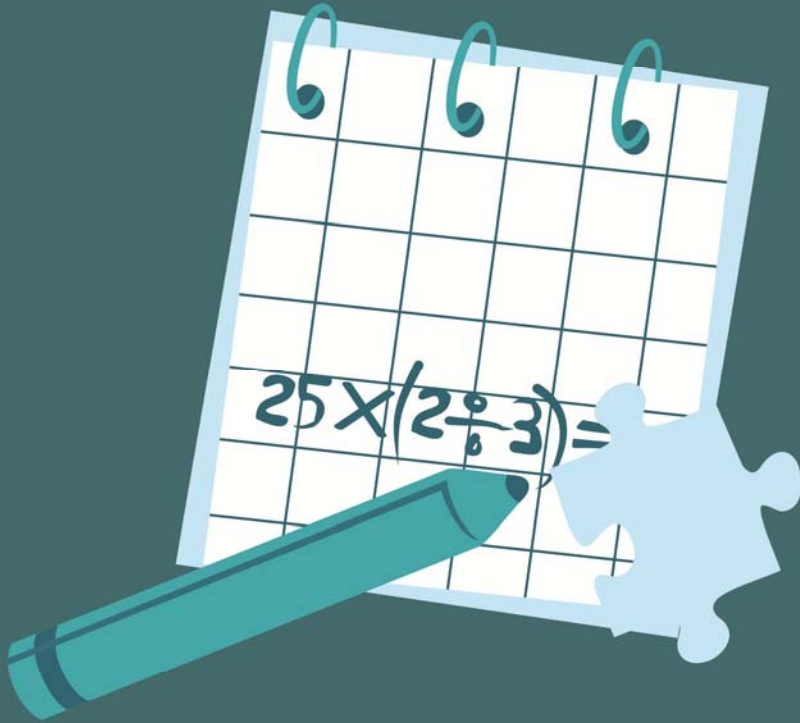


# Mbalo Brief



the missing piece of the puzzle

November 2014



Issue 10/2014



Statistics  
South Africa





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## Editor's comment

As the year draws to a close, South Africans young and old are preparing themselves for the festivities that come with the end of the year. While some are preparing to spend the holidays away from their homes, others are planning on spending the festive season with their loved ones at home. The festive season is also known to be characterised by a higher number of road accidents than other times of the year. No matter how you will be spending the December holiday season, ensure that you do not drink and drive, and always stay alert while on the road.

From 3 November to 3 December every year, South Africa commemorates the *National Disability Rights Awareness Month* which aims to educate South Africans on the rights of fellow citizens living with disabilities. The month's activities conclude on 3 December each year when people the world over celebrate the *International Day for People with Disabilities*.

In this issue of *Mbalo Brief* we look at the profile of older persons in South Africa, exploring their demographics, marital status, level of education, employment status and disability status amongst others. This article is based on the *Profile of older persons in South Africa, 2011* report [Report No. 03-01-60], which is derived from the findings of Census 2011, released by Statistics South Africa in October 2014.

This month's issue also features our regular articles on various statistics based on industry surveys conducted for the months ranging from August to September 2014, including articles presenting the key findings of surveys on manufacturing production volumes and sales, income generated by tourist accommodation establishments, the value of motor vehicle sales, and the number of tourists entering South Africa, amongst others. The articles are based on results of industry surveys which were released in October and November 2014. For full details on any of the surveys, visit our website at [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za)

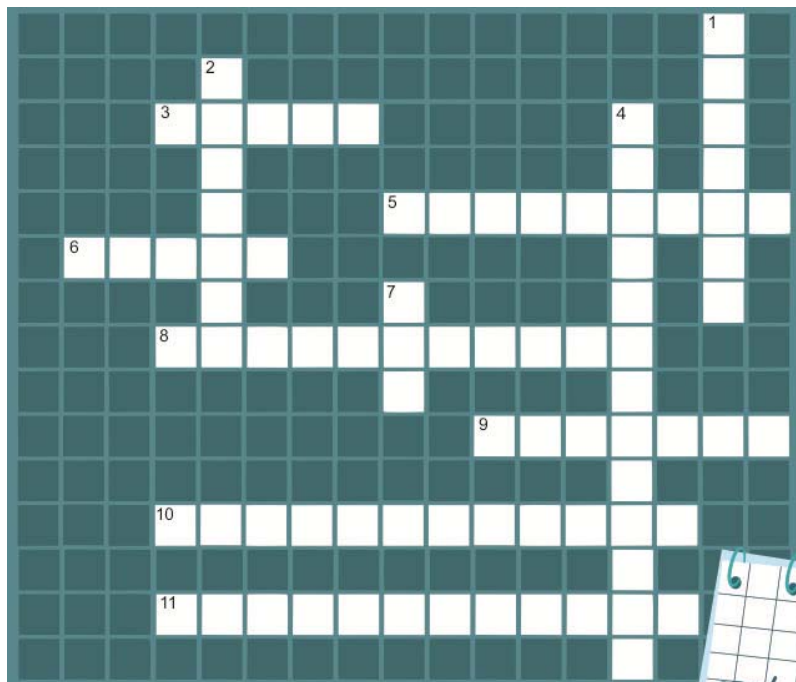
Remember to enjoy the end-of-year festivities responsibly. Here's to a happy New Year!



