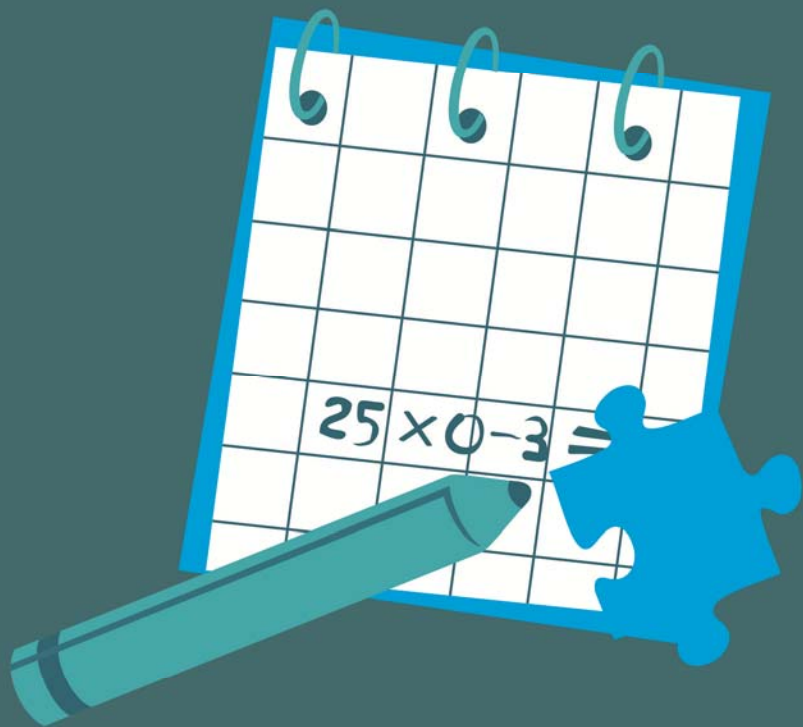


# Mbalo Brief



the missing piece of the puzzle

July 2014



Issue 06/2014



**Statistics  
South Africa**





the missing piece of the puzzle



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## Editor's comment

"A fundamental concern for others in our individual and community lives would go a long way in making the world the better place we so passionately dreamt of". These are the words of South Africa's first democratically elected president, Nelson Rolihlahla 'Madiba' Mandela during an address delivered at Walter Sisulu Square in Kliptown, Soweto in 2008. In celebration of his service to the South African people and humanity in general, the United Nations declared Madiba's birthday – 18 July – as Nelson Mandela International Day, a day on which people the world over are encouraged to engage in activities that make the world a better place for the less fortunate in the community.

In this issue of *Mbalo Brief*, we continue our series of Census 2011 educational articles highlighting census results at metropolitan municipality level. The focus is on the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality in this issue. We look at the municipality's population growth in 2011 in comparison to 2001 and 1996, average household income, access to housing, education levels, and access to basic services, among others.

Solutions for June's puzzle and a new general knowledge crossword puzzle are included on page iv. Our regulars on price indices and industry performance are also included in this issue. Information on the volume of mining production and value of sales, motor trade sales, retail trade sales, and manufacturing production volumes, among others, are included in the pages that follow.

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

Spread the spirit of doing good this Mandela Month and help the impoverished in your community on 18 July.

**NB!** The article on *Tourism and migration* is not included in this issue of *Mbalo Brief* due to a delay in the publication of the *Tourism and migration* monthly statistical release (Statistical release P0351).

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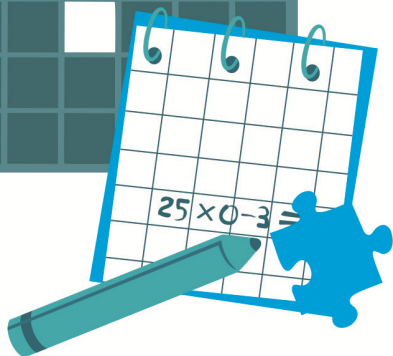
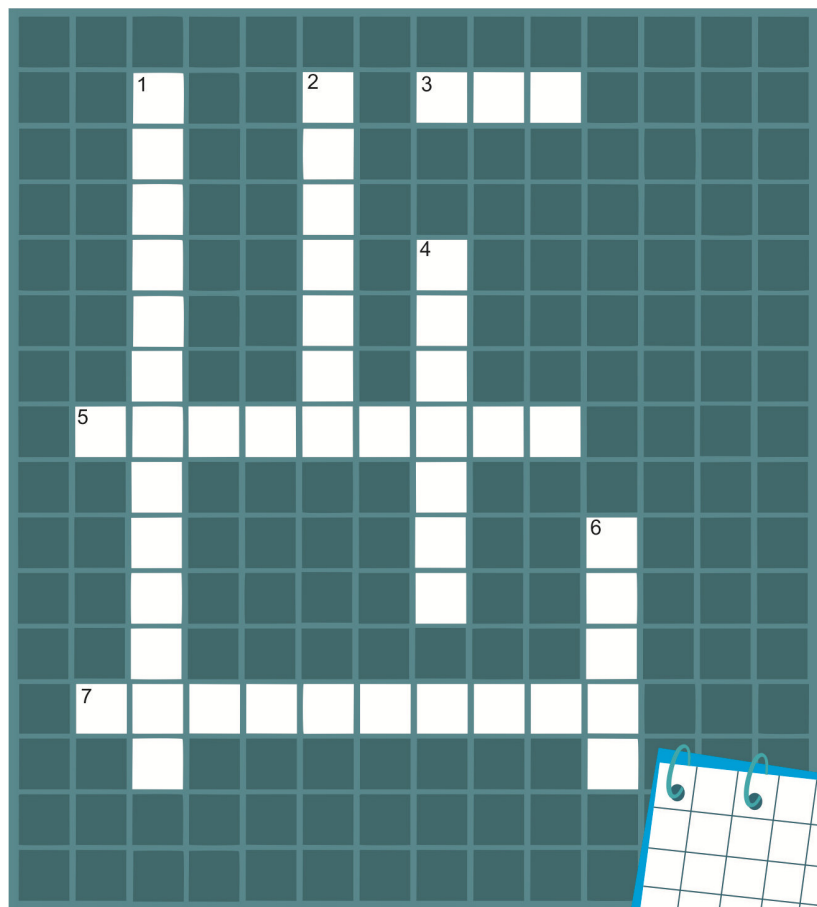
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the missing piece of the puzzle



