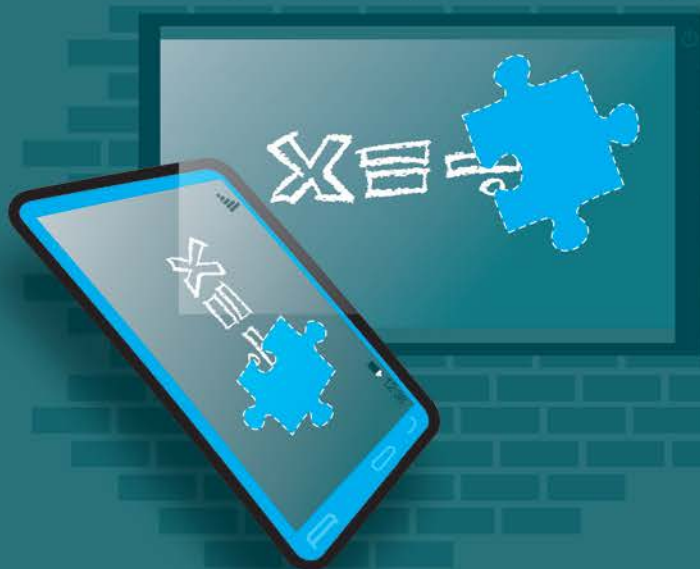


Mbalo Brief



the missing piece of the puzzle

April 2015



Issue 03/2015



**Statistics
South Africa**



The South Africa I know, the home I understand



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Editor's comment

We welcome you back from the well-deserved Easter holidays after what surely had been a hectic start to the year, and with so much to accomplish. For many people this was a time to visit friends and families across the country, while others enjoyed the search for Easter eggs; nevertheless, we trust that you all made the best of this period. Let us get moving into this second term of the year with the same – if not more – energy and enthusiasm as we did the last term.

As we continue to inform you on the performance of various industries, we will bring, amongst others, trends on electricity for the month of January 2015. Giving you these latest figures on electricity cannot come at a more appropriate time, seeing that the supply of electricity is under pressure and the country is marked by endless blackouts to alleviate the pressure. During this time, everybody is advised to be electricity-wise by using electricity as minimally as possible.

The educational article for this month's issue of *Mbalo Brief* is based on the 'Tourism satellite account', Report No. 04-05-07 of 2011, 2012 and 2013. Other statistics included in this issue are *Civil cases for debt, Liquidations and insolvencies, Tourism and migration, etc.*

Statistics covered in this edition were sourced from the December 2014, January and February 2015 findings that were released in March 2015.

Remember, it is by means of your responses that we can improve the coverage of this newsletter to better suit your needs. We therefore hope that you will continue to provide such feedback.

For more details on any of the surveys, visit our website at: www.statssa.gov.za







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Crossword puzzle

The crossword puzzle grid is 20 columns wide and 20 rows high. The starting points for the words are as follows:

- 1: Down, starting at row 2, column 10.
- 2: Across, starting at row 3, column 3.
- 3: Across, starting at row 4, column 15.
- 4: Across, starting at row 5, column 1.
- 5: Across, starting at row 6, column 5.
- 6: Across, starting at row 11, column 7.
- 7: Down, starting at row 13, column 16.





Across

4. In South Africa, the 27th of April is known asDay. [Fill in the missing word]
5. What is the surname of the recently elected president of Nigeria?
6. What is the national fish of South Africa?

Down

1. What do we call the hatred or fear of foreigners?
2. In which month is Earth Hour celebrated? [Read electricity generated and available for distribution article]
3. In which survey will you find the production and sales of minerals?
7. Abbreviate: International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities

Solutions for March 2015 puzzle

Across

4. Shuttleworth
8. Motshekga
9. Pali Lehohla
10. Rabbit

Down

1. June
2. KwaZulu-Natal
3. Orphans
5. Ivory Coast
6. MDGs
7. Poverty







Educational article on the Tourism Satellite Account (TSA)

1. Introduction

Tourism is a fast-growing industry globally. It is also recognised by the South African government for the role it plays in economic growth and poverty reduction as it provides employment and generates revenue for the government through the sales of different tourism activities. The United Nations World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO) defines tourism as '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'.

The importance of tourism to both developing and developed nations has created a need to measure its economic and social impact. This article reviews the results of Tourism satellite account (TSA) for South Africa for the reference years 2011 (final) as well as 2012 and 2013 (provisional) Report No. 04-05-07. The report was published by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) on 26 March 2015. The article will also look at the data sources used in the compilation of the TSA for South Africa and tourism expenditure.

2. The importance of a Tourism Satellite Account (TSA)

Tourism has become an important economic and social activity in the national and global economy during the last decades. However, this sector is not measured as a sector in its own right in national accounts, because tourism is not a clearly defined industry in the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), but rather an incorporation of industries such as transportation, accommodation, food and beverage services, recreation and entertainment, travel agencies, etc. This is because industries are classified according to the goods and services they produce, while tourism is a consumption-based concept that depends on the status of the consumer. Tourism consumption includes 'tourism-characteristic products' (i.e. accommodation, travel services, cable cars, etc.) and 'non-tourism-related products' (i.e. retail trade) goods and services, which deliver their services largely to non-tourists. The key factor to measure tourism is to relate purchases by tourists to the total supply of these goods and services within a country.





As a result of the inadequate availability of tourism surveys, Stats SA implemented the TSA to collect and publish more information regarding the tourism industry in South Africa. The Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) is an accounting framework adopted by the United Nations (UN) and designed to measure goods and services associated with tourism according to international standards, concepts, classifications and definitions. The TSA provides information for the understanding and monitoring of the impact of tourism on the South African economy over time. It also provides stakeholders (governments, entrepreneurs and citizens) with reliable data to assist them in the design of public policies and business strategies for tourism and for the evaluation of their efficiency.

