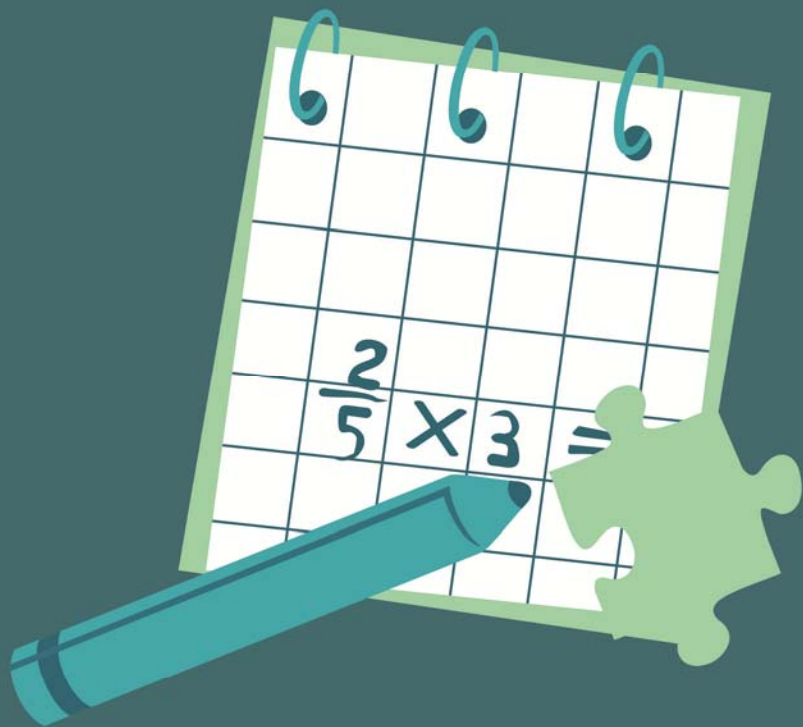


Mbalo Brief



the missing piece of the puzzle

August 2014



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 **Statistics
South Africa**





the missing piece of the puzzle



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Editor's comment

August is Women's Month and women and men across the country unite against different forms of oppression, perceptions against women and to highlight achievements attained since the dawn of democracy. After 20 years of democracy and freedom, women still endeavour to eradicate traditional practices such as forced marriages where a woman is forced to marry her deceased husband's brother as culture, *ukuthwala* (practice of abducting young girls and forcing them into marriage) perpetuated by men, workplace inequalities such as employers preferring males in senior positions and gender-based violence.

Government has made progress over the years to ensure that the gender gap is bridged. The number of women ministers and deputy ministers has doubled from 18% in 1994 to 40% in 2010, about 36% occupy senior-level jobs in government, and up to 44% members of the legislature on a national and provincial level are women. More laws to fight gender-based violence were also introduced.

In this issue of *Mbalo Brief*, we highlight our series of Census 2011 educational articles focusing on Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality. The article features, among other things, the information about population growth, the unemployment rate, access to basic services and toilet facilities.

Solutions for July's puzzle and a new general knowledge crossword puzzle are included on page iv. Read more about our articles profiling the performance of industries such as electricity, mining and motor trade.

Articles published in this issue are based on results of industry surveys conducted for the months ranging from May 2014 to July 2014, which were released in July 2014 and August 2014. For full details on any of the surveys, visit our website at www.statssa.gov.za

"Malibongwe igama lamakhosikazi" (Praise be to women)



the missing piece of the puzzle

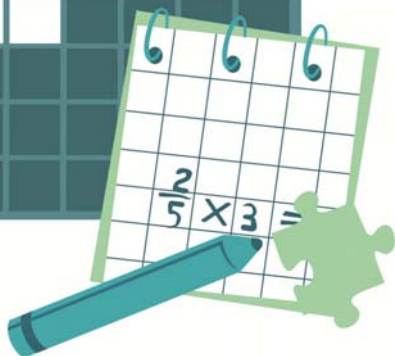
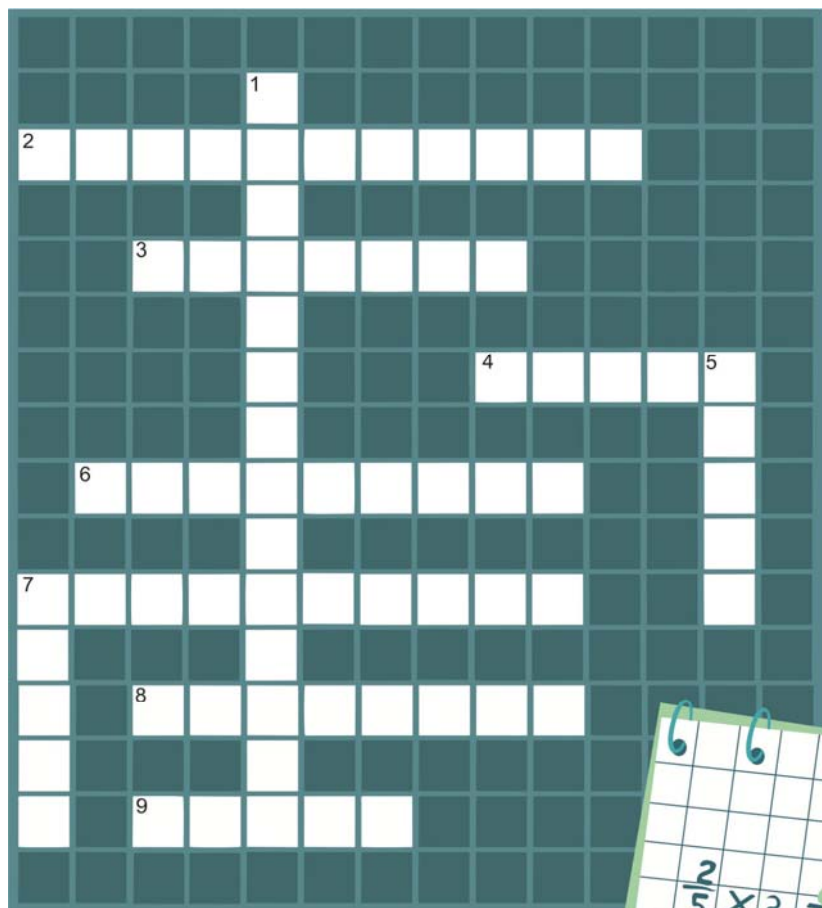


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Crossword puzzle



Across

2. Which of the women who led the march of 20 000 women to the Union Buildings in Pretoria (to protest against pass laws on 9 August 1956) has a hospital in Johannesburg named after her?
3. Which language do most households in the Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality speak?
4. What is the acronym used for the international organisation which comprises Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa?
6. In which province in South Africa is Sun City located?
7. In this issue of Mbalu Brief, our educational article is based on the..... Metropolitan Municipality. Fill in the missing word.
8. In which city in the Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality is the gravesite of the assassinated, celebrated freedom fighter and anti-apartheid leader Martin Thembisile 'Chris' Hani located?
9. When loosely translated, the word 'ekurhuleni' means 'a place of' Fill in the missing word.