## Crossword puzzle





### Across

3. Abbreviate: Electrocardiogram
5. What do you call a person who has expertise in the field of economics?
7. Free..... is an economic system in which business compete for profit without much control of government.

### Down

1. Which survey is based on production and sales of goods or products?
2. Which province is known as Garden of Eden?
4. Land transport also covers passenger and ..... transport.
6. How many censuses did South Africa have since the first democratic elections?

## Solutions for June 2014 puzzle

### Across

2. Sesotho
3. Youth
4. Lindiwe Zulu
6. Brasilia

### Down

1. Communications
2. SONA
5. Five



# Census educational article on the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality

## 1. Introduction

Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality is one of the eight Metropolitan (Category A) municipalities. It is located on the south-eastern coast of South Africa on the shores of Algoa Bay in the Eastern Cape province. The municipality comprises the city of Port Elizabeth, the nearby towns of Uitenhage and Despatch as well as the surrounding rural areas. It is a major seaport and automotive manufacturing centre. The Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality was named in honour of South Africa's former president, Nelson Mandela who spent the early part of his life in Eastern Cape.

The Nelson Mandela Metropolitan Municipality was only formed in December 2005, therefore the municipality did not exist during Census 1996\*. This article explores the progress made by the Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality since Census 2001 to Census 2011. In order to achieve this, the article will look at the municipality's land area and population, level of education of its residents, economy, unemployment rate, household income as well as types of household goods residents own or have access to, and their access to basic services.

## 2. Geography and demography

### 2.1 Land area and population

According to Census 2011 results, the land area of the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality is 1 950 square kilometres. It is home to 1 152 115 people, making it the sixth largest municipality in South Africa by population size. This was an increase from the 1 005 779 people recorded in 2001. There were more females (52%) than males (48%) in the Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality in 2011.

\*Wherever comparison is made between the 2001/2011 censuses and the 1996 census (when Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality was not yet established), the data cover all areas that fall within the municipality's current boundaries.



The proportion of female-headed households in the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality was 40,6% in 2011, an increase from 38,4% in 2001. The average household size was three persons. The proportion of formal dwellings was 87,2% in 2011, an increase from 75,2% in 2001. According to Census 2011 results, Black Africans make up most of the population in the Nelson Mandela Bay at 60,1%, followed by coloured people (23,6%), white people (14,4%), and Indians/Asians (1,1%), while other races make up 0,8% of the population.

The majority of people living in the Nelson Mandela Bay fall within the 15–35 age group (37,1%). They are followed by those within the 36–64 age group (31,4%), while those within the 0–14 age group make up 25,5% of the population. Those 65 years and older make up 6,0% of the population.

## 2.2 Languages

The three languages most often spoken in households in the Nelson Mandela Bay are:

- isiXhosa (53,2%);
- Afrikaans (28,9%); and
- English (13,3%).

The remaining 4,6% is shared among the rest of the 11 official languages, sign language and a few unspecified languages.

## 3. Education

With regard to education, the Nelson Mandela Bay has shown a decrease in the proportion of people with no formal schooling aged 20 years and older (from 6,8% in 2001 to 3% in 2011). The proportion of people who completed Matric/Std 10 in 2011 was 30,5%, an increase from the 24,8% recorded in 2001. Another increase was recorded for the proportion of those with a higher education qualification (from 8,7% in 2001 to 12% in 2011).

## 4. The economy

The GDP per capita of the Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality was recorded at R52 147 in 2011. The municipality has a diversified economy, and the four major sectors are:





- manufacturing;
- finance;
- community services; and
- transport

## 5. Unemployment rate

In 2011, 290 155 people aged between 15 and 64 in the municipality were employed. The unemployment rate in the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality increased between 1996 and 2001 (from 36,3% in 1996 to 46,4% in 2001) and thereafter it declined to 36,6% in 2011. The unemployment rate among the youth was 47,3% in 2011. This was a decrease from the 56,3% recorded in 2001. Furthermore, the number of discouraged work-seekers in 2011 was 41 859, while those who were not economically active were 289 969.