# CONTENTS

<b>Editor's comment</b> .....	<b>i</b>
<b>Crossword puzzle</b> .....	<b>iii</b>
<b>Census educational article on Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>Primary industries</b> .....	<b>7</b>
Mining: Production and sales .....	7
<b>Secondary industries</b> .....	<b>9</b>
Manufacturing: Production and sales .....	9
Selected building statistics of the private sector .....	10
Electricity generated and available for distribution .....	12
<b>Tertiary industries</b> .....	<b>13</b>
Wholesale trade sales .....	13
Retail trade sales .....	14
Motor trade sales .....	15
Food and beverages .....	16
Tourist accommodation .....	18
Statistics of civil cases for debt .....	19
Statistics of liquidations and insolvencies .....	21
Land transport survey .....	22
<b>Prices</b> .....	<b>25</b>
Producer price index (PPI) .....	25
Consumer price index (CPI) .....	27
<b>Glossary</b> .....	<b>30</b>

## Crossword puzzle





**Across**

**Down**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>3. How many kilowatt-hours of electricity do poor South African households receive on a monthly basis? (Clue: see the article on Electricity generated and available for distribution)</p> <p>5. ... transport refers to the kind of transport responsible for ferrying human beings.</p> <p>6. Which of the surveys featured in this newsletter is based on the performance of car dealerships, petrol stations, vehicle service centres and car parts outlets? ... trade sales survey (Fill in the missing word.)</p> <p>8. Fill in the missing words to complete Statistics South Africa's slogan: "The ... I know, the home I understand" (See the logo on the cover of this newsletter for clues)</p> <p>9. The December holidays are also referred to as the ... season (Fill in the missing word)</p> <p>10. Which mined mineral's production declined the most in August 2014? (Clue: two words. (See the article on Mining: production and sales for further clues)</p> <p>11. Who is South Africa's Minister of Finance?</p> | <p>1. Which South African province has the highest proportion of elderly male residents? (See the Educational article for clues)</p> <p>2. Which province has the highest proportion of elderly people living in poverty? (See the Educational article for clue)</p> <p>4. The industry whose activities involve producing goods and services (e.g. making cars, televisions, clothing, etc).</p> <p>7. A 14% tax charged on purchases of all goods and services in South Africa (abbr.)</p> |
|---|--|

**Solutions for October 2014 puzzle**

**Across**

**Down**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>2. Transport</p> <p>6. Ecclesiastical</p> <p>7. Theft</p> <p>8. Poverty</p> | <p>1. Gini-Coefficient</p> <p>3. Living</p> <p>4. Twelve</p> <p>5. Kganyago</p> |
|--|---|



the missing piece of the puzzle

9. Ban Ki-moon







## Educational article: Profile of older persons in South Africa, 2011

### Introduction

The number of elderly people aged 60 and older in South Africa increased across all censuses (i.e. 1996, 2001 and 2011) that were conducted after the inception of the democratic rule. The age group 60–64 years constituted the largest proportion of elderly persons, followed by age group 65–69, whilst the age group 85 and over constituted the smallest proportion. In 1996, there was a higher proportion of females aged 60–64 than there were males in the same age bracket; a pattern that points to female longevity. The largest number of older people in South Africa is black Africans for all census years (from 1,9 million in 1996 to 2,3 million in 2001 and 2,7 million in 2011). However, the Indian/Asian population group showed the largest growth where their number has more than doubled between 1996 and 2011, from 66 103 in 1996 to 144 141 in 2011.

This article presents various statistics regarding elderly persons in South Africa, which are derived from *Census 2011: Profile of older persons in South Africa* (Report No. 03-01-60). It looks at, amongst others, the demography, marital status and disability of elderly persons in South Africa.

### Demography

The Census 2011 data indicate that Gauteng (842 281) had the highest number of elderly persons aged 60 years and older in South Africa, which is an increase from 577 506 in 2001. This was followed by KwaZulu-Natal with 779 377 and Eastern Cape with 638 224. The lowest number of elderly persons was recorded for Northern Cape, comprising 98 391 elderly persons during Census 2011. KwaZulu-Natal had the highest number of elderly persons in South Africa during the censuses of 1996 and 2001 (567 162 and 664 998 respectively).

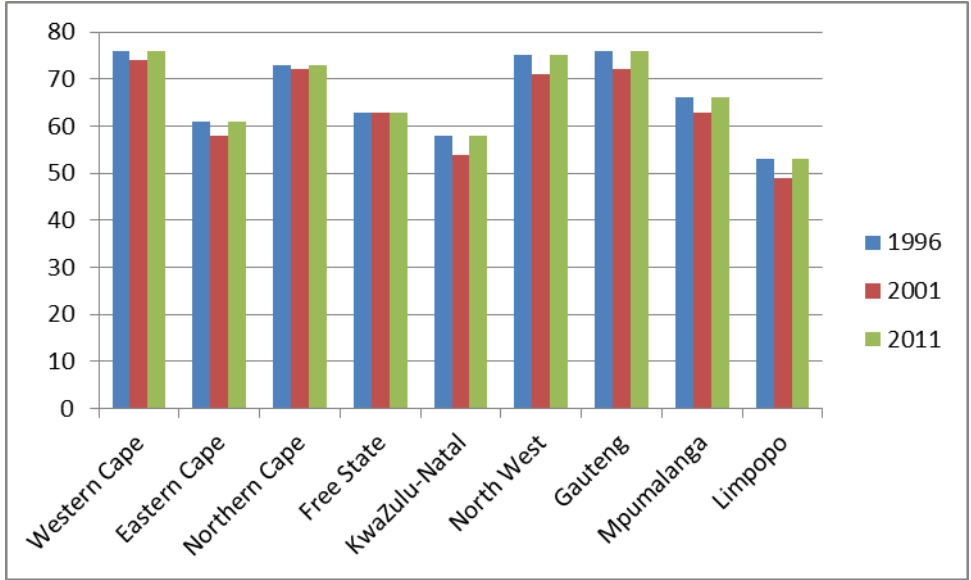
Compared with other age groups, elderly persons aged 60 and older have been in the majority in South Africa since Census 1996 and up to Census 2011. There was a more significant increase in female elderly persons aged 60 and older (from 72% in 2001 to 79% in 2011) compared with male elderly persons aged 60 and older (from 62% in 2001 to 66% in 2011).



