

Tutorial letter 101/3/2014

South African Economic Indicators ECS2603

Semester 1 and 2

Department of Economics

IMPORTANT INFORMATION:

This tutorial letter contains important information
about your module.

BAR CODE

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1 INTRODUCTION AND WELCOME

Dear Student

Welcome to ECS2603, the second-year module on South African Economic Indicators.

ECS2603 is the most “practical” of all the modules offered by the Department of Economics and it is essential that you obtain some practical experience in working with recent South African economic data.

You must therefore start to work on the assignment immediately, following the study programme suggested in the study guide and in this tutorial letter. Since the semester is very short and exam admission has to be finalised, it is imperative that you do the assignments, do it well and submit them before the due date. You are also advised to keep copies of your assignments in case the original should be lost in the post.

1.1 Tutorial material

You will receive a number of tutorial letters during the semester. A tutorial letter is our way of communicating with you about teaching, learning and assessment.

Tutorial Letter 101 contains important information about the scope of work, resources and assignments for this module.

The Department of Dispatch should supply you with the following study material for this module soon after registration:

- Tutorial Letter 101 (this tutorial letter)
- Study Guide

Some of this tutorial material may not be available when you register. Tutorial material not available will be posted to you as soon as possible. It will also be available on myUnisa.

If you have access to the internet, you can view and download the study guides and tutorial letters for the modules for which you are registered on the university’s online campus, myUnisa, (under official study material folder) at <https://my.unisa.ac.za>. Please note that you must be registered on myUnisa to be able to submit assignments, to have access to the library functions, download study material, "chat" to your lecturers or fellow students and participate in online discussion forums and get access to all sorts of learning resources.

This Tutorial Letter 101 contains important information about the scheme of work, resources and assignments for this module. We urge you to read it carefully and to keep it at hand when working through the study material, preparing the assignments, preparing for the examination and addressing questions to your lecturers.

You will also find the assignments, assessment criteria as well as instructions on the preparation and submission of the assignments. This tutorial letter also provides all the information you need with regard to the prescribed study material and other resources and how to obtain it. Please study this information carefully and make sure that you obtain the prescribed material as soon as possible.

We have also included certain general and administrative information about this module. Please study this section of the tutorial letter carefully.

Right from the start we would like to point out that you must read all the tutorial letters you receive during the semester immediately and carefully, as they always contain important and, sometimes, urgent information.

We hope that you will enjoy this module and wish you all the best!

2 PURPOSE AND OUTCOMES OF THE MODULE

2.1 Purpose

The first objective is to familiarise you with the meaning and interpretation of the most important economic indicators, and the second is to give you the opportunity to gain some practical experience of working with South African economic indicators. More detailed module outcomes can be found at the beginning of each study unit in the study guide.

2.2 Outcomes

The main outcomes of this module are the following:

- To describe and be familiar with the meaning and interpretation of the most important economic indicators.
- To gain some practical experience of working with South African economic indicators.

More detailed module outcomes can be found at the beginning of each study unit in the study guide.

3 LECTURER AND CONTACT DETAILS

3.1 Lecturers

We, the lecturers who are responsible for this module, are available to assist you with any enquiries concerning the prescribed content. You may contact us as follows:

LECTURER'S NAME	BUILDING & OFFICE NUMBER	E-mail ADDRESS	Telephone
LECTURES TO BE ANNOUNCED			

All queries that are not of a purely administrative nature **but are about the content of this module** should be directed to us. Please have your study material with you when you contact us.

3.2 Department

The Department of Economics has moved to Hazelwood. The physical address is Club 1 Building, Corner of Dely Road and Pinaster Avenue, Hazelwood, Pretoria.

The contact details to be announced can be used or you can also contact the department's coordinator, Mr Themba Mzangwa, at 012 433-4661 or 012 429-4350.

Personal visits: If you are in Pretoria, you are welcome to visit us in our offices. Please contact us to make an appointment.

3.3 University

If you need to contact the university about matters not related to the content of this module, please consult the publication: *myStudies@Unisa* which you received with your study material or visit Unisa website at <http://www.unisa.ac.za>. The brochure and the website contain information on how to contact the university (e.g. to whom you can write for different queries, important telephone and fax numbers, addresses and details of the times certain facilities are open).

Always have your student number at hand when you contact the university.

4 MODULE RELATED RESOURCES

4.1 Prescribed book

Your prescribed textbook for this module for this year is:

Mohr, Philip. 2011. *Economic indicators*, fourth edition, Pretoria: Unisa Press.

This book may be bought from booksellers but can also be ordered directly from Unisa Press.

Please refer to the list of official booksellers and their addresses listed in the *myStudies@Unisa* brochure. If you have difficulty in locating the text book at these booksellers, please contact the Prescribed Book Section at telephone 012 429-4152 or e-mail vospresc@unisa.ac.za

Errata 1: On page 49 of the prescribed book the equation in brackets should not be multiplied by 4, but should be to the power of 4

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[\left(\frac{\text{Real GDP 2009II}}{\text{Real GDP 2009 I}} \right)^4 - 1 \right] \times 100 \\ &= \left(\frac{442169}{435389} \right)^4 - 1 \times 100 \\ &= (1,01557^4 - 1) \times 100 \\ &= (1,0638 - 1) \times 100 \end{aligned}$$

Errata 2: The prescribed book page 51: In the formula at the top of the page the fraction $\frac{1}{3}$ is used three times. It must be to the power of $\frac{1}{3}$ not multiplied by $\frac{1}{3}$. Gravity was far too strong for this fraction.

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[\left(\frac{\text{Real GDP 2009}}{\text{Real GDP 2006}} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} - 1 \right] \times 100 = \left[\left(\frac{1\,782\,061}{1\,659\,121} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} - 1 \right] \times 100 \\ &= \left[(1,07410)^{\frac{1}{3}} - 1 \right] \times 100 \end{aligned}$$

Errata 3: The prescribed book page 113: the last twelve should be 3,4% and not 9,3% as stated.

4.2 Recommended books

There are no recommended books for this module.

4.3 Electronic Reserves (e-Reserves)

There are no e-Reserves for this module.

5 STUDENT SUPPORT SERVICES FOR THE MODULE

For information on the various student support systems and services available at Unisa (e.g. student counselling, tutorial support programme and classes, language support), please consult the publication *myStudies@Unisa* that you received with your study material.

5.1 Contact with fellow students: Study groups

It is advisable to have contact with fellow students. One way to do this is to form study groups. You can get the names of other students in your area for the same modules by contacting the Department of Student Admission and Registration. For further information, please consult the *myStudies@Unisa* brochure.

5.2 myUnisa

If you have access to a computer that is linked to the internet, you can quickly access resources and information at the university. The myUnisa learning management system is Unisa's online campus that will help you to communicate with your lecturers, with other students and with the administrative departments of Unisa – all through the computer and the internet.

To go to the myUnisa website, start at the main Unisa website, <http://www.unisa.ac.za>, and then click on “myUnisa” link on the top right-hand side of the screen. This should take you to the myUnisa website. You can also go there directly by typing in <https://my.unisa.ac.za>.

Please consult the *myStudies@Unisa* brochure.

5.3 Tutorial support programme

Unisa offers tutor services for students as additional academic support at the some Unisa regional learning centres throughout the country. Please contact the regional centre closest to you to make enquiries.

A tutorial is an organised session where students and tutor(s) meet regularly at a common venue and at scheduled times to discuss course material. The main purpose of the tutorial services is to facilitate student learning by developing the student's independent learning skills and assisting students to

become motivated and independent learners. Tutorials help the students to develop and enhance their learning experience and academic performance through interaction with the tutor and fellow students. Tutorials are not compulsory and willing students receive tutorial at no fee. **Interested students are advised to consult a learning centre closest to them to enrol for tutorials, if available.** For further information on learning centres and tutorials consult the brochure *myStudies@Unisa*.

6 MODULE SPECIFIC STUDY PLAN

6.1 Assignments and learning

Assignments are seen as part of the learning material for this module. As you do the assignment, study the texts, consult other resources, discuss the work with fellow students or tutors or do research, you are actively engaged in learning.

Looking at the assessment criteria given for this module, the two compulsory assignments plus the self assessment questions and assignments in the study guide will help you to understand what is required of you more clearly.

If you have access to the internet, you can view and download the study guide and tutorial letters for this module if you are registered, on the university's online campus, myUnisa, (under official study material folder) at <https://my.unisa.ac.za>.

6.2 General remarks

You will find in your *myStudies@Unisa* brochure contact details regarding enquiries about assignments (e.g. whether or not the university has received your assignment or the date on which an assignment was returned to you).

Use your *myStudies@Unisa* brochure for general time management and planning skills.

6.3 Feedback on assignments

You will receive the correct answers automatically for multiple-choice questions. Feedback on compulsory assignments **will be sent to all students registered for this module** in a follow-up tutorial letters, and not only to those students who submitted the assignments.

As soon as you have received the feedback, please check your answers. The assignments and the feedback on these assignments constitute an important part of your learning and should help you to be better prepared for the next assignment and the examination.

6.4 Learning strategy and proposed study programme

Approach each study unit in the study guide as follows: First read the study unit outcomes which will help you to focus on the important aspects and issues in that unit. Work through each section of the study guide together with the relevant chapter in the textbook. Remember that the study guide serves to assist you to work through the contents of the text book. Make notes or summaries as you go along. At the end of every section or at the end of a study unit, work through the short and true/false questions provided in the study guide. You will see that these questions test your understanding of the content and cover a range of the different types of questions that will be examined. You should also check your answers against the solutions provided. If you are not clear on certain concepts, revise them before proceeding to the next study unit.

To help you to work on this module regularly and systematically, we provide a proposed study programme below and two assignments. The proposed study programme is based on the assumption that first-semester students will commence their studies before or during the last week of January and second-semester students before or during the third week of July. In each semester the period from the last day of registration to the start of the examination consists of only 14 weeks. Hence, it is critical that you should start working as soon as possible and continue to work regularly and systematically throughout the semester.

The due dates for the assignments to be submitted to Unisa are indicated in the proposed study programme, as well as at the assignments themselves below.

6.5 Errata: Study Guide

Page 99. The heading of the chapter must read Fiscal Indicators – and not Financial Indicators.

PROPOSED STUDY PROGRAMME

STUDY WEEK	STUDY UNIT	ACTIVITY
1	1,2	Study Chapter 1, answer the true/false questions at the end of the chapter and start studying Chapter 2.
2	2	Complete Chapter 2, answer the true/false questions.
3	3,4	Study Chapters 3 and 4, answer the true/false questions. Work on assignment 01.
4	5,6	Study Chapters 5 and 6 and answer the true/false questions. Work on assignment 01.
5	6,7	Finalise assignment 01 and hand it in before the due date. Study Chapters 6 and 7 and answer the true/false questions.
6	7	Finish studying Chapter 7. Work on assignment 02.
7	8	Study Chapter 8 and answer the true/false questions. Work on assignment 02.
8	9	Finalise assignment 02 and hand it in before the due date. Study Chapter 9 and answer the true/false questions.
9	10	Study Chapter 10 and answer the true/false questions.
10	11,12	Study Chapters 11 and 12 and answer the true/false questions.
11	1-6	Complete the self-assessment assignment on Chapters 1 - 6 and prepare answers to the short questions at the end of these chapters.
12	7-12	Complete the self-assessment assignment on the last six chapters and prepare answers to the short questions at the end of these chapters.
13	1-12	Prepare for the examination.
14	1-12	Prepare for the examination.
15	1-12	Prepare for the examination.

7 MODULE PRACTICAL WORK AND WORK INTEGRATED LEARNING

There are no practicals for this module.

8 ASSESSMENT

8.1 Assessment plan

Assessment will be done by the module leader and, where applicable, the module team and/or the examiner(s). The name(s) of examiner(s) will also be indicated on examination question papers.

8.1.1 Assessment of assignments

Assessment criteria used for the assignments will be done as follows: the multiple-choice questions in Assignments 01 and 02 will be marked electronically in accordance with mark-reading 'masters' provided to the Assignment section by the module leader. No marks will be deducted for incorrect answers.

Note that both assignment 01 and 02 are compulsory. The first assignment will contribute 40% to the semester mark and the second assignment 60%.

Although students may work together when preparing assignments, each student must write and submit his or her own individual assignment. Copying (a form of plagiarism) may be penalised or subjected to disciplinary proceedings by the university.

8.1.2 Assessment of examination

For general information and requirements as far as examinations are concerned, see the brochure *myStudies@Unisa* which you received with your study material.

Please note that the applications for, and the administration of re-marks of examination scripts are handled solely by the Examinations department and not academic departments.

Examination admission

Please note that submission of **both Assignments 01 and 02 are compulsory** to gain admission to the examination. These two compulsory assignments will contribute towards the semester and final marks.

How will this work in practice?

Semester mark

Your semester mark is based on your assignment marks. The two assignments that you submit during the semester contribute towards your semester mark. Different weights are allocated to the assignments. The first assignment contributes 40% and the second assignment 60% to your semester mark. If an assignment is not submitted or submitted late (for whatever reason), zero marks are awarded for such assignment.

The examination mark

The percentage achieved in the examination is used in the calculation of your final mark.

Final mark

The weight of the assignments will be 20% while the examination's weight is 80%.

Your final mark is calculated as follows:

Semester mark (out of 100) x 20% + Examination mark (out of 100) x 80%

For example:

Suppose your semester mark is 46% and you get 60% in the examination. Your final mark will be:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (46 \times 20\%) + (60 \times 80\%) \\
 & = (46 \times 0,2) + (60 \times 0,8) \\
 & = 9,2 + 48,0 \\
 & = 57,2\%
 \end{aligned}$$

8.2 General assignment numbers

Assignments are numbered consecutively per module, starting from 01. In this module there are two assignments per semester, namely 01 and 02.

8.2.1 Unique assignment numbers

In addition to the general assignment number, each assignment must have its own unique assignment number. In this module assignments 01 and 02 consist of only multiple-choice questions and therefore must be completed on a marking-reading sheet with an own unique assignment number.

8.2.2 Due dates of assignments

Please note that the due dates for the submission of assignments to Unisa are indicated in the proposed study programme as well.

The last ten questions of Assignment 01 are designed to obtain information required for the compilation of a student profile for this module. Your kind cooperation is requested, as this information assists the department in its ongoing efforts to ensure quality tuition. Your marks for this assignment will be based on your answers to content questions.

SEMESTER 1: ASSIGNMENT SUBMISSION DATES

Assignment number	Unique number	Closing date	Contents of assignments	Type of assignment
01	891050	27/02/2014	Study units 1 to 4	Multiple-choice
02	853826	1/04/2014	Study units 5 to 8	Multiple-choice

SEMESTER 2: ASSIGNMENT SUBMISSION DATES

Assignment number	Unique number	Closing date	Contents of assignments	Type of assignment
01	767841	14/08/2014	Study units 1 to 4	Multiple-choice
02	767864	16/09/2014	Study units 5 to 8	Multiple-choice

8.3 Submission of assignments

You may submit assignments and assignments completed on mark-reading sheets either by post or electronically via myUnisa. **Assignments may not be submitted by fax or e-mail.**

For detailed information on assignments, please refer to the *myStudies@Unisa* brochure.

To submit an assignment via myUnisa:

- Go to myUnisa.
- Log in with your student number and password.
- Select the module.
- Click on assignments in the menu on the left-hand side of the screen.
- Click on the assignment number you wish to submit.
- Follow the instructions on the screen.

8.4 Assignments

DATA FOR ASSIGNMENTS

All the data required to complete the compulsory assignments are contained in the appended tables in this Tutorial letter which were copied with permission from the *SARB Quarterly Bulletin* of March 2013. Unfortunately, time and financial constraints prevent us from supplying each student with his or her own copy of the full *Bulletin*. However, if you happen to have access to the actual publication, work from the publication itself, to get an even better “feel” for this important data source. Students with access to the Internet can also access the data at <http://www.resbank.co.za>. Use the March 2013 edition because some slight changes may occur in subsequent data revisions.

ASSIGNMENT 01 (First Semester)	
Due Date	27/02/2014
Unique Number	891020

The marks earned in this assignment contribute 40% towards your semester mark. Please ensure that this assignment reaches the University before the due date.

Please note that the statements and answers (where relevant) are rounded off to the nearest decimal point according to the rules of rounding, namely 0, 1, 2, 3 and 4 go down, and 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 go up, e.g. 10,34% becomes 10,3%, while 10,78% becomes 10,8%.

When reference is made to a table with a prefix of S- (e.g. Table S-107), the table is from the March 2013 *Quarterly Bulletin* of the SA Reserve Bank. Please note that *Quarterly Bulletin* tables were recently renumbered, as is indicated below. The relevant tables are duplicated at the back of this tutorial letter. When the table number has a number for a prefix, (e.g. 2-1), it refers to a table in the textbook. The first number refers to the chapter (e.g. 2-1 is the first table of chapter 2).

Relevant sections of this assignment are based on the following tables of the March 2013 *Quarterly Bulletin* of the SA Reserve Bank:

S-76 (previously S-74), S-83 (previously S-81), S-102 (previously S-100), S-105 (previously S-103), S-106 (previously S-104), S-107 (previously S-105), S-108 (previously S-106), S-109 (previously S-107), S-111 (previously S-109), S-112 (previously S-110), S-113 (previously S-111), S-115 (previously S-113), S-134 (previously S-132), S-136 (previously S-134), S-137 (previously S-135), S-138 (previously S-136), S-139 (previously S-137), S-140 (previously S-138), S-151 (previously S-149), and S-153 (previously S-151), S-155 (previously S-153).

Answer all the questions on the mark-reading sheet.

1. Which of the following are normally used to assess the macroeconomic performance?
 1. Economic growth, price stability and underemployment.
 2. Balance of payment, full employment and price stability.
 3. Tax evasion, full employment and economic growth.
 4. Inequitable distribution of income and underemployment.
 5. Repo rate, producer price index and savings.

2. Which one of the following statements is correct?
1. People who have interest in economic indicators include speculators, accountants and street vendors.
 2. One of the topics not found in the *Stats in brief* is government finance.
 3. Many of the economic indicators reported in the media are not economic but financial indicators, in the narrow sense.
 4. All economic data are reported either annually or quarterly.
 5. Economic indicators do not necessarily have to be compared to another for it to be meaningful.
3. Which of the following statements is/are correct?
- a. nominal value = $P*Q$
 - b. nominal value = P/Q
 - c. real value = Q
1. Only c
 2. Only b
 3. Only a
 4. Only a and c
 5. Only b and c
4. Which of the following statements is/are correct?
- a. If the price of a bag of potatoes increased from R20 to R25, the percentage change will be 25%.
 - b. If the price of a bag of potatoes falls from R25 to R20, the percentage change will be -25%.
 - c. If the price of a bag of potatoes falls from R25 to R20, the percentage change will be -20%.
1. Only c
 2. Only a and c
 3. Only a
 4. All the statements are correct
 5. None of the statements is correct

5. If the unemployment rate increases from 10% to 11%, it means the indicator increased by
1. 1%
 2. 0,1%
 3. 10%
 4. 100%
 5. 0,01%
6. A decrease in inflation rate from 7% to 5% means inflation decreased by
1. -2%
 2. 28%
 3. 40%
 4. 2%
 5. 2 percentage points
7. Which one of the following statements is correct?
1. A stock has no time dimension, while a flow is measured at a particular point in time.
 2. An example of a flow is the volume of water in a dam measured at a particular point in time.
 3. Examples of a stock are consumption and spending.
 4. A stock is measured at a particular point in time, while a flow is measured over a period of time.
 5. There is no distinction between a flow and a stock.
8. If the value of total production in South Africa was R3 000 billion in 2011, and goods and services to the value of R2 400 billion were sold during the same period, the
1. value of inventories will be R100 billion.
 2. total value of income will be R3 000 billion.
 3. total value of income will be R600 billion.
 4. value of inventories will be R3 000 billion.
 5. total value of income cannot be derived.

9. Which of the following statements best defines the gross domestic product (GDP)?
1. GDP is the value of goods and services produced in a country.
 2. GDP is the total value of goods and services produced in a country.
 3. GDP is the total value of final goods and services produced in a country.
 4. GDP is the total value of final goods and services produced in a country within a particular period.
 5. GDP is the value of final goods and services produced in a country within a particular period.
10. Which of the following statements is/are correct?
- a. If the value of spending in an economy exceeds the value of production within the economy, it means that the value of imports is greater than the value of exports.
 - b. If the value of production in an economy exceeds the value of spending within the economy, it means that the value of imports is greater than the value of exports.
 - c. It is not possible for the value of production to be higher than the value of spending in an economy.
1. None of the statements is correct
 2. Only a and b
 3. Only c
 4. Only b
 5. Only a
11. Which of the following statements is/are correct?
- a. Indirect taxes lead to the market prices of goods and services being higher than their factor income
 - b. Subsidies lead to the basic prices being higher than the market prices of goods and services.
 - c. Indirect taxes and subsidies have the same effect on the market prices of goods and services.
1. Only a
 2. Only a and b
 3. Only c
 4. All the statements are correct.
 5. None of the statements is correct.

