

Mbalo Brief



the missing piece of the puzzle

February 2015



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**Statistics
South Africa**



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Editor's comment

Since 2000, the United Nations (UN) member states observe International Mother Language Day on 21 February. This day was proclaimed by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) in November 1999. The purpose of the celebration is to promote linguistic and cultural diversity and multilingualism. The UN encourages member states to promote the preservation and protection of all languages used by people of the world. This is a reminder to each one of us to enjoy and be proud of our languages and culture.

In this issue of *Mbalo Brief* we present the educational article based on the *National Household Travel Survey, 2013* highlighting different modes of transport used, education and business-related travel patterns and travel times, amongst others. The survey was conducted by Statistics South Africa from February to March 2013 and released in July 2014, to gain strategic insight into the travel patterns and transport problems in the country.

Solutions to last month's puzzle and a new puzzle to test your general knowledge are included on page iv. Our regular articles such as wholesale trade, land transport, tourist accommodation and manufacturing, among others, are also featured in this publication.

Articles published in this issue are based on results of industry surveys conducted for the months ranging from November to December 2014 which were released in December 2014 and January 2015. For more details on any of the surveys, visit our website at www.statssa.gov.za

Enjoy the read.





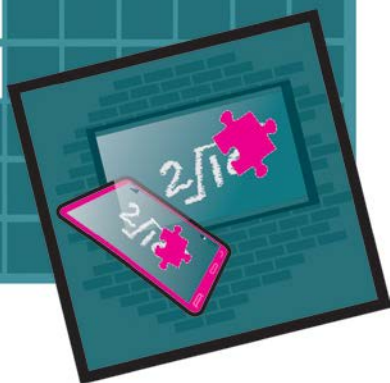
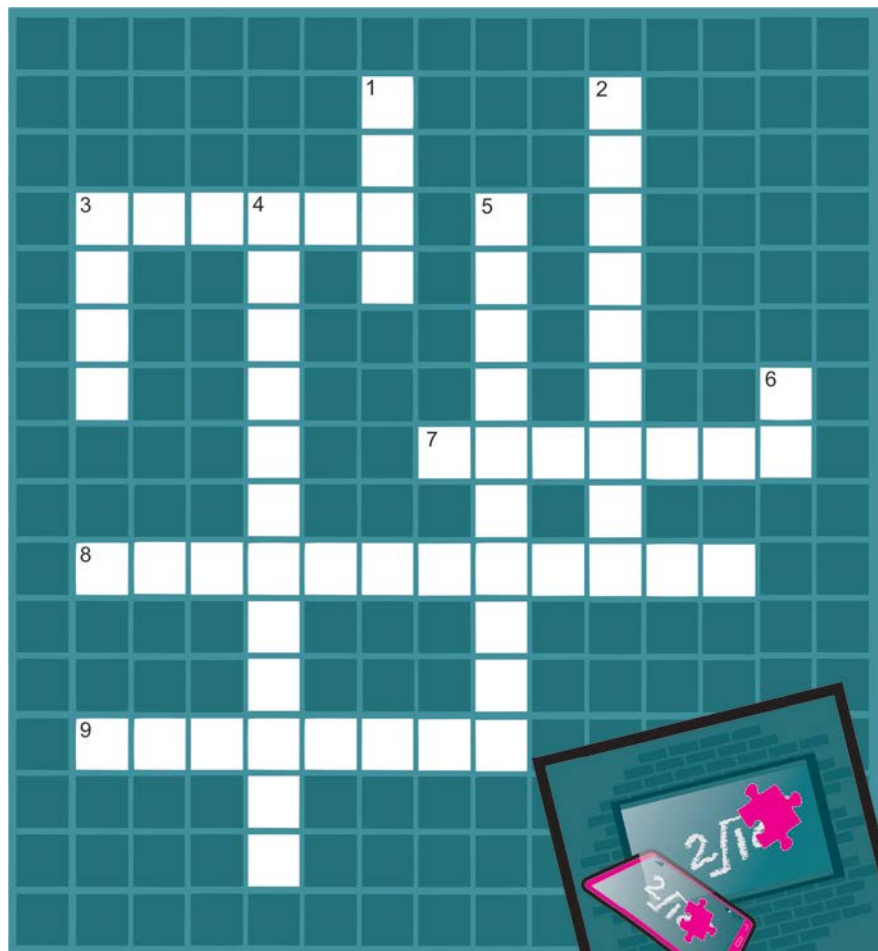
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Crossword puzzle





Across

3. Which transport system is used by most people to work? [Read educational article]
7. What is the only positive contributor to mining industry in November 2014? [Refer to Mining: Production and sales article]
8. Which disease is the leading cause of death in South Africa?
9. In which country is the headquarters of African Union based?

Down

1. How often is Mbalo Brief publication issued per month?
2. What is the nickname of the 2015 African Cup of Nations champions?
3. The highest point of a mountain is called a [Fill in the missing word]
4. What is the action to reduce the load of electricity supply in order to avoid excessive demand on the generating plant?
5. Abbreviate: Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa
6. What is the symbol of Iron?

Solutions for November 2014 puzzle

Across

3. Fifty
5. Beverages
6. Motor
8. Home
9. Festive
10. Manganese Ore
11. Nhlanhla Nene

Down

1. Gauteng
2. Limpopo
6. Manufacturing
7. VAT





Educational article on different modes of transport

Introduction

In today's global world, economic opportunities are increasingly related to the mobility of people, goods and information. Many industries need to have access to raw materials (e.g. oranges), manufactured goods (e.g. orange juice) as well as people (labour) in order to keep the industries running. For all these to be possible, an effective and reliable transport system is a necessity.

