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# Statistical release

## P6420

### Food and beverages (Preliminary)

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## Key findings as at the end of November 2009

**Table A - Key estimates as at the end of November 2009**

Estimates per type of income	November 2009 (R million)	% change between November 2008 and November 2009	% change between September to November 2008 and September to November 2009	% change between January to November 2008 and January to November 2009
Income from food sales	2 632,4	-4,6	-2,6	2,1
Income from bar sales	325,5	-16,1	-3,1	-5,5
Other income	44,3	-32,5	-12,9	-15,6
<b>Total income 1/</b>	<b>3 002,2</b>	<b>-6,6</b>	<b>-2,9</b>	<b>1,0</b>

1/ Figures have been rounded off. Therefore, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and the totals.

### Total income for food and beverages decreases for November 2009

The total income generated by the food and beverages industry for November 2009 decreased by 6,6% compared with November 2008. The decrease was largely due to decreases in income from food sales (-4,6% and contributing -4,0 percentage points) and income from bar sales (-16,1% and contributing -1,9 percentage points) (see Table B).

**Table B - Contribution by type of income to the percentage change in total income for November 2009 compared with November 2008**

Estimates per type of income	November 2008 (R million)	Weight 1/	November 2009 (R million)	% change between November 2008 and November 2009	Contribution to the percentage change 2/
Income from food sales	2 760,7	85,9	2 632,4	-4,6	-4,0
Income from bar sales	387,8	12,1	325,5	-16,1	-1,9
Other income	65,6	2,0	44,3	-32,5	-0,7
<b>Total income 3/</b>	<b>3 214,1</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>3 002,2</b>	<b>-6,6</b>	<b>-6,6</b>

1/ Weight is the percentage contribution of each type of income to the total income for the current month of the previous year.

2/ The contribution to the percentage change is calculated by multiplying the percentage change of each type of income with the corresponding weight, divided by 100.

3/ Figures have been rounded off. Therefore, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and the totals.

The main contributor to the decrease of 6,6% in total income for November 2009 compared with November 2008 was restaurants and coffee shops (-12,8% and contributing -7,6 percentage points). However, this decrease was partly counteracted by an increase in income for takeaway and fast-food outlets (11,2% and contributing 2,4 percentage points) (see Table C, page 4).

**Table C - Contribution by type of enterprise to the percentage change in total income for November 2009 compared with November 2008**

Estimates per type of enterprise	November 2008 (R million)	Weight 1/	November 2009 (R million)	% change between November 2008 and November 2009	Contribution to the percentage change 2/
Restaurants and coffee shops	1 903,8	59,2	1 660,4	-12,8	-7,6
Takeaway and fast-food outlets	674,1	21,0	749,6	11,2	2,4
Caterers	501,5	15,6	473,7	-5,5	-0,9
Other catering services	134,8	4,2	118,5	-12,1	-0,5
<b>Total industry 3/</b>	<b>3 214,1</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>3 002,2</b>	<b>-6,6</b>	<b>-6,6</b>

1/ Weight is the percentage contribution of each type of enterprise to the total industry income for the current month of the previous year.

2/ The contribution to the percentage change is calculated by multiplying the percentage change of each type of enterprise with the corresponding weight, divided by 100.

3/ Figures have been rounded off. Therefore, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and the totals.

**Total income for food and beverages decreases during the three months ended November 2009**

The total income generated by the food and beverages industry for the three months ended November 2009 decreased by 2,9% compared with the three months ended November 2008. Decreases were reported for income from food sales (-2,6% and contributing -2,3 percentage points), income from bar sales (-3,1% and contributing -0,3 of a percentage point) and other income (-12,9% and contributing -0,2 of a percentage point) (see Table D).