Down

1. Who is the minister of Basic Education?
5. What is Mona Lisa famous for?
7. What is the name of the severe and often fatal virus disease outbreak in West Africa? Clue: The virus disease has been reported in Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Nigeria.





Solutions for July 2014 puzzle

Across

3. ECG
5. Economist
7. Enterprise

Down

1. Manufacturing
2. Limpopo
4. Freight
6. Three



Census educational article on Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Introduction

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality – which is Gauteng's second smallest metropolitan municipality in terms of land area– is situated in the far eastern region of Gauteng and shares its eastern border with Mpumalanga. It is also bordered by the Sedibeng District Municipality to the south and south-east, City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality to the west, and City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality to the north. The name 'Ekurhuleni' is derived from the Xitsonga word '*kurhula*' meaning 'peace'; thus, 'Ekurhuleni', when loosely translated, means 'the place of peace'.

Ekurhuleni is home to the Aviation Museum of South Africa, Nelson Mandela Freedom Museum, OR Tambo Museum and the OR Tambo International Airport. Among its places of historic significance the municipality counts the Thokoza Monument – which was constructed in honour of those who were killed in pre-democracy violence in the area. Boksburg, an area within the Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality, is home to the gravesite of assassinated, celebrated freedom fighter and anti-apartheid leader Martin Thembisile 'Chris' Hani.

The Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality was formed in December 2000 with the amalgamation of 11 local and town councils: Alberton (Thokoza), Benoni (Actonville, Daveyton, Etwatwa, Watville), Boksburg (Reiger Park, Vosloorus), Brakpan (Geluksdal, Tsakane), Eastern Gauteng Services Council, Edenvale/Lethabong, Germiston (Katlhlong, Palm Ridge, Zonkesizwe), Kempton Park (Tembisa), Khayalami Metropolitan Council, Nigel (Duduza) and Springs (Bakerton, KwaThema).

This article presents various statistics regarding Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality as presented in the results of Census 2011. It looks at, among others, the population size of the municipality in 2011 in comparison to 2001



and 1996*, its residents' education levels, unemployment statuses and access to basic services.

Geography and demography

Land area

The Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality covers a land area of 1 975 square kilometres, stretching from Gauteng's south-eastern border with Mpumalanga to Tembisa in the north, and Vosloorus and Nigel in the south. In terms of geographical size, Ekurhuleni is the second smallest of the five category C (district) and category A (metropolitan) municipalities of Gauteng, accounting for about 11,9% of the total land area of Gauteng.

Demography

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality is the second largest municipality in terms of population size, trailing only behind the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, and the second smallest in terms of land area among Gauteng's five category C (district) and A (metropolitan) municipalities. Since Census 1996, the population of Ekurhuleni has grown by 36,2% – from 2 026 978 in 1996 to 3 178 470 in 2011. This increase was 14,6% higher than the national population percentage change over the same period (21,6%). Over the 10-year period between 2001 and 2011, Ekurhuleni's population increased by 21,9% (or 696 708 persons).

Of the 3 178 470 Ekurhuleni population, 1 550 747 (48,8%) are female in contrast to 1 627 724 (51,2%) males. The male population in the municipality accounts for 26,3% of all males in Gauteng, while the municipality's female population represents 25,5% of the provincial female population.

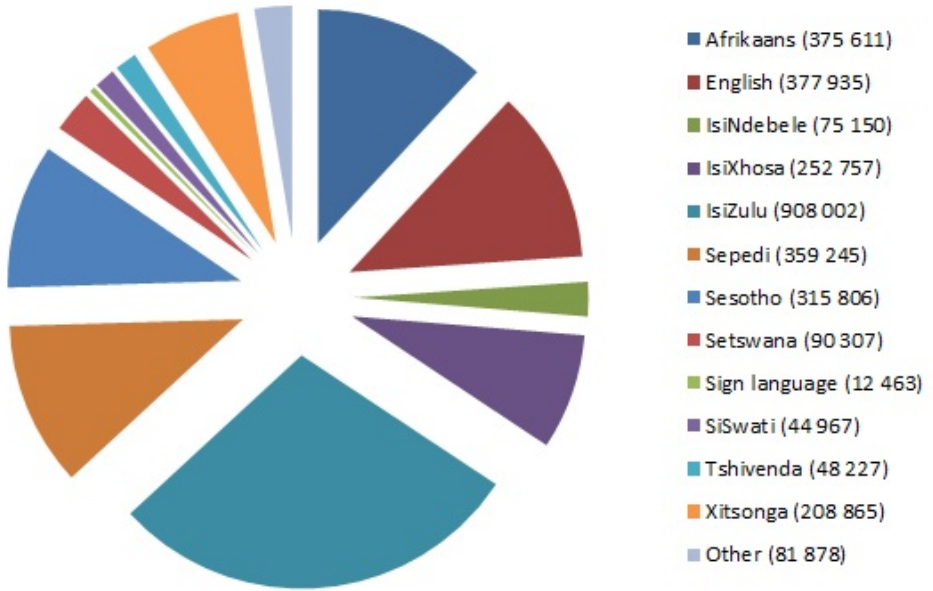
*Wherever comparison is made between the 2001/2011 censuses and the 1996 Census (when Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality was not established), the data cover all areas that fall within the municipality's current boundaries.

As far as population groups are concerned, Ekurhuleni has more black Africans (2 502 769 or 79,2%) than any other population group. About 15,9% of the population is white, 2,7% of the population is coloured, while people of Indian/Asian origin make up 2,2%, and 'other' race groups represent only 0,6% of Ekurhuleni's population.

A majority (908 002 or 28,6%) of the Ekurhuleni population speak isiZulu as their first language, followed by English (377 935 or 11,9%), Afrikaans (375 611 or 11,8%) and Sepedi (359 245 or 11,3%). Sesotho comes fifth with a total of 315 806 (9,9%) speakers and isiXhosa (252 757 or 8,0%) comes in at number six, while Xitsonga takes the number seven spot with 208 865 (6,6%) speakers. The remaining ±11,9% is shared among the remaining of the 11 official languages and a few other unspecified languages (see Figure 1 below).