The development of a TSA framework has been fuelled by the recognition that its implementation will serve to:

- Increase and improve knowledge of tourism's importance in relation to overall economic activity in a given country.
- Provide a clear and credible set of tourism accounts that can also be compared internationally across countries.
- Develop quantitative estimates of tourism value-added and, thus, analyse the importance of tourism in the economy.
- Provide an instrument for designing more efficient policies on tourism and its employment aspects.
- Identify employment generation in tourism industries and the role tourism plays in job creation for different types of workers.
- Create awareness among players directly and indirectly involved in tourism of the economic importance of this activity.
- Extend the role of tourism in all industries involved in producing the goods and services demanded by visitors.

3. Data sources used for compilation of the Tourism Satellite Account

Several main data sources were used for the compilation of the TSA for South Africa. These statistics are obtained from various sources – from annual household surveys to annual, quarterly or monthly industry surveys as well as administrative data from external sources such as the South African Reserve Bank (SARB) and South African Tourism (SAT). Other data sources published by Stats SA include:

- *Financial statistics of consolidated general government*, conducted annually;
- *Tourist accommodation survey*, conducted monthly;



- *Food and beverages survey*, conducted monthly;
- *Large sample survey (LSS) on accommodation*, conducted every three years;
- *LSS on personal services*, conducted every three years;
- *LSS on the transport industry*, conducted every three years;
- *LSS on real estate and business services*, conducted every three years;
- *LSS on wholesale and retail trade*, conducted every three years; and
- *Annual Financial Statistics (AFS)*, conducted annually;
- *Annual Supply and Use tables*; and
- *Domestic tourism survey*.

The current data collected on tourism are for both the supply side (obtained from industry surveys) and demand side (obtained from the household surveys).

4. Tourism expenditure

Tourism expenditure refers to the acquisition of goods and services by visitors or by others for their benefit through a monetary transaction for the direct satisfaction of their wants and needs during their stay at their destination. Tourism expenditure includes inbound and outbound tourism expenditure as well as internal tourism expenditure, which will be explained in more detail later in the article.

The different products that make up the tourism expenditure are classified into three different categories: tourism characteristics, tourism connected and non-specific products.

Tourism characteristic products are those which, in most countries, would cease to exist in meaningful quantity or those of which the consumption would be significantly reduced in the absence of tourism, and for which statistical information seems possible to obtain. The following products are characteristics products:

- accommodation services;
- restaurants and similar establishments;
- passenger transportation (railway, road, and air transportation);
- transport equipment rental;
- travel agencies and similar services;
- cultural services; and
- sports and recreational services.



Tourism-connected products are those products which are consumed by visitors in volumes which are significant for the visitor and/or the provider but which are not included in the list of tourism-characteristic products. The following products are connected products:

- retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco;
- retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods;
- retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles;
- retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment; and
- retail sales of automotive fuel.

Tourism-specific products are goods and/or services which are a combination of tourism-characteristic products and tourism-connected products.

4.1 Inbound tourism expenditure

Inbound tourism comprises the tourism of non-resident visitors within the economic territory of the country they are visiting. In 2013, a total of 14 317 908 non-resident visitors came to South Africa compared with 13 069 034 in 2012 and 12 097 490 in 2011.

In 2011, a total of R71 747 million was recorded for inbound tourism expenditure. The main expenditure items were:

- non-specific products (22,4%);
- accommodation for visitors (15,7%); and
- road passenger transport services (13,6%).

In 2013, inbound tourism expenditure was R94 183 million, an increase from the total recorded in 2011. The main expenditure items were:

- non-specific products (27,0%);
- connected products (14,6%);
- accommodation for visitors (14,2%); and
- road passenger transport services (11,9%).



4.2 Domestic tourism expenditure

Domestic tourism refers to tourism of resident visitors (in this case, South Africans) within the economic territory of the country of reference (South Africa).

Domestic tourism expenditure totalling R102 877 million (including the domestic portion of outbound tourism expenditure) was recorded in 2011. The main expenditure items were:

- road passenger transport services (30,5%);
- non-specific products (20,0%);
- accommodation for visitors (13,5%); and
- air passenger transport services (12,9%).

In 2013, a total of R124 687 million was recorded for domestic tourism expenditure (including the domestic portion of outbound tourism expenditure). The main expenditure items were:

- road passenger transport services (28,7%);
- non-specific products (19,4%);
- accommodation for visitors (14,6%); and
- air passenger transport services (13,6%).

4.3 Internal tourism expenditure

Internal tourism comprises the tourism of visitors, both resident and non-resident, within the economic territory of the country of reference. Internal tourism comprises domestic tourism and inbound tourism.

In 2011, the total internal tourism consumption (in cash) for South Africa was R174 624 million. This is made up of R71 747 million (41,1%) for inbound tourism consumption and R102 877 million (58,9%) for domestic tourism consumption. The main expenditure items for internal tourism were:

- road passenger transport services (23,5%);
- non-specific products (21,0%);
- accommodation for visitors (14,4%); and
- air passenger transport services (12,7%).

The total internal tourism consumption in cash for South Africa in 2013 was R218 870 million (inbound



tourism consumption R94 183 million [43,0%] and domestic tourism consumption R124 687 million [57,0%]). The main expenditure items for internal tourism were:

- non-specific products (22,7%);
- road passenger transport services (21,5%);
- accommodation for visitors (14,4%); and
- air passenger transport services (12,8%).

5. Employment in the tourism industries

Tourism employment is a measure of the number of jobs in tourism and non-tourism industries. It is employment that is strictly related to the goods and services (tourism related and non-tourism related) acquired by visitors and produced either by tourism industries or other industries that cannot be directly observed. South Africa does not have a direct measure of tourism employment.

In 2011, a total of 623 299 people were directly employed in the tourism industry. Most of them (176 770) were employed in road passenger transport, followed by those who were employed in accommodation for visitors (125 354).

