

Mbalo Brief



the missing piece of the puzzle

September 2015



Issue 08/2015



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Editor's comment

Excitement was in the air in South Africa when Durban was announced as the host city of the 2022 Commonwealth Games on 2 September 2015. This is going to be the first time that these games will be held in the African continent since the inception of the Commonwealth games in 1930. This is an international, multi-sport event involving athletes from Commonwealth of Nations (53 independent states from the five regions). The games included in this event are netball, hockey, aquatics and athletics, just to name a few. The games are scheduled to be held from the 18 to 29 of July 2022, marking the birthday of South African icon Nelson Mandela. The games will contribute towards infrastructure development which will in turn contribute to the economic growth of the country.

In this eighth issue of *Mbalo Brief*, our educational article focus on the findings contained in Report No. 03-10-05 of 2011 titled *Gender Statistics in South Africa, 2011*. The article compares the life circumstances and living conditions of men and women in South Africa in 2011 with regards to education, health status, employment status and income.

Also included in this issue are our monthly articles such as the *Producer price index (PPI)*, *Mining*, *Motor trade sales*, *Tourism and migration* and *Land transport survey*. Once more, we have our monthly crossword puzzle to tease your brain and solutions for the August 2015 puzzle.

Articles published in this issue are based on results of industry surveys conducted for the months ranging from May, June, to July 2015 which were published by Stats SA in August and September 2015.

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

Enjoy the read.





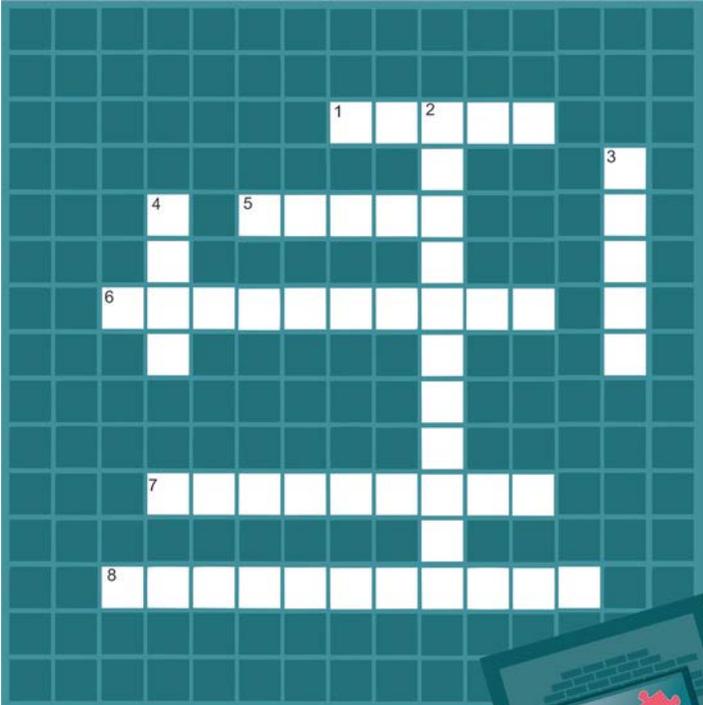
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Crossword puzzle





Across

1. Which South African elections will be held in 2016?Government Elections. Fill in the missing word.
5. What is the name of the 13 year old lion that was killed by hunters in Zimbabwe on 1 July 2015?
6. What is the name of the new species that was recently discovered in Maropeng?
7. In 2011, which job was the most common sector of employment among females?and social services. Fill in the missing word and read the educational article for clues.
8. Which public holiday is celebrated in South Africa on the 24th of September?

Down

2. What is the name of the recently elected ANC Youth League (ANCYL) president?
3. Between South African males and females, who is more likely to visit a private health facility when they need health care? Read the educational article for clues.
4. Name one of the items that is no longer included in the consumer price index (CPI) basket of goods. Read the CPI article for clues.

Solutions for August 2015 puzzle

Across

2. Moyane
4. Eight
5. Johannesburg
6. Fuel
7. TOMSA

Down

1. Mandarin
3. Thirteen



Educational article on gender statistics in South Africa, 2011

Introduction

Gender is defined as a range of characteristics pertaining to, and differentiating between masculinity and femininity. Over the years, different communities around the world have been faced with social issues relating to gender inequalities. The inequalities are mostly characterised by perceptions and roles attached to males and females. Historically females were excluded in roles that were perceived as 'fit for men'. With the aim of creating social relations in which neither males nor females suffer unfair discrimination, and in order to achieve gender equality, authorities have put in place the necessary legislative frameworks to address this perception. South Africa has even set up a Commission on Gender Equality whose role is to advance gender equality in all spheres of society and to transform society through laws, policies and practices and by exposing gender discrimination where it occurs. It should be noted though that the laws / policies do not in any way infer that there are no physical differences between men and women. Gender equality and women empowerment also forms one of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which is to be measured against the following indicators, to name a few, access to education, employment, and access to healthcare.

In this edition of *Mbalo Brief*, the educational article will highlight findings from the *Gender Statistics in South Africa, 2011* report (Report No. 03-10-05). The report was compiled based on the data derived from the *General Household Survey* (GHS) which was conducted in 2011 and of which the results were published in July 2013. The article focuses on statistics for persons in the working-age group 15 to 64 years and covers access to, among others, medical aid coverage, educational attainment, and household income; in relation to the gender of these individuals.





Population and gender

According to the Census 2011 results, the overall population size of South Africa was 51,8 million. Out of this total, females constitute 26,6 million (51,3%) while males make up 25,2 million (48,7%) of the population.

About 69,1% of females in the age group 15–64 years reside in urban areas, while 70,0% of males in the same age group reside in urban areas. With regard to people who reside in non-urban areas, females (15–64 years) recorded a higher percentage (59,3%) than that of males (57,6%).

