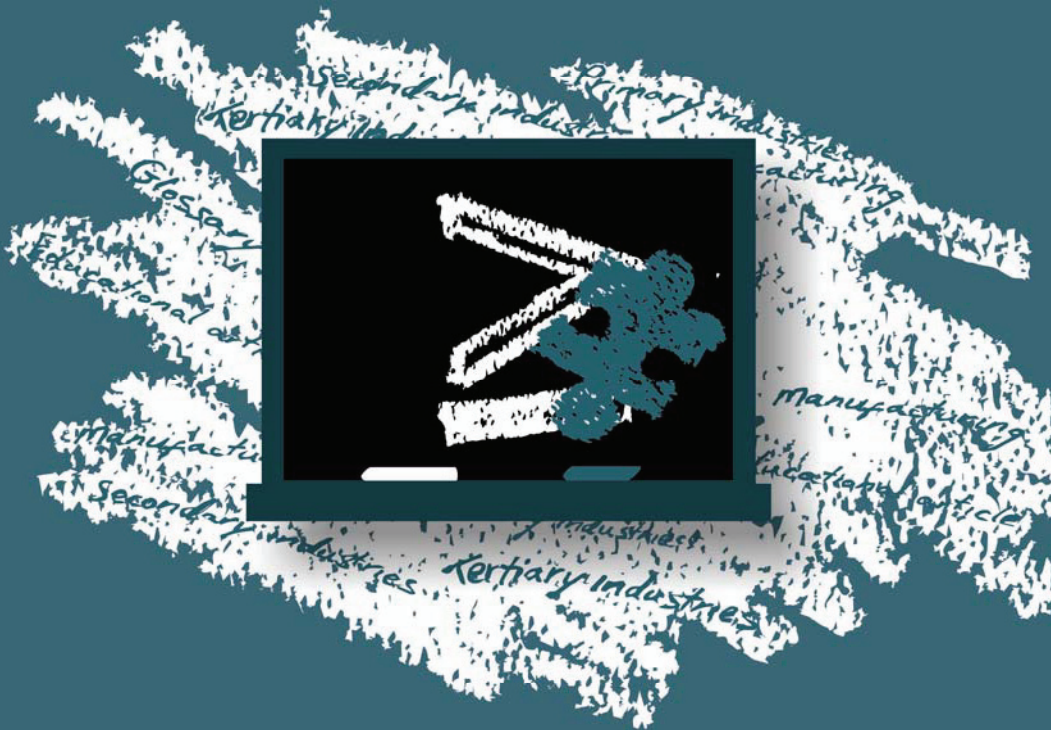


Mbalo Brief



the missing piece of the puzzle

March 2013



Issue 02/2013



Statistics
South Africa



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Editor's comment

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The 21st of March is celebrated as Human Rights Day in South Africa. It has been 43 years since 69 protestors were shot and killed in Sharpeville when they embarked on an anti-pass campaign. This day is in commemoration of those who died but it also serves as a reminder that you must be aware of your rights because they allow you to do, have and be what you want.

Speaking of rights, every South African has a number of essential rights such as the right to education, health as well as water and sanitation. The Census 2011 results show how many people in South Africa have access to these services and will help the government to locate and reach those who are still in need of basic services. In this issue of *Mbalo Brief*, we continue with our coverage of the census results for provinces. This issue's educational article will focus on Limpopo. The article will discuss the province's demographics, education, household goods and services as well as employment, among others.

You will notice that a few changes in the calculations of the CPI and PPI have been implemented. This will not only bring South Africa's PPI in line with international standards but will ensure that the two indices are more relevant to South Africa's current economic conditions.

Statistics presented in this issue were sourced from statistical releases published in February and March 2013 with results for surveys conducted in December 2012 and January 2013.

For more information on any of our statistical releases visit www.statssa.gov.za

Have a nice read!



the missing piece of the puzzle



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Crossword puzzle

			1																	
							2		3											
		4																		
																			5	
6																				
								7												
							8													
		9																		
			10																	



Across:

2. The industry/process involving extracting precious minerals (e.g. gold, platinum, and diamonds) from the earth.
6. The South African province which was the most populous when Census 2001 results were released.
7. According to Census 2011, which household product is South Africa's most owned.
8. Over half of the population in Limpopo province speaks this language.
9. The industry whose activities involve producing goods (e.g. making furniture, canned food, cellphones, etc.)
10. ... trade is the kind of trade involving the sale of goods or services in small quantities to their end-users. (Fill in the missing word)

Down:

1. In price statistics, what does PPI stand for?
3. South Africa's largest province in terms of land area, but smallest in terms of population size.
4. Fill in the missing word to complete Stats SA's vision: "Your leading partner in quality..."
5. Type of restaurant in which food is served only in portable packages for the customer to carry out of its premises is called a ... restaurant.

Solutions for February 2013 puzzle:

Across:

3. Gautrain
4. Gigawatt hour
8. Import
9. Wholesale
12. Census
13. Inflation
14. SONA

Down:

1. United Nations
2. Export
5. Residential
6. AFCON
7. VAT
10. Puzzle
11. Gauteng





the missing piece of the puzzle



Census Educational article: Limpopo

Introduction

Over half of the population speaks Sepedi as their first language, nearly a million people indicated that Xitsonga is their first spoken language and close to three thirds of a million speak Tshivenda as their mother tongue – these are some of the characteristics defining Limpopo province as contained in Census 2011 results.