Figure 1: Distribution (numbers) of the Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality population by language



Education

The population profile of persons aged 5–24 years in Ekurhuleni indicated that about 326 363 persons were not attending any educational institution. Of the 672 503 persons attending educational institutions, a majority (599 030 or 89,1%) are still in either primary or high school.

In terms of the highest level of education completed by 2 134 181 people aged 20 years and older, about 312 462 (14,6%) have attained some form of higher education qualification and about 758 675 (35,5%) completed their



Grade 12. A large proportion (745 312 or 35,3%) of this group of the municipality's population dropped out of high school. Ekurhuleni has Gauteng's second lowest illiteracy rate (3,6%), which is equivalent to the provincial average of 3,6%.

Unemployment rate

According to Census 2011 results, the unemployment rate among persons between 15 and 64 years old in Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality was 28,8% – the second highest in Gauteng. Sedibeng District had the highest rate of unemployment (32,0%), while City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality had the lowest (24,2%) unemployment rate in the province. About 1 126 844 people in Ekurhuleni are employed, 455 608 are unemployed, and 81 959 people are classified as 'discouraged work-seekers'.

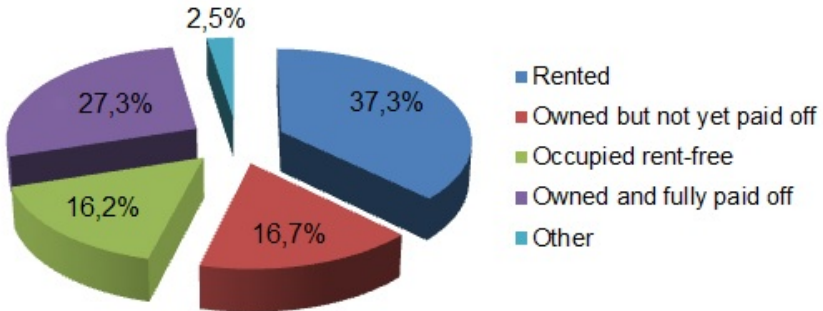
About 882 874 people of Ekurhuleni's workforce are employed in the formal sector of the economy, 96 268 are employed in the informal sector, and about 119 182 are employed in private households.

Housing

While 77,4% of the 1 015 465 households in Ekurhuleni have a formal housing structure as their main dwelling, 21,5% reside in an informal housing structure and 0,2% in a traditional structure. About 277 633 (27,3%) households have paid off their mortgages, 378 364 (37,3%) households reside in rented homes, 169 175 (16,7%) households are staying in their own homes but are still paying back their home loans, 164 660 (16,2%) are occupying their houses rent-free, and 25 633 (2,5%) households are occupying their dwellings under 'other' tenure statuses.



Figure 2: Percentage distribution of Ekurhuleni households by tenure status



Access to household goods and services

The next few paragraphs present the level of access to certain household goods in the Ekurhuleni metropolitan area.

Refrigerator – according to Census 2011 data, the majority (68,0%) of the 1 015 465 households in Ekurhuleni own at least one refrigerator. Only about 325 038 (32,0%) of households within this municipality do not own a fridge.

Washing machine – the number of households with a washing machine in Ekurhuleni was 396 433 during Census 2011. This amounts to 39,0% of all households in the municipality.

Electric/gas stove – the majority of the households in Ekurhuleni have access to either an electric or gas stove; 78,5% (797 370) of households in the metropolitan area own a stove.

Television set – more than two-thirds of the households in Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality own a television set. About 784 608 (77,3%) households own at least one TV set.

Cellphone – 947 637 households in Ekurhuleni own at least one cellphone. This constitutes about 93,3% of all households.

Computer – about 261 983 households in Ekurhuleni have access to a computer. This represents about 25,8% of all households in the metropolitan area.

Internet – the majority (583 246 or 57,4%) of households in Ekurhuleni indicated that they do not have access to the Internet. About 42,6% (432 219) of Ekurhuleni's households have access to the Internet – 98 902 have access to the Internet at home, 174 539 access the Internet on their cellphones, 71 111 at work, and 87 667 of the households indicated that they access the Internet from 'elsewhere' (e.g. Internet cafes, schools, college/university campuses, etc.).

Motor vehicle – there are about 359 630 (35,2%) households that own at least one motor vehicle in Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality.

Access to basic services

Access to basic services such as water and sanitation facilities is a basic human right. The Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality is mandated by law to provide certain basic services to residents within the metropolitan area. The next few paragraphs report on the extent of the delivery of certain basic services as reported during Census 2011.

Refuse removal

According to the Census 2011 results, the majority (897 784) of households in Ekurhuleni have their rubbish removed by the local authority or a private company at least once a week, 60 857 dispose of their refuse in their own rubbish dump, while 10 407 households have their refuse removed less



often than once a week by the local municipality or a private company, and about 18 017 households dispose of their rubbish in a communal rubbish dump; 3 098 use 'other' means to get rid of rubbish. About 2,5% (25 303) of the households have no means for the disposal of rubbish.

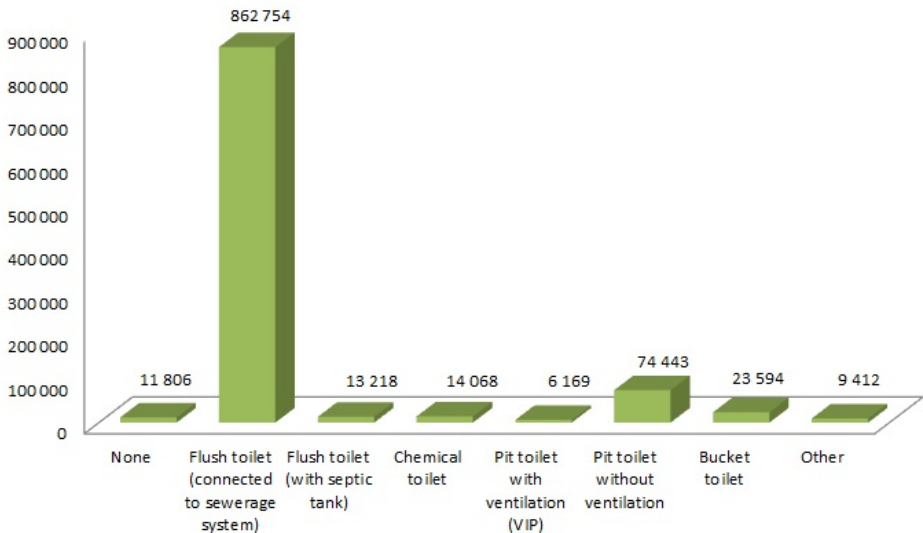
Piped water

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality has 1 004 153 (98,9%) households with access to piped water; this is 0,7% higher than the provincial average (98,2%). Of those with access to piped water, 580 916 access water from a tap within their dwelling, 304 021 from a tap within their yard, 75 868 from a communal tap less than 200 metres away from their dwelling, 25 218 from a communal tap more than 200 metres away but nearer than 500 metres, and 13 305 get their water from a communal tap between 500 meters and one kilometre away. Less than one per cent (4 826) of Ekurhuleni households get their piped water from a communal tap situated farther than one kilometre away.