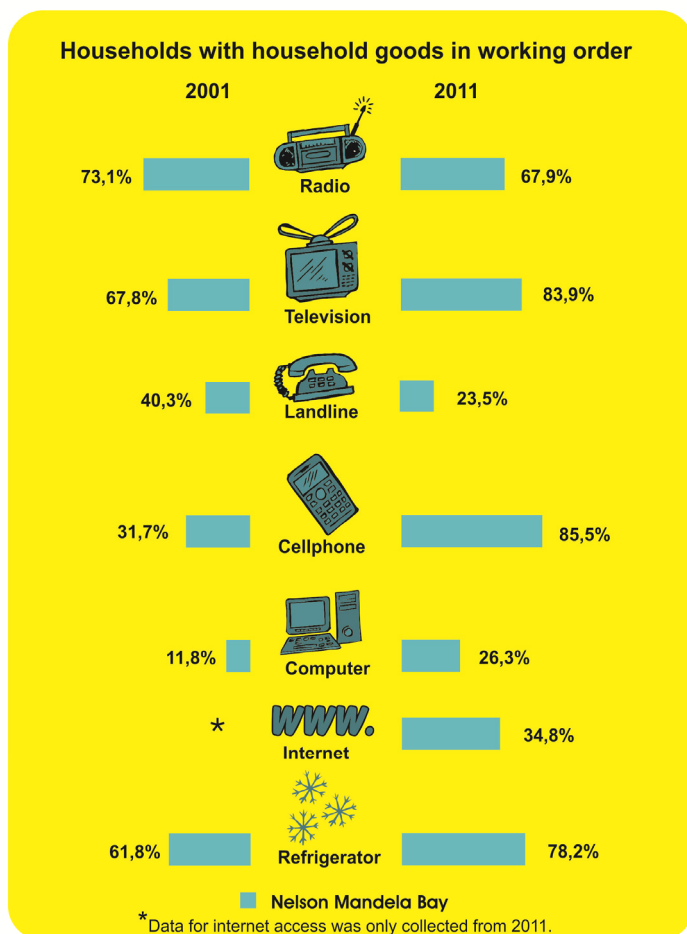
## 6. Household income

The average household income per annum increased from R53 904 in 2001 to R105 602 in 2011. However, in 2011, 15,8% of households in the municipality received no income. In 2011, the proportion of households with an income that falls between R1–R4,800 was 2,7% while 16,0% of households received between R19 601–R38 200 per annum. Furthermore, 3,6% of households received between R614 001–R1 228 800 per annum in 2011.



## 7. Ownership and access to selected household goods

**Figure 1 – Households with household goods in working order in the Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality in 2001 and 2011**



**Radio** – Census 2011 results show a decline in the proportion of households owning a radio (from 73,1% in 2001 to 67,9% in 2011).



**Television** – there was an increase in the number of households owning a television set (from 67,8% in 2001 to 83,9% in 2011).

**Landline/telephone** – there was a decline in the number of households with access to a landline/telephone (from 40,3% in 2001 to 23,5% in 2011).

**Cellphones** – the number of households that owned a cellphone increased from 31,7% in 2001 to 85,5% in 2011.

**Computer** – the number of households with a computer increased from 11,8% in 2001 to 26,3% in 2011.

**Internet** – the proportion of households with access to the Internet was recorded at 34,8% in 2011. Furthermore, the proportion of those who accessed the Internet from home was 11%, with 14% of households reporting that they accessed it from cellphones, followed by those who accessed it from work (4,8%), and elsewhere 5%. The proportion of those who did not have access to the Internet in 2011 was 65,2%.

**Refrigerator** – in 2011, more households (78,2%) owned a refrigerator compared with the 61,8% in 2001.



## 8. Household services

**Figure 2 – Households with household services in the Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality**

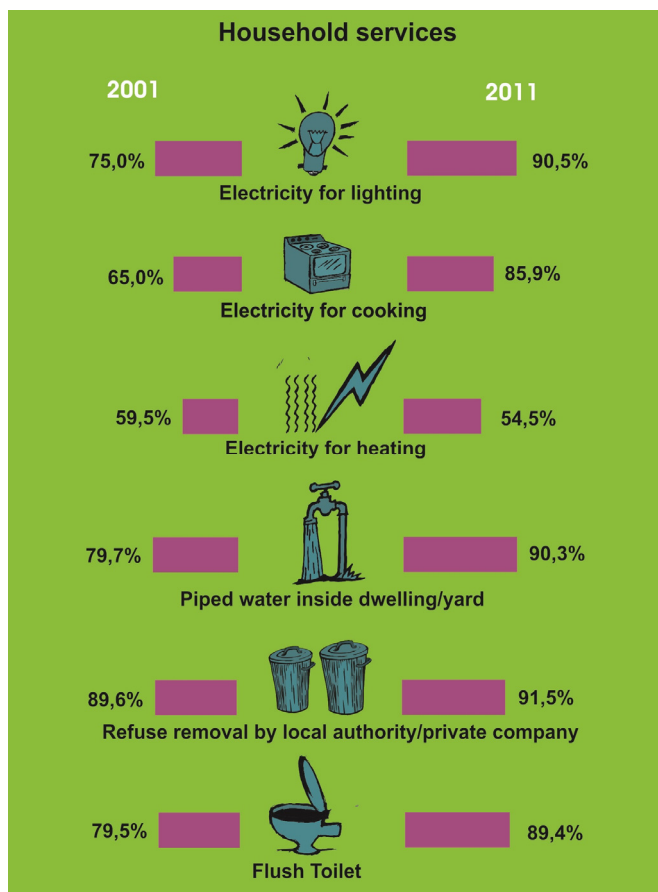


Figure 2 gives a comparison of the proportion of households with access to basic household services between 2001 and 2011 in the Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality. The figure is explained in more detail in the paragraphs that follow.

## 8.1 Electricity

Since 1996, the proportion of households using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting, heating and cooking increased across the Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality. In 2011, 90,5% of households used electricity for lighting. This was an increase from 75,0% in 2001. More households were using electricity for cooking in 2011 (85,9%), which was an increase from 65,0% in 2001. The number of households that were using electricity for heating was 54,5% in 2011, constituting a decrease from 59,5% in 2001.

In 2011, 3,3% of households used gas for cooking, 2,1% used it for heating, while 0,2% used gas for lighting. On the other hand, 9,6% of households used paraffin for cooking, 21,1% used it for heating, while 7,6% used it for lighting.

