

Mbalo Brief



the missing piece of the puzzle

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Editor's comment

The African continent is faced with many challenges such as, amongst others, terrorism, poverty and gender inequality. Thus, this month, 54 African heads of state are attending the 25th African Union Summit in South Africa from 07 to 15 June to find tangible plans to address these challenges and to focus on how to develop the African continent. The summit was organised under the theme: "Year of Women Empowerment and Development towards Africa's Agenda 2063". The summit also emphasises the importance of rekindling the passion for pan-Africanism, a sense of unity, self-reliance, integration and solidarity as key factors to the development of the continent.

Our educational article for this month's issue of the *Mbalo Brief* focuses on *Victims of Crime Survey, 2013/14* as well as *Crime Statistics Series Volume II: Public perceptions about crime prevention and the Criminal Justice System (An in-depth analysis of the Victims of Crime Survey data, 2010–2013/14)*. This article derived from Report No. 03-40-03 which was published in April 2015. The article reports on, amongst others, the public's perception of crime, the impact of crime and reporting of crimes in South Africa.

This issue also features articles on *Land transport, Mining, Food and beverages* and *Civil cases for debt* amongst others. Fill in our crossword puzzle to test your insight into general issues. We have also included the solutions to the May 2015 puzzle.

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

Remember June is Youth Month. Do not forget the importance of education and the price others had to pay for it.

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

Enjoy the read!





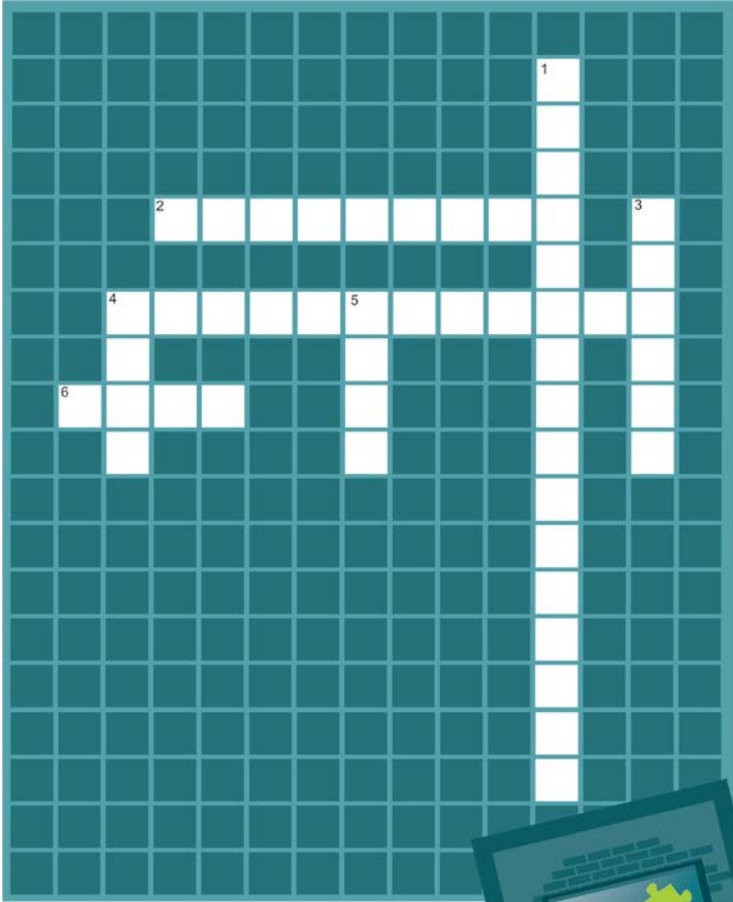
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Crossword puzzle





Across

2. How many member states are there in the African Union?
4. Who is the new General Secretary of National Union of Mineworkers?
6. In which month was the 2010 FIFA World Cup held in South Africa?

Down

1. Who is the predecessor of Thuli Madonsela as a Public Protector? [Full name and surname]
3. Which purchasing system was introduced by some retail shops to purchase groceries and other goods? [Read Retail trade sales article]
4. According to the public's perception, what causes perpetrators to commit property crime? [Read educational article]
5. Which agency is responsible for law and order in South Africa? [Abbreviation]

Solutions for May 2015 puzzle

Across

3. Kganyago
4. SPCA
6. Free State
7. Nepal
8. Seeing
9. Mining

Down

1. Maimane
2. Load shedding
5. Cameron
6. Female





Educational article on crime statistics in South Africa

Introduction

Crime is a global issue, but it affects countries differently. In the case of South Africa, crime has proven to be complex as there are some areas where crime is prominent and in other areas it is barely noticeable. According to Merriam Webster dictionary, crime is ‘an act or the commission of an act that is forbidden or the omission of a duty that is commanded by a public law and that makes the offender liable to punishment by that law. The aim of this article is to provide a broad explanation on South Africans’ perception of crime in the country. This will be achieved by looking at the public’s perception of the most common types of crime in South Africa, the level of crime, reporting of crime to the police and how safe they feel in the areas where they live. These perceptions reflect to some extent, the effectiveness of the public relations and delivery of the core competencies of the Criminal Justice System (CJS).

The information used to write this article was gathered from the *Victims of Crime Survey, 2013/14* as well as the *Crime Statistics Series Volume II: Public perceptions about crime prevention and the Criminal Justice System (In-depth analysis of the Victims of Crime Survey data, 2010–2013/14)* (Report No. 03-40-03).

