

Mbalo Brief



the missing piece of the puzzle

March 2016



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Editor's comment

The much anticipated Community Survey 2016 (CS 2016) kicked off on 7 March 2016. Over 10 000 Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) field workers across the country will visit 1,3 million sampled households collecting data until 22 April 2016.

Unlike previous surveys of this magnitude, this year the CS 2016 will use the Computer Assisted Paper Interview (CAPI) methodology, whereby data collection happens digitally via electronic devices, rather than the traditional paper method. Not only will this technological method reduce costs (as a result of the shift from paper to digital questionnaires) but it will also improve the quality of the data because of inbuilt controls in the electronic questionnaire. The use of geographic navigation capabilities will ensure that fieldworkers enumerate houses that have been selected. Furthermore, this method will also ensure that results are released much sooner than before.

The purpose of the survey is to collect up-to-date information from household such as age, sex, migration, access to water and sanitation among others. This information will be used for policy planning as well as to monitor the quality of services that citizens are receiving.

Also included in this issue are our monthly articles such as *Civil cases for debt and Retail trade sales included*.

Articles published in this issue are based on results of industry surveys conducted for the months ranging from December 2015, January and February 2016 which were published by Stats SA in February and March 2016.

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

NOTE:

The educational article will not be included in this month's edition. We apologise for the inconvenience caused.

Enjoy the read.





March to April 2016

Be on the look out for the fieldworkers who will be collecting data on Community Survey (CS 2016) from sampled households across all areas of South Africa.

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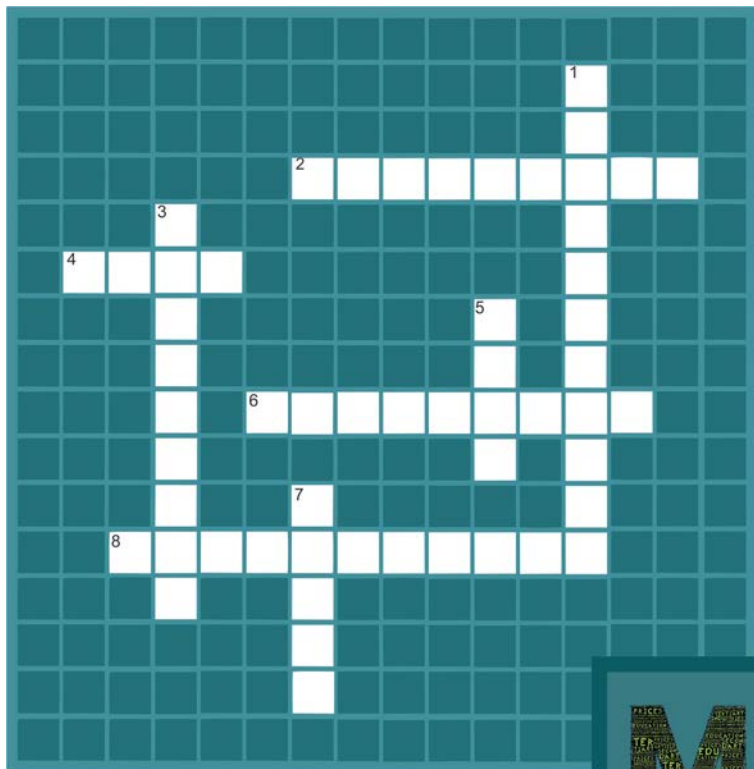


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Crossword puzzle





Across

2. Which official body manages free and fair elections at all levels of government? Commission of South Africa.
4. Is the following statement true or false? In 2011, 70,7% of migrant households were predominantly headed by males compared to females (29,3%). Read educational article for clue.
6. Which survey is Stats SA currently conducting? Clue: The survey started on 7 March 2016 and will end on 22 April 2016.
8. According to the educational article, which province had the highest proportion of non-lifetime migrants?

Down

1. Which sector in South Africa has been the most affected by the drought?
3. Which elections are going to be held in South Africa this year? Clue: The elections are for electing councilors who will be responsible for the next five years.
5. How many years has it been since the last Community Survey was conducted by Stats SA?
7. What is the abbreviation for the National Regulator of South Africa?

Across

2. Forty Four
3. Air
5. Zika
6. Africa
7. Gauteng

Down

1. Tokyo Sexwale
2. Four
4. Taxi





Primary industries

Mining: Production and sales

The mining industry, unions and government, signed a broad plan on 31 August 2015 to halt a series of job losses. The sector has been shedding jobs for almost 30 years, dropping by 300 000. One of the reasons for the job cuts is that the resources in some mines deplete and the mines are then forced to shut down. However, the government has agreed to establish funds that will financially assist in re-training and re-skilling retrenched mine workers so they may be able to find jobs elsewhere. The plan also includes a proposal to increase productivity in the sector and to transfer employees between companies. Should this plan be implemented successfully, it will result in the sustainability of the industry in the long term. Presented in this article is a summary of the mining: production and sales statistics for December 2015.

