Mbalo Brief

the missing piece of the puzzle

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Statistics South Africa

The South Africa I know, the home I understand

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Editor's comment

South Africa is a country bubbling with talented, creative, innovative and ambitious young people. Although most people see age (youth) as a barrier towards achieving their dreams, some have succeeded in breaking this mind-set especially in fields such as in manufacturing, technology, arts and culture, financial services and agriculture. Some of the examples of people who defied the odds against young age are two teenagers – Thato Kgatlhanye and Rea Ngwane – who, when they finished high school, founded a company known as Repurpose Schoolbags. The company focuses on making environmentally friendly school bags from up-cycled (products that have been made from used objects or material) plastic shopping bags with built-in solar technology that charges up during the day and transforms the bag into a light at night. The project targets school children in underprivileged communities, allowing them to study after dark in homes without electricity. The bags are also designed with reflective material so that children are visible to traffic during their walk to and from school. Through this initiative, these two teenagers have proven that it's never too early to pursue your dreams of being a business owner.

Our educational article for this month's issue of *Mbalo Brief* titled 'Profile of persons with disabilities in South Africa' gives us a broader view of people living with disabilities in South Africa. The article is derived from Report No. 03-01-59, published in September 2014. The article explores the prevalence of disability, degree of difficulty for different types of disabilities, access to basic services such as housing and education, as well as the usage of assistive devices.

Included in this issue are our monthly articles such as the *Producer price index* (PPI), *Wholesale trade sales, Mining, Tourist accommodation and Electricity.* However, the latest data on *Tourism and Migration* is not yet available. We have also included a crossword puzzle for this month and solutions for the April 2015 puzzle.

Articles published in this issue are based on results of industry surveys conducted for the months ranging from February to March 2015 which were released in March and April 2015.

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

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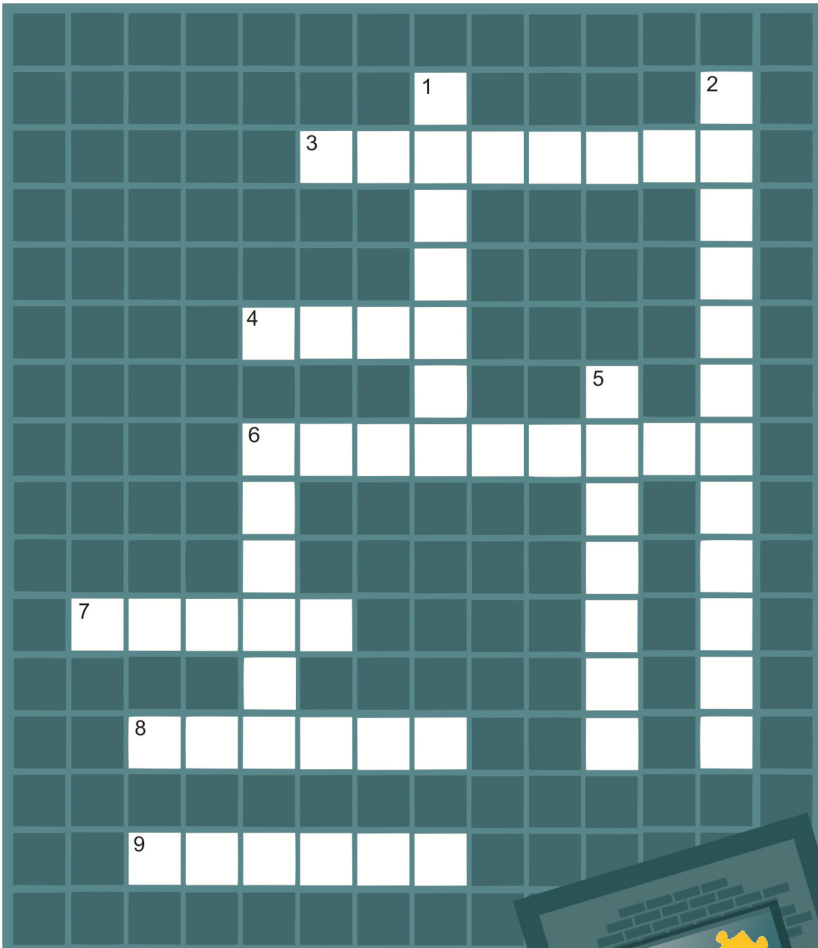
Crossword puzzle



Across

3. Who is the governor of the South African Reserve Bank (SARB)? Fill in surname only
4. What is the abbreviation for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals?
6. Which province has the highest proportion of people with disabilities? Read educational article for clue.
7. Which country in South Asia has been recently struck by two earth quakes?
8. Which type of disability is the most prevalent in South Africa?
9. Which statistical release in based on the production and sales of minerals?

Down

1. Who was recently elected as the new leader of the Democratic Alliance (DA)? Fill in Surname only
2. What is the action to reduce the load, especially interruption of an electricity supply to avoid excessive load on the generating plant known as?
5. Who is the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom? Fill in surname only.
6. Which gender has the highest proportion of people with disabilities?