## 8.2 Piped water

In 2011, there was an increase to 90,3% in the proportion of households with access to piped water in their dwellings or yards, compared with 79,7% in 2001. The proportion of households with access to piped water on a communal stand decreased to 8,7% in 2011 from 18,9% in 2001. The number of households with no access to piped water decreased to 1,0% in 2011 from 1,3% in 2001.

## 8.3 Refuse removal

The proportion of households whose refuse was removed by the local authority or a private company at least once a week was 91,5% in 2011, which is an increase from 89,6% in 2001. The percentage of those with communal refuse dumps or own refuse dumps was 5,6% in 2011, which is a decrease from 7,3% in 2001, while those who had no refuse dumps was 2,2% in 2011 compared with 3,1% in 2001.

## 8.4 Toilet facilities

According to the Census 2011 results, 89,4% of households in the Nelson Mandela Bay had a flush or chemical toilet, which is an increase from 79,5%



in 2001. On the other hand, the number of households with no toilet facilities was 4,2% in 2001 but decreased to 1,9% in 2011.

## 9. Conclusion

The Nelson Mandela Bay's population has grown by 1,36% since Census 2001. The educational level of the population group aged 20 years and older as well as the number of people who have completed matric or a higher education has also increased since 2001. The proportion of those with access to basic services has also increased since 2001.

## Reference

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## Primary industries

### Mining: Production and sales

#### *Production in the mining sector increases*

The five-month platinum mine strike finally came to an end on 23 June 2014. This has been South Africa's longest and most costly strike. The miners lost over R10 billion in unpaid wages while the companies lost over R24 billion in revenue. Furthermore, the gross domestic product (GDP) results published by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) on 27 May 2014, show that the mining and quarrying industry was the main contributor to the decrease in the country's GDP. Thus the strike affected mining output in the first quarter of 2014, which in turn affected South Africa's economy. In this article we summarise statistics based on mining production and sales for April 2014.

Mining production increased by 0,2% year-on-year in April 2014 (**see Table A**). The highest positive growth rates were recorded for:

- 'other' metallic minerals (50,7%);
- nickel (25,2%); and
- diamonds (22,2%).

The main contributors to the 0,2% increase were:

- iron ore (contributing 1,2 percentage points);
- 'other' metallic minerals (contributing 0,8 of a percentage point);
- manganese ore (contributing 0,7 of a percentage point); and
- nickel (contributing 0,7 of a percentage point).

PGMs was a significant negative contributor (contributing -2,4 percentage points).



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

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

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

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

Mineral sales decreased by 5,1% year-on-year in March 2014 (see **Table B**). Only gold (-37,7%) and PGMs (-26,4%) recorded negative growth rates. Gold contributed -7,0 percentage points and PGMs contributed -5,7 percentage points to the 5,1% decrease.

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

	Nov-13	Dec-13	Jan-14	Feb-14	Mar-14	Apr-14
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	17,1	9,1	0,9	7,8	11,1	-5,1
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	4,2	-3,1	-0,7	6,2	4,3	-10,0
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted <sup>1/</sup>	6,0	0,2	0,0	-0,7	4,2	4,0

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

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



## Secondary industries

### Manufacturing: Production and sales

#### *Manufacturing industry records increases in production and sales*

With the expected conclusion of negotiations between the Southern African Development Community (SADC), East African Community (EAC), and Common Market for Eastern and Central Africa (COMESA) for a free market area – termed the Tripartite Free Trade Area – between 26 African countries with an estimated combined gross domestic product of \$2 trillion (over R20 trillion), South African manufacturing businesses may expect to find it easier to export their products and services to member countries of SADC, COMESA and EAC. Increased trade within the regions may also catalyse economic growth and the creation of new employment within member countries. Presented in this article are the statistics on manufacturing production and sales for April 2014.

Manufacturing production decreased by 1,5% in April 2014 compared with April 2013 (**see Table C**). The 1,5% annual decrease in manufacturing production in April 2014 was due to higher production in the following divisions:

- motor vehicles, parts and accessories and other transport equipment (-13,2%, contributing -1,3 percentage points); and
- petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products (-5,3%, contributing -1,2 percentage points).

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

Estimates	April 2014	% change between April 2013 and April 2014	% change between February to April 2013 and February to April 2014	% change between January to April 2013 and January to April 2014
Physical volume of manufacturing production index (base: 2010=100)	100,5	-1,5	0,4	0,9
Total estimated sales of manufactured products (R million)	142 243	8,4	9,9	10,4

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

## Selected building statistics of the private sector

### *Residential buildings reports largest increase for building plans passed*

Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) conducts a monthly building statistics survey collecting information regarding building plans passed and buildings completed, financed by the private sector, from the largest local government institutions in South Africa. The monthly survey data are used in monitoring the state of economy and formulation of economic policy. Furthermore, the results are important inputs to estimate the gross domestic product (GDP) and to calculate the Composite Leading Business Cycle Indicator. This article highlights the selected building statistics of the private sector for April 2014.

The value of recorded building plans passed increased by 6,9% (R1 819,3 million) in January to April 2014 compared with January to April 2013 (**see Table D**).

The largest percentage increase was reported for residential buildings (16,1% or R1 856,5 million), followed by additions and alterations (3,3% or R246,1 million). A decrease was reported for non-residential buildings (-3,7% or -R283,3 million).

The value of buildings reported as completed increased by 4,4% (-R733,1 million) during January to April 2014 compared with January to April 2013. A decrease was reported for additions and alterations (-25,3% or -R1 147,5 million), while increases were reported for residential buildings (4,7% or R378,0 million) and non-residential buildings (0,% or R36,4 million).