Toilet facilities

A total of 1 003 659 (98,8%) Ekurhuleni households have access to at least one form of toilet facility; about 1,2% (11 806) of the households in the metropolitan area have no access to a toilet. Most households in Ekurhuleni use 'flush toilets' (connected with sewerage system and with septic tank) (875 972), followed by 'pit toilets' (with ventilation and without ventilation) (80 612), 'bucket toilets' used by 23 594 households, 'other toilets' used by 9 412 households, and 'chemical toilets' used by 14 068 households.

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



Conclusion

Census 2011 results reveal that Ekurhuleni is home to 3 178 470 people residing in 1 015 465 households. Measured in terms of population size, this is the second largest of Gauteng's municipalities. The municipality is the second smallest municipality in the province leading only the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality. Ekurhuleni also has the province's highest percentage of people with access to piped water.

Over the 16-year period between 1996 and 2011, illiteracy in Ekurhuleni has decreased by more than 5%, from 9,9% in 1996 to 3,6% in 2011.

Ekurhuleni's unemployment rate has also decreased from 32,3% in 1996 to 28,8% in 2011.



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3. Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality. 2005. *Full-term Report, December 2000 – June 2005: Building Ekurhuleni Together*. Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality: Germiston. Available from: <http://www.ekurhuleni.gov.za/359-full-term-report-20002005/file> [Accessed on: 6 August 2014]
4. Land size, boundary information and place names sourced from Statistics South Africa's Geography Division.

Primary industries

Mining: Production and sales

Mining production and mineral sales decrease

The mining industry is one of the most essential industries in South Africa. For instance, gold was discovered in South Africa more than 100 years ago and it is still being mined in South Africa and still contributes to the growth of the country's economy. Through mining, many jobs were created: hundreds of people, men especially, migrated from their respective provinces and journeyed to different provinces such as Gauteng, North West and Northern Cape to work as miners. This influx of people to mining areas led to the establishment of food stores, barber shops, banks and building of houses close to mines. Thus, since the discovery of minerals in South Africa, the mining industry has been an essential contributor to the growth of South Africa's economy. Presented in this article is a summary of the mining: production statistics for May 2014 and sales statistics for April 2014.

Mining production decreased by 6,5% year-on-year in May 2014 (see **Table A**) The largest negative growth rates were recorded for:

- PGMs (-48,5%);
- 'other' non-metallic minerals (-13,3%); and
- building materials (-11,7%).

The main contributor to the 6,5% decrease was PGMs (contributing -10,4 percentage points). Iron ore was a significant positive contributor (contributing 3,1 percentage points).



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

	Dec-13	Jan-14	Feb-14	Mar-14	Apr-14	May-14
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	11,8	2,7	-3,7	-3,4	2,0	-6,5
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	4,7	-4,3	-8,2	-1,5	6,3	-3,1
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	2,9	1,9	-0,2	-8,0	-8,6	-5,6

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

Mineral sales decreased by 1,3% year-on-year in April 2014 (see Table B). The largest negative growth rates were recorded for:

- 'other' metallic minerals (-43,6%);
- 'other' non-metallic minerals (-28,0%); and
- gold (-13,8%).

The major contributors to the 1,3% decrease were:

- gold (contributing -2,2 percentage points);
- 'other' non-metallic minerals (contributing -1,9 percentage points);
- coal (contributing -1,8 percentage points); and
- 'other' metallic minerals (contributing -1,4 percentage points).

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

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

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



Secondary industries

Manufacturing: Production and sales

Manufacturing production decreases

The manufacturing industry is also known as the secondary industry because it generally utilises the output of the primary industry, such as raw materials. Raw materials are used to make finished products such as electrical goods, toys and clothing, which can be bought by other companies, exported or even sold to end consumers. Presented in this article is a summary of the manufacturing: Production and sales statistics for May 2014.

Manufacturing production decreased by 3,7% in May 2014 compared with May 2013 (**see Table C**). This decrease was mainly due to lower production in the following divisions:

- motor vehicles, parts and accessories and other transport equipment (-15,9%, contributing -1,6 percentage points);
- basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products, metal products and machinery (-6,8%, contributing -1,5 percentage points); and
- food and beverages (-4,3%, contributing -1,0 percentage point).



Table C – Manufacturing production and sales for May 2014

Estimates	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
Physical volume of manufacturing production index (base: 2010=100)	105,5	-3,7	-1,6	-0,2
Total estimated sales of manufactured products (R million)	146 003	5,1	7,7	9,1

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

Selected building statistics of the private sector

Five out of nine provinces report growth in the value of building plans passed

South Africa has seen an increase in the number of construction projects across the country. This sector has also seen growth in the construction of non-residential buildings, roads and other infrastructure as part of Government’s Infrastructure Programme and expansion exercises by the private sector. However, the construction of residential housing also contributes notably to the building industry. Due to family expansion, migration, desire for bigger houses or other reasons people add to/alter their existing houses or buy bigger family houses. And due to the extensive municipal infrastructure, such as water and sewerage pipes, present in most areas any form of building alteration or the construction of new buildings require approval from the local municipality. This article provides the key statistics on private sector building plans passed by municipalities during the period from January to May 2014 as released in July 2014.

The value of recorded building plans passed increased by 5,0% (R1 701,5 million) for the period between January to May 2014 compared with January and May 2013 (see Table D).

The biggest increase was reported for residential buildings (15,4% or R2 328,9 million). Additions and alterations reported a decrease (-8,3% or -R790,1 million).

Five provinces reported annual increases in the value of building plans passed during January and May 2014 – Free State, Western Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, Northern Cape and Limpopo. The increase in the value of building plans passed was dominated by KwaZulu-Natal (5,3 percentage points or R1 815,7 million) and Western Cape (2,7 percentage points or R938,2 million).