Mining production decreased by 0,3% year-on-year in December 2015 (**see Table A**). Negative growth rates were recorded for the following minerals:

- iron ore (-17,1%);
- copper (-15,0%);
- manganese ore (-8,7%);
- diamonds (-8,5%); and
- gold (-4,9%).

The following minerals were the three largest negative contributors to the 0,3% decrease:

- iron ore (contributing -3,3 percentage points);
- gold (contributing -0,9 of a percentage point); and
- manganese ore (contributing -0,6 of a percentage point).

PGMs was a significant positive contributor (contributing 3,4 percentage points).

The total mining production was 3,3% higher in 2015 compared with 2014. The 3,3% increase in annual mining production followed a decrease of 1,4% in 2014 and an increase of 3,6% in 2013.





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

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

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

Mineral sales decreased by 3,6% year-on-year in November 2015 (see **Table B**). The following minerals were the largest negative contributors to the decrease of 3,6%:

- iron ore (-39,3%, contributing -5,6 percentage points);
- ‘other’ non-metallic minerals (-45,8%, contributing -2,7 percentage points); and
- manganese ore (-56,3% and contributing -2,5 percentage points).

Two minerals with significant positive contributions were PGMs (16,8%, contributing 3,6 percentage points) and gold (17,1%, contributing 2,4 percentage points).

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

	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	12,2	-3,6	-2,2	-5,9	-3,0	-3,6
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-1,9	-6,5	1,1	1,4	1,4	-1,8
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	4,8	0,2	-4,2	-5,5	-2,7	0,2

^{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 increase

The manufacturing industry's performance is closely connected to the strength or weakness of the rand. In the five-year period 2011 to 2015, the rand weakened from around R6,90 to US dollar in January 2011 to around R15 to US dollar in December 2015. The rand's weakness, though it is usually viewed negatively, can be positive for manufacturers because it can make it easier for exporters to compete internationally. That is, their input prices would remain rand-based while they receive dollars (or another 'hard' currency) for their exports. However, things like imported raw materials become more expensive for them. On the other hand, the rising costs in electricity and wages could counter the benefits that come with the weak rand. Presented in this article is a summary of the Manufacturing: Production and sales statistics for December 2015.

Manufacturing production increased by 0,4% in December 2015 compared with December 2014 (**see Table C**). The main positive contributors were the food and beverages division (4,4%, contributing 1,4 percentage points) and petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products division (2,1%, contributing 0,5 of a percentage point). The largest negative contribution was made by the basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products, metal products and machinery division (-6,2%, contributing -1,1 percentage points).

In 2015, total manufacturing production showed no growth compared with 2014. The largest contributions were made by food and beverages division (2,7%, contributing 0,7 of a percentage point) and basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products, metal products and machinery division (-3,3%, contributing -0,6 of a percentage point).



Table C– Key growth rates in the volume of manufacturing production for December 2015

	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	5,2	-0,4	1,3	-2,3	-1,2	0,4
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	0,0	0,4	2,3	-1,8	-1,3	1,8
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	-1,5	-0,4	1,4	1,6	0,8	-0,6

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

Selected building statistics of the private sector

The value of recorded building plans passed increases

According to the Housing Consumer Protection Measures Act, 1998 (Act No. 95 of 1998), home builders should rectify major structural defects caused by non-compliance with the National Home Builders Registration Council (NHBRC). Home builders are responsible for rectifying any structural defects such as roof leaks attributable to workmanship or design. Homeowners who are unable to resolve building and structural related defects with the builders should lodge a complaint with the NHBRC. To date, NHBRC has conducted a total of 339 disciplinary committee hearings in order to ensure full compliance with the required norms and standards within the construction environment in the 2014/15 financial year. Many of these cases vary from failure by home builders to rectify structural defects, poor workmanship and failure to enroll homes. A total of 204 home builders were suspended for various offences in the same financial year. Presented in this article is a summary of the selected building statistics of the private sector as reported by local government institutions for December 2015.

The value of recorded building plans passed increased by 3,1% (R2 976,7 million) in 2015 compared with 2014 (**see Table D**). The largest positive contributors were residential buildings (7,2% or R3 323,9 million) and additions and alterations (4,3% or R1 081,8 million). Non-residential buildings fell by 5,7% (-R1 429,0 million).

Six provinces reported year-on-year increases in the value of building plans passed in 2015. The largest positive contributions were recorded for:



- Western Cape (contributing 1,6 percentage points or R1 544,3 million);
- Gauteng (contributing 1,2 percentage points or R1 186,0 million); and
- Eastern Cape (contributing 0,6 of a percentage point or R537,3 million).

The value of buildings reported as completed increased by 7,3% (R3 870,5 million) in 2015 compared with 2014. Residential buildings rose by 15,2% (R4 248,7 million).

Four provinces reported year-on-year increases in the value of buildings completed in 2015. The largest positive contributions were recorded for Western Cape (contributing 8,5 percentage points or R4 515,1 million) and KwaZulu-Natal (contributing 4,0 percentage points or R2 099,8 million). A significant negative contribution was recorded for Gauteng (contributing -4,5 percentage points or -R2 354,2 million).