In 2012, a total of 645 755 people were directly employed in the tourism industry, an increase from the number recorded in 2011. Most of them (180 398) were employed in road passenger transport, followed by those employed in the food and beverage serving industry (121 889)

Finally in 2013, a total of 655 609 people were directly employed in the tourism industry, an increase from the number recorded in 2012. Most of them (195 614) were employed in road passenger transport, followed by those employed in the food and beverage serving industry (127 408).

6. Conclusion

The TSA provides an overview of the role that tourism plays in South Africa and provides information on tourism's contribution to the South African economy both in terms of expenditure and employment. What can be gathered from the article is that the tourism industry generates most of its revenue from non-specific products and then secondly from road transportation services offered to visitors. When looking at employment,



most people are employed in road passenger transport with over 150 000 people employed in 2011, 2012 and 2013.

7. Sources

Statistics South Africa. 2015. *Tourism satellite account for South Africa, final 2011 and provisional 2012 and 2013*. Report No. 04-05-07. Pretoria: Statistics South Africa.



Primary industries

Mining: Production and sales

Mining production and mineral sales decrease

In order for the mining industry to be productive and to generate positive sales, it needs to prioritise the health and safety of its mineworkers. The Department of Mineral Resources delivered its report on 2014 Health and Safety Statistics on 30 January 2015, in which the Minister encouraged mine companies to continue to submit Annual Medical Reports in terms of the Mine Health and Safety Act, 1996 (Act No. 29 of 1996). According to the Department, there were 84 mine fatalities in 2014 (in gold (44), platinum (15), coal (9) and 'other' categories such as diamond, chrome, copper and iron ore (16)). The major contributors to these fatalities were 'general classification' fatalities such as inhaling dangerous fumes, being struck by an object and falling from heights (35%), falls-of-ground (30%) and transportation-related fatalities (17%). This article highlights mining production for January 2015 and mineral sales for December 2014.

Mining production decreased by 4,7% year-on-year in January 2015 (see **Table A**). The largest negative growth rates were recorded for:

- gold (-27,5%);
- 'other' metallic minerals (-18,1%); and
- nickel (-17,1%).

The main contributors to the 4,7% decrease were gold (contributing -4,3 percentage points) and PGMs (contributing -2,3 percentage points).

Table A – Key growth rates in the volume of mining production for January 2015

	Aug-14	Sep-14	Oct-14	Nov-14	Dec-14	Jan-15
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-7,2	6,0	-0,4	-0,2	-3,0	-4,7
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-2,1	6,2	0,3	-1,1	0,2	-5,4
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	-0,3	0,6	2,8	5,0	3,0	-0,6

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



Mineral sales decreased by 3,6% year-on-year in December 2014 (see **Table B**). The major contributors to the 3,6% decrease were:

- iron ore (contributing -6,3 percentage points); and
- 'other' non-metallic minerals (contributing -3,3 percentage points).

The largest negative growth rates were for the following mineral groups and minerals:

- 'other' non-metallic minerals (-48,3%);
- iron ore (-33,6%); and
- 'other' metallic minerals.

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

	Jul-14	Aug-13	Sep-14	Oct-14	Nov-14	Dec-14
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-5,6	-10,6	0,4	-3,1	-6,2	-3,6
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	7,0	-0,5	5,6	0,0	-4,4	1,0
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	-9,8	-5,7	1,9	5,3	6,0	0,8

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



Secondary industries

Manufacturing: Production and sales

Manufacturing production decreases

Every manufacturer, importer or builder of products who wishes to operate business in South Africa, should register that business. Manufacturers should register with their respective regulator (e.g. vehicle manufacturers register with the provincial Department of Transport) and South African Revenue Services (SARS) for value added tax (VAT) and customs. Before the manufacturer can be issued with a certificate to operate, its products are inspected to ensure that they are safe, in compliance with the law and specification regulations, and that they conform to the standards. This article highlights statistics on manufacturing sales and production for January 2015.

Manufacturing production decreased by 2,3% in January 2015 compared with January 2014 (**see Table C**). The 2,3% year-on-year decrease in manufacturing production in January 2015 was mainly due to lower production in the following divisions:

- radio, television and communication apparatus and professional equipment (-27,9%, contributing -0,5 of a percentage point);
- food and beverages (-1,8%, contributing -0,5 of a percentage point);
- glass and non-metallic mineral products (-9,8%, contributing -0,4 of a percentage point); and
- petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products (-1,6%, contributing -0,4% of a percentage point).

Table C – Manufacturing production and sales for January 2015

Estimates	January 2015	% change between January 2014 and January 2015	% change between November 2013 to January 2014 and November 2014 to January 2015
Physical volume of manufacturing production index (base: 2010=100)	92,4	-2,3	-1,2
Total estimated sales of manufactured products (R million)	129 975	-0,3	3,6

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 passed and buildings reported as completed decrease

One of the factors that construction companies need to take into consideration when embarking on a construction project is risk (probability of loss associated with the physical [construction] phase of a construction project). Some of the common risks that can be encountered include: risk to health, safety, as construction sites can pose a threat to the health and safety of the employees and contractors. This can be caused by noise, injury from overexertion, the use of hand tools and heavy equipment.

Environmental sustainability is another risk; construction companies are required to protect the areas of the environment where they have an impact. These impacts vary from emissions into the air, water spills, waste generation, soil pollution, and resource consumption. Other risks can be in the form of shortage of equipment or material, weather, late deliveries of material and cash flow challenges. If these risks are not properly managed, it could result in the failure of the construction project. Presented in this article is a summary of the selected building statistics of the private sector for January 2015.

The value of recorded building plans passed decreased by 6,2% (-R381,4 million) in January 2015 compared with January 2014 (**see Table D**). Non-residential buildings fell by R750,4 million (-55,8%), mainly as a result of decreases in industrial and warehouse space (-R364,6 million) and office and banking space (-R347,1 million).