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

Estimates at current prices	January to May 2013 ^{1/}	January to May 2014 ^{1/}	Difference in value between January to May 2013 and January to May 2014	% change between January to May 2013 and January to May 2014
	R'000	R'000	R'000	
Residential buildings	15 115 950	17 444 872	2 328 922	15,4
-Dwelling houses	10 699 757	12 030 505	1 330 748	12,4
-Flats and townhouses	4 140 825	5 047 711	906 886	21,9
-Other residential buildings	275 368	366 656	91 288	33,2
Non-residential buildings	9 565 436	8 775 294	-790 142	-8,3
Additions and alterations	9 444 409	9 607 105	162 696	1,7
Total	34 125 795	35 827 271	1 701 476	5,0

^{1/} 2012 and 2013 figures should be regarded as preliminary because of possible backlogs and incomplete reporting by municipalities.

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



Electricity generated and available for distribution

Consumption and production of electricity decreases

The Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) 2010–30 outlines the government's strategy to diversify sources of electricity such as renewable, natural gas and nuclear energies in the country from the period 2010 to 2030. One of the renewable electricity initiatives, a 138 megawatt (MW) wind farm was constructed in May 2013 and has started to operate in Eastern Cape in July 2014. The wind farm is expected to supply clean, renewable electricity to power more than 100 000 homes a year. The IRP was introduced by government to meet long-term electricity demand and consumption, reduce carbon emissions and use different sources of electricity. The Department of Energy proposed that by 2030, renewable energy should contribute 26% to the energy mix of South Africa. This article highlights the statistics of electricity consumption and production for June 2014.

The actual volume of electricity consumption decreased by 2,7% year-on-year in June 2014 (**see Table E**). The actual estimated electricity production decreased by 0,6% over the same period.

Electricity production decreased by 3,1% year-on-year in June 2014. Electricity production for the three months ended June 2014 decreased by 1,9% compared with the three months ended June 2013.

The total volume of electricity delivered by Eskom to the provinces decreased by 2,2% (-421 Gigawatt-hours) in June 2014 compared with June 2013. Decreases were reported in five of the nine provinces.

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

Actual estimates	June 2014 ^{1/}	% change between June 2013 and June 2014	% change between April to June 2013 and April to June 2014	% change between January to June 2013 and January to June 2014
Electricity available for distribution (Gigawatt-hours)	19 720	-2,7	-1,2	0,3
Index of the physical volume of electricity production (2010=100)	99,0	-3,1	-1,9	-1,1

^{1/} Preliminary.

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



Tertiary industries

Wholesale trade sales

Wholesale trade sales increase

The wholesale trade sales survey is a monthly survey covering a sample of private businesses operating in the wholesale trade sector in South Africa. Wholesalers obtain their goods directly from manufacturers and sell them to consumers. While some wholesalers do sell directly to end users, most wholesale companies sell to retail businesses as their primary source of revenue. Presented in this article is a summary of the wholesale trade sales statistics for May 2014.

Wholesale trade sales increased by 7,7% in May 2014 compared with May 2013 (**see Table F**). The major contributors to this increase were dealers in:

- solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (14,6%, contributing 3,3 percentage points); and
- machinery, equipment and supplies (14,3%, contributing 1,9 percentage points).

Wholesale trade sales increased by 10,6% in the three months ended May 2014 compared with the three months ended May 2013. The major contributors to this increase were dealers in:

- solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (14,7%, contributing 3,4 percentage points); and
- machinery, equipment and supplies (22,5%, contributing 2,9 percentage points).

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

	Dec-13	Jan-14	Feb-14	Mar-14	Apr-14	May-14
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	12,9	16,1	15,5	15,4	9,0	7,7
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-2,1	3,3	1,8	-2,9	2,8	-1,4
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	4,0	3,3	2,5	2,5	2,1	0,5

^{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.

Retail trade sales

Retail trade sales increased by 2,4%

In order to make way for the new season, general dealers and retailers in clothing and footwear are likely to hold clearance sales. Usually, the purpose of these clearance sales is to get rid of all remaining winter stock before the stock for the new season is packed on shelves. Customers are given an opportunity to purchase items such as jackets, boots and jerseys (which are some of the winter clothes that are sold during these sales) at discounted prices. This article gives a summary on retail trade sales performance in May 2014.

Retail trade sales increased by 2,4% year-on-year in May 2014 (see **Table G**). The highest annual growth rates were recorded for retailers in:

- all 'other' retailers (4,2%); and
- textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (3,9%).

The main contributors to the 2,4% increase were:

- general dealers (contributing 1,0 percentage point); and
- textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (0,9 percentage points).



Retail trade sales increased by 0,8% month-on-month in May 2014. This followed month-on-month changes of 0,4% in April 2014 and -1,1% in March 2014.

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

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

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

Motor trade sales

Motor trade industry sales down 1,1% in May 2014

According to the latest *Motor trade industry* report (2012) published by Statistics South Africa, this industry had a labour force of more than 280 000 people – most of which were employed in the retail of motor vehicles and at filling stations across the country. In the same year, the industry reported an income of over R500 billion. Most of this income was generated from sales of motor vehicles, parts, accessories and fuel. Statistics South Africa measures income generated from motor trade sales in a monthly statistical release titled *Motor trade sales*. In this article we present statistics on income from motor trade sales for May 2014.

Motor trade sales decreased by an annual 1,1% in May 2014 (see **Table H**). The largest negative annual growth rates were recorded for new vehicle sales (-7,6%) and used car sales (-3,0%).

In the three months ended May 2014, motor trade sales increased by 0,2% compared with the three months ended May 2013. The major contributor to this increase was fuel sales (5,9%, contributing 1,6 percentage points).

Table H – Key figures for May 2014

	Dec-13	Jan-14	Feb-14	Mar-14	Apr-14	May-14
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	2,8	3,4	3,5	3,7	-1,8	-1,1
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-3,8	4,8	0,0	-0,1	-0,4	0,6
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	-2,5	-1,9	-1,2	1,6	1,6	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

Food and beverages

Industry income up by 7,7%

The food and beverages industry is made up of fast-food outlets, takeaway kiosks and shops, restaurants, bars and coffee shops among others. As shown in the latest industry report released by Statistics South Africa in 2013, this industry employs more than 2% of the country's formal sector labour force and contributes tens of billions of rands annually to the country's domestic trade. In this article we present the statistics relating to the performance of the food and beverage industry for May 2014.

The total income generated by the food and beverages industry increased by 7,7% in May 2014 compared with May 2013. The highest annual growth rates were recorded for 'other' income (9,2%) and food sales (8,2%) (see **Table I**).