This article is derived from the findings of the *National Household Travel Survey* (NHTS), 2013, which were published in 2014. The survey was conducted by Statistics South Africa and the Department of Transport (DoT). This article will focus on the background of the NHTS and will then explore the various education, work and business travel patterns. The article will also look at the perceptions that people in South Africa have towards South African roads and public transport.

Background on the National Household Travel Survey (NHTS)

As mentioned earlier, the NHTS is a joint effort between Stats SA and DoT. The first NHTS was conducted in 2003 and the second one was conducted ten years later, in 2013. The aim of the NHTS is to gain strategic insight into the travel patterns and transport problems in South Africa so that the collected information would serve as the basis for DoT research, planning and policy formulation. The survey was executed across all nine provinces using a two staged random stratified sample of 51 341 dwelling units (DUs). Data collection for the 2013 NHTS took place between January and March 2013 and the reference period of the study was a period of seven days prior to the interview.

Objectives of the National Household Travel Survey 2013

The objectives of the NHTS are:

- To understand the transport needs and behaviour of households;
- To determine accessibility to services such as workplaces, education facilities, social needs markets and others;
- To assist in identifying the disadvantaged regions and transport needs for investments in transport infrastructure;





- To measure key performance indicators (KPIs) as required by the National Land Transport Act (Act No. 5 of 2009) and the National Land Transport Strategic Framework;
- To assess the effectiveness of the existing subsidy transport; and
- To assess accessibility of public transport for people with disabilities and the elderly in the communities.

Target population

The target population of the survey consisted of all private households and residents in workers' hostels in the nine provinces of South Africa. The survey does not cover other collective living quarters such as students' hostels, old-age homes, hospitals, prisons and military barracks and is therefore only representative of non-institutionalised and non-military persons in South Africa.

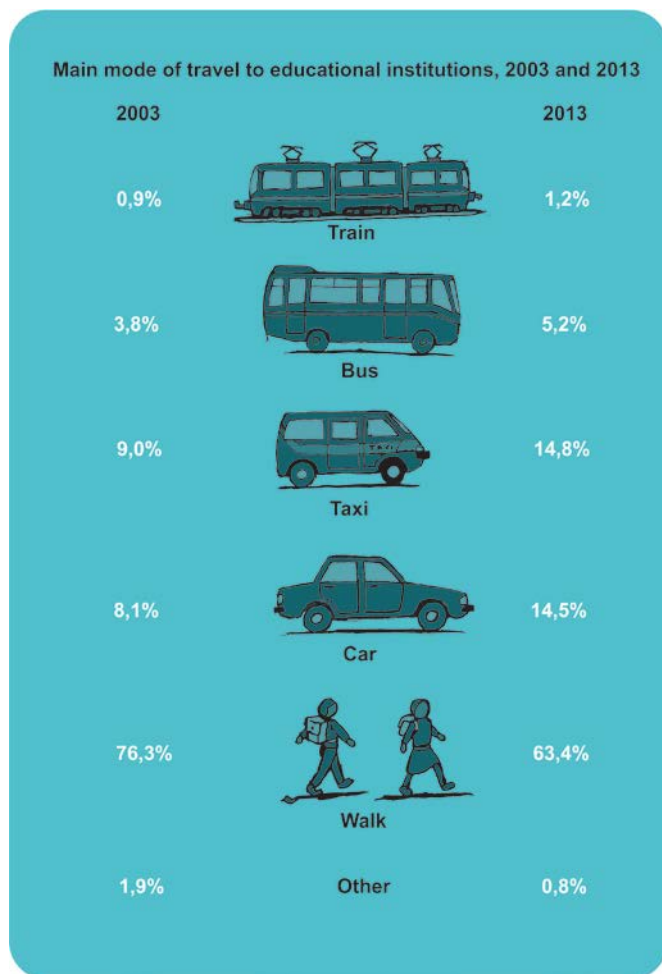
Education related travel

Learners' travel patterns and modes of transport

People travel from their usual place of residence to attend educational institutions. Some educational institutions are situated in provinces other than the province of residence. Transport makes it possible for attendees to access educational institutions; therefore it is important that it is affordable, easily accessible and safe for everyone.



Figure 1 – Modes of travel to educational institutions, 2003 and 2013



Nationally, about 79% of learners in the country attended school and slightly more than ten percent (10,5%) attended pre-school. Higher educational institution (5,2%), FET college (3%) and ABET (0,7%) had the smallest percentage of learners. Most learners that were attending educational institutions were from rural areas (40,6%), followed by those who were from



metropolitan areas (34,2%) and lastly the urban areas (25,2%). According to the NHTS, most of the learners came from rural areas because there is a higher percentage of individuals of school-going age in rural areas than in any other area.

Of the 17,4 million learners that attended educational institutions, about two-third (63,4%) walked all the way, and roughly 15% learners made use of taxis to travel to educational institutions. Generally, public transport was widely used than private transport in the country. Most learners who used private transport were passengers (12,9%) in cars/trucks rather than drivers (1,6%). Trains were the least common mode of travel used by all learners in the country.

School-going learners' main mode of travel

Learners attending school used a lot of different modes of travel to reach their educational institutions. Approximately 12,7 million learners attended school, and more than 8,7 million scholars walked all the way to their educational institutions. While 1,6 million used taxis and 1,5 million were passenger in a car/truck.

Learners' number of days and travel time

Most learners travelled to their educational institutions for five days per week. The majority of learners (60,9%) travelled to their educational institutions between 07:00 and 07:59 in the morning, followed by those who left between 06:30 to 06:59 (20,4%). The least proportion of learners indicated that they left between 08:00 or later (6,2%).