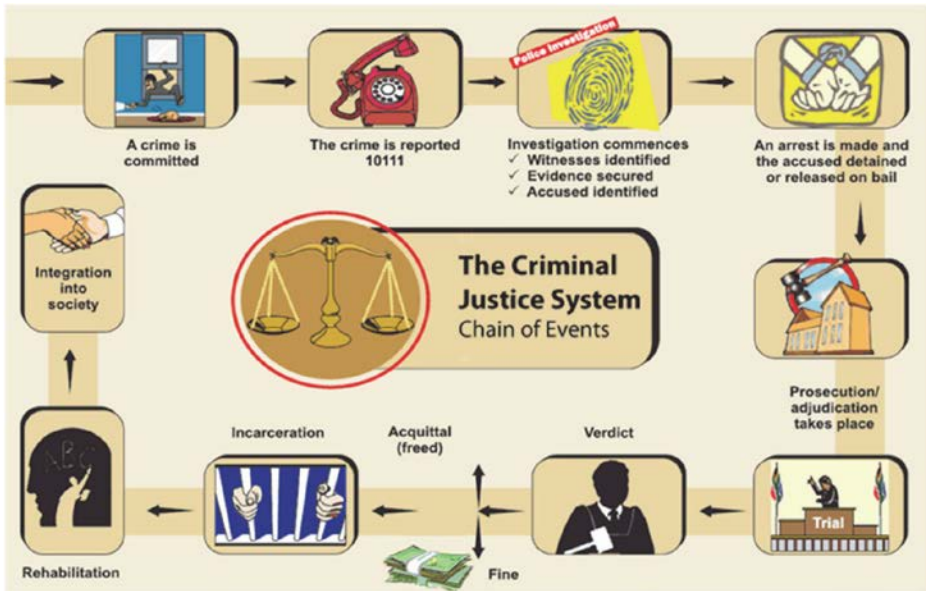
South Africa’s Criminal Justice System

The Criminal Justice System (CJS) is the set of agencies and processes established by governments to control crime and impose penalties on those who violate the law. In South Africa, the CJS is comprised of the South African Police Service (SAPS), the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development (DoJ & CD) and the Department of Correctional Services (DCS) which is responsible for the administration of justice through the court system. The National Prosecution Authority (NPA), whose primary role is to prepare cases for prosecution on behalf of the state, also plays a direct role in safety and security. Each of these institutions have a role to play in the CJS. Figure 1 below gives a brief depiction of the chain of events in the Criminal Justice System.





Figure 1 – The chain of events in the Criminal Justice System



Although various government departments have a role to play in the safety and security cluster the South African Police Service (SAPS) is the main agency tasked to maintain law and order. The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (1996) stipulates that ‘the South African Police Service has a responsibility to prevent, combat and investigate crime, maintain public order, protect and secure the inhabitants of the Republic and their property, uphold and enforce the law, create a safe and secure environment for all people in South Africa, prevent anything that may threaten the safety or security of any community, investigate any crimes that threaten the safety or security of any community, ensure criminals are brought to justice and participate in efforts to address the causes of crime.’

Having noted the different role players within the Criminal Justice System, this article will focus mainly on the findings provided by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA).



Public's perception of crime

According to the Victims of Crime Survey, the public's perception about crime may be influenced by primary and secondary factors. Primary factors include first-hand experience of crime committed against households. Secondary factors include factors such as media reports, crime statistics reports and word of mouth and these are believed to have a noticeable impact on fear of crime in general.

Public's perception about the level of crime and feelings of safety

While the Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF)* (2014 – 2019) articulates Government's commitment towards ensuring that "All people in South Africa *are and feel safe*". This section addresses the extent to which people in South Africa are and feel safe in the country Households' views about violent and property crime, types of crime that are perceived to be the most common and feared, as well as their feelings of safety when walking alone in their areas, are discussed.

Crime can make it harder for South Africans to pursue their personal goals and to take part in social and economic activities. For instance, vulnerable groups such as women and children are not able to walk freely in the streets and children are unable play safely outside because of fear of being victimised. Businesses also find it hard to operate without the threat of being undermined by crime. More than 40% of households in South Africa believed that the level of both violent and non-violent crime increased in their areas of residence during the period 2010 to 2013.

In order to evaluate the level of crime, households were asked to indicate their feelings of safety when walking alone in their area of residence during the day and when it is dark. In 1998, 85,0% of households indicated that they felt safe walking alone in their areas during the day, this decreased to 76,0% in 2007 but increased to 86,5% in 2013/2014. On the other hand, 56,0% of households felt safe when walking alone when it is dark in 1998. This proportion decreased to 23,0% in 2007 and then increased to 34,8% in 2013/2014. In 2013/14, households in South Africa were therefore more likely to feel unsafe when walking alone when it is dark, than 15 years ago (a 21,2 percentage point decline).

*Please see the glossary for a definition.



When looking at metropolitan municipalities, the majority of households in Nelson Mandela Bay felt unsafe when it was dark (80,2%), followed by the City of Johannesburg (75,4%), the City of Cape Town (73,1%), Ekurhuleni (71,1%), the City of Tshwane (63,4,4%) and eThekwiini (59,7%).

Crimes feared the most

According to the Victims of crime survey, housebreaking/burglary was perceived to be the most common crime between 2011 and 2013/14, followed by home robbery, street robbery and murder. In 2011, 50,2% of households feared housebreaking/burglary. This increased to 57,4% in 2012 and 59,7% in 2013/2014. Murder was feared by 34,1% of households in 2011, this increased to 38,8% in 2012 and then decreased to 36,5% in 2013/2014.

Figure 2 – Distribution of crime prevalence rates, 1998 – 2013/14

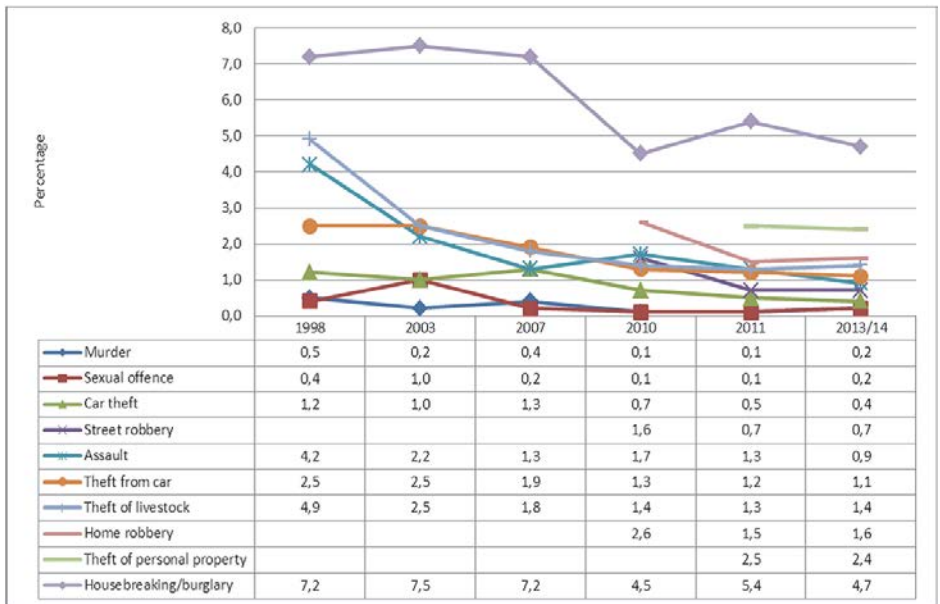


Figure 2 shows trends over time for different crime types experienced in South Africa. Findings reveal that there has been a general decrease of the incidence of crime between 1998 and 2013/2014 throughout the country.