**Table D - Contribution by type of income to the percentage change in total income for the three months ended November 2009 compared with the three months ended November 2008**

Estimates per type of income	September to November 2008 (R million)	Weight 1/	September to November 2009 (R million)	% change between September to November 2008 and September to November 2009	Contribution to the percentage change 2/
Income from food sales	7 882,8	87,3	7 674,1	-2,6	-2,3
Income from bar sales	986,8	10,9	956,7	-3,1	-0,3
Other income	163,9	1,8	142,7	-12,9	-0,2
<b>Total income 3/</b>	<b>9 033,5</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>8 773,5</b>	<b>-2,9</b>	<b>-2,9</b>

1/ Weight is the percentage contribution of each type of income to the total income for the three months up to the current month of the previous year.

2/ The contribution to the percentage change is calculated by multiplying the percentage change of each type of income with the corresponding weight, divided by 100.

3/ Figures have been rounded off. Therefore, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and the totals.

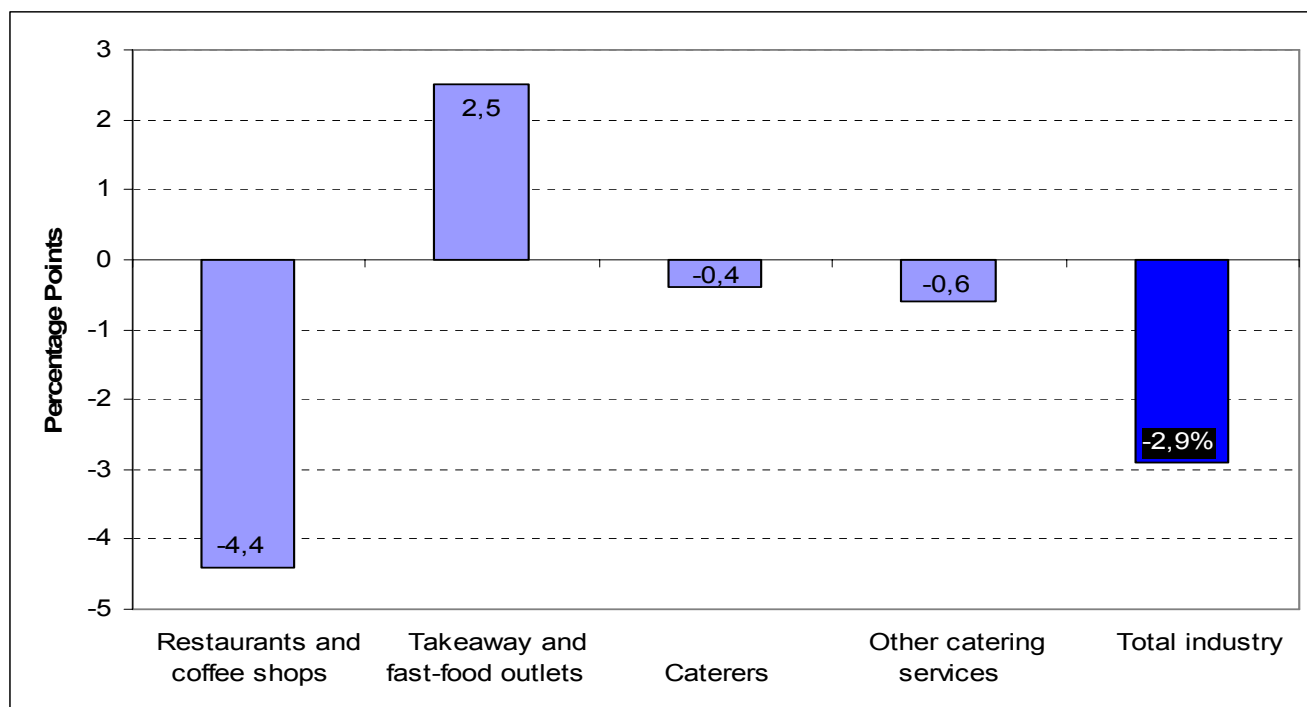
The 2,9% decrease in total income for the three months ended November 2009 compared with the three months ended November 2008 was due to decreases in income reported by restaurants and coffee shops (-7,5% and contributing -4,4 percentage points), other catering services (-12,6% and contributing -0,6 of a percentage point) and caterers (-2,8% and contributing -0,4 of a percentage point). However, these decreases were counteracted by an increase in income reported by takeaway and fast-food outlets (11,5% and contributing 2,5 percentage points) (see Table E and Figure 1, page 5).