Six provinces reported year-on-year increases in the value of building plans passed during January to April 2014. The increase in the value of building plans passed was dominated by KwaZulu-Natal (contributing 5,4 percentage points or R1 428,3 million) and Western Cape (contributing 4,0 percentage points or R1 073,7 million).

Five provinces reported year-on-year decreases in the value of buildings completed during January to April 2014. The year-on-year decrease was dominated by Western Cape (contributing -8,6 percentage points or -R1 442,5 million).

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

Estimates at current prices	January to April 2013 1/	January to April 2014 1/	Difference in value between January to April 2013 and January to April 2014	% change between January to April 2013 and January to April 2014
	R'000	R'000	R'000	
<b>Residential buildings</b>	<b>11 561 661</b>	<b>13 418 196</b>	<b>1 856 535</b>	<b>16,1</b>
-Dwelling houses	8 318 055	9 632 749	1 314 694	15,8
-Flats and townhouses	2 972 657	3 451 587	478 930	16,1
-Other residential buildings	270 949	333 860	62 911	23,2
<b>Non-residential buildings</b>	<b>7 565 784</b>	<b>7 282 462</b>	<b>-283 322</b>	<b>-3,7</b>
<b>Additions and alterations</b>	<b>7 407 235</b>	<b>7 653 287</b>	<b>246 052</b>	<b>3,3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>26 534 680</b>	<b>28 353 945</b>	<b>1 819 265</b>	<b>6,9</b>

<sup>1/</sup> 2013 and 2014 figures should be regarded as preliminary because of possible backlogs and incomplete reporting by municipalities. A full release on *Selected building statistics of the private sector as reported by local government institutions* (Statistical release P5041.1) is available on the Stats SA website: [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za).

## Electricity generated and available for distribution

### *Consumption and production of electricity decreases*

The national power grid was severely constrained on a number of occasions in June 2014. This was due to high electricity usage, particularly between 17:30 and 18:30. According to Eskom, the increase is due to the use of space heating, geysers and cooking that takes place during this time. Eskom has thus urged all its customers to 'beat the peak' from 17:00 to 21:00 this winter, by maintaining or achieving 10% electricity savings, especially in the commercial and residential sectors. In this article we summarise the statistics on electricity generated and available for distribution for May 2014.



The actual volume of electricity consumption decreased by 1,0% year-on-year in May 2014 (**see Table E**). The actual estimated electricity production decreased by 1,6% year-on-year in May 2014. The total volume of electricity delivered by Eskom to the provinces decreased by 1,1% (-196 Gigawatt-hours) in May 2014 compared with May 2013. Decreases were reported in four of the nine provinces.

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

Actual estimates	May 2013 <sup>1/</sup>	% change between May 2013 and May 2014	% change between March to May 2013 and March to May 2014	% change between January to May 2013 and January to May 2014
Electricity available for distribution (Gigawatt-hours)	19 794	-1,0	-0,1	0,9
Index of the physical volume of electricity production (2010=100)	99,6	-1,6	-1,3	-0,7

<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 7,9% in April 2014*

From the oil importer that sells oil products to various filling station owners across the country to the maize importer distributing bulks of maize meal to depots throughout the provinces of our country, wholesalers make up a sizeable portion of our country's economy. They employ thousands of South Africans and contribute to the country's financial wellbeing through, among others, tax instruments such as income tax, companies tax and value-added tax. Presented in this article are the statistics concerning wholesale trade sales for April 2014.

Wholesale trade sales increased by 7,9% in April 2014 compared with April 2013 (**see Table F**). The major contributors to the 7,9% annual increase were dealers in solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (17,0%, contributing 3,9 percentage points) and machinery, equipment and supplies (11,6%, contributing 1,5 percentage points).

Wholesale trade sales increased by 12,9% in the three months ended April 2014 compared with the three months ended April 2013. The major contributors to this increase were dealers in:

- solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (14,9%, contributing 3,5 percentage points);
- machinery, equipment and supplies (23,0%, contributing 3,1 percentage points); and
- 'other' intermediate products, waste and scrap (30,1%, contributing 1,1 percentage points).



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

	Nov-13	Dec-13	Jan-14	Feb-14	Mar-14	Apr-14
<b>Year-on-year % change, unadjusted</b>	11,6	12,9	16,1	15,5	15,4	7,9
<b>Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted</b>	1,1	-2,0	3,3	1,6	-3,1	2,2
<b>3-month % change, seasonally adjusted<sup>1/</sup></b>	4,5	4,2	3,5	2,6	2,4	1,8

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

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

## Retail trade sales

### *Retail sales increases*

In the past, retailers were mostly found in fixed locations such as stores and markets. These days, however, retailers also operate online. Consumers browse for products on the internet and once they find something they like, they make electronic payments and the products is delivered to their door-step. Some consumers prefer online shopping because it saves them time (no queuing) and money since some of the products sold online are cheaper than those in-stores. This article is a summary of the retail trade sales statistics for April 2014.

Retail trade sales increased by 1,8% year-on-year in April 2014 (**see Table G**). The highest annual growth rates were recorded for retailers in:

- food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores (4,7%); and
- textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (3,9%).

The main contributors to the 1,8% increase were retailers in:

- textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (contributing 0,9 of a percentage point);
- general dealers (contributing 0,4 of a percentage point); and
- retailers in food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores (contributing 0,4 of a percentage point).

