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**STATISTIESE NUUSBERIG**

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**STATISTIEKE VAN SIVIELE SAKE VIR SKULD: JULIE 1986**  
**STATISTICS OF CIVIL CASES FOR DEBT: JULY 1986**

**OPSOMMING**

Hoewel die getal dagvaardings vir skuld steeds relatief hoog is, is die gemiddelde vlak vir die afgelope ses maande merkbaar laer as die vir die laaste ses maande van 1985. Die getal siviele dagvaardings vir skuld uitgereik vir Julie 1986 toon 'n afname van 10,3% vergeleke met Julie 1985, wat hoofsaaklik te danke is aan 'n afname van 24,5% in die getal dagvaardings uitgereik aan sake-ondernemings.

Die getal vonnisse vir skuld toon 'n geringe afname van 1,6% vanaf Julie 1985 tot Julie 1986. Ofskoon die gemiddelde bedrag per vonnis vir Julie 1986 16,7% hoër is as dié vir Julie 1985, is hierdie toename steeds laer as die inflasiekoers van 18,2% vir hierdie tydperk.

**OPMERKINGS**

Behalwe in geval van sake aangeteken, het alle ander inligting betrekking op skuldsake; m.a.w. eise vir skadevergoeding, uitsettingsbevele en ander nie-skuldsake is uitgesluit.

Vonnisse by verstek en toestemming het slegs betrekking op onverdedigde skuldsake.

**SUMMARY**

Although the number of summonses for debt is still relatively high, the average level for the past six months is noticeably lower as that for the last six months of 1985. The number of civil summonses for debt for July 1986 shows a decrease of 10,3% compared with July 1985, which is mainly due to a decrease of 24,5% in the number of summonses issued to business enterprises.

The number of judgements for debt shows a marginal decrease of 1,6% from July 1985 to July 1986. In spite of the fact that the average amount per judgement for July 1986 was 16,7% higher than that for July 1985, this increase is still lower than the inflation rate of 18,2% for this period.

**NOTES**

Except for cases recorded, all other information relates to debt cases only; i.e. claims for damages, ejectment orders and other non-debt cases are excluded.

Default and consent judgements relate to judgements given in respect of undefended debt cases only.

Tydperk Period	Getal dagvaardings vir skuld Number of summonses for debt	Getal siviele vonnisse vir skuld Number of civil judgements for debt	Persentasieverandering van: Percentage change of:	
			Dagvaardings vir skuld Summonses for debt	Siviele vonnisse vir skuld Civil judgements for debt
<b>Werklike syfers: Actual figures:</b>				
Mei/May 1986 - Jul. 1986	239 879	117 657		
Mei/May 1985 - Jul. 1985	257 112	120 710	-6,7	-2,5
<b>Seisoensaangepaste syfers: Seasonally adjusted figures:</b>				
Mei/May 1986 - Jul. 1986	228 720	112 430		
Febr./Feb. 1986 - Apr. 1986	234 675	117 347	-2,5	-4,2