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

Estimates at current prices	January to December 2014	January to December 2015	Difference in value between January to December 2014 and January to December 2015	% change between January to December 2014 and January to December 2015
	R'000	R'000	R'000	
Residential buildings	46 383 136	49 707 006	3 323 870	7,2
-Dwelling houses	31 984 413	33 861 606	1 877 193	5,9
-Flats and townhouses	13 185 006	14 907 807	1 722 801	13,1
-Other residential buildings	1 213 717	937 593	-276 124	-22,8
Non-residential buildings	24 951 325	23 522 353	-1 428 972	-5,7
Additions and alterations	25 356 851	26 438 645	1 081 794	4,3
Total	96 691 312	99 668 004	2 976 692	3,1

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

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

Electricity generated and available for distribution

Electricity generated decreases

The National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA) has approved a 9,4% hike in the price of electricity which will be implemented on 1 April 2016. This price hike will help Eskom pay R11,2 billion it spent in 2015 to avoid load shedding. However, with South Africa's economy already in a dire situation, this increase might result in financial strain for businesses and consumers, especially on lower income households who will now have to pay more for electricity amid the high food prices. Presented in this article is a summary of the electricity generated and available for distribution statistics for December 2015.

Electricity generation (production) decreased by 0,3% year-on-year in December 2015 (see Table E). Total electricity generation was 2,0% lower



in 2015 compared with 2014. The 2,0% decrease in annual electricity production followed a decrease of 0,6% in 2014 and a decrease of 0,6% in 2013.

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

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

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

Electricity distribution (consumption) decreased by 1,5% year-on-year in December 2015 (see **Table F**). Total electricity consumption was 1,5% lower in 2015 compared with 2014. The 1,5% decrease in annual electricity consumption followed an increase of 0,2% in 2014 and a decrease of 0,4% in 2013.

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

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

^{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:



Tertiary industries

Wholesale trade sales

Wholesale trade sales increase

Trade is a process where goods or services are exchanged for money or for other goods or services. One of the important aspects of trade is that it boosts development and generates growth through increased commercial opportunities, investment and creating jobs. Wholesale trade is therefore vital to the success of the economy, as wholesalers facilitate the process of trade by importing, exporting and storing goods that are traded across countries. Presented in this article is a summary of the wholesale trade sales statistics for December 2015.

Wholesale trade sales increased by 4,5% in December 2015 compared with December 2014 (**see Table G**). The main positive contributors to this increase were dealers in:

- food, beverages and tobacco (6,3%, contributing 1,3 percentage points);
- agricultural raw materials and livestock (15,3%, contributing 1,2 percentage points); and
- 'other' goods (10,3%, contributing 1,0 percentage point).

Wholesale trade sales increased by 4,6% in the fourth quarter of 2015 compared with the fourth quarter of 2014. The main positive contributors to this increase were dealers in:

- machinery, equipment and supplies (8,9%, contributing 1,4 percentage points);
- food, beverages and tobacco (7,6%, contributing 1,3 percentage points); and
- 'other' goods (13,4%, contributing 1,3 percentage points).



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

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

^{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

As the rand continues to weaken, prices for several products such as milk, chicken, beef and eggs have already started increasing. The retail price for a 2kg frozen chicken bag, for instance, has increased by R7 from R45,60 in the last quarter of 2015 to R52,28 in this quarter. This is according to the Poultry Association. Thus, the rising costs can exert pressure on consumer spending causing them to be price sensitive and to cut down on items that they consider unnecessary. Therefore, retailers need to consider how they can continue to provide the same product to consumers, with the same quality at an affordable price and still be able to make profit. Presented in this article is a summary of the retail trade sales for December 2015.

Retail trade sales increased by 3,3% in 2015 compared with 2014 (**see Table H**). The main contributors to this increase were general dealers (3,2%, contributing 1,3 percentage points) and retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (4,3%, contributing 0,9 of a percentage point).

In December 2015, retail trade sales increased by 4,1% year-on-year. The highest annual growth rates were recorded for retailers in household furniture, appliances and equipment (7,7%) and textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (6,5%). The main contributors to the 4,1% increase were general dealers (contributing 1,8 percentage points) and retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (contributing 1,5 percentage points).



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

	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	3,3	4,0	3,0	3,4	3,8	4,1
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	0,2	1,9	-1,6	0,4	2,4	-0,9
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	0,2	1,1	1,1	1,2	0,8	1,3

^{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

No growth in motor trade sales in 2015 compared with 2014

As with most industries, the weak rand has both negative and positive implications for the motor industry. Almost one-third of the components and materials in locally manufactured vehicles are imported, the weaker currency means that imported vehicle parts and accessories become more expensive. Also, the local demand for cars, parts and accessories may decline as consumers will be avoiding paying a higher interest rate, due to the increase in inflation. Presented in this article is a summary of the motor trade sales for December 2015

Motor trade sales showed no growth in 2015 compared with 2014 (**see Table I**). The largest contributors were sales of accessories (8,2%, contributing 1,4 percentage points) and fuel sales (-9,2%, contributing -2,3 percentage points).