Housebreaking/burglary was the most prevalent household crime during the period April 2012 to February 2014: however, it decreased by 0,7 percentage points when compared to 2011. On the other hand, theft of personal property was the most prevalent individual crime in the same period and this decreased by 0,1 percentage point. In 2010, 4,5% of households were victims of house-breaking/burglary in the preceding 12-month period, compared to 5,4% in 2011. While the rate of most crime types has decreased since 1998, housebreaking/burglary increased by 0,9 percentage points in 2011. There was a downward trend in the period 2010 and 2013/14 for most of the crime categories.

The SAPS on the other hand, measured the incidence of 20 community crimes between 2010 and 2014. Contact crime such as murder, sexual offence, assault with the intent to cause grievous bodily harm (GBH) and common assault, robbery with aggravating circumstances and common robbery, motor vehicle hijacking, robbery at residential premises and other robbery are regarded as serious crimes. Property crimes include housebreaking at residential premises, theft of motor vehicle, theft out of motor vehicle, and stock theft.



Table 1: Incidence of police-reported crime, SAPS 2010/2011–2013/2014

Crime type	Year			
	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Assault GBH and common assault	384 493	374 322	358 802	350 330
Burglary at residential premises	247 630	245 531	262 113	240 460
Robbery with aggravating circumstances and common robbery	156 346	154 183	159 428	173 209
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	123 091	130 475	139 658	143 812
Sexual offences	66 196	64 514	66 387	62 649
Stock-theft	30 144	30 949	29 894	28 026
Murder	15 940	15 609	16 259	17 068
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	64 504	59 097	58 370	56 870
Robbery at residential premises	16 889	16 766	17 950	19 284

Source: SAPS 2014 as presented in the *Victims of Crime Survey, 2013/14*

Table 1 shows that assault, burglary at residential premises and robbery were the crime categories with the highest incidents of reported crimes to the police over the years. There was an increase in the number of murder cases reported from 2011/2012 to 2013/2014.

Reporting of crimes in South Africa

The percentage of incidents of crime reported by households to the police between March 2010 and February 2013/14 fluctuated over the years across most incidents of crime, excluding theft from car, which displayed an increase (from 52,0% in 2010, to 56,5% in 2011 and finally landing at 57,4% in 2013/2014. Although incidents of murder were largely reported to the police in 2013/2014, there was a decline from 98,2% in 2011 to 82,6% in 2013/14. About 60% of home robbery and housebreaking/burglary incidents were reported to the police between 2010 and 2013/14, while the reporting of crops theft incidents to the police were the lowest, with rates below 20% over the same period.

More than 60% of those that did not report incidents of car theft felt that the matter was not serious enough (63,0%). It is important to note that 87,4% of



car theft victims indicated having reported the matter to the police, therefore view 'not serious enough' is from the remainder of the victims who indicated that they did not report the crime to the police.

The reasons that were most frequently cited for not reporting other crimes were 'police could do nothing' and 'police won't do anything about it'. These reasons jointly accounted for an estimated 54,4% for theft of personal property, 52,4% for robbery and 19,9% of those who experienced consumer fraud. Most of the victims of assault (21,7%) indicated that they solved the incidents themselves. These reasons related to the police's perceived action jointly accounted for 44,3% for housebreaking/burglary, 45,8% for home robbery, 45,9% for theft of livestock, 65,1% for theft from car and 34,3% for deliberate damage to dwellings. The majority of households who experienced theft of crops said that they did not report because police would not do anything about it (98,9%).

Aside from the police, household crimes committed in 2013/2014 were also reported to other institutions: Most car theft incidents were reported to insurance companies (46,0%) as well as private security (16,5%). Households mostly reported incidents of housebreaking/burglary to other authorities (31,6%) and community policing forums (18,0%). The majority of incidents of livestock theft were reported to traditional authorities (56,3%). Incidents of crops theft were mainly reported to other authorities (52,6%) and traditional authorities (26,9%). Murder was mostly reported to community policing forums (33,4%) and traditional authorities (29,1%). Theft from cars were mostly reported to insurance companies (33,2%).

In the same period, the percentage distribution of individual crimes that were reported to someone else or other institution other than the police was, car hijacking (67,0%), mostly reported to community policing forums and insurance company (33,0%). Sexual offence incidents were mostly reported to private security (19,0%) and traditional authority (16,9%).

Impact of crime

Crime has an effect on the extent to which people in South Africa feel safe and secure as it has a negative effect on the population's quality of life. Victimization, or the fear of crime, may cause disruption in a person's social functioning. For example, it may hinder engagement in social activities or willingness to walk on the street. This is according to the Crime statistics series.



The trend amongst households who were prevented from doing their daily activities when alone in their areas was stable over the years, with only an increase between 2011 and 2013/14 across most of the daily activities. In 2013/2014, 34,7% of South Africans feared going to open spaces or parks, 25,2% feared allowing children to play in the area alone, 17,5% feared allowing children to walk to school and 12,0% feared walking to the shops.

When looking at population groups in 2013/2014, Indian/Asian headed households (42,3%) had the highest proportion of households who were prevented from going to open spaces or parks, followed by white headed households (40,7%), coloured headed households (37,6%) and lastly, black African headed households (33,3%).

In the same period, white headed households (38,1%) had the highest proportion of households who were prevented from allowing their children to play in the area, followed by Indian/Asian headed households (36,2%), coloured headed households (34,4%) and lastly, black African headed households (22,4%).

Views about perpetrators of crime

The Crime statistics series indicates that in 2013/2014, most households thought that both property crime (62,7%) and violent crime (62,4%) were more likely to be committed by people from their area of residence. About 6% of households thought that property and violent crime was committed by people from outside South Africa.

Between 2012 and 2013/14, the majority of households thought that the perpetrators committed property crime because of drug related needs. The percentage of households who said that crimes were committed because of real need decreased from 57,6% in 2011 to 45,4% in 2013/14; while the percentage of households who believed that greed was the motive behind crimes was highest in 2011 at 45,9% and lowest in 2012 at 37,5%.



