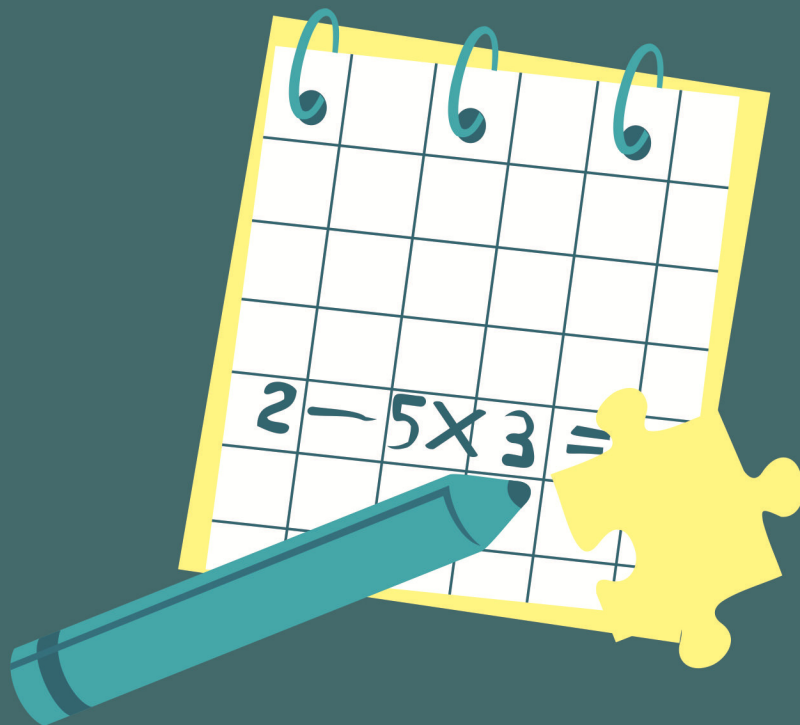


# Mbalo Brief



the missing piece of the puzzle

September 2014



Issue 08/2014



**Statistics  
South Africa**





the missing piece of the puzzle



Statistics South Africa  
Private Bag X44  
Pretoria 0001  
South Africa

170 Thabo Sehume Street  
Pretoria 0002

User information services: (012) 310 8600  
Fax: (012) 310 8500  
Main switchboard: (012) 310 8911  
Fax: (012) 321 7381

Website: [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za)  
Email: [info@statssa.gov.za](mailto:info@statssa.gov.za)



## Editor's comment

As a country with the highest number of official languages in the world, South Africa is home to one of the most diverse population the world over. Apart from having 11 official languages recognised by our Constitution, South Africa is home to culturally diverse nations whose have either settled here in the recent past or who have non-indigenous cultures. In recognition of the country's cultural diversity, South Africa's first democratically-elected government established Heritage Day which was to be celebrated nationally in acknowledgment of our cultural diversity. The date for the celebration of this holiday is 24<sup>th</sup> September annually.

In celebrating this year's Heritage Month, South Africans – as part of Government's "*Tell Your Story*" campaign – are encouraged to educate the youth about the history of the country, share their experiences of life during apartheid South Africa, how life has changed since the dawn of democracy and the challenges that still need to be overcome.

This September 2014 issue of *Mbalo Brief* presents a summary of the results of selected census data collected on the lives of residents of the Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality in Eastern Cape. This is the last in a series of educational articles aimed at highlighting certain aspects of the Census 2011 results at metropolitan municipality level. This article presents statistics on aspects such as the population growth rate, access to housing and basic household services, educational background, and the unemployment rate in this municipality.

This month's issue is also packed with articles on various statistics based on industry surveys conducted for the months ranging from March to July 2014, based on results of industry surveys which were released in August and September 2014. For full details on any of the surveys, visit our website at [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za)

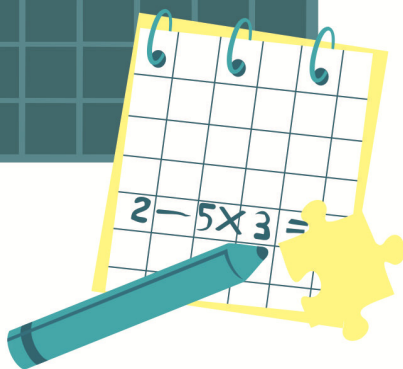
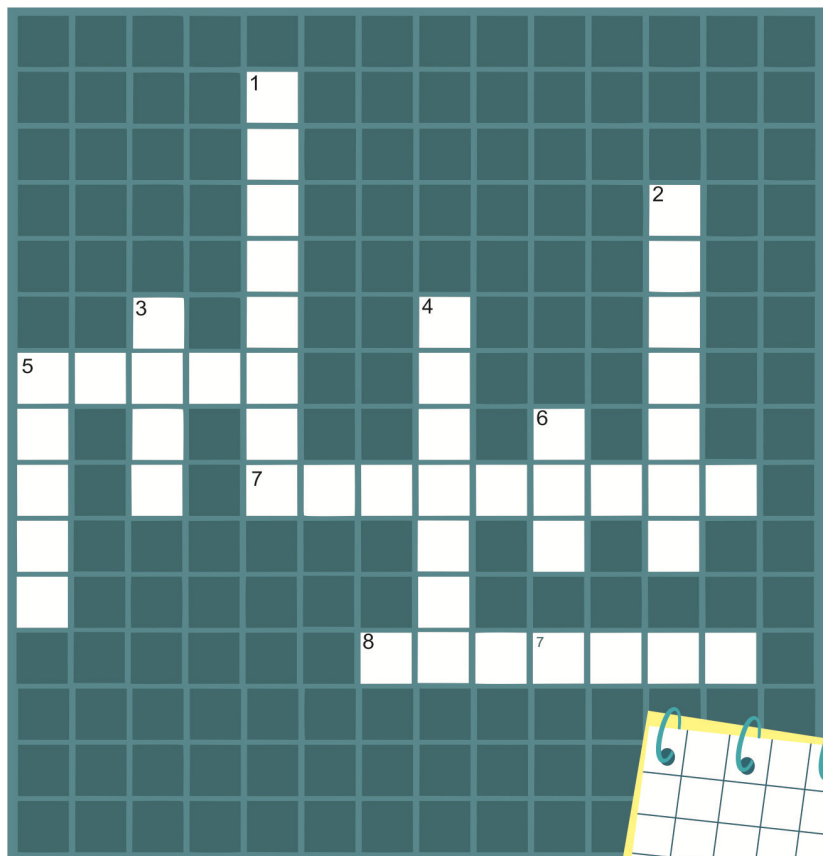
Do not forget to *Tell Your Story* this Heritage Month in celebration of our unity in diversity over the past 20 years of freedom.

