	3,6
Average income per stay unit night sold	10,4	7,8	5,2	6,1	7,9	9,3
Income from accommodation	21,6	8,3	10,4	7,3	11,1	13,2
<b>Total income <sup>1/</sup></b>	<b>22,0</b>	<b>11,1</b>	<b>13,7</b>	<b>9,7</b>	<b>10,0</b>	<b>15,2</b>

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

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

## Tourism and migration

### *Foreign arrivals increase*

In 2012, the G20 heads of state recognised tourism as a driver for growth and development, as well as a sector that has the potential to enhance global economic recovery. Since then, tourism has been growing, and in the same year of 2012, international tourists to South Africa had seen a 10,2% growth rate. This growth rate exceeded the United Nations World Tourism Organisation's (UNWTO) estimated global tourism growth rate of 4%. Tourism in South Africa continues to grow as it is evident in the 16,2% increase of foreign arrivals in July 2013. In this article we present statistics on tourism and migration for July 2013

A total of 3 285 691 travellers (arrivals and departures) passed through South African ports of entry in July 2013 (**see Table K**). These travellers were made up of 899 575 South African residents and 2 386 116 foreign travellers. A further breakdown of the figures for South African residents indicates that there were 490 953 arrivals and 408 622 departures. The corresponding volumes for foreign arrivals and departures were 1 289 022 and 1 097 094, respectively.

In July 2013, the volume of arrivals for South African residents increased by 20,9% and their departures decreased by 16,0%, while foreign arrivals increased by 16,2% and their departures increased by 10,6%.



Travellers who cross South African borders rarely use trains, since they are mainly used for transporting goods. In July 2013, road transport was the most common mode of travel used by 2 425 215 (73,8%) out of the 3 285 691 travellers. The total number of travellers who used air transport was 853 832 (26,0%).

In July 2013, the majority [710 909 (90,1%)] of tourists were in South Africa for holidays compared to only 51 429 (6,5%), 14 124 (1,8%), and 12 706 (1,6%) 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 61,0% came to South Africa for holidays.

There were 439 636 (55,7%) male and 348 742 (44,2%) female tourists in July 2013. The majority [711 922 (90,2%)] of tourists were aged between 15 and 64 years; 25 561 (3,2%) were aged 65 years and older and 51 224 (6,5%) were aged younger than 15 years.

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

Travel direction	2012	2013	2013	% change	% change
	July	June	July	July 2012 to July 2013	June 2013 to July 2013
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 034 943</b>	<b>2 994 033</b>	<b>3 285 691</b>	<b>8,3</b>	<b>9,7</b>
<b>South African residents</b>	<b>904 182</b>	<b>892 341</b>	<b>899 575</b>	<b>-0,5</b>	<b>0,8</b>
Arrivals	499 178	406 096	490 953	-1,6	20,9
Departures	405 004	486 245	408 622	0,9	-16,0
<b>Foreign travellers</b>	<b>2 130 761</b>	<b>2 101 692</b>	<b>2 386 116</b>	<b>12,0</b>	<b>13,5</b>
Arrivals	1 195 266	1 109 391	1 289 022	7,8	16,2
Departures	935 495	992 301	1 097 094	17,3	10,6
<b>Foreign arrivals</b>	<b>1 195 266</b>	<b>1 109 391</b>	<b>1 289 022</b>	<b>7,8</b>	<b>16,2</b>
Non-visitors	64 599	63 019	70 851	9,7	12,4
Visitors	1 130 667	1 046 372	1 218 171	7,7	16,4
<b>Visitors</b>	<b>1 130 667</b>	<b>1 046 372</b>	<b>1 218 171</b>	<b>7,7</b>	<b>16,4</b>
Arrivals only	431 698	333 037	399 246	-7,5	19,9
Single trips	383 061	389 785	430 898	12,5	10,5
Multiple trips	315 908	323 550	388 027	22,8	19,9
<b>Visitors</b>	<b>1 130 667</b>	<b>1 046 372</b>	<b>1 218 171</b>	<b>7,7</b>	<b>16,4</b>
Same-day	337 422	369 287	429 003	27,1	16,2
Overnight (tourists)	793 245	677 085	789 168	-0,5	16,6

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

Note: G20 (the Group of 20) is the premier forum for international cooperation on the most important issues of the global economic and financial agenda.