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

	Nov-13	Dec-13	Jan-14	Feb-14	Mar-14	Apr-14
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	4,4	2,7	6,4	2,3	0,8	1,8
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	1,3	1,1	0,0	-0,4	-1,1	0,0
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted <sup>1/</sup>	0,2	0,8	1,6	1,7	0,5	-0,8

<sup>1/</sup> Percentage change between the previous 3 months and the 3 months ending in the month indicated. A full release on *Retail trade sales* (Statistical release P6242.1) is available on the Stats SA website: [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za)

## Motor trade sales

### *Sales in the motor industry decrease*

The automotive industry is one of South Africa's most important sectors and also contributes to the economy of the country. As a result, the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), through the Automotive Production Development Programme (APDP), plans to improve the industry's economic contribution by increasing the production volumes of vehicles to cater for both local and international markets. The APDP aims to increase the volume of cars manufactured locally to 1,2 million annually by 2020. Motor trade sales figures for April 2014 are presented below.

Motor trade sales decreased by 2,0% year-on-year in April 2014 (see Table H). Negative annual growth rates were recorded for:

- new vehicle sales (-8,1%);
- used vehicle sales (-5,0%); and
- sales of accessories (-3,0%).

Motor trade sales decreased by 0,4% in April 2014 compared with March 2014. This followed month-on-month changes of -0,1% in March 2014 and 0,0% in February 2014.

Motor trade sales increased by 1,7% in the three months ended April 2014 compared with the three months ended April 2013. The major contributors to this increase was fuel sales (7,1%, contributing 1,9 percentage points).



**Table H – Key figure for April 2014**

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

<sup>1/</sup> 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 improves by 6,4%*

The improper preparation and handling of food by fast-food outlets, restaurants and vendors can result in potential major health risks for the consumer. Food that is often prepared under unhygienic conditions and stored for long periods before selling can cause food borne diseases. To ensure consumer safety, health education and training regarding acceptable food preparation, handling and practices should be provided to retailers and consumers. This article highlights the food and beverages income for April 2014.

The total income generated by the food and beverages industry increased by 6,4% in April 2014 compared with April 2013. The highest annual growth rates were recorded for 'other' income (9,6%) and food sales (6,6%) (**see Table I**).

In April 2014, positive annual growth rates were recorded for takeaway and fast-food outlets (10,2%, contributing 3,6 percentage points) and restaurants and coffee shops (7,2%, contributing 3,3 percentage points).



Total income increased by 4,6% in the three months ended April 2014 compared with the three months ended April 2013. Positive contributors to this increase were:

- takeaway and fast-food outlets (8,6%, contributing 3,0 percentage points); and
- restaurants and coffee shops (4,0%, contributing 1,8 percentage points).

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

Type of income	Nov-13	Dec-13	Jan-14	Feb-14	Mar-14	Apr-14
Food sales	7,8	2,3	7,2	8,0	2,1	6,6
Bar sales	0,9	-6,9	-5,7	-2,1	-5,6	4,2
Other income	6,0	-8,4	1,2	-5,5	8,2	9,6
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,0</b>	<b>0,9</b>	<b>5,5</b>	<b>6,5</b>	<b>1,4</b>	<b>6,4</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

### *April 2014 tourist accommodation income increases*

In a country where the number of incoming foreign tourists is steadily rising every year as business people, holidaymakers and students make their way to our shores, it is imperative to have a tourist accommodation industry of the highest possible standard. Also important is the availability of stay units and the price per stay unit night; the industry has to, while providing premium services to clients who can afford luxury, ensure that its services are reasonably priced for the budget holidaymakers as well. This article presents the statistics of the tourist accommodation industry with focus on the percentage change in income generated from accommodation, the overall income generated by the industry, and average income per stay unit night sold for April 2014.

Total income for the tourist accommodation industry increased by 12,9% in April 2014 compared with April 2013. Income from accommodation



increased by an annual 19,0% in April 2014 – the increase was the result of a 9,8% increase in the number of stay unit nights sold and an 8,4% increase in the average income per stay unit night sold (see Table J).

The type of accommodation with the highest annual growth rates in April 2014 were caravan parks and camping sites (58,7%) and guest houses and guest farms (42,9%).

**Table J – Year-on-year percentage change in tourist accommodation statistics (April 2014)**

	Nov-13	Dec-13	Jan-14	Feb-14	Mar-14	Apr-14
Stay units available	0,2	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,2
Stay unit nights sold	7,6	4,7	10,7	3,8	0,5	9,8
Average income per stay unit night sold	6,3	10,9	6,1	3,5	5,4	8,4
Income from accommodation	14,4	16,1	17,5	7,4	5,9	19,0
Total income <sup>1/</sup>	11,3	9,8	13,9	4,2	2,3	12,9

<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)

## Statistics of civil cases for debt

### *Civil summonses and judgements decrease*

The July month is regarded as the National Savings Month in South Africa. This month was declared a national savings month through the establishment of South African Savings Institute (SASI) which was launched by the Minister of Finance in 2012. The main objective of this campaign is to encourage the people of South Africa to adopt the culture of saving. People are urged to move away from relying too much on buying goods on credit because getting into too much debt might add financial strain due to high interest rate, thus resulting in people being unable to pay back their debts. Failure to honour debt repayments ultimately leads into creditors instituting civil cases against the defaulters. This article reports on the statistics of civil cases for debt for April 2014.



The total number of civil summonses issued for debt decreased by 5,9% in the three months ended April 2014 compared with the three months ended April 2013. A 17,5% decrease was recorded between April 2013 and April 2014 (**see Table K**).

The main categories that influenced the 5,9% decrease were civil summonses related to:

- goods sold (contributing -2,2 percentage points);
- promissory notes (contributing -1,4 percentage points); and
- services (contributing 1,4 percentage points).