Solutions for April 2015 puzzle

Across

3. Freedom
5. Buhari
6. Galjoen

Down

1. Xenophobia
2. March
3. Mining
7. ISIC

Educational article: Profile of persons with disabilities in South Africa

Introduction

Disability affects people from all walks of life irrespective of the different population groups, social class, gender and age. Disability can also be categorised according to different types and the degree of difficulties an individual is faced with. For example, people can suffer from physical, intellectual, psychiatric, sensory and neurological disabilities. People with disabilities are regarded as one of the vulnerable groups in the country and the government strives to eliminate unfair discrimination against them in the workplace through the implementation of the Employment Equity Strategy. One way in which the government tries to cater for people living with a disability is by ensuring that buildings are accessible to the disabled people and that special schools have the necessary learning devises required by learners with disabilities.

This educational article explores findings of *Census 2011*: *Profiles of persons with disabilities in South Africa* who were aged five years and older as contained in Report No. 03-01-59 which was published in September 2014. The article will cover, among others, disability prevalence, degree of difficulty for different types of disabilities, access to basic services such as housing and education, as well as the usage of assistive devices.

Disability prevalence at provincial and national levels

According to Census 2011, there were 51 770 560 people in South Africa. Out of the whole population, 7,5% (2 870 130) living with disabilities are aged five years and older. The provincial variations show that Free State and Northern Cape had the highest proportion of persons with disabilities (11,1% and 11%), followed by North West and Eastern Cape with 10% and 9,6% respectively. The provinces with the lowest percentage of persons with disabilities were Western Cape (5,4%) and Gauteng (5,3%).

Disability prevalence by gender and age

There were 26,6 million (51,3%) females compared with 25,2 million (48,7%) males counted in South Africa during Census 2011. Overall, the females aged five years and older recorded a higher prevalence rate of disability

(8,5%) compared to males (6,5%). Male persons aged five years and older had the lowest proportion of persons who reported not having difficulty in seeing (19 293437); walking/climbing stairs (20 559 261); and remembering/concentrating (20 343 787) in Census 2011. The females had the highest proportion of persons with mild difficulties in seeing (2 481 581); hearing (706 475); walking/climbing stairs (673 818); remembering/concentrating (834 537); and self-care (448 266) including severe difficulties in seeing (458 526); hearing (161 098); walking/climbing stairs (251 135); remembering/concentrating (269 084); and self-care (300 273). Persons aged 50–59 years had a higher proportion of disability (233 735) than those aged 85 and older (109 319).

Disability prevalence by population group

In 2011, 7,8% of the black African population group aged five years and older had the highest proportion of persons with disabilities, followed by the white population group (6,5%), coloured (6,2%) and Indian/Asian (6,2%). The black African population group had the highest disability prevalence among females (4,7%) compared to coloured and Indians/Asians with 3,5% each and whites at 3,4%.

Disability prevalence and nuptial patterns

The proportion of females aged 15 years and older with a disability that were widowed (28,6%) was higher compared to males (24,7%) who were widowers. The persons who were separated and having a disability was at 12,9% while those who were divorced was 11,1%.

The proportion of females with disabilities that were separated (13,6%) from their spouses were higher compared to males with disabilities separated (11,9%) from their wives.

Degree of difficulty in disability

Persons aged five years and older experienced the following levels of difficulties to perform certain functions depending on the type of difficulty they suffer from:

Degree of disability in seeing

In 2011, 89% of persons aged five years and older had no difficulty in seeing. Free State had the highest proportion of persons with mild difficulty in seeing (13,8%), followed by Northern Cape (11,5%) and North West (11,3%). Free State also had the highest proportion of persons with severe difficulty in seeing (2,8%), followed by Northern Cape (2,7%) and North West (2,1%). Limpopo had the lowest proportion of people with mild difficulties in seeing (6,5%) and only 1,1% had severe difficulties in seeing.

Degree of disability in hearing

Census 2011 results show that 96,4% of the population aged five years and older had no difficulty in hearing. Western Cape was leading in persons who had no difficulty in hearing with 97,4%, followed by both Gauteng and Limpopo with 97,2% each whereas Eastern Cape had 95,4%. Both Northern Cape and North West had 95,2% each while Free State had 95%.

About 2,9% of persons in South Africa had mild difficulty in hearing and 0,7% had severe difficulty. Free State had 4,1% of persons with mild difficulty in hearing followed by both Northern Cape and North West with 3,9% each. Western Cape had the lowest proportion of persons with mild difficulty in hearing (2,1%), followed by Limpopo (2,2%) and Gauteng (2,3%).

Degree of disability in communicating

The majority of persons aged five years and older had no difficulty in communicating (98,4%) in their own language or being understood whereas 1,1% were reported having mild difficulties and those with severe difficulties were 0,4%. KwaZulu-Natal had 1,4% of persons with mild difficulties, followed by Eastern Cape and Northern Cape with 1,3% each, while Western Cape and Gauteng each had 0,8% of people with mild difficulty in communicating.

Degree of disability in walking or climbing stairs

In 2011, the majority of persons aged five years and older had no difficulty in walking or climbing stairs (96,5%) while about 2,5% had mild difficulty and about 1% had severe difficulty. Eastern Cape and North West were each reported having more persons who had mild difficulties (3,1%) while

Northern Cape had 1,5% proportion of persons with severe difficulties in walking or climbing stairs.