Conclusion

Perceptions about crime and safety differed according to several factors. While four in ten of households in South Africa believed that the level of both violent and non-violent crime had increased in their areas of residence during the period 2010 to 2013. Housebreaking/burglary, home robbery and theft of livestock were the commonly experienced by households during the period April 2012 to February 2014. Theft of personal property was the most common crime experienced by individuals aged 16 years and older. The extent to which crime is reported to the police vary across different crime categories; crimes that bear the most financial loss tended to be more frequently reported than those that had minimal financial implications. Amongst those who did not report crime to the police, some indicated that they reported to a traditional authority, Community Policing Forum, insurance company and private security.

References

1. Statistics South Africa. 2014. *Victims of Crime Survey, 2013/14* (Statistical release P0341). Pretoria: Statistics South Africa.
2. Statistics South Africa. 2013. *Crime Statistics Series Volume II: Public perceptions about crime prevention and the Criminal Justice System (In-depth analysis of the Victims of Crime Survey data, 2010–2013/14)* (Report No. 03-40-03). Pretoria: Statistics South Africa.



Primary industries

Mining: Production and sales

Mining production increases and mineral sales decrease

According to the Minister of the Department of Mineral and Resources, Advocate Ngwako Ramathlodi, mineworkers who lost their lives in mine-related incidents during apartheid will be acknowledged for their role played in shaping the economy of South Africa. A monument will be erected to honour the memory of 1 000 mineworkers who lost their lives during apartheid and who were buried near Evander in Mpumalanga. This then emphasises the important contribution that mine workers make to the economy of the country as well as the importance of improving on security issues for miners. This article highlights mining production for March 2015 and mineral sales for February 2015.

Mining production increased by 18,8% year-on-year in March 2015 (see Table A). The main contributors to the 18,8% increase were:

- PGMs (contributing 13,1 percentage points);
- coal (contributing 2,5 percentage points); and
- manganese ore (contributing 1,0 percentage point).

The highest positive growth rates were recorded for:

- PGMs (132,2%);
- manganese ore (17,3%); and
- nickel (15,0%).

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

	Oct-14	Nov-14	Dec-14	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	0,3	0,0	-2,6	-1,8	7,8	18,8
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	0,7	-1,5	0,9	-3,2	4,0	7,1
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	3,3	5,5	3,6	0,5	-0,7	1,9

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



Mineral sales decreased by 14,1% year-on-year in February 2015 (see **Table B**). The major contributors to the 14,1% decrease were:

- iron ore (contributing -7,0 percentage points);
- PGMs (contributing -4,0 percentage points); and
- gold (contributing -2,5 percentage points).

The largest negative growth rates were recorded for the following minerals:

- copper (-49,1%);
- iron ore (-37,6%); and
- gold (-21,3%).

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

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

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



Secondary industries

Manufacturing: Production and sales

Manufacturing production increases

South Africa is one of the world’s leading manufacturers of steel. According to the World Steel Association, South Africa is ranked 21st among the crude-steel producing countries in the world. Steel is made when raw materials such as iron ore, limestone, etc. are heated at high temperature to melt. Subsequently the steel can be used to produce end products such as refrigerators, cargo ships, etc. or further processed to manufacture vehicle components. This article highlights statistics on manufacturing sales and production for March 2015.

Manufacturing production increased by 3,8% in March 2015 compared with March 2014 (**see Table C**).

The 3,8 year-on-year increase in manufacturing production in March 2015 was mainly due to higher production in the following divisions:

- food and beverages (8,2%, contributing 1,9 percentage points);
- petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products (5,5%, contributing 1,2 percentage points); and
- motor vehicles, parts and accessories and other transport equipment (13,3%, contributing 1,0 of a percentage point).

Table C – Manufacturing production and sales for March 2015

Estimates	March 2015	% change between March 2014 and March 2015	% change between January to March 2014 and January to March 2015
Physical volume of manufacturing production index (base: 2010=100)	110,2	3,8	0,4
Total estimated sales of manufactured products (R million)	160 978	6,3	1,3

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



Selected building statistics of the private sector

Value of recorded building plans passed increases

At least 30 new shopping centres, varying in size from 5 000 m² up to 120 000 m², are expected to open their doors this year and the next. This is according to the latest figures from the South African Council of Shopping Centres (SACSC). The rise in the construction of shopping centres comes at a time when more and more consumers prefer to shop online. However, this might not be a threat to mall developers just yet, because for most consumers, shopping is not so much about what consumers buy but more about the overall experience offered by the physical destination. Presented in this article is a summary of the selected building statistics of the private sector for March 2015.

The value of recorded building plans passed increased by 0,7% (R146,9 million) during the first quarter of 2015 compared with the first quarter of 2014 (**see Table D**). Increases were reported for residential buildings (14,5% or R1 443,6 million) and additions and alterations (8,7% or R479,9 million). A decrease of (-31,3% or -R1 776,6 million) was recorded for non-residential buildings.

Six provinces reported year-on-year increases in the value of building plans passed during the first quarter of 2015. The increase in the value of building plans passed was dominated by Western Cape (contributing 3,7 percentage points or R784,9 million). Gauteng (contributing -4,4 percentage points or -R931,0 million) was a negative contributor.

The value of buildings reported as completed decreased by 3,1% (-R362,8 million) during the first quarter of 2015 compared with the first quarter of 2014. Decreases were reported for non-residential buildings (-13,8% or -R425,7 million) and additions and alterations (-13,1% or -R330,0 million). An increase was recorded for residential buildings (6,6% or R393,0 million).

Six provinces reported year-on-year decreases in the value of buildings completed during the first quarter of 2015. The year-on-year decrease was dominated by Gauteng (contributing -2,3 percentage points or



-R272,1 million) and Western Cape (contributing -2,0 percentage points or -R236,6 million). KwaZulu-Natal (contributing 1,9 percentage points or R224,2 million) was a significant positive contributor.

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

Estimates at current prices	January to March 2014	January to March 2015	Difference in value between January to March 2014 and January to March 2015	% change between January to March 2014 and January to March 2015
	1/	1/	R'000	
Residential buildings	9 971 321	11 414 881	1 443 560	14,5
-Dwelling houses	7 234 346	7 798 115	563 769	7,8
-Flats and townhouses	2 424 362	3 392 122	967 760	39,9
-Other residential buildings	312 613	224 644	-87 969	-28,1
Non-residential buildings	5 673 843	3 897 290	-1 776 553	-31,3
Additions and alterations	5 544 863	6 024 775	479 912	8,7
Total	21 190 027	21 336 946	146 919	0,7

^{1/} 2014 and 2015 figures should be regarded as preliminary because of possible backlogs and incomplete reporting by municipalities.