Work related travel patterns (persons aged 15 years and older)

Workers' mode of travel

Out of the 15 182 workers that were established by the NHTS, approximately half (50,6%) were found in the metropolitan areas, 29% were in urban areas and 20,4% in rural areas. Most workers (39,1%) used public transport to travel to their place of work, followed by workers who used private transport (38,4%), while 21,1% workers walked all the way to their place of work. Most of the workers who lived in metropolitan areas used taxis (29,6%), followed by trains (9,2%) and buses (6,3%). Most of the workers who lived in rural areas also used taxis (29,6%), but unlike their



metropolitan and urban counterparts, more workers used buses (13,8%) than trains.

Workers' number of days and travel time

Most of the working population worked for five days per week (62,8%). Metropolitan workers were the least likely to work for more than five days per week (23,8%), and those residing in rural areas (34,6%) were much more likely to work six or more days per week.

Most of the workers (29,7%) left their place of residence for work between 07:00 and 07:59 in the morning, followed by 22,1% who left before 06:00 and 12% who left at 08:00 or later. More workers in rural areas (65%) left their residences for work before 07:00 as compared with 58,0% and 54,6% of workers in metropolitan and urban areas respectively.

Monthly cost of transport

Using a car/bakkie/truck as a passenger was the least expensive mode of travel compared to all the other modes of travel, with a mean (average) of R312. This was followed by a mean of R376 for taxi users. Travel costs were the highest for those who drove cars/bakkies/trucks (R1 011) as their mode of travel, and for bus users (R417).

Business trips

According to the NHTS, business trips are trips taken by people aged 15 years and older as part of the execution of their duties and are 20 km or more from the usual place of work. Business trips can be day or overnight trip(s). In 2013, around 1,5 million people in South Africa indicated that they had undertaken business trips during the calendar month preceding the survey. Most people travelled within their own provinces; however, when leaving their province of residence, business travellers were most likely to travel to Gauteng. Furthermore, most business travellers (57,6%) drove with a car/bakkie/truck to their business destination. The second most used transport modes were aircraft (12,5%) and taxis (12,4%).

Other travel patterns

Other travel patterns refer to trips other than work, education and business related trips. This revised definition replaces the 2003 section on migration





related travel and was broadened to capture all kinds of other travel. Some people travel on a weekly basis, monthly or once in three months. Such trips were categorised as day and/or overnight trips.

Day trips

Day trips are defined as travelling away from one's usual home in the past twelve months, and returning on the same day. In 2013, most day trips travellers (34,0%) cited 'shopping for personal or business use' as the main purpose of travel. This was followed by 21,9% of those who visited home and those who were visiting friends and/or family (20,5%). Furthermore, 9% of day trips were undertaken for funeral events, and 5,2% were for religious purposes. The majority of day travellers used taxis (46,6%), followed by those who used cars/bakkies/trucks as passengers (17,6%), while 14,8% drove a car/bakkie/truck.

Overnight trips

An overnight trip is a trip where one night or more is spent away from the dwelling unit. Out of the 37,3 million persons aged 15 years and older, close to 14 million indicated that they had undertaken overnight trips from their usual place of residence during the preceding twelve months.

Going home to visit (47,4%) was the most common cited main purpose of overnight trips. This was followed by over 26,0% who were visiting friends and/or family and 12% of persons who travelled to attend funerals.

Nearly half of overnight trips were made by persons using taxis (46,1%), followed by those who travelled by car/bakkie/truck as passengers (20,8%). The proportion of those who drove cars/bakkies/trucks to reach their main destination was 14,4%, while the proportion of those who used buses was 10,0%.

Household travel patterns, attitudes and perceptions

Nationally, 8,7% of households indicated that they had no transport related problems. However, 13,0% of households mentioned the poor condition of roads as the main problem that they experienced while travelling on South African roads. This was followed by rude drivers (6,3%), overload (4,9%), congestion (3,6%) and crime (3,0%).

When taking taxis into consideration, the main problem that most households (10,2%) had with this mode of transport was that they were too expensive. This was followed by reckless driving (7,4%), no taxis at specific



times such as late at night (6,1%), and taxis being too far from their place of residence (4,3%).

The highest proportion of households (10,5%) mentioned that the main problem they had was that no buses were available. This was followed by the proportion of those who had a problem with the availability of buses at specific times such as late at night (4,4%) and those who said bus stations were too far (2,2%). Both the proportion of those who complained about buses being too expensive as well as the proportion of those who complained about reckless driving was 1,6%.

With regard to trains, 2,2% of households complained about trains not being available. This was followed by those who complained about the reliability of trains (1,3%), those who said train stations were too far (1,5%), no trains were available at specific times such as late at night (0,7%) and trains were too expensive (0,3%).

Availability, ownership and use of motor cars and driver's licences

Ownership of bicycles and/or access to cars

Close to a million households owned between one and three bicycles, and about 44 000 owned more than three bicycles. There has been an increase from 2003 to 2013 in the percentage of households who owned or had access to cars (from 22,9% in 2003 to 28,5% in 2013). Household ownership or access to motorcycles, kombis and other transport modes remained relatively unchanged during this period, whilst ownership/access to company cars had decreased.

Conclusion

Since 2003, there has been an increase in the percentage of travellers across all geographic levels. In 2013, the most common mode of transport was taxis. Both learners and workers travelled five days to their educational institutions and place of work respectively. However, workers from rural areas were more likely to travel to their place of work for six days. Although some households indicated that they did not have any problems with South African roads and transport, most households had problems with the availability, reliability and safety of public transport.