Five provinces reported year-on-year decreases in the value of building plans passed in January 2015. The decrease in the value of building plans passed was dominated by Gauteng (contributing -7,0 percentage points or -R426,7 million). Western Cape (contributing 6,3 percentage points or R385,8 million) was a significant positive contributor.

The value of buildings reported as completed decreased by 13,3% (-R478,1 million) in January 2015 compared with January 2014. Decreases were reported for:

- additions and alterations (-34,6% or -R267,3 million);



- non-residential buildings (-17,1% or -R162,3 million); and
- residential buildings (-2,6% or -R48,4 million).

Seven provinces reported year-on-year decreases in the value of buildings reported as completed during January 2015. The year-on-year decrease was dominated by Western Cape (contributing -10,7 percentage points or -R384,7 million).

Table D – Recorded building plans passed by larger municipalities: January 2014 versus January 2015

Estimates at current prices	January 2014	January 2015	Difference in value between January 2014 and January 2015	% change between January 2014 and January 2015
	1/	1/	R'000	
Residential buildings	3 235 268	3 456 237	220 969	6,8
-Dwelling houses	2 347 824	2 442 933	95 109	4,1
-Flats and townhouses	713 018	944 716	231 698	32,5
-Other residential buildings	174 426	68 588	-105 838	-60,7
Non-residential buildings	1 344 728	594 353	-750 375	-55,8
Additions and alterations	1 535 551	1 683 540	147 989	9,6
Total	6 115 547	5 734 130	-381 417	-6,2

^{1/} 2014 and 2015 figures should be regarded as preliminary because of possible backlogs and incomplete reporting by municipalities.

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

Electricity generated and available for distribution

Consumption and production of electricity decreases

According to Eskom, South Africans saved 614 megawatts (MW) of electricity during the evening of 28 March 2015 between 20:30 to 21:30, when they observed the Earth Hour initiative. The Earth Hour initiative is a worldwide event that is organised by the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) with the aim to protect the planet from climate change. The inaugural Earth Hour took place in Sydney, Australia on 31 March 2007, when citizens and



businesses across the city turned off their lights and appliances for an hour. This initiative takes place annually, every last Saturday in March, to encourage individuals, businesses and governments to switch off their lights for an hour in order to pledge their support for action on climate change. This article highlights the statistics of electricity consumption and production for January 2015.

The actual estimated volume of electricity consumption decreased by 1,3% year-on-year in January 2015 (**see Table E**). Electricity production decreased by 1,5% year-on-year in January 2015.

Table E – Selected key figures regarding electricity generated and available for distribution – January 2015

Actual estimates	January 2015 ^{1/}	% change between January 2014 and January 2015	% change between November 2013 to January 2014 and November 2014 to January 2015
Electricity available for distribution (Gigawatt-hours)	19 152	-1,3	-1,2
Index of the physical volume of electricity production (2010=100)	96,0	-1,5	-1,5

^{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 fall by 5,4%

In order for wholesalers to increase the demand for their products, wholesalers employ different methods to market them. To achieve high demands for their products wholesalers introduce sales promotions or make the packaging of their products more attractive. In this way they are able to attract more customers and make more profit in return. They market their products to the retailers since, generally, they do not have a direct link with consumers. Presented in this article is a summary of the wholesale trade sales statistics for January 2015.

Wholesale trade sales decreased by 5,4% in January 2015 compared with January 2014 (see **Table F**). The major contributor to this decrease were dealers in solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (-12,4%, contributing -5,2 percentage points).

Wholesale trade sales decreased by 2,3% in the three months ended January 2015 compared with the three months ended January 2014. The major contributor to this decrease were dealers in solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (-21,4%, contributing -2,9 percentage points).

Table F – Key growth rates in wholesale trade sales at current prices for January 2015

	Aug-14	Sep-14	Oct-14	Nov-14	Dec-14	Jan-15
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	4,9	13,4	3,9	-3,3	1,8	-5,4
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	3,3	2,7	-2,7	-2,5	-0,6	-1,5
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	-0,4	-0,4	2,1	0,8	-1,8	-4,3

^{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%

Retailers use multiple ways to expand their businesses, infiltrate the market and make a profit. Franchising is another form of expanding the business where the franchiser (organisation or person) grants a licence to individuals to run their business under its trademark and to allow them to benefit from business/franchise advertising opportunities. Some of the retail shops who deal in fresh produce, furniture, beverages, bakery, automotive products and second-hand goods may use franchising to reach a larger audience of consumers. This article gives a summary on retail trade sales performance in January 2015.

Retail trade sales increased by 1,7% year-on-year in January 2015 (**see Table G**). The main contributor to the 1,7% increase was retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (contributing 1,8 percentage points).

The highest annual growth rates were recorded for retailers in:

- textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (8,8%); and
- hardware, paint and glass (6,4%).

Retail trade sales increased by 2,0% in the three months ended January 2015 compared with the three months ended January 2014. The main contributors to this increase were:

- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (4,9%, contributing 1,1 percentage points); and
- general dealers (1,1%, contributing 0,4 of a percentage point).



Table G – Key growth rates in retail trade sales at constant 2012 prices for January 2015

	Aug-14	Sep-14	Oct-14	Nov-14	Dec-14	Jan-15
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	2,0	2,3	3,2	2,2	2,0	1,7
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	0,5	-0,7	0,3	1,3	-0,9	-0,1
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	0,8	1,0	0,7	0,7	0,6	0,6

^{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

Sales in the motor industry decrease

Motor vehicles are manufactured for both left-hand drive and right-hand drive for different countries, depending on which side of the road the traffic flows. In South Africa, only right-hand drive motor vehicles are allowed. However, left-hand drive motor vehicles may be driven only if they had been registered in the country on or before 23 July 2004, and only one such motor vehicle can be imported per family by an immigrant or South African who emigrated and owned and used it for a period of not less than 12 months while abroad. Left-hand drive motor vehicles are fitted with a steering wheel on the left, and are normally used in the United States of America where traffic flows on the right-hand side. Motor trade sales figures for January 2015 are presented below.