The total number of civil judgements recorded for debt decreased by 11,0% in the three months ended April 2014 compared with the three months ended April 2013 (**see Table K**). A decrease of 19,9% was recorded year-on-year in April 2014.

The main categories that influenced the 11,0% decrease were civil judgements relating to:

- money lent (contributing -7,7 percentage points);
- goods sold (contributing -2,1 percentage points); and
- 'other' debts (contributing -2,0 percentage points).

The total value of civil judgements recorded for debt was 10,3% lower in the three months ended April 2014 compared with the three months ended April 2013. A year-on-year decrease of 25,7% was recorded in April 2014. The main categories that contributed to the 10,3% decrease were 'other' debts (contributing -4,1 percentage points) and service -3,4 percentage points).

In April 2014, 24 520 civil judgements for debt amounting to R294,5 million were recorded. The largest contributors to the total value of judgements were:

- 'other' debts (R79,6 million or 27,0%);
- money lent (R76,1 million or 25,9%); and
- services (R54,8 million or 18,6%).



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

Actual estimates	April 2014	% change between April 2013 and April 2014	% change between Feb – April 2013 and Feb – April 2014
Number of civil summonses issued for debt	59 092	-17,5	-5,9
Number of civil judgments recorded for debt	24 520	-19,9	-11,0
Value of civil judgments recorded for debt (R million)	294,5	-25,7	-10,3

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

## Statistics of liquidations and insolvencies

### *Liquidations decline as insolvencies increase*

Companies and people sometimes hit hard times financially. When this happens, debtors find it harder to honour their financial obligations such as loan repayments, insurance premiums, employee salaries and payments in relation to other agreements. Companies that reach this financial state are usually forced to close down or do so voluntarily, in a process referred to as liquidation. On the other hand, partnerships in a similar state are referred to as insolvent. This article presents the statistics of liquidations for May 2014 and insolvencies for April 2014.

The total number of liquidations increased by 70% in May 2014 compared with May 2013 (**see Table L**). The number of voluntary liquidations increased by 71, while compulsory liquidations increased by 20 over this period. In May 2014, there were 221 liquidations constituted by 29 compulsory liquidations and 192 voluntary liquidations.

The largest annual decreases in May 2014 related to financing, insurance, real estate and business services (57 more liquidations); and community, social and personal services (18 more liquidations).

The number of liquidations recorded in the first five months of 2014 decreased by 24,9% compared with the first five months of 2013.

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

Number of liquidations May 2014	% change between May 2013 and May 2014	% change between March to May 2013 and March to May 2014	% change between January to May 2013 and January to May 2014
221	70,0	-12,1	-24,9

**Insolvencies**

The total number of insolvencies decreased by 12,0% annually in April 2014 (see **Table M**). An estimated 3,9% decrease was recorded in the three months ended April 2014 compared with the three months ended April 2013. There was a 1,0% decrease in the first four months of 2014 compared with the first four months of 2013.

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

Number of insolvencies April 2014	% change between April 2013 and April 2014	% change between February 2012 to April 2013 and February 2013 to April 2014	% change between January to April 2013 and January to April 2014
212	-12,0	-3,9	-1,0

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*****Income earned from transporting goods and people increases***

The land transport industry is made up of various businesses rendering their transport services through either road or rail, or both. Companies in this industry transport both people and goods. Statistics South Africa conducts a monthly survey of a sample of tax-registered entities in this industry, the results of which present figures on the volume of goods transported by freight transport companies and the number of passengers transported by passenger transport companies, and the income generated by land transport companies. In this article we summarise the results of the April 2014 survey as reported in the *Land transport survey* statistical release published in June 2014.



## Freight transport

The volume of goods transported (payload) increased by 6,5% in April 2014 compared with April 2013 (**see Table N**). The corresponding income increased by 8,2% over the same period. Income from freight transportation increased by 7,3% in the three months ended April 2014 compared with the three months ended April 2013.

The main contributors to this increase were primary mining and quarrying products (9,2%, contributing 3,1 percentage points) and 'other' freight (22,8%, contributing 2,0 percentage points).

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

	Nov-13	Dec-13	Jan-14	Feb-14	Mar-14	Apr-14
<b>Freight payload</b>	-8,3	-2,7	-1,5	-4,1	0,8	6,5
<b>Freight income</b>	2,2	5,1	9,5	5,0	8,8	8,2

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

## Passenger transport

The number of passenger journeys increased by 7,0% in April 2014 compared with April 2013 (**see Table O**). The corresponding income increased by 24,1% over the same period.

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

	Nov-13	Dec-13	Jan-14	Feb-14	Mar-14	Apr-14
<b>Passenger journey</b>	0,9	-1,6	3,5	0,3	0,7	7,0
<b>Passenger income</b>	8,2	4,6	13,0	7,6	9,5	24,1

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

# Prices

## Producer price index (PPI)

### *PPI at 8,7% in May 2014*

The producer price index measures the average change in the price of goods and services when they leave the place of production (factories). This price index is an important economic indicator because it provides an early indication of price changes in the pipeline. For instance, when producer prices increase or decrease, retailers might adjust their prices based on these changes. This article presents the key findings of the PPI for May 2014.

### **Final manufactured goods – headline PPI**

The annual percentage change in the PPI for final manufactured goods was 8,7% in May 2014 (compared with 8,8% in April 2014) (**see Table P**). From April 2014 to May 2014 the PPI for final manufactured goods increased by 0,2%.

The main contributors to the annual rate of 8,7% were food products, beverages and tobacco products (7,8% year-on-year, contributing 2,9 percentage points), coke, petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products (11,3% year-on-year, contributing 1,9 percentage points), metals, machinery, equipment and computing equipment (8,8% year-on-year, contributing 1,3 percentage points) and transport equipment (10,0% year-on-year, contributing 1,0 percentage point).