# CONTENTS

<b>Editor's comment .....</b>	<b>i</b>
<b>Crossword puzzle.....</b>	<b>iv</b>
<b>Census educational article on Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Primary industries .....</b>	<b>9</b>
Mining: Production and sales .....	9
<b>Secondary industries .....</b>	<b>11</b>
Manufacturing: Production and sales.....	11
Selected building statistics of the private sector .....	12
Electricity generated and available for distribution .....	13
<b>Tertiary industries .....</b>	<b>15</b>
Wholesale trade sales.....	15
Retail trade sales .....	16
Motor trade sales .....	17
Food and beverages .....	18
Tourist accommodation.....	19
Tourist and migration .....	20
Statistics of civil cases for debt.....	22
Statistics of liquidations and insolvencies .....	24
Land transport survey .....	25
<b>Prices.....</b>	<b>27</b>
Producer price index (PPI).....	27
Consumer price index (CPI).....	29
<b>Glossary .....</b>	<b>32</b>



## Crossword puzzle





### Across

5. What is the name of the disease that hit some parts of Africa and can be acquired through contact with body or body fluids of infected humans and animals?
7. In which metropolitan municipality was the body of an iconic journalist Nat Nakasa reburied?
8. Abbreviate Pan South African National Language Board.

### Down

1. Every September, South Africans celebrate .....Day which is also known as Braai Day.
2. Which province is the smallest in South Africa by land area?
3. Which mode of travel was used by most of the SADC visitors who came in South Africa? [See tourism and migration article for clue]
4. Which country has the largest economy in Africa?
5. How many metropolitan municipalities do we have in South Africa?
6. How many women are premiers in South Africa?

## Solutions for August 2014 puzzle

### Across

2. Helen Joseph
3. IsiZulu
4. BRICS
6. North West
7. Ekurhuleni
8. Boksburg
9. Peace

### Down

1. Angie Motshekga
5. Smile
7. Ebola



# Census educational article on the Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality

## 1. Introduction

Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality is in the Eastern Cape, on the south eastern coast of South Africa. It consists of the towns of East London, King William's Town as well as the large townships of Mdantsane, Zwelitsha and Bhisho. The municipality was named after the Buffalo River, which flows through East London.

The municipality was established as a local municipality in 2000 after South Africa's redemarcation of municipal areas. On 18 May 2011 it was separated from the Amathole District Municipality and converted into a metropolitan municipality.

The area has a well-developed manufacturing base, with a prominent automobile industry. It also enjoys a mild climate with an average annual rainfall of 850mm.

This article explores the progress made by the Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality since Census 2001 to Census 2011. In order to achieve this, the article will look at the municipality's land area and population, level of education of its residents, unemployment rate, household income as well as types of household goods that residents own and their access to basic services.

## 2. Demography

### 2.1 Population

According to Census 2011 results, the total population of the municipality is 755 200, making it the seventh largest municipality in South Africa by population size. This was an increase from the 704 855 people recorded in 2001. In 2011, the number of females in the municipality was 396 644 (52,5%) while that of males was 358 557 (47,5%).

In 2011, the total number of households in the Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality was 223 568 in the municipality with an average household size of 3,4. Furthermore, 45,8% of these households were headed by females.



On the other hand, the total number of households recorded in 2001 was 191 958 with an average household size of 3,6. The proportion of female headed households recorded in the same year was (46,7%), this was more than the proportion recorded in 2011. The proportion of formal dwellings was 72,5% in 2011, an increase from 62,9% in 2001.

According to Census 2011 results, Black Africans make up most of the population in the Buffalo City at 85,1%, followed by white people (7,7%), coloured people (6,0%), and Indians/Asians (0,8%), while other races make up 0,3% of the population.

The working age population (15–64 years) make up 67,6% of the population of the Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality, followed by the young (0–14) who make up 26,4% while the elderly (65 years and older) make up 6,0% of the population.

## 2.2 Languages

The three languages most often spoken in households in the Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality are:

- isiXhosa (78,8%);
- English (11,0%); and
- Afrikaans (7,2%).

The remaining 3% is shared among the rest of the 11 official languages, sign language and a few unspecified languages.

## 3. Education

In 2011, 27,1% of those 20 years and older had completed their grade 12/matric, 13,8% had some form of higher education and 4,9% had no formal schooling. In 2001, 21,5% of those aged 20 years and older completed grade 12/matric, 9,7% had some form of higher education while 11,2% had no formal schooling.





#### 4. Unemployment

In 2011, the number of the working age that was employed was 185 215 while 100 008 people were unemployed. The municipality's unemployment rate was 34,8% in 2011 a decrease from 53,2% in 2001. Furthermore, the number of discouraged work-seekers in 2011 was 31 557, while the number of those who were not economically active was 193 921 in the same year.