Gauteng province had the highest proportion of elderly men (64,9%) and women (57,5%) aged 60–69 years, while Eastern Cape had the highest proportion of elderly women (33,6%) and men (30,6%) aged 70–79 years during Census 2011. Limpopo had the highest proportion of elderly women (22,2%) and men (13,6%) aged 80 and older for the same period. Furthermore, the results show that overall, there was a higher proportion of elderly men than women in the 60–69 age category across all provinces, but as the elderly progress onto older ages (70 years upwards), females dominated within these ages.

Eight provinces in South Africa have reported the highest proportion of black African elderly persons aged 60 years and older during Census 2011, with the exclusion of Western Cape. In 2011, Limpopo province had the highest proportion of elderly persons in the black African population group (94,2%), followed by Eastern Cape (81,9%) and Mpumalanga (81,8%). Western Cape had the highest proportion of coloured elderly persons (43,6%), while that of white population was 41,7%, followed by whites in Gauteng constitute (40,9%). Compared to other provinces, the largest proportion of elderly persons of Indian/Asian origin (12,6%) can be found in KwaZulu-Natal.

**Figure 1: Sex ratios among the elderly by province, census 1996, 2001 and 2011**



### Marital status

With regard to nuptial patterns among elderly persons aged 60 and older, the proportion of those who were married remained the highest in all three censuses (1996, 2001 and 2011). In 2011, the proportion of married elderly persons aged 60 and older was 50,7% compared with 57,4% in 1996 and 49,9% in 2001. Elderly persons who were never married increased from 9,1% in 1996 to 9,4% in 2001 and 13,6% in 2011. The number of elderly persons that were living together like married partners (cohabiting) increased to 4,1% in 2011, from 2,9% in 2001. Between 1996 and 2001, the proportion of elderly persons who were widowed increased from about 28,5% in 1996 to 34,2% in 2001 and dropped to 27,3% in 2011. The percentage of elderly persons aged 60 years and older who were separated or divorced was 4,3% in 2011, which was an increase from the 3,7% recorded in 2001.

The provincial results for Census 2011 indicate that Western Cape (55,6%) recorded the highest proportion of married elderly persons, followed by KwaZulu-Natal (53,5%) and Gauteng (53,2%). The Northern Cape (45,9%)



had the lowest proportion of married elderly persons. The highest proportion of elderly persons cohabiting were found in Mpumalanga (7,3%), followed by North West (5,2%) and Northern Cape (5,1%). Elderly persons that were never married were prevalent in Mpumalanga (17,2%) and North West (17,0%), while Western Cape (9,9%) recorded the lowest percentage. The number of widowed elderly persons was highest in Limpopo (33,2%), followed by Free State (33,0%) and then Eastern Cape (31,4%), while KwaZulu-Natal (23,6%) had the lowest proportion. Gauteng (6,8%) had the highest proportion of divorced/ separated elderly persons, followed by Western Cape (6,0%), while KwaZulu-Natal had the lowest proportion (2,4%).

## Education

During Census 2011, the proportion of elderly persons with no schooling decreased to 1 130 183 from 1 408 535 in 2001, while the proportion of those who had primary level education increased from 764 575 in 2001 to 1 138 075 in 2011. Elderly persons who attained secondary-level education also increased from 934 867 in 2001 to 1 426 457 in 2011. Those who attained a higher education in 2011 totalled 339 532. Black Africans had the highest proportion of elderly persons with no schooling in 2011 (1057 810), followed by the coloured (48 077) and Indian/Asian (14 181) populations. The proportion of elderly white persons with no schooling was lower at 8 380. Educational attainment by gender indicates that 11,4% of elderly men had achieved higher levels of educational attainment compared to 6,4% of elderly women during Census 2011. Women, on the other hand, recorded the highest proportions with no schooling over the census years (i.e. 1996, 2001 and 2011) compared to those depicted for men.

## Employment

A larger proportion of elderly men (34,6%) were employed than elderly women (19,3%) in 2011. The results further show that Gauteng (40,0%) and Western Cape (31,9%) had the highest number of elderly persons employed, while Eastern Cape and Limpopo had the lowest proportion of elderly persons employed, with 15,9% and 17,2% respectively. Elderly white (50,0%) persons were more likely to be employed than any other race, while trailing behind were the Indian/Asian (28,6%), coloured (22,0%) and black African (19,3%) populations.

## Socio-economic status

The majority of elderly persons in South Africa were classified as poor (40%) during Census 2011. The results of Census 2011 indicate that the highest proportion of poor elderly persons were found in Limpopo (77,1%) and Eastern Cape (64,4%). However, the highest proportion of elderly persons that were categorised as rich resided in the Western Cape (57,5%) and Gauteng (50,4%). Furthermore, the data show that South African elderly women were poorer (41,8%) compared to men (36,9%). The proportion of elderly men who were classified as rich amounted to 31,0% as opposed to 24,6% for their counterparts.

About 80,7% of elderly white people in South Africa were rich, followed by 71,2% of the Indian/Asian origin and coloured (37,9%) populations, while the proportion of rich elderly persons classified as 'other' was 60,3%. A mere proportion of black African (8,0%) elderly persons were classified as rich in 2011.

## Disability

A larger proportion of elderly women than elderly men experienced severe difficulties in performing certain functions such as seeing, hearing and walking, among others. Census 2011 results show that elderly women aged 60 years and older had difficulty seeing (7,8%), walking/climbing (5,9%) and remembering/concentrating (4,8%), while elderly men recorded the lowest proportion (5,9%, 4,1% and 2,8%) for these functions. The highest proportion of elderly persons who experienced severe difficulties in functional domains were found among black Africans who recorded 8,8% for difficulties in seeing, 5,8% for walking or climbing, 5,2% for remembering/concentrating and 3,1% for self-care. Elderly white persons reported the lowest proportion of people experiencing difficulty in seeing (2,5%), walking/climbing (3,4%) and remembering/concentrating (1,2%) categories.