**Table E - Contribution per type of enterprise to the percentage change in total income for the three months ended November 2009 compared with the three months ended November 2008**

Estimates per type of enterprise	September to November 2008 (R million)	Weight 1/	September to November 2009 (R million)	% change between September to November 2008 and September to November 2009	Contribution to the percentage change 2/
Restaurants and coffee shops	5 236,5	58,0	4 846,0	-7,5	-4,4
Takeaway and fast-food outlets	1 937,8	21,5	2 160,4	11,5	2,5
Caterers	1 449,1	16,0	1 408,6	-2,8	-0,4
Other catering services	410,1	4,5	358,5	-12,6	-0,6
<b>Total industry 3/</b>	<b>9 033,5</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>8 773,5</b>	<b>-2,9</b>	<b>-2,9</b>

1/ Weight is the percentage contribution of each type of enterprise to the total industry income for the three months up to the current month of the previous year.  
 2/ The contribution to the percentage change is calculated by multiplying the percentage change of each type of enterprise with the corresponding weight, divided by 100.  
 3/ Figures have been rounded off. Therefore, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and the totals.

**Figure 1 - Contribution to the percentage change in total income per type of enterprise for the three months ended November 2009 compared with the three months ended November 2008**



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 Statistician-General

Detailed statistics

Table 1: Food and beverages statistics from November 2008 to November 2009 (R million)