Census 2011 was the third population count conducted in South Africa under the democratic dispensation. The enumeration process took place between 10 and 31 October 2011 and the results were first published on 30 October 2012. In this article we focus on the Census 2011 results for Limpopo province.

Geography and demography

Land area

Between the 2011 census and Census 2001 Limpopo's land area changed slightly because of provincial boundary changes as some wards were demarcated to neighbouring provinces such as Mpumalanga and North West while the province also gained some wards from its neighbours. During Census 2001 the land area of Limpopo measured approximately 122 816 square metres and during Census 2011 enumeration it had increased to 125 755 square metres. The increase in the province's land area was due to Elias Motsoaledi, Ephraim Mogale and Greater Tubatse cross boundary municipalities – which Limpopo previously shared with Mpumalanga – and a portion of Moretele Municipality in North West being demarcated to Limpopo. Limpopo currently accounts for 10,3% of the total land area of South Africa.

Demography

Limpopo currently has just over 5,4 million residents, representing an increase of about 15 percent since Census 1996 and just over 7 percent since Census 2001 – a few percentage points below the national population



growth rates since the previous censuses ($\pm 13\%$ since 2001, and $\pm 22\%$ since 1996).

Nearly 2,9 million (53,3%) of Limpopo's population is female, in contrast to only just over 2,5 million (46,7%) male residents. According to Census 2011 results Limpopo had the largest proportion of females to males in October 2011 in the country, it was followed by the Eastern Cape (52,9%). The province with the least number of females (as compared to males) is North West (49,3%).

As far as population groups are concerned, this province has more Africans (96,7%) than any other population group. About 2% of the population is white; coloured and Indian/Asian population groups each account for 0,3% of the total population of the province while the other 0,2% of the population is classified as "other" population groups.

Education

Of the nearly 2,9 million people over the age of 20 years in Limpopo, only 9,5% (273 469) have obtained a higher education qualification and 22,3% (645 578) completed matric. A majority of the population (1 007 709 or 34,8%) has attended high school but never obtained a school-leaving qualification and just over 17% never attended school. Limpopo has the fifth highest number (9,6%) of people with a post matric qualification in the country and the country's highest illiteracy rate at 17,3% of the province's population.

Unemployment rate

According to Census 2011 results, the unemployment rate in Limpopo is currently 38,9% - the highest in the country. About 885 874 people are employed, 565 029 are unemployed, and 202 780 people are classified as "discouraged work-seekers". The Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS), however, puts the province's unemployment rate lower at 20,2% - which is among the lowest in the country. According to *Census in Brief* (2011) one of the reasons the unemployment rate is different when measured by Census 2011 and QLFS is that "the reference period for employment in Census 2011 was fixed (the 7 days before Census night of 9/10 October). In contrast, the QLFS used a moving reference period (the week prior to the date of the interview) over a three-month period. The QLFS therefore



included persons who were employed during the course of every month in the October-December quarter while in principle; the census only included those employed in the first week of October.”

Access to certain household goods and services

Living standards are usually measured by possession of certain household items. These include washing machines, television sets, fridges, cellphones, the internet and so forth.





Households with household goods in working order

2011

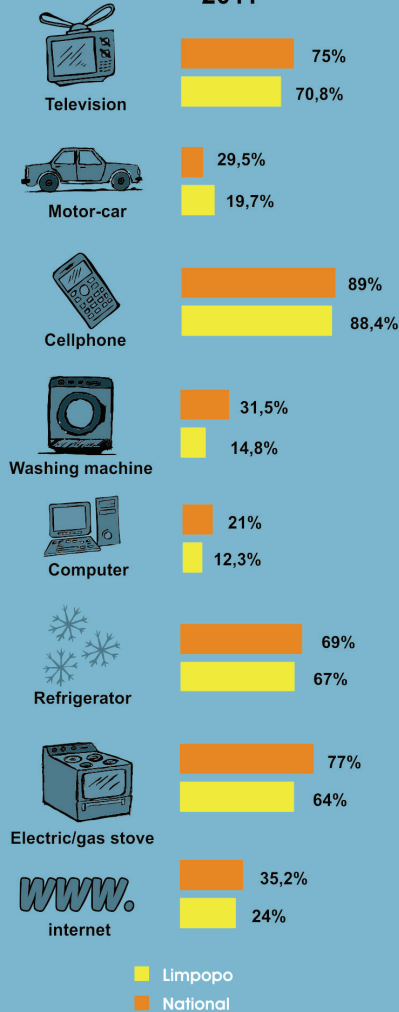


Figure 1: Access to certain household goods by Limpopo residents, in comparison to national averages.



Refrigerator—according to Census 2011 data, a significant majority of the 1,41 million households in Limpopo owns a refrigerator. About 67% (964 140) of all households in Limpopo own a refrigerator

Washing machine—the number of households with a washing machine in Limpopo was 210 536 during Census 2011, this amounts to 14,8% of all households in the province.

Electric/gas stove – an overwhelming number of households in Limpopo have access to either an electric or gas stove. Just over 64% (920 680) of households in the province owns a stove.

Television set – television seems to be one of the most popular household goods in Limpopo, with just over 1 million (70,8%) households owning a TV.

Cellphone—over 1,2 million households in Limpopo owns at least one cellphone. This constitutes 88,4% of all households.