Marital status

A higher proportion of men aged 60 years and older were married or cohabiting (76,0%) than women (40,8%). In the age group 50–59 years, a higher proportion of men (76,9%) than women (56,3%) were married or cohabiting. The percentage of married women in the age group of 30–39 years was high (54,0%), while that of men was the least (53,3%) among married partners.

Families and households by population group

A total of 83,6% of men and 79,0% of women aged 15–64 years were married or living with a partner who is a member of the same household. The majority of white men (93,7%) aged 15–64 years were married or living with a wife who is a member of the same household, followed by the coloured (91,1%) and black African (79,8%) population groups, while a higher proportion of white women (93,3%) aged 15–64 years were married or living with a husband who is a member of the same household, followed by the Indian/Asian (90,0%) and black African (73,6%) population groups.



Education

Literacy level

About 62,6% of males aged 25 years and older are able to read in at least one language, as compared to 55,4% of females in the same category. In urban areas, 68,8% of males are able to read in at least one language compared to 64,4% of women. The majority of males (56,4%) in non-urban areas are able to read in at least one language, compared to the 48,1% of females in non-urban areas who are able to read in at least one language.

Educational attainment

In 2011, a total of 11,9% of women aged 25 years and older had not attended school compared to men at 8,7%. In terms of the population group, black African females (14,8%) aged 25 years and older had the highest proportion with no formal schooling, while white females (0,8%) recorded the lowest proportion. The majority of Indian/Asian males (40,8%) aged 25 years and older had Grade 12, while the percentage of coloured women with the same educational attainment was at 22,4%. Conversely, the number of white females who had attained an educational qualification higher than Grade 12 was lower (35,3%) than their male counterparts (39,5%), followed by black African females (8,9%) who had attained an educational qualification higher than Grade 12 compared to black African males (8,3%). Coloured males (7,7%) attained educational qualification higher than Grade 12 compared to their female counterparts (7,6%).

Health status

Visit to health-care worker

Overall, 8,2% of females visited a health care worker a month before the survey in 2011 compared to the 6,2% of males. About 12,1% of white females have visited a health care worker a month before the survey, followed by coloured and India/Asian females (9,6% each) and black African females (7,6%). More white males (9,5%) visited a health care worker,



followed by coloured (7,2%), Indian/Asian (6,4%) and black African (5,8%) males.

Medical aid

In 2011, a higher proportion of white females (70,7%) aged 18 years and older had access to medical aid benefits than white (70,5%), Indian/Asian (40,5%), coloured (21,4%) and black African (9,1%) males of the same age group.

The majority of Indian/Asian females (41,6%) had access to medical aid benefits compared to their male counterparts (40,5%). Black African females (9,3%) had a higher proportion of those who had access to medical aid benefits than males (9,1%).

Health facility

Overall, South African men (39,9%) are slightly more likely than women (38,8%) to visit private health facilities when they need health care. In terms of the population group, a higher proportion of white females (84,0%) used private health care facilities a month before the survey compared to white males (82,6%), followed by Indian/Asian females (61,4%) and males (61,3%).

In contrast, among black African women and men who used health facilities a month before the survey, only 32,3% used private health facilities.

Employment status

Employment by population group

In 2011, about 72,6% of white males aged 15–64 years were employed, followed by Indian/Asian (64,1%), coloured (54,7%) and black African (42,8%) males. More white females (56,1%) aged 15–64 years were employed than coloured (43,2%) females. The data also show that 30,4% black African females and 40,2% Indian/Asian females were employed.

In relation to unemployment, 36,0% of unemployed females aged 15–64 years were found in urban informal areas compared to 24,9% of males, while in rural areas, 18,8% females and 7,3% males were unemployed. About 32,5% of black African females were unemployed compared to their



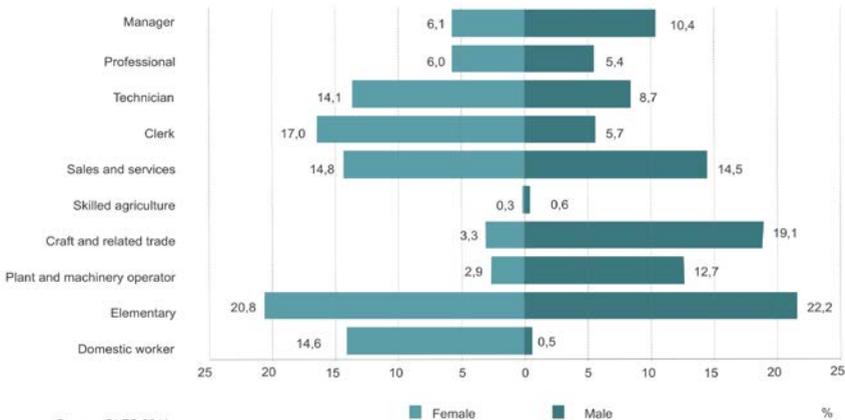
male counterparts (25,9%), followed by coloured females (22,8%) and coloured males (22,4%), while unemployed white females comprised 6,7% compared to the 5,0% white males.

Employment by sector

In 2011, the community and social services sector was the most common sector of employment among females (28,7%), while the most common sector for employment among males was trade (21,1%).

Among females, trade provided a further 24,4% of the main jobs, followed by the private households (14,9%), finance (12,7%) and manufacturing sectors (10,3%), while among males, the community and social services sector was the second largest job provider (15,9%), followed by the manufacturing (15,6%) and financial services sectors (13,1%). The proportion of males and females aged 15–64 years and employed as non-domestic employees was 82,9% and 71,4% respectively. More females (1,2%) were helping without pay than males (0,5%).

Percentage distribution of women and men aged 15–64 years by occupational category, 2011





Occupation

The largest occupational categories for women were elementary jobs (20,8%), clerical (17,0%), sales and services (14,8%) and domestic work (14,6%). For men, the largest occupational categories were elementary jobs (22,2%), craft and related trade (19,1%) and sales and services (14,5%), while 0,5% of males were doing domestic work.