## Household composition

According to Census 2011, there was a decrease of elderly persons who lived in extended households (from 58,4% in 2001 to 50,6% in 2011). About 25,5% of elderly persons lived in nuclear households (in other words, a single families consisting of married couples or partners in consensual



union with or without child or children or single parents with child or children), while those residing in single households constituted 20,2%. A small percentage (3,7%) of older persons resided in complex households. Western Cape (23,5%), Gauteng (23,3%) and North West (22,6%) recorded the highest proportion of elderly persons living alone, while Limpopo and Eastern Cape had the lowest proportion. The highest proportion of elderly persons living in nuclear households was reported for Western Cape (40,8%), Gauteng (33,5%) and Northern Cape (25,4%).

The majority of elderly persons in Limpopo (63,5%), Mpumalanga (57,6%) and Eastern Cape (57,5%) lived in extended households. Results for those living in complex households indicate that elderly persons in Western Cape (5,2%) favoured complex households, followed by Gauteng (4,5%) and KwaZulu-Natal (4,3%).

## Conclusion

Elderly people are regarded as vulnerable because they face a high poverty incidence, disease, violence and abuse, among other things. Old-age homes should offer a safe environment that provides quality care and service to elderly persons who no longer live at home, and government must ensure that these homes adhere to laws dealing with elderly persons and that caregivers receive proper training to care for elderly persons who have different ailments and disabilities.

## Reference

Statistics South Africa. 2014. *Profile of older Persons in South Africa, 2011* (Report No. 03-01-60). Pretoria: Statistics South Africa.

# Primary industries

## Mining: Production and sales

### *Mining production and mineral sales decrease*

The Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) has given the final approval to Ivanhoe Mines to produce platinum-group and base metals at its \$1,6 billion (R18 billion) Platreef project in Limpopo province. The Minister of Mineral Resources, Advocate Ngoako Ramathodi said that the project will “attract foreign capital, create much-needed jobs and contribute significantly to socio-economic development in areas surrounding the project”. Presented in this article is a summary of the mining: production and sales survey results for August 2014.

Mining production decreased by 10,1% year-on-year in August 2014 (see **Table A**). The largest negative growth rates were recorded for PGMs (-45,0%), diamonds (-30,2%) and ‘other’ non-metallic minerals (-24,1%). The main contributors to the 10,1% decrease were PGMs (contributing -11,6 percentage points) and gold (contributing -1,1 percentage points).

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

	Mar-14	Apr-14	May-14	Jun-14	Jul-14	Aug-14
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-3,2	1,8	-6,2	-5,3	-7,0	-10,1
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-3,6	6,6	-3,2	-1,1	1,6	-3,1
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted <sup>1/</sup>	-7,2	-6,8	-5,3	-0,2	-0,4	-1,1

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

Mineral sales decreased by 5,9% year-on-year in July 2014 (see **Table B**). Eight of the eleven mineral groups and minerals reported negative growth rates during this period. The largest negative growth rates, together with their contributions, were recorded in the following mineral groups and minerals:



- manganese ore (-28,6%, contributing -1,4 percentage points);
- copper (-22,2%, contributing -0,3 of a percentage point);
- iron ore (-12,3%, contributing -2,0 percentage points);
- PGMs (-10,6%, contributing -2,3 percentage points); and
- coal (-7,8%, contributing -2,2 percentage points).

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

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

<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 production slumps as sales rise*

The manufacturing industry is one of the key contributors to the South African economy. The industry is responsible for the production of goods and services for the domestic and exports markets – thus encouraging internal trade as well as earning much needed foreign currency for the country. Recognising this industry's potential to be a leading contributor to the country's job creation efforts and economic growth, government has set aside about R18 billion for manufacturing incentives, employment tax incentives and the establishment of special economic zones in an attempt to accelerate its growth. According to Finance Minister Nhlanhla Nene, the Department of Trade and Industry is also helping companies in this industry to improve their competitiveness and upgrade their equipment through its Industrial Policy Action Plan. This article presents key statistics regarding the performance of the manufacturing industry in relation to production levels and sales volumes for August 2014.

Manufacturing production decreased by 1,2% in August 2014 compared with August 2013 (see **Table C**). The 1,2% annual decrease in manufacturing production in August 2014 was due to lower production in the following divisions:

- wood and wood products, paper, publishing and printing (-11,3%, contributing -1,1 percentage points);
- petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products (-3,9%, contributing -0,9 of a percentage point);
- glass and non-metallic mineral products (-13,4%, contributing -0,6 of a percentage point);
- basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products, metal products and machinery (-3,1%, contributing -0,6 of a percentage point); and
- food and beverages (-2,0%, contributing -0,5 of a percentage point).

The motor vehicles, parts and accessories and other transport equipment division was a significant positive contributor (31,7%, contributing 2,3 percentage points).



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

Estimates	August 2014	% change between August 2013 and August 2014	% change between June to August 2013 and June to August 2014	% change between January to August 2013 and January to August 2014
Physical volume of manufacturing production index (base: 2010=100)	108,3	-1,2	-3,1	-1,4
Total estimated sales of manufactured products (R million)	155 710	8,2	6,7	8,1

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

### *Four out of nine provinces report declines in the value of approved building plans*

For construction of a new building to commence, the owners or the developer of such property have to apply to their local government authority for the plans of such building to be approved. Similarly, when an owner of an old building alters or adds to their existing structure, approval of the local authority has to be sought first. The town planning officials of the local municipality will examine the plan against the existing infrastructure, including water supply, sewerage pipes, and drainage systems, amongst others, before they approve such plan. This article provides key statistics on private sector building plans approved by local government institutions during the period January to August 2014, as published by Statistics South Africa in October 2014.

The value of recorded building plans passed (at current prices) increased by 8,8% (R5 064,7 million) from January to August 2014 compared with January to August 2013 (see **Table D**).



Residential buildings (15,8% or R4 065,0 million) was the largest contributor to the total increase in the value of building plans passed. Other residential buildings reported a decrease (-42,9% or -R539 594 million).