References

1. Statistics South Africa. 2014. *National Household Travel Survey, 2013, 1994–2014* (Statistical release P0320). Pretoria: Statistics South Africa.
2. Statistics South Africa. 2013. *Census in Brief*. Pretoria: Statistics South Africa (Also available online at: http://www.statssa.gov.za/Census2011/Products/Census_2011_Census_in_brief.pdf)



Primary industries

Mining: Production and sales

Mining production down as sales rise

The results of the prolonged industrial action of platinum miners that lasted about five months in the first half of 2014 continues to present themselves in the mining industry several months after the strikes ended, with the industry recording low production output levels and poor sales volumes for the better part of 2014. As can be expected, platinum group minerals are leading the decline in production volumes by double-digit percentages. This article provides a summary of mining production for November 2014 and mining sales for October 2014.

Mining production decreased by an annual 0,4% in November 2014 (**see Table A**). The largest negative growth rates were recorded for:

- platinum group minerals (PGMs);
- (-14,3%), diamonds;
- (-14,2%), gold (-10,1%); and
- copper (-10,1%).

The main contributors to the 0,4% decrease were:

- PGMs (-3,3 percentage points);
- gold (-1,6 percentage points); and
- coal (-1,0 percentage point). Iron ore was a significant positive contributor (3,5 percentage points).

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

	Jun-14	Jul-14	Aug-14	Sep-14	Oct-14	Nov-14
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-4,9	-6,7	-9,3	5,2	-0,7	-0,4
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-0,8	1,9	-2,5	7,3	0,6	-1,2
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	-0,1	0,1	-0,2	1,1	3,5	6,2

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

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



Mineral sales decreased by 3,2% annually in October 2014 (see Table B). The largest negative growth rates were recorded for iron ore (-14,8%), copper (-13,5%) and coal (-10,9%). The major contributors to the 3,2% decrease were:

- coal (-3,2 percentage points);
- iron ore (-2,4 percentage points);
- PGMs (-1,6 percentage points); and
- gold (-1,0 percentage points).

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

	May-14	Jun-14	Jul-14	Aug-14	Sep-14	Oct-14
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	1,1	-11,8	-5,5	-10,6	0,5	-3,2
Month-on-month % change, seasonally	-3,7	-7,3	7,3	-0,4	5,7	0,0
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	-7,1	-10,5	-9,9	-5,6	2,2	5,5

^{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 industry production falls as sales grow

The manufacturing industry is made-up of diverse role-players that include food processors, motor vehicle manufacturers, and clothes factories, among others. The industry is also dependent on other industries for its success, such as the transport sector on which manufacturers rely for getting their products to their end-users, and the electricity supply industry to power their production facilities and machinery. The ongoing national energy crisis is likely to have a negative effect on this industry's growth in recent months as load-shedding may affect production. Statistics South Africa conducts a monthly survey of the manufacturing industry, focusing on the physical volume of production and the value of sales. Presented below are the key findings of the survey for November 2014 as released in January 2015.

Manufacturing production decreased by 1,3% in November 2014 compared with November 2013 (**see Table C**). The 1,3% annual decrease in manufacturing production in November 2014 was due to lower production in the following divisions:

- motor vehicles, parts and accessories and other transport equipment (-9,1%, contributing -0,9 of a percentage point);
- food and beverages (-1,7%, contributing -0,4 of a percentage point); and
- glass and non-metallic mineral products (-6,8%, contributing -0,3 of a percentage point).

Table C – Manufacturing production and sales for November 2014

Estimates	November 2014	% change between November 2013 and November 2014	% change between September to November 2013 and September to November 2014	% change between January to August 2013 and January to August 2014
Physical volume of manufacturing production index (base: 2010=100)	119,5	1,3	2,9	-0,1
Total estimated sales of manufactured products (R million)	171 859	6,0	11,2	3,9

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



Selected building statistics of the private sector

Value of recorded building plans increases

The increased activity in South Africa's construction sector hasn't gone without notice. Aside from business and private constructions, several government building projects have also been taking place. For instance, the Department of Environmental Affairs recently completed the construction of their headquarters, the Environment House. On the other hand, Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) and the City of Tshwane are still in the process of constructing their buildings. However, before these building projects got underway, their building plans had to be approved by the City Planning and Development Department of the City of Tshwane. This article highlights the selected building statistics of the private sector for November 2014.

The value of recorded building plans passed increased by 10,8% (R8 812,4 million) during January to November 2014 compared with January to November 2013 (**see Table D**). Residential buildings (21,5% or R7 722,1 million) was the largest contributor to the total increase.

All provinces except Limpopo reported year-on-year increases in the value of building plans passed during January to November 2014. The increase in the value of building plans passed was dominated by Western Cape (contributing 5,5 percentage points or R4 429,3 million) and KwaZulu-Natal (contributing 3,0 percentage points or R2 445,9 million).

The value of buildings reported as completed decreased by 2,7% (-R1 311,9 million) during January to November 2014 compared with January to November 2013. Additions and alterations (-24,9% or -R2 874,1 million) was the only negative contributor to the total decrease.

Five provinces reported year-on-year decreases in the value of buildings completed during January to November 2014. The year-on-year decrease was dominated by Western Cape (contributing -10,6 percentage points or -R5 189,4 million).



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

Estimates at current prices	January to November 2013 ^{1/}	January to November 2014 ^{1/}	Difference in value between January to November 2013 and January to November 2014	% change between January to November 2013 and January to November 2014
	R'000	R'000	R'000	
Residential buildings	35 864 847	43 586 945	7 722 098	21,5
-Dwelling houses	25 608 401	29 901 202	4 292 801	16,8
-Flats and townhouses	8 900 554	12 630 984	3 730 430	41,9
-Other residential buildings	1 355 892	1 054 759	-301 133	-22,2
Non-residential buildings	22 652 377	22 994 961	342 584	1,5
Additions and alterations	22 742 203	23 489 901	747 698	3,3
Total	81 259 427	90 071 807	8 812 380	10,8

^{1/} 2013 and 2014 figures should be regarded as preliminary because of possible backlogs and incomplete reporting by municipalities.