In December 2015, motor trade sales increased by 1,2% year-on-year. The largest positive annual growth rates were recorded for:

- sales of accessories (10,4%);
- workshop income (7,1%); and
- used vehicle sales (3,5%).

Motor trade sales decreased by 0,3% in the last quarter of 2015 compared with the last quarter of 2014. The main contributor to this decrease was fuel sales (-8,6%, contributing -2,2 percentage points).



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

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

^{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

The Department of Health wants retail stores to remove sweets and other foodstuff (such as salty and oily snacks) from their checkout points in a bid to encourage a healthy lifestyle. The department encourage South Africans to live healthier lifestyles and to prevent non-communicable diseases such as diabetes, respiratory and cardiovascular diseases and cancer. Non-communicable diseases are listed as the leading causes of mortality globally by the World Health Organization (WHO), and eating a lot of sugar (such as sweets, fizzy drinks and chocolates) increases the risk of non-communicable diseases. Presented in this article is a summary of the food and beverage statistics for December 2015.

The total income generated by the food and beverages industry increased by 7,7% in December 2015 compared with 2014 (see **Table J**).

In December 2015, total income increased by 8,4% year-on-year. Positive annual growth rates were recorded for bar sales (9,6%) and food sales (8,5%).

In December 2015, the highest annual growth rates were recorded for takeaway and fast-food outlets (10,8%, contributing 4,3 percentage points) and restaurants and coffee shops (8,7%, contributing 4,0 percentage points).



Total income for the food and beverages industry increased by 7,3% in the fourth quarter of 2015 compared with the fourth quarter of 2014. Positive contributors to this increase were:

- restaurants and coffee shops (8,3%, contributing 3,7 percentage points); and
- takeaway and fast-food outlets (9,5%, contributing 3,6 percentage points).

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

Type of income	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15
Food sales	11,6	8,1	9,0	5,9	6,4	8,5
Bar sales	14,1	9,4	9,6	14,9	6,8	9,6
Other income	-0,9	4,5	-1,6	-7,8	14,8	-3,9
Total	11,6	8,2	8,8	6,6	6,7	8,4

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

Tourist accommodation

Total income for tourist accommodation increases

As the rand continues to plummet, the tourism industry hopes that more foreign tourists will visit the country because their native currency, such as the dollar, now go much further within the country than before. For instance, if someone comes to the country with \$100, when they exchange it for rands, they will receive more than what they would have received a few months ago. This will enable them to buy more things in the country and stay longer. However, the weak rand mostly benefit foreign tourists because local tourists have also been affected and some of them are trying to spend less money and travel less. Presented in this article is a summary of the tourist accommodation statistics for December 2015.

The total income for the tourist accommodation industry increased by 7,0% in 2015 compared with 2014 (see **Table K**). Income from accommodation increased by 8,2% over the same period. In December 2015, total income for the tourist accommodation industry increased by 13,5% year-on-year. Income from accommodation increased by 17,6% year-on-year in December



2015, the result of a 0,4% increase in the number of stay unit nights sold and a 17,1% increase in the average income per stay unit night sold.

In December 2015, the types of accommodation that recorded positive year-on-year growth in income from accommodation were:

- 'other' accommodation (31,6%);
- hotels (13,2%); and
- guest-houses and guest-farms (10,8%).

The main contributors to the 17,6% year-on-year increase in income from accommodation in December 2015 were 'other' accommodation (contributing 9,2 percentage points) and hotels (contributing 8,0 percentage points).

Income from accommodation increased by 12,0% in the fourth quarter of 2015 compared with the fourth quarter of 2014. The main contributors to this increase were hotels (9,5%, contributing 6,0 percentage points) and 'other' accommodation (18,3%, contributing 5,2 percentage points).

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

	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15
Stay units available	0,9	0,9	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8
Stay unit nights sold	0,6	-0,2	-1,7	-4,8	-0,6	0,4
Average income per stay unit night sold	7,6	6,1	11,0	11,7	12,1	17,1
Income from accommodation	8,2	5,9	9,1	6,4	11,4	17,6
Total income ^{1/}	7,8	5,2	7,0	7,7	7,1	13,5

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



Tourism and migration

Over four million travellers pass through South Africa's ports of entry

Almost every day, foreign nationals from several countries in Africa, like Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe, flock to South Africa in search of a better life. However, some of them cross the South African border illegally. In some cases, this can cause tension between the locals and the foreigners, threatening the safety of many foreign nationals in South Africa. Fortunately, the government has come up with measures to control the influx of foreigners into the country. President Jacob Zuma, announced that 350 soldiers from the South African National Defence Force (SANDF) will be deployed to the Department of Home Affairs to work as immigration officers. This will minimise illegal border crossing. . Presented in this article is a summary of the Tourism and migration statistics for December 2015.