Degree of disability in remembering/concentrating

In South Africa, about 95,7% of persons aged five years and older were reported as having no difficulty in remembering or concentrating while 3,2% reported having mild difficulties in both categories. Free State recorded the highest proportion of persons with mild and severe difficulties in remembering/concentrating (5,0% and 1,8% respectively), followed by Eastern Cape (4,8% mild) and 1,6% with severe difficulties. However, Gauteng and Western Cape each recorded the lowest proportions (0,6%) of persons with severe difficulties in remembering or concentrating.

Degree of disability in self-care

The persons aged five years and older with no difficulty with self-care was at 96,5% in Census 2011 while those who had mild and severe difficulties in self-care were 2% and 1,4% respectively.

Northern Cape had the highest proportion (2,7%) of persons with severe difficulties whereas Eastern Cape had the highest proportion (2,6%) of people with mild difficulties, followed by Limpopo at 2,5%. Western Cape recorded the lowest proportion of persons with mild difficulties (1,1%) while Gauteng was at 1,2%.

Education

Access to early childhood education

In 2011, more than a third (35,5%) of children with severe difficulty in walking were not attending school. On population groups, the coloured population had the highest proportion of children with severe difficulty in walking (45,2%) and not attending school, followed by black Africans (35%) while the Indian/Asian and white population groups had 24,6% and 29,1% respectively.

School attendance at primary level

According to Census 2011, children aged 7–13 years who were attending primary school with severe difficulty in seeing was 92,8%, communication was 76,5% and walking was 69,1%.
In terms of population groups, the coloured group was recorded at 3,7% and black African children at 3,5% of those without disability and not attending primary school, whereas white children not attending primary school was reported at 2,1%.

School attendance at secondary level

Census 2011 data indicate that 85,8% of males with mild difficulty in seeing aged 14–19 years were attending secondary school while 83,9% of females with the same difficulty were attending. The highest proportion of persons in tribal or traditional areas with severe difficulty in seeing (83,4%) were attending secondary school while 38,9% of persons in farm areas with severe difficulty in communication were attending.

School attendance at tertiary level

The majority of males aged 20–24 years with severe difficulty in communication (81%) were not attending tertiary institutions in Census 2011 while 79,8% of females with the same difficulty were not attending tertiary institutions.

Recorded figures for population groups indicate that a higher proportion (84%) of the coloured population group aged 20–24 years with severe difficulty in seeing were not attending tertiary institutions followed by the Indian/Asian population group (69,2%), black African (68,5%) and white population at 65%.

Employment

In Census 2011, about 62% of persons with disabilities aged 15–64 years were employed while 27,3% were unemployed. The proportion of persons not economically active (persons who were neither employed nor unemployed e.g. full-time students, retired persons) and with disabilities was at 10,8% compared to those not economically active and with no disabilities at 9,0%.

Access to basic services

Access to housing

In Census 2011, South Africa had about 77,6% of households living in formal dwellings while 13,6% and 7,9% were living in informal and traditional dwellings respectively. Households headed by persons with disabilities and living in formal dwellings were 74,6% and those with no disability were 78%. The proportion of households headed by persons with disabilities living in traditional dwellings was 15,3% compared with persons with no disabilities (7%). About 9,3% of households headed by persons with disabilities lived in informal dwellings compared with 14,2% of those headed by persons with no disabilities.

Access to piped water

As reported in Census 2011, about 13,4% of households headed by persons with disabilities had no access to piped water compared with 8,2% of those headed by persons with no disabilities. The proportion of households headed by persons with disabilities that had no access to piped water was higher (13,4%) than the national average of 8,8%.

Access to toilet facilities

In 2011, 45,2% of households headed by persons with disabilities had access to a flush toilet facility, 37,1% used pit toilets (both with and without ventilation). The proportion of households headed by persons with disabilities that had no toilet facilities was 6,9%.

Access to refuse removal services

The overall (62%) of households had their refuse removed by the local authority at least once a week in Census 2011. A proportion of 49,7% of households headed by persons with disabilities had their refuse removed by the local authority once a week while 38,2% had their own refuse dump.

Usage of assistive devices

Type of assistive devices usage and province

About 14% of persons aged five years and older were using eyeglasses while those reported using wheelchairs, hearing aids and walking

sticks/frames was 2,3%, 2,8% and 3,2% respectively. Western Cape and Gauteng had the highest proportions of persons using eyeglasses at 21,4% and 18,1% respectively while Limpopo and Mpumalanga had 6,2% and 10% respectively.

Gender and population group

The proportion of females using eyeglasses was higher (15,5%) than that for their male counterparts which was 12,5%. The proportion of whites using eyeglasses was 46,8%, followed by Indians/Asians with 33,8%, coloureds (18,4%) and black Africans (9%).

Conclusion

The findings of Census 2011 indicate that the majority of children who attended school were having difficulty in seeing although over a third of children with severe difficulty in walking were not attending school. The findings further reveal that the majority of black Africans had disabilities compared to other population groups.