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

Electricity generated and available for distribution

Electricity production and usage drops

The country has recently invested several billions of rands in building new electricity power stations and to refurbish existing ones, in addition to exploring alternative energy sources such as wind turbine farms and solar power plants. Despite all these strides made in the right direction, South Africans still find themselves faced with an energy crisis as the electricity generated through conventional methods (such as burning coal) is no longer adequate to service increasing demand as new households are connected to the national grid. It is hoped, however, that when the new power plants are completed the increased production will help ease the pressure on the grid. Statistics South Africa publishes electricity production and consumption data on a monthly basis in a statistical release titled *Electricity: Production and sales* (P4141). This article presents the key findings for November 2014 as published in January 2015.



The actual estimated volume of electricity consumption in November 2014 decreased by 0,8% when compared to November 2013 (see **Table E**).

Electricity production decreased by 2,0% annually in November 2014, contributing to the 1,4% decrease in the first eleven months of 2014 compared with the same period of 2013.

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

Actual estimates	November 2014 ^{1/}	% change between November 2013 and November 2014	% change between September to November 2013 and September to November 2014	% change between January to November 2013 and January to November 2014
Electricity available for distribution (Gigawatt-hours)	18 815	-0,8	-0,7	-0,6
Index of the physical volume of electricity production (2010=100)	94,3	-2,0	-0,9	-1,4

^{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 down 3,0% in November 2014

Although they do not sell goods directly to end-users, wholesale traders' profitability is largely dependent on market demand for the goods and services they sell to retailers, hawkers and other shopkeepers. Therefore, wholesale traders buy goods that are either well-marketed, already in demand or those they deem markeatable in bulk with the intention of selling the goods to retailers at a profit to cover their own cost such as salaries, storage, marketing and distribution costs, among others. Presented in this article are the statistics concerning wholesale trade sales for November 2014.



Wholesale trade sales decreased by 3,0% in November 2014 compared with November 2013 (**see Table F**). The major contributor to the 3,0% annual decrease were dealers in:

- solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (-7,1%, contributing -1,5 percentage points); and
- machinery, equipment and supplies (-9,8%, contributing -1,5 percentage points).

Wholesale trade sales increased by 4,4% in the three months ended November 2014 compared with the three months ended November 2013.

The major contributors to this increase were dealers in:

- food, beverages and tobacco (7,5%, contributing 1,2 percentage points);
- 'other' household goods except precious stones (6,9%, contributing 0,7 of a percentage point); and
- construction and building materials (12,4%, contributing 0,7 of a percentage point).

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

	Jun-14	Jul-14	Aug-14	Sep-14	Oct-14	Nov-14
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	11,1	3,1	4,9	13,4	3,9	-3,0
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	2,1	-3,9	3,4	2,7	-2,6	-2,8
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted^{1/}	0,8	-1,2	-0,1	-0,1	2,3	0,9

^{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 increase by 2,6%

Owing to the numerous advantages and benefits of online shopping, some consumers prefer online shopping more than conventional shopping. With online shopping, you can purchase products within a few minutes and at any time of the day. This type of shopping is also convenient for the elderly and people with disabilities who face challenges to shop around, and for those consumers who prefer their shopping to be discreet and who cannot purchase some items on the shelves. Online shopping is also key in increasing the revenue for the retail industry. This article gives a summary of



retail trade sales performance in November 2014, as published in January 2015.

Retail trade sales increased by 2,6% year-on-year in November 2014 (see **Table G**). The main contributors to the 2,6% increase were general dealers (contributing 1,5 percentage points) and hardware, paint and glass (contributing 1,0 percentage point).

The highest annual growth rates were recorded for retailers in:

- hardware, paint and glass (12,2%);
- household furniture, appliances and equipment (4,2%); and
- general dealers (3,9%).

Retail trade sales increased by 2,7% in the three months ended November 2014 compared with the three months ended November 2013. The main contributors to this increase were:

- general dealers (2,7%, contributing 1,1 percentage points); and
- hardware, paint and glass (7,7%, contributing 0,6 of a percentage point).

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

	Jun-13	Jul-14	Aug-14	Sep-14	Oct-14	Nov-14
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-0,9	2,4	2,0	2,3	3,2	2,6
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-0,9	1,2	0,6	-0,6	0,4	1,5
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	0,0	0,6	0,8	1,1	0,8	0,9

^{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 up 1,4% in November 2014

The motor trade sales industry has seen positive unadjusted growth for the greater part of 2014. This industry consists of filling stations, new and second-hand car dealers, convenience stores, vehicle repair workshops and vehicle accessory shops. For the greater part of 2014, industrial action did



not directly affect this industry. However, strikes in subsectors such as steel and engineering have affected the production of new vehicles and, in some instances, halted production in car manufacturing factories. Statistics South Africa measures income generated by motor trade sales establishments across the country in a monthly statistical release titled *Motor trade sales* (P6343.2). In this article we present statistics on income from motor trade sales for November 2014.

Motor trade sales increased by an annual 1,4% in November 2014 (**see Table H**). The largest positive annual growth rates were recorded for:

- convenience store sales (5,7%);
- fuel sales (4,0%); and
- sales of accessories (2,6%).

In the three months ended November 2014, motor trade sales increased by 4,7% compared with the three months ended November 2013. The main contributors to this increase were:

- sales of accessories (8,0%, contributing 1,3 percentage points);
- new vehicle sales (3,8%, contributing 1,1 percentage points); and
- fuel sales (3,7%, contributing 1,0 percentage point).