Computer – nearly three thirds of all households in Limpopo do not have access to a computer. Only 175 153 (12,3%) households in the province own a computer.

Internet – over 1 million households in Limpopo do not have access to the internet – whether at home, school, work or internet café. Over 24% of the province's households indicated that they have access to internet, albeit from different places. Most of those who access the internet do so through their cellphones.

Motor vehicle – there are currently about 280 719 (19,7%) households that own a motor vehicle in Limpopo.

Access to basic services

A province's service delivery level is measured by its ability to deliver basic services such as water, refuse removal and toilet facilities.



57% or
6 in 10
households
had access to a
flush toilet (2011)

Households with flush toilets 1996	Households with flush toilets 2001
50%	52%

Household refuse removal
by local authority



Figure 2: National statistics on access to basic services.

Refuse removal

In all provinces most municipalities run a refuse removal programme to ensure a healthy environment for their residents. Currently, only 21,8% of households in Limpopo has their refuse removed by the local municipality. A



majority of the households in Limpopo still use their own rubbish dump to dispose of their refuse. Limpopo has the lowest proportion of households whose rubbish is removed by a local authority, and its proportion is also far below the national proportion of 63,6%.

Piped water

The provision of access to piped water is a vital service which should always be given priority by provincial administrations in order to prevent the spread of diseases and ensure healthy lives for residents. Limpopo is currently providing piped water to a majority (86%) of its residents, however its figure is still slightly lower than the national average of 91,2%.

Toilet

Limpopo is currently standing at position seven nationally with the number of households with access to a toilet facility; only 7% of the households in the province have no access to a toilet. Most toilets in the province are pit toilets, followed by flush toilets, chemical toilets and bucket toilets – in this order.

Conclusion

Limpopo is one of the largest provinces in the country as far as land area is concerned, however its population accounts for about 10,4% of the country's total population. The province needs to improve its service delivery efforts, particularly on services such as refuse removal. And as much as its unemployment rate as measured by the QLFS is lower than the national rate, policies should be formulated to encourage economic growth in the province so as to eliminate unemployment and poverty.

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Primary industries

Mining: Production and sales

Mining sector: effects of industrial action felt

After weeks of industrial action across most of South Africa's mining operations, production slowly started normalising as workers returned to work towards the end of 2012. Despite efforts to make-up for the lost production during the strikes that took place in the industry, statistics show that there has been a sharp decline in mining production and sales volumes since the start of the industrial action. Detailed in this article are the statistics on mining production and sales for December 2012.

Mining production decreased by an annual 7,5% in December 2012 (see **Table A**). The highest negative growth rate was recorded for PGMs (-23,2%), followed by gold (-21,2%), copper (-19,5%) and chromium ore (-13,1%). The main contributors to the 7,5% decrease were PGMs (contributing -7,1 percentage points) and gold (contributing -3,4 percentage points). Minerals that had significant positive contributions were iron ore (contributing 2,4 percentage points) and diamonds (contributing 2,2 percentage points).

Mineral sales decreased by an annual 15,6% in November 2012. The largest negative growth rate was recorded for 'other' metallic minerals (-76,8%), followed by iron ore (-30,4%) and gold (-23,2%). The major contributors to the 15,6% decrease were gold (contributing -5,3 percentage points), iron ore (contributing -4,6 percentage points), 'other' metallic minerals (contributing -3,7 percentage points) and PGMs (contributing -2,3 percentage points).



Table A – Key growth rates in the volume of mining production for November 2012

	Jul-12	Aug-12	Sep-12	Oct-12	Nov-12	Dec-12
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	7,8	2,0	-7,3	-8,1	-3,8	-7,5
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-1,7	-2,5	-6,4	-8,7	12,0	1,2
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted 1/	8,6	3,0	-3,1	-10,2	-10,5	-6,1

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

Manufacturing production increases

The South African manufacturing industry is under pressure to remain competitive with international manufacturing industries. This is mainly because of a number of challenges such as scarcity of skilled labour and the rising employment costs. As labour costs rise, so companies have to also compete to fill their demand for engineers, artisans and other skilled tradesmen. This article is a summary of the performance of the manufacturing industry for the month of December 2012.

Manufacturing production for 2012 reflected an increase of 2,0% compared with 2011 (see **Table B**).



Higher production was reported by seven of the ten manufacturing divisions. The annual increase of 2,0% was mainly due to higher production in the following divisions:

- petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products (5,2%, contributing 1,3 percentage points);
- food and beverages (2,1%, contributing 0,4 of a percentage point);
- motor vehicles, parts and accessories and other transport equipment (2,3%, contributing 0,3 of a percentage point); and
- wood and wood products, paper, publishing and printing (2,4%, contributing 0,2 of a percentage point).

Manufacturing production increased by 2,0% in December 2012 compared with December 2011.

The 2,0% year-on-year increase in manufacturing production in December 2012 was due to higher production in the following divisions:

- petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products (9,5%, contributing 2,3 percentage points);
- motor vehicles, parts and accessories and 'other' transport equipment (10,9%, contributing 0,8 of a percentage point);
- furniture and 'other' manufacturing groups (15,4%, contributing 0,5 of a percentage point); and
- glass and non-metallic mineral products (3,2%, contributing 0,1 of a percentage point).