References

1. Statistics South Africa. 2012. *Census in Brief.* Available online at: http://www.statssa.gov.za

2. Statistics South Africa. 2014. *Census 2011: Profile of persons with disabilities in South Africa,* (Report No. 03-01-59), 2014. Pretoria: Statistics South Africa

Primary industries

Mining: production and sales

Mining production increases while mineral sales decrease

The mining industry has long been faced with many challenges such as wage negotiations in the gold sector, labour unrest in the platinum sector and electricity price hikes accompanied by load shedding. However, according to Gold Fields, one of the main challenges faced by some mining companies is the extension of the lives of their mines (which might run out in a few years resulting in mine closures). Mine closure is the process of shutting down mining operations on a temporary or permanent basis. This occurs once the mineral resource at a working mine is exhausted, or operations are no longer profitable. In order to prevent closure, mining companies are constantly researching a more stable and sustainable way of mining. Presented in this article is a summary of the mining statistics for February 2015.

Mining production increased by 7,5% year-on-year in February 2015 (**see Table A**). The highest positive growth rates were recorded for PGMs (26,7%), iron ore (22,6%) and manganese ore (16,8%). The main contributors to the 7,5% increase were iron ore (contributing 4,2 percentage points), PGMs (contributing 2,8 percentage points) and manganese ore (contributing 1,1 percentage points). Gold was a significant negative contributor (contributing -1,5 percentage points).

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

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

[1/] Percentage change between the previous 3 months and the 3 months ending in the month indicated.

Mineral sales decreased by 14,5% year-on-year in January 2015 (**see Table B**). The largest negative growth rates were recorded for PGMs (-29,1%), 'other' non-metallic minerals (-27,5%), copper (-26,3%) and 'other' metallic minerals (-25,7%). The major contributors to the 14,5% decrease were PGMs (contributing -6,8 percentage points), iron ore (contributing -2,9 percentage points) and gold (contributing -1,7 percentage points).

Table B – Key growth rates in mineral sales at current prices for January 2015

	Aug-14	Sep-14	Oct-14	Nov-14	Dec-14	Jan-15
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-10,6	0,5	-3,0	-6,2	-3,4	-14,5
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-0,5	5,7	0,0	4,5	-1,1	-5,1
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted [1/]	-5,8	1,9	5,3	6,1	0,9	-3,7

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

Secondary industries

Manufacturing: Production and sales

Manufacturing production decreases

The manufacturing sector had been experiencing decreases in the production division. The decline in this division was due to labour unrests that dominated the industry, as well as the electricity constraints when many hours of production were lost as a result of load shedding. This division undoubtedly felt the stress in the production of furniture and 'other' manufacturing category which decreased by -8,9% in February 2015. Below are the statistics on manufacturing production and sales for February 2015.

Manufacturing production decreased by 0,5% in February 2015 compared with February 2014 (**see Table C**). The 0,5% year-on-year decrease in manufacturing production in February 2015 was mainly due to lower production in the following divisions:

- petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products (-2,0%, contributing -0,5 of a percentage point);
- furniture and 'other' manufacturing (-8,9%, contributing -0,3 of a percentage point); and
- wood and wood products, paper, publishing and printing (-2,0%, contributing -0,3 of a percentage point).

Table C – Manufacturing production and sales for February 2015

Estimates	February 2015	% change between February 2014 and February 2015	% change between December 2013 to February 2014 and December 2014 to February 2015	% change between January to February 2014 and January to February 2015
Physical volume of manufacturing production index (base: 2010=100)	101,6	-0,5	-0,5	-1,4
Total estimated sales of manufactured products (R million)	142 957	-2,3	0,8	-1,5

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

Building owners make additions or alterations to their buildings for different reasons. For example, additions and alterations can be made for extra space to accommodate increasing family or tenants, to give the house a contemporary look and to rent or sell (to make it attractive to prospective buyers). Since additions and alterations affect the changes in business plans, owners should expect to be charged a fee. This article is a summary of the selected building statistics of the private sector for February 2015.

The value of recorded building plans passed decreased by 5,6% (-R749,7 million) during January to February 2015 compared with January to February 2014 (**see Table D**). Non-residential buildings fell by R1 631,1 million (-48,0%).

Five provinces reported year-on-year decreases in the value of building plans passed in January to February 2015. The decrease in the value of building plans passed was dominated by Gauteng (contributing -8,2 percentage points or –R1 100,3 million). Western Cape was a significant positive contributor in the building plans passed (contributing 4,8 percentage points or R643,2 million).

The value of buildings reported as completed decreased by 8,7% (-R653,3 million) during January to February 2015 compared with January to February 2014. Additions and alterations was the largest negative contributor to the 8,7% decrease (-32,0% or –R553,4 million).

Six provinces reported year-on-year decreases in the value of buildings reported as completed during January to February 2015. The year-on-year decrease was dominated by Western Cape (contributing -6,6 percentage points or –R493,2 million).

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

Estimates at current prices	January to February 2014 1/	January to February 2015 1/	Difference in value between January to February 2014 and January to February 2015	% change between January to February 2014 and January to February 2015
	R'000	R'000	R'000	
Residential buildings	6 502 709	7 202 119	699 410	10,8
-Dwelling houses	4 794 821	4 965 421	170 600	3,6
-Flats and townhouses	1 485 574	2 151 707	666 133	44,8
-Other residential buildings	222 314	84 991	-137 323	-61,8
Non-residential buildings	3 398 683	1 767 569	-1 631 114	-48,0
Additions and alterations	3 592 070	3 774 034	181 964	5,1
Total	13 493 462	12 743 722	-749 740	-5,6

[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

Electricity generation decreases while consumption increases

Almost everyone in Gauteng has experienced load shedding in the last couple of months, except those customers who are exempted from load shedding due to being connected to the same network as certain entities such as hospitals, airports, coal mines, oil refineries and water supply pumps, which are regarded as priority electricity users. In case you were wondering what load shedding is, Eskom explains it as an interruption of electricity supply to certain areas resulting from insufficient electricity supply to meet the demand (load) from all Eskom customers. When there is more demand than supply it can cause the electricity system to become unbalanced, which can cause it to trip out country-wide (a national black-out) which can take weeks to restore. Therefore, Eskom implements load shedding to avoid this black-out. Presented in this article is a summary of the electricity statistics for March 2015.