In May 2014, positive annual growth rate were recorded for takeaway and fast-food outlets (12,7%, contributing 4,6 percentage points) and restaurants and coffee shops (6,8%, contributing 3,0 percentage points)..



Total income increased by 5,0% in the three months ended May 2014 compared with the three months ended May 2013. Positive contributors to this increase were:

- takeaway and fast-food outlets (9,5%, contributing 3,4 percentage points); and
- restaurants and coffee shops (4,5%, contributing 2,0 percentage points).

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

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

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

Tourist accommodation

Income for tourist accommodation increases

Many tourist establishments across the country have been adapted for use by people with disabilities in order to cater for their special needs. Some establishments have ramped access, bedrooms specially designed to manoeuvre with wheelchairs, bathrooms with lower showers and cupboards and Braille-interpretation plaques. Tourists with disabilities are therefore encouraged to book themselves into the accommodation establishments that cater for their specific needs. This article provides a summary on tourist accommodation for May 2014.

Total income for the tourist accommodation industry increased by 7,6% in May 2014 compared with May 2013 (**see Table J**).



Income from accommodation increased by 10,3% year-on-year in May 2014. This is as a result of a 7,5% increase in the number of stay unit nights sold and a 2,6% increase in the average income per stay unit night sold. In May 2014, the types of accommodation that recorded the highest year-on-year growth rates in income from accommodation were guest-houses and guest-farms (27,3%), caravan parks and camping sites (17,9%), and 'other' accommodation (15,2%).

The main contributors to the 10,3% year-on-year increase in income from accommodation in May 2014 were hotels (contributing 4,7 percentage points) and 'other' accommodation (contributing 3,8 percentage points).

Income from accommodation increased by 11,0% in the three months ended May 2014 compared with the three months ended May 2013. The main contributors to this increase were:

- hotels (8,6%, contributing 5,6 percentage points); and
- 'other' accommodation (12,7%, contributing 3,5 percentage points).

Table J – Year-on-year percentage change in tourist accommodation statistics for May 2014

	Dec-13	Jan-14	Feb-14	Mar-14	Apr-13	May-14
Stay units available	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,1	-0,1	-0,3
Stay unit nights sold	4,7	10,7	3,8	0,5	8,7	7,5
Average income per stay unit night sold	10,9	6,1	3,5	5,4	8,7	2,6
Income from accommodation	16,1	17,5	7,4	5,9	18,2	10,3
Total income 1/	9,8	13,9	4,2	2,3	12,3	7,6

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

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



Tourism and migration

Volume of arrivals and departures increases in January 2014

Children need to be protected at all times from harm, exploitation and abduction. In May 2014 the new immigration regulations in the Immigration Act, 2002 (Act No. 13 of 2002) came into operation to, among other things, improve the safety of children against trafficking and for efficient issuing of visas, according to the Department of Home Affairs (DHA). The new regulations, which will be effective from 1 October 2014, require that parents or guardians travelling with children in and out of South Africa should produce their unabridged birth certificates showing the particulars of both parents. In the case of one parent travelling with a child, an unabridged birth certificate and affidavit from the other parent registered on the birth certificate must be produced. Parents of children born in South Africa also have to apply for an unabridged birth certificate within 30 days after a child was born. Parents will be forced to travel without children if they do not produce the unabridged birth certificates at their respective ports of entry and if it takes time for the DHA to issue such certificates. This article reports on the statistics of tourism and migration for January 2014.

A total of 571 181 travellers (arrivals and departures) passed through South African ports of entry in January 2014 (**see Table K**). These travellers were made up of 947 439 South African residents and 2 668 623 foreign travellers. A further breakdown of the figures for South African residents indicates that there were 571 181 arrivals and 376 258 departures. The corresponding volumes for foreign arrivals and departures were 1 523 745 and 1 144 878, respectively.

In January 2014, road transport was the most common mode of travel used by 2 653 781 (73,4%) out of the 3 616 062 travellers. The total number of travellers who used air transport was 953 895 (26,4%).

About 220 733 (90,8%) overseas tourists arrived in the country by air while those who came by road were 22 146 (9,1%) in January 2014. This is in contrast to the number of tourists from the Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries who came into South Africa predominantly by road [692 767 (93,5%)]. Only 47 892 (6,5%) tourists from the SADC countries came in by air. The number of tourists who came into South Africa



by air from 'other' African countries was 18 157 (92,1%), with 1 560 (7,9%) using road transport.

In January 2014, the majority [896 901 (89,3%)] of tourists were in South Africa for holidays compared to only 54 885 (5,5%), 38 774 (3,9%) and 13 728 (1,4%) 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 59,0% came to South Africa for holidays.

There were 584 259 (58,2%) male and 420 024 (42,0%) female tourists. About 57 840 (5,8%) tourists were aged less than 15 years; 899 962 (89,6%) were aged between 15 and 64 years; and 46 480 (4,6%) were aged 65 years and older.



Table K – Number of South African residents and foreign travellers by travel direction: January 2014

Travel direction	January	December	January	% change	% change
	2013	2014	2014	January 2013 to January 2014	December 2013 to January 2014
Total South African residents	3 047 998	4 301 694	3 616 062	18,6	-15,9
Arrivals	875 540	1 239 444	947 439	8,2	-23,6
Departures	535 415	523 756	571 181	6,7	9,1
Foreign travellers	2 172 458	3 062 250	2 668 623	22,8	-12,9
Arrivals	1 274 134	1 536 881	1 523 745	19,6	-0,9
Departures	898 324	1 525 369	1 144 878	27,4	-24,9
Foreign arrivals	1 274 134	1 536 881	1 523 745	19,6	-0,9
Non-visitors	119 650	61 296	104 432	-12,7	70,4
Visitors	1 154 484	1 475 585	1 419 313	22,9	-3,8
Visitors	1 154 484	1 475 585	1 419 313	22,9	-3,8
Arrivals only	556 035	454 432	629 606	13,2	38,5
Single trips	329 134	542 476	422 004	28,2	-22,2
Multiple trips	269 315	478 677	367 703	36,5	-23,2
Visitors	1 154 484	1 475 585	1 419 313	22,9	-3,8
Same-day	303 725	532 650	415 025	36,6	-22,1
Overnight (tourists)	850 759	942 935	1 004 288	18,0	6,5

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

Statistics of civil cases for debt

Number of civil summonses for debt decreases

Debt is one of the unpleasant things most people wish they didn't have to deal with. Some people find it so challenging to pay off their debt that they go as far as evading it. Debt evasion is the intentional act of avoiding attempts by creditors to collect one's debt. Debt evaders usually ignore calls and emails from creditors and some even give a false account number or residential address. Although debt evasion is not a criminal act in South Africa, it doesn't make the evader any less liable for debt. It is therefore



always advisable for people to negotiate a manageable payment plan with the creditors to avoid any civil judgements instigated against them. In this article we summarise the statistics on civil cases for debt for May 2014.