12. Examples of *other taxes on production* are:

1. value added tax (VAT)
2. taxes on buildings, land ownership and payroll taxes
3. taxes on financial transactions and customs duties
4. stamp taxes and excise duties
5. taxes on capital transactions

13. If you need to analyse the performance of the economy with the focus on the objective of economic growth, which one of the following tables will be best suited for information on this objective?

1. Table S-76
2. Table S-109
3. Table S-83
4. Table S-105
5. Table S-115

Use the data in Table S-112 to answer questions 14 and 15.

14. The percentage contribution of clothing and footwear (6056J) to semi-durable goods in 2009 is:

1. 0,56%
2. 5,5%
3. 58%
4. 55,28%
5. 55,8%

15. Which one of the following statements is correct?

1. The percentage change in other durable goods (6054J) from 2011 to 2012 was 8.6%.
2. The percentage change in computers and related equipment (6075J) is lower than the percentage change in personal transport equipment from 2006 to 2007.
3. From 2008 to 2012, computers and related equipment (6075J) had the highest contribution to total durable goods (6050J) in 2008 compared to the other years.
4. From 2008 to 2012, other durable goods (6054J) had the highest contribution to the total durable goods (6050J) in 2012 compared to the other years.
5. Non-durable goods had the highest contribution to final consumption expenditure by households in 2012.

16. If you need to analyse the performance of the economy with the focus on the objective of full employment, which one of the following tables will be best suited for information on this objective?

1. Table S-138
2. Table S-136
3. Table S-134
4. Table S-139

Use Table S-139 to answer questions 17 and 18.

17. In which of the following years did South Africa experience the highest rate of inflation?

1. 2011
2. 2010
3. 2009
4. 2008
5. 2007

18. What was the rate of inflation in 2006?

1. 2,25%
2. 6,5%
3. It cannot be calculated with the available information.
4. 12,88%
5. 2,28%

19. Use Table S-111 to answer the following question. In which quarter was the real growth rate of gross domestic expenditure the highest?

1. 2009: Q2
2. 2009: Q3
3. 2009: Q4
4. 2010: Q1
5. 2010: Q2

20. If you need to analyse the performance of the economy with the focus on the objective of price stability, which one of the following tables will be best suited for information on this objective?
1. Table S-102
 2. Table S-108
 3. Table S-134
 4. Table S-140
 5. Table S-151
21. In which table do we find specific information on the turning points of the business cycle?
1. Table S-140
 2. Table S-151
 3. Table S-153
 4. Table S-155
 5. Table S-134
22. Which one of the following represents the data series for a reference cycle?
1. Series (6006J) in Table S-109
 2. Series (6006Y) in Table S-109
 3. Series (6013Y) in Table S-109
 4. Series (6012Y) in Table S-109
 5. Series (6012J) in Table S-107
23. Use the data in Table S-151 to determine which of the following statements is/are correct:
1. Real GDP per capita at constant prices was lower in 1980 than in 1970.
 2. Real GDP per capita at constant prices was higher in 1990 than in 1980.
 3. The percentage change in real GDP per capita at constant prices was higher in 2000 than in 1990.
 4. The percentage change in real GDP per capita at constant prices was lower in 2011 than in 2000.
 5. The percentage change in real GDP per capita at constant prices was the highest in 1980.

24. Which of the following can be regarded as data for a specific cycle?
- Series (6055Y) in Table S-113
 - Series (7064T) in Table S-137
 - Series (7067T) in Table S-137
 - Series (7086T) in Table S-137
- Only a, b and c
 - Only a, b and d
 - Only a, c and d
 - Only b, c and d
 - Not one of alternatives (1) to (4) is correct.
25. Which one of the following statements is correct?
- Series (6012J) in Table S-106 is an example of a time-series data.
 - The 2005 figures for final consumption expenditure by households in Table S-112 are an example of a time-series data.
 - Series (6016Y) in Table S-106 is an example of a cross-section data.
 - The non-financial public-sector borrowing requirement data is an example of a cross-section data.
26. Which one of the following statements is correct? Use the constant prices in Table S-109.
- The percentage change in expenditure on gross domestic product is greater than the percentage change in the gross domestic expenditure from 2005 to 2006.
 - The percentage change in expenditure on gross domestic product is equal to the percentage change in the gross domestic expenditure from 2005 to 2006.
 - The percentage change in expenditure on gross domestic product from 2005 to 2006 is greater than the percentage change in expenditure on gross domestic product from 2011 to 2012.
 - The percentage change in gross domestic expenditure from 2005 to 2006 is less than the percentage change in gross domestic expenditure from 2011 to 2012.
 - The percentage change in gross domestic expenditure from 2005 to 2006 is the same as the percentage change in gross domestic expenditure from 2011 to 2012.

27. Which one of the following statements is correct? Use the current prices in Table S-109.
1. The gross domestic expenditure increased steadily over the period 2005 to 2012, except in one year.
 2. The percentage change in the gross domestic expenditure was the highest in 2012, for the period 2010 to 2012.
 3. The percentage change in the gross domestic expenditure was the lowest in 2012, for the period 2010 to 2012.
 4. The percentage change in the gross domestic expenditure decreased over the period 2010 to 2012.
28. Which one of the following statements is correct? Use the constant prices in Table S-108.
1. Mining and quarrying contributed more to the primary sector in 2012 than in 2011.
 2. Agriculture, forestry and fishing increased over all the quarters in 2011.
 3. Manufacturing increased over all the quarters in 2012 except in one quarter.
 4. Agriculture, forestry and fishing decreased over all the quarters in 2012.
29. Which one of the following statements is correct? Use the constant prices in Table S-107.
1. Mining and quarrying contributed below 60% to the primary sector in 2012.
 2. The contribution of mining and quarrying was more than twice the contribution of agriculture, forestry and fishing to the primary sector in 2012.
 3. Community, social and personal services contributed over 40% to the tertiary sector in 2012.
 4. Percentage contribution cannot be calculated from the available information.
30. Which one of the following showed consistent increases over the period 2005 to 2012? Use the constant prices in Table S-107.
1. electricity, gas and water
 2. mining and quarrying
 3. wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation
 4. agriculture, forestry and fishing
 5. finance, insurance, real estate and business services

31. Which one of the following is most true regarding your registration for ECS2603?
1. This is my first registration.
 2. This is my second registration.
 3. This is my third registration.
 4. This is my fourth registration.
 5. I have been registered more than four times.
32. In my matric results or grade 12 results:
1. I passed English with a C-symbol or higher.
 2. I passed English with a D-symbol or lower.
 3. I did not do take English for matric.
33. Which one of the following describes your situation best?
1. I am a full-time student who does not work at all.
 2. I am a full-time student who works part-time for extra pocket money (not to pay for myStudies).
 3. I am a full-time student who works part-time to pay for my studies.
 4. I work full-time and study only after hours, and the work that I do is not related to my degree at all.
 5. I work full-time and study only after hours, and the work that I do is related to my degree.
34. How long after you registered did you buy and/or receive your prescribed book?
1. In less than a week.
 2. Between 1 or 2 weeks.
 3. Between 2 or 3 weeks.
 4. More than 3 weeks.
 5. I already had one when I registered.
35. The section(s) of the *study guide* that I had to study to complete this assignment ...
1. helped me to work through the textbook systematically.
 2. did not help me to understand the study material in the textbook better.
 3. was totally irrelevant to the assignment questions.
 4. I did not use the study guide at all although I have one.
 5. I have not received a study guide.

36. Do you make use of the tutorial support classes for ECS2603?

1. Yes.
2. No, I can cope on my own.
3. No, I have to work.
4. No, it is too far from where I live.
5. No, for any other reason.

37. Which one of the following describes your situation best?

1. I worked through all the prescribed study material before attempting this assignment.
2. I quickly glanced through the prescribed study material before attempting this assignment.
3. I did not study the prescribed study material before attempting the assignment, but looked for the answers in the study material.
4. I could answer the questions without referring to the study material.
5. I just chose my answers randomly.

38. Which one of the following best describes your access to a computer?

1. I have unlimited access to a computer.
2. I have access to a computer but do not know how to use it for study purposes.
3. I have to pay to use a computer (e.g. internet café).
4. I can only use a computer as a favour.
5. I do not have any access to a computer.

39. If on-line access to the internet were a prerequisite to register for this module, I would ...

1. not be able to do this module.
2. be able to spend at least 2 hours per week on-line during working hours.
3. be able to spend at least 2 hours per week on-line after working hours.
4. be able to spend at least 5 hours per week on-line during working hours.
5. be able to spend at least 5 hours per week on-line after working hours.

40. Which of the following did you made use of to answer the calculation questions?

1. A hand held calculator.
2. Microsoft Office Excel spread sheet.
3. Another computer application.
4. Gussed the answers.
5. The answers from somebody else.

ASSIGNMENT 02 (First Semester)	
Due Date	02/04/2014
Unique Number	853826

The marks earned in this assignment contribute 60% towards your semester mark. Please ensure that this assignment reaches the University before the due date.

Please note that the statements and answers (where relevant) are rounded to the nearest decimal point according to the rules of rounding, namely 0, 1, 2, 3 and 4 go down to the lower number, and 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 go up to the higher number, e.g. 10,34% becomes 10,3%, while 10,78% becomes 10,8%.

When reference is made to a Table with a prefix of S- (e.g. Table S-107), the Table is from the March 2013 *Quarterly Bulletin* of the SA Reserve Bank. Please note that *Quarterly Bulletin* Tables were recently renumbered, as is indicated below. The relevant tables are duplicated at the back of this tutorial letter. When the table number has a number for a prefix, e.g. 2-1, it makes reference to a table in the prescribed textbook. The prefix refers to the chapter (e.g. 2-1 is the first table of chapter 2).

Relevant sections of this assignment are based on the following Tables of the March 2013 *Quarterly Bulletin* of the SA Reserve Bank:

S-76 (previously S-74)	S-83 (previously S-81)
S-105 (previously S-103)	S-107 (previously S-105)
S-109 (previously S-107)	S-134 (previously S-132)
S-138 (previously S-136)	S-139 (previously S-137)
S-151 (previously S-149)	

Answer all the questions on the mark-reading sheet.

1. If formal employment increased by 30 000 in a country in a particular year, and the labour force (EAP) increased by 1 000 000 in that year in the same country, the labour absorption capacity in that year was:
 1. 30 000.
 2. 1 000 000.
 3. 3%.
 4. 3.
 5. Cannot be calculated with the available data.

2. Which of the options are correct:
- A person that works at a shop on Saturdays is an unemployed person.
 - A full-time student is unemployed.
 - A pensioner is by definition unemployed.
 - A person who seeks but cannot find employment is an unemployed person.
- All the statements
 - Only b
 - b and d
 - Only d
 - None of the statements
3. A comparison of the strict and expanded definitions of unemployment in South Africa shows that:
- The country has no unemployment problem.
 - The definitions have the same meaning in the South African case.
 - Unemployment in terms of the strict definition is lower than in terms of the expanded definition.
 - Unemployment in terms of the expanded definition is lower than in terms of the strict definition
4. If the South African CPI was 121,0 in 2007 and 133,1 in 2008, the **official** rate of inflation over this period was:
- 10%
 - 12,1
 - 12,1%
 - 133,1
 - Cannot be calculated with the available information.
5. If the South African PPI was 150,0 in 2007 and 157,5 in 2008, the **official** rate of inflation over this period was:
- 7,5%
 - 5%
 - 157,5%
 - 7,5
 - Cannot be calculated with the available information.

6. If the export price index of a country is 168 and its import price index is 196 in the same year, its terms of trade for that period will be:
1. 85,7
 2. 116,7
 3. 364
 4. 28
 5. 32928
7. The difference between the spot exchange rate and the forward exchange rate for two countries is determined by:
1. The relative political risk of the two countries
 2. The demand for and supply of foreign exchange
 3. The spot rate and the interest rate differential between the two countries
 4. Importers and exporters
 5. SA Reserve Bank
8. The Lorenz curve shows:
1. A comparison of wages and salaries for the population
 2. The degree of inequality in the distribution of income among the population
 3. The income earned by each person in a country
 4. The income earned by the government of a country
 5. The number of people earning incomes
9. A quantile ratio is:
1. A different name for the GINI coefficient
 2. A different name for the Lorenz curve
 3. A division of the distribution of income into five equal parts
 4. The ratio between the percentage of income received by the highest x per cent of the population and the percentage of income received by the lowest y per cent of the population

10. Which of the following statements are correct, if the ZAR/USD exchange rate is given as ZAR9,00 = USD1,00 in the SA Reserve Bank *Quarterly Bulletin*.
- The middle rate is USD9,00 = ZAR1,00
 - The middle rate is ZAR9,00 = USD1,00
 - The middle rate cannot be calculated, as only one value is given
- a
 - b
 - a and b
 - c
 - None of the statements
11. Use the data in Table S-134 to determine which one of the following statements is correct:
- Total employment between the second and third quarters of 2012 remained unchanged
 - Employment in financial institutions exceeded employment in the general government in the third quarter of 2012
 - Total private sector employment reached a peak in 2011
 - Employment in all sectors increased since 2000
12. Use the data in Table S-107 to determine the annual average growth rate in real gross value added at basic prices (6645Y) from 2005 (base year) to 2012
- 10,6 per cent
 - 14,6 per cent
 - 3,5 per cent
 - 3,2 per cent
 - R340 482 million
13. Consider Table S-109. Expenditure on gross domestic product (6006Y) over the period 2005 to 2012 grew by 24,4 per cent. Which of the following components recorded the lowest growth?:
- Final consumption expenditure by households (6007Y)
 - Final consumption expenditure by general government (6008Y)
 - Gross capital formation (6180Y)
 - Exports of goods and services (6013Y)

14. Use the data in Table S-109 to calculate the GDE deflator index for 2011. The deflator index is:
1. 144,8
 2. 144,8 per cent
 3. 69,1
 4. R907 957 million
 5. Cannot be calculated with the available information
15. In which of the following years did South Africa experience the highest rate of inflation? (Table S-139)
1. 2008
 2. 2009
 3. 2010
 4. 2011
 5. 2012
16. Use the data in Tables S-138 and S-139 to determine which of the following statements is/are correct:
- a. Services account for 50,14 per cent of the CPI index
 - b. Services account for 100,3 in the CPI index
 - c. Restaurants and hotels have a larger weight in the CPI index than recreation and culture
1. None of the statements are correct
 2. Only a
 3. a and c
 4. Only b
 5. Only c
17. Use the data in Tables S-138 and S-139 for the period 2006 to 2012 to determine which of the following statements are correct:
- a. The price index for services increased every year
 - b. The price index for household contents, equipment and maintenance increased every year
 - c. As the price index for food and non-alcoholic beverages was 96,0 in 2012 and the price index for alcoholic beverages and tobacco was 98,6 in 2012, it implies that alcoholic beverages and tobacco carry a larger weight in the overall CPI than food and non-alcoholic beverages.

1. All the statements
 2. Only a
 3. Only b
 4. Only c
 5. None of the statements
- 18 Use Table S-109 for this question. In which year was the real growth in expenditure on GDP the largest?
1. 2008
 2. 2009
 3. 2010
 4. 2011
 5. 2012
- 19 Use Table S-109 for this question. Real final consumption expenditure (6620Y) made the biggest percentage contribution to real gross domestic expenditure (6012Y) in:
1. 2008
 2. 2009
 3. 2010
 4. 2011
 5. 2012
20. Use Table S-105 for this question and for questions 21, 22 and 23. The decline in the weighted nominal effective average exchange rate of the rand, compared to the weighted real effective average exchange rate of the rand over the period 2007 to 2012
1. can be ascribed to the differential between the GDP deflator and the inflation rate over this period.
 2. is calculated on the basis of the differential between the GDP deflator and the inflation rate over this period.
 3. is calculated on the basis of price movements between South Africa and its major trading partner countries.
 4. is a reflection of a decrease in per capita income in South Africa.

21. Which of the following statements is/are correct
1. the increase in the rand platinum price in 2012 with a concomitant decline in the US dollar price of platinum in the same year, compared to 2011, is the result of a weakening in the rand/US dollar exchange rate.
 2. the US dollar platinum price showed a larger increase than the US dollar gold price between from 2007 to 2012.
 3. the US dollar price of platinum showed a larger percentage increase than the US dollar price of oil gold from 2007 to 2012.
 4. the same exchange rates are used in each year to convert the US dollar prices of gold and platinum to rand.
22. In which year from 2008 to 2012, compared to the previous year, was the percentage change in the Brent crude oil price the biggest?
1. 2008
 2. 2009
 3. 2010
 4. 2011
23. In which year from 2008 to 2012, compared to the previous year, was the percentage increase in the platinum price in US dollar the largest?
1. 2008
 2. 2009
 3. 2010
 4. 2011
24. Use Table S-107 to calculate which of the following sectors made a growing contribution to South Africa's real GDP from 2007 to 2012:
1. primary sector
 2. secondary sector
 3. tertiary sector
 4. the real GDP declined over this period

25. Use the annual data in Table S-83 to determine which of the following statements is/are correct:
1. The volume of exports (including gold) increased by 12,8 per cent from 2004 to 2012, while the price of exports (including gold) increased by 111,2 per cent over the same period.
 2. The volume of exports (including gold) increased by 11,8 per cent from 2004 to 2012, while the price of exports (including gold) increased by 105,0 per cent over the same period.
 3. The volume of exports (including gold) and the price of exports increased by the same margin from 2004 to 2012.
 4. The percentage increase in the volume and value of exports from 2004 to 2012 cannot be calculated with the available information.
26. Use the data in Table S-83 to determine which of the following statements is/are correct
- a. The terms of trade (including and excluding gold) improved from 2004 to 2012
 - b. In 2012, compared to 2004, South Africa could have purchased a larger quantity of imports with its exports
 - c. The exports of gold contributed between 2004 and 2012 to South Africa's ability to purchase a larger quantity of imports
1. All the alternatives are correct
 2. Only a
 3. Only b
 4. Only c
 5. None of the alternatives is correct.
27. Government expenditure increased by 202,1 per cent from 2002 to 2011 (Table S-76). Which one of the following components recorded the largest percentage increase over this period?
1. General public services
 2. Defence
 3. Health
 4. Education
 5. Recreation, culture and religion

28. As percentage of total government expenditure, which of the following components remained constant as percentage of total expenditure from 2002 to 2011 (Table S-76)?
1. General public services
 2. Defence
 3. Health
 4. Education
 5. Environmental protection
29. Consider Table S-151 for this question. Which of the following statements is/are correct:
- a. The increase in the average capital-labour ratio between 1970 and 2012 shows that the capital per unit of labour has increased from 1970 to 2012
 - b. The increase in the average capital-labour ratio between 1970 and 2012 reflects the effect of price increases over this period
 - c. The increase in the average capital-labour ratio between 1970 and 2012 shows that per capita income has increased.
- 1 All the statements
 - 2 Only a
 - 3 a and b
 - 4 Only b
 - 5 b and c
- 30 Consider Table S-151 for this question. Which of the following statements is/are correct:
1. The fact that GNI per capita has increased as a percentage of GDP per capita from 1966 to 2012 is an indication that primary income to the rest of the world has declined as a percentage of South Africa's primary income from the rest of the world
 2. The fact that GNI per capita has increased as a percentage of GDP per capita from 1966 to 2012 is an indication that primary income to the rest of the world has increased as a percentage of South Africa's primary income to the rest of the world
 3. The fact that GNI per capita has increased as a percentage of GDP per capita from 1966 to 2012 is an indication of domestic population growth
 4. The fact that GNI per capita has increased as a percentage of GDP per capita from 1966 to 2012 is an indication of emigration from South Africa (more South African living abroad)

ASSIGNMENT 01 (Second Semester)	
Due Date	15/08/2014
Unique Number	767841

The marks earned in this assignment contribute 40% towards your semester mark. Please ensure that this assignment reaches the University before the due date.

Please note that the statements and answers (where relevant) are rounded off to the nearest decimal point according to the rules of rounding, namely 0, 1, 2, 3 and 4 go down, and 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 go up, e.g. 10.34% becomes 10.3%, while 10.78% becomes 10.8%.

When reference is made to a table with a prefix of S- (e.g. Table S-107), the table is from the March 2013 *Quarterly Bulletin* of the SA Reserve Bank. Please note that *Quarterly Bulletin* tables were recently renumbered, as is indicated below. The relevant tables are duplicated at the back of this tutorial letter. When the table number has a number for a prefix, e.g. 2-1, it refers to a table in the textbook. The first number refers to the chapter (e.g. 2-1 is the first table of chapter 2).

Relevant sections of this assignment are based on the following tables of the March 2013 *Quarterly Bulletin* of the SA Reserve Bank:

S-66 (previously S-64), S-76 (previously S-74), S-83 (previously S-81), S-104 (previously S-102), S-105 (previously S-103), S-106 (previously S-104), S-108 (previously S-106), S-107 (previously S-105), S-109 (previously S-107), S-112 (previously S-110), S-134 (previously S-132), S-136 (previously S-134), S-138 (previously S-136), S-139 (previously S-137), S-142 (previously S-140), S-143 (previously S-141), S-151 (previously S-149) and S-155 (previously S-153)

Answer all the questions on the mark-reading sheet.

1. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- a. nominal value = $P \cdot Q$
- b. nominal value = P/Q
- c. real value = Q

- 1. Only c
- 2. Only b
- 3. Only a
- 4. Only a and c
- 5. Only b and c

2. Which of the following statements is/are correct?
- a. If the price of a bag of potatoes increased from R20 to R25, the percentage change will be 25%.
 - b. If the price of a bag of potatoes falls from R25 to R20, the percentage change will be -25%.
 - c. If the price of a bag of potatoes falls from R25 to R20, the percentage change will be -20%.
- 1. Only c
 - 2. Only a and c
 - 3. Only a
 - 4. All the statements are correct
 - 5. None of the statements is correct

3. If the interest rate increases from 10% to 11%, it means the indicator increased by
- 1. 1%
 - 2. 0,1%
 - 3. 10%
 - 4. 100%
 - 5. 0,01%

4. If the value of:
- a. GDP at factor cost = R2 444 309 billion
 - b. other subsidies on production = R10 500 billion
 - c. other taxes on production = R30 000 billion

What is the value of GDP at basic prices?

- 1. R2 403 809 billion
 - 2. R2 424 809 billion
 - 3. R3 252 953 billion
 - 4. R2 463 809 billion
 - 5. R3 845 803 billion
5. If the value of:
- GDP at market prices = R3 549 378 billion
 - subsidies on products = R19 200 billion
 - taxes on products = R315 625 billion

What is the value of GDP at basic prices?

1. R2 403 809 billion
2. R2 424 809 billion
3. R3 252953 billion
4. R2 463 809 billion
5. R3 845 803 billion

6. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- a. $GDP = GDE + X - Z$
- b. $GDE = GDP + X - Z$
- c. $GDP = C + I + G + X - Z$

1. Only a
2. Only a and b
3. Only a and c
4. All the statements are correct
5. None of the statements is correct

7. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- a. If the value of spending in an economy exceeds the value of production within the economy, it means that the value of imports is greater than the value of exports.
- b. If the value of production in an economy exceeds the value of spending within the economy, it means that the value of imports is greater than the value of exports.
- c. It is not possible for the value of production to be higher than the value of spending in an economy.

1. Only a
2. Only b
3. Only a and b
4. Only c
5. None of the statements is correct

8. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- a. Saving is the difference between expenditure and income.
- b. Data on saving are available only at current prices.
- c. Net saving = gross saving – consumption of fixed capital.

- 1. Only a
- 2. Only b
- 3. Only c
- 4. All the statements are correct
- 5. None of the statements is correct

9. Which of the following best describes a business cycle?

- 1. a trough and a downswing
- 2. fluctuations in the overall level of economic activity
- 3. patterns of expansion and recovery in an economy
- 4. movements in the expenditure of a business
- 5. movements in the production of a business

10. Which one of the following statements is correct?

- 1. A stock has no time dimension, while a flow is measured at a particular point in time.
- 2. An example of a flow is the volume of water in a dam measured at a particular point in time.
- 3. Examples of a stock are consumption and spending.
- 4. A stock is measured at a particular point in time, while a flow is measured over a period of time.
- 5. There is no distinction between a flow and a stock.

Use the current prices in Table S-107 to answer questions 11 and 12.

11. Which of the following increased over the period 2005 to 2012, except in one period?

- 1. electricity, gas and water
- 2. mining and quarrying
- 3. wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation
- 4. construction (contractors)
- 5. finance, insurance, real estate and business services

12. Which one of the following statements is correct?
1. Mining and quarrying contributed 76% to the primary sector in 2012.
 2. Mining and quarrying contributed less than twice of the contribution from agriculture, forestry and fishing to the primary sector in 2012.
 3. Community, social and personal services contributed less than 40% to the tertiary sector in 2012.
 4. The percentage contribution cannot be calculated from the available information.
13. Which one of the following statements is correct? Use the constant prices in Table S-108.
1. Mining and quarrying contributed more to the primary sector in 2012 than in 2011.
 2. Agriculture, forestry and fishing increased over all the quarters in 2011.
 3. Manufacturing increased over all the quarters in 2012 except in one quarter.
 4. Agriculture, forestry and fishing decreased over all the quarters in 2011 and increased over all the quarters in 2012.
14. Which one of the following statements is correct? Use the current prices in Table S-109.
1. The gross domestic expenditure increased steadily over the period 2005 to 2012, except in one year.
 2. The percentage change in the gross domestic expenditure was the highest in 2011, for the period 2010 to 2012.
 3. The percentage change in the gross domestic expenditure was the lowest in 2012, for the period 2010 to 2012.
 4. The percentage change in the gross domestic expenditure increased over the period 2010 to 2012.
15. Which one of the following statements is correct?
1. Series (6016Y) in Table S-106 is an example of a cross-section data.
 2. The 2005 figures for household consumer goods in Table S-112 are an example of a time-series data.
 3. Series (6012J) in Table S-106 is an example of a time-series data.
 4. The non-financial public-sector borrowing requirement data is an example of a cross-section data.

16. If you need to analyse the national government expenditure in the economy, which one of the following tables will be best suited for information on this objective?

1. Table S-83
2. Table S-66
3. Table S-104
4. Table S-138
5. Table S-151

17. If you need to analyse the performance of the economy with the focus on production prices, which one of the following tables will be best suited for information on this objective?

1. Table S-142
2. Table S-108
3. Table S-151
4. Table S-104
5. Table S-138

Use Table S-139 to answer questions 18 and 19.

18. In which of the following years did South Africa experience the lowest rate of inflation?

1. 2011
2. 2010
3. 2009
4. 2008
5. 2007

19. What was the rate of inflation in 2012?

1. 5,26%
2. 4,26%
3. It cannot be calculated with the available information.
4. 2.88%
5. 5.62%

20. If you need to analyse the performance of the economy with the focus on the objective of full employment, which one of the following tables will be best suited for information on this objective?
1. Table S-151
 2. Table S-134
 3. Table S-138
 4. Table S-136
 5. Table S-139
21. Use Table S-76 to answer questions 21 and 22.
Calculate the overall percentage increase and annual percentage increase in government expenditure from 2002 to 2011.
1. 13,1% and 1,13%
 2. 13,1% and 202,1%
 3. 202,1% and 13,1%
 4. 20,2% and 2,02%
 5. Cannot be calculated with the available data
22. As percentage of total government expenditure, which one of the following expenditure components was the smallest in 2011?
1. general public services
 2. environmental protection
 3. health
 4. education
 5. defence
23. Which one of the following represents the data series for a reference cycle?
1. Series (6006J) in Table S-109
 2. Series (6012Y) in Table S-109
 3. Series (6013Y) in Table S-109
 4. Series (6006Y) in Table S-109
 5. Series (6012J) in Table S-107

Use Table S-109 to answer questions 24 and 25.

24. In which year was the real growth in expenditure on GDP the largest?
1. 2008
 2. 2009
 3. 2010
 4. 2011
 5. 2012
25. Real final consumption expenditure (6620Y) made the biggest percentage contribution to real gross domestic expenditure (6012Y) in:
1. 2008
 2. 2009
 3. 2010
 4. 2011
 5. 2012
26. Use Table S-134 to answer questions 26 and 27.
Which one of the following statements is correct?
1. Total employment in the public sector decreased over the period 2005 to 2011.
 2. Total employment in the private sector increased over the period 2005 to 2011, except in 2009.
 3. Total employment in the public and private sectors increased over the period 2005 to 2011, except in 2009 and 2010.
 4. The public and private sectors recorded the highest total employment in 2011.
27. Which one of the following statements is correct?
1. The percentage contribution of business enterprises to the total public sector employment decreased over the period 2006 to 2011.
 2. The percentage contribution of general government to the total public sector employment was 104% over the period 2006 to 2011.
 3. The percentage contribution of general government to the total public sector employment was the highest in 2009.
 4. Mining contributed more to total private sector employment in 2008 than in 2011.

28. In which table do we find specific information on the turning points of the business cycle?
1. Table S-151
 2. Table S-136
 3. Table S-143
 4. Table S-104
 5. Table S-155
29. Use the data in Table S-151 to determine which one of the following statements is correct:
1. Real GDP per capita at constant prices was lower in 1980 than in 1970.
 2. Real GDP per capita at constant prices was higher in 1990 than in 1980.
 3. The percentage change in real GDP per capita at constant prices was higher in 2000 than in 1990.
 4. The percentage change in real GDP per capita at constant prices was lower in 2011 than in 2000.
 5. The percentage change in real GDP per capita at constant prices was the highest in 1980.
30. Use the data in Table S-112. Which one of the following statements is correct?
1. The percentage change in other durable goods (6054J) from 2011 to 2012 was 8.6%
 2. The percentage change in computers and related equipment (6075J) is lower than the percentage change in personal transport equipment from 2006 to 2007.
 3. From 2008 to 2012, computers and related equipment (6075J) had the highest contribution to the total durable goods (6050J) in 2008 than in any other year.
 4. From 2008 to 2012, other durable goods (6054J) had the highest contribution to the total durable goods (6050J) in 2012 than in any other year.
 5. Non-durable goods had the highest contribution to the final consumption expenditure by households in 2012.
31. Which one of the following is most true regarding your registration for ECS2603?
1. This is my first registration.
 2. This is my second registration.
 3. This is my third registration.
 4. This is my fourth registration.
 5. I have been registered more than four times.

32. In my matric results or grade 12 results:
1. I passed English with a C-symbol or higher.
 2. I passed English with a D-symbol or lower.
 3. I did not do take English for matric.
33. Which one of the following describes your situation best?
1. I am a full-time student who does not work at all.
 2. I am a full-time student who works part-time for extra pocket money (not to pay for my studies).
 3. I am a full-time student who works part-time to pay for my studies.
 4. I work full-time and study only after hours, and the work that I do is not related to my degree at all.
 5. I work full-time and study only after hours, and the work that I do is related to my degree.
34. How long after you registered did you buy and/or receive your prescribed book?
1. In less than a week.
 2. Between 1 or 2 weeks.
 3. Between 2 or 3 weeks.
 4. More than 3 weeks.
 5. I already had one when I registered.
35. The section(s) of the *study guide* that I had to study to complete this assignment ...
1. helped me to work through the textbook systematically.
 2. did not help me to understand the study material in the textbook better.
 3. was totally irrelevant to the assignment questions.
 4. I did not use the study guide at all although I have one.
 5. I have not received a study guide.
36. Do you make use of the tutorial support classes for ECS2603?
1. Yes.
 2. No, I can cope on my own.
 3. No, I have to work.
 4. No, it is too far from where I live.
 5. No, for any other reason.

37. Which one of the following describes your situation best?
1. I worked through all the prescribed study material before attempting this assignment.
 2. I quickly glanced through the prescribed study material before attempting this assignment.
 3. I did not study the prescribed study material before attempting the assignment, but looked for the answers in the study material.
 4. I could answer the questions without referring to the study material.
 5. I just chose my answers randomly.
38. Which one of the following best describes your access to a computer?
1. I have unlimited access to a computer.
 2. I have access to a computer but do not know how to use it for study purposes.
 3. I have to pay to use a computer (e.g. internet café).
 4. I can only use a computer as a favour.
 5. I do not have any access to a computer.
39. If on-line access to the internet were a prerequisite to register for this module, I would ...
1. not be able to do this module.
 2. be able to spend at least 2 hours per week on-line during working hours.
 3. be able to spend at least 2 hours per week on-line after working hours.
 4. be able to spend at least 5 hours per week on-line during working hours.
 5. be able to spend at least 5 hours per week on-line after working hours.
40. Which of the following did you made use of to answer the calculation questions?
1. A hand held calculator.
 2. Microsoft Office Excel spread sheet.
 3. Another computer application.
 4. Guessed the answers.
 5. The answers from somebody else.

ASSIGNMENT 02 (Second Semester)	
Due Date	16/09/2014
Unique Number	767864

The marks earned in this assignment contribute 60% towards your semester mark. Please ensure that this assignment reaches Unisa before the due date.

Please note that the statements and answers (where relevant) are rounded to the nearest decimal point according to the rules of rounding, namely 0, 1, 2, 3 and 4 go down to the lower number, and 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 go up to the higher number, e.g. 10,34% becomes 10,3%, while 10,78% becomes 10,8%.

When reference is made to a table with a prefix of S- (e.g. Table S-107), the table is from the March 2013 *Quarterly Bulletin* of the SA Reserve Bank. Please note that *Quarterly Bulletin* tables were recently renumbered, as indicated below. The relevant tables are duplicated at the back of this tutorial letter. When the table number has a number for a prefix, e.g. 2-1, it is a table in the textbook. The prefix refers to the chapter (e.g. 2-1 is the first table of chapter 2).

Relevant sections of this assignment are based on the following Tables of the March 2013 *Quarterly Bulletin* of the SA Reserve Bank:

S-76 (previously S-74)	S-83 (previously S-81)
S-104 (previously S-102)	S-105 (previously S-103)
S-107 (previously S-105)	S-109 (previously S-107)
S-134 (previously S-132)	S-138 (previously S-136)
S-139 (previously S-137)	S-151 (previously S-149).

Answer all the questions on the mark-reading sheet.

1. If formal employment increased by 20 000 in a country in a particular year, and the labour force (EAP) increased by 2 000 000 in that year in the same country, the labour absorption capacity in that year was:
 1. 20 000.
 2. 2 000 000.
 3. 1.
 4. 1%.
 5. Cannot be calculated with the available data.

2. Which of the options are correct:
- A person that works at a shop once a week is an employed person in terms of the definition of employment.
 - A full-time student is unemployed.
 - A person who seeks but cannot find employment is an unemployed person.
- All the statements
 - Only a
 - a and c
 - Only b
 - b and c
3. A comparison of the strict and expanded definitions of unemployment in South Africa shows that:
- The definitions have the same meaning in the South Africa case.
 - Unemployment in terms of the strict definition is higher than in terms of the expanded definition.
 - Unemployment in terms of the expanded definition is higher than in terms of the strict definition.
 - Unemployment is not calculated in South Africa.
4. If the South African CPI was 154,0 in 2007 and 168,0 in 2008, the **official** rate of inflation over this period was:
- 14%
 - 14
 - 9,1
 - 9,1%
 - Cannot be calculated with the available information.
5. If the South African PPI was 120,0 in 2007 and 126,0 in 2008, the **official** rate of inflation over this period was:
- 5%
 - 126%
 - 126%
 - 6%
 - Cannot be calculated with the available information.

6. If the export price index of a country is 148 and its import price index is 186 in the same year, its terms of trade for that period will be:
1. 79,6
 2. 125,7
 3. 334
 4. 38
 5. - 38
7. The difference between the spot exchange rate and the forward exchange rate is determined by:
1. The spot rate and the interest rate and differential between the two countries
 2. The terms of trade
 3. The demand for and supply of foreign exchange
 4. The balance of payments
 5. SA Reserve Bank
8. The Lorenz curve shows:
1. The per capita income of a country
 2. The income earned by each person in a country
 3. The labour productivity of a country
 4. The number of people earning an income
 5. The degree of inequality in the distribution of income among the population
9. A quantile ratio is:
1. The ratio between the percentage of income received by the highest x per cent of the population and the percentage of income received by the lowest y per cent of the population
 2. A different name for the GINI coefficient
 3. A different name for the Lorenz curve
 4. A deflator used to calculate the real GDP during periods of high inflation
10. Which of the following statements are correct, if the ZAR/USD exchange rate is given as ZAR8,00 = USD1,00 in the SA Reserve Bank *Quarterly Bulletin*.
- a. The middle rate is USD8,00 = ZAR1,00
 - b. The middle rate is ZAR8,00 = USD1,00
 - c. The middle rate cannot be calculated, as only one value is given

1. a
 2. a and b
 3. b
 4. c
 5. None of the statements
11. Use the data in Table S-134 to determine which one of the following statements is correct:
- a. Total public sector employment between the first and second quarters of 2008 remained unchanged
 - b. Employment in construction exceeded employment in the general government in the third quarter of 2012
 - c. Total private sector employment reached a peak in the first quarter of 2008
 - d. Employment in all sectors increased since 2000
1. All the statements
 2. a and b
 3. a and c
 4. b and c
 5. b, c and d
12. Use the data in Table S-107 to determine the annual average growth rate in real gross value added at basic prices (6645Y) from 2006 to 2012
1. 17,8 per cent
 2. 2,8 per cent
 3. 2,7 per cent
 4. R236 058 million
 5. Cannot be calculated with the available information
13. Consider Table S-109. Expenditure on gross domestic product at constant 2005 prices (6006Y) over the period 2005 to 2012 grew by 24,4 per cent. Which of the following components recorded the highest growth?:
1. Final consumption expenditure by households (6007Y)
 2. Final consumption expenditure by general government (6008Y)
 3. Gross capital formation (6180Y)
 4. Exports of goods and services (6013Y)

14. Use the data in Table S-109 to calculate the GDE deflator ratio for 2011. The deflator ratio is:
1. 1,45
 2. 1,45 per cent
 3. 144,8
 4. R907 957 million
 5. Cannot be calculated with the available information
15. In which of the following years did South Africa experience the lowest rate of inflation? (Table S-139)
1. 2008
 2. 2009
 3. 2010
 4. 2011
 5. 2012
16. Use the data in Tables S-138 and S-139 to determine which of the following statements is/are correct:
- a. Goods account for 49,86 per cent of the CPI index
 - b. Goods account for 100,0 in the CPI index
 - c. Recreation and culture have a larger weight in the CPI index than communication
1. None of the statements are correct
 2. Only a
 3. a and c
 4. Only b
 5. Only c
17. Use the data in Tables S-138 and S-139 for the period 2006 to 2012 to determine which of the following statements are correct:
- a. The price index for goods increased every year
 - b. The price index for communication services increased every year
 - c. As the price index for food and non-alcoholic beverages was 96,0 in 2012 and the price index for alcoholic beverages and tobacco was 98,6 in 2012, it implies that alcoholic beverages and tobacco carry a larger weight in the overall CPI than food and non-alcoholic beverages.

1. All the statements
 2. Only a
 3. Only b
 4. Only c
 5. None of the statements
- 18 Use Table S-109 for this question. In which year was the real growth in expenditure on GDP the smallest (or decline the largest)?
1. 2008
 2. 2009
 3. 2010
 4. 2011
 5. 2012
- 19 Use Table S-109 for this question. Real final consumption expenditure (6620Y) has shown the largest annual rate of growth in:
1. 2008
 2. 2009
 3. 2010
 4. 2011
 5. 2012
20. Use Table S-105 for this question and for question 21. The increase in the weighted real effective average exchange rate of the rand, compared to the weighted nominal effective average exchange rate of the rand over the period 2007 to 2012
1. is calculated on the basis of movements in South African and international interest rates.
 2. is calculated on the basis of the differential between the GDP deflator and the inflation rate over this period.
 3. is a result of a deficit on the South African current account over this period.
 4. is calculated on the basis of price movements between South Africa and its major trading partner countries

21. Which of the following statements is/are correct
1. the same exchange rates are used to convert the US dollar prices of gold and platinum to rand.
 2. the increase in the rand platinum price in 2012 with a concomitant decline in the US dollar price of platinum in the same year, is the result of a weakening in the rand/US dollar exchange rate.
 3. the oil price increased by a larger percentage than the gold price (both in US dollars) from 2007 to 2012.
 4. the biggest percentage change in the Brent crude oil price from 2007 to 2012 occurred in 2008.
22. Use Table S-104 for this question and for question 23. The biggest depreciation in the value of the rand against the stated currencies between 2007 and 2012 (for the period as a whole) was against the
1. Australian dollar
 2. Chinese yuan
 3. Japanese yen
 4. Swiss franc
 5. Taiwanese dollar
23. The biggest appreciation in the value of an exchange rate of the following currencies between 2007 and 2012 was in respect of the
1. Swiss franc against the Indian rupee
 2. Japanese yen against the Indian rupee
 3. Botswana pula against the rand
 4. South Korea won against the rand
24. Use Table S-107 to calculate in which of the following years real gross value added at basic prices showed the largest percentage increase
1. 2008
 2. 2009
 3. 2010
 4. 2011
 5. 2012

25. Use the annual data in Table S-83 to determine which of the following statements is/are correct:
1. The volume of exports (including gold) and the price of exports increased by the same margin from 2004 to 2012.
 2. The percentage increase in the volume and value of exports from 2004 to 2012 cannot be calculated with the available information.
 3. The volume of exports (including gold) increased by 12,8 per cent from 2004 to 2012, while the price of exports (including gold) increased by 111,2 per cent over the same period.
 4. The volume of exports (including gold) increased by 11,8 per cent from 2004 to 2012, while the price of exports (including gold) increased by 105,0 per cent over the same period.
26. Use the data in Table S-83 to determine which of the following statements is/are correct
- a. The exports of gold contributed between 2004 and 2012 to South Africa's ability to purchase a larger quantity of imports
 - b. The terms of trade (including and excluding gold) improved from 2004 to 2012
 - c. In 2012, compared to 2004, South Africa could have purchased a larger quantity of imports
1. All the alternatives are correct
 2. Only a
 3. Only b
 4. Only c
 5. None of the alternatives is correct.
27. Calculate the overall percentage increase and annual rate of percentage increase in government expenditure from 2002 to 2011 (Table S-76).
1. 202,1 per cent and 13,1 per cent
 2. 13,1 per cent and 202,1 per cent
 3. 692 487 and 692,5
 4. R692 487 million and 692,5
 5. Cannot be calculated with the available data

28. As percentage of total government expenditure, which of the following expenditure components were the smallest in 2011 (Table S-76)?
1. General public services
 2. Defence
 3. Health
 4. Education
 5. Environmental protection
29. Consider Table S-151 for this question. Which of the following statements is/are true:
- a. Inflation caused the increase in the average capital-labour ratio between 1970 and 2012
 - b. The increase in the average capital-labour ratio between 1970 and 2012 shows that the capital per unit of labour has increased from 1970 to 2012
 - c. The annual percentage increase in real disposable income from 1966 to 2012 is smaller than the percentage increase in real gross domestic product per capita.
- 1 All the statements
 - 2 Only a
 - 3 a and b
 - 4 Only b
 - 5 b and c
- 30 Consider Table S-151 for this question. Which of the following statements is/are correct:
1. The fact that GNI per capita has increased as a percentage of GDP per capita from 1966 to 2012 is an indication that primary income to the rest of the world has increased as a percentage of South Africa's primary income to the rest of the world
 2. The fact that GNI per capita has increased as a percentage of GDP per capita from 1966 to 2012 is an indication that primary income to the rest of the world has declined as a percentage of South Africa's primary income from the rest of the world
 3. The fact that GNI per capita has increased as a percentage of GDP per capita from 1966 to 2012 is an indication of increased imports (relative to exports) over this period
 4. The fact that GNI per capita has increased as a percentage of GDP per capita from 1966 to 2012 is an indication of increased foreign investment in South Africa

9 EXAMINATIONS

For general examination guidelines and examination preparation guidelines, please refer to the *myStudies@Unisa* brochure.