Motor trade sales decreased by 2,3% year-on-year in January 2015 (see **Table H**). The negative annual growth rates were recorded for:

- fuel sales (-10,7%);
- workshop income (-1,9%); and
- news vehicle sales (-1,2%).

Motor trade sales increased by 1,4% in the three months ended January 2015 compared with the three months ended January 2014. The main contributors to this increase were:



- sales of accessories (5,2%, contributing 0,8 of a percentage point); and
- new vehicle sales (2,5%, contributing 0,7 of a percentage point).

Table H – Key motor trade sales figures for January 2015

	Aug-14	Sep-14	Oct-14	Nov-14	Dec-14	Jan-15
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	1,7	8,1	4,9	0,9	5,9	-2,3
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-0,5	1,0	0,6	-2,9	-0,1	-2,4
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	2,9	2,5	2,0	0,5	-0,9	-3,0

^{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

Total income generated by the food and beverages industry increases

Food is an essential aspect of all living organisms. The type and amount of food you eat, however, can either make or break your body. This is why it is important to take the Recommended Daily Allowance (RDA) of nutrients.

This refers to the amounts of nutrients and calories an individual is recommended to consume daily. If an individual consumes food and drinks that exceed or are less than the RDA, they can be malnourished or obese.

This can result in a higher risk of contracting diseases such as diabetes, heart diseases or having some form of cancer. Aside from taking the RDA, drinking lots of water and exercise are just as important to keep your body healthy. This article highlights the food and beverages statistics for January 2015.

The total income generated by the food and beverages industry increased by 11,1% in January 2015 compared with January 2014 (see **Table I**). The highest annual growth rates were recorded for 'other' income (16,6%) and food sales (12,5%).

In January 2015, the highest annual growth rates were recorded for takeaway and fast-food outlets (16,0%, contributing 5,9 percentage points) and restaurants and coffee shops (9,8%, contributing 4,7 percentage points).



Total income increased by 8,6% in the three months ended January 2015 compared with the three months ended January 2014. The main contributors to this increase were:

- takeaway and fast-food outlets (10,5%, contributing 3,9 percentage points); and
- restaurants and coffee shops (7,8%, contributing 3,7 percentage points).

Table I – Annual percentage change in food and beverages income at current prices by type of enterprise – January 2015

Type of income	Aug-14	Sep-14	Oct-14	Nov-14	Dec-14	Jan-15
Food sales	8,7	5,3	13,3	9,3	9,7	12,5
Bar sales	-0,4	-3,2	3,6	-1,6	-9,6	0,4
Other income	1,0	0,4	3,0	8,5	21,2	16,6
Total	7,5	4,2	11,8	7,9	7,3	11,1

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

There are various ways that can be used by tourists when booking, comparing different tourist establishments and prices before taking a holiday. Tourists may book and compare establishments online (via websites), telephonically, by email and through a travel agent. These options are easier than looking for accommodation on the same day of taking a holiday, which could result in finding expensive accommodation or not finding accommodation that meets your expectations. This article provides a summary on tourist accommodation for January 2015.

Total income for the tourist accommodation industry increased by 1,1% in January 2015 compared with January 2014 (**see Table J**). Income from accommodation decreased by 1,5% year-on-year in January 2015. This is as a result of a 9,3% decrease in the number of stay unit nights sold and a 8,5% increase in the average income per stay unit night sold. The only significant negative contributor to the 1,5% year-on-year decrease in income from accommodation in January 2015 was 'other' accommodation (contributing -3,0 percentage points).



In January 2015, the types of accommodation that recorded negative year-on-year growth rates in income from accommodation were 'other' accommodation (-9,2%) and caravan parks and camping sites (-3,2%). Income from accommodation increased by 2,8% in the three months ended January 2015 compared with the three months ended January 2014. The main contributors to this increase were:

- hotels (3,1%, contributing 1,9 percentage points); and
- guest-houses and guest-farms (10,9%, contributing 0,7 of a percentage point).

Table J – Year-on-year percentage change in tourist accommodation statistics for January 2015

	Aug-14	Sep-14	Oct-14	Nov-14	Dec-14	Jan-15
Stay units available	0,6	0,5	0,2	0,5	0,3	0,3
Stay unit nights sold	5,1	3,5	7,0	0,9	-1,5	-9,3
Average income per stay unit night sold	6,4	4,3	3,0	7,0	3,5	8,5
Income from accommodation	11,8	7,9	10,2	8,0	2,0	-1,5
Total income ^{1/}	7,7	5,9	7,9	7,2	3,6	1,1

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

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

Tourism and migration

Millions of travellers pass through SA ports

South Africa is home to some of the most interesting destinations in the world. However, like in most countries, tourists often fall victims to scams that are now mushrooming at such alarming rate. Unsuspecting tourists pay money for holidays, flights and accommodation to defrauders who disguise as travel agents and use advertisements, pamphlets, fake logos and websites to market their bogus businesses. Because the offer is often attractively packaged at more reasonable costs and looking as legitimate as possible, tourists tend to be attracted by this and take advantage of the opportunity. When the tourists go to reserved establishments, they find that they were not booked by travel agents they paid for those bookings. Tourists could end up being stranded in a foreign country and lose money through these bogus travel agents. Tourists should guard against fake travel agents who sell vacation packages which are non-existent. This may be achieved by calling tourism department and travel agents association to find out



whether the travel agency is registered. This article reports on the statistics of tourism and migration for December 2014.