The number of civil summonses issued for debt

The total number of civil summonses issued for debt decreased by 9,3% in the three months ended May 2014 compared with the three months ended May 2013 (see Table K). A 12,0% decrease was recorded between May 2013 and May 2014.

The main categories that influenced the 9,3% decrease were civil summonses relating to:

- promissory notes (contributing -2,9 percentage points);
- goods sold (contributing -2,8 percentage points); and
- services (contributing -2,1 percentage points).

The number of civil judgements recorded for debt

The total number of civil judgements recorded for debt decreased by 16,2% in the three months ended May 2014 compared with the three months ended May 2013. A decrease of 22,4% was recorded year-on-year in May 2014.

The main categories that influenced the 16,2% decrease were civil judgements relating to:

- money lent (contributing -8,4 percentage points);
- goods sold (contributing -2,6 percentage points); and
- services (contributing -2,4 percentage points).

The total value of civil judgements recorded for debt was 16,7% lower in the three months ended May 2014 compared with the three months ended May 2013. A year-on-year decrease of 20,1% was recorded in May 2014.

The main categories that influenced the 16,7% decrease were the value of judgements relating to:

- services (contributing -5,4 percentage points);
- money lent (contributing -4,2 percentage points); and
- 'other' debts (contributing -3,9 percentage points).



In May 2014, 26 108 civil judgements for debt amounting to R338,8 million were recorded. The largest contributors to the total value of judgements were:

- 'other' debts (R96,0 million or 28,3%);
- money lent (R87,1 million or 25,7%); and
- services (R59,9 million or 17,7%).

Table K – Key figures for May 2014

Actual estimates	May 2014	% change between	% change between
		May 2013 and May 2014	Mar-May 2013 and Mar-May 2014
Number of civil summonses issued for	63 921	-12,0	-9,3
Number of civil judgments recorded for	26 108	-22,4	16,2
Value of civil judgments recorded for debt	338,8	-20,1	-16,7

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

Statistics of liquidations and insolvencies

Number of liquidations increases

Bad debt management poses a major challenge for individuals to access credit options and for businesses to flourish. When people fail to honour their debt payment, they risk going insolvent and this may even affect their future prospects of securing loans or buying goods on credit. People with a bad credit record can also lose employment opportunities as most prospective employers conduct credit searches. Companies get liquidated due to failure to repay debt and cash flow problems. Companies and individuals should use alternative mechanisms such as prioritising needs, paying debts in time,

and negotiating better payment methods with creditors to settle debts and to avoid being liquidated and going insolvent. This article presents the statistics of liquidations for June 2014 and insolvencies for May 2014.

The total number of liquidations increased by 3,1% in June 2014 compared with June 2013 (see **Table L**). The number of compulsory liquidations increased by 73 while voluntary liquidations decreased by 67 over this period. In June 2014, there were 199 liquidations constituted by 89 compulsory liquidations and 110 voluntary liquidations.

The largest annual decreases in June 2014 were related to financing, insurance, real estate and business services (16 more liquidations) and community, social and personal services (13 more liquidations).

The number of liquidations in the second quarter of 2014 increased by 1,1% compared with the second quarter of 2013.

Table L – Total number of liquidations for June 2014

Number of liquidations June 2014	% change between June 2013 and June 2014	% change between April to June 2013 and April to June 2014	% change between January to June 2013 and January to June 2014
199	3,1	1,1	-21,0

Number of insolvencies decreases

The total number of insolvencies decreased by 11,9% in May 2014 compared with May 2013 (see **Table M**). An estimated 9,1% decrease was recorded in the three months ended May 2013 compared with the three

months ended May 2014. There was a 3,3% decrease in the first five months of 2014 compared with the first five months of 2013.

Table M – Total number of insolvencies for May 2014

Number of insolvencies 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
244	-11,9	-9,1	-3,3

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



Land transport survey

The volume of transported goods and number of passenger journeys increase

Transport plays a major role in the lives of many South Africans. To better understand the transport needs of South Africans, Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) conducted the National Household and Travel Survey (NHTS) in 2013. The findings from the NHTS with regards to the mode of transport used by 15 million learners to attend educational institutions indicated the following: most learners (10 million) walked all the way to their educational institutions, 2,3 million used taxis while 2,2 million used private transport (cars/trucks). The rest of the learners used buses, trains or other modes of transport. Presented in this article is a summary of the statistics of the Land transport survey for May 2014.

The volume of goods transported (payload) increased by 2,6% in May 2014 compared with May 2013 (**see Table N**). The corresponding income increased by 6,7% over the same period.

Income from freight transportation increased by 7,6% in the three months ended May 2014 compared with the three months ended May 2013. The main contributors to this increase were:

- primary mining and quarrying products (18,3%, contributing 5,8 percentage points); and
- 'other' freight (15,5%, contributing 1,5 percentage points).

Table N – Year-on-year percentage change in freight transportation for May 2014

	Dec-13	Jan-14	Feb-14	Mar-14	Apr-14	May-14
Freight payload	-2,7	-1,5	-4,1	-0,4	6,0	2,6
Freight income	5,1	9,5	5,0	6,7	7,4	6,7

The number of passenger journeys increased by 13,2% in May 2014 compared with May 2013 (**see Table O**). The corresponding income increased by 36,3% over the same period.

Table O – Year-on-year percentage change in passenger transportation for May 2014

	Dec-13	Jan-14	Feb-14	Mar-14	Apr-14	May-14
Passenger journey	-1,6	3,5	0,3	1,2	6,8	13,2
Passenger income	4,1	13,0	7,6	9,8	24,4	36,3

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



Prices

Producer price index (PPI)

Annual PPI for final manufactured products at 8,1% in June 2014

A lot of processes usually take place prior to a product being placed on a supermarket shelf. These include sourcing of raw material, production, packaging and distribution amongst others. As such, the price paid by the final consumer compensate for each of these stages the product goes through until it reaches the supermarket floor. One of the major influencers of the price charged by a retailer for a particular product is the producer price, as known as the factory floor price – this is the price paid by the retailer when buying a product from its original manufacturer or wholesaler. Statistics South Africa conducts and publishes a monthly index of factory floor prices in the *Producer price index* (PPI) statistical release. This article presents key figures of the June 2014 PPI estimates as published in July 2014.