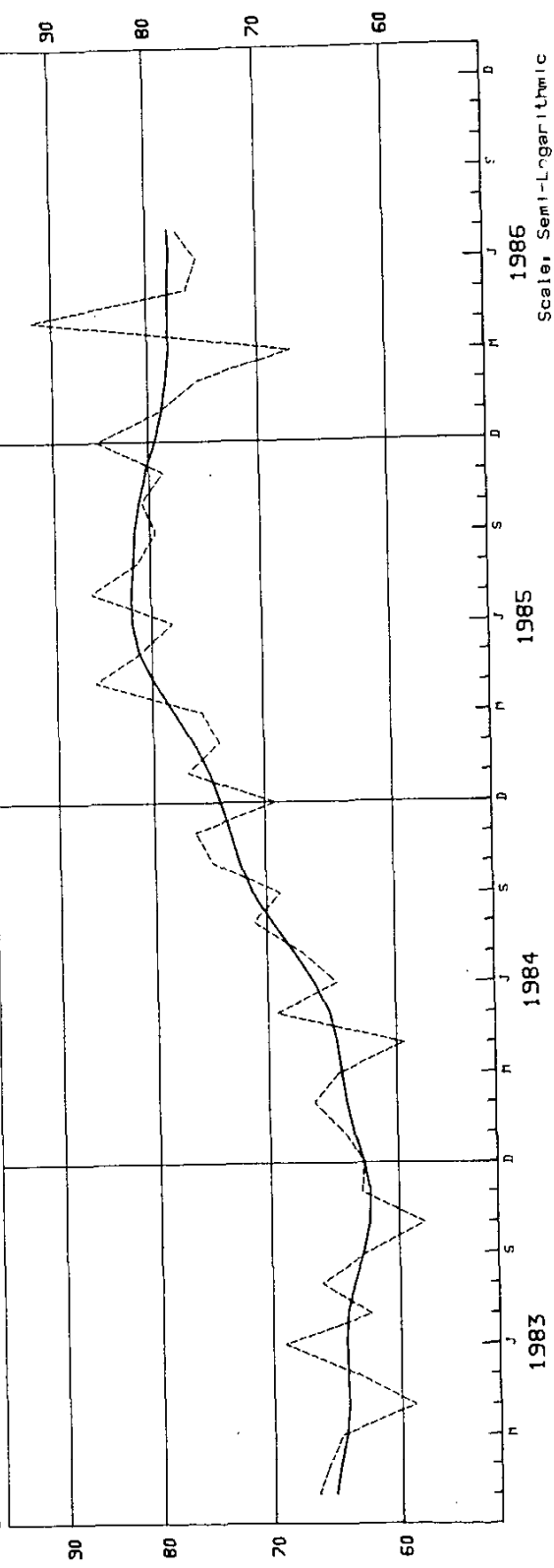
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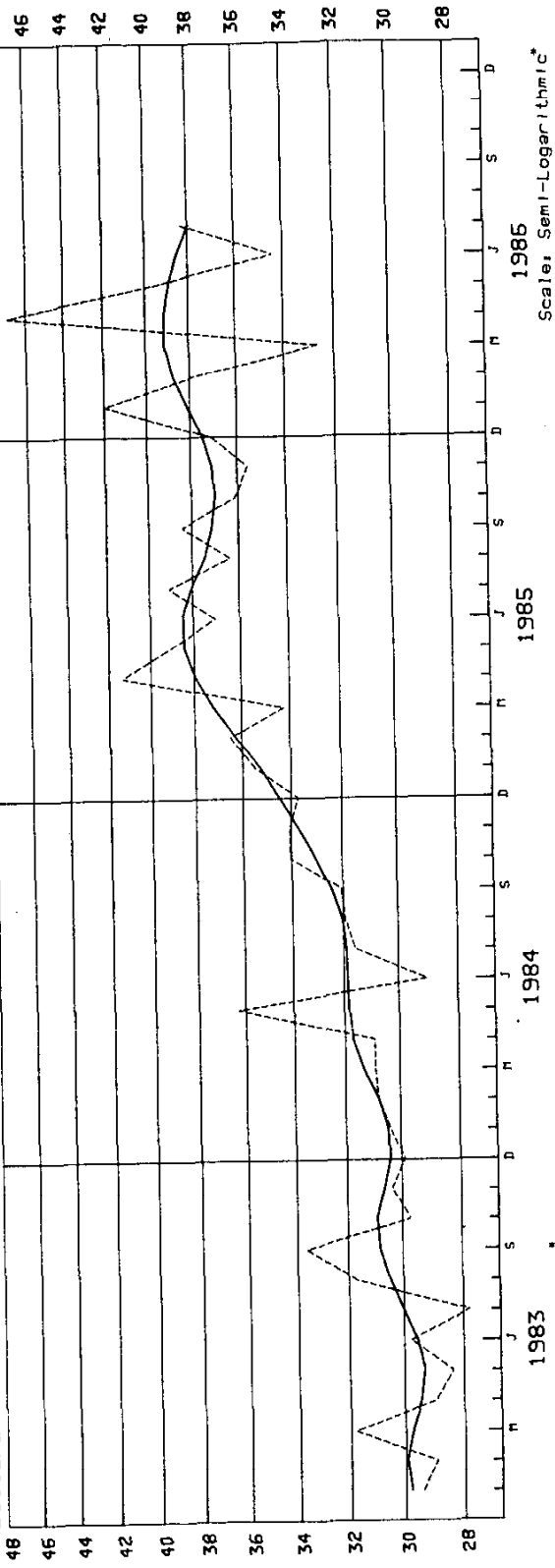
CIVIL SUMMONSES ISSUED - NUMBER THOUSAND