Table H – Key motor trade sales figures for November 2014

	Jun-14	Jul-14	Aug-14	Sep-14	Oct-14	Nov-14
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	6,8	3,7	1,7	8,1	4,9	1,4
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	2,6	1,3	-0,5	1,0	0,8	-2,4
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	1,0	1,9	3,1	2,8	2,2	0,8

^{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 9,3%

The food and drinks industry offers South African residents and tourists alike a variety of meals and beverages prepared in restaurants, coffee shops and takeaway/fast-food outlets. This industry employs nearly 200 000 persons – a large number of whom are employed by takeaway and fast-food outlets. In



this article we present the statistics relating to the performance of the food and beverage industry for November 2014.

The total income generated by the food and beverages industry increased by 9,3% in November 2014 compared with November 2013. The highest annual growth rates were recorded for 'other' income (10,9%) and food sales (9,7%) (**see Table I**).

In November 2014, the highest positive annual growth rates were recorded for catering services (13,7%, contributing 2,2 percentage points) and restaurants and coffee shops (9,0%, contributing 4,2 percentage points).

Total income increased by 8,5% in the three months ended November 2014 compared with the three months ended November 2013. The main contributors to this increase were:

- restaurants and coffee shops (8,5%, contributing 3,9 percentage points); and
- takeaway and fast-food outlets (9,2%, contributing 3,4 percentage points).

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

Type of income	Jun-13	Jul-14	Aug-14	Sep-14	Oct-14	Nov-14
Food sales	4,3	8,2	8,7	5,3	13,3	9,7
Bar sales	-8,3	-9,6	-0,4	-3,2	3,6	6,6
Other income	-0,4	-3,8	1,0	0,4	3,0	10,9
Total	2,7	5,8	7,5	4,2	11,8	9,3

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

The owners of tourist establishments' owners must register their guest-houses, caravan parks, camping sites, etc., and also apply for business grading at the Tourism Grading Council of South Africa (TGCSA). Registering a business is a key step to operating a business legally, generate income and potentially obtaining financial assistance from the funders and government. Tourists are most likely to stay at a registered and



graded establishment because they are assured of good service. Tourist establishments might generate more revenue when tourists use these establishments. This may result in owners expanding their businesses to cater for more visitors and eventually creating job opportunities. This article provides a summary of tourist accommodation for November 2014.

Total income for the tourist accommodation industry increased by 7,0% in November 2014 compared with November 2013 (**see Table J**).

Income from accommodation increased by 8,1% year-on-year in November 2014. The main contributors to the 8,1% year-on-year increase were hotels (contributing 4,3 percentage points) and 'other' accommodation (contributing 2,7 percentage points). The 8,1% increase is also as a result of a 1,4% increase in the number of stay unit nights sold and a 6,5% increase in the average income per stay unit night sold.

In November 2014, the types of accommodation that recorded the highest year-on-year growth rates in income from accommodation were caravan parks and camping sites (40,9%) including guest-houses and guest-farms (13,5%).

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

	Jun-14	Jul-14	Aug-14	Sep-14	Oct-14	Nov-14
Stay units available	0,8	0,6	0,6	0,5	0,2	0,4
Stay unit nights sold	1,1	3,2	5,1	3,5	7,0	1,4
Average income per stay unit night sold	8,6	7,7	6,4	4,3	3,0	6,5
Income from accommodation	9,8	11,2	11,8	7,9	10,2	8,1
Total income ^{1/}	7,8	8,1	7,7	5,9	7,9	7,0

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

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



Statistics of civil cases for debt

Total value of civil judgements and number of judgements plummets in November 2014

South Africa's credit industry has for some time been characterised by cases of reckless lending, unfair lending practices and a high debt non-payment rate, among many other challenges. Due to a lack of credit re-organisation programmes/mechanisms in the previous pieces of legislation governing credit transactions (the Usury Act, 1968 (Act No. 73 of 1968) and the Credit Agreements Act, 1980 (Act No. 75 of 1980), over-indebted consumers

usually suffered repossession of property or attachment of salaries following court orders, without first having an opportunity for debt rehabilitation. The National Credit Act, 2005 (Act No. 35 of 2005) introduced several mechanisms to regulate the credit industry and protect both lenders and customers from unfair credit practices, including mechanisms such as debt review, debt counselling and others. The efficiency of the practices and mechanisms introduced by the Act can be seen in the decline in the number of civil judgements passed since the Act came into effect. For instance, there were over 75 000 civil judgements valued at more than R600 million recorded in November 2005 whereas a little above 25 000 judgements valued at around R382 million were issued in November 2014. In this article, we present a summary of the statistics of civil cases for debt heard by the courts in November 2014.

The total number of civil summonses issued for debt decreased by 2,1% in the three months ended November 2014 compared with the three months ended November 2013 (**see Table K**). A 2,7% decrease was recorded between November 2013 and November 2014.

Categories that mainly contributed to the 5,1% decrease were civil summonses relating to:

- services (contributing -4,6 percentage points);
- promissory notes (contributing -1,0 percentage point); and
- rent (contributing -0,7 of a percentage point).

The total number of civil judgements recorded for debt decreased by 21,3% in the three months ended November 2014 compared with the three months ended November 2013. An annual decrease of 21,5% was recorded in November 2014.



The categories behind the 21,3% decrease were civil judgements relating to:

- money lent (contributing -6,4 percentage points);
- services (contributing -6,0 percentage points); and
- promissory notes (contributing -4,6 percentage points).

There was a 15,5% decrease in the total value of civil judgements recorded for debt in the three months ended November 2014 compared with the three months ended November 2013. An annual decrease of 13,0% was recorded in November 2014.

In November 2014, there were 25 534 civil judgements for debt amounting to R382,2 million. The largest contributors to the R382,2 million were civil judgements relating to:

- 'other' debts (R126,5 million or 33,1%);
- money lent (R104,8 million or 27,4%); and
- services (R69,4 million or 18,2%).