Five provinces reported year-on-year increases in the value of building plans passed from January to August 2014, namely Western Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, Free State, Gauteng and Northern Cape. The increase in the value of building plans passed was dominated by Western Cape (5,3 percentage points or R3 061,4 million) and KwaZulu-Natal (2,9 percentage points or R1 657,8 million).

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

Estimates at current prices	January to August 2013 <sup>1/</sup>	January to August 2014 <sup>1/</sup>	Difference in value between January to August 2013 and January to August 2014	% change between January to August 2013 and January to August 2014
	R'000	R'000	R'000	
<b>Residential buildings</b>	<b>25 797 969</b>	<b>29 862 941</b>	<b>4 064 972</b>	<b>15,8</b>
-Dwelling houses	18 386 896	20 841 880	2 454 984	13,4
-Flats and townhouses	6 152 615	8 302 197	2 149 582	34,9
-Other residential buildings	1 258 458	718 864	-539 594	-42,9
<b>Non-residential buildings</b>	<b>15 988 258</b>	<b>16 613 428</b>	<b>625 170</b>	<b>3,9</b>
<b>Additions and alterations</b>	<b>15 864 550</b>	<b>16 239 090</b>	<b>374 540</b>	<b>2,4</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>57 650 777</b>	<b>62 715 459</b>	<b>5 064 682</b>	<b>8,8</b>

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

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



## Electricity generated and available for distribution

### Consumption and production of electricity decreases

Access to basic electricity is not only a necessity for all South Africans but it is also a right. This is one of the reasons why poor households in South Africa receive free basic electricity from the government. Each household receives 50 kWh which is deemed sufficient for basic lighting, basic media access, basic water heating using a kettle and basic ironing. According to Statistics South Africa (Stats SA), 2 549 673 households received free basic electricity in 2013. This article is a summary of the electricity generated and available for distribution statistics for August 2014.

The actual estimated volume of electricity consumption decreased by 3,1% year-on-year in August 2014 (see Table E). Electricity production decreased by 2,9% year-on-year in August 2014, contributing to the 1,6% decrease in the first eight months of 2014 compared with the same period of 2013. Seasonally adjusted electricity production showed no growth month-on-month in August 2014, following a month-on-month increase of 0,2% in July 2014.

The total volume of electricity delivered by Eskom to the provinces decreased by 3,5%(-681 Gigawatt-hours) in August 2014 compared with August 2013. Decreases were reported in all the provinces except Gauteng.

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

Actual estimates	August 2014	% change between August 2013 and August 2014	% change between June to August 2013 and June to August 2014	% change between January to August 2013 and January to August 2014
Electricity available for distribution (Gigawatt-hours)	20 044	-3,1	-3,0	-0,6
Index of the physical volume of electricity production (2010=100)	101,2	-2,9	-3,0	-1,6

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*

The festive season is one of the busiest times for wholesalers; they usually experience an increase in sales as demand for goods escalates. This tends to take its toll on employees who are sometimes unable to cope with the increased pressure. Some wholesalers implement certain changes during the festive season to make things easier for employees while also keeping their customers satisfied. These changes include hiring casual staff to cover longer trading hours and to cover peak times, as well as planning stock deliveries for the quietest time of the day or week to allow stock to be put away before peak trade times. Presented in this article is a summary of the wholesale trade sales statistics for August 2014.

Wholesale trade sales increased by 4,5% in August 2014 compared with August 2013 (**see Table F**). The major contributors to this increase were dealers in:

- solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (7,3%, contributing 1,6 percentage points); and
- food, beverages and tobacco (6,6%, contributing 1,1 percentage points).

Wholesale trade sales increased by 6,2% in the three months ended August 2014 compared with the three months ended August 2013. The major contributors to this increase were dealers in:

- solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (10,3%, contributing 2,3 percentage points);
- food, beverages and tobacco (8,6%, contributing 1,4 percentage points); and
- 'other' household goods except precious stones (10,5%, contributing 1,1 percentage points).



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

	Mar-14	Apr-14	May-14	Jun-14	Jul-14	Aug-14
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	14,5	8,9	5,1	11,1	3,1	4,5
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-2,2	2,4	-2,0	2,0	-3,4	3,2
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted <sup>1/</sup>	1,6	1,6	0,4	0,7	-1,0	0,2

<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 trade sales rise 2,1% in August 2014***

With households across the country preparing themselves for year-end festivities, retailers can expect to cash in on increased sales volumes as consumers buy gifts, accessories, food, and clothing items. Retail sales have consistently proved to increase towards the December holiday season over the years, and this year can be expected to be no different. To measure the performance of the retail trade industry, Statistics South Africa conducts a monthly survey on retail businesses registered for value-added tax (VAT) entitled *Retail trade sales* (statistical release P6242.1). The key findings of the survey for August 2014, as published in October 2014, are presented in this article.

Retail trade sales increased by 2,1% in August 2014 compared with August 2013 (**see Table G**). The main contributors to the 2,1% increase were general dealers (contributing 1,4 percentage points) and retailers in hardware, paint and glass (contributing 0,4 of a percentage point).

The highest annual growth rates were recorded for:

- retailers in hardware, paint and glass (4,6%);
- general dealers (3,4%); and
- all ‘other’ retailers (3,1).

Retail trade sales increased by 1,2% in the three months ended August 2014 compared with the three months ended August 2013. The main contributor to this increase was general dealers (1,6%, contributing 0,7 of a percentage point).

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

	Mar-14	Apr-14	May-14	Jun-14	Jul-14	Aug-14
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	0,5	2,2	2,8	-0,9	2,4	2,1
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-1,0	0,7	0,8	-0,8	1,2	0,6
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted <sup>1/</sup>	0,7	-0,2	-0,3	0,1	0,7	0,9

<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

### *Motor trade sales increase*

According to electronic national administration traffic information system (eNaTIS), the number of registered vehicles in South Africa totalled to 11 345 186 at the end of October 2014. This includes vehicles such as motor cars, station wagons, minibuses, buses, motorcycles, trucks and trains. Almost four and a half million of these vehicles are in Gauteng while the least vehicles are in Northern Cape. Presented in this article is a summary of the motor trade sales statistics for August 2014.