SIVIELE DAGVAARDINGS UITGEREIK - GETAL DUISEND



CIVIL JUDGEMENTS FOR DEBT - NUMBER THOUSAND

SIVIELE VONNISSE VIR SKULD - GETAL DUISEND



\* See Annexure A

\* Sien Bylan A

TABLE 1 - GETAAL SIVIELE SAKE AANGETEKEN EN DAGVAARDINGS UITGEREIK

TABLE 1 - NUMBER OF CIVIL CASES RECORDED AND SUMMONSES ISSUED

Getaal - Number

Item	Sake-ondernemings en private persone Business enterprises and private persons						Private persone Private persons						Item
	1985		1986		1985		1986		1985		1985		
	July	June	July	June	July	June	July	June	July	June	July	June	July
1. Sake aangeteiken	1 026	636	85 063	86 868	95 572	870	157	73 463	76 285	80	207		
1.1 Werklike syfers			82 907	79 187	93 150*			73 098	70 051	79	808		
1.2 Seisoensaangepas													
2. Siviele dagvaardings vir skuld													
2.1 Totaal	959	661	80 458	82 173	89 706	812	661	69 399	72 205	75	141		
2.1.1 Werklike syfers			77 289	75 250	86 173			67 772	66 061	73	380		
2.1.2 Seisoensaangepas													
2.2 Goedere verkoop	351	600	31 283	29 898	32 222	293	674	27 057	25 712	26	786		
2.2.1 Ope rekening													
2.2.2 Afbetalingsverkoop-transaksies	49	599	3 644	4 158	5 607	42	874	3 281	3 814	4	885		
2.3 Dienste	157	604	12 935	14 396	13 724	147	050	11 996	13 808	12	797		
2.3.1 Professionele			10 619	12 320	11 319	96	255	8 706	10 368	8	922		
2.3.2 Ander	49	649	2 975	3 227	4 161	41	832	2 416	2 801	3	386		
2.4 Huur	57	191	5 544	4 798	5 691	47	959	4 770	4 262	4	807		
2.5 Geid geleen	67	380	5 852	5 123	6 414	52	706	4 574	4 165	4	914		
2.6 Promesses, V.T.-tjeks, ens.	108	577	7 606	8 253	10 568	90	311	6 599	7 275	8	644		
2.7 Ander													

\* Hersien - Revised

TABEL 2 - SIVIELE VONNISSE BY VERSTEK EN TOESTEMMING

TABEL 2 - CIVIL DEFAULT AND CONSENT JUDGEMENTS

Item	Sake-ondernemings en private persone Business enterprises and private persons				Private persone Private persons				Item
	1985		1986		1985		1986		
	Julie July	Junie June	Julie July	Junie June	Julie July	Junie June	Julie July	Junie June	
	Getal - Number								
1. Vonnisse - Totaal	445 336	42 037	37 010	42 728	398 684	37 461	32 931	37 860	1.1 Judgements - Total
1.1 Werklike syfers	38 425	34 364	39 057		33 779	30 605	34 139*		1.1 Actual figures
1.2 Seisoensaangepas									1.2 Seasonally adjusted
2. Goedere verkoop	183 846	16 867	15 024	18 010	163 046	15 156	13 331	16 056	2. Goods sold
2.1 Ope rekening									2.1 Open account
2.2 Afbetalingsverkoop-transaksies	14 140	1 384	1 265	1 244	13 435	1 323	1 207	1 126	2.2 Instalment sale transactions
3. Dienste	71 310	6 885	5 954	6 924	69 573	6 670	5 839	6 685	3. Services
3.1 Professionele	49 092	4 989	4 024	4 702	41 412	4 210	3 413	3 909	3.1 Professional
3.2 Ander	20 037	1 807	1 757	1 884	18 314	1 652	1 589	1 681	3.2 Other
4. Huur	32 533	3 297	3 164	3 172	31 156	3 160	3 024	3 015	4. Rent
5. Geld geleen	38 571	3 311	2 736	3 337	31 170	2 715	2 151	2 542	5. Money lent
6. Promesses, V.T.-tjeks, ens.	35 807	3 497	3 086	3 455	30 578	2 575	2 377	2 846	6. Promissory notes, R.D. cheques, etc.
7. Ander									7. Other
	RI 000								
1. Vonnisse - Totaal	676 686	84 426	82 584	73 557	574 879	71 303	66 465	59 125	1. Judgements - Total
2. Goedere verkoop	123 458	11 060	10 938	13 051	89 699	8 407	6 915	8 539	2. Goods sold
2.1 Ope rekening									2.1 Open account
2.2 Afbetalingsverkoop-transaksies	69 064	8 943	10 715	8 028	64 563	8 117	10 181	7 033	2.2 Instalment sale transactions
3. Dienste	18 085	2 352	1 817	1 944	16 697	2 228	1 579	1 685	3. Services
3.1 Professionele	35 495	4 349	2 897	2 924	27 596	3 548	2 254	2 216	3.1 Professional
3.2 Ander	23 851	2 480	2 276	2 538	18 797	1 950	1 883	2 008	3.2 Other
4. Huur	180 528	33 771	29 033	19 859	168 431	31 792	25 760	18 154	4. Rent
5. Geld geleen	100 746	11 714	10 159	9 991	83 623	10 184	8 316	7 423	5. Money lent
6. Promesses, V.T.-tjeks, ens.	125 459	9 757	14 749	15 223	105 473	5 077	9 577	12 068	6. Promissory notes, R.D. cheques, etc.
7. Ander									7. Other