A total of 4 195 456 travellers (arrivals and departures) passed through South African ports of entry in December 2014 (**see Table K**). These travellers were made up of 1 263 363 South African residents and 2 932 093 foreign travellers. A further breakdown of the figures for South African residents indicates that there were 529 208 arrivals and 733 336 departures. The corresponding volumes for foreign arrivals and departures were 1 447 598 and 1 423 408 respectively.

Road transport was the most common mode of travel used by 3 158 781 (75,3%) out of the 4 195 456 travellers in December 2014. The total number of travellers who used air transport was 1 024 150 (24,4%).

In December 2014, 197 813 (89,4%) overseas tourists arrived in the country by air while those who came by road were 22 446 (10,1%). This is in contrast to the number of tourists from the Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries who came into South Africa predominantly by road [654 257 (93,9%)]. Only 42 176 (6,1%) tourists from the SADC countries came in by air. The number of tourists who came into South Africa by air from 'other' African countries was 13 633 (88,9%); with 1 695 (11,1%) using road transport.

In December 2014, a majority [916 703 (98,1%)] of tourists were in South Africa for holidays compared with only 15 350 (1,6%) and 2 646 (0,3%) of tourists who were in South Africa for business and for study purposes respectively. A detailed analysis reveals that of all the tourists from each of the overseas regions, at least 95,0% came to South Africa for holidays.

In December 2014, there were 490 013 (52,4%) male and 444 685 (47,6%) female tourists. About 100 524 (10,8%) tourists were aged less than 15 years; 798 653 (85,4%) were aged between 15 and 64 years; and 35 522 (3,8%) were aged 65 years and older.



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

Travel direction	November	December	% change
	2014	2014	November 2014 to December 2014
Total	3 293 457	4 195 456	27,4
South African residents	797 644	1 263 363	58,4
Arrivals	400 271	529 208	32,2
Departures	396 672	733 336	84,9
Foreign travellers	2 495 813	2 932 093	17,5
Arrivals	1 262 450	1 447 598	14,7
Departures	1 167 548	1 423 408	21,9
Foreign arrivals	1 262 450	1 447 598	14,7
Non-visitors	34 800	31 133	-10,5
Visitors	1 227 650	1 416 465	15,4
Visitors	1 227 650	1 416 465	15,4
Arrivals only	338 014	419 350	24,1
Single trips	437 047	481 156	10,1
Multiple trips	452 589	515 959	14,0
Visitors	1 227 650	1 416 465	15,4
Same-day	401 487	481 766	20,0
Overnight (tourists)	826 163	934 699	13,1

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

Statistics of civil cases for debt

Total number of civil summonses decrease

On 13 March 2015, amendments to the National Credit Act, 2005 (Act No. 34 of 2005) came into effect. This was done as a means to tackle over-indebtedness of consumers. Since the amendments, it is now illegal for a company to contact a consumer and demand that they pay a *prescribed* debt (a debt that has not been acknowledged by the consumer in any way for more than three years since their last payment and during which in those three years, neither has the creditor summonsed the consumer for it). Debts such as credit cards, clothing and cellphone accounts are prescribed after three years. However, mortgage, tax, property rates, TV license debts are



only prescribed after 30 years. So next time when you receive a call concerning payment of a debt such as the ones listed above, be sure to point out that the debt has been prescribed and you are no longer liable to pay it. Presented in this article is a summary of the civil cases for debt statistics for January 2015.

The total number of civil summonses issued for debts decreased by 8,3% in the three months ended January 2015 compared with the three months ended January 2014 (**see Table L**). A 15,7% decrease was recorded between January 2014 and January 2015.

The main categories that influenced the 8,3% decrease were civil summonses relating to:

- services (contributing -4,8 percentage points);
- goods sold (contributing -1,7 percentage points); and
- rent (contributing -1,3 percentage points).

The total number of civil judgements recorded for debt decreased by 17,1% in the three months ended January 2015 compared with the three months ended January 2014. A decrease of 20,5% was recorded between January 2014 and January 2015.

The main categories that influenced the 17,1% decrease were civil judgements relating to:

- services (contributing -7,3 percentage points);
- money lent (contributing -3,4 percentage points); and
- goods sold (contributing -2,1 percentage points).

The total value of civil judgements recorded for debt was 11,1% lower in the three months ended January 2015 compared with the three months ended January 2014. A year-on-year decrease of 12,7% was recorded in January 2015.

The main categories that influenced the 11,1% decrease were the value of judgements relating to:

- 'other' debts (contributing -4,8 percentage points);
- goods sold (contributing -2,6 percentage points);
- services (contributing -1,8 percentage points); and
- rent (contributing -1,8 percentage points).



In January 2015, 21 251 civil judgements for debt amounting to R273,1 million were recorded. The largest contributors to the total value of judgements were:

- money lent (R78,6 million or 28,8%);
- 'other' debts (R60,0 million or 22,0%); and
- services (R52,0 million or 19,0%).

Table L – Key figures for civil summonses and judgments for January 2015

Actual estimates	January 2015	% change between January 2014 and January 2015	% change between Nov 2013 – Jan 2014 and Nov 2014 – Jan 2015
Number of civil summonses issued for debt	49 235	-15,7	-8,3
Number of civil judgements recorded for debt	21 251	-20,5	-17,1
Value of civil judgements recorded for debt (R million)	273,1	-12,7	-11,1

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

Statistics of liquidations and insolvencies

Voluntary liquidations decrease while compulsory liquidations increase

When individuals are declared insolvent it means they can no longer afford to pay off their debts. This can have its advantages and disadvantages. Some of the advantages of being insolvent is that it clears the debtors' name and gives them an opportunity to start afresh without being continually harassed by their creditors or receiving threats for legal action. However, disadvantages of insolvency includes the inability to access credit/loan for purchasing a house or vehicle, starting up or expanding a business, personal use or cash when you need it most. Insolvency also makes it difficult to obtain employment in specific positions which require the individual to have good financial management of their affairs because of the rules and legislations that govern these types of employment. Although a person might find other means of income, their record of insolvency will still be considered because the present legislation does not allow it to be erased or lapse in a short period of time. This can either be removed automatically after ten years, or the insolvent party will have to apply for rehabilitation (that is, to no longer be listed as insolvent) and this process can take four years.