Table K – Key figures for November 2014

Actual estimates	November 2014	% change between November 2013 and November 2014	% change between September 2012 to November 2013 and Sep. 2013 to Nov. 2014
Number of civil summonses issued for debt	65 066	-2,7	-2,1
Number of civil judgements recorded for debt	25 534	-21,5	-21,3
Value of civil judgements recorded for debt (R million)	382,2	-13,0	-15,5

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 on liquidations and insolvencies

Fewer companies closed down in 2014 compared to 2013

The latest liquidations and insolvencies data show that, despite the current economic situation in South Africa, there was a decrease in unpaid debt by South African companies in 2014. One of the possible reasons for this decrease is the introduction of Chapter 6 of the new Companies Act, 2008 (Act No. 71 of 2008). This Chapter of the Act allows those South African companies that are financially distressed to file for business rescue.



Business rescue is defined as proceedings to facilitate the rehabilitation of a company that is financially distressed by providing for the temporary supervision and management of the company by a business rescue practitioner. These companies are assisted to reorganise and restructure the business with the aim of returning it to a more stable and profitable entity, instead of closing down at the sign of distress. This article summarises the liquidations and insolvencies statistics for December and November 2014 respectively.

The number of liquidations decreased by 0,2% in the fourth quarter of 2014 compared with the fourth quarter of 2013 (**see Table L**). There was a year-on-year decrease of 14,0% (20 fewer liquidations) in December 2014. The number of liquidations decreased by 13,1% in 2014 compared with 2013. This followed annual changes of -12,6% in 2013 and -23,7% in 2012. Liquidations of close corporations decreased by 15,5% and liquidations of companies decreased by 10,5% between 2013 and 2014.

The largest year-on-year decreases in total liquidations in 2014 related to businesses in wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation, which recorded 185 fewer liquidations (from 647 to 462); and financing, insurance, real estate and business services, which recorded 106 fewer liquidations (from 961 to 855).

Table L – Total number of liquidations for December 2014

Number of liquidations December 2014	% change between December 2013 and December 2014	% change between October to December 2013 and October to December 2014	% change between January to December 2013 and January to December 2014
123	-14,0	-0,2	-13,1

The estimated number of insolvencies increased by 2,4% year-on-year in November 2014 (**see Table M**). A 5,3% increase was estimated between the three months ended November 2013 and the three months ended November 2014. There was a decrease of 3,5% in the first eleven months of 2014 compared with the first eleven months of 2013.



Table M – Total number of insolvencies for November 2014

Number of insolvencies November 2014	% change between November 2013 and November 2014	% change between September to November 2013 and September to November 2014	% change between January to November 2013 and January to November 2014
258	2,4	5,3	-3,5

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

Land transport survey

Industry's income from transporting goods and people rises

The land transport system in South Africa consists of passenger transport operators such as rail transport companies, taxi and bus operators, as well as various goods transport companies. The land transport industry is vital to the economy of the country as a majority of working South Africans rely on it to commute between home and work. According to the latest revised *National Household Travel Survey, 2013* statistical release (P0320) – as released by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) and the Department of Transport in July 2014 – about 39% of all workers use the public land transport system to commute to work on a daily basis. The survey further points out that about 5,4 million trips are undertaken by working South Africans per weekday. Stats SA conducts a monthly survey of this industry, collecting information on the industry's income, volume of goods transported, and number of passenger journeys undertaken in a given month. In this article we summarise the results of the November 2014 survey as reported in the *Land transport survey* statistical release published in January 2015.

Freight transport

The volume of goods transported (payload) increased by 8,4% in November 2014 compared with November 2013 (**see Table N**). The corresponding income increased by 8,9% over the same period. Income from freight transportation increased by 10,2% in the three months ended November 2014 compared with the three months ended November 2013.



The main contributors to this increase were:

- primary mining and quarrying products (19,6%, contributing 6,7 percentage points);
- manufactured food, beverages and tobacco products (12,5%, contributing 1,6 percentage points); and
- agriculture and forestry primary products (18,4%, contributing 1,4 percentage points).

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

	Jun-14	Jul-14	Aug-14	Sep-14	Oct-14	Nov-14
Freight payload	9,5	4,1	4,3	8,3	9,9	8,4
Freight income	14,2	8,8	7,3	13,1	8,8	8,9

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

Passenger transport

The number of passenger journeys increased by 2,5% in November 2014 compared with November 2013 (**see Table O**). The corresponding income increased by 9,6% over the same period.

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

	Jun-14	Jul-14	Aug-14	Sep-14	Oct-14	Nov-14
Passenger journey	-2,7	1,1	-5,0	1,9	-1,8	-2,5
Passenger income	7,7	10,2	6,8	10,7	12,7	9,6

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)

Food, beverage and tobacco products main drivers behind the 5,8% PPI rate

The producer price index (PPI) rate is mostly fluctuating. For instance, the PPI rate in November 2014 was 6,5% while the one for December 2014 was 5,8%. This can be as a result of several factors such as the recent decrease in oil and fuel prices, particularly for those whose products are transported by road. Other factors such as a drought could cause meat producers to have an emergency slaughtering of livestock. This will mean that the supply of meat will exceed the demand thereof. Producers may have to lower the price of meat so that consumers can buy more of it. In the same way, if the price of wheat increases, the price of cereal will also increase. Other factors such as cost of electricity and labour also influence producer prices. Therefore, a fluctuation in producer prices can influence the final PPI rate. This article summarises the producer price index (PPI) statistics for December 2014.