Table B – Manufacturing production and sales for December 2012

Estimates	December 2012	% change between December 2011 and December 2012	% change between October to December 2011 and October to December 2012	% change between January to December 2011 and January to December 2012
Physical volume of manufacturing production index (base: 2005=100)	95,0	2,0	2,9	2,0
Total estimated sales of manufactured products (R million)	120 119	5,2	7,8	8,0

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

Residential buildings top the pile of plans approved in 2012

According to Census 2011 data there are still over 2 million households which either stay in informal housing structures or traditional huts. It is therefore not surprising that the value of residential building plans approved by municipalities in the past year accounted for the largest share of the total value contributed by all approved building plans during 2012. This article presents selected building statistics of the private sector with information on the value of building plans passed throughout 2012 compared with 2011 figures.

The value of recorded building plans passed increased by 9,2% (R6 144,8 million) in 2012 compared with 2011 (**see Table C**).

The biggest increase was reported for residential buildings (12,7% or R3 720,4 million), followed by non-residential buildings (8,2% or R1 317,3 million) and additions and alterations (5,2% or R1 107,1 million).

Six provinces reported annual increases in the value of building plans passed during 2012. The increase in the value of building plans passed was dominated by Gauteng (7,0 percentage points or R4 632,9 million) and Western Cape (3,2 percentage points or R2 159,0 million). A decrease reported for KwaZulu-Natal (-2,7 percentage points or -R1 804,5 million) counteracted the increases reported for building plans passed to a certain extent.



**Table C – Recorded building plans passed by larger municipalities:
January to December 2011 versus January to December 2012**

Estimates at current prices	January to December 2011 ^{1/}	January to December 2012 ^{1/}	Difference in value between January to December 2011 and January to December 2012	% change between January to December 2011 and January to December 2012
	R'000	R'000	R'000	
Residential buildings	29 225 738	32 946 167	3 720 429	12,7
-Dwelling houses	21 635 056	23 681 643	2 046 587	9,5
-Flats and townhouses	7 145 742	8 649 153	1 503 411	21,0
-Other residential buildings	444 940	615 371	170 431	38,3
Non-residential buildings	16 000 735	17 318 078	1 317 343	8,2
Additions and alterations	21 375 776	22 482 831	1 107 055	5,2
Total	66 602 249	72 747 076	6 144 827	9,2

^{1/} 2011 and 2012 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

Electricity consumption decreases

Although electricity consumption decreased in January 2012, South Africa's electricity supply is still under pressure. For this reason, the construction of renewable energy projects has been introduced. Not only will the renewable energy help to bridge the gap between supply and demand, it will provide South Africa with a safe, clean and economically sustainable energy. This article is a brief summary of the performance of the electricity industry for the month of January 2013.

The actual volume of estimated electricity production decreased by 3,0% year-on-year in January 2013, while the volume of electricity consumed decreased by 4,1% year-on-year in January 2013 – (see **Table D**).



The total volume of electricity delivered by Eskom to the provinces decreased by 3,7% in January 2013 compared with January 2012. Decreases were reported in six of the nine provinces, with the largest volume decrease recorded for:

- North West (-215 Gigawatt-hours);
- Gauteng (-199 Gigawatt-hours);
- Limpopo (-128 Gigawatt-hours); and
- KwaZulu-Natal (-118 Gigawatt-hours).

Table D – Selected key figures regarding electricity generated and available for distribution – January 2013

Actual estimates	January 2013 ¹	% change between January 2012 and January 2013	% change between November 2011 to January 2012 and November 2012 to January 2013
Electricity available for distribution (Gigawatt-hours)	18 860	-4,1	-3,2
Index of the physical volume of electricity production (2010=100)	96,2	-3,0	-2,1

¹ Preliminary.

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

Tertiary industries

Wholesale trade sales

Wholesale trade sales increase

The discovery of donkey, goat and water buffalo meat in products sold as beef has caused a scare among South African consumers. Aside from posing economic, religious, and ethical and health concerns, this revelation could also mean that consumers will buy less meat than they did previously.



Consumer confidence has been damaged, not only in retailers who sell these products, but also in the wholesalers and producers. This article is a summary of the performance of the wholesale trade industry for the month of December 2012.

Wholesale trade sales increased by 8,0% in December 2012 compared with December 2011 (see Table E). The major contributors to this increase were dealers in:

- food, beverages and tobacco (20,5%, contributing 3,6 percentage points);
- agricultural raw materials and livestock (34,5%, contributing 2,0 percentage points); and
- solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (8,3%, contributing 1,9 percentage points).

Wholesale trade sales increased by 12,3% in the fourth quarter of 2012 compared with the fourth quarter of 2011. The major contributors to this increase were dealers in:

- solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (15,6%, contributing 3,5 percentage points);
- food, beverages and tobacco (18,2%, contributing 2,8 percentage points);
- agricultural raw materials and livestock (26,9%, contributing 1,5 percentage points); and
- 'other' goods (14,5%, contributing 1,5 percentage points).

Table E – Key figures regarding wholesale trade sales for December 2012

	Jul-12	Aug-12	Sep-12	Oct-12	Nov-12	Dec-12
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	13,4	11,3	3,0	14,6	14,2	8,0
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	1,5	3,7	-4,9	8,8	1,5	-3,1
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ¹	-0,1	0,2	0,3	2,7	4,1	6,4

¹ Percentage change between the previous 3 months and the 3 months ending in the month indicated.