\* Hersien - Revised

## BYLAE A

### Gebruik van semi-logaritmiese grafiekpapier

By die grafiese voorstelling van tydreeks in statistiese nuusberigte of ander publikasies, maak die Sentrale Statistiekdiens normaalweg gebruik van 'n logaritmiese skaal op die vertikale as om die vlak van die betrokke grootheid (soos bedrag, getal of indeks) aan te dui. Indien die grafiek egter in wese bedoel is om veranderings (byvoorbeeld persentasietoenames), verskille (soos getal immigrante teenoor emigrante) of totale (byvoorbeeld om die aandeel van verskillende komponente aan te dui) te beklemtoon, is 'n gewone lineêre skaal op die vertikale as gewoonlik meer toepaslik.

'n Logaritmiese skaal besit die eienskap dat elke gelyke afstand op die betrokke as, 'n konstante persentasie van die laer waarde (van die betrokke afstand) aandui. So sal elkeen van die volgende reë waardes, byvoorbeeld, op gelyke interalle op die as afgestip word:

- 100; 110; 121; 133,1; ens. (10% toenames)
- 1; 2; 4; 8; 16; ens. (100% toenames)
- 10; 100; 1 000; ens. (tienvoudige toenames)

In die voornoemde gevalle sal die grafiese voorstelling dus lineêr met betrekking tot die logaritmes van die waardes wees. Daar sal daarop gelet word dat die grafiek die logaritmes van die waardes uitbeeld, maar dat die anti-logaritmes op die as getoon word.

Indien 'n tydreeks wat teen 'n konstante periodieke (soos maandelikse of jaarlikse) koers (persentasie) toeneem, soos wat dit die geval is met 'n bedrag geld wat teen saamgestelde rente belê word, op 'n grafiek met 'n lineêre vertikale skaal voorgestel word, kan die indruk van 'n versnellende koers van toename dalk geskep word, terwyl dieselfde gegewens op 'n grafiek met 'n logaritmiese vertikale skaal as 'n reguit lyn getoon word. So 'n skaal stel die kyker dus in staat om visueel te oordeel of 'n periodieke toenamekoers konstant is, afneem of toeneem.

## ANNEXURE A

### The use of semi-logarithmic graph paper

In the graphical representation of time series in statistical news releases and other publications, the Central Statistical Service normally uses a logarithmic scale on the vertical axis to indicate the level of the relevant characteristic (for example amount, number or index). If, however, the graph is essentially intended to accentuate changes (for example percentage increases), differences (for example number of immigrants versus emigrants) or totals (for example to indicate the share of the various components), a natural linear scale on the vertical axis is generally most appropriate.

A logarithmic scale has the property that every equal distance on the relevant axis indicates a constant percentage of the lower value (of the relevant distance). Thus each of the following series of values will for example be marked off at equal intervals on the axis:

- 100; 110; 121; 133,1; etc. (10% increases)
- 1; 2; 4; 8; 16; etc. (100% increases)
- 10; 100; 1 000; etc. (tenfold increases)

In the aforementioned cases the graphical representation will be linear with respect to the logarithms of the values. It should be noted that the graph depicts the logarithms of the values, but that the antilogarithms are shown on the axis.

If a time series which increases at a constant periodic (for example monthly or yearly) rate (percentage), as in the case of an amount of money invested at compound interest, is represented on a graph with a linear vertical axis, an impression of an accelerating rate of increase may be created, whilst if the same particulars are shown on a graph with a logarithmic vertical scale it can be seen that a constant rate is involved. Such a scale thus enables the user to visually judge if a periodic rate of change is constant, increasing or decreasing.