Electricity generation (production) decreased by 0,2% year-on-year in March 2015 (**see Table E**), while electricity distribution (consumption) increased by 1,5% year-on-year in March 2015.

Table E– Key growth rates in the volume of electricity generated for March 2015

	Oct-14	Nov-14	Dec-14	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-1,0	-2,0	-1,0	-1,5	-2,1	-0,2
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-1,6	-1,2	1,0	0,3	-0,7	0,9
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted [1/]	0,6	0,7	-0,7	-0,8	-0,4	0,4

[1/] Percentage change between the previous 3 months and the 3 months ending in the month indicated.

Tertiary industries

Wholesale trade sales

Wholesale trade sales increase

Many wholesale firms differ in size and scope. Some wholesalers only sell goods that can be used as raw materials to make end products such as steel, wire cables and paint which can be used by bicycle manufacturers, while others sell goods that are ready for use such as office equipment and stationery for corporations. Wholesalers also vary in that some wholesalers might sell products from only one manufacturer (brand) while others sell from different manufacturers. For instance, one wholesaler might sell electronic gadgets from only one manufacturer while another may sell electronic gadgets made by different manufacturers. Presented in this article is a summary of the wholesale trade sales statistics for February 2015.

Wholesale trade sales increased by 0,4% in February 2015 compared with February 2014 (**see Table F**). The major contributor to this increase was dealers in 'other' goods (22,1%, contributing 1,8 percentage points).

Wholesale trade sales decreased by 0,8% in the three months ended February 2015 compared with the three months ended February 2014. The major contributor to this decrease was dealers in solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (-15,7%, contributing -3,6 percentage points).

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

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

[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 increases

The retail industry is undergoing a rapid transformation. Gone are the days when consumers had only the option of walking into a store to do their shopping. Today, consumers have the option of using technology to make online purchases, payments and even order takeaways and have them delivered to their doorsteps. The development in technology has also made it easier for consumers to compare prices and obtain product information. According to a study conducted by Mansour and Zacchi, currently, most electronics, computer hardware/software, video games, books and DVDs are purchased online while products such as footwear, clothing, furniture, health and beauty products are equally purchased online and in-store and household products and groceries are still mainly purchased in-store. Presented in this article is a summary of the retail trade sales statistics for February 2015.

Retail trade sales increased by 4,2% year-on-year in February 2015 (**see Table G**). The highest annual growth rates were recorded for retailers in hardware, paint and glass (9,0%) and food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores (6,0%). The main contributors to the 4,2% increase were general dealers (contributing 2,0 percentage points) and retailers in hardware, paint and glass (contributing 0,7 of a percentage point).

Retail trade sales increased by 2,6% in the three months ended February 2015 compared with the three months ended February 2014. The main contributors to this increase were:

- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (5,0%, contributing 1,1 percentage points); and
- general dealers (1,2%, contributing 0,5 of a percentage point).

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

	Sep-	Oct-14	Nov-14	Dec-14	Jan-	Feb-
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	2,3	3,2	2,2	2,0	1,9	4,2
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-0,6	0,4	1,3	-0,8	0,2	1,9
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted [1/]	1,1	0,8	0,9	0,7	0,9	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

Sales in the motor industry increase

The motor industry is one of South Africa's fastest growing sectors that make a significant contribution to the country's economy. With its proven record of best automotive manufacturing plants, South Africa is used by both local and international markets to source components and assemble vehicles from some of the major multinational vehicles manufacturers such as BMW, Ford, Daimler-Chrysler, Toyota, etc. These production bases are located primarily in Eastern Cape and Gauteng. Although generally lower, the motor trade sales went up in February 2015; thus contributing positively to the country's economy. The February 2015 key figures for the motor industry, which were published in April 2015, are presented below.

Motor trade sales increased by 0,6% year-on-year in February 2015 (**see Table H)**. Positive annual growth rates were recorded for:

- used vehicle sales (16,7%);
- sales of accessories (8,6%);
- convenience store sales (5,7%); and
- new vehicle sales (1,8%).

Motor trade sales increased by 1,5% in the three months ended February 2015 compared with the three months ended February 2014. The main contributors to this increase were:

- used vehicle sales (8,6%, contributing 1,4 percentage points);
- sales of accessories (7,6%, contributing 1,3 percentage points); and

- new vehicle sales (4,6%, contributing 1,3 percentage points).

Table H – Key motor trade sales figure for February 2015

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

[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

Food and beverages income increases

While the primary reason for consuming food and beverages is so that we can provide the body with energy and nutrients, some consumers purchase certain types of food and beverages because of their cravings and addictions. Starch foods, among others pasta, rice and porridge, give energy and other nutrients, while non-alcoholic beverages such as coffee is regarded as an energy booster while herbal beverages stimulate appetite. Regardless of these reasons, the more money consumers spend on purchasing any types of food or beverages, the more revenue is generated for the food and beverages industry. This article presents the food and beverages statistics for February 2015.