9.1 Examination period

This module is offered in a semester period of approximately 14 weeks. This means that if you are registered for the first semester, you will write the examination in May/June 2014 and the supplementary examination will be written in October/November 2014. If you are registered for the second semester you will write the examination in October/November 2014 and the supplementary examination will be written in May/June 2015.

During the semester, the Examination Section will provide you with information regarding the examination in general: examination venues, examination dates and examination times.

9.2 Examination paper

The format of the examination paper is discussed in detail in one of the tutorial letters which you will receive during the semester.

9.3 Previous examination papers

Some previous examination papers are available to students on myUnisa under the “official study material” folder. Should you make use of previous examination papers, we advise you not to focus on such old papers only as the content of this module and, therefore, examination papers may change from year to year. **To concentrate only on previous examination papers will not guarantee a pass.** You must be able to answer questions on all the prescribed work and study outcomes.

10 FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

The *myStudies@Unisa* brochure contains an A-Z guide of the most relevant study information.

We are what we repeatedly do. Excellence, therefore,
is not an act but a habit.

Aristotle

Work spares us from three evils: boredom, vice, and need.

Voltaire

You cannot plough a field by
turning it over in your mind.

Author Unknown

The best way out is always through.

Robert Frost

Do not wait to strike till the iron is hot; but make it hot by striking.

William B. Sprague

Nothing will ever be attempted if all possible objections must first be overcome.

Samuel Johnson

If you want to succeed in the world must make your own opportunities as you go on. The man who waits for some seventh wave to toss him on dry land will find that the seventh wave is a long time a coming. You can commit no greater folly than to sit by the roadside until someone comes along and invites you to ride with him to wealth or influence.

John B. Gough

11 DATA FOR ASSIGNMENTS

The appended tables at the back of this tutorial letter from the *Quarterly Bulletin* of the SA Reserve Bank (*SARB Quarterly Bulletin*) of March 2013 are required to complete the compulsory assignments. Students with access to the Internet can also obtain the data at <http://www.resbank.co.za>. Use the March 2013 edition because some slight changes may occur in subsequent data revisions.

Table number	Subject
S-66	Government finance statistics of general government
S-76	Total expenditure: Consolidated general government
S-83	Foreign trade
S-102	Gold and other foreign reserves
S-104	Exchange rates
S-105	Exchange rates, commodity prices and trade financing rates
S-106	National income and production accounts of South Africa
S-107	Gross value added by kind of economic activity
S-108	Gross value added by kind of economic activity
S-109	Expenditure on gross domestic product
S-111	Expenditure on gross domestic product
S-112	Final consumption expenditure by households
S-113	Final consumption expenditure by households
S-115	Final consumption expenditure by households according to purpose
S-134	Labour: Employment in the non-agricultural sectors
S-136	Manufacturing: Production, sales and utilisation of production capacity

S-137	Indicators of real economic activity
S-138	Consumer prices: All urban areas
S-139	Consumer prices: All urban areas
S-140	Consumer prices
S-141	Consumer prices
S-142	Producer prices
S-143	Composite business cycle indicators
S-151	National accounts
S-153	Composite business cycle indicators
S-155	Inflation expectations

S-66

Government finance statistics of national government¹
Statement of sources and uses of cash

R millions

Year ended 31 March	2010/2011		2011/2012				2012/2013			
	01	2011	02	03	04	01	2012	02	03	04
Net cash flow from operating activities.....(4700K)	-150	-107 419	-34 719	-63 992	-12 453	-19 654	-130 817	-28 276	-68 879	-32 247
Cash receipts from operating activities (4701K)	202 769	690 232	166 884	170 047	208 059	219 881	764 870	194 539	189 100	213 344
Taxes (4702K)	198 052	673 319	163 033	167 016	201 375	210 410	741 835	189 130	185 563	207 939
Social contributions (4703K)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants ² (4175K)	333	1 859	323	485	693	621	2 123	536	726	152
Other receipts ³ (4704K)	4 385	15 055	3 527	2 546	5 991	8 849	20 913	4 873	2 810	5 253
Cash payments for operating activities..... (4705K)	202 919	797 652	201 602	234 039	220 511	239 535	895 687	222 815	257 979	245 591
Compensation of employees (4706K)	24 292	87 487	22 385	23 981	22 105	24 557	93 028	24 925	24 584	27 026
Purchases of goods and services (4707K)	12 444	49 264	13 577	11 546	10 319	8 871	44 312	5 063	10 663	9 905
Interest (4178K)	19 398	66 170	16 024	21 325	16 341	22 680	76 370	18 491	25 027	16 998
Subsidies (4708K)	4 931	20 542	3 005	7 862	5 112	7 862	23 841	6 050	6 550	6 550
Grants ⁴ (4709K)	117 741	476 248	123 115	138 671	135 939	143 662	541 387	138 799	161 392	155 854
Social benefits (4710K)	22 754	90 981	21 399	25 845	27 504	28 722	103 470	27 599	27 874	27 368
Other payments ⁵ (4711K)	1 360	6 959	2 097	4 809	3 192	3 181	13 280	1 889	1 889	1 889
Net cash flow from investment in non-financial assets (4712K)	-5 432	-10 132	-1 155	-1 783	-3 092	-6 020	-12 051	-1 835	-2 442	-2 973
Purchases of non-financial assets..... (4181K)	5 433	10 140	1 156	1 791	3 096	6 045	12 088	1 839	2 509	2 981
Sales of non-financial assets (4173K)	0	8	1	8	3	25	37	4	67	8
Cash surplus (+)/deficit (-) (4713K)	-5 582	-117 551	-35 874	-65 775	-15 545	-25 674	-142 868	-30 111	-71 321	-35 220
Net cash flow from financing activities (4714K)	32 316	167 615	6 450	35 925	50 243	28 974	121 592	37 560	29 132	52 946
Net acquisition of financial assets other than cash ⁶ (4715K)	-5 708	-20 996	-53	-52	-56	-3 435	-3 595	-60	-106	-73
Net incurrence of liabilities ⁷ (4716K)	38 023	188 611	6 502	35 977	50 299	32 409	125 187	37 620	29 238	53 020
Domestic (4717K)	33 260	185 428	7 368	36 374	51 031	20 703	115 476	49 708	29 612	54 163
Foreign (4718K)	4 763	3 182	-866	-397	-732	11 705	9 711	-12 088	-374	-1 143
Net change in stock of cash⁸ (4719K)	26 733	50 063	-29 424	-29 850	34 698	3 300	-21 276	7 448	-42 189	17 727

KB413

Selected items

R millions

Year ended 31 March	2001 ¹	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Cash receipts from operating activities..... (4701F)	224 458	258 402	288 516	307 229	360 531	429 497	509 691	587 132	641 550	613 214
Cash payments for operating activities..... (4705F)	240 252	264 924	299 492	336 309	387 563	428 083	493 715	559 147	651 055	732 817
Net cash flow from operating activities (4700F)	-15 794	-6 522	-10 977	-29 079	-27 032	1 414	15 976	27 985	-9 505	-119 603
Net cash flow from investment in non-financial assets (4712F)	-3 418	-4 529	-5 195	-5 171	-4 931	-7 197	-6 668	-7 726	-9 404	-8 644
Cash surplus (+)/deficit (-) (4713F)	-19 212	-11 051	-16 171	-34 251	-31 963	-5 783	9 308	20 258	-18 910	-128 247
Net cash flow from financing activities (4714F)	14 505	12 898	17 188	34 671	45 033	28 305	6 109	653	34 206	170 447
Net change in stock of cash⁸ (4719F)	-4 709	1 847	1 017	421	13 070	22 522	15 417	20 912	15 296	42 200

KB438

1. Data for the past two years are preliminary and subject to revision. Net flows: Inflow of cash (+)/outflow of cash (-). Before April 2000 the basis of reporting revenue and expenditure was bank statement transactions, whereas the current reporting relies on cash book transactions and is therefore not strictly comparable with data prior to April 2000.
2. Comprising transfers received from foreign governments, international organisations and other general government units.
3. Comprising property income (including interest and dividends), sales of goods and services, fines, penalties and forfeits, and other non-tax revenues.
4. Comprising current and capital transfers to foreign governments, international organisations and other general government units.
5. Comprising miscellaneous other current and capital expense (including transfers to non-profit institutions serving households and to households for non-social benefits) and property expense other than interest.
6. Domestic and foreign financial assets.
7. Liabilities classified according to currency of issue.
8. Cash surplus (+)/deficit (-) plus the net cash flow from financing activities.

S-76

Total expenditure: Consolidated general government Functional classification¹

R millions

Year ended 31 March	2002	2003	2004	2005 ²	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
General public services (4331F)	85 334	94 864	104 924	144 669	136 073	150 717	156 927	178 414	186 077	190 688
Of which: Public debt transactions ³ (4383F)	47 368	46 590	46 086	51 129	50 866	52 164	52 835	54 326	57 016	66 170
Defence..... (4371F)	19 546	19 164	21 994	22 764	26 236	26 013	27 587	32 183	29 118	34 116
Public order and safety (4372F)	31 897	37 103	41 118	45 136	54 168	61 383	72 579	84 226	95 857	106 339
Economic affairs (4332F)	32 172	39 489	44 863	39 694	46 198	59 882	74 279	95 483	89 424	91 912
Of which: Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting (4379F)	5 190	5 855	7 192	6 806	9 156	10 221	13 418	14 639	13 591	15 889
Fuel and energy (4378F)	1 052	1 264	1 793	2 247	2 414	3 323	4 905	5 156	5 903	4 517
Mining, manufacturing, and construction (4380F)	1 864	2 850	3 130	3 528	3 991	4 681	6 561	6 061	5 510	4 787
Transport (4333F)	15 054	18 880	20 876	16 684	19 689	28 086	33 926	49 798	42 561	46 094
Communication (4334F)	912	775	929	1 733	1 054	1 890	1 900	2 592	2 235	1 675
Other industries (4335F)	...	...	...	2 371	1 973	2 374	2 254	2 584	2 629	3 148
Environmental protection (4387F)	6 713	9 635	10 784	3 129	3 688	4 075	4 886	6 157	6 576	7 355
Housing and community amenities (4376F)	8 639	9 070	9 310	16 500	20 520	22 722	28 173	34 679	37 486	40 367
Health (4374F)	30 549	35 473	39 635	43 962	50 219	58 040	68 249	82 054	98 825	109 405
Of which: Outpatient services (4336F)	...	...	...	1 207	1 595	61	63	51	58	59
Hospital services (4337F)	...	...	...	18 438	21 793	24 411	27 604	31 908	41 371	45 455
Public health services (4339F)	...	...	...	21 020	23 824	28 174	34 526	42 295	48 549	53 984
Recreation, culture and religion (4377F)	4 350	6 261	6 952	8 521	14 677	12 942	16 411	21 998	25 748	27 205
Education (4373F)	64 585	72 879	82 566	86 460	95 517	105 805	119 665	143 733	168 778	186 145
Of which: Pre-primary and primary education (4340F)	26 010	29 679	33 662	31 287	34 380	37 518	40 787	49 648	59 840	65 800
Secondary education (4341F)	20 436	23 319	26 449	22 882	25 954	28 204	31 754	38 148	44 753	49 817
Tertiary education (4342F)	17 294	19 876	21 273	20 126	21 436	24 242	28 075	32 166	38 039	42 696
Social protection (4375F)	36 757	48 439	60 748	61 285	71 506	82 575	92 697	106 910	121 802	131 283
Total outlays (4385F)	320 542	372 377	422 894	472 119	518 803	584 154	661 452	785 837	859 691	924 814
Discrepancy with consolidated general government ⁴ (4386F)	22 186	25 897	24 689	37 191	43 109	44 809	55 522	51 626	76 522	110 401
Total expenditure: Consolidated general government (4357F)	342 728	398 274	447 583	509 310	561 911	628 963	716 974	837 464	936 213	1 035 215

KB420

Total expenditure: Consolidated general government Functional classification¹

Percentage

Year ended 31 March	2002	2003	2004	2005 ²	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
General public services (4331Z)	26.6	25.5	24.8	30.6	26.2	25.8	23.7	22.7	21.6	20.6
Of which: Public debt transactions ³ (4383Z)	14.8	12.5	10.9	10.8	9.8	8.9	8.0	6.9	6.6	7.2
Defence..... (4371Z)	6.1	5.1	5.2	4.8	5.1	4.5	4.2	4.1	3.4	3.7
Public order and safety (4372Z)	10.0	10.0	9.7	9.6	10.4	10.5	11.0	10.7	11.2	11.5
Economic affairs (4332Z)	10.0	10.6	10.6	8.4	8.9	10.3	11.2	12.2	10.4	9.9
Of which: Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting (4379Z)	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.7
Fuel and energy (4378Z)	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5
Mining, manufacturing, and construction (4380Z)	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.5
Transport (4333Z)	4.7	5.1	4.9	3.5	3.8	4.8	5.1	6.3	5.0	5.0
Communication (4334Z)	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Other industries (4335Z)	...	...	...	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Environmental protection (4387Z)	2.1	2.6	2.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
Housing and community amenities (4376Z)	2.7	2.4	2.2	3.5	4.0	3.9	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4
Health (4374Z)	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.3	9.7	9.9	10.3	10.4	11.5	11.8
Of which: Outpatient services..... (4336Z)	...	...	...	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hospital services (4337Z)	...	...	...	3.9	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.8	4.9
Public health services (4339Z)	...	...	...	4.5	4.6	4.8	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.8
Recreation, culture and religion (4377Z)	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.8	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.9
Education (4373Z)	20.1	19.6	19.5	18.3	18.4	18.1	18.1	18.3	19.6	20.1
Of which: Pre-primary and primary education (4340Z)	8.1	8.0	8.0	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.3	7.0	7.1
Secondary education (4341Z)	6.4	6.3	6.3	4.8	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.2	5.4
Tertiary education..... (4342Z)	5.4	5.3	5.0	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.6
Social protection (4375Z)	11.5	13.0	14.4	13.0	13.8	14.1	14.0	13.6	14.2	14.2
Total outlays (4385Z)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

KB421

1. Source Statistics South Africa (Stats SA).
2. Before fiscal 2004/05 data were compiled based on the GFS 1986 manual. The current reporting format is in compliance with the GFSM 2001 and is therefore not strictly comparable with data prior to April 2004.
3. Before fiscal 2004/05 only includes interest paid by national government. This interest is unallocable and not classified between the different functions of government.
4. Mostly local government trading accounts not included in the analysis by Stats SA.

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Foreign trade
Indices of volume and prices of goods and services
 Seasonally adjusted, 2005 = 100

Period	Exports ¹				Imports ¹		Terms of trade ²	
	Excluding gold		Including gold		Volume (5034L)	Price (5035L)	Excluding gold (5036L)	Including gold (5037L)
	Volume (5030L)	Price (5031L)	Volume (5032L)	Price (5033L)				
2004: 01.....	84.9	94.5	86.5	94.7	83.6	92.2	102.5	102.8
02.....	88.8	95.9	90.6	95.6	90.1	97.4	98.4	98.1
03.....	92.1	94.8	93.0	94.4	91.5	95.9	98.8	98.4
04.....	96.7	93.0	98.3	93.0	95.5	97.4	95.4	95.4
2004	90.6	94.5	92.1	94.4	90.2	95.7	98.8	98.7
2005: 01.....	94.4	93.8	94.9	93.6	95.2	95.3	98.5	98.3
02.....	101.6	101.0	101.4	100.8	99.0	99.9	101.1	100.9
03.....	103.5	100.9	103.1	100.9	103.0	102.5	98.4	98.4
04.....	100.4	104.3	100.6	104.8	102.7	102.2	102.1	102.5
2005	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2006: 01.....	99.3	104.0	98.7	104.9	108.3	100.5	103.5	104.4
02.....	106.9	109.4	105.6	111.1	116.3	105.8	103.4	105.1
03.....	110.7	117.8	109.6	119.9	117.0	116.2	101.4	103.2
04.....	117.4	119.6	115.9	121.5	131.4	119.1	100.4	102.0
2006	108.6	112.7	107.5	114.4	118.3	110.4	102.2	103.7
2007: 01.....	115.4	123.3	113.4	125.2	128.9	117.0	105.4	107.0
02.....	114.7	126.7	112.6	128.4	129.2	119.8	105.7	107.2
03.....	113.6	127.4	112.0	129.6	129.0	124.5	102.4	104.1
04.....	122.0	129.3	120.0	131.9	128.5	127.9	101.1	103.1
2007	116.4	126.7	114.5	128.8	128.9	122.3	103.6	105.4
2008: 01.....	116.8	149.0	113.6	152.4	132.5	139.6	106.7	109.2
02.....	122.2	158.6	119.3	161.9	132.5	155.4	102.0	104.2
03.....	122.3	161.8	119.7	165.4	132.8	160.1	101.1	103.3
04.....	116.7	162.3	113.5	166.2	125.6	159.0	102.1	104.5
2008	119.5	157.9	116.5	161.5	130.8	153.6	103.0	105.3
2009: 01.....	98.6	164.6	96.3	170.7	115.9	151.1	109.0	113.0
02.....	93.8	154.6	92.1	160.1	103.9	138.8	111.4	115.4
03.....	93.0	151.9	91.8	157.5	103.3	140.0	108.5	112.5
04.....	96.4	156.8	94.8	163.1	109.2	143.1	109.6	114.0
2009	95.4	157.0	93.8	162.9	108.1	143.2	109.6	113.7
2010: 01.....	97.6	159.5	95.6	165.1	112.6	144.1	110.7	114.6
02.....	99.8	166.4	98.0	173.4	116.2	143.5	115.9	120.8
03.....	100.6	167.4	98.8	174.1	122.2	140.4	119.2	124.1
04.....	101.5	170.2	99.6	177.5	122.7	138.2	123.1	128.4
2010	99.9	165.9	98.0	172.5	118.4	141.6	117.2	122.0
2011: 01.....	103.7	178.0	101.4	184.9	124.8	147.9	120.4	125.1
02.....	105.0	178.3	102.9	186.4	126.8	150.6	118.4	123.8
03.....	107.2	181.6	104.9	192.4	132.3	152.6	119.0	126.1
04.....	108.8	189.6	106.1	201.0	135.8	162.1	117.0	124.0
2011	106.2	181.9	103.8	191.2	129.9	153.3	118.7	124.7
2012: 01.....	108.2	186.5	105.3	196.8	137.4	160.2	116.4	122.9
02.....	106.4	189.1	103.6	199.5	137.2	163.9	115.4	121.7
03.....	107.5	188.4	104.0	197.6	141.2	160.6	117.3	123.0
04.....	106.9	195.2	102.9	203.8	136.6	169.4	115.2	120.3
2012	107.3	189.8	103.9	199.4	138.1	163.5	116.1	122.0

KB504

1. Derived from the national accounts item "goods and services".
2. Export price index divided by import price index.

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Gold and other foreign reserves¹