Household income

About 27,1% of females were found in quintile 1 (households with an income of R0–R350) compared to 15,6% of males in the same quintile in 2011. About 26,1% of females were found in quintile 2 (households with an income of R326–R650), while males recorded 16,4% in this quintile. The majority of males (25,1%) were found in quintile 5 (households with an income of R3 206 or more), followed by 22,8% in quintile 4 (households with an income of R1 250–R3 205) and 20,1% in quintile 3 (households with an income of R651–R1 250).

The proportion of females aged 15–64 years who earned R1 000 or less per month was 23,9%, compared to males (20,8%) in 2011. In contrast, 11,0% of males earned more than females (5,4%) among those who earned R16 000 or more per month.

Conclusion

The findings indicate that, in general, a higher proportion of females were employed in the elementary sector. A high percentage of males earned more than this, especially those employed in higher positions.

Reference

1. Statistics South Africa. 2012. *Census in Brief*. Available online at: <http://www.statssa.gov.za>
2. Statistics South Africa. 2011. *Gender statistics in South Africa, 2011* (Report No. 03-10-05). Pretoria: Statistics South Africa.



Primary industries

Mining: Production and sales

Mineral sales and production in the mining sector increase

The mining sector is currently faced with challenges that range from rising production costs, productivity disruptions due to power cuts and labour unrests. This turmoil has seen government, trade unions and the business sector resorting to new measures that are aimed at rescuing the industry from the ultimate state of collapse. The plan includes minimising job cuts and ensuring sustainability of the mining industry. This will be achieved by selling off distressed mines instead of closing them down, as well as finding strategies to place workers in alternative jobs to avoid job losses. The new measures come in the wake of the estimated 12 000 jobs that are said to be at risk in the mining sector according to the Department of Mineral Resources and Chamber of Mines. In this article we summarise statistics based on mining production and sales for June 2015.

Mining production increased by 4,0% year-on-year in June 2015 (see **Table A**). The highest positive growth rates were recorded for:

- PMGs (84,0%);
- diamonds (31,0%);
- chromium ore (23,7%); and
- manganese ore (19,5%).

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

- PMGs (contributing 8,8 percentage points);
- manganese ore (contributing 1,1 percentage points);
- diamonds (contributing 0,8 of a percentage point); and
- chromium ore (contributing 0,7 of a percentage point).

Iron ore, which decreased by 21,0% year-on-year, was a significant negative contributor to the 4,0% increase in mining production (contributing -4,5 percentage points).





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

	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-1,6	8,5	20,3	7,9	2,7	4,0
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-3,2	4,9	7,0	-5,2	-4,5	1,1
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted 1/	0,3	-0,5	2,4	5,9	3,9	-2,0

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

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

Mineral sales increased by 5,7% year-on-year in May 2015 (**see Table B**). The highest positive contributions to the increase of 5,7% were recorded for the following mineral groups and minerals:

- PMGs (70,4%, contributing 11,8 percentage points);
- 'other' non-metallic minerals (12,9%, contributing 0,9 of a percentage point); and
- gold (3,5%, contributing 0,6 of a percentage point).

Iron ore, which decreased by 36,9% year-on-year, was a significant negative contributor to the 5,7% increase in mineral sales (contributing -5,9 percentage points).

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

	Dec-14	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-2,3	-13,1	-13,2	-1,7	2,9	5,7
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	1,4	-4,3	3,5	2,1	2,2	0,4
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted 1/	1,2	-3,1	-3,3	-2,0	3,2	4,6

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

South Africa's gross domestic product (GDP) has shrunk owing to a decline by more than 6% in the manufacturing sector in the second quarter of 2015. The performance of this sector affects the GDP because it is among the key sectors that contribute to the economy of the country. Thus, any decline in manufacturing production automatically translates into the economy experiencing a contraction. Below are the statistics of manufacturing production and sales for June 2015.

Manufacturing production decreased by 0,4% in June 2015 compared with June 2014 (**see Table C**). The largest negative contributions to the year-on-year decrease in manufacturing production were mainly due to the following divisions:

- petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products (-4,9%, contributing -1,1 percentage points); and
- basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products, metal products and machinery (-3,4%, contributing 0,8 of a percentage point).

The largest positive contributions were recorded for the following divisions:

- motor vehicles, parts and accessories and other transport equipment (10,4%, contributing 0,8 of a percentage point); and
- food and beverages (2,8%, contributing 0,7 of a percentage point).



Table C – Manufacturing production and sales for June 2015

Estimates	June 2015	% change between June 2014 and June 2015	% change between April to June 2014 and April to June 2015	% change between January to June 2014 and January to June 2015
Physical volume of manufacturing production index (base: 2010=100)	105,9	-0,4	-1,3	-0,4
Total estimated sales of manufactured products (R million)	157 820	1,1	1,0	1,2

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

The value of recorded building plans passed increases

The construction industry is one of the main contributors to the economy of the country. While the country benefits from the construction industry in the form of direct taxes, millions of South Africans are also employed on either a contract or a permanent basis. Jobs created in this industry vary from skilled labour (engineers, surveyors, bricklayers, etc.) to unskilled labour (which is more labour intensive in nature). Unskilled jobs are mostly dominating in the housing wing of the construction industry. Presented in this article is a summary of the selected building statistics of the private sector for June 2015.

The value of recorded building plans passed increased by 16,1% (R7 043,6 million) during January to June 2015 compared with January to June 2014 (**see Table D**). Increases were reported for non-residential buildings (21,5% or R2 447,7 million), residential buildings (15,7% or R3 304,4 million) and additions and alterations (11,4% or R1 291,5 million).

Seven provinces reported year-on-year increases in the value of building plans passed during January to June 2015. The increase in the value of building plans passed was dominated by Gauteng (contributing 7,5 percentage points or R3 270,2 million) and Western Cape (contributing 6,7 percentage points or R2 951,0 million).