The total income generated by the food and beverages industry increased by 5,0% in February 2015 compared with February 2014 (**see Table I**). A positive annual growth rate was recorded for food sales (6,0%).

In February 2015, positive annual growth rates were recorded for takeaway and fast-food outlets (6,2%, contributing 2,2 percentage points) and restaurants and coffee shops (6,1%, contributing 2,8 percentage points).

Total income increased by 7,7% in the three months ended February 2015 compared with the three months ended February 2014. The main contributors to this increase were: take-away and fast-food outlets (10,3%, contributing 3,8 percentage points); and restaurants and coffee shops (7,1%, contributing 3,4 percentage points).

Table I – Year-on-year percentage change in food and beverages income at current prices by type of enterprise – February 2015

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

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

South African Tourism, in partnership with the Nelson Mandela Foundation, has developed the Madiba's Journey mobile phone application. The mobile app traces the footsteps of Nelson Mandela and encourages tourists to explore his life story, 25 years after his release from prison in 1991. The application also helps users plan their itineraries (plans of a journey, including the routes and places you will visit). In addition, the application gives fascinating facts and historic details on each attraction, and gives distances and the time needed to travel between each attraction. Some of the sites included in the application are Robben Island and Qunu. Presented in this article is a summary of the tourist accommodation statistics for February 2015.

The total income for the tourist accommodation industry increased by 3,7% in February 2015 compared with February 2014 (**see Table J**). Income from accommodation increased by 2,8% year-on-year in February 2015, the result of a 6,2% decrease in the number of stay unit nights sold and a 9,6% increase in the average income per stay unit night sold.

In February 2015, the types of accommodation that recorded the highest year-on-year growth rates in income from accommodation were caravan parks and camping sites (7,5%) and hotels (5,1%). The main contributor to the 2,8% year-on-year increase in income from accommodation in February 2015 was hotels (contributing 3,3 percentage points).

Income from accommodation increased by 1,0% in the three months ended February 2015 compared with the three months ended February 2014. The main contributor to this increase was hotels (2,7%, contributing 1,7 percentage points).

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

	Sept-14	Oct-14	Nov-14	Dec-14	Jan-15	Feb-15
Stay units available	0,5	0,2	0,5	0,3	0,3	0,3
Stay unit nights sold	3,5	7,0	0,9	-1,5	-9,2	-6,2
Average income per stay unit night sold	4,3	3,0	7,0	3,5	7,9	9,6
Income from accommodation	7,9	10,2	8,0	2,0	-2,1	2,8
Total income [1/]	**5,9**	**7,9**	**7,2**	**3,6**	**0,7**	**3,7**

[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

Number of civil summonses decrease

Despite the decreases in the number of civil summonses issued for debt in the first quarter of 2015, South African consumers are still under pressure when it comes to their financial wellbeing due to previous accumulated debts. According to Debt Rescue, one of the largest debt management companies in South Africa, the total debt that consumers stacked up during the past several years effectively means that indebted consumers owe 75% of their net earnings to creditors. Once the consumers have serviced their debt, very little money is left for essentials like food, clothing, transport and school fees. Most of these consumers find themselves in a situation where they are forced to undergo debt review in order to find ways to cope with debt repayments in terms that are suitable to their financial situation. In this article, we present a summary of the statistics of civil cases for debt for February 2015.

The total number of civil summonses issued for debt decreased by 9,4% in the three months ended February 2015 compared with the three months ended February 2014 (**see Table K**). A 5,0% decrease was recorded between February 2014 and February 2015.

Categories that mainly contributed to the 9,4% decrease were civil summonses relating to:
- services (contributing -3,6 percentage points);
- goods sold (contributing -2,1 percentage points); and
- promissory notes (contributing -2,1 percentage points).

The total number of civil judgements recorded for debt decreased by 11,2% in the three months ended February 2015 compared with the three months ended February 2014. A decrease of 5,6% was recorded between February 2014 and February 2015.
The categories behind the 11,2% decrease were civil judgements relating to:
- services (contributing -5,8 percentage points);
- goods sold (contributing -1,8 percentage points); and
- 'other' debts (contributing -1,7 percentage points).

The total value of civil judgements recorded for debt was 9,4% lower in the three months ended February 2015 compared with the three months ended

February 2014. An annual decrease of 11,3% was recorded in February 2015.

In February 2015, a total of 25 534 civil judgements for debt amounting to R357,1 million were recorded. The largest contributors this total were civil judgements relating to:

- 'other' debts (R102,2 million or 28,6%);
- money lent (R97,0 million or 27,2%); and
- services (R56,6 million or 15,9%).