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

Electricity generated and available for distribution

Production and consumption of electricity decreases

As Eskom finds itself in a position where demand for electricity exceeds the available supply from time to time, it has been granted a R4 billion loan by the German KfW Development Bank to strengthen its energy transmission. According to Eskom, the loan is for integrating the Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer (REIPP) supplies into the national power grid, and to strengthen the transmission network. Eskom is responsible for ensuring that independent power producers are connected to the national grid, and it purchases a target amount of electricity from them. In other words, the loan will help to make the national power grid fit for an increased



share of renewable generators, and to connect solar and wind power plants by modernising the transmission and distribution networks. Renewable energy assists to meet our country's growing electricity needs and to reduce carbon emission targets. This article highlights the production and consumption of electricity for April 2015.

Electricity generation (production) decreased by 4,7% year-on-year in April 2015 (see **Table E**), while electricity distribution (consumption) decreased by 2,4% year-on-year in April 2015.

Table E – Key growth rate in the volume of electricity generated for April 2015

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

¹ Percentage change between the previous 3 months and the 3 months ending in the month indicated. A full release on *Electricity generated and available for distribution* (Statistical release P4141) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za



Tertiary industries

Wholesale trade sales

Wholesale trade sales up by 5,0%

Wholesalers generate revenue by selling new and used products to resellers (such as pawn and swap shops) and professional users (such as construction companies), to mention a few. These resellers buy the products in bulk at lower prices and resell to consumers at higher prices to gain profit. Some of these wholesale products are defective goods (such as furniture) that are sold by manufacturers and at factories and through auctions due to their condition, while some are specialty products such as designer label clothing sourced by importers. Presented in this article is a summary of the wholesale trade sales statistics for March 2015.

Wholesale trade sales increased by 5,0% in March 2015 compared with March 2014 (**see Table F**). The major contributors to this increase were dealers in:

- food, beverages and tobacco (15,2%, contributing 2,4 percentage points); and
- 'other' household goods except precious stones (16,2%, contributing 1,6 percentage points).

Wholesale trade sales decreased by 0,3% in the first quarter of 2015 compared with the first quarter of 2014. The major contributor to this decrease was dealers in solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (-15,2%, contributing -3,5 percentage points).



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

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

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

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

Retail trade sales

Retail trade sales increase by 2,0%

Some retail shops have introduced shopping points to reward consumers for their support and to increase sales. These points are loaded into a smart card which is given free of charge to consumers. For consumers to accumulate points, they have to shop regularly, buy more goods or exclusive items which are priced with more points, and swipe at the tills every time they shop. Consumers can redeem points by purchasing among others, airtime, food, furniture, clothes and jewellery. This article gives a summary on the performance of retail trade sales in March 2015.

Retail trade sales increased by 2,0% year-on-year in March 2015 (**see Table G**). The main contributors to the 2,0% increase were retailers in hardware, paint and glass (contributing 0,7 of a percentage point) and pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries (contributing 0,5 of a percentage point).

The highest annual growth rates were recorded for retailers in:

- hardware, paint and glass (9,9%);
- pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries (6,8%); and
- all 'other' retailers (3,4%).

Retail trade sales increased by 2,5% in the first quarter of 2015 compared with the first quarter of 2014.



The main contributors to this increase were retailers in:

- hardware, paint and glass (8,6%, contributing 0,6 of a percentage point); and
- textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (3,3%, contributing 0,6 of a percentage point).

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

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

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

Motor trade sales

Sales in the motor industry increase

Buyers of used vehicles also reap a variety of benefits, just like those of new vehicle. Many motor vehicle dealers and workshops sell certified vehicles with low mileage at lower prices. When a vehicle depreciates, its price decreases, and this creates a shopping opportunity for those who prefer used vehicles. In some cases, used vehicles are found in good condition depending on whether the previous owners took the vehicles for a regular maintenance service. Motor trade sales figures for March 2015 are presented below.

Motor trade sales increased by 5,9% year-on-year in March 2015 (**see Table H**). The highest annual growth rates were recorded for:

- sales of accessories (20,8%); and
- used vehicle sales (18,6%).

Motor trade sales increased by 1,5% in the first quarter of 2015 compared with the first quarter of 2014.



The main contributors to this increase were:

- used vehicles sales (12,8%, contributing 2,1 percentage points); and
- sales of accessories (10,3%, contributing 1,8 percentage points).

Table H – Key motor trade sales figures for March 2015

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

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

Food and beverages

Total income generated by food and beverages industry increases

Millions of people in the world fall ill and many die as a result of eating unsafe food. Therefore, food labelling and packaging plays an important role in ensuring the health and safety of those who will consume the food. In the past, certain South African food manufacturers have used marketing strategies that mislead the consumer about what was contained in the food. The Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act (Act No. 54 of 1972) lists several regulations and laws that should guide labelling and advertising of food in South Africa. This Act states that the name and address of the manufacturer, importer or distributor should be included. There should also be a nutrient analysis in table form per 100g of products eaten. The ‘date of durability’ has to be declared, which must be written as ‘best before’ or BB. Furthermore, ‘Use by’ dates (on items with a shorter shelf-life) must be written out in full and if the claim ‘lite’ or ‘reduced’ is made, the label must state what the product is being compared to. These are just some of the regulations and mandatory requirements contained in the Act. Presented in this article is a summary of the food and beverages statistics for March 2015.



The total income generated by the food and beverages industry increased by 9,4% in March 2015 compared with March 2014 (**see Table I**). Positive annual growth rates were recorded for food sales (10,4%) and bar sales (5,5%).

In March 2015, the highest annual growth rates were recorded for catering services (15,3%, contributing 2,5 percentage points) and takeaway and fast-food outlets (10,6%, contributing 3,9 percentage points).

Total income increased by 8,7% in the first quarter of 2015 compared with the first quarter of 2014. The main contributors to this increase were:

- takeaway and fast-food outlets (11,7%, contributing 4,3 percentage points); and
- restaurants and coffee shops (7,1%, contributing 3,3 percentage points).