The value of buildings reported as completed (at current prices) increased by 12,0% (R2 682,8 million) during January to June 2015 compared with January to June 2014. Residential buildings rose by 23,2% (R2 789,4 million).

Five provinces reported year-on-year increases in the value of buildings completed during January to June 2015. Western Cape contributed 9,2 percentage points (R2 061,4 million) to this increase.

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

Estimates at current prices	January to June 2014	January to June 2015	Difference in value between January to June 2014 and January to June 2015	% change between January to June 2014 and January to June 2015
	R'000	R'000	R'000	
Residential buildings	21 034 591	24 339 012	3 304 421	15,7
-Dwelling houses	14 509 696	16 092 190	1 582 494	10,9
-Flats and townhouses	5 986 094	7 531 283	1 545 189	25,8
-Other residential buildings	538 801	715 539	176 738	32,8
Non-residential buildings	11 404 668	13 852 360	2 447 692	21,5
Additions and alterations	11 353 333	12 644 833	1 291 500	11,4
Total	43 792 592	50 836 205	7 043 613	16,1

^{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 production and consumption decreases

On 30 August 2015, President Jacob Zuma officially opened Unit 6 of the Medupi power station. This unit came into full commercial operation in August 2015 and its impact is already being felt countrywide. Since its operation, Eskom has not implemented any load-shedding for almost a month because the unit has been able to alleviate pressure on the national electricity system, helping to either avoid load-shedding altogether or minimising its severity. However, Eskom continues to urge customers to use electricity sparingly, especially during peak periods from 06:00 to 10:00 and 17:00 to 21:00. This article summarises the July 2015 findings of *Electricity generated and available for distribution* (statistical release P4141).

Electricity generation (production) decreased by 3,3% year-on-year in July 2015 (see **Table E**).

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

	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-2,1	-0,2	-4,5	-3,5	-1,7	-3,3
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-0,8	0,8	-1,9	-0,9	0,6	-1,2
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	-0,5	0,1	-0,4	-1,2	-2,0	-1,9

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

Electricity distribution (consumption) decreased by 2,2% year-on-year in July 2015 (see **Table F**).

Table F– Key growth rates in the volume of electricity distributed for July 2015

	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-0,8	1,6	-2,2	-2,7	-1,3	-2,2
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-0,3	1,0	-1,4	-1,6	0,1	-0,8
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	-0,5	0,3	0,2	-0,6	-1,9	-2,4

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

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



Tertiary industries

Wholesale trade sales

Wholesale trade sales increase

Wholesale trade involves obtaining products from manufacturers and then reselling them to retail establishments. There are two main types of wholesalers mainly: merchant wholesalers and wholesale agents/ brokers. Merchant wholesalers buy and sell goods themselves. They sell goods (new or used items that generally have a normal shelf life of three years or more such as furniture) and non-durable goods (goods that have a shelf life of less than three years such as canned or packaged dry foods). On the other hand the agent or broker wholesalers do not take ownership of the goods they sell but instead act as agents between the seller and the buyer. If a buyer is looking for a laptop for instance, the agent will then contact a supplier of laptops and arrange for the sale of the laptop. In return, the agent will receive a commission for the arrangement of the sale. Presented in this article is a summary of the wholesale trade statistics for June 2015.

Wholesale trade sales increased by 3,5% in June 2015 compared with June 2014 (**see Table G**). The major contributor to this increase was dealers in machinery, equipment and supplies (12,8%, contributing 1,9 percentage points).

Wholesale trade sales increased by 0,6% in the second quarter of 2015 compared with the second quarter of 2014. The major contributors to this increase were dealers in:

- food, beverages and tobacco (3,8%, contributing 0,6 of a percentage point);
- machinery, equipment and supplies (3,7%, contributing 0,6 of a percentage point);
- construction and building materials (8,7%, contributing 0,5 of a percentage point); and



- 'other' household goods, except precious stones (4,6%, contributing 0,5 of a percentage point).

Dealers in solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products decreased by 10,4% contributing negatively (-2,4 percentage points) to the 0,6% increase recorded in the second quarter of 2015.

Table G – Key growth rates in wholesale trade sales at current prices for June 2015

	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-5,1	-1,3	5,8	-3,5	1,7	3,5
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-0,8	3,1	3,9	-5,4	4,0	1,2
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	-4,1	-2,3	1,6	3,4	3,3	1,1

^{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

In an effort to address obesity challenges as well as to promote a healthier lifestyle, some grocery retailers have opted to remove sweets and chocolates from their check-out shelves. Some of the products placed at check-out points, also known as the 'guilt lanes', not only force customers to out-stare the sweets while waiting for their turn to pay, but also appeal to children who then pester their parents to buy the treats for them. Thus, having fewer or no sweets and chocolates at check-out points will help ease the temptation to buy them and help parents make healthier choices for themselves and their children. Presented in this article is a summary of the retail trade sales statistics for July 2015.

Retail trade sales increased by 3,5% year-on-year in June 2015 (see Table H). The highest annual growth rates were recorded for retailers in:



- household furniture, appliances and equipment (6,8%); and
- textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (5,8%).

The main contributors to the 3,5% increase were general dealers (contributing 1,7 percentage points) and retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (contributing 1,1 percentage points).

Retail trade sales increased by 3,1% in the second quarter of 2015 compared with the second quarter of 2014. The main contributors to this increase were:

- general dealers (3,2%, contributing 1,3 percentage points); and
- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (3,4%, contributing 0,7 of a percentage point).

Table H – Key growth rates in retail trade sales for June 2015 – at constant 2012 prices

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

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

Motor trade sales

Motor trade sales increase

On 2 September 2015, the price of fuel dropped – bringing much needed relief to South African motorists. The price of diesel dropped by 54 cents a litre while that of petrol dropped by 69 cents a litre. The drop in the fuel price is a result of a decrease in international oil prices. In some cases, the price of fuel can have an influence on the type of cars that consumers buy. Some might decide to buy cars that are fuel-efficient so they can save on fuel costs, while others might choose to buy cars that run on diesel instead of



petrol because it is sometimes cheaper, lasts longer, is more efficient and produces minimal carbon dioxide. This article summarises the June 2015 findings of Motor trade sales.