Table K – Key figures for civil summonses and judgements for February 2015

Actual estimates	February 2015	% change between February 2014 and February 2015	% change between Dec. 2013 to Feb. 2014 and Dec. 2014 to Feb. 2015
Number of civil summonses issued for debt	56 843	-5,0	-9,4
Number of civil judgements recorded for debt	24 858	-5,6	-11,2
Value of civil judgements recorded for debt (R million)	357,1	-11,3	-9,4

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

Liquidations increase while insolvencies decrease

When a company can no longer carry out its business mandate due to financial or business reasons, it is better for that company or close corporation to embark on a voluntary liquidation application than to wait until the creditor decides on liquidating the company. When the company or close corporation applies for liquidation out of its own choice, it decides the last day of trading (which can give more time to prepare), more time to assemble and update its assets register. The company can even nominate its own liquidator. But when the creditor brings legal proceedings against the company or close corporation and asks the court to wound up after demands for payment of a debt were not met or the company is unable to pay its debts, it may be an expensive exercise against the close corporation or company as the more complex the liquidation business is, the longer the liquidation will take place. Presented in this article is a summary of the liquidations and insolvency statistics for March and February 2015.

Liquidations

The total number of liquidations recorded increased by 1,0% year-on-year in March 2015 (**see Table L**).

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

- community, social and personal services industry (22 more liquidations); and
- wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation industry (8 more liquidations).

There was a decrease of 1,4% in the first quarter of 2015 compared with the first quarter of 2014.

Table L – Total number of liquidations for March 2015

Number of liquidations March 2015	% change between March 2014 and March 2015	% change between January to March 2014 and January to March 2015
208	1,0	-3,0

Insolvencies

The estimated number of insolvencies decreased by 9,6% in February 2015 compared with February 2014 (**see Table M**). A 4,7% decrease was estimated in the three months ended February 2015 compared with the three months ended February 2014.

Table M – Total number of insolvencies for February 2015

Number of insolvencies February 2015	% change between February 2014 and February 2015	% change between December 2013 to February 2014 and December 2014 to February 2015
254	-9,6	-4,7

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

Although there is no known direct relationship between increases in transport fares and the increase in fuel prices, over a period of time, passenger transport (taxi or bus) fares had been going up whenever the prices of fuel increased. However a drop in the fuel price never results in a decrease in taxi or bus fares. Rising fuel prices do not only affect passenger transport in the form of buses or taxis, but also the entire transport sector, including freight transport. For instance, when the price of fuel went up in March 2015, the freight transport system was hit hard, as they do not only feel the pinch in fuel prices, but other additional increases as well, such as tax. Below is information on the *Land transport survey* for February 2015, as published in April 2015.

Freight transport

The volume of goods transported (payload) increased by 3,6% in February 2015 compared with February 2014 (**see Table N**). The corresponding income increased by 4,2% over the same period. Income from freight transportation increased by 5,2% in the three months ended February 2015 compared with the three months ended February 2014.

The main contributors to this increase were:
- primary mining and quarrying products (16,8%, contributing 5,8 percentage points); and
- agriculture and forestry primary products (20,2%, contributing 1,5 percentage points).

Table N – Year-on-year percentage change in freight transportation: February 2015

	Sep-14	Oct-14	Nov-14	Dec-14	Jan-15	Feb-15
Freight payload	8,3	9,9	10,1	6,7	9,7	3,6
Freight income	13,1	8,8	8,4	4,9	6,5	4,2

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 decreased by 2,5% in February 2015 compared with February 2014 (**see Table O**). The corresponding income increased by 1,6% over the same period.

Table O – Year-on-year percentage change in passenger transportation: February 2015

	Sep-14	Oct-14	Nov-14	Dec-14	Jan-15	Feb-15
Passenger journey	1,9	-1,8	-3,8	0,0	-8,2	-5,8
Passenger income	10,7	12,7	7,2	7,8	1,4	1,6

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)

Headline PPI at 3,1%

There are factors considered by producers of goods when pricing the goods in order to maximise their profit. The competition and monopoly within the industry are some of the factors that might affect price increases. For example the producers selling similar products might lower prices to lure more customers while a single producer (monopoly) might charge higher prices above market price as the producer has control over the market. These factors have an effect on PPI. This article is a summary of the PPI for March 2015.

Final manufactured goods – headline PPI

The annual percentage change in the PPI for final manufactured goods was 3,1% in March 2015 compared with 2,6% in February 2015 (**see Table P**). From February 2015 to March 2015, the PPI for final manufactured goods increased by 1,8%.

The main contributor to the annual rate of 3,1% was food products, beverages and tobacco products (6,0% year-on-year, contributing 2,0 percentage points).

The main contributor to the monthly increase of 1,8% was coke, petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products (5,2% month-on-month, contributing 0,9 of a percentage point).

Intermediate manufactured goods

The annual percentage change in the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods was 0,9% in March 2015 compared to 1,5% in February 2015 (**see Table P**). From February 2015 to March 2015, the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods increased by 0,3%. The main contributor to the annual rate of 0,9% was sawmilling and wood (6,7% year-on-year, contributing 1,3 percentage points).

The main contributor to the monthly increase of 0,3% was textiles and leather goods (3,1% 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 8,6% in March 2015 compared with 8,2% in February 2015 (**see Table P**). From February 2015 to March 2015, the PPI for electricity and water decreased by 1,2%. The contributors to the annual rate of 8,6% were electricity (9,0% year-on-year, contributing 7,5 percentage points) and water (7,0% year-on-year, contributing 1,1 percentage points).

The contributor to the monthly decrease of 1,2% was electricity (-1,5% month-on-month, contributing -1,3 of a percentage point).