## Statistics of civil cases for debt

### *Number of civil summonses decrease*

With prices of goods and services going up each day, many people find themselves sinking in debt that they are unable to repay. It is always advisable for people to prioritise the repayments of debts such as home loan, rent, vehicle and utility bills, which are classed as priority debts. This is because anyone who fails to pay these debts could lose their home or be evicted, have their electricity cut off, or have essential items such as their cars repossessed. It is therefore important for people to revise their budget and if possible, cut back on luxuries as any unhealthy spending can lead to a person being summoned by the civil court. South Africans are slowly managing their debt responsibly, this is reflected in the 0,4% decrease in the total number of civil summonses issued for debt in the three months ended August 2013. In this article we present the civil cases for debt for August 2013.

The total number of civil summonses issued for debt decreased by 0,4% in the three months ended August 2013 compared with the three months ended August 2012 (**see Table L**). A year-on-year decrease of 3,2% was recorded in August 2013.

The categories that contributed to the 0,4% decrease were:

- 'other' debts (contributing -1,8 percentage points);
- goods sold (contributing -1,2 percentage points); and
- services (contributing -0,4 a percentage point).

The total number of civil judgements recorded for debt decreased by 19,1% in the three months ended August 2013



compared with the three months ended 2012. A year-on-year decrease of 19,4% was recorded in August 2013.

The categories that influenced the 19,1% decrease were civil judgements relating to:

- money lent (contributing -8,8 percentage points);
- goods sold (contributing -5,9 percentage points); and
- services (contributing -1,9 percentage points).

The total value of civil judgements recorded for debt was 8,7% lower in the three months ended August 2013 compared with the same quarter of August 2012. A year-on-year decrease of 7,4% was recorded in August 2013.

The major contributors to the 8,7% decrease were the money lent and goods sold categories (contributing -6,7 percentage points and -5,2 percentage points respectively).

In August 2013, 30 148 civil judgements for debt amounting to R448,4 million were recorded. The largest contributors to the total value of judgements were:

- 'other' debts (R146,8 million or 32,7%);
- money lent (R99,9 million or 22,3%); and
- services (R87,3 million or 19,5%).

**Table L – Key figures for August 2013**

Actual estimates	August 2013	% change between August 2012 and August 2013	% change between Jun - August 2012 and Jun - August 2013
Number of civil summonses issued for debt	74 884	3,2	-0,4
Number of civil judgements recorded for debt	30 148	-19,4	-19,1
Value of civil judgements recorded for debt (R million)	448,4	-7,4	-8,7

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

## Liquidations and insolvencies

### *Liquidations decrease by 35,6%*

Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) publishes a monthly statistical release on liquidations and insolvencies. The liquidation data contained in the releases are collected from the Registrar of Companies and Close Corporations while data for insolvencies are collected from Notices of the Master of the Supreme Court that appear in the *Government Gazette*. The data are then used by the private and public sectors to measure the performance of the economy as well as an indicator of the level of unpaid debt in South Africa. This article presents the statistics of liquidations for September 2013 and insolvencies for August 2013.

The total number of liquidations decreased by 35,6% year-on-year in September 2013 (**see Table M**). During this period, compulsory liquidations decreased by 45 and voluntary liquidations decreased by 39.

The biggest contributors to the decrease in the number of liquidations in September 2013 related to businesses in the following industries:

- financing, insurance, real estate and business services (53 fewer liquidations); and
- wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (20 fewer liquidations).

The number of liquidations recorded in the third quarter of 2013 decreased by 12,0% compared with the third quarter of 2012.

**Table M – Total number of liquidations for September 2013**

Number of liquidations September 2013	% change between September 2012 and September 2013	% change between July to September 2012 and July to September 2013	% change between January to September 2012 and January to September 2013
152	-35,6	-12,0	-8,6

The estimated number of insolvencies decreased by 4,4% year-on-year in August 2013 (see **Table N**). A decrease of 3,5% was recorded in the three months ended August 2013 compared with the three months ended August 2012.

The number of insolvencies decreased by 16,0% in the first eight months of 2013 compared with the first eight months of 2012.

**Table N – Total number of insolvencies for August 2013**

Number of insolvencies August 2013	% change between August 2012 and August 2013	% change between June to August 2012 and June to August 2013	% change between January to August 2012 and January to August 2013
349	-4,4	-3,5	-16,0

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



## Land transport survey

### *Volume of goods transported and passenger journeys increase*

The transport industry has suffered slow growth as a result of the motor industry strike in October 2013. This strike affected many areas of the motor industry including manufacturing, retail of fuel and motor vehicles, and parts and service centres. This article presents statistics relating to the land transport industry as reported in the *Land transport survey* statistical release for August 2013.

### Freight transport

The volume of goods transported (payload) increased by 4,2% in August 2013 compared with August 2012 (**see Table O**). The corresponding income increased by 10,2% over the same period. Income from freight transportation increased by 9,5% in the three months ended August 2013 compared with the three months ended August 2012. The main contributors to this increase were:

- primary mining and quarrying products (9,8% and contributing 3,2 percentage points); and
- 'other' freight (31,7% and contributing 2,8 percentage points).