Even so, they are required to disclose that information when they are to be employed in certain positions if the employer inquires about that. Presented in this article is a summary of the liquidations and insolvency status statistics for South African individuals for February and January 2015 respectively.

Liquidations

The total number of liquidations recorded decreased by 7,6% (13 fewer cases) in February 2015 compared to February 2014 (**see Table M**). Voluntary liquidations decreased by 23 cases, while compulsory liquidations increased by 10 cases.

The largest year-on-year decreases in total liquidations in February 2015 related to businesses in the following industries:

- community, social and personal services (36 fewer liquidations);
- transport, storage and communication (23 fewer liquidations); and
- manufacturing (13 fewer liquidations).

There was a decrease of 6,5% in the three months ended February 2015 compared with the three months ended February 2014.

Table M – Total number of liquidations for February 2015

Number of liquidations February 2015	% change between February 2014 and February 2015	% change between December 2013 to February 2014 and December 2014 to February 2015
-7,6	-6,5	-3,0

Insolvencies

The estimated number of insolvencies decreased by 10,2% in January 2015 compared with January 2014 (**see Table N**). A 0,3% increase was estimated in the three months ended January 2015 compared with the three months ended January 2014.



Table N – Total number of insolvencies for January 2015

Number of insolvencies January 2015	% change between January 2014 and January 2015	% change between November 2013 to January 2014 and November 2014 to January 2015
168	-10,2	0,3

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

Land transport survey

Number of passenger journeys decreases

Millions of South Africans use public transport on a daily basis. Although it is considered cheap and efficient, it also poses as a threat to commuters. Aside from the possibilities of accidents due to reckless driving, commuters are also at risk of contracting airborne diseases such as TB (one of the leading causes of deaths in South Africa) due to the overcrowded nature of the transport they use. This has led to the Member of the Executive Council (MEC) of Health in the Western Cape, Nomafrench Mbombo, and the MEC of Transport and Public Works, Donald Grant, launching the Open (the) Windows Campaign on 23 March 2015. The aim of the campaign is to encourage commuters to open windows when using public transport to minimise the spread of TB. Since it is an airborne disease, it can be contracted when a person who is infected breathes or speaks. When commuters breathe the same air as this person they can easily breathe in the germs and get infected. Therefore, opening windows will ensure that enough fresh air is circulated inside the transport, thereby decreasing the chances of contracting TB. Presented in this article is a summary of the land transport survey for January 2015.

The volume of goods transported (payload) increased by 9,4% in January 2015 compared with January 2014 (**see Table O**). The corresponding income accrued increased by 6,6% over the same period.

Income from freight transportation increased by 6,7% in the three months ended January 2015 compared with the three months ended January 2014. The main contributor to this increase was transportation of primary mining and quarrying products (19,4%, contributing 6,7 percentage points).



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

	Aug-14	Sep-14	Oct-14	Nov-14	Dec-14	Jan-15
Freight payload	4,3	8,3	9,9	10,1	6,7	9,4
Freight income	7,3	13,1	8,8	8,4	4,9	6,6

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

The number of passenger journeys decreased by 9,5% in January 2015 compared with January 2014 (**see Table P**). The corresponding income decreased by 0,2% over the same period.

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

	Aug-14	Sep-14	Oct-14	Nov-14	Dec-14	Jan-15
Passenger journey	-5,0	1,9	-1,8	-3,8	0,0	-9,5
Passenger income	6,8	10,7	12,7	7,2	7,8	-0,2

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



Prices

Producer price index (PPI)

Headline PPI at 2,6%

Fluctuation in fuel costs affects many areas of the South African economy. The producer price index (PPI) is no exception. When fuel prices increase, the transportation costs for goods leaving the producer gates will also increase as it will now cost more money to transport them. Producers will often make up for this increase by increasing the prices of goods. Similarly, a decrease in the price of petrol influences the PPI rate. For instance, since September 2014, the fuel prices started decreasing (from R14,8 per litre for 93 unleaded petrol in September 2014 to R10,09 in February 2015). Around the same period, the PPI rate also started decreasing from 7,2% in September 2014 to 2,6% in February 2015. Thus lower petrol prices can result in a decrease in producer inflation while higher prices will put pressure on producers to increase their prices. Presented in this article is a summary of the PPI for February 2015.

Final manufactured goods – headline PPI

The annual percentage change in the PPI for final manufactured goods was 2,6% in February 2015 (compared with 3,5% in January 2015) (**see Table Q**). From January 2015 to February 2015, the PPI for final manufactured goods increased by 0,4%.

The main contributor to the annual rate of 2,6% was food products, beverages and tobacco products (7,0% year-on-year, contributing 2,3 percentage points).

The main contributor to the monthly increase of 0,4% was food products, beverages and tobacco products (0,9% month-on-month, contributing 0,3 of a percentage point).

Intermediate manufactured goods

The annual percentage change in the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods was 1,5% in February 2015 (compared with 3,4% in January 2015) (**see Table Q**). From January 2015 to February 2015, the PPI for



intermediate manufactured goods decreased by 0,2%. The main contributor to the annual rate of 1,5% was sawmilling and wood (6,1% year-on-year, contributing 1,2 percentage points).

The main contributor to the monthly decrease of 0,2% was chemicals, rubber and plastic products (-1,1% month-on-month, contributing -0,3 of a percentage point).