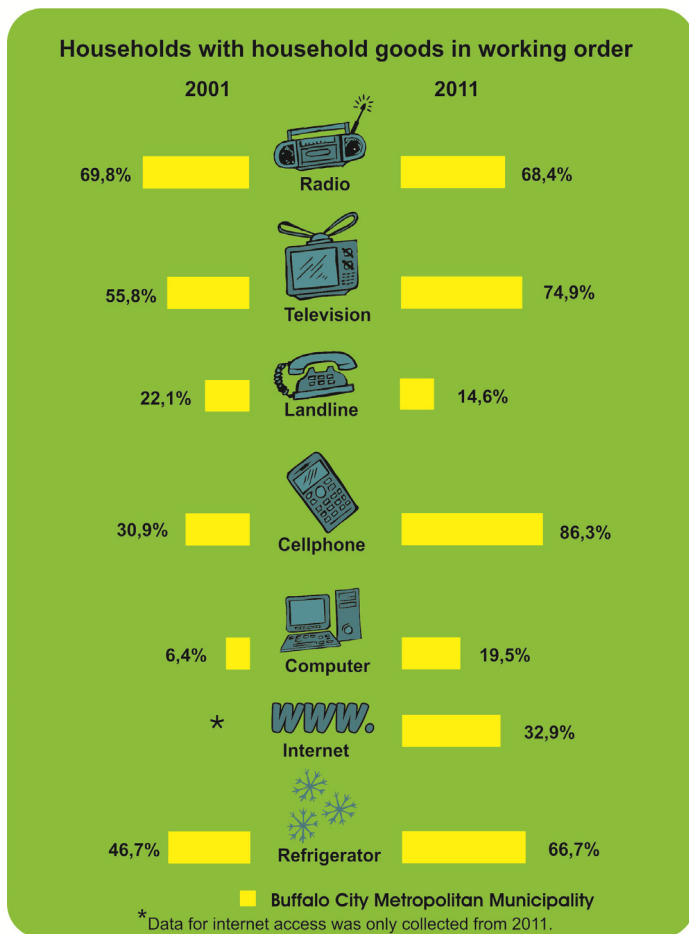
#### 5. Household income

The average household income per annum in the Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality was R97 554 in 2011, an increase from the R39 917 recorded in 2001. The proportion of households who received no income in 2011 was 17%. In 2011, the proportion of households with an income that falls between R1–R4 800 was 5,2% while 17,0% of households received between R19 601–R38 200 per annum. Furthermore, 0,3% of households received R2 457 601 or more, per annum, in 2011.



## 7. Ownership and access to selected household goods

**Figure 1 – Households with household goods in working order in the Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality in 2001 and 2011**



**Radio** – Census 2011 results show a decline in the proportion of households owning a radio (from 69,8% in 2001 to 68,4% in 2011).



**Television** – there was an increase in the number of households owning a television set (from 55,8% in 2001 to 74,9% in 2011).

**Landline/telephone** – there was a decline in the number of households with access to a landline/telephone (from 22,1% in 2001 to 14,6% in 2011).

**Cellphones** – the number of households that owned a cellphone increased from 30,9% in 2001 to 86,3% in 2011.

**Computer** – the number of households with a computer increased from 6,4% in 2001 to 19,5% in 2011.

**Internet** – the proportion of households with access to the Internet was recorded at 32,9% in 2011. Furthermore, the proportion of those who accessed the Internet from home was 8,1%, while 14,6% of households reporting that they accessed the internet from cellphones, followed by those who accessed it from work (5,3%), and elsewhere 4,9%. The proportion of those who did not have access to the Internet in 2011 was 67,1%.

**Refrigerator** – in 2011, more households (66,7%) which owned a refrigerator compared with 46,7% in 2001.



## 8. Household services

**Figure 2 – Households with household services in the Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality**

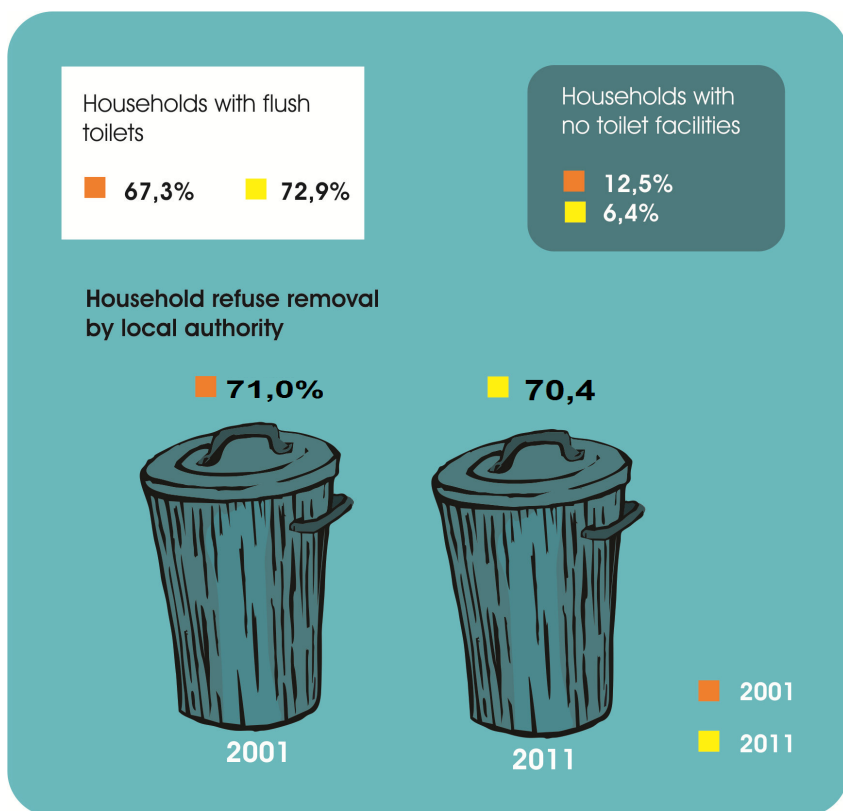


Figure 2 gives a comparison of the proportion of households with access to basic household services between 2001 and 2011 in the Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality. The figure is explained in more detail in the paragraphs that follow.

## 8.1 Electricity

In 2011, the proportion of households who used electricity for lighting in the Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality was 80,9%. This was an increase from 63,0% in 2001. More households were using electricity for cooking in 2011 (74,4%), which was an increase from 43,0% in 2001. The number of households that were using electricity for heating was 41,1% in 2011, constituting a decrease from 35,6% in 2001.

In 2011, 3,8% of households used gas for cooking, 2,2% used it for heating, while 0,4% used gas for lighting. On the other hand, 18,5% of households used paraffin for cooking, 33,7% used it for heating, while 16,7% used it for lighting.

## 8.2 Piped water

In 2011, the proportion of households with access to piped water in their dwellings or yards increased to 70,8% from 58,7% in 2001. The proportion of households with access to piped water on a communal stand decreased to 26,7% in 2011 from 35,1% in 2001. The number of households with no access to piped water decreased to 2,5% in 2011 from 6,2% in 2001.

## 8.3 Refuse removal

The proportion of households whose refuse was removed by the local authority or a private company at least once a week was 70,4% in 2011, which is a decrease from 71,0% in 2001. The percentage of those with communal refuse dumps or own refuse dumps was 24,1% in 2011, which is a decrease from 22,9% in 2001, while those who had no refuse dumps also decreased to 3,2% in 2011 compared with 4,9% in 2001.



## 8.4 Toilet facilities

According to the Census 2011 results, 72,9% of households in the Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality had a flush or chemical toilet, which is an increase from 67,3% in 2001. On the other hand, the number of households with no toilet facilities was 12,5% in 2001 but this proportion decreased to 6,4% in 2011.

## 9. Conclusion

The Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality has grown by 50 345 people since Census 2001. The educational level of the population group aged 20 years and older as well as the number of people who have completed matric or a higher education has also increased since 2001. Although the proportion of those with access to basic services has also increased since 2001, the proportion of those whose refuse removal was removed by the local authority or private company decreased by 0,6% in 2011.