Motor trade sales increased by 2,8% year-on-year in June 2015 (see Table I). The highest annual growth rates were recorded for:

- sales of accessories (9,3%);
- new vehicle sales (6,3%); and
- workshop income (4,7%).

Motor trade sales decreased by 0,1% in the second quarter of 2015 compared with the second quarter of 2014. The only negative contributor to this decrease was fuel sales (-7,2%, contributing -2,0 percentage points). Sales of accessories was a positive contributor (7,4%, contributing 1,3 percentage points).

Table I – Key growth rate figures in motor trade sales for July 2015

	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-1,8	0,2	6,6	-2,1	-1,2	2,8
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-2,2	0,4	5,1	-6,2	1,9	2,3
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	-2,6	-2,6	-0,9	0,3	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 *Motor trade sales* (Statistical release P6343.2) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za

Food and beverages

Food sales increase

According to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), 1,3 billion tonnes of food are thrown away each year due to retailers throwing foodstuff into the



trash. Food wastage occurs when food outlets destroy unsold food. Other factors that may lead to food wastage are overstock or overproduction of food that have a short shelf span, thus resulting in such food getting spoiled and harmful for consumption. Food wastage has a direct impact on the food and beverages industry as some takeaway and fast-food outlets lose income due to this problem. In order to prevent food wastage, some fast-food outlets produce enough food. Presented in this article is a summary of the food and beverages statistics for June 2015.

Total income generated by the food and beverages industry increased by 5,3% in June 2015 compared with June 2014 (**see Table J**). Positive annual growth rates were recorded for ‘other’ income (8,6%) and food sales (6,4%).

In June 2015, the highest annual growth rates were recorded for restaurants and coffee shops (7,1%, contributing 3,2 percentage points) and takeaway and fast-food outlets (4,1%, contributing 1,6 percentage points)

Total income increased by 6,2% in the second quarter of 2015 compared with the second quarter of 2014. The main contributors to this increase were:

- takeaway and fast-food outlets (8,0%, contributing 3,0 percentage points); and
- restaurants and coffee shops (5,8%, contributing 2,7 percentage points).

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

Type of income	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15
Food sales	12,7	6,9	11,2	9,3	6,5	6,4
Bar sales	-0,4	0,0	6,3	-0,3	-0,7	-4,3
Other income	9,1	-4,0	0,4	-4,6	-4,7	8,6
Total	11,0	5,8	10,3	7,8	5,5	5,3

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



Tourist accommodation

Total income for tourist accommodation increases

Tourism feeds the economy of a country and teaches tourists about that country's people and its history. The relevance of new history or new discovery to tourism was further emphasised when scientists made a discovery of a brand new species called Homo Naledi. The announcement of this discovery was made on 10 September 2015 at the Cradle of Humankind in Maropeng, an important heritage site in South Africa. The specie shows features that are very humanlike but has a smaller brain (the size of an orange) than that of humans. The news of this discovery made international headlines and trended all over social media, attracting visitors from the world over who are expected to travel to South Africa to get a glimpse of this new species. This will not only increase the number of tourists travelling to South Africa but will also improve the understanding of the history of the people of South Africa. Presented in this article is a summary of the tourist accommodation statistics for June 2015.

Total income for the tourist accommodation industry increased by 4,1% in June 2015 compared with June 2014 (**see Table K**). Income from accommodation increased by 5,3% year-on-year in June 2015, the result of a 2,0% decrease in the number of stay unit nights sold and a 7,5% increase in the average income per stay unit night sold.

In June 2015, the types of accommodation that recorded the highest year-on-year growth rates in income from accommodation were:

- 'other' accommodation (5,5%);
- hotels (5,4%); and
- guest-houses and guest-farms (4,3%).

The main contributors to the 5,3% year-on-year increase in income from accommodation in June 2015 were hotels (contributing 3,5 percentage points) and 'other' accommodation (contributing 1,6 percentage points).



Income from accommodation increased by 7,0% in the second quarter of 2015 compared with the second quarter of 2014. The main contributors to this increase were:

- hotels (7,1%, contributing 4,5 percentage points); and
- 'other' accommodation (7,5%, contributing 2,2 percentage points).

Table K – Year-on-year percentage change in tourist accommodation statistics for June 2015

	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15
Stay units available	0,3	0,9	1,2	1,0	0,8	1,1
Stay unit nights sold	-9,2	-5,1	-0,2	-1,1	0,7	-2,0
Average income per stay unit night sold	7,9	9,6	9,7	9,1	6,6	7,5
Income from accommodation	-2,1	4,0	9,4	7,9	7,4	5,3
Total income ^{1/}	0,7	4,0	7,6	6,9	7,7	4,1

^{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

The number of travellers who passed through South Africa's ports of entry decreases

On 2 September 2015, the outgoing Commonwealth Games Federation (CGF) president, Prince Tunku Imran announced Durban as the host of the Commonwealth Games in 2022. This will benefit the country's tourism industry and will especially position it as a sport tourism destination. The Commonwealth Games are expected to attract at least 200 000 international visitors who are expected to contribute about R12 billion in direct expenditure. Several tourism infrastructures such as hotels, guesthouses, restaurants and transport facilities will benefit from the event. This article summarises the May 2015 statistics for *Tourism and migration* (statistical release P0351).



In May 2015, a total of 3 235 461 travellers (arrivals, departures and transit) passed through South African ports of entry (**see Table L**). These travellers were made up of 859 166 South African residents and 2 376 295 foreign travellers. A further breakdown of the figures for South African residents indicates that there were 436 323 arrivals, 421 985 departures and 858 travellers in transit. The corresponding volume for foreign arrivals was 1 202 795, 1 106 591 departures and 66 909 travellers in transit. A comparison between the movements in May 2014 and May 2015 indicates that the volume of departures increased for South African residents but decreased for foreign travellers.