Enterprise type	Nov 2008	Dec 2008	Jan 2009	Feb 2009	Mar 2009	Apr 2009	May 2009	Jun 2009	Jul 2009	Aug 2009	Sep 2009	Oct 2009	Nov 2009 <sup>1/</sup>	
Restaurants and coffee shops	Income from food sales	1 602,7	1 794,4	1 372,7	1 277,1	1 518,8	1 303,5	1 309,5	1 287,6	1 331,7	1 368,7	1 351,5	1 383,1	1 427,9
	Income from bar sales	288,9	262,2	200,6	189,4	203,9	209,5	201,8	194,0	193,8	210,3	202,7	221,7	220,2
	Other income	12,1	14,1	10,7	13,0	14,2	11,7	11,4	11,6	11,9	12,2	13,3	13,3	12,3
	<b>Total income</b>	<b>1 903,8</b>	<b>2 070,7</b>	<b>1 584,0</b>	<b>1 479,5</b>	<b>1 737,0</b>	<b>1 524,7</b>	<b>1 522,7</b>	<b>1 493,2</b>	<b>1 537,4</b>	<b>1 591,2</b>	<b>1 567,5</b>	<b>1 618,1</b>	<b>1 660,4</b>
Takeaway and fast-food outlets	Income from food sales	655,8	874,3	670,0	617,0	650,2	676,6	700,5	648,0	698,5	695,5	675,7	695,6	729,3
	Income from bar sales	11,0	13,3	9,1	10,7	9,4	6,4	8,2	6,6	7,4	9,0	15,2	15,8	15,9
	Other income	7,3	3,1	4,1	3,6	5,1	4,3	5,2	4,3	4,6	4,4	4,1	4,4	4,4
	<b>Total income</b>	<b>674,1</b>	<b>890,7</b>	<b>683,2</b>	<b>631,2</b>	<b>664,8</b>	<b>687,3</b>	<b>713,9</b>	<b>658,9</b>	<b>710,5</b>	<b>708,9</b>	<b>695,0</b>	<b>715,8</b>	<b>749,6</b>
Caterers	Income from food sales	443,0	356,6	281,7	356,9	317,6	391,4	444,9	451,6	364,1	415,6	400,7	443,8	428,9
	Income from bar sales	12,3	9,2	5,3	4,7	6,4	11,2	17,4	10,1	6,2	8,7	9,3	17,8	17,2
	Other income	46,2	43,5	23,5	25,9	29,2	26,8	21,2	26,5	23,2	19,0	32,6	30,7	27,6
	<b>Total income</b>	<b>501,5</b>	<b>409,2</b>	<b>310,5</b>	<b>387,5</b>	<b>353,2</b>	<b>429,4</b>	<b>483,5</b>	<b>488,2</b>	<b>393,5</b>	<b>443,3</b>	<b>442,6</b>	<b>492,3</b>	<b>473,7</b>
Other catering services	Income from food sales	59,2	68,6	49,1	53,5	47,4	40,6	42,5	40,7	41,6	42,2	43,5	47,8	46,3
	Income from bar sales <sup>2/</sup>	75,6	89,5	70,3	69,9	70,8	72,3	72,3	70,3	73,9	75,3	75,3	73,4	72,2
	<b>Total income</b>	<b>134,8</b>	<b>158,1</b>	<b>119,5</b>	<b>123,4</b>	<b>118,3</b>	<b>112,9</b>	<b>114,8</b>	<b>111,0</b>	<b>115,5</b>	<b>117,5</b>	<b>118,8</b>	<b>121,2</b>	<b>118,5</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>Income from food sales</b>	<b>2 760,7</b>	<b>3 093,9</b>	<b>2 373,5</b>	<b>2 304,5</b>	<b>2 534,1</b>	<b>2 412,1</b>	<b>2 497,4</b>	<b>2 427,9</b>	<b>2 435,9</b>	<b>2 522,0</b>	<b>2 471,4</b>	<b>2 570,3</b>	<b>2 632,4</b>
	<b>Income from bar sales</b>	<b>387,8</b>	<b>374,1</b>	<b>285,3</b>	<b>274,7</b>	<b>290,6</b>	<b>299,4</b>	<b>299,7</b>	<b>281,0</b>	<b>281,3</b>	<b>303,3</b>	<b>302,5</b>	<b>328,7</b>	<b>325,5</b>
	<b>Other income</b>	<b>65,6</b>	<b>60,7</b>	<b>38,2</b>	<b>42,5</b>	<b>48,5</b>	<b>42,8</b>	<b>37,8</b>	<b>42,4</b>	<b>39,7</b>	<b>35,6</b>	<b>50,0</b>	<b>48,4</b>	<b>44,3</b>
	<b>Total income</b>	<b>3 214,1</b>	<b>3 528,7</b>	<b>2 697,1</b>	<b>2 621,7</b>	<b>2 873,2</b>	<b>2 754,3</b>	<b>2 834,9</b>	<b>2 751,3</b>	<b>2 756,9</b>	<b>2 860,9</b>	<b>2 823,9</b>	<b>2 947,4</b>	<b>3 002,2</b>

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Other income for other catering services is too small to provide any meaningful comparison and has thus been added to income from bar sales.