The annual percentage change in the PPI for final manufactured goods was 5,8% in December 2014 (compared with 6,5% in November 2014) (**see Table P**). From November 2014 to December 2014 the PPI for final manufactured goods decreased by 0,2%. The main contributors to the annual rate of 5,8% were food products, beverages and tobacco products (8,0% year-on-year, contributing 2,9 percentage points) and metals, machinery, equipment and computing equipment (9,1% year-on-year, contributing 1,3 percentage points). The main contributor to the monthly decrease of 0,2% was coke, petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products (-2,6% month-on-month, contributing -0,4 of a percentage point).

The annual percentage change in the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods was 6,1% in December 2014 (compared with 5,4% in November 2014) (**see Table P**). From November 2014 to December 2014 the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods increased by 0,3%.

The main contributors to the annual rate of 6,1% were basic and fabricated metals (6,1% year-on-year, contributing 2,4 percentage points) and chemicals, rubber and plastic products (6,7% year-on-year, contributing 2,1 percentage points). The main



contributor to the monthly increase of 0,3% was basic and fabricated metals (1,5% month-on-month, contributing 0,6 of a percentage point).

The annual percentage change in the PPI for electricity and water was 8,9% in December 2014 (compared with 8,4% in November 2014) (**see Table P**). From November 2014 to December 2014 the PPI for electricity and water decreased by 1,3%. The contributors to the annual rate of 8,9% were electricity (9,3% year-on-year, contributing 7,7 percentage points) and water (7,0% year-on-year, contributing 1,2 percentage points). The contributor to the monthly decrease of 1,3% was electricity (-1,5% month-on-month, contributing -1,2 percentage points).

The annual percentage change in the PPI for mining was 1,8% in December 2014 (compared with -1,7% in November 2014) (**see Table P**). From November 2014 to December 2014 the PPI for mining increased by 2,7%. The main contributor to the annual rate of 1,8% was non-ferrous metal ores (5,9% year-on-year, contributing 2,6 percentage points). The main contributors to the monthly increase of 2,7% were non-ferrous metal ores (3,6% month-on-month and contributing 1,6 percentage points) and gold and other metal ores (4,4% month-on-month and contributing 0,9 of a percentage point).

The annual percentage change in the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing was 2,3% in December 2014 (compared with 2,3% in November 2014) (**see Table P**). From November 2014 to December 2014 the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing increased by 1,4%. The main contributors to the annual rate of 2,3% were agriculture (1,4% year-on-year and contributing 1,2 percentage points) and fishing (15,5% year-on-year and contributing 0,6 of a percentage point). The main contributor to the monthly increase of 1,4% was agriculture (1,9% month-on-month and contributing 1,5 percentage points).



Table P– Key PPI figures for December 2014

Product	Weight	Index (2012=100)			% change	
		Dec 2013	Nov 2014	Dec 2014	Dec 2014 vs. Nov 2014	Dec 2014 vs. Dec 2013
Final manufactured goods	100,00	108,8	115,3	115,1	-0,2	5,8
Intermediate manufactured goods	100,00	110,5	116,9	117,2	0,3	6,1
Electricity and water	100,00	105,1	104,2	107,0	2,7	1,8
Mining	100,00	103,9	114,6	113,1	-1,3	8,9
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,00	110,1	111,0	112,6	1,4	2,3

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 at 5,3% in December 2014

The downfall of the international oil prices has increased the buying power of consumers and decreased prices of consumable goods such as beverages and foods. Motorists and the aviation industry (the price of aviation fuel is closely linked to oil) are now buying petrol and other fuels cheaper because lower oil prices translate to cheaper fuels. The economy of the country also benefits because lower oil prices keep the rate of inflation low. This article presents the consumer price index for December 2014.

The headline CPI annual inflation rate (for all urban areas) in December 2014 was 5,3% (see Table Q). This rate was 0,5 of a percentage point lower than the corresponding annual rate of 5,8% in November 2014. On average, prices decreased by 0,2% between November 2014 and December 2014.

The food and non-alcoholic beverages index decreased by 0,4% between November 2014 and December 2014. The annual rate decreased to 7,2% in December 2014 from 7,6% in November 2014.

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

- vegetables (-2,9%);



- other food (-1,2%);
- fish (-0,9%);
- cold beverages (-0,8%);
- sugar, sweets and desserts (-0,6%);
- bread and cereals (-0,4%);
- oils and fats (-0,3%);
- milk, eggs and cheese (-0,2%); and
- hot beverages (-0,1%).

The fruit (1,7%) and meat (0,6%) components increased.

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

The transport index decreased by 1,6% between November 2014 and December 2014, mainly due to a 69 cents per litre decrease in the price of petrol. The annual rate increased to 1,7% in December 2014 from 4,2% in November 2014.

The miscellaneous goods and services index increased by 0,1% between November 2014 and December 2014. The annual rate increased to 7,1% in December 2014 from 6,9% in November 2014.

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

- KwaZulu-Natal (5,3%);
- North West (5,3%);
- Northern Cape (5,2%);
- Gauteng (5,2%);
- Free State (5,1%); and
- Mpumalanga (5,1%).

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

- Western Cape (5,9%);
- Limpopo (5,9%); and
- Eastern Cape (5,4%).



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	4,6	5,0	5,3	5,3	5,7	6,0	6,1	6,1	5,0
2012	Index	95,2	95,7	96,8	97,2	97,2	97,5	97,8	98,0	98,9	99,5	99,8	100,0	97,8
	Rate	6,3	6,1	6,0	6,1	5,7	5,5	4,9	5,0	5,5	5,6	5,6	5,7	5,6
2013	Index	100,3	101,3	102,5	102,9	102,6	102,9	104,0	104,3	104,8	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	110,6	111,0	111,0	111,2	111,2	111,0	109,7
	Rate	5,8	5,9	6,0	6,1	6,6	6,6	6,3	6,4	5,9	5,9	5,8	5,3	6,1

^{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 amenu, 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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