The volume of arrivals increased for both South African residents and foreign travellers. Travellers in transit increased for South African residents but decreased for foreign travellers. The volume of arrivals for South African residents increased by 1,0% (from 431 876 in May 2014 to 436 323 in May 2015), departures increased by 0,8% (from 418 737 in May 2014 to 421 985 in May 2015), and South African residents in transit increased by 26,4% (from 679 in May 2014 to 858 in May 2015). Foreign arrivals increased by 0,4% (from 1 198 052 in May 2014 to 1 202 795 in May 2015), foreign departures decreased by 2,4% (from 1 133 326 in May 2014 to 1 106 591 in May 2015), and foreign travellers in transit decreased by 6,9% (from 71 878 in May 2014 to 66 909 in May 2015).

A comparison between the movements in April 2015 and May 2015 indicates that the volume of arrivals and departures for South African residents decreased. For foreign travellers, the volume of arrivals increased while departures decreased. The volume of travellers in transit increased for both South African residents and foreign travellers. The volume of arrivals for South African residents decreased by 6,6% (from 467 372 in April 2015 to 436 323 in May 2015), departures decreased by 11,1% (from 474 853 in April 2015 to 421 985 in May 2015) and South African residents in transit increased by 20,0% (from 715 in April 2015 to 858 in May 2015). Foreign arrivals increased by 2,9% (from 1 169 290 in April 2015 to 1 202 795 in May 2015), foreign departures decreased by 1,6% (from 1 124 179 in April 2015 to 1 106 591 in May 2015), and foreign travellers in transit increased by 21,6% (from 55 046 in April 2015 to 66 909 in May 2015).



Mode of travel

Road transport was the most common mode of travel used by 2 399 612 (74,2%) out of the 3 235 461 travellers in May 2015. The total number of travellers who used air transport was 826 385 (25,5%). The arrivals data for South African residents show that 172 658 (39,6%) came by air and 263 244 (60,3%) came by road. For departures, 163 991 (38,9%) and 257 718 (61,1%) used air and road transport respectively. All travellers in transit (858) used air transport.

The country of residence of tourists is used to categorise them according to their respective countries and regions. In May 2015, 123 635 (89,4%) of overseas tourists arrived in the country by air whilst 14 544 (10,5%) came in by road. 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 [498 874 (93,5%)]. Only 34 485 (6,5%) tourists from the SADC countries came in by air. The number of tourists who came into South Africa by air from 'other' African countries was 11 645 (92,5%), with 932 (7,4%) using road transport.

Purpose of visit

The majority of tourists, 653 420 (95,3%), were in South Africa for holidays compared to 27 663 (4,0%) and 4 324 (0,6%) 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 90,0% came to South Africa for holidays. The majority of African tourists (522 951 or 95,8%) came to South Africa for holidays.

Sex and age distribution

In May 2015, there were 388 891 (56,7%) male and 296 516 (43,3%) female tourists. Overseas tourists were made up of 80 687 (58,4%) male tourists and 57 571 (41,6%) female tourists. There were 298 853 (56,0%) male and 234 508 (44,0%) female tourists from the SADC countries. Tourists from 'other' African countries were made up of 8 615 (68,4%) male and 3 979 (31,6%) female tourists.



The ages of the tourists were categorised into three broad groups: those younger than 15 years, 15 to 64 years, and 65 years and older. The overall results show that 30 344 (4,4%) tourists were aged less than 15 years; 626 330 (91,4%) were aged between 15 and 64 years; and 28 733 (4,2%) were aged 65 years and older.

Table L – Number of South African residents and foreign travellers by travel direction: May 2015

Travel direction	May 2014	April 2015	May 2015	% change between April – May 2015	% change between May 2014 – May 2015
Total	3 254 548	3 291 455	3 235 461	-1,7	-0,6
South African residents	851 292	942 940	859 166	-8,9	0,9
Arrivals	431 876	467 372	436 323	-6,6	1,0
Departures	418 737	474 853	421 985	-11,1	0,8
Transit	679	715	858	20,0	26,4
Foreign travellers	2 403 256	2 348 515	2 376 295	1,2	-1,1
Arrivals	1 198 052	1 169 290	1 202 795	2,9	0,4
Departures	1 133 326	1 124 179	1 106 591	-1,6	-2,4
Transit	71 878	55 046	66 909	21,6	-6,9
Foreign arrivals	1 198 052	1 169 290	1 202 795	2,9	0,4
Non-visitors	38 502	84 125	89 257	6,1	131,8
Visitors	1 159 550	1 085 165	1 113 538	2,6	-4,0
Visitors	1 159 550	1 085 165	1 113 538	2,6	-4,0
Arrivals only	311 709	265 842	226 928	-14,6	-27,2
Single trips	456 544	427 211	427 636	0,1	-6,3
Multiple trips	391 297	392 112	458 974	17,1	17,3
Visitors	1 159 550	1 085 165	1 113 538	2,6	-4,0
Same-day	445 429	365 608	428 131	17,1	-3,9
Tourists	714 121	719 557	685 407	-4,7	-4,0

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

Civil summonses issued for debt decrease

In order to minimize cases of consumers being over-indebted to credit providers and being unable to pay their debts, the National Credit Act, 2005 (No. 34 of 2005) forbids unlawful credit agreements. According to the Act, a credit agreement is considered unlawful if at the time the agreement was made the consumer was a minor unassisted by a guardian or was subject to an order of a competent court holding that person to be mentally unfit. The credit providers must ensure that their credit products are appropriate for their consumers before the agreement is signed. For example, the sale of occupational disability cover to pensioners where they no longer have an occupation would be considered unlawful. Presented in this article is a summary of the civil cases for debt for June 2015.