The routine data collected by the Department of Home Affairs' (DHA) immigration officers at the ports of entry into South Africa show that a total of 4 420 777 travellers (arrivals, departures and transits) passed through South African ports of entry in December 2015 (**see Table L**). These travellers were made up of 1 262 047 South African residents and 3 158 730 foreign travellers. A further breakdown of the figures for South African residents indicates that there were 534 979 arrivals, 726 210 departures and 858 travellers in transit. The corresponding volume for foreign arrivals, departures and transit travellers was 1 547 900, 1 549 157 and 61 673 respectively.

A comparison between the movements in December 2014 and December 2015 indicates that the volume of arrivals and transits increased for both South African residents and foreign travellers. Departures decreased for South African residents but increased for foreign travellers.

For South African residents, the volume of arrivals increased by 1,1% (from 529 208 in December 2014 to 534 979 in December 2015), departures decreased by 1,0% (from 733 336 in December 2014 to 726 210 in December 2015), and transits increased by 4,8% (from 819 in December 2014 to 858 in December 2015). For foreign travellers, arrivals increased by 6,9% (from 1 447 598 in December 2014 to 1 547 900 in December 2015), departures increased by 8,8% (from 1 423 408 in December 2014 to 1 549 157 in December 2015), and transits increased by 1,0% (from 61 087 in December 2014 to 61 673 in December 2015).



A comparison between the movements in November 2015 and December 2015 indicates that the volume of arrivals and departures increased for both South African residents and foreign travellers. Transits increased for South African residents but decreased for foreign travellers. The volume of arrivals for South African residents increased by 34,1% (from 398 968 in November 2015 to 534 979 in December 2015), departures increased by 86,1% (from 390 175 in November 2015 to 726 210 in December 2015) and transits increased by 6,5% (from 806 in November 2015 to 858 in December 2015). For foreign travellers, the volume of arrivals increased by 18,6% (from 1 305 140 in November 2015 to 1 547 900 in December 2015), departures increased by 32,0% (from 1 173 778 in November 2015 to 1 549 157 in December 2015) and transits decreased by 9,8% (from 68 366 in November 2015 to 61 673 in December 2015).

Mode of travel

In December 2015, road transport was the most common mode of travel used by 3 335 754 (75,5%) of the 4 420 777 travellers. The total number of travellers who used air transport was 1 069 030 (24,2%). Compared to use of air and land transport, a much smaller number of travellers, 15 993 (0,4%) used sea transport.

The arrivals data for South African residents show that 190 522 (35,6%) came by air, 344 105 (64,3%) came by road and 352 (0,1%) arrived by sea. For departures, 236 280 (32,5%) used air, 489 448 (67,4%) used road and 482 (0,1%) left by sea transport. All travellers in transit (858) used air transport. In the case of foreign travellers, 303 268 (19,6%) arrived by air, 1 237 896 (80,0%) came by road and 6 736 (0,4%) arrived by sea. When departing South Africa, 276 429 (17,8%) foreign travellers left by air, 1 264 305 (81,6%) left by road and 8 423 (0,5%) left by sea. All travellers in transit (61 673) used air transport.

The country of residence of tourists is used to categorise them according to their respective countries and regions. In December 2015, 214 380 (91,4%) of overseas tourists arrived in the country by air, whilst 18 568 (7,9%) came in by road and 1 575 (0,7%) arrived by sea. 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 [599 082 (93,2%)]. Only 43 634 (6,8%) tourists from SADC countries came in by air and five came by sea. The number of tourists who came into South Africa by air from 'other' African countries was 13 057 (89,6%), with 1 472 (10,1%) using road transport and 37 (0,3%) sea transport.



Purpose of visit

In December 2015, the majority of tourists, 873 177 (97,8%), were in South Africa for holidays compared to 16 870 (1,9%) and 2 673 (0,3%) 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, more than 90,0% came to South Africa for holidays.

The majority of African tourists, 642 559 (97,8%) came to South Africa for holidays. However, there were differences between tourists from the SADC countries and 'other' African countries, namely: • Whereas 628 821 (97,8%) of tourists from the SADC countries were on holiday; 13 738 (94,3%) of tourists from 'other' African countries came for the same purpose.

Sex and age distribution

In December 2015, there were 462 408 (51,8%) male and 430 312 (48,2%) female tourists. Overseas tourists were made up of 123 381 (52,6%) male tourists and 111 142 (47,4%) female tourists. There were 329 679 (51,3%) male and 313 042 (48,7%) female tourists from SADC countries. Tourists from 'other' African countries were made up of 8 831 (60,6%) male and 5 735 (39,4%) female tourists.

The ages of the tourists were categorised into three broad groups: Those younger than 15 years, 15 to 64 years, and 65 years and older. The overall results show that 91 101 (10,2%) tourists were aged less than 15 years; 762 309 (85,4%) were aged between 15 and 64 years; and 39 310 (4,4%) were aged 65 years and older.