The annual percentage change in the PPI for final manufactured goods was 8,1% in June 2014, compared with 8,7% in May 2014 (**see Table P**).

The main contributors to the annual rate of 8,1% were:

- food products, beverages and tobacco products (7,6%, contributing 2,8 percentage points);
- coke, petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products (9,3%, contributing 1,6 percentage points);
- metals, machinery, equipment and computing equipment (9,5%, contributing 1,4 percentage points); and
- transport equipment (8,0%, contributing 0,8 percentage points).

From May 2014 to June 2014 the PPI for final manufactured goods increased by 0,3%. The main contributors to the monthly increase of 0,3% were wood and paper products (0,6%, contributing 0,1 of a percentage point) and metals, machinery, equipment and computing (0,6%, contributing 0,1 of a percentage point).

Intermediate manufactured goods

The annual percentage change in the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods was 9,0% in June 2014, compared with 9,8% in May 2014 (see **Table P**). The main contributors to the annual rate of 9,0% were chemicals, rubber and plastic products (9,9%, contributing 3,0 percentage points) and basic and fabricated metals (7,3%, contributing 2,9 percentage points).

From May 2014 to June 2014 the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods increased by 0,2%. The main contributor to the monthly increase of 0,2% was basic and fabricated metals (1,0%, contributing 0,4 of a percentage point).

Electricity and water

The annual percentage change in the PPI for electricity and water was 8,2% in June 2014, compared with 9,7% in May 2014 (see **Table P**). The contributors to the annual rate of 8,2% were electricity (8,2%, contributing 7,2 percentage points) and water (7,8%, contributing 1,0 percentage point).

From May 2014 to June 2014 the PPI for electricity and water increased by 32,9%. The contributor to the monthly increase of 32,9% was electricity (39,6%, contributing 32,9 percentage points).

Mining

The annual percentage change in the PPI for mining was 5,8% in June 2014, compared with 4,9% in May 2014 (see **Table P**). The main contributors to the annual rate of 5,8% were non-ferrous metal ores (10,7%, contributing 4,6 percentage points) and coal and gas (5,8%, contributing 1,6 percentage points).

From May 2014 to June 2014 the PPI for mining increased by 1,4%. The main contributors to the monthly increase of 1,4% were non-ferrous metal ores (2,3%, contributing 1,0 percentage point) and coal and gas (1,7%, contributing 0,5 of a percentage point).



Agriculture, forestry and fishing

The annual percentage change in the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing was 4,5% in June 2014, compared with 6,7% in May 2014 (see Table P). The main contributor to the annual rate of 4,5% was agriculture (4,4%, contributing 3,4 percentage points).

From May 2014 to June 2014 the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing decreased by 2,2%. The main contributor to the monthly decrease of 2,2% was agriculture (-2,6%, contributing -2,0 percentage points).

Table P – Key PPI figures for June 2014

Product	Weight	Index (2012=100)			% change	
		June 2013	May 2014	June 2014	June 2014 vs. May 2014	June 2014 vs. June 2013
Final manufactured goods	100,00	105,7	114,0	114,3	0,3	8,1
Intermediate manufactured goods	100,00	107,6	117,1	117,3	0,2	9,0
Electricity and water	100,00	134,6	109,6	145,7	32,9	8,2
Mining	100,00	105,0	109,6	111,1	1,4	5,8
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,00	99,4	106,2	103,9	-2,2	4,5

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

Consumer price index

CPI remains at 6,6%

The consumer price index (CPI) measures the average change over time in the prices paid by consumers for a basket of consumer goods and services. Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) uses the Income and Expenditure Survey (IES) as the primary data source for determining which products and services should form part of the CPI basket and what their weights should be. Other sources used for identifying the most suitable products and services include, among others, data from retail companies such as clothing



and footwear outlets, liquor stores, furniture and household appliances stores and toy stores. Presented in this article is a summary of the CPI statistics for June 2014.

The headline CPI (for all urban areas) annual inflation rate in June 2014 was 6,6% (**see Table Q**). This rate was the same as the corresponding annual rate of 6,6% in May 2014. On average, prices increased by 0,3% between May 2014 and June 2014.

The food and non-alcoholic beverages index increased by 0,1% between May 2014 and June 2014. The annual rate was the same as the corresponding rate of 8,8% in May 2014. The following components in the food and non-alcoholic beverages index increased:

- hot beverages (2,1%);
- milk, eggs and cheese (1,0%);
- other food (0,6%);
- sugar, sweets and desserts (0,5%);
- bread and cereals (0,4%);
- fish (0,3%); and
- cold beverages (0,3%).

The following components decreased:

- fruit (-4,6%);
- vegetables (-1,8%); and
- oils and fats (-0,1%).

The housing and utilities index increased by 0,9% between May 2014 and June 2014, mainly due to a 1,5% increase in actual rentals for housing and a 1,3% increase in owners' equivalent rent. The annual rate increased to 5,8% in June 2014 from 5,7% in May 2014.

The household contents and services index increased by 1,2% between May 2014 and June 2014, mainly due to a 2,3% increase in domestic workers' wages. The annual rate increased to 4,0% in June 2014 from 3,7% in May 2014.



The transport index decreased by 0,1% between May 2014 and June 2014, mainly due to a 22c/litre decrease in the price of petrol. The annual rate decreased to 8,6% in June 2014 from 8,9% in May 2014.

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

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

The provinces with an annual inflation rate higher than headline inflation were Limpopo (8,3%), KwaZulu-Natal (7,2%), North West (7,1%) and Eastern Cape (6,8%).

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 ^{1/}
2010	Index	86,4	87,0	87,7	87,8	88,0	88,0	88,6	88,6	88,7	88,9	89,0	89,2	88,2
	Rate	6,2	5,7	5,1	4,8	4,6	4,2	3,7	3,5	3,2	3,4	3,6	3,5	4,3
2011	Index	89,6	90,2	91,3	91,6	92,0	92,4	93,2	93,4	93,8	94,2	94,5	94,6	92,6
	Rate	3,7	3,7	4,1	4,2	4,5	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	105,0	105,1	105,4	103,4
	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	5,7
2014	Index	106,1	107,3	108,7	109,2	109,4	109,7							
	Rate	5,8	5,9	6,0	6,1	6,6	6,6							

^{1/} Annual average.

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

Glossary

Primary industries

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Secondary industries

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

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

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

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

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

Tertiary industries

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

Prices

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

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

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

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

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



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