The main contributors to the monthly increase of 0,2% were food products, beverages and tobacco products (0,2% month-on-month, contributing 0,1 of a percentage point) and metals, machinery, equipment and computing equipment (0,8% month-on-month, contributing 0,1 of a percentage point).

### **Intermediate manufactured goods**

The annual percentage change in the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods was 9,8% in May 2014 (compared with 10,2% in April 2014) (**see Table P**). From April 2014 to May 2014 the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods increased by 0,5%.





The main contributors to the annual rate of 9,8% were basic and fabricated metals (9,4% year-on-year, contributing 3,7 percentage points) and chemicals, rubber and plastic products (10,2% year-on-year, contributing 3,1 percentage points). The main contributors to the monthly increase of 0,5% were textiles and leather goods (2,1% month-on-month, contributing 0,2 of a percentage point) and chemicals, rubber and plastic products (0,6% month-on-month, contributing 0,2 of a percentage point).

### Electricity and water

The annual percentage change in the PPI for electricity and water was 9,7% in May 2014 (compared with 10,4% in April 2014) (**see Table P**). From April 2014 to May 2014 the PPI for electricity and water increased by 1,4%. The contributors to the annual rate of 9,7% were electricity (10,0% year-on-year, contributing 8,3 percentage points) and water (7,8% year-on-year, contributing 1,4 percentage points). The contributor to the monthly increase of 1,4% was electricity (1,7% month-on-month, contributing 1,4 percentage points).

### Mining

The annual percentage change in the PPI for mining was 4,9% in May 2014 (compared with 6,6% in April 2014) (**see Table P**). From April 2014 to May 2014 the PPI for mining decreased by 0,3%. The main contributors to the annual rate of 4,9% were non-ferrous metal ores (10,0% year-on-year, contributing 4,3 percentage points) and coal and gas (5,6% year-on-year, contributing 1,6 percentage points). The main contributor to the monthly decrease of 0,3% was gold and other metal ores (-1,9% month-on-month, contributing -0,4 of a percentage point).

### Agriculture, forestry and fishing

The annual percentage change in the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing was 6,7% in May 2014 (compared with 7,6% in April 2014) (**see Table P**). From April 2014 to May 2014 the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing decreased by 1,0%. The main contributor to the annual rate of 6,7% was agriculture (6,7% year-on-year, contributing 5,3 percentage points). The main contributor to the monthly decrease of 1,0% was agriculture (-1,4% month-on-month, contributing -1,1 percentage points).



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

Product	Weight	Index (2012=100)			% change	
		May 2013	April 2014	May 2014	May 2014 vs. Apr 2014	May 2014 vs. May 2013
Final manufactured goods	100,00	104,6	113,8	114,0	0,2	8,7
Intermediate manufactured goods	100,00	106,6	116,5	117,1	0,5	9,8
Electricity and water	100,00	99,9	108,1	109,6	1,4	9,7
Mining	100,00	104,5	109,9	109,6	-0,3	4,9
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,00	99,5	107,3	106,2	-1,0	6,7

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

## Consumer price index (CPI)

### *CPI climbs to 6,6% in May 2014*

The CPI rate for May 2014 is the highest in almost five years and has also exceeded the Reserve Bank's target range of 3% to 6%. The last time such a high rate was recorded was in July 2009 when inflation peaked at 6,8%. The weakening rand and an increase in food prices are some of the causes of the high inflation. This article presents the CPI for May 2014.

The headline CPI (for all urban areas) annual inflation rate in May 2014 was 6,6% (**see Table Q**). This rate was 0,5 of a percentage point higher than the corresponding annual rate of 6,1% in April 2014. On average, prices increased by 0,2% between April 2014 and May 2014.

The food and non-alcoholic beverages index increased by 0,9% between April 2014 and May 2014. The annual rate increased to 8,8% in May 2014 from 7,8% in April 2014.



The following components in the food and non-alcoholic beverages index increased:

- vegetables (2,3%);
- milk, eggs and cheese (1,3%);
- meat (1,0%);
- cold beverages (0,9%);
- fish (0,8%);
- other food (0,7%);
- bread and cereals (0,5%);
- sugar, sweets and desserts (0,5%); and
- hot beverages (0,4%).

Decreases were reported for oils and fats (-1,6%) and fruit (-0,3%).

The transport index decreased by 0,1% between April 2014 and May 2014, mainly due to a 15 cents per litre decrease in the price of petrol. The annual rate increased to 8,9% in May 2014 from 6,8% in April 2014.

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

- Western Cape (6,6%);
- Free State (6,6%);
- Gauteng (6,6%);
- Mpumalanga (6,5%);
- Northern Cape (6,4%); and
- North West (6,4%).

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

- Limpopo (7,8%);
- KwaZulu-Natal (7,1%); and
- Eastern Cape (7,0%).

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

Year		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Avg
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	88,8
	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	4,1
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	92,7
	Rate	3,7	3,7	4,1	4,2	4,5	5,0	5,3	5,3	5,7	6,0	6,1	6,1	5,1
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	97,7
	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	5,1
2013	Index	100,3	101,3	102,5	102,9	102,6	102,9	104,0	104,3	104,8	105,0	105,1	105,4	103,3
	Rate	5,4	5,9	5,9	5,9	5,6	5,5	6,3	6,4	6,0	5,5	5,3	5,4	5,1
2014	Index	106,1	107,3	108,7	109,2	109,4								
	Rate	5,8	5,9	6,0	6,1	6,6								

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

A full release on the *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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