## References

1. Statistics South Africa. 2012. *Census in Brief*. Available online at: <http://www.statssa.gov.za>
2. Statistics South Africa. 2012. *Eastern Cape Municipal report*. Available online at: <http://www.statssa.gov.za>
3. Statistics South Africa, 2012. *Census Community Profiles in SuperCross*. Available online at: <http://interactive.statssa.gov.za/superweb/login.do>



# Primary industries

## Mining: Production and sales

### *Mining production down as sales rise*

For most of the first half of this year, production in the mining industry plummeted as a result of the prolonged strike led by the Association of Mineworkers and Construction Union (AMCU). However, since the end of the industrial action in June 2014 – it appears – the industry is stabilising and the country's economy is recovering from the negative impact the strike had on it. Second quarter gross domestic product (GDP) grew by 0,6%, putting to rest fears that South Africa may fall into a recession. This article provides an insight into mining production for June 2014 and mining sales for May 2014.

Mining production decreased by an annual 5,7% in June 2014 (**see Table A**). The largest negative growth rates were recorded for platinum group minerals (PGMs) (-37,2%), 'other' non-metallic minerals (-5,8%) and chromium ore (-4,1%). The main contributor to the 5,7% decrease was PGMs (-7,8 percentage points).

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

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

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

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



Mineral sales increased by 1,9% annually in May 2014 (see Table B). The highest positive growth rates were recorded for nickel (97,3%), chromium ore (35,7%) and 'other' non-metallic minerals (21,9%). The major contributors to the 1,9% increase were:

- coal (2,2 percentage points);
- nickel (1,9 percentage points);
- 'other' non-metallic minerals (1,2 percentage points); and
- chromium ore (1,2 percentage points).

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

	Dec-13	Jan-14	Feb-14	Mar-14	Apr-14	May-14
<b>Year-on-year % change, unadjusted</b>	0,8	7,8	11,2	-4,2	-1,6	1,9
<b>Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted</b>	-1,0	5,9	4,1	-9,9	-0,6	-4,0
<b>3-month % change, seasonally adjusted<sup>1/</sup></b>	-0,5	-1,3	3,4	3,3	0,4	-7,4

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

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



## Secondary industries

### Manufacturing: Production and sales

#### *Manufacturing production increases*

The South African government has identified the export sector as a key driver of faster economic growth. Locally manufactured products such as food and beverages, automotive, petroleum, metals and chemicals are some of the locally manufactured products which contribute positively to foreign markets. The Department of Trade and Industry use marketing channels such as local and international trade shows and exhibitions to promote locally manufactured products and to expand market access. These trade shows and exhibitions might also assist to achieve the National Development Plan's aim of having an export volume of 6% a year. This article highlights statistics on manufacturing sales and production for June 2014.

Manufacturing production increased by 0,5% in June 2014 compared with June 2013 (**see Table C**).

The 0,5% year-on-year increase in manufacturing production in June 2014 was mainly due to higher production in the following divisions:

- petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products (3,9%, contributing 0,9% of a percentage point); and
- food and beverages (3,2%, contributing 0,7% of a percentage point).

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

Estimates	June 2014	% change between June 2013 and June 2014	% change between April to June 2013 and April to June 2014	% change between January to June 2013 and January to June 2014
<b>Physical volume of manufacturing production index (base: 2010=100)</b>	106,1	0,5	-1,7	-0,1
<b>Total estimated sales of manufactured products (R million)</b>	153 709	12,3	8,4	9,6

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



## Selected building statistics of the private sector

### *Value of building plans increased by more than R3 million*

The environment plays an important role in the survival of humankind. As a result, most companies have incorporated the 'green' lifestyle into their buildings. One of the non-profit organisations which encourage these companies to construct environmentally responsible buildings is the Green Building Council of South Africa (GBCSA). It developed the Green Star SA rating system to provide the property industry with a measurement for green buildings. Before a building can be awarded a star, several factors such as the type of materials to be used, energy, transport, water, maintenance and innovation are evaluated to determine whether the building qualifies for a four, five or six Star Green Star SA rating. This article provides a summary on the selected building statistics of the private sector for June 2014.

The value of recorded building plans passed increased by 8,5% (R3 434,2 million) during January to June 2014 compared with January to June 2013 (**see Table D**). Residential buildings increased by 15,5% (R2 843,2 million), which was the largest contributor to the 8,5% increase.

Five provinces reported year-on-year increases in the value of building plans passed during January to June 2014. The increase in the value of building plans passed was dominated by KwaZulu-Natal (contributing 6,0 percentage points or R2 432,2 million).

The value of buildings reported as completed decreased by 10,2% (-R2 544,6 million) during January to June 2014 compared with January to June 2013. Additions and alterations (-28,8% or -R1 850,7 million) was the largest negative contributor to the decrease.

Four provinces reported year-on-year decreases in the value of buildings completed during January to June 2014. The year-on-year decrease was dominated by Western Cape (contributing -13,4 percentage points or -R3 349,5 million).

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

Estimates at current prices	January to June 2013 <sup>1/</sup>	January to June 2014 <sup>1/</sup>	Difference in value between January to June 2013 and January to June 2014	% change between January to June 2013 and January to June 2014
	R'000	R'000	R'000	
<b>Residential buildings</b>	<b>18 365 680</b>	<b>21 208 899</b>	<b>2 843 219</b>	<b>15,5</b>
-Dwelling houses	13 147 314	14 601 549	1 454 235	11,1
-Flats and townhouses	4 821 004	6 068 549	1 247 545	25,9
-Other residential buildings	397 362	538 801	141 439	35,6
<b>Non-residential buildings</b>	<b>10 839 731</b>	<b>11 362 536</b>	<b>522 805</b>	<b>4,8</b>
<b>Additions and alterations</b>	<b>11 298 371</b>	<b>11 366 568</b>	<b>68 197</b>	<b>0,6</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>40 503 782</b>	<b>43 938 003</b>	<b>3 434 221</b>	<b>8,5</b>

<sup>1/</sup> 2013 and 2014 figures should be regarded as preliminary because of possible backlogs and incomplete reporting by municipalities.