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

- convenience store sales (7,2%);
- workshop income (7,0%); and
- fuel sales (4,7%).



Motor trade sales increased by 4,1% in the three months ended August 2014 compared with the three months ended August 2013. The main contributors to this increase were:

- fuel sales (8,3%, contributing 2,2 percentage points);
- sales of accessories (5,3%, contributing 0,9 of a percentage point); and
- used vehicle sales (5,1%, contributing 0,9 of a percentage point).

**Table H – Key motor trade sales figure for July 2014**

	Mar-14	Apr-14	May-14	Jun-14	Jul-14	Aug-14
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	3,9	-0,9	-0,8	6,8	3,7	1,8
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-0,5	1,1	-0,8	2,6	1,2	-0,3
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted <sup>1/</sup>	0,4	0,9	0,7	1,1	1,9	3,2

<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

### ***Income generated by the food and beverages industry increases***

According to a study conducted by Discovery Health Medical Scheme, more South African children are becoming obese. The study found that 'more than two-thirds of teenagers eat fast food at least three times a week, and South Africans drink three times the global average of some soft drinks'. Although genetic heredity and lack of physical activity are some of the causes of obesity, unhealthy food and drinks play a major role in determining a child's weight. Most food and beverage advertisements directed at children promote products which are high in fat, sugar and calories. What's more, some fast-food outlets pair children's meals with toys, making junk food more appealing to kids.





Obesity can cause health problems such as diabetes and heart disease. Thus, choosing nutritious food for kids and ensuring that they follow a well-balanced diet is very important. This article summarises the food and beverages statistics for August 2014.

Total income generated by the food and beverages industry increased by 7,9% in August 2014 compared with August 2013 (**Table I**). The highest annual growth rate was recorded for food sales (9,3%).

In August 2014, the highest annual growth rate was recorded for takeaway and fast-food outlets (11,7%, contributing 4,3 percentage points).

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

- takeaway and fast-food outlets (9,8%, contributing 3,6 percentage points); and
- restaurants and coffee shops (4,3%, contributing 2,0 percentage points).

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

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

### *Income for tourist accommodation increases*

As the festive season approaches, tourist establishments will be filled with tourists as most families embark on holidays to recharge before returning to their daily activities in the new year. The South African government urges tourist establishments to heighten their security for guests' comfort and safety, by providing adequate information to visitors that will help improve their safety and security, conducting security audits in order to tighten security measures and organising regular security workshops with security officials to ensure they are thoroughly trained to deal with the different types of security flaws. Tourists should also ensure that they are assisted by only identifiable staff member and/or tourist guide when visiting tourist destinations, to minimise being robbed by criminals who may pose as guides. This article provides a summary on tourist accommodation for August 2014.

Total income for the tourist accommodation industry increased by 8,3% in August 2014 compared with August 2013 (**see Table J**).

Income from accommodation increased by 11,9% year-on-year in August 2014. The main contributors to the 11,9% year-on-year increase in income from accommodation in August 2014 were hotels (contributing 7,3 percentage points) and 'other' accommodation (contributing 3,9 percentage points). This increase is also as a result of a 5,5% increase in the number of stay unit nights sold and a 6,1% increase in the average income per stay unit night sold.

In August 2014, the types of accommodation that recorded these positive growth rates in income from accommodation were guest-houses and guest-farms (14,5%), 'other' accommodation (12,7%) and hotels (11,6%).

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

- hotels (8,7%, contributing 5,6 percentage points); and
- 'other' accommodation (15,6%, contributing 4,5 percentage points).

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

	Mar-14	Apr-14	May-14	Jun-14	Jul-14	Aug-14
Stay units available	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,6	0,5
Stay unit nights sold	-0,6	6,4	8,1	1,1	3,2	5,5
Average income per stay unit night sold	5,3	7,5	2,9	8,6	7,7	6,1
Income from accommodation	4,7	14,3	11,3	9,8	11,2	11,9
Total income <sup>1/</sup>	2,3	10,8	9,0	7,8	8,1	8,3

<sup>1/</sup> 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](http://www.statssa.gov.za)

## Statistics of civil cases for debt

### *Number of civil summonses and judgements decrease*

According to the National Credit Regulator (NCR), registered credit bureaus held records for 22,1 million credit-active\* consumers in South Africa as at the end of June 2014. This number increased from 21,7 million in March 2014. Most of these accounts were from banks and financial institutions, followed by retailers and telecommunications providers. The NCR further states that 12,7 million consumers had their credit accounts in good standing\* while 9,95 million had impaired\* records. Although a staggering number of consumers are still in debt, there had been decreases in the number of civil summonses issued for non-compliance in the past months, including in August 2014. Presented in this article is a summary of statistics on civil cases for debt for August 2014.

The total number of civil summonses issued for debt decreased by 3,9% in the three months ended August 2014 compared with the three months ended August 2013 (**see Table K**). A 7,3% decrease was recorded between August 2013 and August 2014.



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

- promissory notes (contributing -2,7 percentage points);
- services (contributing -2,0 percentage points); and
- rent (contributing -1,4 percentage points).

The total number of civil judgements recorded for debt decreased by 10,1% in the three months ended August 2014 compared with the three months ended August 2013. A decrease of 14,6% was recorded year-on-year in August 2014.

The main categories that influenced the 10,1% decrease were civil judgements relating to:

- money lent (contributing -4,7 percentage points);
- promissory notes (contributing -3,0 percentage points); and
- goods sold (contributing -2,3 percentage points).