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

Travel direction	December 2014	November 2015	December 2015	% change between November–December 2015	% change between December 2014 – December 2015
Total	195 456	3 337 233	4 420 777	32,5%	5,4%
South African residents	1 263 363	789 949	1 262 047	59,8%	-0,1%
Arrivals	529 208	398 968	534 979	34,1%	1,1%
Departures	733 336	390 175	726 210	86,1%	-1,0%
Transit	819	806	858	6,5%	4,8%
Foreign travellers	2 932 093	2 547 284	3 158 730	24,0%	7,7%
Arrivals	1 447 598	1 305 140	1 547 900	18,6%	6,9%
Departures	1 423 408	1 173 778	1 549 157	32,0%	8,8%
Transit	61 087	68 366	61 673	-9,8%	1,0%
Foreign arrivals	1 447 598	1 305 140	1 547 900	18,6%	6,9%
Non-visitors	31 133	102 602	105 062	2,4%	237,5%
Visitors	1 416 465	1 202 538	1 442 838	20,0%	1,9%
Visitors	1 416 465	1 202 538	1 442 838	20,0%	1,9%
Arrivals only	419 350	259 415	328 456	26,6%	-21,7%
Single trips	481 156	478 163	546 371	14,3%	13,6%
Multiple trips	515 959	464 960	568 011	22,2%	10,1%
Visitors	1 416 465	1 202 538	1 442 838	20,0%	1,9%
Same-day	481 766	428 160	550 118	28,5%	14,2%
Tourists	934 699	774 378	892 720	15,3%	-4,5%

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

Total value of civil summonses issued for debt decreases

The South African Banking Risk Information Centre (SABRIC) has warned consumers not to disclose or share too much personal information on social media to avoid being defrauded. Fraudsters collect personal information such as email addresses or phone numbers on social media to fraudulently open credit accounts or purchase goods. Victims of fraud should inform SABRIC and try to locate and close down all bogus accounts opened in their names to avoid civil cases being brought against them. Presented in this article is a summary of the civil cases for debt for December 2015.

The total number of civil summonses issued for debt decreased by 12,8% in 2015 compared with 2014 (**see Table M**).

The largest contributions to the 12,8% decrease were civil summonses relating to:

- money lent (contributing -4,5 percentage points);
- services (contributing -2,9 percentage points); and
- goods sold (contributing -1,8 percentage points).

The total number of civil judgements recorded for debt decreased by 6,8% in 2015 compared with 2014. The largest negative contributions to the 6,8% decrease were civil judgements relating to:

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

The total value of civil judgements recorded for debt was 7,2% higher in 2015 compared with 2014.

The largest contributions to the 7,2% increase were the value of judgements relating to:

- promissory notes (contributing 2,1 percentage points);
- money lent (contributing 2,1 percentage points); and
- services (contributing 1,6 percentage points).

In 2015, the number of recorded civil judgements for debt were 289 037, amounting to R4 397,8 million. The largest contributors to the total value of judgements were:

- 'other' debts (R1 229,1 million or 27,9%);



- money lent (R1 172,1 million or 26,7%); and
- services (R806,3 million or 18,3%).

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

Actual estimates	December 2015	% change between December 2014 and December 2015	% change between October to December 2014 and October to December 2015	Annual % change between 2014 and 2015
Number of civil summonses issued for debt	41 841	5,3	-11,0	-12,8
Number of civil judgements recorded for debt	18 324	-11,8	-7,2	-6,8
Value of civil judgements recorded for debt (R million)	297,5	0,8	1,9	7,2

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

Statistics of liquidations and insolvencies

Number of liquidations decrease and insolvencies increase

The liquidation process can occur when a company is solvent and insolvent. A company is rendered solvent when it is able to pay its debts but members of the company decide to cease operations, or have a lack of interest to keep the company operating and thus liquidate it voluntarily. On the other hand, a company goes insolvent when it is unable to pay its debts and it is liquidated after a court order has been issued. After a company has been liquidated, its assets are sold and proceeds from the sale are distributed to creditors and individuals or organisations that made debt claims against the company. Presented in this article is a summary of the liquidations and insolvencies statistics for January 2016 and December 2015 respectively.

The total number of liquidations recorded decreased by 0,7% (1 case fewer) year-on-year in January 2016 (**see Table N**). Voluntary liquidation decreased by 4 cases and compulsory liquidations increased by 3 cases. There was a decrease of 8,4% in the three months ended January 2016 compared with the three months ended January 2015.



Table N – Total number of liquidations for January 2016

Number of liquidations January 2016	% change between January 2015 and January 2016	% change between November 2014 to January 2015 and November 2015 to January 2016
135	-0,7	-8,4

The estimated number of insolvencies increased by 7,1% year-on-year in December 2015 (**see Table O**). A 12,8% decrease was estimated between the fourth quarter of 2014 and the fourth quarter of 2015. Insolvencies decreased by 14,3% (from 3 119 to 2 674) in 2015 compared with 2014.