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

## Electricity generated and available for distribution

### *Electricity production and usage slumps*

South Africa has invested billions of rands in a number of green and conventional electricity generation projects, from wind farms and solar plants to conventional coal-powered plants and hydroelectric schemes (water powered), in order to grow its electricity production capacity. On completion, power generated from these projects is expected to ease the current demand on the national power grid and ensure a steady supply of electricity to households, offices and industrial establishments – eliminating the need for administered power cuts (“load-shedding”). Statistics South Africa conducts a monthly survey on electricity production and consumption in South Africa. This article presents the key findings of the survey for July 2014.

The actual volume of electricity consumption in July 2014 decreased by 3,2% when compared to July 2013 (**see Table E**). Actual estimated electricity production decreased by 3,2% over the same period.



The total volume of electricity delivered by Eskom to provinces decreased by 3,1% (-605 Gigawatt-hours) in July 2014 compared with July 2013. Decreases were reported in eight of the nine provinces. An increase was only recorded in Western Cape (87 Gigawatt-hours).

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

Actual estimates	July 2014 <sup>1/</sup>	% change between July 2013 and July 2014	% change between May to July 2013 and May to July 2014	% change between January to July 2013 and January to July 2014
Electricity available for distribution (Gigawatt-hours)	20 451	-3,2	-2,3	-0,2
Index of the physical volume of electricity production (2010=100)	103,1	-3,1	-2,6	-1,4

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.

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

## Tertiary industries

### Wholesale trade sales

#### **Wholesale trade sales increase by 11,6%**

Wholesale trade comprises of bulk buying of goods at a cheaper price and reselling to retailers such as general stores and hawkers. There is a growing number of wholesalers operating in townships and rural areas where new and old furniture goods, construction materials and household appliances are sold to consumers. Some of the wholesalers buy these goods in bulk at auctions at cheaper price and determine own prices when reselling to customers. This article presents the statistics on wholesale trade sales for June 2014.

Wholesale trade sales increased by 11,6% in June 2014 in June 2014 compared to June 2013 (**see Table F**). The major contributors to this increase were dealers in:

- solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (15,2%, contributing 3,6 percentage points);
- machinery, equipment and supplies (17,2%, contributing 2,2 percentage points); and
- fee or contract basis (26,2%, contributing 1,4% percentage points).

Wholesale trade sales increased by 9,5% in the second quarter of 2014 compared with the second quarter of 2013. The major contributors to this increase were dealers in solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (15,6%, contributing 3,6 percentage points) and machinery, equipment and supplies (15,4%, contributing 2,0 percentage points).

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

	Jan-14	Feb-14	Mar-14	Apr-14	May-14	Jun-14
<b>Year-on-year % change, unadjusted</b>	16,1	15,5	15,4	9,0	8,0	11,6
<b>Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted</b>	2,9	1,5	-2,2	1,7	-0,4	1,0
<b>3-month % change, seasonally adjusted<sup>1/</sup></b>	3,6	2,4	2,1	1,7	0,7	0,8

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

A full release on *Wholesale trade sales* (P6141.2) is available on the Stats SA website: [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za)



## Retail trade sales

### *Retail trade figures unchanged in June 2014*

The retail trade industry employs more than 700 000 people, the majority of which are females. The industry also contributes immensely to the country's gross domestic product (GDP). With the current development of shopping centres within and around residential areas, including townships, this sector can be expected to grow its economic output and labour force in the coming years. Statistics South Africa conducts a survey measuring the performance of the retail trade industry on a monthly basis. The key findings of this survey for June 2014 as published in August 2014 are summarised in this article.

Retail trade sales remained unchanged at 0,0%, in June 2014 compared with June 2013 (**see Table G**). The highest annual growth rates were recorded for retailers in hardware, paint and glass (5,2%). The highest negative annual growth rate was recorded for retailers in household furniture, appliances and equipment (-9,2%).

Retail trade sales increased by 1,5% in the three months ended June 2014 compared with the three months ended June 2013. The main contributors to this increase were general dealers (1,8%, contributing 0,7 of a percentage point) and retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (2,2%, contributing 0,5 of a percentage point).

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

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

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

## Motor trade sales

### *Motor trade sales increase*

Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) conducts a monthly survey covering enterprises in the motor trade industry. This survey is based on a sample drawn from Stats SA's 2013 business sampling frame (BSF) that contains businesses registered at the South African Revenue Service (SARS) for value-added tax (VAT). These businesses include: motor vehicle dealers, filling stations and workshops, motor cycle dealers, spares and accessories and tyre dealers, to name a few. Presented in this article is a summary of the motor trade sales statistics for June 2014.

Motor trade sales increased by 6,1% year-on-year in June 2014 (**Table H**). The highest annual growth rates were recorded for fuel sales (12,7%) and sales of accessories (7,1%).

Motor trade sales increased by 0,8% in the second quarter of 2014 compared with the second quarter of 2013. The main contributor to this increase was fuel sales (8,3%, contributing 2,2 percentage points). New vehicle sales (-5,0%, contributing -1,4 percentage points) was a negative contributor.

**Table H – Key figures for June 2014**

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

<sup>1/</sup> Percentage change between the previous 3 months and the 3 months ending in the month indicated. A full release on *Motor trade sales* (Statistical release P6343.2) is available on the Stats SA website: [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za)



## Food and beverages

### *Total income for food and beverages increases*

There have been a number of debates on the nutritional value of organic food as opposed to conventional food. The main difference between the two is that conventionally produced food contains pesticides, growth hormones, antibiotics and some chemicals whereas organic food does not contain any of these. Those who are in support of organic food claim that it is healthier and tastier while those who prefer conventional food say that it is cheaper and tastes no different from organic food. Presented in this article is a summary of the food and beverages statistics for June 2014.

Total income generated by the food and beverages industry increased by 4,2% in June 2014 compared with June 2013 (**see Table I**). A positive annual growth rate of 5,9% was recorded for food sales.

In June 2014, positive annual growth rates were recorded for takeaway and fast-food outlets (9,9%, contributing 3,7 percentage points) and restaurants and coffee shops (1,6%, contributing 0,7 of a percentage point).

Total income increased by 5,9% in the second quarter of 2014 compared with the second quarter of 2013. Positive contributors to this increase were:

- takeaway and fast-food outlets (10,8%, contributing 3,9 percentage points); and
- restaurants and coffee shops (5,2%, contributing 2,4 percentage points).