**Table 2: Percentage change in food and beverages statistics from November 2008 to November 2009 <sup>1/</sup>**

Enterprise type		Nov 2008	Dec 2008	Jan 2009	Feb 2009	Mar 2009	Apr 2009	May 2009	Jun 2009	Jul 2009	Aug 2009	Sep 2009	Oct 2009	Nov 2009
Restaurants and coffee shops	Income from food sales	16,0	11,4	6,1	0,1	7,2	-3,3	0,9	-2,5	0,8	0,8	-7,9	-4,3	-10,9
	Income from bar sales	33,5	0,1	-5,5	-14,5	-11,7	-2,1	0,3	2,0	-3,1	4,8	10,0	5,7	-23,8
	Other income	213,8	212,8	92,3	276,9	155,6	109,6	22,0	29,2	7,8	22,6	10,7	4,4	1,4
	Total income	18,8	10,3	4,8	-1,4	5,1	-2,7	0,9	-1,8	0,3	1,5	-5,8	-3,0	-12,8
Takeaway and fast-food outlets	Income from food sales	16,6	26,6	29,0	16,0	-8,6	20,4	14,1	10,4	19,4	9,3	10,0	11,8	11,2
	Income from bar sales	18,9	34,1	2,7	6,1	-10,8	-37,3	-16,6	-30,1	-20,8	-7,5	51,7	43,8	44,7
	Other income	54,6	-38,3	-11,3	-32,5	-9,6	-32,1	57,5	10,4	14,6	-11,9	76,7	10,4	-39,6
	Total income	17,0	26,2	28,2	15,3	-8,7	18,8	13,9	9,7	18,7	8,9	10,9	12,4	11,2
Caterers	Income from food sales	20,5	14,1	1,1	12,4	1,0	8,8	21,8	16,9	-11,0	-1,6	-3,9	-0,3	-3,2
	Income from bar sales	-57,9	-70,8	-70,4	-74,1	-70,2	22,4	8,1	-35,9	-35,4	-9,3	12,5	79,4	39,3
	Other income	15,6	3,9	-31,1	-10,8	-24,2	-26,3	-67,1	-34,4	-12,3	-28,2	-12,6	2,6	-40,2
	Total income	14,8	6,1	-6,1	6,2	-5,7	6,0	8,5	10,4	-11,6	-3,3	-4,4	1,5	-5,5
Other catering services	Income from food sales	8,0	18,0	-23,5	-22,6	-36,6	-23,6	-24,7	-32,5	-25,4	-30,9	-19,8	-13,7	-21,8
	Income from bar sales	-24,6	-34,5	-1,4	-7,0	-11,6	-2,3	-0,4	-10,0	-7,6	-5,0	-7,2	-13,2	-4,5
	Total income	-13,1	-18,8	-11,9	-14,4	-23,7	-11,2	-11,1	-19,8	-14,9	-16,3	-12,3	-13,4	-12,1
Total	Income from food sales	16,6	15,8	10,1	5,0	0,7	3,8	7,0	3,1	2,7	1,8	-3,2	0,1	-4,6
	Income from bar sales	9,2	-15,0	-8,1	-15,5	-15,3	-2,6	0,0	-4,3	-5,9	1,4	6,6	4,3	-16,1
	Other income	35,2	18,1	-13,5	12,3	-2,5	-11,4	-51,0	-20,4	-4,3	-14,0	-3,2	3,7	-32,5
	Total income	16,0	11,6	7,4	2,5	-1,3	2,8	4,6	1,9	1,7	1,5	-2,3	0,6	-6,6

<sup>1/</sup> The percentage change is the change in food and beverages statistics of the relevant month compared with the food and beverages statistics of the same month in the previous year expressed as a percentage.

## Explanatory notes

**Introduction** The results presented in this publication are derived from the monthly survey of the food and beverages industry. This survey is based on a sample drawn from the 2009 Business Sampling Frame (BSF) that contains businesses registered for value added tax (VAT).

**Purpose of the survey** The food and beverages survey is a monthly survey covering a sample of public and private enterprises involved in the preparation of meals and drinks for immediate consumption in South Africa. The purpose of this survey is to monitor trends in the food and beverages industry.

The results of the survey are used to compile estimates of the Tourism Satellite Accounts (TSA) and the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and its components, which are used to develop and monitor government policy. These statistics are also used in the analysis of comparative business and industry performance. The results of this monthly survey are published monthly in this statistical release P6420: *Food and beverages*.

**Scope of the survey** This survey covers the following **tax registered** private and public enterprises that are **mainly** engaged in providing food and beverages for immediate consumption:

- Restaurants and coffee shops;
- Takeaway and fast-food outlets;
- Caterers; and
- Other catering services.

**Response rate** The preliminary response rate for the 'Food and beverages' survey for November 2009 was 87,5%. The improved response rate for October 2009 was 91,8%.

**Classification by industry** The 1993 edition of the *Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (SIC)*, Fifth Edition, Report No. 09-09-02, was used to classify the statistical units in the survey. The SIC is based on the 1990 *International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC)* with suitable adaptations for local conditions. Statistics in this publication are presented at 5-digit SIC level. Each enterprise is classified to an industry, which reflects its predominant activity.