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



Retail trade sales

Retail shops report slow growth in December 2012

While most of us look to holidays with a hope to rest from either work or school, retailers anticipate holiday seasons with hope to make maximum profits as most people have more time to shop. The Easter holidays are expected to boost retail store revenues as people will be buying gifts and other treats. Provided in this article are the statistics on retail trade sales for December 2012.

Retail trade sales recorded an annual increase of 2,3% in December 2012 (see **Table F**). The highest annual growth rates were recorded for:

- all 'other' retailers (5,8%);
- general dealers (2,6%); and
- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (2,3%).

The main contributors to the 2,3% increase were general dealers (contributing 0,9 of a percentage point), retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods and all 'other' retailers (both contributing 0,6 of a percentage point).

Retail trade sales increased by 2,3% in the three months ended December 2012 compared with the three months ended December 2011. The largest contributors to the 2,3% increase were:

- retailers textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (3,6%, contributing 0,9 of a percentage point);
- all 'other' retailers (5,4%, contributing 0,6 of a percentage point);
- household furniture, appliances and equipment (3,9%, contributing 0,3 of a percentage point); and
- general dealers (0,8%, contributing 0,3 of a percentage point).



Table F – Key figures for December 2012

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

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

Motor trade sales records 5,5% increase for December 2012

Motor vehicles are an essential part of human life. Without them life would be a struggle! The fact that by February 2011 there were 9,91 million cars registered on the E-Natis system shows that South Africans travel by motor vehicles more than any other means of transport. Recent motor trade sales figures also show that there is a huge appetite for cars among South Africans as more new cars are bought every month. In this article we present statistics on motor trade sales for December 2012.

Motor trade sales increased by an annual 5,5% in December 2012 (see **Table G**). The highest annual growth rates were recorded for fuel sales (9,7%), convenience store sales (7,0%), new vehicle sales (6,6%) and used car sales (5,6%).

In the fourth quarter of 2012, motor trade sales increased by 11,1% compared with the fourth quarter of 2011. The major contributors to this increase were:

- fuel sales (13,9%, contributing 4,1 percentage points);
- new vehicle sales (12,3%, contributing 3,3 percentage points); and
- used vehicle sales (12,4%, contributing 2,0 percentage points).



Table G – Key figures for December 2012

	Jul-12	Aug-12	Sep-12	Oct-12	Nov-12	Dec-12
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	12,1	9,3	2,1	16,9	11,0	5,5
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-1,4	0,9	-0,1	9,0	-3,7	-6,0
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted 1/	2,9	0,6	-1,0	2,2	4,7	4,5

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

Food and drinks sales soar over the festive season

The food and beverage industry comprises establishments selling food and drinks for their income. These establishments include restaurants, coffee shops, catering services and bars, among others. In this article we present the statistics relating to the performance of the food and beverage industry for December 2012.

The total income generated by food and beverage industry increased by 8,6% in December 2012 compared with December 2011. Positive annual growth rates were recorded for bar sales (16,6%), food sales (7,7%), and other income (6,7%) over the same period (**see Table H**).

The main contributor to the positive annual growth rate of 8,6% in total income for December 2012 was takeaway and fast-food outlets (12,5%, contributing 4,4 percentage points), followed by restaurants and coffee shops (6,2%, contributing 3,2 percentage points) and catering services (7,8%, contributing 1,1 percentage points).



The total income generated by the food and beverages industry for the three months ended December 2012 increased by 7,9% compared with the three months ended December 2011. Positive annual growth rates were recorded for bar sales (13,2%), food sales (7,3%) and other' income (6,5%) over the same period.

Table H – Key estimates for December 2012

Estimates per type of income	December 2012 (R million)	% change between December 2011 and December 2012	% change between October to December 2011 and October to December 2012	% change between January to December 2011 and January to December 2012
Income from food sales	4 240,1	7,7	7,3	8,3
Income from bar sales	551,9	16,6	13,2	10,4
Other income	68,3	6,7	6,5	-4,4
Total income ^{1/}	4 860,3	8,6	7,9	8,3

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

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 accommodation industry increases

South Africa has been in the international spotlight for a number of unpleasant reasons. The recent labour unrest and violent clashes between protestors and police have reinforced the perception that South Africa is not a safe country. This could have a negative impact on the tourism industry, as it will affect the number of tourists coming into the country. Below is a summary of the tourist accommodation industry for the month of December 2012.

Total income for the accommodation industry increased by 5,2% in the fourth quarter of 2012 compared with the fourth quarter of 2011 (see **Table I**). Total income for the accommodation industry increased by 6,3% year-on-year in December 2012.

Income from accommodation increased by 8,1% in the fourth quarter of 2012 compared with the fourth quarter of 2011. This increase was due to an increase of 1,1% in the number of stay unit nights sold and an increase of 6,9% in the average income per stay unit night sold. Income from accommodation increased by 7,6% year-on-year in December 2012.

The number of stay units available increased by 1,9% in the fourth quarter of 2012 compared with the fourth quarter of 2011. The number of stay units available increased by 2,1% year-on-year in December 2012.

The number of stay unit nights sold increased by 1,1% in the fourth quarter of 2012 compared with the fourth quarter of 2011. The number of stay unit nights sold increased by 3,0% year-on-year in December 2012.

The main contributors to the year-on-year increase of 8,1% in income from accommodation in the fourth quarter of 2012 were 'other' accommodation (13,8%, contributing 3,7 percentage points) and hotels (5,4%, contributing 3,5 percentage points).