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

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

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



## Tourist accommodation

### ***Tourist accommodation industry records increased income in June 2014***

South Africa is a country with a diverse hospitality sector, from highly affordable backpacker accommodation for the guest on a tight budget to high-end hotels for the distinctive traveller. Foreign and domestic guests are spoiled for choice when deciding on accommodation establishments to book while travelling or going on holiday, as the country boasts a tourist accommodation industry made up of caravan parks, guest houses and farms, hotels, bed and breakfast establishments, just to mention a few. This article presents the statistics on the number of stay unit nights sold, total income generated, and the average income per stay unit night sold in the tourist accommodation industry for June 2014.

Total income for the tourist accommodation industry increased by 7,1% in June 2014 compared with June 2013. Income from accommodation increased by an annual 9,1% in June 2014 – the increase was the result of a 2,3% increase in the number of stay unit nights sold and a 6,6% increase in the average income per stay unit night sold (see Table J).

The types of accommodation with the highest annual growth rates in June 2014 were guest houses and guest farms (19,3%) and 'other' accommodation (15,4%).

**Table J – Year-on-year percentage change in tourist accommodation statistics, June 2014**

	Jan-13	Feb-14	Mar-14	Apr-14	May-14	Jun-14
<b>Stay units available</b>	0,0	0,0	0,1	-0,1	-0,3	-0,3
<b>Stay unit nights sold</b>	10,7	3,8	0,5	8,7	6,3	2,3
<b>Average income per stay unit night sold</b>	6,1	3,5	5,4	8,7	3,2	6,6
<b>Income from accommodation</b>	17,5	7,4	5,9	18,2	9,7	9,1
<b>Total income <sup>1/</sup></b>	<b>13,9</b>	<b>4,2</b>	<b>2,3</b>	<b>12,3</b>	<b>7,6</b>	<b>7,1</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Includes restaurant and bar sales and 'other' income.

A full release on *Tourist accommodation* (Statistical release P6410) is available on the website: [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za)



## Tourism and migration

### ***SA records nearly 1,3 million foreign arrivals for March 2014***

The latest edition of the United Nations World Tourism Organisation's (UNWTO) *Tourism Highlights* (2014) report indicates that South Africa is the leading tourist destination in Sub-Saharan Africa, recording nearly 10 million of Africa's international tourist arrivals in 2013. The same UNWTO report shows that South Africa has the second largest country market-share of international tourist arrivals into the continent at 17,0%, trailing only after Morocco (18,0%). In this article we discuss the statistics of tourism and migration for March 2014, focusing on the number of travellers crossing South Africa's borders, their mode of travel, and the purpose of their visits, among others.

A total of 3 216 442 travellers (arrivals and departures) passed through South African ports of entry in March 2014 (**see Table K**). These travellers were made up of 770 654 South African residents and 2 445 788 foreign travellers. A further breakdown of the figures for South African residents indicates that there were 371 707 arrivals and 398 947 departures. The corresponding volumes for foreign arrivals and departures were 1 277 825 and 1 167 963, respectively.

In March 2014, road transport was the most common mode of travel used by 2 306 356 (71,7%) out of the 3 216 442 travellers. The total number of travellers who used air transport was 901 175 (28,0%). The arrivals data on South African residents show that 127 254 (34,2%) came by air and 243 992 (65,6%) came by road. For departures, 143 213 (35,9%) and 255 259 (64,0%) used air and road transport respectively.

In March 2014, 217 824 (90,0%) overseas tourists arrived in the country by air whilst 23 798 (9,8%) came in by road. This is in contrast to the number of tourists from Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries who came into South Africa predominantly by road [493 900 (91,5%)]. Only 45 930 (8,5%) 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 17 099 (92,3%); with 1 419 (7,7%) using road transport.

A majority [717 745 (89,5%)] of tourists were in South Africa for holidays compared to only 49 850 (6,2%), 30 317 (3,8%), and 3 754 (0,5%) of tourists who were in South Africa in transit, for business, and for study purposes respectively. A detailed analysis reveals that of all the tourists from each of the overseas regions, at least 61,0% came to South Africa for holidays.

There were 467 441 (58,3%) male and 334 225 (41,7%) female tourists. About 31 921 (4,0%) tourists were aged less than 15 years; 725 772 (90,5%) were aged between 15 and 64 years; and 43 644 (5,4%) were aged 65 years and older.

**Table K – Number of South African residents and foreign travellers by travel direction – March 2014**

Travel direction	March	February	March	% change	% change
	2013	2014	2014	March 2013 to March 2014	February 2014 to March 2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 213 707</b>	<b>2 891 803</b>	<b>3 216 442</b>	<b>0,1</b>	<b>11,2</b>
<b>South African residents</b>	<b>849 218</b>	<b>633 333</b>	<b>770 654</b>	<b>-9,3</b>	<b>21,7</b>
Arrivals	388 245	311 207	371 707	-4,3	19,4
Departures	460 973	322 126	398 947	-13,5	23,8
<b>Foreign travellers</b>	<b>2 364 489</b>	<b>2 258 470</b>	<b>2 445 788</b>	<b>3,4</b>	<b>8,3</b>
Arrivals	1 235 930	1 203 851	1 277 825	3,4	6,1
Departures	1 128 559	1 054 619	1 167 963	3,5	10,7
<b>Foreign arrivals</b>	<b>1 235 930</b>	<b>1 203 851</b>	<b>1 277 825</b>	<b>3,4</b>	<b>6,1</b>
Non-visitors	59 262	56 809	62 326	5,2	9,7
Visitors	1 176 668	1 147 042	1 215 499	3,3	6,0
<b>Visitors</b>	<b>1 176 668</b>	<b>1 147 042</b>	<b>1 215 499</b>	<b>3,3</b>	<b>6,0</b>
Arrivals only	386 179	403 949	379 766	-1,7	-6,0
Single trips	445 613	420 083	456 892	2,5	8,8
Multiple trips	344 876	323 010	378 841	9,8	17,3
<b>Visitors</b>	<b>1 176 668</b>	<b>1 147 042</b>	<b>1 215 499</b>	<b>3,3</b>	<b>6,0</b>
Same-day	361 593	369 962	413 833	14,4	11,9
Overnight (tourists)	815 075	777 080	801 666	-1,6	3,2

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



## Statistics of civil cases for debt

### *Civil summonses and judgements decrease*

The National Credit Act, 2005 (Act No. 34 of 2005) makes provision for issuing of Section 129 letter of notice by credit provider to a consumer who defaulted under a credit agreement. When a consumer defaults on a credit agreement, the credit provider issues the Section 129 letter of notice to propose to the consumer to refer the credit agreement to a debt counselor or dispute resolution agent so that parties could resolve the dispute under the agreement or agree on a plan to repay the debt. The notice is only applicable after the client has been in arrears for at least 20 business days. Consumers who are unable to repay their debts are expected to enter into reasonable payment arrangements with credit providers or request debt counsellors to act on their behalf in negotiating with credit providers for a plan to repay the debt. Consumers must take into consideration the Section 129 notice and reply accordingly to credit providers or adhere to a plan to repay debt to avoid an order to enforce a credit agreement by a court. This article reports on the statistics of civil cases for debt for June 2014.