Mining

The annual percentage change in the PPI for mining was -4,4% in March 2015 compared with -5,4% in February 2015 (**see Table P**). From February 2015 to March 2015 the PPI for mining decreased by 0,1%. The main contributors to the annual rate of -4,4% were gold and other metal ores (-8,9% year-on-year, contributing -2,8 percentage points) and coal and gas (-4,8% year-on-year, contributing -1,2 percentage points).

The main contributor to the monthly decrease of 0,1% was stone quarrying, clay and diamonds (-3,5% month-on-month, contributing -0,3 of a percentage point).

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

The annual percentage change in the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing was -1,0% in March 2015 compared with -0,3% in February 2015 (**see Table P**). From February 2015 to March 2015 the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing increased by 1,5%. The main contributor to the annual rate of -1,0% was agriculture (-1,9% year-on-year, contributing -1,6 percentage points).

The main contributor to the monthly increase of 1,5% was agriculture (1,5% month-on-month, contributing 1,3 percentage points).

Table P – Key PPI figures for March 2015

Product	Weight	Index (2012=100)			% change	
		Mar 2014	Feb 2015	Mar 2015	Mar 2015 vs. Feb 2015	Mar 2015 vs. Mar 2014
Final manufactured goods	100,00	112,7	114,2	116,2	1,8	3,1
Intermediate manufactured goods	100,00	116,0	116,8	117,1	0,3	0,9
Electricity and water	100,00	104,9	115,3	113,9	-1,2	8,6
Mining	100,00	110,7	105,9	105,8	-0,1	-4,4
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,00	111,3	108,6	110,2	1,5	-1,0

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 rise to 4,0%

Every year in March, Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) updates education inflation figures (based on school and tertiary fees) and the most recent figures have been included in the Consumer price index (CPI) statistical release for March 2015. The results show that education costs rose by 9,3% in March 2015, making it 5,3% higher than the headline CPI of 4,0%. This indicates that education inflation is higher than the general inflation. South African households will soon have to find a way to deal with the rise in tuition fees. Presented in this article is a summary of the CPI statistics for March 2015.

The headline CPI (for all urban areas) annual inflation rate in March 2015 was 4,0% (**see Table Q**). This rate was 0,1 of a percentage point higher than the corresponding annual rate of 3,9% in February 2015. On average, prices increased by 1,4% between February 2015 and March 2015.

The food and non-alcoholic beverages index increased by 0,8% between February 2015 and March 2015. The annual rate decreased to 5,8% in March 2015 from 6,4% in February 2015. The following components in the food and non-alcoholic beverages index increased:

- fruit (2,9%);
- sugar, sweets and desserts (2,9%);
- oils and fats (1,8%);
- vegetables (1,8%)'
- bread and cereals (0,9%);
- meat (0,5%);
- fish (0,3%);
- cold beverages (0,3%); and
- other food (0,2%).

The component that recorded a decrease was hot beverages (-0,3%).

The alcoholic beverages and tobacco index increased by 2,7% between February 2015 and March 2015. The annual rate increased to 9,0% in March 2015 from 8,2% in February 2015.

The housing and utilities index increased by 1,1% between February 2015 and March 2015, mainly due to a 1,5% increase in actual rentals for housing and a 1,6% increase in owners' equivalent rent. The annual rate increased to 5,7% in March 2015 from 5,6% in February 2015.

The transport index increased by 3,1% between February 2015 and March 2015, mainly due to a 96 cents per litre increase in the price of petrol. The annual rate increased to -5,0% in March 2015 from -6,3% in February 2015.

The education index increased by 9,3% between February 2015 and March 2015. The annual rate increased to 9,3% in March 2015 from 8,7% in February 2015.

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

- Gauteng (3,9%);
- Mpumalanga (3,9%);

- Eastern Cape (3,6%);
- KwaZulu-Natal (3,5%); and
- Limpopo (3,5%).

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

- Western Cape (4,5%);
- Free State (4,5%);
- Northern Cape (4,4%); and
- North West (4,3%).

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

Year		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Avg[1/]
2010	Index	86,4	87,0	87,7	87,8	88,0	88,0	88,6	88,6	88,7	88,9	89,0	89,2	88,2
	Rate	6,2	5,7	5,1	4,8	4,6	4,2	3,7	3,5	3,2	3,4	3,6	3,5	4,3
2011	Index	89,6	90,2	91,3	91,6	92,0	92,4	93,2	93,4	93,8	94,2	94,5	94,6	92,6
	Rate	3,7	3,7	4,1	4,2	4,5	5,0	5,3	5,3	5,7	6,0	6,1	6,1	5,0
2012	Index	95,2	95,7	96,8	97,2	97,2	97,5	97,8	98,0	98,9	99,5	99,8	100,0	97,8
	Rate	6,3	6,1	6,0	6,1	5,7	5,5	4,9	5,0	5,5	5,6	5,6	5,7	5,6
2013	Index	100,3	101,3	102,5	102,9	102,6	102,9	104,0	104,3	104,8	105,0	105,1	105,4	103,4
	Rate	5,4	5,9	5,9	5,9	5,6	5,5	6,3	6,4	6,0	5,5	5,3	5,4	5,7
2014	Index	106,1	107,3	108,7	109,2	109,4	109,7	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	113,1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rate	4,4	3,9	4,0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

[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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