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

Type of income	Oct-14	Nov-14	Dec-14	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15
Food sales	13,3	9,3	9,7	12,7	6,9	10,4
Bar sales	3,6	-1,6	-9,6	-0,4	0,0	5,5
Other income	3,0	8,5	21,2	9,1	-4,0	-6,8
Total	11,8	7,9	7,3	11,0	5,8	9,4

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

Tourist accommodation

Income for tourist accommodation increases

Tourists undertake camping site outings for outdoor adventure, recreation and in pursuit of enjoying nature. A camping site is a place where tourists or visitors who are on holiday can erect tents for overnight stay and are charged an entry fee. When undertaking an outing, tourists need to take along their camping equipment (e.g. sleeping bags, tent), food and recreation kits. These types of outings provide an opportunity to engage in a



variety of activities, which include fishing, hiking, games, etc. Most registered camping sites have toilets, a fire place to cook or braai, and showers. This article provides a summary on tourist accommodation for March 2015.

Total income for the tourist accommodation industry increased by 7,6% in March 2015 compared with March 2014 (see **Table J**). Income from accommodation increased by 8,8% year-on-year in March 2015. This is as a result of a 0,6% decrease in the number of stay unit nights sold and a 9,5% increase in the average income per stay unit night sold.

The main contributor to the 8,8% year-on-year increase in income from accommodation in March 2015 was hotels (contributing 7,1 percentage points).

In March 2015, the types of accommodation that recorded the highest year-on-year growth rates in income from accommodation were caravan parks and camping sites (18,5%) and hotels (11,2%).

Income from accommodation increased by 3,7% in the first quarter of 2015 compared with the first quarter of 2014. The main contributor to this increase was hotels (6,1% contributing 3,8 percentage points).

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

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

^{1/} Includes restaurant and bar sales and 'other' income.

A full release on *Tourist accommodation* (Statistical release P6410) is available on the Statistics South Africa website: www.statssa.gov.za



Tourism and migration

Millions of travellers pass through SA ports

Foreign nationals migrate to other countries for different purposes, including studying. In order for foreign students to study at South African educational institutions, they must have study permits. Prospective students should first apply for study permits at the South African High Commission, Embassy, Consulate or Trade Mission nearest to their home country and wait to be issued with a study permit before leaving their respective countries. To apply for study permits, foreign nationals need among others, a passport, medical certificate and a letter from the institution at which they will study, confirming their acceptance and specifying the duration of the course. This article reports on the statistics for tourism and migration for January 2015.

A total of 3 566 305 travellers (arrivals and departures) passed through South African ports of entry in January 2015 (**see Table K**). These travellers were made up of 985 362 South African residents and 2 580 943 foreign travellers. A further breakdown of the figures for South African residents indicates that there were 593 988 arrivals, 390 686 departures and 688 travellers in transit. The corresponding volumes for foreign arrivals, departures and transit travellers were 1 399 328, 1 124 873 and 56 742 respectively.

In January 2015, road transport was the most common mode of travel used by 2 606 137 (73,1%) out of the 3 566 305 travellers. The total number of travellers who used air transport was 947 818 (26,6%).

In January 2015, 166 664 (90,2%) overseas tourists arrived in the country by air, whilst those who came by road were 17 387 (9,4%). This is in contrast to the number of tourists from the Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries who came into South Africa predominantly by road [641 983 (94,7%)]. Only 36 084 (5,3%) 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 12 985 (93,0%), with 968 (6,9%) using road transport.

In January 2015, the majority [825 976 (94,1%)] of tourists were in South Africa for holidays compared with only 37 885 (4,3%) and 13 851 (1,6%) tourists who were in South Africa for business and for study purposes respectively. A detailed analysis reveals that of all the tourists from each of the overseas regions, at least 90,0% came to South Africa for holidays.



In January 2015, there were 504 516 (57,5%) male and 373 193 (42,5%) female tourists. A total of 47 166 (5,4%) tourists were aged less than 15 years; 783 663 (89,3%) were aged between 15 and 64 years; and 46 883 (5,3%) were aged 65 years and older.

Table K – Number of South African residents and foreign travellers by travel direction: January 2015

Travel direction	January	December	January	% change	% change
	2014	2014	2015	December 2014 to January 2015	January 2014 to January 2015
Total South African residents	3 616 062	4 195 456	3 566 305	-15,0	-1,4
Arrivals	570 578	529 208	593 988	12,2	4,1
Departures	376 258	733 336	390 686	-46,7	3,8
Foreign travellers	2 668 623	2 932 093	2 580 943	-12,0	-3,3
Arrivals	1 468 288	1 447 598	1 399 328	-3,3	-4,7
Departures	1 144 878	1 423 408	1 124 873	-21,0	-1,7
Foreign arrivals	1 468 288	1 447 598	1 399 328	-3,3	-4,7
Non-visitors	104 432	31 133	102 078	227,9	-2,3
Visitors	1 363 856	1 416 465	1 297 250	-8,4	-4,9
Visitors	1 363 856	1 416 465	1 297 250	-8,4	-4,9
Arrivals only	578 113	419 350	436 811	4,2	-24,4
Single trips	418 664	481 156	416 686	-13,4	-0,5
Multiple trips	367 079	515 959	443 753	-14,0	20,9
Visitors	1 363 856	1 416 465	1 297 250	-8,4	-4,9
Same-day	414 453	481 766	419 538	-12,9	1,2
Overnight (tourists)	949 403	934 699	877 712	-6,1	-7,6

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



Statistics of civil cases for debt

Number of civil summonses decreases

South Africans are the biggest borrowers in the world. This is according to a report published by the World Bank on April 2015 titled 'Global Findex database'. According to the report, 86% of South Africans borrowed money between 2013 and 2014. Furthermore, 71,2% borrowed money from family and friends as opposed to looking to financial institutions for additional funds. This despite 70% having accounts at a financial institution, where only 12% sought out financial assistance. It states that some of the things that South Africans borrow money for include health care costs (18%), to buy a house (home loans)(9,2%) and for starting businesses, whereas 7,5% borrow money to fund education. The study also indicates that at least 30% of adults in South Africa said they would be unable to raise funds in a crisis. Presented in this article is a summary of the civil cases for debt statistics for March 2015.

The total number of civil summonses issued for debt decreased by 3,2% in the first quarter of 2015 compared with the first quarter of 2014 (**see Table L**). A 9,5% increase was recorded between March 2014 and March 2015.

The main categories that influenced the 3,2% decrease were civil summonses relating to:

- services (contributing -2,0 percentage points);
- rent (contributing -1,8 percentage points); and
- goods sold (contributing -1,2 percentage points).

The total number of civil judgements recorded for debt decreased by 8,4% in the first quarter of 2015 compared with the first quarter of 2014. An increase of 0,6% was recorded between March 2014 and March 2015.