The main contributor to the year-on-year increase of 7,6% in income from accommodation in December 2012 was 'other' accommodation (15,1%, contributing 4,5 percentage points), followed by guest-houses and guest-farms (30,5%, contributing 1,8 percentage points).



Table I – Key estimates for December 2012

Estimates	December 2012	% change between December 2011 and December 2012	% change between October to December 2011 and October to December 2012	% change between January to December 2011 and January to December 2012
Stay units available (000) ^{1/}	124,2	2,1	1,9	1,7
Stay unit nights sold (000)	1 960,0	3,0	1,1	6,8
Average income per stay unit night sold (Rand)	815,8	4,5	6,9	4,7
Income from accommodation (R million)	1 598,9	7,6	8,1	11,8
Total income for the accommodation industry (R million)^{2/}	3 261,3	6,3	5,2	10,4

^{1/} Stay unit refers to the unit of accommodation that is available to be charged out to guests, for example, a powered site in a caravan park or a room in a hotel.

^{2/} Income from accommodation, restaurants and bar sales and other income.

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

Tourism and migration

European tourists surpass all tourists from overseas countries

More and more people are leaving their homes in search of a better place to live. As per Census 2011 results, more people are moving from one province to the next or from one country to another in search of better opportunities. However, the reasons for departures are quite complex and cannot be based on one explanation. Some South African citizens, for instance, leave the country because they do not feel safe. Foreigners (especially from African countries) on the other hand, come to South Africa in search of jobs or to escape political and economic instability in their own countries. Thus the reasons are different but one thing is certain: people will always be on the move. This article is a summary of the tourism and migration statistics for the month of November 2012.



In November 2012, a total of 2 923 795 travellers (arrivals and departures) passed through South African ports of entry (**see Table J**). These travellers were made up of 721 972 South African residents and 2 201 823 foreign travellers. A further breakdown of the figures for South African residents indicates that there were 356 473 arrivals and 365 499 departures.

A comparison between the movements in November 2011 and November 2012 indicates that the volume of arrivals and departures decreased for South African residents, while the volumes of arrivals and departures increased for foreign travellers. For South African residents, the volume of arrivals decreased by 11,4% (from 402 258 in November 2011 to 356 473 in November 2012) and the volume of departures decreased by 9,8% (from 405 155 in November 2011 to 365 499 in November 2012). The volume of arrivals for foreign travellers increased by 10,2% (from 1 080 029 in November 2011 to 1 190 293 in November 2012) and the volume of departures increased by 7,6% (from 940 482 in November 2011 to 1 011 530 in November 2012).

Travellers who cross South Africa's borders rarely use trains and ships, as these are mainly used to transport goods. Road transport was the most common mode of travel used by 2 070 934 (70,8%) out of the 2 923 795 travellers. The total number of travellers who used air transport was 836 374 (28,6%).

In November 2012, the distribution of overseas tourists was as follows:

- Europe, 150 013 (62,1%);
- Asia, 37 733 (15,6%);
- North America, 29 901 (12,4%);
- Australasia, 11 012 (4,6%);
- Central and South America, 9 715 (4,0%); and
- Middle East, 3 039 (1,3%)



The eight leading countries in the number of tourists visiting South Africa in November 2012 from the SADC countries were:

- Zimbabwe, 140 575 (27,1%);
- Lesotho, 130 954 (25,3%);
- Mozambique, 90 817 (17,5%);
- Swaziland, 59 310 (11,4%);
- Botswana, 40 221 (7,8%);
- Namibia, 16 508 (3,2%);
- Zambia, 14 730 (2,8%); and
- Malawi, 12 038 (2,3%)

In November 2012, an overwhelming majority of tourists [703 130 (90,0%)] were in South Africa for holidays, compared to only 18 231 (2,3%) and 2 989 (0,4%) of tourists who were in South Africa for business and study purposes respectively.

There were 438 190 (56,1%) male and 341 978 (43,8%) female tourists. The overseas travellers were made up of 139 947 (58,0%) male and 101 229 (41,9%) female tourists. There were 283 501 (54,7%) male and 234 030 (45,2%) female tourists from the SADC countries.

In November 2012, a total of 700 600 (89,7%) tourists were aged between 15 and 64 years; 46 864 (6,0%) were 65 years and older and 33 036 (4,2%) were aged less than 15 years.



Table J – Number of South African residents and foreign travellers by travel direction

Travel direction	November	October	November	% change	% change
	2011	2012	2012	Nov 2011 – Nov 2012	Oct 2012 – Nov 2012
Grand total	2 827 924	2 955 466	2 923 795	3,4	-1,1
South African residents	807 413	792 036	721 972	-10,6	-8,8
Arrivals	402 258	410 208	356 473	-11,4	-13,1
Departures	405 155	381 828	365 499	-9,8	-4,3
Foreign travellers	2 020 511	2 163 430	2 201 823	9,0	1,8
Arrivals	1 080 029	1 189 515	1 190 293	10,2	0,1
Departures	940 482	973 915	1 011 530	7,6	3,9
Foreign arrivals	1 080 029	1 189 515	1 190 293	10,2	0,1
Non-visitors	45 911	59 050	52 710	14,8	-10,7
Visitors	1 034 118	1 130 465	1 137 583	10,0	0,6
Visitors	1 034 118	1 130 465	1 137 583	10,0	0,6
Arrivals only	334 990	402 507	387 304	15,6	-3,8
Single trips	380 736	400 303	419 012	10,1	4,7
Multiple trips	318 392	327 655	331 267	4,0	1,1
Visitors	1 034 118	1 130 465	1 137 583	10,0	0,6
Same day	329 385	345 603	356 487	8,2	3,1
Overnight (tourists)	704 733	784 862	781 096	10,8	-0,5