Table O – Total number of insolvencies for December 2015

Number of insolvencies December 2015	% change between December 2014 and December 2015	% change between October to December 2014 and October to December 2015	% change between January to December 2014 and January to December 2015
226	7,1	-12,8	-14,3

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

Land transport survey

Volume of goods transported and number of passenger journeys decrease

Freight vehicles need a special permit to allow the carrying of an abnormal load on the road. Permits are available from the Department of Transport or provincial transport and licensing department. A driver or the owner of the vehicle can apply personally or through a consultant for the permit and tariffs are determined by considering the dimensions and mass of the vehicle or nature of the load. The permit holder is required to adhere to various conditions (such as adhere to payload and wheeltrack) stipulated on the permit and failure to do so may result in a fine or imprisonment. Presented in this article is a summary of the land transport survey for December 2015.

The volume of goods transported (payload) decreased by 3,2% in 2015 compared with 2014 (**see Table P**). The corresponding income decreased by 1,4% over the same period. Income from freight transportation decreased



by 2,5% in the fourth quarter of 2015 compared with the fourth quarter of 2014. The main contributor to this decrease was primary mining and quarrying products (-9,4%, contributing -3,2 percentage points).

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

	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15
Freight payload	-6,1	-6,5	-1,9	-6,2	-4,8	-2,3
Freight income	-3,8	-5,8	-3,2	-2,7	-4,4	-0,1

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

The number of passenger journeys decreased by 6,8% in 2015 compared with 2014 (see **Table Q**). The corresponding income increased by 1,4% over the same period.

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

	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15
Passenger journey	-6,1	-7,4	-7,8	-12,3	-8,6	-13,3
Passenger income	2,3	2,6	0,0	-3,1	-0,4	1,4

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



Prices

Producer price index (PPI)

PPI increases to 7,6%

The drought that hit the country since the latter part of 2015 is affecting revenue for producers. Crop producers are faced with harvests that are too small to sell to consumers and generate enough income. Where crops have been severely affected by drought, pasture production is also likely to be reduced and pasture growth may also lead to a decline in fodder supplies, causing death among livestock. Producers might have to increase prices to recoup their losses, and this will affect consumers as food prices will ultimately increase. Presented in this article is a summary of the producer price index (PPI) for January 2016.

Final manufactured goods – headline PPI

The annual percentage change in the PPI for final manufactured goods was 7,6% in January 2016 (compared with 4,8% in December 2015) (**see Table R**). From December 2015 to January 2016 the PPI for final manufactured goods increased by 1,6%. The main contributors to the annual rate of 7,6% were:

- food products, beverages and tobacco products (7,9% year-on-year, contributing 2,8 percentage points);
- coke, petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products (7,6% year-on-year, contributing 1,4 percentage points);
- transport equipment (12,8% year-on-year, contributing 1,1 percentage points); and
- metals, machinery, equipment and computing equipment (6,7% year-on-year, contributing 1,0 percentage point).

The main contributors to the monthly increase of 1,6% were food products, beverages and tobacco products (1,7% month-on-month, contributing 0,6 of a percentage point), transport equipment (6,7% month-on-month, contributing 0,6 of a percentage point) and metals, machinery, equipment and computing equipment (2,4% month-on-month, contributing 0,4 percentage point).



Intermediate manufactured goods

The annual percentage change in the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods was 3,8% in January 2016 (compared with 1,6% in December 2015) (see **Table R**). From December 2015 to January 2016 the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods by 1,9%. The main contributors to the annual rate of 3,8% were sawmilling and wood (8,1% year-on-year, contributing 1,7 percentage points) and textiles and leather goods (10,1% year-on-year, contributing 1,0 percentage point).

Electricity and water

The annual percentage change in the PPI for electricity and water was 11,6% in January 2016 (compared with 14,1% in December 2015) (see **Table R**). From December 2015 to January 2016 the PPI for electricity and water decreased by 0,8%. The contributors to the annual rate of 11,6% were electricity (11,5% year-on-year, contributing 9,7 percentage points) and water (11,3% year-on-year, contributing 1,8 percentage points). The contributor to the monthly decrease of 0,8% was electricity (-0,9% month-on-month, contributing -0,8 of a percentage point).

Mining

The annual percentage change in the PPI for mining was 2,5% in January 2016 (compared with -0,7% in December 2015) (see **Table R**). From December 2015 to January 2016 the PPI for mining increased by 4,4%. The main contributors to the annual rate of 2,5% were stone quarrying, clay and diamonds (56,5% year-on-year, contributing 4,0 percentage points) and gold and other metal ores (6,3% year-on-year, contributing 1,9 percentage points). The main contributors to the monthly increase of 4,4% were gold and other metal ores (6,8% month-on-month, contributing 2,1 percentage points), non-ferrous metal ores (3,3% month-on-month, contributing 1,0 percentage point) and stone quarrying, clay and diamonds (9,3% month-on-month, contributing 1,0 percentage point).

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

The annual percentage change in the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing was 23,6% in January 2016 (compared with 11,8% in December 2015) (see **Table R**). From December 2015 to January 2016 the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing increased by 6,1%. The main contributor to the annual



rate of 23,6% was agriculture (25,9% year-on-year, contributing 22,1 percentage points).

The main contributor to the monthly increase of 6,1% was agriculture (6,7% month-on-month, contributing 5,8 percentage points).