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

	Mar-13	Apr-13	May-13	Jun-13	Jul-13	Aug-13
<b>Freight payload</b>	0,4	7,9	-0,2	-2,7	4,4	4,2
<b>Freight income</b>	3,2	18,3	13,5	6,8	11,8	10,2

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



## Passenger transport

The number of passenger journeys increased by 0,2% in August 2013 compared with August 2012 (**see Table P**). The corresponding income increased by 7,1% over the same period.

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

	Mar-13	Apr-13	May-13	Jun-13	Jul-13	Aug-13
Passenger journey	-0,4	-1,3	-15,2	2,7	0,1	0,2
Passenger income	17,1	-6,3	-16,8	8,8	10,4	7,1

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

# Prices

## Producer price index (PPI)

### *Annual headline PPI at 6,7% in September 2013*

Factory floor prices for goods are significantly lower than retail prices because factory floor prices are normally charged per bulk of goods as opposed to per unit prices charged by retailers. The prices retailers charge are also higher because they have to factor into the unit price their input costs including staff, warehouse rentals, and electricity and water costs, among others. The increase or decrease in factory floor prices is measured through the producer price index (PPI). This article presents data relating to the PPI for September 2013.

The annual percentage change in the PPI for final manufactured goods was 6,7% in September 2013, compared with 6,7% in August 2013 (**see Table Q**). From August 2013 to September 2013 the PPI for final manufactured goods increased by 0,4%. The main contributors to the annual rate of 6,7% were food products, beverages and tobacco products (6,1%, contributing 2,1 percentage points) and coke, petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products (7,4%, contributing 1,3 percentage points).

The contributors to the monthly increase of 0,4% were food products, beverages and tobacco products (0,3%, contributing 0,1 of a percentage point), textiles, clothing and footwear (1,3%, contributing 0,1 of a percentage point), coke, petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products (0,6%, contributing 0,1 of a percentage point) and metals, machinery and computing equipment (0,5%, contributing 0,1 of a percentage point).

### **Intermediate manufactured goods**

The annual percentage change in the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods was 7,9% in September 2013, compared with 11,1% in August 2013 (**see Table Q**). From August 2013 to September 2013 the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods decreased by 0,2%.

The main contributors to the annual rate of 7,9% were chemicals, rubber and plastic products (9,8%, contributing 3,9 percentage points), basic and fabricated metals (7,7%, contributing 2,2 percentage points) and textiles and leather goods (22,0%, contributing 1,7 percentage points).

The main contributors to the monthly decrease of 0,2% were basic and fabricated metals (-2,5%, contributing -0,7 of a percentage point) and recycling and manufacturing not classified elsewhere (-15,4%, contributing -0,3 of a percentage point).

### Electricity and water

The annual percentage change in the PPI for electricity and water was 12,9% in September 2013, compared with 3,6% in August 2013 (**see Table Q**). From August 2013 to September 2013 the PPI for electricity and water decreased by 23,3%.

The contributors to the annual rate of 12,9% were electricity (13,7%, contributing 11,4 percentage points) and water (10,5%, contributing 1,8 percentage points).

The main contributor to the monthly decrease of 23,3% was electricity (-26,7%, contributing -23,4 percentage points).

### Mining

The annual percentage change in the PPI for mining was 4,1% in September 2013, compared with 10,4% in August 2013 (**see Table Q**). From August 2013 to September 2013 the PPI for mining decreased by 2,7%.

The main contributors to the annual rate of 4,1% were non-ferrous metal ores (5,8%, contributing 2,7 percentage points) and coal and gas (6,5%, contributing 1,6 percentage points).

The main contributor to the monthly decrease of 2,7% was non-ferrous metal ores (-4,0%, contributing -1,9 percentage points).

## Agriculture, forestry and fishing

The annual percentage change in the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing was 4,5% in September 2013, compared with 3,5% in August 2013 (**see Table Q**). From August 2013 to September 2013 the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing increased by 2,7%.

The main contributor to the annual rate of 4,5% was agriculture (4,3%, contributing 3,3 percentage points).

The main contributor to the monthly increase of 2,7% was agriculture (3,3%, contributing 2,5 percentage points).