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

Civil cases for debt

Decrease in the civil summonses recorded for debt

Most South Africans are living in debt. This is due to many factors such as the loss of jobs and the recession. The increase in the cost of fuel and electricity as well as household expenses may result in more money being spent. If the person who has to pay all these expenses is not receiving any extra money, he/she will find it hard to repay the debt and this may lead to



civil cases for debt opened. Below are the statistics of civil cases for debt for the month of December 2013.

A 14,1% decrease in the total number of civil summonses issued for debt was recorded in 2012 compared with 2011 – (see **Table K**). The fourth quarter of 2012 reflected a 20,6% decrease compared with the fourth quarter of 2011. A 20,8% year-on-year decrease was recorded in December 2012.

Categories that contributed to the 14,1% decrease were:

- promissory notes and other acknowledgements of debt (contributing -4,8 percentage points);
- services (contributing -4,7 percentage points); and
- 'other' debts (contributing -2,4 percentage points).

The total number of civil judgements recorded for debt decreased by 15,2% in 2012 compared with 2011. A 12,6% decrease was recorded in the fourth quarter of 2012 compared with the fourth quarter of 2011. A year-on-year decrease of 14,6% was recorded in December 2012.

The categories behind the 15,2% decrease were civil judgements relating to:

- money lent (contributing -5,9 percentage points);
- 'other' debts (contributing -2,8 percentage points);
- goods sold (contributing -2,8 percentage points); and
- services (contributing -2,5 percentage points)

There was a 9,4% decrease in the total value of civil judgements recorded for debt in 2012 compared with 2011. The fourth quarter of 2012 reflected a 1,4% increase compared with the fourth quarter of 2011. A year-on-year decrease of 9,8% was recorded in December 2012.

The major contributors to the 9,4% decrease were:

- money lent (contributing -4,6 percentage points);
- goods sold (contributing -3,2 percentage points);
- promissory notes and other acknowledgements of debt (contributing -1,8 percentage points); and
- services (contributing -1,8 percentage points)



The only positive contribution was recorded for the 'other' debts category (contributing 2,4 percentage points). During 2012, 426 664 civil judgements for debt amounting to R4 676,9 million were recorded.

The largest contributors to the R4 676,9 million were:

- money lent (R1 290,8 million or 27,6%);
- 'other' debts (R1 141,8 million or 24,4%);
- services (R808,5 million or 17,3%); and
- goods sold (R639,7 million or 13,7%)

Table K – Key figures for December 2012

Actual estimates	December 2012	% change between December 2011 and December 2012	% change between October to December 2011 and October to December 2012	Annual % change between 2011 and 2012
Number of civil summonses issued for debt	47 913	-20,8	-20,6	-14,1
Number of civil judgements recorded for debt	23 060	-14,6	-12,6	-15,2
Value of civil judgements recorded for debt (R million)	284,0	-9,8	1,4	-9,4

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

Number of liquidations increase

When a company or close corporation is in debt and does not have enough money to continue operating, the company may apply for liquidation. The decision to liquidate usually affects creditors, employees and shareholders. Once the court has proven that the company or close corporation is unable to pay its debts, an order to liquidate the company will be given. In this article, we bring you the January 2013 and December 2012 figures for liquidations and insolvencies respectively.



The number of liquidations increased by 22,5% year-on-year in January 2013 (see Table L). This increase was due to voluntary liquidations which increased by 74,1% (103 more liquidations). Company and close corporation liquidations increased by 24,7% (24 more company liquidations) and 20,4% (21 more close corporation liquidations) over the same period.

The largest year-on-year increases in total liquidations in January 2013 related to businesses in the following industries:

- financing, insurance, real estate and business services (50 more liquidations);
- wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (49 more liquidations); and
- construction (18 more liquidations)

The number of liquidations decreased by 31,2% year-on-year in the three months ended January 2013.

Table L – Total number of liquidations for January 2013

Number of liquidations January 2013	% change between January 2012 and January 2013	% change between November 2011 to January 2012 and November 2012 to January 2013
245	22,5	-31,2

The number of insolvencies decreased by 17,2% in 2012 compared to 2011 (see Table M). A 15,9% decrease was estimated in the fourth quarter of 2012 compared to the fourth quarter of 2011. The number of insolvencies decreased by 14,9% year-on-year in December 2012.

Table M – Total number of insolvencies for December 2012

Number of insolvencies December 2012	% change between December 2011 and December 2012	% change between October to December 2011 and October to December 2012	% change between January to December 2011 and January to December 2012
205	-14,9	-15,9	-17,2

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



Prices

Producer price index (PPI)

PPI for manufactured goods at 5,8%

Stats SA's January PPI is the first to feature industry specific PPIs with a new weighting structure and product list. Stats SA now publishes distinct PPIs to cover agriculture, mining, electricity and water and manufacturing. The new PPI structure provides a clearer indication of the kinds of product produced in SA, the prices charged by producers for these products as well as how the prices change overtime. This article presents the first edition of the new PPI structure.