Table R – Key PPI figures for January 2016

Product	Weight	Index (2012=100)			% change	
		January 2015	December 2015	January 2016	January 2016 vs. December 2015	January 2016 vs. January 2015
Final manufactured goods	100,00	113,8	120,6	122,5	1,6	7,6
Intermediate manufactured goods	100,00	117,0	119,1	121,4	1,9	3,8
Electricity and water	100,00	114,7	129,0	128,0	-0,8	11,6
Mining	100,00	108,3	106,3	111,0	4,4	2,5
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,00	108,1	125,9	133,6	6,1	23,6

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)

Headline CPI at 6,2%

The ongoing draught in the country has played a major role in the rise of food prices. The increase in food prices was also one of the main drivers behind the increase in the CPI rate in January 2016. In November 2015, Stats SA released gross domestic product (GDP) figures showing three consecutive quarters of steep decline in agricultural activity. The sharp decrease was mainly a result of falling production in field crops, such as maize, sunflowers and sugar cane. The drought has forced South Africa to import maize to make up the shortfall. With rand weakness driving up the prices of other imported goods such as wheat, concern has grown over rising food inflation. Households that depend on grain-based products such as maize, rice and wheat, and households already struggling to pay for food,



are likely to be affected the most. Presented in this article is the CPI for January 2016.

Headline consumer price index (CPI for all urban areas) Annual consumer price inflation was 6,2% in January 2016, up from 5,2% in December 2015 (see Table S). The consumer price index increased by 0,8% month-on-month in January 2016.

Food and non-alcoholic beverages increased from 0,9 of a percentage point in December 2015 (5,9% year-on-year) to 1,1 percentage points in January 2016 (6,9% year-on-year). Alcoholic beverages and tobacco increased from 0,4 of a percentage point in December (6,6% year-on-year) to 0,5 of a percentage point in January (8,3% year-on-year).

Transport increased from 0,3 of a percentage point in December (1,9% year-on-year) to 0,9 of a percentage point in January (5,5% year-on-year). While recreation and culture increased from 0,1 of a percentage point in December (2,6% year-on-year) to 0,2 of a percentage point in January (6,0% year-on-year).

Regarding the contributions to monthly consumer price inflation in January 2016, food and non-alcoholic beverages contributed 0,3 of a percentage point. The index increased by 1,9% month-on-month. The items with the highest monthly rates were fruit (5,2%) and vegetables (4,4%). Alcoholic beverages and tobacco contributed 0,1 of a percentage point. The index increased by 2,0% month-on-month. Transport contributed 0,1 of a percentage point. The index increased by 0,5% month-on-month. Recreation and culture contributed 0,1 of a percentage point. The index increased by 3,7% month-on-month. Miscellaneous goods and services contributed 0,1 of a percentage point in. The index increased by 0,7% month-on-month.

In January 2016, the CPI for goods increased by 6,5% year-on-year (up from 4,6% in December 2015), and the CPI for services increased by 6,0% year-on-year (up from 5,7% in December 2015).

Provincial annual inflation rates ranged from 5,4% in Northern Cape to 6,8% in Free State.



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

Year		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Avg ^{1/}
2010	Index	86,4	87,0	87,7	87,8	88,0	88,0	88,6	88,6	88,7	88,9	89,0	89,2	88,2
	Rate	6,2	5,7	5,1	4,8	4,6	4,2	3,7	3,5	3,2	3,4	3,6	3,5	4,3
2011	Index	89,6	90,2	91,3	91,6	92,0	92,4	93,2	93,4	93,8	94,2	94,5	94,6	92,6
	Rate	3,7	3,7	4,1	4,2	4,5	5,0	5,3	5,3	5,7	6,0	6,1	6,1	5,0
2012	Index	95,2	95,7	96,8	97,2	97,2	97,5	97,8	98,0	98,9	99,5	99,8	100,0	97,8
	Rate	6,3	6,1	6,0	6,1	5,7	5,5	4,9	5,0	5,5	5,6	5,6	5,7	5,6
2013	Index	100,3	101,3	102,5	102,9	102,6	102,9	104,0	104,3	104,8	105,0	105,1	105,4	103,4
	Rate	5,4	5,9	5,9	5,9	5,6	5,5	6,3	6,4	6,0	5,5	5,3	5,4	5,7
2014	Index	106,1	107,3	108,7	109,2	109,4	109,7	110,6	111,0	111,0	111,2	111,2	111,0	109,7
	Rate	5,8	5,9	6,0	6,1	6,6	6,6	6,3	6,4	5,9	5,9	5,8	5,3	6,1
2015	Index	110,8	111,5	113,1	114,1	114,4	114,9	116,1	116,1	116,1	116,4	116,5	116,8	114,7
	Rate	4,4	3,9	4,0	4,5	4,6	4,7	5,0	4,6	4,6	4,7	4,8	5,2	4,6
2016	Index	117,7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rate	6,2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

^{1/} Annual average.

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



Glossary

Primary industries

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

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

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

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

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

PGMs – Platinum group metals: include platinum; iridium; 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'.



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