The total value of civil judgements recorded for debt decreased by 18,6% in the three months ended August 2014 compared with the three months that ended in August 2013. A year-on-year decrease of 27,6% was recorded in August 2014.

The main categories that influenced the 18,6% decrease were the value of judgements relating to:

- services (contributing -4,7 percentage points);
- 'other' debts (contributing -4,6 percentage points); and
- rent (contributing -2,6 percentage points).

In August 2014, 25 865 civil judgements for debt amounting to R323,0 million were recorded. The largest contributors to the total value of judgements were:

- money lent (R90,1 million or 27,9%);
- 'other' debts (R89,8 million or 27,8%); and
- services (R53,8 million or 16,7%).

**Table K – Key figures for civil summonses and judgements for August 2014**

Actual estimates	August 2014	% change between August 2013 and August 2014	% change between June to August 2013 and June to August 2014
Number of civil summonses issued for debt	69 544	-7,3	-3,9
Number of civil judgements recorded for debt	25 865	-14,6	-10,1
Value of civil judgements recorded for debt (R million)	323,0	-27,6	-18,6

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)

[\* See the Glossary for explanation of terms marked with the asterisk]

## Statistics of liquidations and insolvencies

### *Liquidations and insolvencies decrease*

When a company stops to operate and becomes incapable to pay its debt, it will be put into liquidation. Liquidation involves taking control of the assets such as properties and vehicles, amongst others, by the liquidator and putting them up for sale to pay off such a company's debts. Once the company has been liquidated, re-using the name that was previously used by such a company is not prohibited. The name returns into the pool of names for re-use by anyone who applies for it. This article presents the statistics of liquidations for September 2014 and insolvencies for August 2014.

The total number of liquidations decreased by 4,2% in the third quarter of 2014 compared with the third quarter of 2013 (**see Table L**). There was a year-on-year decrease of 0,7% (one fewer case) in September 2014.

The largest year-on-year decreases in liquidations were related to wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (14 fewer liquidations) and community, social and personal services (seven fewer liquidations). An increase of 19 cases was reported in financing, insurance, real estate and business services.



There was a decrease of 16,2% in the first nine months of 2014 compared with the first nine months of 2013.

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

Number of liquidations September 2014	% change between September 2013 and September 2014	% change between July to September 2013 and July to September 2014	% change between January to September 2013 and January to September 2014
151	-0,7	-4,2	-16,2

The total number of insolvencies decreased by 8,3% in August 2014 compared with August 2013 (**see Table M**). A 10,7% decrease was estimated between the three months ended August 2013 and the three months ended August 2014. There was a decrease of 6,4% in the first eight months of 2014 compared with the first eight months of 2013.

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

Number of insolvencies August 2014	% change between August 2013 and August 2014	% change between June to August 2013 and June to August 2014	% change between January to August 2013 and January to August 2014
320	-8,3	-10,7	-6,4

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

### *More goods transported in August 2014*

The increase in the world's population and urbanisation has raised the need for efficient and sustainable urban transport solutions which will address safety and reduce congestion. One such solution is the Intelligent Transport System (ITS) in which information and communication technologies are applied in the field of road transport, including infrastructure, vehicles and traffic lights in an effort to improve their safety, reliability, efficiency and quality. These devices/technologies have real-time passenger information

(which provide arrival and departure time as well as the nature and causes of disruption if there are any), smart card-based fare collection or electronic ticketing, and surveillance cameras. Presented in this article are the statistics on the Land transport survey for August 2014.

The volume of goods transported (payload) increased by 3,4% in August 2014 compared with August 2013 (**see Table N**). The corresponding income increased by 7,5% over the same period.

### Freight transport

Income from freight transportation increased by 10,1% in the three months ended August 2014 compared with the three months ended August 2013. The main contributors to this increase were:

- primary mining and quarrying products (16,3%, contributing 5,7 percentage points);
- manufactured food, beverages and tobacco products (15,4%, contributing 1,9 percentage points); and
- agriculture and forestry primary products (16,7%, contributing 1,4 percentage points).

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

	Mar-14	Apr-14	May-14	Jun-14	Jul-14	Aug-14
<b>Freight payload</b>	3,4	6,2	6,6	9,5	4,1	3,4
<b>Freight income</b>	11,1	7,0	8,5	14,2	8,8	7,5

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 decreased by 5,5% in August 2014 compared with August 2013 (**see Table O**). The corresponding income increased by 5,5% over the same period.



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

	Mar-14	Apr-14	May-14	Jun-14	Jul-14	Aug-14
<b>Passenger journey</b>	0,8	6,3	12,5	-2,7	1,1	-5,5
<b>Passenger income</b>	10,2	24,9	36,7	7,7	10,2	5,5

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)

#### ***Annual PPI for final manufactured products at 6,9% in September 2014***

There is a demand for scrap metals in South Africa to produce a range of goods such as pumps and vehicles parts. However, most metal recycling companies prefer to export the scrap metals than prioritising the domestic metal processing companies and in cases where they considered utilising domestic companies, then they would charge them high prices. This practice of overlooking the domestic metal companies by metal recyclers might result in the closure of some companies which could lead to job losses. It is for this reason, amongst others, that the Department of Economic Development has introduced the new scrap metal export regulations in September 2013 to rescue domestic metal processing businesses and save jobs. The new scrap metal export regulation states that, the exporters of scrap metals have to first offer domestic foundries, mini-mills and secondary smelters of scrap metal a 20% discounted price to international prices before qualifying for an export permit. These interventions may result in lower consumer prices as producers and processors of end-user goods and services will be paying lower prices for their raw material due to the discounts imposed. This article presents producer price index (PPI) statistics for September 2014.

The annual percentage change in the PPI for final manufactured goods was 6,9% in September 2014 compared to 7,2% in August 2014 (see **Table P**).