Electricity and water

The annual percentage change in the PPI for electricity and water was 8,2% in February 2015 (compared with 9,0% in January 2015) (**see Table Q**). From January 2015 to February 2015, the PPI for electricity and water increased by 0,5%.

The contributors to the annual rate of 8,2% were electricity (8,4% year-on-year, contributing 7,1 percentage points) and water (7,0% year-on-year, contributing 1,1 percentage points).

The contributor to the monthly increase of 0,5% was electricity (0,6% month-on-month, contributing 0,5 of a percentage point).

Mining

The annual percentage change in the PPI for mining was -5,4% in February 2015 (compared with -1,7% in January 2015) (**see Table Q**). From January 2015 to February 2015 the PPI for mining decreased by 2,2%.

The main contributors to the annual rate of -5,4% were:

- gold and other metal ores (-8,7% year-on-year , contributing -2,7 percentage points);
- coal and gas (-6,0% year-on-year, contributing -1,6 percentage points); and
- non-ferrous metal ores (-4,2% year-on-year, contributing -1,5 percentage points).

The main contributors to the monthly decrease of 2,2% were:

- gold and other metal ores (-4,5% month-on-month, contributing -1,4 percentage points); and



- non-ferrous metal ores (-3,0% month-on-month, contributing -1,1 percentage points).

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

The annual percentage change in the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing was -0,3% in February 2015 (compared with -1,8% in January 2015) (see **Table Q**). From January 2015 to February 2015 the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing increased by 0,5%.

The main contributor to the annual rate of -0,3% was agriculture (-0,8% year-on-year, contributing -0,7 of a percentage point).

The main contributor to the monthly increase of 0,5% was agriculture (0,6% month-on-month, contributing 0,6 of a percentage point).

Table Q – Key PPI figures for February 2015

Product	Weight	Index (2012=100)			% change	
		Feb 2014	Jan 2015	Feb 2015	Feb 2015 vs. Jan 2015	Feb 2015 vs. Feb 2014
Final manufactured goods	100,00	111,3	113,8	114,2	0,4	2,6
Intermediate manufactured goods	100,00	115,1	117,0	116,8	-0,2	1,5
Electricity and water	100,00	106,6	114,7	115,3	0,5	8,2
Mining	100,00	112,0	108,3	105,9	-2,2	-5,4
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,00	108,9	108,1	108,6	0,5	-0,3

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)

Headline CPI at 3,9% in February 2015

Consumer price index (CPI) measures changes in the price of goods and services paid by the consumers. In South Africa, figures on CPI are produced by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA). Stats SA collects the prices every month by sending questionnaires to retailers as well as by conducting visits for direct collection of prices by the officials. When the prices have been collected, they are checked for consistency and for any possible errors,



then processed, analysed and published by Stats SA. The information on the CPI for February 2015 is presented in this article.

The headline CPI (for all urban areas) annual inflation rate in February 2015 was 3,9% (see **Table R**). This rate was 0,5 of a percentage point lower than the corresponding annual rate of 4,4% in January 2015. On average, prices decreased by 0,6% between January 2015 and February 2015.

The food and non-alcoholic beverages index increased by 0,4% between January 2015 and February 2015. The annual rate decreased to 6,4% in February 2015 from 6,5% in January 2015. The following components in the food and non-alcoholic beverages index increased:

- fish (1,9%);
- bread and cereals (1,4%);
- oils and fats (1,4%);
- hot beverages (0,9%);
- milk, eggs and cheese (0,7%);
- vegetables (0,5%);
- other food (0,4%); and
- cold beverages (0,3%)

The component that decreased was fruit (-7,3%) and meat (-0,1%).

The alcoholic beverages and tobacco index increased by 1,0% between January 2015 and February 2015. The annual rate increased to 8,2% in February 2015 from 7,4% in January 2015.

The transport index decreased by 2,5% between January 2015 and February 2015, mainly due to a 93 cents per litre decrease in the price of petrol. The annual rate decreased to -6,3% in February 2015 from -2,5% in January 2015.

The restaurants and hotels index increased by 0,2% between January and February 2015. The annual rate decreased to 7,0% in February 2015 from 7,4% in January 2015.

The miscellaneous goods and services index increased by 5,2% between January 2015 and February 2015. The annual rate increased to 7,8% in February 2015 from 7,3% in January 2015.



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

- Northern Cape (3,9%);
- Gauteng (3,8%);
- Limpopo (3,8%); and
- KwaZulu-Natal (3,7%);

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

- Eastern Cape (4,0%);
- Mpumalanga (4,0%);
- North West (4,1%);
- Free State (4,2%); and
- Western Cape (4,5%);

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

Year		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Avg ^{1/}
2011	Index	89,6	90,2	91,3	91,6	92,0	92,4	93,2	93,4	93,8	94,2	94,5	94,6	92,6
	Rate	3,7	3,7	4,1	4,2	4,5	5,0	5,3	5,3	5,7	6,0	6,1	6,1	5,0
2012	Index	95,2	95,7	96,8	97,2	97,2	97,5	97,8	98,0	98,9	99,5	99,8	100,0	97,8
	Rate	6,3	6,1	6,0	6,1	5,7	5,5	4,9	5,0	5,5	5,6	5,6	5,7	5,6
2013	Index	100,3	101,3	102,5	102,9	102,6	102,9	104,0	104,3	104,8	105,0	105,1	105,4	103,4
	Rate	5,4	5,9	5,9	5,9	5,6	5,5	6,3	6,4	6,0	5,5	5,3	5,4	5,7
2014	Index	106,1	107,3	108,7	109,2	109,4	109,7	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
2015	Index	110,8	111,5											
	Rate	4,4	3,9											

^{1/} Annual average.

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



Glossary

Primary industries

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Secondary industries

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

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

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

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

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

Tertiary industries

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

'Other' African countries: refers to all non SADC African countries.

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

Prices

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

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

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

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

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





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