The annual percentage change in the PPI for final manufactured goods was 5,8% in January 2013, an increase of 0,5% from December 2012 to January 2013(see **Table O**). The main contributors to the annual rate of 5,8% were food products, beverages and tobacco products (6,5%, contributing 2,2 percentage points) and coke, petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products (7,8%, contributing 1,3 percentage points).

The main contributors to the monthly increase of 0,5% were transport equipment (1,6%, contributing 0,2 of a percentage point) and metals, machinery, equipment and computing equipment (1,0%, contributing 0,2 of a percentage point).

Intermediate manufactured goods

The annual percentage change in the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods was 5,8% in January 2013, an increase of 1,4% from December 2012 to January 2013(see **Table O**). The main contributors to the annual rate of 5,8% were chemicals, rubber and plastic products (4,4%, contributing 1,8 percentage points) and textiles and leather goods (21,6%, contributing 1,5 percentage points). The main contributor to the monthly increase of 1,4% was basic and fabricated metals (2,8%, contributing 0,8 of a percentage point).



Electricity and water

The annual percentage change in the PPI for electricity and water was 12,3% in January 2013, an increase of 1,1% from December 2012 to January 2013(see Table O) . Electricity increased by 1,3% month-on-month and by 13,0% year-on-year. Water was unchanged month-on-month and increased by 8,5% year-on-year.

Mining

The annual percentage change in the PPI for mining was 7,2% in January 2013, an increase of 2,5% from December 2012 to January 2013 (see Table O). The main contributors to the annual rate of 7,2% were non-ferrous metal ores (8,9%, contributing 4,1 percentage points) and gold and other metal ores (9,4%, contributing 2,2 percentage points). The main contributors to the monthly rate of 2,5% were non-ferrous metal ores (3,6%, contributing 1,7 percentage points) and gold and other metal ores (3,6%, contributing 0,8 of a percentage point).

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

The annual percentage change in the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing was 3,0% in January 2013, decrease of 1,4% from December 2012 to January 2013 (see Table O). The main contributor to the annual rate of 3,0% was agriculture (3,5%, contributing 2,7 percentage points). The main contributor to the monthly rate of -1,4% was agriculture (-1,6%, contributing -1,2 percentage point).

Table O – Key PPI figures for January 2013

Product	Weight	Index (2012=100)			Percentage change	
		Jan 2012	Dec 2012	Jan 2013	Jan 2013 vs. Dec 2012.	Jan 2013 vs. Jan 2012
Final manufactured goods	100,00	97,1	102,2	102,7	0,5	5,8
Intermediate manufactured goods	100,00	97,9	102,2	103,6	1,4	5,8
Electricity and water	100,00	81,8	90,9	91,9	1,1	12,3
Mining	100,00	98,1	102,6	105,2	2,5	7,2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,00	101,3	105,8	104,3	-1,4	3,0

A full release on *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 5,4%

Consumers have changed what they buy and the amount of money they spend on different items. For this reason, Statistics South Africa has revised the CPI basket of goods and services to ensure that the change in consumer spending is factored in the CPI. Larger weights were given to electricity, petrol, housing rental and medical aid premiums. Below is a summary of the first edition of the newly reweighted CPI for the month of January 2013.

The headline CPI (for all urban areas) annual inflation rate in January 2013 was 5,4% (**See Table P**). This rate was 0,3 of a percentage point lower than the corresponding annual rate of 5,7% in December 2012. On average, prices increased by 0,3% between December 2012 and January 2013.

The food and non-alcoholic beverages index increased by 0,9% between December 2012 and January 2013. The annual rate decreased to 6,2% in January 2013 from 6,9% in December 2012. The following components in the food and non-alcoholic beverages index increased:

- vegetables (3,0%);
- hot beverages (1,6%);
- fish (1,3%);
- other food (1,2%);
- cold beverages (1,2%);
- milk, eggs and cheese (1,0%);
- sugar, sweets and desserts (0,9%);
- bread and cereals (0,7%);
- meat (0,3%); and
- oils and fats (0,3%)

The following component decreased: fruit (-1,1%).

The housing and utilities index increased by 0,1% between December 2012 and January 2013. The annual rate was unchanged at 6,0% in January 2013.



The transport index decreased by 0,2% between December 2012 and January 2013, mainly due to a 13 cents per litre decrease in the price of petrol. The annual rate decreased to 5,1% in January 2013 from 5,5% in December 2012.

The miscellaneous goods and services index increased by 0,5% between December 2012 and January 2013, mainly due to a 4,5% increase in financial services. The annual rate decreased to 4,9% in January 2013 from 5,6% in December 2012.

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

- Western Cape (5,4%);
- KwaZulu-Natal (5,4%);
- Gauteng (5,4%);
- Free State (5,3%); and
- Eastern Cape (5,0%)

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

- North West (6,1%);
- Mpumalanga (5,9%);
- Limpopo (5,9%); and
- Northern Cape (5,8%)



Table P – Consumer price index: Index numbers and year-on-year rates

Base year: Dec 2012=100^{2/}

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	4,6	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												
	Rate	5,4												

^{1/} Annual average.

^{2/} The Base year has changed from 2008=100 to Dec 2012=100. Therefore index figures have changed. 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'.







the missing piece of the puzzle







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