Period	Amount as at end of period R millions					Changes during period R millions					Memorandum item US\$ millions			
	Reserve Bank			Central govern- ment ²	Gross gold and other foreign reserves	Gross gold and other foreign reserves	Net mo- netisation(+)/ demo- netisation(-) of gold	SDR allocations and valuation adjustments	Liabilities related to reserves	Net gold and other foreign reserves	International liquidity position of the Reserve Bank ³	Gross gold and other foreign reserves		
	Gold reserves	Foreign exchange reserves	Total										(5270M)	(5284M)	(5273M)	(5275M)	(5276M)	(5023M)	(5283M)	(5022M)	(5021M)	(5020M)	(5277M)	(5806M)
2007	22 843	201 470	224 313	12	224 325	45 996	169	5 642	-7 631	47 816	31 300	32 979		
2008	32 426	284 565	316 991	11	317 002	92 677	158	74 214	-7 761	26 066	33 455	34 099		
2009	32 753	259 948	292 701	12	292 713	-24 289	45	-38 647	-2 724	17 037	38 960	39 706		
2010	37 492	253 134	290 626	11	290 637	-2 076	13	-30 712	-2 683	31 306	43 353	43 834		
2011	51 076	346 743	397 819	12	397 831	107 194	42	74 441	7	32 704	47 867	48 860		
2012	56 982	373 960	430 942	12	430 954	33 123	11	24 141	16	8 955	47 948	50 735		
2010: Jan	32 899	265 117	298 016	12	298 028	5 315	1	4 105	2	1 207	38 630	39 489		
Feb	34 358	269 591	303 949	11	303 960	5 932	-	3 053	-4	2 883	38 281	39 439		
Mar	32 772	275 025	307 797	11	307 808	3 848	-	-15 830	3	19 675	38 283	42 007		
Apr	34 553	275 486	310 039	11	310 050	2 242	1	1 602	4	635	38 496	42 341		
May	37 461	281 498	318 959	11	318 970	8 920	2	8 877	-7	48	37 928	41 600		
Jun	37 965	284 146	322 111	11	322 122	3 152	2	86	-2 677	5 741	38 189	42 203		
Jul	34 584	281 659	316 243	11	316 254	-5 868	-	-9 676	-	3 808	38 665	43 159		
Aug	36 850	282 657	319 507	11	319 518	3 264	1	3 120	-1	144	39 178	43 133		
Sep	36 774	270 501	307 275	11	307 286	-12 232	1	-11 499	-	-734	40 854	44 069		
Oct	37 710	269 817	307 527	11	307 538	252	1	1 678	-	-1 427	43 113	44 200		
Nov	39 301	269 813	309 114	11	309 125	1 587	1	3 489	-4	-1 899	43 080	43 351		
Dec	37 492	253 134	290 626	11	290 637	-18 488	3	-19 717	1	1 225	43 353	43 834		
2011: Jan	38 303	288 090	326 393	12	326 405	35 768	6	24 606	-2	11 158	44 451	45 471		
Feb	39 543	289 894	329 437	12	329 449	3 044	7	-6 279	3	9 313	44 775	47 311		
Mar	39 098	295 521	334 619	12	334 631	5 182	5	-6 540	-2	11 719	44 725	49 266		
Apr	40 721	292 829	333 550	12	333 562	-1 069	1	-3 480	4	2 406	46 039	50 602		
May	42 320	301 499	343 819	12	343 831	10 269	1	11 113	-	-845	45 864	50 119		
Jun	41 306	299 780	341 086	12	341 098	-2 733	1	-3 529	1	794	47 162	50 041		
Jul	43 746	293 612	337 358	12	337 370	-3 728	1	-1 367	2	-2 364	47 874	50 108		
Aug	51 661	310 403	362 064	12	362 076	24 706	2	22 183	1	2 520	49 125	51 449		
Sep	52 648	349 208	401 856	12	401 868	39 792	2	40 343	1	-554	47 930	49 725		
Oct	53 875	338 608	392 483	12	392 495	-9 373	12	-7 564	1	-1 822	49 221	50 345		
Nov	57 361	356 138	413 499	12	413 511	21 016	4	21 814	-4	-798	48 633	49 650		
Dec	51 076	346 743	397 819	12	397 831	-15 680	-	-16 859	2	1 177	47 867	48 860		
2012: Jan	54 394	345 893	400 287	12	400 299	2 468	1	-10 154	-2	12 623	49 072	51 451		
Feb	53 329	332 223	385 552	12	385 564	-14 735	-	-15 016	-	281	49 639	51 889		
Mar	51 420	337 456	388 876	12	388 888	3 324	-	8 555	-	-5 231	48 912	50 680		
Apr	51 639	335 103	386 742	12	386 754	-2 134	-	3 488	-	-5 622	48 823	49 942		
May	53 568	363 673	417 241	12	417 253	30 499	2	29 494	4	999	47 672	48 907		
Jun	52 347	351 901	404 248	12	404 260	-12 993	2	-13 797	-4	806	47 936	49 218		
Jul	53 425	350 689	404 114	12	404 126	-134	-	-1 575	-	1 441	47 974	49 398		
Aug	56 181	364 298	420 479	12	420 491	16 365	2	14 814	-4	1 553	48 278	49 991		
Sep	59 286	364 102	423 388	12	423 400	2 909	1	1 145	7	1 756	48 748	50 979		
Oct	60 037	379 542	439 579	12	439 591	16 191	1	17 043	2	-855	48 626	50 678		
Nov	61 375	386 732	448 107	12	448 119	8 528	1	7 467	1	1 059	48 431	50 813		
Dec	56 982	373 960	430 942	12	430 954	-17 165	1	-17 323	12	145	47 948	50 735		
2013: Jan	60 349	398 317	458 666	12	458 678	27 724	1	24 769	-	2 954	48 130	51 227		

KB518

1. From 6 March 2005 the gold reserves are valued at market price taken at 14:30 on each valuation date. Other foreign reserves are valued at the middle market exchange rate applicable on a specific date.
2. Including both the reserve and super reserve tranche position in the International Monetary Fund.
3. Up to the end of February 2004 referred to as the "net open position in foreign currency of the South African Reserve Bank".

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Exchange rates¹

Middle rates in cents (R1 = 100 cents) per foreign currency unit

SA cent per	Australia	Botswana	Canada	China	Denmark	EU	Hong Kong	IMF	India	Israel	Japan
Foreign currency unit	Dollar	Pula	Dollar	Yuan	Krone	Euro ²	Dollar	SDR	Rupee	Shekel	Yen
Average for	(5310M)	(5312M)	(5320M)	(5323M)	(5313M)	(5315M)	(5324M)	(5317M)	(5325M)	(5326M)	(5319M)
2007	590.83	114.63	658.45	92.73	129.63	965.83	90.42	1 078.53	17.08	171.74	5.994
2008	693.49	120.35	772.59	118.93	161.64	1 205.17	106.00	1 301.21	18.93	229.81	8.046
2009	659.20	117.74	736.96	123.50	157.06	1 169.57	108.84	1 295.96	17.40	214.30	9.020
2010	672.24	107.76	710.73	108.14	130.43	971.33	94.24	1 116.17	16.02	196.07	8.347
2011	747.93	105.96	732.66	112.31	135.32	1 008.16	93.17	1 145.93	15.54	202.57	9.115
2012	850.11	107.70	821.56	130.15	141.76	1 055.30	105.84	1 257.63	15.38	212.91	10.294
2012: Jan.....	834.02	107.61	791.01	126.79	139.11	1 034.36	103.18	1 229.76	15.67	210.39	10.413
Feb.....	821.19	105.87	767.51	121.51	136.23	1 012.74	98.71	1 186.92	15.56	204.71	9.754
Mar.....	800.90	105.08	764.82	120.38	134.97	1 003.56	97.91	1 172.56	15.10	201.83	9.224
Apr.....	809.95	106.19	788.01	124.13	138.61	1 031.23	100.84	1 208.79	15.14	208.78	9.622
May.....	812.92	107.32	807.44	128.87	140.39	1 043.56	105.01	1 250.08	14.97	212.90	10.222
Jun.....	837.18	107.93	816.48	131.93	141.54	1 052.02	108.22	1 271.19	14.97	215.64	10.595
Jul.....	848.86	106.80	812.93	129.44	136.37	1 014.39	106.33	1 241.97	14.87	206.60	10.442
Aug.....	866.40	107.11	833.06	130.12	137.83	1 026.22	106.69	1 251.70	14.90	206.04	10.516
Sep.....	860.09	107.87	845.88	130.95	142.72	1 063.78	106.76	1 273.17	15.17	209.72	10.588
Oct.....	890.13	110.09	876.38	137.99	150.30	1 120.94	111.52	1 330.34	16.30	224.16	10.952
Nov.....	915.35	110.58	882.25	141.08	151.29	1 128.40	113.47	1 346.75	16.03	225.69	10.865
Dec.....	904.37	109.98	872.93	138.59	151.80	1 132.43	111.46	1 328.28	15.82	228.42	10.333
2013: Jan.....	922.74	110.67	886.03	141.21	156.40	1 167.00	113.31	1 350.98	16.19	234.95	9.876

KB520

SA cent per	Norway	South Korea	Sweden	Switzerland	Taiwan	Thailand	UK	US	US dollar forward cover rates ³		
Foreign currency unit	Krone	Won	Krona	Franc	NT dollar	Baht	Pound	Dollar	3 months	6 months	12 months
Average for	(5331M)	(5341M)	(5335M)	(5336M)	(5337M)	(5342M)	(5338M)	(5339M)	(5353M)	(5362M)	(5363M)
2007	120.55	0.759	104.39	587.97	21.57	20.63	1 411.46	705.44	708.47	722.96	737.95
2008	146.62	0.753	125.35	760.83	26.24	24.73	1 512.54	825.17	841.72	858.74	881.48
2009	133.80	0.659	110.07	774.78	25.49	24.53	1 311.77	843.72	856.16	866.68	877.81
2010	121.23	0.633	101.68	702.51	23.23	23.08	1 131.49	732.22	740.13	749.29	759.20
2011	129.34	0.654	111.62	818.44	24.65	23.78	1 161.90	725.31	732.33	743.36	756.92
2012	141.19	0.730	121.27	875.45	27.77	26.42	1 301.35	820.99	828.40	842.18	862.77
2012: Jan.....	134.76	0.701	116.97	854.03	26.70	25.38	1 242.81	801.06	808.76	822.81	844.47
Feb.....	133.93	0.682	114.80	838.94	25.90	24.91	1 209.65	765.52	773.05	786.11	807.45
Mar.....	133.37	0.675	112.96	832.01	25.73	24.74	1 202.42	759.98	767.45	780.64	801.80
Apr.....	136.26	0.689	116.38	857.67	26.56	25.35	1 253.32	782.75	789.89	803.87	825.71
May.....	137.81	0.704	116.00	868.69	27.65	26.02	1 297.80	815.24	822.91	836.96	857.80
Jun.....	139.45	0.721	118.48	875.91	28.05	26.52	1 304.08	839.62	847.47	861.53	881.22
Jul.....	136.00	0.722	118.60	844.55	27.50	26.06	1 284.84	824.66	832.40	845.64	864.81
Aug.....	139.97	0.731	123.82	854.33	27.62	26.33	1 299.84	827.52	834.27	847.75	866.75
Sep.....	143.86	0.736	125.11	880.07	28.02	26.71	1 332.91	827.84	834.58	847.95	867.69
Oct.....	151.29	0.781	130.15	926.46	29.54	28.16	1 389.97	864.44	871.99	886.28	906.82
Nov.....	153.72	0.809	131.09	936.18	30.19	28.64	1 404.45	879.44	886.94	901.03	921.78
Dec.....	153.82	0.803	130.87	936.56	29.73	28.19	1 394.09	863.85	871.07	885.62	907.00
2013: Jan.....	158.12	0.824	135.37	949.67	30.20	29.23	1 403.22	878.57	885.86	900.07	921.91

KB521

1. Weighted average of the banks' daily rates at approximately 10:30. Weights are based on the banks' foreign-exchange transactions.
2. On 1 January 1999 the official European Currency Unit (ECU) was replaced with the euro at a conversion rate of 1 to 1.
3. Weighted average of the banks' daily rates at approximately 10:30 (US dollar). Weights are based on the banks' foreign-exchange transactions.

S-105

Exchange rates, commodity prices and trade financing rates

Period	Effective exchange rate of the rand ¹			Commodity prices					Rate on three-month trade financing ²				
	Nominal		Real	Gold (London) ³		Platinum		Brent crude oil	UK ⁴	US ⁴	Euro	Eurodollar loans	South Africa ⁴
	Average for period (5376M)	End of period (5377M)		Average for period (5378M)	Rand (5356M)	US dollar (5357M)	Rand (5346M)							US dollar (5343M)	US dollar (5344M)
2007	77.44	77.18	105.05	4 890.75	696.76	9 184.08	1 304.21	72.95	5.89	4.58	4.63	4.85	10.94
2008	64.17	59.04	94.09	7 135.66	872.31	12 582.07	1 571.13	97.77	3.10	1.30	2.91	1.95	11.11
2009	65.69	72.53	101.41	8 106.94	970.94	10 056.60	1 205.93	61.59	0.71	0.25	0.64	0.50	7.10
2010	75.17	81.26	113.85	8 908.11	1 225.00	11 777.15	1 610.67	79.54	0.76	0.29	1.08	0.29	5.47
2011	72.79	66.97	110.09	11 445.40	1 569.17	12 397.49	1 716.09	111.19	1.10	0.60	1.28	0.73	5.52
2012	66.53	63.86	104.09	13 709.24	1 668.43	12 721.02	1 549.96	111.80	0.58	0.22	0.10	0.48	5.06
2010: Jan	71.75	71.16	107.95	8 300.61	1 118.77	11 662.09	1 564.77	76.45	0.69	0.20	0.55	0.51	7.06
Feb	71.28	70.50	107.76	8 376.53	1 095.61	11 658.39	1 521.62	73.79	0.73	0.20	0.53	0.55	7.06
Mar	73.93	75.38	111.26	8 237.87	1 114.45	11 883.68	1 600.55	78.69	0.71	0.25	0.46	0.75	6.56
Apr	75.04	75.53	113.07	8 417.76	1 148.58	12 614.76	1 717.67	84.70	0.75	0.30	0.56	0.46	6.49
May	74.64	75.47	112.53	9 161.82	1 203.84	12 384.76	1 623.16	76.38	0.64	0.53	0.68	0.85	6.50
Jun	75.35	74.81	115.60	9 391.35	1 232.65	11 861.91	1 551.72	74.74	0.86	0.53	0.72	1.04	6.50
Jul	74.25	75.22	114.11	8 984.65	1 194.48	11 495.23	1 523.05	75.52	0.67	0.48	0.85	0.95	6.45
Aug	75.98	75.69	115.93	8 837.42	1 215.55	11 195.71	1 534.48	77.06	0.87	0.33	0.79	0.50	6.27
Sep	76.97	77.07	117.50	9 006.13	1 271.22	11 375.66	1 595.67	77.66	1.00	0.30	0.94	0.48	5.93
Oct	76.75	75.66	116.30	9 226.64	1 342.61	11 693.66	1 690.25	82.62	0.85	0.29	1.00	0.51	5.82
Nov	76.65	76.74	115.36	9 496.92	1 370.84	11 777.67	1 689.52	85.36	0.93	0.28	1.04	0.32	5.47
Dec	79.46	81.26	118.88	9 459.70	1 391.46	11 722.28	1 715.52	91.47	0.76	0.29	1.08	0.29	5.47
2011: Jan	78.05	74.42	115.83	9 424.13	1 360.79	12 324.19	1 784.29	96.27	0.80	0.32	1.04	0.58	5.49
Feb	74.04	75.81	110.86	9 864.55	1 372.02	13 143.74	1 827.43	103.35	0.80	0.32	1.05	0.61	5.49
Mar	76.17	77.17	113.96	9 838.83	1 423.08	12 165.52	1 760.20	114.08	0.87	0.32	1.17	0.58	5.49
Apr	77.04	76.90	115.28	9 932.38	1 477.23	12 077.85	1 795.31	123.30	0.80	0.27	1.36	0.47	5.50
May	75.47	74.85	113.38	10 399.25	1 512.15	12 238.23	1 783.18	114.69	0.81	0.27	1.43	0.28	5.50
Jun	76.07	76.03	114.81	10 385.43	1 528.52	11 988.53	1 766.40	113.83	0.90	0.27	1.56	0.60	5.49
Jul	76.03	75.90	115.25	10 679.20	1 570.67	11 943.88	1 757.85	116.36	0.93	0.27	1.63	0.60	5.49
Aug	72.68	72.98	110.70	12 445.91	1 758.95	12 786.11	1 806.95	110.28	1.32	0.34	1.50	1.20	5.50
Sep	69.99	66.51	106.77	13 400.46	1 776.25	13 031.41	1 733.73	112.83	1.19	0.40	1.57	0.35	5.50
Oct	66.56	66.86	101.60	13 305.22	1 666.55	12 207.76	1 535.65	109.53	0.90	0.43	1.60	0.42	5.50
Nov	65.28	64.02	100.14	14 169.44	1 737.48	12 986.28	1 592.29	111.30	1.10	0.55	1.54	1.05	5.50
Dec	66.03	66.97	102.57	13 499.98	1 646.39	11 876.33	1 449.86	108.45	1.10	0.60	1.28	0.73	5.52
2012: Jan	67.73	68.61	104.84	13 267.70	1 656.11	12 097.23	1 510.67	110.97	1.10	0.56	1.06	0.70	5.52
Feb	69.99	71.24	108.62	13 349.17	1 742.86	12 701.55	1 659.12	119.15	1.10	0.56	1.02	0.70	5.52
Mar	71.04	69.94	109.47	12 752.50	1 674.41	12 595.83	1 656.31	125.38	1.07	0.47	0.73	0.40	5.52
Apr	68.94	69.36	106.13	12 914.00	1 649.30	12 384.59	1 581.33	119.98	1.02	0.47	0.71	0.70	5.52
May	67.14	65.36	104.42	12 958.85	1 584.13	11 878.19	1 456.99	110.41	1.06	0.50	0.70	0.67	5.52
Jun	66.03	66.58	103.54	13 370.04	1 594.55	12 137.97	1 445.51	95.50	1.10	0.50	0.65	0.63	5.53
Jul	67.51	67.73	106.32	13 148.99	1 593.35	11 739.78	1 423.55	102.47	1.10	0.50	0.32	0.64	5.01
Aug	66.90	65.40	105.21	13 484.40	1 627.64	12 080.03	1 456.39	113.10	0.75	0.50	0.14	0.44	5.01
Sep	65.68	65.73	103.09	14 424.75	1 743.19	13 431.38	1 622.32	113.24	0.63	0.33	0.12	0.56	5.00
Oct	62.65	62.77	98.81	15 103.51	1 746.68	14 098.89	1 630.79	112.12	0.62	0.27	0.14	0.45	5.01
Nov	62.03	61.91	98.51	15 184.07	1 722.74	13 854.21	1 574.99	109.35	0.60	0.27	0.11	0.30	5.06
Dec	62.73	63.86	100.05	14 552.95	1 686.14	13 652.61	1 581.56	109.94	0.58	0.22	0.10	0.48	5.06
2013: Jan	61.79	59.65	-	14 712.85	1 671.42	14 450.78	1 643.15	112.92	0.56	0.21	0.18	0.42	5.02

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- The weighted average exchange rate of the rand is based on trade in, and consumption of, manufactured goods between South Africa and its most important trading partners. The weighting structure is described in an article in the December 2008 *Quarterly Bulletin*. As from 1 January 2005 the weighted average exchange rate of the rand is calculated against 15 currencies. The weights of the 5 major currencies are in brackets: Euro (34,82), US dollar (14,88), Chinese yuan (12,49), British pound (10,71), Japanese yen (10,12). Index: 2000 = 100.
- Figures as at end of period.
- Average daily fixing prices. Prices per fine ounce.
- Rates on bankers' acceptances.