The main categories that influenced the 8,4% decrease were civil judgements relating to:

- services (contributing -5,0 percentage points);
- goods sold (contributing -1,7 percentage points); and
- 'other' debts (contributing -1,2 percentage points).



The total value of civil judgements recorded for debt was 3,5% lower in the first quarter of 2015 compared with the first quarter of 2014. A year-on-year increase of 11,0% was recorded in March 2015.

The main categories that influenced the 3,5% decrease were the value of judgements relating to:

- 'other' debts (contributing -4,4 percentage points);
- services (contributing -1,2 percentage points); and
- goods sold (contributing -0,4 of a percentage point).

In March 2015, 26 395 civil judgements for debt amounting to R423,0 million were recorded. The largest contributors to the total value of judgements were:

- 'other' debts (R145,2 million or 34,3%);
- money lent (R93,3 million or 22,0%); and
- services (R69,4 million or 16,4%).

Table L – Key figures for civil summonses and judgements for March 2015

Actual estimates	March 2015	% change between March 2014 and March 2015	% change between January to March 2014 and January to March 2015
Number of civil summonses issued for debt	66 422	9,5	-3,2
Number of civil judgements recorded for debt	26 395	0,6	-8,4
Value of civil judgements recorded for debt (R million)	423,0	11,0	-3,5

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

Liquidations and insolvencies

Liquidations increase by 6 more cases

Any company that is struggling to continue operating can seek a business rescue and experience a turnaround in the performance of the business. Business rescue is an opportunity for financially distressed companies to file for a formal restructuring process aimed at rehabilitating them and enabling them to continue trading successfully. It is always better for a business to seek assistance sooner than later as the business will still have some funds



to continue operating while a rescue plan is being formulated and implemented. According to chapter 6 of the Companies Act (Act No. 71 of 2008), business rescue includes the provision of a temporary supervision and management of the company by a business rescue practitioner; a temporary moratorium (suspension) on the rights of claimants against the company or property in its possession and the development and implementation of a plan to rescue the company. Presented in this article is a summary of the liquidations and insolvencies statistics for March 2015.

The total number of liquidations recorded increased by 4,0% (6 more cases) year-on-year in April 2015 (see **Table L**). Voluntary liquidations increased by 34 cases, while compulsory liquidations decreased by 28 cases. The largest year-on-year increase in total liquidations in April 2015 related to businesses in the construction industry (26 more liquidations), followed by the transport, storage and communication industry (20 more liquidations). There was a decrease of 1,0% in the three months ended April 2015 compared with the three months ended April 2014.

Table L – Total number of liquidations for April 2015

Number of liquidations April 2015	% change between April 2014 and April 2015	% change between February to April 2014 and February to April 2015	% change between January to April 2014 and January to April 2015
155	4,0	-1,0	-0,2

The estimated number of insolvencies decreased by 9,3% in March 2015 compared with March 2014 (see **Table M**). A 9,6% decrease was estimated in the first quarter of 2015 compared with the first quarter of 2014.

Table M – Total number of insolvencies for March 2015

Number of insolvencies March 015	% change between March 2014 and March 2015	% change between January to March 2014 and January March 2015
293	-9,3	-9,6

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



Land transport

Passenger transportation is the conveyance of people by various means of transportation such as buses and taxis. Passenger transportation is important as it enables passengers to reach their place of work, school and to access health care facilities. The City of Cape Town recently released the findings of the city's Transport Development Index (DTI). The findings showed that Cape Town's lower income commuters spend as much as 60% of their monthly household income on transport costs. Furthermore, the findings revealed that as many as 95% of these commuters are from less affluent areas, with the majority living in Mitchells Plain and Khayelitsha. Most of these commuters travel between 45 to 70 kilometres each day to get to work and spend an average of R45 of every R100 of their monthly household income on transport. This is one of the reasons why the City of Cape Town has committed to reducing transport costs by half within the next 15 years. Presented in this article is a summary of the land transport survey statistics for March 2015.

Freight transportation

The volume of goods transported (payload) increased by 2,0% in March 2015 compared with March 2014 (**see Table O**). The corresponding income increased by 3,7% over the same period.

Income from freight transportation increased by 4,5% in the first quarter of 2015 compared with the first quarter of 2014. The main contributors to this increase were:

- primary mining and quarrying products (11,4%, contributing 4,1 percentage points); and
- agriculture and forestry primary products (13,6%, contributing 1,1 percentage points).

Table O – Year-on-year percentage change in freight transportation: March 2015

	Oct-14	Nov-14	Dec-14	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15
Freight payload	9,9	10,1	6,7	9,7	1,9	2,0
Freight income	8,8	8,4	4,9	6,5	3,1	3,7

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



Passenger transportation

The number of passenger journeys remained unchanged in March 2015 compared with March 2014 (see Table P). The corresponding income increased by 2,5% over the same period.

Table P – Year-on-year percentage change in passenger transportation: March 2015

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

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



Prices

Producer price index (PPI)

Producer inflation for final manufactured goods decreases

The producer price index (PPI) is an important economic indicator and very useful in the analysis of inflation. It measures the price of goods at factory gates. For instance, the prices of imported goods are measured at the point where they enter the country and not where they are sold to consumers. Similarly, manufactured goods are priced when they leave the factory, not when they are sold to consumers. Thus, the PPI measures the cost of production rather than the cost of living, which is measured by the consumer price index (CPI). Unlike the CPI, the PPI therefore cannot be related directly to consumers' living standards. However, because it measures the cost of production, a change in the PPI is usually an indication that the CPI will also change a few months later. Presented in this article is a summary of the producer price index statistics for April 2015.

The annual percentage change in the PPI for final manufactured goods was 3,0% in April 2015 (compared with 3,1% in March 2015) (**see Table Q**). From March 2015 to April 2015, the PPI for final manufactured goods increased by 0,9%. The main contributors to the annual rate of 3,0% were food products, beverages and tobacco products (5,4% year-on-year, contributing 1,8 percentage points) and metals, machinery, equipment and computing equipment (7,1% year-on-year, contributing 1,0 percentage point). The main contributor to the monthly increase of 0,9% was coke, petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products (2,8% month-on-month, contributing 0,5 of a percentage point).