**Size groups** The enterprises are divided into four size groups according to turnover. Large enterprises are enterprises with an annual turnover of R13 million and more. The Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) cut-off points defining the size groups, namely large, medium, small and micro enterprises, are given in Table F.

**Table F : Size groups for the food and beverages industry**

Size group	Annual Turnover
Large	Turnover ≥ R13 000 000
Medium	R6 000 000 ≤ Turnover < R13 000 000
Small	R5 100 000 ≤ Turnover < R6 000 000
Micro	Turnover < R5 100 000

**Statistical unit** The statistical units for the collection of the information are enterprises.

**Survey methodology and design** The survey was conducted by mail, fax and telephone.  
A sample of approximately 900 enterprises was drawn using stratified simple random sampling. The enterprises were first stratified at 5-digit level according to the SIC and then by size of enterprises. Large enterprises are completely enumerated. Turnover was used as the measure of size.



**Weighting methodology**

For those strata not completely enumerated, the weights to produce estimates are the inverse ratio of the sampling fraction, modified to take account of non-response in the survey. Stratum estimates are calculated and then aggregated with the completely enumerated stratum to form subgroup estimates. These procedures, which are in line with international best practice, are described in more detail on the Stats SA website at: <http://www.statssa.gov.za/publications/publicationsearch.asp>

**Relative standard error**

Data presented in this publication are based on information obtained from a sample and are, therefore, subject to sampling variability; that is, it may differ from the figures that would have been produced if the data had been obtained from all enterprises in the food and beverages industry in South Africa.

One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error (SE), which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of enterprises was used. The relative standard error (RSE) provides an immediate indication of the percentage errors likely to have occurred due to sampling, and thus avoids the need to refer to the size of the estimate.

**Table G : Estimate of total industry income within 95% confidence limits – November 2009**

Estimate	Lower limit (R million)	Income (R million)	Upper limit (R million)	Relative standard error (RSE) %
<b>Total income</b>	2 665,1	3 002,2	3 339,3	5,7

**Non-sampling errors**

Inaccuracies may occur because of imperfections in reporting by enterprises and errors made in the collection and processing of the data. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to as non-sampling errors. Every effort is made to minimise non-sampling errors by careful design of questionnaires, testing them in pilot studies, editing reported data and implementing efficient operating procedures. Non-sampling errors occur in both sample surveys and censuses.

**Revised figures**

Revised figures are due to respondents reporting revisions or corrections to their figures and late submission of their data to Stats SA. Preliminary figures are indicated in the relevant tables. Data are edited at the enterprise level.

**Seasonal adjustment**

Seasonally adjusted estimates will not be published until there are sufficient data points for the new survey. As soon as sufficient data points are available, Stats SA will consider publishing seasonally adjusted estimates.

**Symbols and abbreviations**

- GDP           Gross Domestic Product
- SARS         South African Revenue Service
- SIC           Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities
- Stats SA     Statistics South Africa
- VAT          Value added tax
- \*             Revised figures

**Rounding of figures**

Where figures have been rounded off, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and the totals.

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## Glossary

<b>Caterers</b>	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.
<b>Enterprise</b>	A legal unit or a combination of legal units that includes and directly controls all functions necessary to carry out its activities.
<b>Income from bar sales</b>	Refers to income from liquor sales.
<b>Income from food sales</b>	Refers to income from the sale of meals and non-alcoholic drinks.
<b>Industry</b>	It is a group of enterprises engaged in the same or similar kinds of economic activity. Industries are defined in the <i>System of National Accounts (SNA)</i> in the same way as in the <i>Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities, Fifth Edition; Report No. 09-09-02 of January 1993 (SIC)</i> .
<b>Other catering services</b>	Include bars, taverns, other drinking places, ice-cream parlours, etc.
<b>Other income</b>	Includes all income not earned from food sales or bar sales.
<b>Restaurants and coffee shops</b>	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.
<b>Total income</b>	Includes income from food sales, income from bar sales and other income.
<b>Takeaway and fast-food outlets</b>	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 (not on plates), at a stand or in a location, with or without provided seating.

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## General information

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