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National income and production accounts of South Africa*
Summary of gross domestic product, expenditure and national disposable income
At current prices

R millions

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Compensation of employees (600J)	699 018	777 553	882 379	991 875	1 081 640	1 211 556	1 330 315	1 447 429
Net operating surplus ¹ (6001J)	485 761	553 928	629 116	708 081	736 427	810 761	874 877	942 903
Consumption of fixed capital ² (6002J)	187 790	216 251	252 595	302 086	332 333	350 692	375 982	404 947
Gross value added at factor cost (6003J)	1 372 569	1 547 732	1 764 090	2 002 042	2 150 400	2 373 009	2 581 174	2 795 279
Other taxes on production (6600J)	32 927	32 498	35 374	36 184	40 898	45 070	51 525	54 166
Less: Other subsidies on production..... (6601J)	4 429	7 911	7 388	10 474	12 978	10 815	11 320	14 358
Gross value added at basic prices (6645J)	1 401 067	1 572 319	1 792 076	2 027 752	2 178 320	2 407 264	2 621 379	2 835 087
Taxes on products..... (6603J)	175 667	203 514	230 000	242 456	237 117	264 228	311 033	338 792
Less: Subsidies on products..... (6604J)	5 652	8 411	5 891	13 723	9 036	12 126	14 873	18 684
Gross domestic product at market prices (6006J)	1 571 082	1 767 422	2 016 185	2 256 485	2 406 401	2 659 366	2 917 539	3 155 195
Final consumption expenditure by households ³ (6007J)	990 773	1 116 315	1 264 726	1 392 983	1 460 746	1 584 264	1 743 989	1 907 247
Final consumption expenditure by general government ⁴ (6008J)	305 733	347 928	380 004	420 235	507 330	580 659	635 019	707 031
Individual consumption expenditure..... (6605J)	123 682	139 702	151 503	161 815	205 944	238 650	260 698	271 300
Collective consumption expenditure (6606J)	182 051	208 226	228 501	258 420	301 386	342 009	374 321	435 731
Gross capital formation..... (6180J)	282 130	347 995	428 231	512 343	470 298	511 363	568 875	612 551
Gross fixed capital formation (6009J)	263 754	324 083	406 257	520 723	518 785	514 004	553 313	604 390
Change in inventories ⁵ (6010J)	18 376	23 912	21 974	-8 380	-48 487	-2 641	15 562	8 161
Residual item..... (6011J)	-164	-1 560	-1 618	17	-10 857	-11 647	-12 329	24 585
Gross domestic expenditure (6012J)	1 578 472	1 810 678	2 071 343	2 325 578	2 427 517	2 664 639	2 935 554	3 251 414
Exports of goods and services..... (6013J)	430 169	530 333	634 626	809 644	657 192	727 721	854 343	891 562
Exports of goods, free on board (6608J)	358 361	447 690	537 516	704 293	556 432	625 359	746 518	767 230
Exports of services (6609J)	71 808	82 643	97 110	105 351	100 760	102 362	107 825	124 332
Less: Imports of goods and services..... (6014J)	437 559	573 589	689 784	878 737	678 308	732 994	872 358	987 781
Imports of goods, free on board (6610J)	360 362	476 966	573 850	739 852	554 161	598 151	730 128	842 775
Imports of services (6611J)	77 197	96 623	115 934	138 885	124 147	134 843	142 230	145 006
Expenditure on gross domestic product (GDP at market prices) (6006J)	1 571 082	1 767 422	2 016 185	2 256 485	2 406 401	2 659 366	2 917 539	3 155 195
Primary income from the rest of the world..... (6612J)	29 550	41 207	48 448	48 254	34 075	34 099	38 118	48 501
Less: Primary income to the rest of the world (6613J)	60 975	75 982	117 266	122 129	87 593	87 022	104 689	118 508
Gross national income at market prices (6016J)	1 539 657	1 732 647	1 947 367	2 182 610	2 352 883	2 606 443	2 850 968	3 085 188
Current transfers from the rest of the world..... (6614J)	4 543	6 079	7 689	11 483	10 334	9 089	11 287	13 091
Less: Current transfers to the rest of the world (6615J)	20 222	21 847	24 264	30 389	32 762	25 851	25 486	44 460
Gross national disposable income at market prices (6018J)	1 523 978	1 716 879	1 930 792	2 163 704	2 330 455	2 589 681	2 836 769	3 053 819
Real gross national income (at 2005 prices) (6016Y)	1 539 657	1 644 350	1 721 580	1 792 327	1 804 735	1 897 812	1 971 114	2 009 627

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* Data for the past four years are preliminary and subject to revision.

1. After consumption of fixed capital and after inventory valuation adjustment.

2. At replacement value.

3. Including non-profit institutions serving households.

4. Current expenditure on salaries and wages, and on goods and other services of a non-capital nature by the services departments (not business enterprises) of general government. General government includes central government, provincial governments and local governments.

5. After inventory valuation adjustment.

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Gross value added by kind of economic activity¹

R millions

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
At current prices								
Primary sector (6630J)	143 394	177 652	210 803	257 073	260 176	283 730	321 229	335 409
Agriculture, forestry and fishing..... (6631J)	37 402	45 351	53 833	60 547	63 655	61 999	64 578	72 731
Mining and quarrying..... (6632J)	105 992	132 301	156 970	196 526	196 521	221 731	256 651	262 678
Secondary sector (6633J)	330 669	357 606	403 129	458 746	478 627	496 695	508 953	542 821
Manufacturing..... (6634J)	259 101	274 502	304 438	340 623	331 703	341 746	335 683	351 087
Electricity, gas and water..... (6635J)	33 010	36 946	41 783	45 902	60 402	63 050	72 816	79 103
Construction (contractors)..... (6636J)	38 558	46 158	56 908	72 221	86 522	91 899	100 454	112 631
Tertiary sector (6637J)	927 004	1 037 061	1 178 144	1 311 933	1 439 517	1 626 839	1 791 197	1 956 857
Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation..... (6638J)	195 012	215 831	238 910	271 489	298 511	360 811	403 518	452 717
Transport, storage and communication..... (6639J)	139 472	153 775	164 467	189 782	199 276	222 847	243 444	257 687
Finance, insurance, real-estate and business services..... (6640J)	295 504	339 311	405 520	438 587	464 831	509 822	557 955	608 533
Community, social and personal services..... (6642J)	297 016	328 144	369 247	412 075	476 899	533 359	586 280	637 920
General government services..... (6643J)	208 561	230 116	259 802	293 290	342 725	391 892	431 289	469 785
Other..... (6647J)	88 455	98 028	109 445	118 785	134 174	141 467	154 991	168 135
Gross value added at basic prices (6645J)	1 401 067	1 572 319	1 792 076	2 027 752	2 178 320	2 407 264	2 621 379	2 835 087
At constant 2005 prices								
Primary sector (6630Y)	143 394	140 723	141 637	141 539	135 511	141 012	141 252	138 176
Agriculture, forestry and fishing..... (6631Y)	37 402	35 359	36 301	42 143	41 454	41 629	41 580	42 539
Mining and quarrying..... (6632Y)	105 992	105 364	105 336	99 396	94 057	99 383	99 672	95 637
Secondary sector (6633Y)	330 669	352 503	374 511	385 230	358 714	374 637	385 516	393 509
Manufacturing..... (6634Y)	259 101	275 782	290 246	297 889	267 723	282 509	292 733	299 705
Electricity, gas and water..... (6635Y)	33 010	34 139	35 294	34 196	33 712	34 421	34 798	34 382
Construction (contractors)..... (6636Y)	38 558	42 582	48 971	53 145	57 279	57 707	57 985	59 422
Tertiary sector (6637Y)	927 004	985 265	1 044 928	1 093 033	1 103 832	1 131 013	1 174 059	1 209 864
Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation..... (6638Y)	195 012	206 636	217 607	219 749	217 074	225 338	235 404	243 824
Transport, storage and communication..... (6639Y)	139 472	146 607	156 289	162 522	163 999	167 313	172 549	176 508
Finance, insurance, real-estate and business services..... (6640Y)	295 504	324 002	349 501	375 240	378 987	387 152	402 500	415 789
Community, social and personal services..... (6642Y)	297 016	308 020	321 531	335 522	343 772	351 210	363 606	373 743
General government services..... (6643Y)	208 561	214 947	223 284	233 416	242 539	249 531	259 346	267 324
Other..... (6647Y)	88 455	93 073	98 247	102 106	101 233	101 679	104 260	106 419
Gross value added at basic prices (6645Y)	1 401 067	1 478 491	1 561 076	1 619 802	1 598 057	1 646 662	1 700 827	1 741 549

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1. Source of data: Statistics South Africa.

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Gross value added by kind of economic activity¹
Seasonally adjusted annualised rates

R millions

	2011					2012				
	01	02	03	04	2011	01	02	03	04	2012
At current prices										
Primary sector .....(6630L)	308 954	293 169	324 879	357 914	321 229	332 118	323 903	330 030	355 585	335 409
Agriculture, forestry and fishing.....(6631L)	71 775	62 799	67 615	56 123	64 578	77 991	80 655	69 464	62 814	72 731
Mining and quarrying.....(6632L)	237 179	230 370	257 264	301 791	256 651	254 127	243 248	260 566	292 771	262 678
Secondary sector .....(6633L)	489 944	505 695	524 269	515 904	508 953	524 631	540 541	556 824	549 288	542 821
Manufacturing.....(6634L)	335 015	327 001	336 917	343 799	335 683	352 662	341 550	350 423	359 713	351 087
Electricity, gas and water.....(6635L)	64 227	75 751	79 640	71 646	72 816	71 005	82 623	85 699	77 085	79 103
Construction (contractors).....(6636L)	90 702	102 943	107 712	100 459	100 454	100 964	116 368	120 702	112 490	112 631
Tertiary sector .....(6637L)	1 712 836	1 796 885	1 815 641	1 839 426	1 791 197	1 890 839	1 951 347	1 966 927	2 018 315	1 956 857
Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation.....(6638L)	380 620	404 580	402 160	426 712	403 518	432 365	454 058	450 388	474 057	452 717
Transport, storage and communication.....(6639L)	230 287	250 684	241 913	250 892	243 444	247 601	264 112	254 545	264 490	257 687
Finance, insurance, real-estate and business services.....(6640L)	548 707	553 181	564 424	565 508	557 955	603 313	603 827	607 875	619 117	608 533
Community, social and personal services.....(6642L)	553 222	588 440	607 144	596 314	586 280	607 560	629 350	654 119	660 651	637 920
General government services.....(6643L)	408 646	433 003	448 380	435 127	431 289	447 013	460 704	483 337	488 086	469 785
Other.....(6647L)	144 576	155 437	158 764	161 187	154 991	160 547	168 646	170 782	172 565	168 135
Gross value added at basic prices.....(6645L)	2 511 734	2 595 749	2 664 789	2 713 244	2 621 379	2 747 588	2 815 791	2 853 781	2 923 188	2 835 087
At constant 2005 prices										
Primary sector .....(6630D)	145 300	143 742	138 346	137 620	141 252	134 231	141 634	139 067	137 772	138 176
Agriculture, forestry and fishing.....(6631D)	42 756	41 733	41 110	40 721	41 580	41 204	42 135	42 891	43 926	42 539
Mining and quarrying.....(6632D)	102 544	102 009	97 236	96 899	99 672	93 027	99 499	96 176	93 846	95 637
Secondary sector .....(6633D)	387 291	384 135	383 628	387 010	385 516	392 243	391 747	393 254	396 792	393 509
Manufacturing.....(6634D)	294 467	291 249	290 994	294 222	292 733	298 801	298 182	299 070	302 767	299 705
Electricity, gas and water.....(6635D)	34 892	34 925	34 660	34 715	34 798	34 642	34 267	34 404	34 215	34 382
Construction (contractors).....(6636D)	57 932	57 961	57 974	58 073	57 985	58 800	59 298	59 780	59 810	59 422
Tertiary sector .....(6637D)	1 156 261	1 168 032	1 180 874	1 191 069	1 174 059	1 200 065	1 206 949	1 212 667	1 219 775	1 209 864
Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation.....(6638D)	230 874	233 741	237 047	239 954	235 404	241 876	243 487	244 519	245 414	243 824
Transport, storage and communication.....(6639D)	170 529	172 251	173 129	174 287	172 549	175 334	176 297	176 773	177 628	176 508
Finance, insurance, real-estate and business services.....(6640D)	396 653	399 973	405 356	408 018	402 500	412 482	414 676	416 530	419 468	415 789
Community, social and personal services.....(6642D)	358 205	362 067	365 342	368 810	363 606	370 373	372 489	374 845	377 265	373 743
General government services.....(6643D)	254 914	258 119	260 759	263 592	259 346	264 771	266 391	268 189	269 945	267 324
Other.....(6647D)	103 291	103 948	104 583	105 218	104 260	105 602	106 098	106 656	107 320	106 419
Gross value added at basic prices(6645D)	1 688 852	1 695 909	1 702 848	1 715 699	1 700 827	1 726 539	1 740 330	1 744 988	1 754 339	1 741 549

KB603

1. Source of data: Statistics South Africa.

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Expenditure on gross domestic product

R millions

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
At current prices								
Final consumption expenditure (6620J)	1 296 506	1 464 243	1 644 730	1 813 218	1 968 076	2 164 923	2 379 008	2 614 278
Final consumption expenditure by households ¹ (6007J)	990 773	1 116 315	1 264 726	1 392 983	1 460 746	1 584 264	1 743 989	1 907 247
Final consumption expenditure by general government ² (6008J)	305 733	347 928	380 004	420 235	507 330	580 659	635 019	707 031
Individual consumption expenditure (6605J)	123 682	139 702	151 503	161 815	205 944	238 650	260 698	271 300
Collective consumption expenditure..... (6606J)	182 051	208 226	228 501	258 420	301 386	342 009	374 321	435 731
Gross capital formation..... (6180J)	282 130	347 995	428 231	512 343	470 298	511 363	568 875	612 551
Gross fixed capital formation (6009J)	263 754	324 083	406 257	520 723	518 785	514 004	553 313	604 390
Change in inventories ³ (6010J)	18 376	23 912	21 974	-8 380	-48 487	-2 641	15 562	8 161
Residual item..... (6011J)	-164	-1 560	-1 618	17	-10 857	-11 647	-12 329	24 585
Gross domestic expenditure..... (6012J)	1 578 472	1 810 678	2 071 343	2 325 578	2 427 517	2 664 639	2 935 554	3 251 414
Exports of goods and services..... (6013J)	430 169	530 333	634 626	809 644	657 192	727 721	854 343	891 562
Exports of goods, free on board (6608J)	358 361	447 690	537 516	704 293	556 432	625 359	746 518	767 230
Exports of services (6609J)	71 808	82 643	97 110	105 351	100 760	102 362	107 825	124 332
Less: Imports of goods and services..... (6014J)	437 559	573 589	689 784	878 737	678 308	732 994	872 358	987 781
Imports of goods, free on board (6610J)	360 362	476 966	573 850	739 852	554 161	598 151	730 128	842 775
Imports of services (6611J)	77 197	96 623	115 934	138 885	124 147	134 843	142 230	145 006
Expenditure on gross domestic product (6006J)	1 571 082	1 767 422	2 016 185	2 256 485	2 406 401	2 659 366	2 917 539	3 155 195
At constant 2005 prices								
Final consumption expenditure (6620Y)	1 296 506	1 394 072	1 466 042	1 506 609	1 505 267	1 573 761	1 648 773	1 709 262
Final consumption expenditure by households ¹ (6007Y)	990 773	1 073 270	1 132 520	1 157 715	1 139 556	1 189 832	1 247 281	1 291 081
Final consumption expenditure by general government ² (6008Y)	305 733	320 802	333 522	348 894	365 711	383 929	401 492	418 181
Individual consumption expenditure (6605Y)	123 682	125 499	140 593	147 572	140 240	146 546	157 121	148 069
Collective consumption expenditure..... (6606Y)	182 051	195 303	192 929	201 322	225 471	237 383	244 371	270 112
Gross capital formation..... (6180Y)	282 130	318 645	356 916	372 680	340 638	355 828	378 351	397 754
Gross fixed capital formation (6009Y)	263 754	295 786	337 092	380 909	364 622	357 226	373 293	394 450
Change in inventories ³ (6010Y)	18 376	22 859	19 824	-8 229	-23 984	-1 398	5 058	3 304
Residual item..... (6011Y)	-164	1 595	-391	6 599	10 615	8 994	473	4 365
Gross domestic expenditure..... (6012Y)	1 578 472	1 714 312	1 822 567	1 885 888	1 856 520	1 938 583	2 027 597	2 111 381
Exports of goods and services..... (6013Y)	430 169	462 271	492 557	501 196	403 304	421 589	446 615	447 131
Exports of goods, free on board (6608Y)	358 361	383 398	406 253	416 790	326 968	347 037	372 060	365 873
Exports of services (6609Y)	71 808	78 873	86 304	84 406	76 336	74 552	74 555	81 258
Less: Imports of goods and services..... (6014Y)	437 559	517 462	563 959	572 490	472 927	518 120	568 476	604 209
Imports of goods, free on board (6610Y)	360 362	432 031	472 764	486 644	387 056	421 312	475 241	515 156
Imports of services (6611Y)	77 197	85 431	91 195	85 846	85 871	96 808	93 235	89 053
Expenditure on gross domestic product..... (6006Y)	1 571 082	1 659 121	1 751 165	1 814 594	1 786 897	1 842 052	1 905 736	1 954 303

KB604

1. Including non-profit institutions serving households.
2. Current expenditure on salaries and wages, and on goods and other services of a non-capital nature by the services departments (not business enterprises) of general government. General government includes central government, provincial governments and local governments.
3. After inventory valuation adjustment.

S-111

Expenditure on gross domestic product
At constant 2005 prices

R millions

Period	Final consumption expenditure		Gross capital formation		Residual item (6011C)	Gross domestic expenditure (6012C)	Exports of goods and services (6013C)	Less: Imports of goods and services (6014C)	Expenditure on gross domestic product (6006C)
	Households ¹ (6007C)	General government ² (6008C)	Gross fixed capital formation (6009C)	Change in inventories (6010C)					
2009: 01	278 202	89 937	96 106	-4 816	-2 174	457 255	99 942	123 401	433 796
02	281 111	91 882	92 426	-9 170	1 552	457 801	96 867	111 897	442 771
03	279 984	91 284	88 784	-8 284	13 557	465 325	101 071	115 888	450 508
04	300 259	92 608	87 306	-1 714	-2 320	476 139	105 424	121 741	459 822
2009	1 139 556	365 711	364 622	-23 984	10 615	1 856 520	403 304	472 927	1 786 897
2010: 01	284 776	93 980	89 773	-4 825	464	464 168	99 066	119 509	443 725
02	292 744	97 628	88 501	-913	2 061	480 021	103 399	125 930	457 490
03	295 245	95 043	88 641	2 641	13 636	495 206	108 894	138 506	465 594
04	317 067	97 278	90 311	1 699	-7 167	499 188	110 230	134 175	475 243
2010	1 189 832	383 929	357 226	-1 398	8 994	1 938 583	421 589	518 120	1 842 052
2011: 01	300 580	98 933	91 647	-4 668	1 672	488 164	104 790	132 690	460 264
02	307 621	100 708	91 990	7 002	-6 133	501 188	108 673	136 075	473 786
03	307 503	99 353	93 281	5 593	7 364	513 094	116 038	148 771	480 361
04	331 577	102 498	96 375	-2 869	-2 430	525 151	117 114	150 940	491 325
2011	1 247 281	401 492	373 293	5 058	473	2 027 597	446 615	568 476	1 905 736
2012: 01	311 816	102 250	97 248	-3 615	1 549	509 248	108 868	146 792	471 324
02	317 172	105 366	97 472	8 683	-2 671	526 022	109 076	146 849	488 249
03	317 694	104 671	98 827	4 579	7 887	533 658	115 236	157 630	491 264
04	344 399	105 894	100 903	-6 343	-2 400	542 453	113 951	152 938	503 466
2012	1 291 081	418 181	394 450	3 304	4 365	2 111 381	447 131	604 209	1 954 303

KB607

Seasonally adjusted annualised rates

	(6007D)	(6008D)	(6009D)	(6010D)	(6011D)	(6012D)	(6013D)	(6014D)	(6006D)
2009: 01	1 139 587	361 338	380 559	-13 590	13 402	1 881 296	414 318	507 032	1 788 582
02	1 132 297	361 976	368 092	-40 670	12 871	1 834 566	396 348	454 674	1 776 240
03	1 137 563	369 297	356 961	-32 522	9 672	1 840 971	394 823	452 029	1 783 765
04	1 148 777	370 233	352 876	-9 154	6 515	1 869 247	407 727	477 973	1 799 001
2009	1 139 556	365 711	364 622	-23 984	10 615	1 856 520	403 304	472 927	1 786 897
2010: 01	1 167 130	377 303	355 947	-9 856	9 184	1 899 708	411 227	492 532	1 818 403
02	1 179 703	385 123	356 169	-9 524	7 582	1 919 053	421 775	508 386	1 832 442
03	1 199 156	384 410	356 830	7 984	10 277	1 958 657	424 809	534 784	1 848 682
04	1 213 339	388 880	359 958	5 804	8 933	1 976 914	428 545	536 778	1 868 681
2010	1 189 832	383 929	357 226	-1 398	8 994	1 938 583	421 589	518 120	1 842 052
2011: 01	1 231 969	397 607	365 048	7 738	-2 028	2 000 334	436 194	545 973	1 890 555
02	1 241 279	397 096	369 718	1 974	1 640	2 011 707	442 716	554 847	1 899 576
03	1 251 107	401 811	375 856	3 562	3 802	2 036 138	451 348	578 910	1 908 576
04	1 264 769	409 454	382 550	6 958	-1 522	2 062 209	456 202	594 174	1 924 237
2011	1 247 281	401 492	373 293	5 058	473	2 027 597	446 615	568 476	1 905 736
2012: 01	1 277 225	411 368	386 888	5 861	3 426	2 084 768	452 790	601 199	1 936 359
02	1 287 390	415 123	392 021	6 321	6 654	2 107 509	445 719	600 382	1 952 846
03	1 295 996	423 510	397 363	5 089	7 051	2 129 009	447 481	617 663	1 958 827
04	1 303 713	422 723	401 528	-4 055	329	2 124 238	442 534	597 592	1 969 180
2012	1 291 081	418 181	394 450	3 304	4 365	2 111 381	447 131	604 209	1 954 303

KB608

- Including non-profit institutions serving households.
- Current expenditure on salaries and wages, and on goods and other services of a non-capital nature by the services departments (not business enterprises) of general government. General government includes central government, provincial governments and local governments.