The main contributors to the annual rate of 6,9% were:

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



## Intermediate manufactured goods

The annual percentage change in the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods was 7,0% in September 2014 compared to 6,7% in August 2014. The main contributors to the annual rate of 7,0% were basic and fabricated metals (6,6%, contributing 2,6 percentage points) and chemicals, rubber and plastic products (6,8%, contributing 2,1 percentage points).

From August 2014 to September 2014 the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods increased by 0,1%.

The contributor to the monthly increase of 0,1% was chemicals, rubber and plastic products (0,3%, contributing 0,1 of a percentage point).

## Electricity and water

The annual percentage change in the PPI for electricity and water was 7,4% in September 2014 compared to 8,6% in August 2014. The contributors to the annual rate of 7,4% were electricity (7,3%, contributing 6,1 percentage points) and water (7,0%, contributing 1,2 percentage points).

From August 2014 to September 2014 the PPI for electricity and water decreased by 24,2%. The contributor to the monthly decrease of 24,2% was electricity (-27,7% on a month-on-month basis; and contributing -24,3 percentage points).

## Mining

The annual percentage change in the PPI for mining was 5,1% in September 2014, compared with 3,6% in August 2014. The main contributor to the annual rate of 5,1% was non-ferrous metal ores (12,9%, contributing 5,6 percentage points).

From August 2014 to September 2014 the PPI for mining decreased by 1,2%. The main contributors to the monthly decrease of 1,2% were gold and other metal ores (-2,5%, contributing -0,5 of a percentage point), non-ferrous metal ores (-1,1%, contributing -0,5 of a percentage point) and coal and gas (-1,2%, contributing -0,3 of a percentage point).



## Agriculture, forestry and fishing

The annual percentage change in the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing was 4,4% in September 2014, compared with 4,2% in August 2014. The main contributor to the annual rate of 4,4% was agriculture (3,8%, contributing 3,0 percentage points).

From August 2014 to September 2014 the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing increased by 2,9%. The main contributor to the monthly increase of 2,9% was agriculture (3,2%, contributing 2,5 percentage points).

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

Product	Weight	Index (2012=100)			% change	
		Sep 2013	Aug 2014	Sep 2014	Sep 2014 vs. Aug 2014	Sep 2014 vs. Sep 2013
Final manufactured goods	100,0	107,6	114,9	115,0	0,1	6,9
Intermediate manufactured goods	100,0	110,2	117,8	117,9	0,1	7,0
Electricity and water	100,0	111,1	157,4	119,3	-24,2	7,4
Mining	100,0	105,3	112,1	110,7	-1,2	5,1
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,0	103,1	104,6	107,6	2,9	4,4

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

### **Consumer inflation at 5,9%**

For a period of five months (from April 2014 until August 2014), the year-on-year rate of the consumer price index (CPI) was above the South African Reserve Bank's (SARB) inflation target range of between 3% and 6%. This increase, according to former Reserve Bank Governor Gill Marcus, was mainly due to "exchange rate depreciation and rising food prices". The increase in consumer inflation coupled with contractions in the country's economy in the first quarter of 2014 presented the SARB with a challenge, as it had to review its repo rate (the rate at which it lends money to banks) in



a manner that encourages economic growth while attempting to preserve the value of the rand. Following decreases in some food items and the fuel price in September 2014, consumer inflation has reduced to within the SARB target range, albeit within the upper limits of the target range. This article presents the consumer price index for September 2014.

The headline CPI (for all urban areas) annual inflation rate in September 2014 was 5,9%. This rate was 0,5 of a percentage point lower than the corresponding annual rate of 6,4% in August 2014 (**see Table Q**). On average, prices were unchanged between August and September 2014.

The food and non-alcoholic beverages index was unchanged between August and September 2014. The annual rate decreased to 8,5% in September 2014 from 9,4% in August 2014. The following components in the food and non-alcoholic beverages index increased:

- fish (1,5%);
- milk, eggs and cheese (0,9%);
- vegetables (0,3%);
- sugar, sweets and desserts (0,3%); and
- fruit (0,1%).

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

- oils and fats (-1,1%);
- cold beverages (-0,4%);
- bread and cereals (-0,3%);
- meat (-0,2%); and
- other food (-0,2%).

The housing and utilities index increased by 0,7% between August and September 2014, mainly due to a 1,2% increase in actual rentals for housing and a 1,1% increase in owners' equivalent rent. The annual rate decreased to 5,8% in September 2014 from 5,9% in August 2014.

The household contents and services index increased by 0,4% between August and September 2014, mainly due to a 0,8% increase in domestic workers' wages. The annual rate decreased to 2,9% in September 2014 from 3,6% in August 2014.

The transport index decreased by 1,5% between August and September 2014, mainly due to a 67 cents per litre decrease in the price of petrol. The annual rate decreased to 4,2% in September 2014 from 6,1% in August 2014.

The miscellaneous goods and services index decreased by 0,1% between August and September 2014. The annual rate decreased to 6,9% in September 2014 from 7,1% in August 2014.

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

**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	A
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	
	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	
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	
	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	
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	
	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	
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	1
	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	
2014	Index	106,1	107,3	108,7	109,2	109,4	109,7	110,6	111,0	111,0				
	Rate	5,8	5,9	6,0	6,1	6,6	6,6	6,3	6,4	5,9				

<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.

**Credit-active consumers:** Consumers obligated to pay credit providers and/or service providers, etc. These obligations result in transactional entries on the consumer's credit record at the credit bureaus.

**Good standing:** An account or consumer showing as current or on which the client has not missed more than one or two instalments, which has no adverse listings and has no judgments.

**Impaired record:** A record on which a consumer and/or any of the accounts, are either classified as three or more payments or months in arrears, or which has an "adverse listing", or that reflects a judgement or administration order.

## 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'

**Value added by industry:** Value added measures the value created by production and may be calculated either before or after deducting the consumption of fixed capital from the fixed assets used. Gross value added is defined as the value of output less the value of intermediate consumption. Value added is the balancing item in the production account for an institutional unit or sector, or establishment or industry.



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