**Table Q – Key PPI figures for September 2013**

Product	Weight	Index (2012=100)			Percentage change	
		Sep 2012	Aug 2013	Sep 2013	Sep 2013 vs. Aug 2013	Sep 2013 vs. Sep 2012
Final manufactured goods	100,00	100,8	107,2	107,6	0,4	6,7
Intermediate manufactured goods	100,00	102,1	110,4	110,2	-0,2	7,9
Electricity and water	100,00	98,4	144,9	111,1	-23,3	12,9
Mining	100,00	101,2	108,2	105,3	-2,7	4,1
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,00	98,7	100,4	103,1	2,7	4,5

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



## Consumer price index

### September CPI at 6,0%

The consumer price index for September 2013 eased back into the Reserve Bank's target range of 3 to 6% after exceeding the target for the previous two months (July and August 2013). The Reserve Bank uses CPI to determine the current interest rates. When CPI decreases, interest rates are also likely to decrease. However, there are many factors that are also taken into consideration in determining the interest rates. In this article we summarise statistics on CPI for September 2013.

The headline CPI (for all urban areas) annual inflation rate in September 2013 was 6,0% (**see Table R**). This rate was 0,4 of a percentage point lower than the corresponding annual rate of 6,4% in August 2013. On average, prices increased by 0,5% between August 2013 and September 2013.

The food and non-alcoholic beverages index increased by 0,8% between August 2013 and September 2013. The annual rate decreased to 5,9% in September 2013 from 7,1% in August 2013. The following components in the food and non-alcoholic beverages index increased: bread and cereals (1,5%), hot beverages (1,4%), fruit (1,3%), cold beverages (1,2%), oils and fats (1,0%), vegetables (1,0%), milk, eggs and cheese (0,7%), other food (0,7%), meat (0,4%), fish (0,3%), and sugar, sweets and desserts (0,3%).

The housing and utilities index increased by 0,8% between August 2013 and September 2013, mainly due to a 1,2% increase in actual rentals for housing and owners' equivalent rent. The annual rate was unchanged at 5,4% in September 2013.

The household contents and services index increased by 1,1% between August 2013 and September 2013. The annual rate increased to 3,8% in September 2013 from 3,0% in August 2013.

The transport index increased by 0,3% between August 2013 and September 2013. The annual rate decreased to 6,9% in September 2013 from 8,7% in August 2013.

The communication index decreased by 0,3% between August 2013 and September 2013. The annual rate decreased to 1,7% in September 2013 from 2,0% in August 2013.

The recreation and culture index increased by 0,5% between August 2013 and September 2013. The annual rate was unchanged at 3,6% in September 2013.

The provinces with an annual inflation rate lower than or equal to headline inflation were Western Cape (6,0%), Northern Cape (5,9%), KwaZulu-Natal (5,8%), Mpumalanga (5,7%), Eastern Cape (5,6%) and North West (4,9%). The provinces with an annual inflation rate higher than headline inflation were Limpopo (6,3%), Free State (6,2%) and Gauteng (6,1%).

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

Year		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Avg <sup>1/</sup>
2010	Index	86,4	87,0	87,7	87,8	88,0	88,0	88,6	88,6	88,7	88,9	89,0	89,2	88,2
	Rate	6,2	5,7	5,1	4,8	4,6	4,2	3,7	3,5	3,2	3,4	3,6	3,5	4,3
2011	Index	89,6	90,2	91,3	91,6	92,0	92,4	93,2	93,4	93,8	94,2	94,5	94,6	92,6
	Rate	3,7	3,7	4,1	4,2	4,6	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	104,3	104,8				
	Rate	5,4	5,9	5,9	5,9	5,6	5,5	6,3	6,4	6,0				

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

A full release on *Consumer price index* (Statistical release P0141) is available on the Stats SA website: [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za).



# Glossary

## Primary industries

**Gigawatt-hour (gWh):** one gigawatt-hour of electricity is equal to one million kilowatt-hours. A kilowatt-hour is the basic unit of electrical energy equal to one kilowatt of power supplied to or taken from an electric circuit steadily for one hour. One kilowatt-hour equals one thousand watt-hours.

**Index of physical volume of manufacturing production:** also known as a production index, is a statistical measure of the change in the volume of production. The production index of a major group is the ratio between the volume of production of a major group in a given period and the volume of production of the same major group in the base period.

**Index of physical volume of mining production:** a statistical measure of the change in the volume of production. The production index of a mineral group is the ratio between the volume of production of a mineral group in a given period and the volume of production of the same mineral group in the base period.

**Index of the physical volume of electricity production:** a statistical measure of the change in the volume of production of electricity in a given period and the volume of production of electricity in the base period.

**Industry:** a group of establishments engaged in the same or similar kinds of economic activity.

**PGMs – Platinum group metals:** include platinum; iridium; osmiridium, palladium; rhodium; ruthenium and osmium.

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



## Secondary industries

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

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

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

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

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

## Tertiary industries

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Prices

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

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

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

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

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



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