S-112

Final consumption expenditure by households At current prices

R millions

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Durable goods (6050J)	102 792	118 445	122 363	114 108	101 870	118 942	131 386	141 782
Furniture, household appliances etc. (6051J)	18 132	21 316	23 126	23 453	22 365	23 223	24 914	25 170
Personal transport equipment (6052J)	64 935	73 846	71 673	60 078	49 254	64 509	73 111	80 451
Computers and related equipment (6075J)	2 690	3 173	3 794	4 336	3 586	3 503	3 743	4 453
Recreational and entertainment goods ¹ (6053J)	10 145	12 163	14 755	16 474	15 882	16 003	16 888	17 836
Other durable goods ² (6054J)	6 890	7 947	9 015	9 767	10 783	11 704	12 730	13 872
Semi-durable goods (6055J)	93 595	107 259	119 002	130 114	134 714	141 095	152 566	166 075
Clothing and footwear (6056J)	52 694	58 917	65 666	71 445	75 206	79 725	87 396	96 159
Household textiles, furnishings, glassware etc. (6057J)	14 679	17 254	18 736	20 198	20 556	21 385	22 448	23 957
Motorcar tyres, parts and accessories..... (6058J)	13 212	16 099	17 893	20 237	20 214	21 252	23 362	25 514
Recreational and entertainment goods ³ (6059J)	8 665	9 997	10 973	11 900	11 750	11 448	11 714	12 169
Miscellaneous goods ⁴ (6060J)	4 345	4 992	5 734	6 334	6 988	7 285	7 646	8 276
Non-durable goods (6061J)	377 851	426 021	484 685	559 644	596 996	634 456	708 654	783 226
Food, beverages and tobacco..... (6062J)	253 515	285 706	323 840	370 541	399 424	413 848	451 300	496 595
Household fuel, power and water (6063J)	31 324	33 568	37 761	43 666	50 058	59 207	71 328	81 386
Household consumer goods (6064J)	34 903	40 686	49 173	55 898	61 352	63 906	68 638	72 286
Medical and pharmaceutical products (6065J)	16 611	18 124	19 961	23 363	26 134	28 849	31 937	35 515
Petroleum products..... (6066J)	33 175	38 387	43 316	54 376	47 008	54 984	70 726	81 485
Recreational and entertainment goods ⁵ (6067J)	8 323	9 550	10 634	11 800	13 020	13 662	14 725	15 959
Services (6068J)	416 535	464 590	538 676	589 117	627 166	689 771	751 383	816 164
Rent ⁶ (6069J)	108 187	126 381	150 063	160 842	172 972	186 203	198 597	211 960
Household services, including domestic servants (6070J)	26 454	28 339	32 085	36 443	39 621	42 581	45 581	48 991
Medical services..... (6071J)	59 624	65 066	73 933	85 087	91 489	105 100	121 480	137 503
Transport and communication services (6072J)	96 170	106 421	118 345	126 432	130 047	140 256	154 988	171 777
Recreational, entertainment and educational services ⁷ ... (6073J)	43 526	47 443	52 087	57 297	63 019	69 356	76 123	84 716
Miscellaneous services ⁸ (6074J)	82 574	90 940	112 163	123 016	130 018	146 275	154 614	161 217
Security services (6076J)	4 622	4 835	5 180	5 777	6 262	6 916	7 631	8 252
Total (6007J)	990 773	1 116 315	1 264 726	1 392 983	1 460 746	1 584 264	1 743 989	1 907 247

KB609

1. Comprising audio-visual, photographic and communications equipment.
2. Jewellery, watches, therapeutic appliances, etc.
3. Comprising sport and camping equipment, hobbies, books and toys.
4. Electrical appliances for personal care and personal effects such as travel goods, car seats, umbrellas, etc.
5. Comprising newspapers, magazines, stationery and recording media.
6. Including imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings.
7. Comprising cinema, park, museum and theatre entrance fees, subscriptions to cable television, licences and hiring of equipment.
8. After adjustment for net expenditure of non-residents in the domestic sector.

S-113

Final consumption expenditure by households
At constant 2005 prices

R millions

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Durable goods (6050Y)	102 792	119 157	121 401	111 340	97 361	115 656	133 886	148 598
Furniture, household appliances etc. (6051Y)	18 132	21 748	23 772	24 337	22 387	24 259	26 892	27 340
Personal transport equipment (6052Y)	64 935	73 795	69 357	55 208	44 076	56 343	63 959	71 863
Computers and related equipment (6075Y)	2 690	3 058	3 612	3 982	3 248	3 634	4 632	5 987
Recreational and entertainment goods ¹ (6053Y)	10 145	12 940	16 465	19 117	18 675	22 019	28 282	32 555
Other durable goods ² (6054Y)	6 890	7 616	8 195	8 696	8 975	9 401	10 121	10 853
Semi-durable goods (6055Y)	93 595	109 758	122 156	127 927	125 537	130 083	137 797	146 316
Clothing and footwear (6056Y)	52 694	61 849	71 196	76 273	76 500	79 686	85 186	90 464
Household textiles, furnishings, glassware etc. (6057Y)	14 679	17 324	18 520	19 340	18 994	20 070	21 274	22 720
Motorcar tyres, parts and accessories..... (6058Y)	13 212	15 506	15 769	15 060	13 563	13 648	14 324	14 937
Recreational and entertainment goods ³ (6059Y)	8 665	10 172	11 249	11 648	11 039	11 073	11 168	11 997
Miscellaneous goods ⁴ (6060Y)	4 345	4 907	5 422	5 606	5 441	5 606	5 845	6 198
Non-durable goods (6061Y)	377 851	399 375	419 355	420 272	416 344	423 651	436 762	447 808
Food, beverages and tobacco..... (6062Y)	253 515	267 978	277 691	277 844	274 292	277 171	282 468	289 743
Household fuel, power and water..... (6063Y)	31 324	31 796	33 140	32 843	31 517	32 250	33 930	34 978
Household consumer goods (6064Y)	34 903	39 553	45 850	46 558	45 706	47 015	49 232	50 310
Medical and pharmaceutical products..... (6065Y)	16 611	17 315	18 155	19 254	19 658	20 433	21 720	23 341
Petroleum products..... (6066Y)	33 175	33 514	34 686	33 643	35 415	37 037	39 354	39 156
Recreational and entertainment goods ⁵ (6067Y)	8 323	9 219	9 833	10 130	9 756	9 745	10 058	10 280
Services (6068Y)	416 535	444 980	469 608	498 176	500 314	520 442	538 836	548 359
Rent ⁶ (6069Y)	108 187	113 914	119 280	123 013	125 371	127 806	129 579	131 331
Household services, including domestic servants (6070Y)	26 454	28 130	29 255	30 108	30 379	31 012	31 626	32 259
Medical services..... (6071Y)	59 624	66 150	72 219	77 562	78 145	82 680	89 326	95 210
Transport and communication services (6072Y)	96 170	101 764	105 311	116 556	116 641	119 457	125 981	130 872
Recreational, entertainment and educational services ⁷ ... (6073Y)	43 526	44 904	46 509	47 803	47 025	47 412	48 333	50 156
Miscellaneous services ⁸ (6074Y)	82 574	90 118	97 034	103 134	102 753	112 075	113 991	108 531
Security services (6076Y)	4 622	4 763	4 979	5 103	5 031	5 302	5 644	5 925
Total (6007Y)	990 773	1 073 270	1 132 520	1 157 715	1 139 556	1 189 832	1 247 281	1 291 081

KB610

1. Comprising audio-visual, photographic and communications equipment.
2. Jewellery, watches, therapeutic appliances, etc.
3. Comprising sport and camping equipment, hobbies, books and toys.
4. Electrical appliances for personal care and personal effects such as travel goods, car seats, umbrellas, etc.
5. Comprising newspapers, magazines, stationery and recording media.
6. Including imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings.
7. Comprising cinema, park, museum and theatre entrance fees, subscriptions to cable television, licences and hiring of equipment.
8. After adjustment for net expenditure of non-residents in the domestic sector.

S-115

Final consumption expenditure by households according to purpose At current prices

R millions

Period	Food, beverages and tobacco (6062J)	Clothing and footwear (6359J)	Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels (6351J)	Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance (6352J)	Health (6353J)	Transport (6354J)	Recreation, entertainment and culture (6355J)	Education (6357J)	Hotels, cafés and restaurants (6358J)	Miscellaneous goods and services (6356J)	Total (6007J)
1993	82 030	16 803	34 250	24 806	14 678	41 085	14 718	4 186	7 553	25 526	265 635
1994	94 429	18 745	37 596	27 818	18 844	45 843	15 574	5 083	7 784	28 863	300 579
1995	105 704	21 232	43 104	31 826	23 304	53 562	16 864	6 181	9 215	34 660	345 652
1996	115 399	24 308	48 592	35 319	26 513	62 895	18 546	7 582	10 657	38 313	388 124
1997	128 933	26 956	54 494	38 811	30 532	67 297	20 131	9 015	12 206	47 110	435 485
1998	138 713	28 871	61 339	40 842	33 292	70 952	22 127	11 152	14 018	52 119	473 425
1999	143 124	29 592	68 802	43 665	38 330	77 153	24 082	13 782	16 053	63 117	517 700
2000	152 519	32 864	76 977	47 374	44 767	94 794	26 359	17 618	17 902	73 238	584 412
2001	165 059	35 248	84 166	51 486	53 328	106 018	28 596	19 942	19 141	80 798	643 782
2002	192 363	38 373	96 541	56 788	59 096	120 736	32 759	21 940	21 676	83 956	724 228
2003	210 750	41 347	109 879	61 776	67 390	132 415	35 026	24 064	24 144	83 598	790 389
2004	232 868	47 409	125 351	67 679	75 654	154 958	37 690	27 277	27 392	94 674	890 952
2005	253 515	53 213	144 132	74 235	79 945	179 793	40 658	29 651	25 491	110 140	990 773
2006	285 706	59 496	164 785	84 516	87 472	202 944	45 927	32 468	29 561	123 440	1 116 315
2007	323 840	66 313	193 002	95 665	98 795	214 463	51 749	35 528	34 426	150 945	1 264 726
2008	370 541	72 146	210 285	104 330	114 037	219 958	57 053	39 140	40 025	165 467	1 392 983
2009	399 424	75 951	229 293	109 051	124 116	203 093	59 350	42 740	37 687	180 040	1 460 746
2010	413 848	80 525	252 325	114 298	141 375	236 388	62 639	46 789	39 927	196 150	1 584 264
2011	451 300	88 279	277 557	122 463	161 625	275 527	67 332	51 073	41 518	207 316	1 743 989
2012	496 595	97 130	301 597	129 260	182 050	309 777	73 308	56 822	45 189	215 513	1 907 247

KB635

At constant 2005 prices

	(6062Y)	(6359Y)	(6351Y)	(6352Y)	(6353Y)	(6354Y)	(6355Y)	(6357Y)	(6358Y)	(6356Y)	(6007Y)
1993	202 604	18 518	106 945	49 463	41 046	101 200	19 457	13 925	18 904	53 798	624 663
1994	207 941	19 893	109 816	51 088	48 020	105 496	19 370	14 865	17 254	57 530	649 695
1995	213 541	21 518	114 410	54 194	54 588	115 398	19 695	16 703	18 445	61 839	688 200
1996	220 723	22 898	116 990	55 735	57 607	122 750	19 864	17 527	19 168	67 369	718 975
1997	228 246	23 850	119 287	56 338	59 420	124 426	20 540	17 651	19 196	73 871	742 395
1998	226 923	27 082	122 349	57 077	58 969	117 495	24 105	22 462	19 897	77 269	755 331
1999	220 182	27 305	124 377	57 075	62 739	117 991	25 731	24 337	20 471	85 791	768 457
2000	217 604	30 128	125 546	58 557	68 942	127 351	27 435	27 044	20 416	92 863	800 257
2001	221 686	32 500	126 798	59 857	75 792	134 429	28 580	27 605	20 651	94 978	828 211
2002	226 167	36 506	133 810	61 725	79 707	140 023	31 415	28 125	20 919	96 090	854 487
2003	227 485	38 544	135 627	64 011	83 937	147 125	33 667	28 668	21 917	97 701	878 682
2004	240 491	45 838	139 156	67 969	83 783	159 934	37 134	29 618	23 925	105 668	933 516
2005	253 515	53 213	144 132	74 235	79 945	179 791	40 658	29 651	25 491	110 142	990 773
2006	267 978	62 455	150 472	84 025	87 605	196 046	46 023	30 157	27 015	121 494	1 073 270
2007	277 691	71 898	157 399	91 334	94 924	195 884	51 638	30 524	28 620	132 608	1 132 520
2008	277 844	77 026	160 960	92 761	101 631	180 638	54 834	31 054	31 588	149 379	1 157 715
2009	274 292	77 266	161 920	90 153	102 842	167 371	52 244	30 412	27 425	155 631	1 139 556
2010	277 171	80 496	165 360	93 842	108 534	183 361	55 348	29 887	28 017	167 817	1 189 832
2011	282 468	86 063	169 155	98 913	116 798	198 536	60 357	29 735	27 475	177 779	1 247 281
2012	289 743	91 400	172 234	101 597	124 668	208 981	65 991	30 462	27 909	178 098	1 291 081

KB636

S-134

Labour: Employment in the non-agricultural sectors^{1,6,7}
Seasonally adjusted

Indices: 2000 = 100

Period	Public sector			Private sector						Grand total (7009L)
	General government ² (7000L)	Business enterprises ³ (7001L)	Total (7002L)	Mining (7003L)	Manu- facturing (7004L)	Construc- tion (7005L)	Trade ⁴ (7006L)	Financial institutions ⁵ (7007L)	Total (7008L)	
Number in 2000	1 455 550	162 258	1 617 807	416 270	1 296 166	222 420	873 118	196 555	3 116 351	4 734 158
2005	103.4	61.1	99.1	106.7	91.5	190.5	158.4	764.4	176.7	150.2
2006	107.9	64.5	103.5	110.7	100.1	205.7	185.2	874.2	200.1	167.1
2007	112.6	66.6	108.0	119.6	101.8	211.7	199.0	936.9	211.0	175.8
2008	118.1	66.3	112.9	124.8	100.2	211.7	198.1	970.3	213.2	178.9
2009	121.9	66.1	116.3	118.1	93.5	194.6	190.4	924.3	203.3	173.6
2010	124.9	63.8	118.7	119.9	90.3	183.9	189.1	903.8	200.1	172.3
2011	130.9	64.5	124.2	124.0	89.0	190.3	191.1	926.1	202.9	176.0
2004: 03	100.5	64.3	96.9	109.8	99.0	126.3	152.5	563.0	161.5	139.4
04	101.6	63.2	97.8	109.6	90.6	165.9	155.9	792.4	175.6	149.0
2005: 01	102.3	62.6	98.4	108.2	90.9	172.0	156.1	742.9	173.0	147.5
02	103.0	60.7	98.7	106.5	91.4	193.1	158.0	754.3	176.1	149.7
03	103.9	60.6	99.6	106.4	91.6	195.0	158.9	771.8	177.9	151.1
04	104.2	60.5	99.8	105.6	92.0	202.1	160.4	788.7	179.6	152.4
2006: 01	104.8	60.5	100.4	107.5	92.2	204.6	161.3	795.2	180.5	153.1
02	108.3	65.7	104.0	110.0	102.9	205.9	191.7	893.3	205.5	170.8
03	108.7	65.8	104.4	111.0	102.7	207.5	192.7	898.0	206.6	171.7
04	109.7	66.0	105.3	114.4	102.6	205.0	195.2	910.4	207.8	172.8
2007: 01	111.1	66.8	106.7	116.7	102.2	211.4	197.2	929.3	209.8	174.5
02	111.7	66.8	107.2	119.2	102.3	212.6	199.2	933.1	211.1	175.6
03	113.3	66.6	108.6	120.9	101.4	211.9	200.6	938.2	211.3	176.2
04	114.2	66.0	109.4	121.7	101.3	210.8	199.1	947.1	211.7	176.8
2008: 01	116.4	65.9	111.3	122.6	101.3	211.6	201.1	966.4	213.9	178.8
02	116.4	65.8	111.3	124.7	100.9	211.2	198.4	970.2	213.4	178.5
03	118.7	66.8	113.5	127.1	100.3	211.0	196.8	975.8	213.5	179.3
04	120.7	66.7	115.3	124.8	98.3	212.9	196.3	968.6	211.9	178.9
2009: 01	120.6	65.8	115.1	120.5	95.5	205.3	194.0	952.2	207.9	176.2
02	122.3	64.2	116.5	118.0	94.2	198.4	192.5	931.3	204.5	174.4
03	122.3	71.0	117.2	116.4	92.8	186.9	187.9	905.0	200.4	172.0
04	122.5	63.5	116.6	117.4	91.6	187.7	187.2	908.6	200.3	171.7
2010: 01	122.7	63.8	116.8	118.4	91.2	187.5	188.2	892.7	199.4	171.2
02	124.4	63.5	118.2	119.3	90.5	185.3	188.2	901.3	199.8	171.9
03	125.4	62.8	119.1	120.7	89.8	183.2	190.0	904.7	200.1	172.4
04	126.9	65.1	120.7	121.3	89.6	179.6	189.9	916.5	201.0	173.5
2011: 01	131.1	65.0	124.4	123.4	89.5	185.1	189.8	920.2	201.8	175.4
02	130.2	63.8	123.5	124.2	88.9	188.5	191.0	927.5	202.7	175.7
03	131.0	63.7	124.2	123.8	88.7	193.5	192.0	930.9	203.6	176.5
04	131.2	65.4	124.6	124.8	89.1	193.9	191.4	925.9	203.4	176.5
2012: 01	131.3	65.9	124.7	126.1	88.9	191.9	193.6	937.8	204.9	177.5
02	132.7	68.2	126.3	128.4	88.7	194.8	194.3	935.4	205.4	178.4
03	134.8	69.9	128.2	123.8	88.3	193.7	194.4	932.1	204.4	178.4

KB701

1. Source of basic data: Statistics South Africa.
2. National departments, local authorities, provinces and statutory bodies.
3. Transnet, Sapo, Telkom and SABC.
4. Including catering and accommodation services.
5. Banking institutions, building societies and insurance companies. From the third quarter of 2002, also inclusive of real-estate and business services.
6. From the first quarter of 1998 basic data originate from the *Survey of Employment and Earnings* in selected industries by Statistics South Africa, and are not strictly comparable with earlier data.
7. From the third quarter of 2002 basic data originate from a new expanded *Survey of Employment and Earnings* and from the fourth quarter of 2004 from the *Quarterly Employment Statistics* survey by Statistics South Africa.

S-136

Manufacturing: Production, sales and utilisation of production capacity¹ Seasonally adjusted

Period	Sales ^{2,3} (Index: 2000 = 100) (7082T)	Volume of production ² Indices: 2005 = 100			Percentage utilisation of production capacity ⁵			Labour ⁴ productivity (Index: 2000 = 100) (7079L)	Nominal ⁴ unit labour costs (Index: 2000 = 100) (7080L)
		Durable goods (7083N)	Non-durable goods (7084N)	Total (7085N)	Durable goods (7076L)	Non-durable goods (7077L)	Total (7078L)		
2005	115.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	87.0	83.8	85.4	119.1	124.9
2006	122.7	107.3	102.6	104.8	87.6	83.7	85.6	123.7	127.1
2007	129.2	111.9	107.7	109.7	87.4	84.4	85.8	130.6	128.5
2008	133.5	108.6	112.0	110.4	83.8	83.9	83.8	133.6	140.3
2009	111.7	88.5	103.0	96.1	75.3	80.6	78.1	124.6	167.7
2010	116.6	93.6	107.4	100.9	79.1	80.8	80.0	135.5	175.2
2011	120.9	97.3	109.0	103.5	79.4	80.9	80.2	140.9	183.6
2012	124.3	97.8	112.6	105.6	80.4	82.8	81.7	-	-
2010: Jan	115.2	96.2	104.2	100.4	...	...	...	...	...
Feb	111.7	91.8	104.2	98.3	...	...	...	...	...
Mar	115.5	93.9	107.2	100.9	78.3	80.7	79.5	132.8	172.1
Apr	114.0	96.7	106.0	101.6	...	...	...	...	...
May	118.1	95.3	108.5	102.2	...	...	...	...	...
Jun	117.8	94.2	110.0	102.5	79.4	80.9	80.2	136.8	171.7
Jul	119.6	95.9	111.3	104.0	...	...	...	...	...
Aug	115.6	86.8	107.8	97.8	...	...	...	...	...
Sep	114.4	86.4	108.4	98.0	77.7	81.1	79.5	134.9	178.1
Oct	119.5	93.2	107.9	101.0	...	...	...	...	...
Nov	119.9	97.4	106.5	102.2	...	...	...	...	...
Dec	118.4	95.9	107.4	102.0	81.2	80.5	80.8	137.6	179.1
2011: Jan	119.3	97.5	107.6	102.8	...	...	...	...	...
Feb	117.0	98.6	109.7	104.4	...	...	...	...	...
Mar	118.9	101.1	109.8	105.7	79.5	80.7	80.1	141.3	178.7
Apr	117.8	96.6	107.8	102.5	...	...	...	...	...
May	118.5	97.8	107.0	102.7	...	...	...	...	...
Jun	121.7	99.1	107.7	103.6	80.1	81.5	80.8	140.4	183.8
Jul	115.7	90.3	105.8	98.4	...	...	...	...	...
Aug	123.3	96.6	109.6	103.4	...	...	...	...	...
Sep	126.7	100.4	111.1	106.0	78.8	80.9	79.9	140.3	185.2
Oct	123.9	96.6	108.3	102.8	...	...	...	...	...
Nov	123.6	97.8	111.7	105.1	...	...	...	...	...
Dec	124.2	95.7	111.4	103.9	79.3	80.6	79.9	141.5	186.7
2012: Jan	121.6	98.3	110.7	104.9	...	...	...	...	...
Feb	124.6	102.3	112.7	107.8	...	...	...	...	...
Mar	120.4	97.5	107.8	102.9	79.8	81.1	80.5	143.4	190.6
Apr	123.5	96.5	110.4	103.8	...	...	...	...	...
May	124.9	99.9	112.2	106.4	...	...	...	...	...
Jun	124.6	97.6	111.4	104.8	79.9	82.6	81.3	143.6	195.9
Jul	124.2	96.3	112.5	104.8	...	...	...	...	...
Aug	126.2	97.6	113.4	105.9	...	...	...	...	...
Sep	123.0	96.0	112.5	104.7	80.1	84.0	82.2	144.3	198.5
Oct	124.2	95.3	114.4	105.4	...	...	...	...	...
Nov	128.0	99.6	117.2	108.9	...	...	...	...	...
Dec	126.2	97.2	115.8	107.0	82.0	83.5	82.8	-	-

KB706

1. Source of basic data: Statistics South Africa.
2. Since January 1995 information of the former TBVC states has been included.
3. At constant 2000 prices.
4. From the third quarter of 2002 basic data originate from a new expanded *Survey of Employment and Earnings* and from the fourth quarter of 2004 from the Quarterly Employment Statistics survey by Statistics South Africa.
5. Comparability break from December 2003 due to a new survey based on Statistics South Africa's new business register.