The total number of civil summonses issued for debt decreased by 8,8% in the second quarter of 2014 compared with the second quarter of 2013. A 3,2% increase was recorded between June 2013 and June 2014 (**see Table L**).

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

- promissory notes (contributing -2,7 percentage points);
- goods sold (contributing -2,1 percentage points); and
- services (contributing -2,1 percentage points).

The total number of civil judgements recorded for debt decreased by 14,3% in the second quarter of 2014 compared with the second quarter of 2013 (**see Table L**). An increase of 1,1% was recorded year-on-year in June 2014.

The main categories that influenced the 14,3% decrease were civil judgements relating to:

- money lent (contributing -7,5 percentage points);
- goods sold (contributing -2,8 percentage points); and
- services (contributing -2,4 percentage points).

The total value of civil judgements recorded for debt was 18,3% lower in the second quarter of 2014 compared with the second quarter of 2013. A year-on-year decrease of 9,1% was recorded in June 2014.

The main categories that contributed to the 18,3% decrease were the value of judgement relating to:

- money lent (contributing -6,1 percentage point);
- services (contributing -5,4 percentage points); and
- goods sold (contributing -2,5 percentage points).

In June 2014, 27 659 civil judgements for debt amounting to R327,0 million were recorded. The largest contributors to the total value of judgements were:

- 'other' debts (R95,4 million or 29,2%);
- money lent (R86,7 million or 26,5%); and
- services (R59,7 million or 18,3%).

**Table L – Key figures for civil summonses and judgments for June 2014**

Actual estimates	June 2014	% change between June 2013 and June 2014	% change between April – June 2013 and April – June 2014
<b>Number of civil summonses issued for debt</b>	68 693	3,2	-8,8
<b>Number of civil judgments recorded for debt</b>	27 659	1,1	-14,3
<b>Value of civil judgments recorded for debt (R million)</b>	327,0	-9,1	-18,3

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



## Statistics of liquidations and insolvencies

### *July liquidations nearly 10% higher than previous year as insolvencies shrink*

Recent labour unrest in various sectors of the economy, including mining and steel and engineering sectors, has caused less productivity and negatively affected economic growth. As a result of this and other factors, most companies find themselves in situations where they are usually forced to close down or do so of their own will – mostly because they are no longer able to keep up with their financial obligations. This process is referred to as liquidations. The equivalent of this process for partnerships and individuals is referred to as insolvency. This article presents the statistics of liquidations for July 2014 and insolvencies for June 2014.

The total number of liquidations increased by 9,8% in July 2014 compared with July 2013 (**see Table M**). The number of voluntary liquidations decreased by 10, while compulsory liquidations increased by 29 in July 2014. In July 2014, there were 213 liquidations constituted by 47 compulsory liquidations and 166 voluntary liquidations.

The largest annual increases in July 2014 related to community, social and personal services (17 more liquidations); and financing, insurance, real estate and business services (14 more liquidations).

The number of liquidations recorded in the first seven months of 2014 decreased by -17,1% compared with the first seven months of 2013.

**Table M – Total number of liquidations for July 2014**

Number of liquidations July 2014	% change between July 2013 and July 2014	% change between May to July 2013 and May to July 2014	% change between January to July 2013 and January to July 2014
213	9,8	22,4	-17,1

## Insolvencies

The total number of insolvencies decreased by 8,2% annually in June 2014 (**see Table N**). An estimated 10,6% decrease was recorded in the three months ended June 2014 compared with the three months ended June 2013. There was a 4,2% decrease in the first six months of 2014 compared with the first six months of 2013.

**Table N – Total number of insolvencies for June 2014**

Number of insolvencies June 2014	% change between June 2013 and June 2014	% change between April to June 2013 and April to June 2014	% change between January to June 2013 and January to June 2014
267	-8,2	-10,6	-4,2

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

## Land transport survey

### *Volume of transported goods increase by 7,4%*

The transportation costs for bus and train in South Africa are reasonable compared to prices in other countries. This is according to the Berlin-based travel platform GoEuro, which announced in August 2014 that South Africa offers the cheapest average rate per 100 kilometres of bus, train and flights in their transport price index. The transportation price index is based on train, bus and flight information for 51 countries across 5 continents, taking into account factors such as distance, scheduling and taxes. This, lower bus rate comes as a relief to many South Africans who use public transport. According to Statistics South Africa's National Household Travel Survey 2003, as published in August 2005, about 30% of households in South Africa spend more than 10% of their income on public transport. This article summarises the land transport survey statistics for June 2014.

### Freight transport

The volume of goods transported (payload) increased by 7,4% in June 2014 compared with June 2013 (**see Table O**). The corresponding income increased by 13,3% over the same period.





Income from freight transportation increased by 10,2% in the second quarter of 2014 compared with the second quarter of 2013. The main contributors to this increase were:

- primary mining and quarrying products (21,2%, contributing 6,7 percentage points); and
- 'other' freight (11,2%, contributing 1,2 percentage points).

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

	Jan-14	Feb-14	Mar-14	Apr-14	May-14	Jun-14
<b>Freight payload</b>	-1,5	-4,1	0,8	6,0	7,6	7,4
<b>Freight income</b>	9,5	5,0	8,8	7,4	10,0	13,3

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

## Passenger transport

The number of passenger journeys decreased by 2,9% in June 2014 compared with June 2013 (**see Table P**). The corresponding income increased by 6,8% over the same period.

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

	Jan-14	Feb-14	Mar-14	Apr-14	May-14	Jun-14
<b>Passenger journey</b>	3,5	0,3	0,7	6,8	12,8	-2,9
<b>Passenger income</b>	13,0	7,6	9,5	24,4	34,7	6,8

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



# Prices

## Producer price index (PPI)

### *PPI at 8,0% in July 2014*

The producer price index (PPI) basket is a list of specific goods, which forms the sample for price collection in the producer price index (PPI). The national accounts value-added\* as well as Statistics South Africa's (Stats SA) industry surveys and information obtained from government departments guides the PPI on the number of indicator products to be included in the PPI. The total number of indicator products in the basket is 270. These indicator products are selected from different industries such as agriculture, mining and manufacturing. This article summarises the PPI results for July 2014.