Intermediate manufactured goods

The annual percentage change in the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods was -0,2% in April 2015 (compared with 0,9% in March 2015) (**see Table Q**). From March 2015 to April 2015, the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods decreased by 0,7%. The main contributor to the annual rate of -0,2% was chemicals, rubber and plastic products (-2,2% year-on-year, contributing -0,7 of a percentage point). The main contributor to the monthly decrease of 0,7% was basic and fabricated metals (-1,9% month-on-month, contributing -0,6 of a percentage point).



Electricity and water

The annual percentage change in the PPI for electricity and water was 10,4% in April 2015 (compared with 8,6% in March 2015) (**see Table Q**). From March 2015 to April 2015, the PPI for electricity and water increased by 4,7%. The contributors to the annual rate of 10,4% were electricity (11,2% year-on-year, contributing 9,4 percentage points) and water (6,3% year-on-year, contributing 1,0 percentage point). The contributors to the monthly increase of 4,7% were electricity (5,2% month-on-month, contributing 4,4 percentage points) and water (1,9% month-on-month, contributing 0,3 of a percentage point).

Mining

The annual percentage change in the PPI for mining was -4,7% in April 2015 (compared with -4,4% in March 2015) (**see Table Q**). From March 2015 to April 2015, the PPI for mining decreased by 1,0%. The main contributors to the annual rate of -4,7% were gold and other metal ores (-7,8% year-on-year, contributing -2,4 percentage points), coal and gas (-5,3% year-on-year, contributing -1,4 percentage points) and non-ferrous metal ores (-3,2% year-on-year, contributing -1,1 percentage points). The main contributor to the monthly decrease of 1,0% was gold and other metal ores (-2,4% month-on-month, contributing -0,7 of a percentage point).

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

The annual percentage change in the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing was 4,5% in April 2015 (compared with -1,0% in March 2015) (**see Table Q**). From March 2015 to April 2015, the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing increased by 1,7%. The main contributor to the annual rate of 4,5% was agriculture (5,1% year-on-year, contributing 4,3 percentage points). The main contributor to the monthly increase of 1,7% was agriculture (1,8% month-on-month, contributing 1,6 percentage points).



Table Q – Key PPI figures for April 2015

Product	Weight	Index (2012=100)			% change	
		April 2014	March 2015	April 2015	April 2015 vs. March 2015	April 2015 vs. April 2014
Final manufactured goods	100,00	113,8	116,2	117,2	0,9	3,0
Intermediate manufactured goods	100,00	116,5	117,1	116,3	-0,7	-0,2
Electricity and water	100,00	108,1	113,9	119,3	4,7	10,4
Mining	100,00	109,9	105,8	104,7	-1,0	-4,7
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,00	107,3	110,2	112,1	1,7	4,5

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

Consumer price index

CPI at 4,5% in April 2015

The consumer price index (CPI) is a measure that examines change in prices of a basket of consumer goods and services, such as transportation, food, transport and beverages. The figures of the CPI are also used as an inflation indicator. For example, when there are increases in CPI it could indicate that inflation might increase, while decreases in CPI could mean inflation might decrease or remain at its current rate. This article presents the consumer price index for April 2015.

The headline CPI (for all urban areas) annual inflation rate in April 2015 was 4,5% (**see Table R**). This rate was 0,5 of a percentage point higher than the corresponding annual rate of 4,0% in March 2015. On average, prices increased by 0,9% between March 2015 and April 2015.

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

- fruit (4,9%);
- vegetables (2,3%);
- sugar, sweets and desserts (1,3%);
- hot beverages (0,7%);



- milk, eggs and cheese (0,6%);
- cold beverages (0,6%);
- bread and cereals (0,4%);
- fish (0,3%); and
- meat (0,2%).

The alcoholic beverages and tobacco index increased by 1,2% between March 2015 and April 2015. The annual rate increased to 9,6% in April 2015 from 9,0% in March 2015.

The transport index increased by 4,5% between March 2015 and April 2015, mainly due to a 156-cents-per-litre increase in the price of petrol. The annual rate increased to -1,1% in April 2015 from -5,0% in March 2015.

The miscellaneous goods and services index increased by 0,2% between March 2015 and April 2015. The annual rate decreased to 7,3% in April 2015 from 7,5% in March 2015.

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

- Gauteng (4,4%);
- Eastern Cape (4,3%);
- Mpumalanga (4,3%);
- Limpopo (4,3%); and
- KwaZulu-Natal (3,6%).

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

- Western Cape (5,2%);
- Free State (5,0%);
- Northern Cape (4,9%); and
- North West (4,8%).



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 ^{1/}
2010	Index	86,4	87,0	87,7	87,8	88,0	88,0	88,6	88,6	88,7	88,9	89,0	89,2	88,2
	Rate	6,2	5,7	5,1	4,8	4,6	4,2	3,7	3,5	3,2	3,4	3,6	3,5	4,3
2011	Index	89,6	90,2	91,3	91,6	92,0	92,4	93,2	93,4	93,8	94,2	94,5	94,6	92,6
	Rate	3,7	3,7	4,1	4,2	4,5	5,0	5,3	5,3	5,7	6,0	6,1	6,1	5,0
2012	Index	95,2	95,7	96,8	97,2	97,2	97,5	97,8	98,0	98,9	99,5	99,8	100,0	97,8
	Rate	6,3	6,1	6,0	6,1	5,7	5,5	4,9	5,0	5,5	5,6	5,6	5,7	5,6
2013	Index	100,3	101,3	102,5	102,9	102,6	102,9	104,0	104,3	104,8	105,0	105,1	105,4	103,4
	Rate	5,4	5,9	5,9	5,9	5,6	5,5	6,3	6,4	6,0	5,5	5,3	5,4	5,7
2014	Index	106,1	107,3	108,7	109,2	109,4	109,7	110,6	111,0	111,0	111,2	111,2	111,0	109,7
	Rate	5,8	5,9	6,0	6,1	6,6	6,6	6,3	6,4	5,9	5,9	5,8	5,3	6,1
2015	Index	110,8	111,5	113,1	114,1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rate	4,4	3,9	4,0	4,5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

^{1/} Annual average.

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



Glossary

Primary industries

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Secondary industries

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



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

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

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

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

Tertiary industries

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Prices

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

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

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

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

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

Educational article

Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF): The Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) is Government's strategic plan for the 2014–2019 electoral term. It reflects the commitments made in the election manifesto of the governing party, including the commitment to implement the NDP. The MTSF sets out the actions that Government will take and targets to be achieved. It also provides a framework for the other plans of national, provincial and local government.



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