The total number of civil summonses issued for debt decreased by 14,3% in the second quarter of 2015 compared with the second quarter of 2014 (**see Table M**). A year-on-year decrease of 15,9% was recorded between June 2014 and June 2015.

The largest negative contributions to the 14,3% decrease were civil summonses relating to:

- money lent (contributing -5,4 percentage points);
- services (contributing -4,5 percentage points); and
- promissory notes (contributing -2,8 percentage points)

The total number of civil judgements recorded for debt decreased by 7,5% in the second quarter of 2015 compared with the second quarter of 2014. A decrease of 8,5% was recorded between June 2014 and June 2015.

The largest negative contributions to the 7,5% decrease were civil judgements relating to:

- services (contributing -3,4 percentage points);
- 'other' debts (contributing -2,7 percentage points); and
- goods sold (contributing -1,1 percentage points).

The total value of civil judgements recorded for debt was 13,0% higher in the second quarter of 2015 compared with the second quarter of 2014. A year-on-year increase of 23,8% was recorded in June 2015.

The largest positive contributions to the 13,0% increase were the value of judgements relating to:

- money lent (contributing 6,2 percentage points);
- 'other' debts (contributing 3,4 percentage points);
- promissory notes (contributing 1,9 percentage points); and
- services (contributing 1,8 percentage points).

In June 2015, 25 336 civil judgements for debt amounting to R405,1 million were recorded. The largest contributors to the total value of judgements were:

- money lent (R115,9 million or 28,6%);
- 'other' debts (R110,6 million or 27,3%); and
- services (R73,4 million or 18,1%).

Table M – Key figures for civil summonses and judgements for June 2015

Actual estimates	June 2015	% change between June 2014 and June 2015	% change between April to June 2014 and April to June 2015
Number of civil summonses issued for debt	57 766	-15,9	-14,3
Number of civil judgements recorded for debt	25 336	-8,5	-7,5
Value of civil judgements recorded for debt (R million)	405,1	23,8	13,0

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

23 fewer liquidations recorded in July

A company becomes insolvent if it does not have adequate assets to cover its debts. Some of the reasons for a company to go insolvent are excessive debts, lack of profit and changes in market conditions. Companies can elude insolvency by reserving more cash in their accounts to cover its expenses and liabilities. Presented in this article is a summary of the statistics of insolvencies and liquidations for June and July 2015 respectively.

The total number of liquidations recorded decreased by 10,8% (23 fewer cases) year-on-year in July 2015 (**see Table N**). Compulsory liquidations decreased by 13 cases and voluntary liquidations decreased by 10 cases.

The largest year-on-year decrease in total liquidations in July 2015 related to businesses in the financing, insurance, real estate and business services industry (34 fewer liquidations).

The number of liquidations in the three months ended July 2015 decreased by 16,7% compared with the three months ended July 2014. There was a decrease of 8,3% in the first seven months of 2015 compared with the first seven months of 2014.

Table N – Total number of liquidations for July 2015

Number of liquidations July 2015	% change between July 2014 and July 2015	% change between May to July 2014 and May to July 2015	% change between January to July 2014 and January to July 2015
190	-10,8	-16,7	-8,3

The estimated number of insolvencies decreased by 11,6% year-on-year in June 2015. A 7,4% decrease was estimated between the second quarter of 2014 and the second quarter of 2015 (**see Table O**). There was a decrease of 8,6% in the first six months of 2015 compared with the first six months of 2014.


Table O – Total number of insolvencies for June 2015

Number of insolvencies June 2015	% change between June 2014 and June 2015	% change between April to June 2014 and April to June 2015	% change between January to June 2014 and January June 2015
236	-11,6	-7,4	-8,6

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

Income from freight transportation decreases

In May 2015, the Department of Transport made amendments to the National Road Traffic Regulations 2000 under the National Road Traffic Act Regulations, 1996 (Act No. 93 of 1996) to curb road carnage of freight vehicles. According to the regulation, no person shall operate goods vehicle with a gross mass which exceeds 9 000 kilograms on the public roads in urban areas between 06:00 and 09:00 to 20:00 on Mondays to Fridays, except on weekends and public holidays. This does not apply to drivers of fire-fighting response vehicles and medical or rescue vehicles. Presented in this article is a summary of the land transport survey results for June 2015.

The volume of goods transported (payload) decreased by 6,1% in June 2015 compared with June 2014. The corresponding income decreased by 2,3% over the same period (**see Table P**).

Income from freight transportation decreased by 2,8% in the second quarter of 2015 compared with the second quarter of 2014. The main contributor to this decrease was primary mining and quarrying products (-6,4%, contributing -2,3 percentage points).



Table P – Year-on-year percentage change in freight transportation: June 2015

	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15
Freight payload	9,7	1,9	1,7	-6,8	-6,7	-6,1
Freight income	6,5	3,1	3,6	-3,7	-2,6	-2,3

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

Passenger transportation

The number of passenger journeys decreased by 6,4% in June 2015 compared with June 2014 (**see Table Q**). The corresponding income increased by 0,1% over the same period.

Table Q – Year-on-year percentage change in passenger transportation: June 2015

	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15
Passenger journey	-8,2	-3,4	0,2	-6,3	-3,9	-6,4
Passenger income	1,4	3,0	3,4	-1,8	2,5	0,1

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)

PPI increase to 3,3% in July

The producer price index (PPI) is an economic indicator used to measure the rate of change in prices of goods sold. The PPI may also be of interest to entities that need information related to rand-value transactions, including commodity traders, purchasing agents and budget and cost analysts, among others. Presented in this article is a summary of the PPI statistics for July 2015.

Final manufactured goods – headline PPI

The annual percentage change in the PPI for final manufactured goods was 3,3% in July 2015 compared with 3,7% in June 2015 (**see Table R**). From June to July 2015 the PPI for final manufactured goods increased by 0,2%.