### **Final manufactured goods – headline PPI**

The annual percentage change in the PPI for final manufactured goods was 8,0% in July 2014 (compared with 8,1% in June 2014) (**see Table Q**). From June 2014 to July 2014 the PPI for final manufactured goods increased by 0,5%. The main contributors to the annual rate of 8,0% were:

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

The main contributor to the monthly increase of 0,5% was food products, beverages and tobacco products (0,8% month-on-month and contributing 0,3 of a percentage point).

### **Intermediate manufactured goods**

The annual percentage change in the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods was 8,5% in July 2014 (compared with 9,0% in June 2014) (**see Table Q**). From June 2014 to July 2014 the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods increased by 0,2%.



The main contributors to the annual rate of 8,5% were chemicals, rubber and plastic products (8,5% year-on-year, contributing 2,6 percentage points) and basic and fabricated metals (6,6% year-on-year, contributing 2,6 percentage points). The main contributor to the monthly increase of 0,2% was sawmilling and wood (1,3% month-on-month, contributing 0,2 of a percentage point).

### **Electricity and water**

The annual percentage change in the PPI for electricity and water was 7,8% in July 2014 (compared with 8,2% in June 2014) (**see Table Q**). From June 2014 to July 2014 the PPI for electricity and water increased by 9,0%. The contributors to the annual rate of 7,8% were electricity (7,9% year-on-year, contributing 7,0 percentage points) and water (7,0% year-on-year and contributing 0,9 of a percentage point). The contributors to the monthly increase of 9,0% were electricity (9,8% month-on-month and contributing 8,5 percentage points) and water (4,3% month-on-month and contributing 0,6 of a percentage point).

### **Mining**

The annual percentage change in the PPI for mining was 7,8% in July 2014 (compared with 5,8% in June 2014) (**see Table Q**). From June 2014 to July 2014 the PPI for mining increased by 1,0%. The main contributors to the annual rate of 7,8% were non-ferrous metal ores (14,1% year-on-year, contributing 6,1 percentage points) and coal and gas (5,5% year-on-year, contributing 1,6 percentage points). The main contributor to the monthly increase of 1,0% was non-ferrous metal ores (2,2% 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 3,9% in July 2014 (compared with 4,5% in June 2014) (**see Table Q**). From June 2014 to July 2014 the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing decreased by 0,6%. The main contributor to the annual rate of 3,9% was agriculture (3,3% year-on-year, contributing 2,6 percentage points). The main contributor to the monthly decrease of 0,6% was agriculture (-1,1% month-on-month and contributing -0,8 of a percentage point).

**Table Q– Key PPI figures for July 2014**

Product	Weight	Index (2012=100)			% change	
		July 2013	June 2014	July 2014	July 2014 vs. June 2014	July 2014 vs. July 2013
<b>Final manufactured goods</b>	100,00	106,4	114,3	114,9	0,5	8,0
<b>Intermediate manufactured goods</b>	100,00	108,3	117,3	117,5	0,2	8,5
<b>Electricity and water</b>	100,00	147,3	145,7	158,8	9,0	7,8
<b>Mining</b>	100,00	104,1	111,1	112,2	1,0	7,8
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	100,00	99,4	103,9	103,3	-0,6	3,9

A full release on the *Producer price index* (Statistical release P0142.1) is available on the Stats SA website: [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za)

\* See the glossary for the definition of value-added.

## Consumer price index

### **Headline CPI is at 6,3% in July 2014**

The consumer price index (CPI) measures the change in the prices of consumer goods over a period of time. The index only measures the change in prices of products and services which are part of the CPI basket. Goods and services in the CPI basket are divided into 12 categories, which include communication, education, restaurants and hotels, amongst others. Items such as consumer income taxes, gambling and investments are not covered. This article is a summary of the CPI statistics for July 2014.

The headline CPI (for all urban areas) annual inflation rate in July 2014 was 6,3% (**see Table R**). This rate was 0,3 of a percentage point lower than the corresponding annual rate of 6,6% in June 2014. On average, prices increased by 0,8% between June 2014 and July 2014.

The food and non-alcoholic beverages index was unchanged in July 2014. The annual rate was also the same as the corresponding rate of 8,8% in June 2014. The following components in the food and non-alcoholic beverages index increased:



- hot beverages (2,1%);
- milk, eggs and cheese (1,6%);
- other food (1,4%);
- cold beverages (0,8%);
- sugar, sweets and desserts (0,6%); and
- vegetables (0,1%).

The following components decreased:

- oils and fats (-1,4%);
- bread and cereals (-1,0%);
- fruit (-1,0%);
- meat (-0,3%); and
- fish (-0,1%).

The alcoholic beverages and tobacco index increased by 1,0% between June 2014 and July 2014. The annual rate increased to 5,8% in July 2014 from 5,6% in June 2014.

The housing and utilities index increased by 2,1% between June 2014 and July 2014, mainly due to an 8,3% increase in water and other services and a 6,9% increase in electricity and other fuels. The annual rate increased to 5,9% in July 2014 from 5,8% in June 2014.

The transport index increased by 0,9% between June 2014 and July 2014 mainly due to a 29 cents per litre increase in the price of petrol. The annual rate decreased to 6,9% in July 2014 from 8,6% in June 2014.

The miscellaneous goods and services index increased by 0,4% between June 2014 and July 2014. The annual rate increased to 7,1% in July 2014 from 6,9% in June 2014.

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

- Free State (6,3%);
- Gauteng (6,3%); and
- Mpumalanga (6,2%).

The provinces with an annual inflation rate higher than headline inflation were Western Cape (6,5%), Northern Cape (6,7%), Eastern Cape (6,8%), KwaZulu-Natal (6,8%), North West (7,2%) and Limpopo (7,5%).

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

Year		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Avg <sup>1/</sup>
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						
	Rate	5,8	5,9	6,0	6,1	6,6	6,6	6,3						

<sup>1/</sup> Annual average.

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



# Glossary

## Primary industries

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Secondary industries

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

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

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

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

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

## Tertiary industries

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**‘Other’ African countries:** refers to all non SADC African countries.

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

## Prices

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

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

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

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

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

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



**Editorial & Layout**

Maune Lerobane  
Wendy Ngoveni  
Madimetja Mashishi  
Mandla Mahlangu

**Language Editors**

Annelize Allner  
Salomien Rudolph

**Design**

Thabo Kgaile