The main contributors to the annual rate of 3,3% were:

- food products, beverages and tobacco products (5,4% year-on-year, contributing 1,8 percentage points);
- metals, machinery, equipment and computing equipment (5,0% year-on-year, contributing 0,7 of a percentage point); and
- wood and paper products (6,9% year-on-year, contributing 0,7 of a percentage point).

The contributors to the monthly increase of 0,2% were food products, beverages and tobacco products (0,2% month-on-month, contributing 0,1 of a percentage point) and coke, petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products (0,4% month-on-month, contributing 0,1 of a percentage point).

Intermediate manufactured goods

The annual percentage change in the PPI for intermediate



manufactured goods was -0,3% in July 2015 compared with -0,4% in June 2015 (**see Table R**). From June to July 2015 the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods increased by 0,3%.

The main contributor to the annual rate of -0,3% was basic and fabricated metals (-4,1% year-on-year, contributing -1,3 percentage points).

The main contributor to the monthly increase of 0,3% 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 12,2% in July 2015 compared with 11,4% in June 2015 (**see Table R**). From June to July 2015 the PPI for electricity and water increased by 9,7%.

The contributors to the annual rate of 12,2% were electricity (12,8% year-on-year, contributing 11,4 percentage points) and water (2,8% year-on-year, contributing 0,3 of a percentage point).

The contributors to the monthly increase of 9,7% were electricity (10,8% month-on-month, contributing 9,6 percentage points) and water (0,9% month-on-month, contributing 0,1 of a percentage point).

Mining

The annual percentage change in the PPI for mining was -8,7% in July 2015 compared with -4,2% in June 2015 (**see Table R**). From June to July 2015 the PPI for mining decreased by 3,8%.

The main contributors to the annual rate of -8,7% were non-ferrous metal ores (-15,4% year-on-year, contributing -5,5 percentage points), gold and other metal ores (-5,1% year-on-year, contributing -1,5 percentage points) and coal and gas (-4,5% year-on-year, contributing -1,2 percentage points).



The main contributors to the monthly decrease of 3,8% were non-ferrous metal ores (-5,6% month-on-month, contributing -1,9 percentage points) and gold and other metal ores (-3,4% month-on-month, contributing -1,0 percentage point).

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

The annual percentage change in the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing was 6,4% in July 2015 compared with 4,5% in June 2015 (see **Table R**). From June 2015 to July 2015 the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing increased by 1,2%.

The main contributor to the annual rate of 6,4% was agriculture (7,8% year-on-year, contributing 6,5 percentage points). The contributor to the monthly increase of 1,2% was agriculture (1,1% month-on-month, contributing 0,9 of a percentage point).

Table R – Key PPI figures for July 2015

Product	Weight	Index (2012=100)			% change	
		July 2014	June 2015	July 2015	July 2015 vs. June 2015	July 2015 vs. July 2014
Final manufactured goods	100,00	114,9	118,5	118,7	0,2	3,3
Intermediate manufactured goods	100,00	117,5	116,8	117,1	0,3	-0,3
Electricity and water	100,00	158,8	162,3	178,1	9,7	12,2
Mining	100,00	112,2	106,4	102,4	-3,8	-8,7
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,00	103,3	108,6	109,9	1,2	6,4

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)

Annual inflation rate at 5,0%

Every month, Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) goes the extra mile to ensure that the consumer price index (CPI) remains relevant to ordinary South Africans by accurately measuring the present rate of inflation. Each month, Stats SA visits or calls thousands of retail stores, service establishments, rental units, and doctors' offices, all over South Africa, to obtain information on the prices of the thousands of items used to track and measure price changes. As the spending patterns of the average household (what they buy and how much they spend on certain products) change over time and prices and product offerings change (for instance, the weight of a chocolate slab is reduced to 90 grams from 100 grams), so does the list of items included in the CPI basket. For instance, from 2013, items like energy-saving bulbs, hair extensions and services of electricians and plumbers were introduced in the current basket while items such as radio/CD player, green laundry soap and wood are no longer part of the CPI basket. Presented in this article is a summary of the consumer price index findings for July 2015.

The headline CPI (for all urban areas) annual inflation rate in July 2015 was 5,0% (**see Table S**). This rate was 0,3 of a percentage point higher than the corresponding annual rate of 4,7% in June 2015. On average, prices increased by 1,0% between June 2015 and July 2015.

The food and non-alcoholic beverages index increased by 0,1% between June 2015 and July 2015. The annual rate increased to 4,4% in July 2015, from 4,3% in June 2015. The following components in the food and non-alcoholic beverages index increased:

- hot beverages (0,9%);
- other food (0,6%);
- bread and cereals (0,5%);
- vegetables (0,4%);
- fish (0,3%);
- oils and fats (0,2%); and
- cold beverages (0,2%).



The following components decreased:

- fruit (-2,5%);
- meat (-0,4%); and
- sugar, sweets and desserts (-0,3%).

The housing and utilities index increased by 3,1% between June 2015 and July 2015, mainly due to a 9,8% increase in water and other services and an 11,2% increase in electricity and other fuels. The annual rate increased to 6,4% in July 2015 from 5,4% in June 2015.

The transport index increased by 1,0% between June 2015 and July 2015, mainly due to a 44 cents per litre increase in the price of petrol. The annual rate increased to 0,8% in July 2015 from 0,7% in June 2015.

The provinces with an annual inflation rate lower than or equal to headline inflation were Gauteng (4,9%), Mpumalanga (4,7%), Eastern Cape (4,6%), Northern Cape (4,6%), KwaZulu-Natal (4,3%), North West (4,1%) and Limpopo (3,8%). The provinces with an annual inflation rate higher than headline inflation were Free State (5,4%) and Western Cape (5,2%).



Table S – 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	114,1	114,4	114,9	116,1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rate	4,4	3,9	4,0	4,5	4,6	4,7	5,0	..	..	..	..	..	..

^{1/} Annual average.

A full release on the *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; osmium, 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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