S-137

Indicators of real economic activity¹
Seasonally adjusted

Indices: 2005 = 100

Period	Mining production ^{2,8}			Building plans passed ^{4,8}	Buildings completed ^{4,8}	Trade			Electric current generated ^{5,8}
	Gold (7060N)	Non gold (7061N)	Total (7062N)			Retail sales ^{4,7} (7086T)	Wholesale sales ^{4,6} (7087T)	Number of new vehicles sold ³ (7067N)	
2005	156.2	104.0	110.7	146.3	102.0	83.5	132.0	100.0	94.3
2006	143.5	104.2	109.2	158.1	124.2	93.7	140.5	115.7	97.8
2007	134.5	104.3	108.2	164.0	147.9	99.9	148.5	109.5	101.5
2008	112.7	100.4	102.1	136.8	154.7	100.0	159.7	86.4	99.5
2009	104.7	93.8	95.4	108.0	130.6	96.6	144.6	64.0	96.1
2010	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	101.3	148.5	79.8	100.0
2011	95.5	99.9	99.1	99.1	95.2	107.2	158.1	92.1	101.1
2012	81.7	99.1	96.0	102.3	94.6	111.8	170.7	101.1	99.3
2010: Feb	99.4	98.5	98.7	104.3	86.1	99.3	145.9	75.0	100.1
Mar	98.0	101.5	100.9	107.5	99.6	99.6	146.7	75.5	100.4
Apr	97.4	94.0	94.6	93.9	98.5	99.2	147.3	80.4	100.1
May	102.3	89.0	91.3	99.9	140.5	101.1	149.2	81.6	99.7
Jun	104.4	97.1	98.4	103.7	91.8	102.9	148.2	78.4	100.2
Jul	98.9	99.6	99.4	100.8	125.2	102.6	148.6	78.6	99.1
Aug	108.7	102.4	103.5	95.0	97.6	101.9	149.8	84.0	99.2
Sep	98.8	103.3	102.5	120.2	77.6	101.5	149.4	76.5	98.3
Oct	101.4	104.4	103.8	105.1	100.9	102.3	148.0	81.0	101.2
Nov	103.3	105.3	104.9	96.3	99.1	102.9	152.9	86.5	101.3
Dec	102.1	104.6	104.2	90.7	91.1	103.7	152.8	85.7	100.4
2011: Jan	95.5	99.2	98.5	103.8	82.6	104.9	150.7	88.4	101.1
Feb	96.5	103.6	102.3	90.0	92.7	104.6	151.6	88.9	102.3
Mar	99.5	100.4	100.2	105.2	113.6	105.0	154.3	91.5	102.1
Apr	97.6	106.0	104.5	85.7	100.0	107.2	155.9	88.9	102.6
May	95.1	100.1	99.2	95.9	100.5	104.8	155.1	85.9	102.6
Jun	97.6	97.8	97.8	103.2	106.6	105.0	158.0	88.6	101.6
Jul	94.8	94.4	94.5	91.4	90.4	106.7	158.4	88.1	99.6
Aug	86.5	100.6	98.1	95.5	77.1	107.8	159.0	93.7	99.1
Sep	96.2	100.3	99.5	101.1	90.3	108.7	164.5	100.0	100.3
Oct	97.0	92.0	92.9	109.1	102.7	110.7	162.2	95.9	100.5
Nov	97.1	100.7	100.1	98.9	96.8	109.9	163.5	96.7	100.8
Dec	92.8	104.0	102.0	109.0	89.4	110.6	164.5	98.7	100.9
2012: Jan	86.3	96.6	94.8	93.6	86.7	110.4	167.1	93.0	101.9
Feb	85.5	89.8	89.0	95.9	98.1	107.2	167.2	99.3	99.3
Mar	88.4	96.0	94.6	85.2	97.9	109.8	167.5	97.3	98.7
Apr	85.5	97.0	95.0	96.5	118.8	111.4	171.2	97.9	97.7
May	93.1	103.5	101.7	100.0	99.3	110.1	169.5	103.0	97.1
Jun	93.5	105.1	103.0	108.3	86.0	112.1	168.8	103.3	98.9
Jul	89.9	104.5	101.9	94.3	85.2	112.1	169.8	103.5	99.4
Aug	86.8	103.2	100.3	109.5	94.9	114.6	171.2	102.6	101.0
Sep	84.2	94.8	93.0	103.3	105.4	114.0	170.7	102.4	100.8
Oct	49.6	92.7	85.1	113.8	77.2	112.1	173.6	105.0	97.8
Nov	64.9	103.3	96.5	123.0	103.8	113.4	178.0	104.0	100.5
Dec	72.8	102.8	97.5	103.8	81.7	114.5	173.5	101.4	99.1
2013: Jan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105.7	-

KB705

1. Source of basic data: Statistics South Africa, unless otherwise indicated.
2. Since January 1990 information of the former TBVC states has been included.
3. Source of basic data: National Association of Automobile Manufacturers of South Africa.
4. Since January 1995 information of the former TBVC states has been included.
5. Since January 1989 information of the former TBVC states has been included.
6. At constant 2000 prices.
7. At constant 2008 prices. Index: 2008 = 100. Seasonally adjusted by Statistics South Africa from January 2002.
8. At constant 2010 prices. Index 2010 = 100.

S-138

Consumer prices: All urban areas¹

Goods⁵

Seasonally adjusted⁴

Indices: 2012/12 = 100

Period	Food and non-alcoholic beverages (7145N)	Alcoholic beverages and tobacco (7146N)	Clothing and footwear ⁶ (7147N)	Housing and utilities (7148N)	Household contents, equipment and maintenance (7149N)	Health (7150N)	Transport (7151N)	Communication (7152N)	Recreation and culture ³ (7153N)	Miscellaneous goods (7154N)	Total goods (7155N)
Weights²	15.41	5.43	4.07	5.21	2.44	0.74	12.31	0.13	2.16	1.96	49.86
2006	59.6	61.4	85.0	45.2	94.8	68.9	85.4	243.1	93.8	75.3	69.0
2007	65.3	66.4	77.4	49.3	95.0	71.8	86.0	244.4	94.3	78.3	72.4
2008	75.3	71.5	87.0	56.9	96.7	76.7	90.4	249.4	96.6	83.6	80.8
2009	82.5	79.4	91.3	68.2	102.3	85.8	88.4	223.4	105.1	95.1	85.9
2010	83.6	86.8	93.0	77.4	99.8	91.2	90.8	163.7	102.5	96.3	88.5
2011	89.6	92.0	95.1	86.8	98.7	95.1	94.9	119.1	99.6	96.9	92.8
2012	96.0	98.6	98.5	96.0	99.3	98.4	99.2	103.8	98.7	98.8	97.8
2010: Apr.....	82.9	85.0	92.9	76.1	100.0	88.8	89.7	173.2	103.5	96.0	87.7
May.....	83.1	85.5	93.0	76.1	99.6	88.7	89.7	167.2	103.1	96.7	87.7
Jun.....	83.0	85.5	92.9	75.8	99.4	90.4	89.5	164.1	102.5	95.9	87.3
Jul.....	83.3	86.1	93.0	79.1	99.3	91.7	89.5	160.2	101.7	95.3	87.3
Aug.....	83.6	85.8	93.0	79.4	98.6	92.1	89.5	154.5	101.0	95.0	87.4
Sep.....	83.2	86.3	93.0	80.1	98.8	92.7	89.4	149.1	100.8	94.5	87.6
Oct.....	83.2	86.7	93.1	80.6	98.6	92.9	90.0	147.4	101.6	95.0	88.1
Nov.....	83.6	87.4	93.3	81.2	98.8	93.2	90.7	142.1	101.7	95.3	88.9
Dec.....	83.9	87.9	93.3	81.7	98.7	93.3	91.0	136.6	101.7	94.5	89.1
2011: Jan.....	85.1	88.8	93.6	82.4	98.5	93.4	91.9	131.0	100.8	95.3	89.7
Feb.....	85.7	88.7	93.8	83.5	98.4	93.6	92.0	128.0	101.0	95.2	90.1
Mar.....	87.0	88.8	94.1	84.8	98.2	93.7	92.7	125.3	101.6	95.8	90.8
Apr.....	86.9	89.7	94.3	85.7	98.3	93.8	92.8	124.1	101.5	94.9	91.0
May.....	88.1	90.3	94.5	86.1	98.6	93.8	93.2	118.8	101.5	96.6	91.6
Jun.....	88.8	90.6	94.7	85.9	98.5	93.2	93.7	117.7	101.1	96.6	91.7
Jul.....	89.4	91.3	95.0	88.8	98.7	94.0	93.8	115.6	100.1	96.9	91.7
Aug.....	89.6	91.2	95.6	88.9	98.6	94.4	94.4	115.2	99.2	97.0	92.1
Sep.....	90.4	91.3	96.0	89.1	98.5	94.8	94.6	112.8	99.0	96.6	92.7
Oct.....	92.2	92.0	96.3	89.9	98.5	96.1	95.5	111.2	97.6	97.2	93.9
Nov.....	92.6	92.9	96.7	90.8	98.2	96.0	96.3	110.0	98.5	96.3	94.6
Dec.....	93.2	93.6	96.9	91.6	98.3	96.3	96.5	106.6	98.1	96.4	95.1
2012: Jan.....	93.9	94.3	97.1	92.6	98.6	96.5	96.8	104.7	98.2	96.2	95.4
Feb.....	93.9	94.4	97.3	94.1	98.6	96.6	97.2	105.1	98.8	97.2	95.8
Mar.....	94.4	95.5	97.7	95.4	98.7	96.4	97.4	104.4	97.6	97.2	96.0
Apr.....	94.4	96.1	97.7	96.6	98.9	97.1	97.9	103.7	98.8	97.6	96.6
May.....	93.7	96.7	97.9	97.8	99.0	97.0	98.1	103.0	97.8	97.3	96.5
Jun.....	93.9	97.3	98.1	98.0	99.1	96.9	98.0	102.7	98.8	98.3	96.5
Jul.....	94.0	97.7	98.3	95.7	99.1	97.1	96.6	101.5	99.3	98.2	95.8
Aug.....	94.0	98.0	99.0	96.3	98.9	97.5	97.4	102.2	99.3	99.0	96.2
Sep.....	95.9	98.1	99.4	96.7	98.9	98.5	99.5	103.1	99.6	98.9	97.6
Oct.....	98.0	98.7	99.7	97.6	99.4	99.2	99.8	102.5	101.4	99.4	98.9
Nov.....	99.3	99.5	99.8	98.6	99.8	99.5	99.8	101.6	100.4	99.0	99.5
Dec.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2013: Jan.....	99.8	101.1	100.2	101.2	100.3	100.1	99.4	97.7	100.4	99.8	100.0

KB703

1. Source: Statistics South Africa (Stats SA). Published according to the COICOP Classification.
2. Weights based on expenditure patterns in 2000 were applied to data from January 2002 up to December 2008. Weights based on expenditure patterns in 2005 were applied to data from January 2009 to December 2012. New weights based on expenditure patterns in 2010/2011 were applied to data from January 2013 onwards. These new weights are shown.
3. According to the new methodology applied by Stats SA. Some historical data are not available.
4. Seasonally adjusted by the South African Reserve Bank.
5. Component series have been linked backwards with related components of the new consumer price index for all urban areas, before January 2008, where data allowed. Fixed factors were used based on January 2008.
6. As from January 2008 the clothing and footwear index no longer reflects the impact of promotional sales prices on the price level due to a change in methodology by Stats SA.

S-139

Consumer prices: All urban areas¹
Services and total⁵
Seasonally adjusted⁴

Indices: 2012/12 = 100

Period	Housing and utilities (7160N)	Household contents, equipment and maintenance (7161N)	Health (7162N)	Transport (7163N)	Communication (7164N)	Recreation and culture (7165N)	Education (7166N)	Restaurants and hotels ³ (7167N)	Miscellaneous services (7168N)	Total services (7169N)	Total CPI (7170N)
Weights²	19.31	2.35	0.72	4.12	2.50	1.93	2.95	3.50	12.76	50.14	100.00
2006	62.9	64.7	67.4	68.2	94.5	71.1	61.0	-	68.6	66.3	67.7
2007	71.0	70.0	70.3	68.9	95.1	72.0	64.9	-	71.5	71.4	71.8
2008	79.2	77.0	73.5	70.2	97.0	73.0	69.3	73.6	74.5	76.9	78.9
2009	83.7	81.9	80.9	75.7	98.9	86.1	76.1	81.7	82.9	83.0	84.6
2010	88.0	86.8	87.6	77.9	99.8	91.1	83.3	87.5	89.3	87.9	88.2
2011	92.7	92.0	93.5	83.0	100.0	94.7	90.5	91.8	93.4	92.4	92.6
2012	97.5	97.3	99.5	93.7	99.8	98.6	98.6	97.3	99.0	97.8	97.8
2010: Apr.....	87.6	86.0	84.3	79.1	99.5	90.0	80.3	85.8	87.8	87.0	87.3
May.....	88.2	86.6	84.7	78.7	99.5	90.2	80.6	86.3	88.2	87.4	87.6
Jun.....	88.1	87.8	85.2	78.3	99.5	90.4	81.1	90.2	87.8	87.5	87.4
Jul.....	88.9	88.4	85.7	78.1	99.5	91.0	81.6	86.9	87.9	87.7	87.5
Aug.....	88.7	88.3	86.3	78.2	99.9	92.3	82.1	87.2	88.3	88.0	87.7
Sep.....	89.6	88.3	86.8	77.7	100.0	91.7	82.6	87.8	88.1	88.2	87.9
Oct.....	89.2	87.9	87.4	78.2	100.0	92.1	83.1	88.2	88.3	88.2	88.2
Nov.....	89.8	88.4	87.9	78.9	100.0	92.4	83.6	88.6	88.7	88.8	88.7
Dec.....	89.8	88.9	88.3	79.0	100.0	92.6	84.2	88.9	89.0	89.0	89.1
2011: Jan.....	90.4	89.6	89.1	78.8	100.0	92.7	84.8	89.2	88.8	89.2	89.2
Feb.....	91.0	90.2	88.8	80.5	100.1	92.8	85.0	89.5	90.4	89.9	90.1
Mar.....	91.6	91.0	89.5	80.7	100.1	93.3	86.7	89.8	90.4	90.3	90.6
Apr.....	92.1	91.5	90.0	80.6	100.1	94.1	87.0	90.3	90.8	90.9	90.9
May.....	92.6	92.1	90.5	80.6	100.1	94.4	87.3	90.8	91.3	91.3	91.6
Jun.....	93.0	92.4	91.0	84.5	100.2	94.7	87.9	91.1	91.9	91.9	91.8
Jul.....	93.7	92.9	91.6	85.1	100.2	94.8	88.5	91.6	92.0	92.3	92.1
Aug.....	93.9	93.2	92.1	85.3	99.6	94.2	89.1	92.1	92.4	92.7	92.3
Sep.....	94.1	93.6	92.6	85.5	99.6	95.4	89.7	92.5	92.4	92.9	92.8
Oct.....	94.3	93.7	93.1	86.1	99.7	95.7	90.3	93.3	93.2	93.3	93.6
Nov.....	94.8	94.1	93.6	86.6	99.7	96.2	91.0	93.4	93.7	93.9	94.2
Dec.....	94.8	94.4	94.1	88.1	99.8	96.5	91.7	93.8	94.2	94.3	94.6
2012: Jan.....	95.3	95.0	94.9	88.7	99.7	96.8	92.4	94.2	94.9	94.7	95.1
Feb.....	95.8	95.6	94.5	89.2	99.4	97.4	92.5	94.6	95.3	95.1	95.5
Mar.....	96.4	96.1	95.3	90.8	99.4	97.8	94.3	95.2	95.5	95.6	95.9
Apr.....	96.9	96.6	95.8	91.0	99.8	97.6	94.4	95.9	96.2	96.1	96.4
May.....	97.3	97.1	96.3	90.8	99.7	97.9	95.1	96.3	96.7	96.6	96.5
Jun.....	97.5	97.5	96.8	95.9	99.7	98.2	95.7	96.8	97.5	97.2	96.8
Jul.....	98.1	98.0	97.4	96.2	99.8	99.0	96.4	97.2	97.2	97.6	96.6
Aug.....	98.5	98.5	97.9	96.5	99.8	98.5	97.1	97.8	97.6	98.0	97.0
Sep.....	99.0	98.7	98.5	97.0	99.9	99.1	97.8	98.1	98.0	98.4	98.0
Oct.....	99.4	99.2	99.0	97.0	99.9	99.4	98.5	98.5	98.8	99.0	98.9
Nov.....	99.7	99.6	99.5	98.3	100.0	99.7	99.3	99.4	99.4	99.5	99.5
Dec.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2013: Jan.....	100.3	100.4	100.9	101.1	99.9	100.5	100.7	101.1	99.9	100.3	100.2

KB709

- Source: Statistics South Africa (Stats SA). Published according to the COICOP Classification.
- Weights based on expenditure patterns in 2000 were applied to data from January 2002 up to December 2008. Weights based on expenditure patterns in 2005 were applied to data from January 2009 to December 2012. New weights based on expenditure patterns in 2010/2011 were applied to data from January 2013 onwards. These new weights are shown.
- According to the new methodology applied by Stats SA. Some historical data are not available.
- Seasonally adjusted by the South African Reserve Bank.
- Component series have been linked backwards with related components of the new consumer price index for all urban areas, before January 2008, where data allowed. Fixed factors were used based on January 2008.

S-140

Consumer prices: All urban areas¹ Goods⁵

Percentage change⁴

Period	Food and non-alcoholic beverages (7145A)	Alcoholic beverages and tobacco (7146A)	Clothing and footwear ⁶ (7147A)	Housing and utilities (7148A)	Household contents, equipment and maintenance (7149A)	Health (7150A)	Transport (7151A)	Communication (7152A)	Recreation and culture ³ (7153A)	Miscellaneous goods (7154A)	Total goods (7155A)
Weights²	15.41	5.43	4.07	5.21	2.44	0.74	12.31	0.13	2.16	1.96	49.86
2007	9.5	8.1	-9.0	9.0	0.2	4.2	0.7	0.6	0.5	4.0	5.0
2008	15.3	7.7	12.5	15.5	1.8	6.8	5.0	2.0	2.4	6.8	11.5
2009	9.5	11.1	4.9	19.8	5.7	11.9	-2.2	-10.4	8.8	13.8	6.4
2010	1.4	9.2	1.8	13.5	-2.4	6.2	2.7	-26.7	-2.5	1.3	2.9
2011	7.1	6.1	2.3	12.2	-1.1	4.2	4.6	-27.2	-2.9	0.6	4.9
2012	7.1	7.1	3.6	10.6	0.6	3.5	4.5	-12.9	-0.9	2.0	5.4
2010: Apr.....	0.9	10.9	2.3	15.1	-2.4	3.6	4.1	-25.8	-2.2	2.4	3.5
May.....	0.8	11.0	2.3	15.2	-3.3	3.9	3.6	-27.6	-3.2	2.2	3.1
Jun.....	0.7	10.8	1.9	15.1	-3.5	5.8	2.1	-27.5	-3.4	0.9	2.6
Jul.....	1.4	9.7	1.5	12.7	-3.3	6.7	0.8	-28.2	-4.9	-0.2	2.1
Aug.....	1.7	7.2	1.1	12.0	-3.7	6.1	0.7	-29.0	-4.9	-1.2	1.9
Sep.....	1.5	7.2	0.9	12.1	-3.3	5.9	-0.5	-29.6	-5.1	-1.7	1.5
Oct.....	1.0	7.1	0.8	12.0	-3.0	6.0	1.3	-28.0	-4.0	-1.1	1.9
Nov.....	1.3	7.2	0.8	11.9	-2.6	6.1	1.8	-28.7	-3.9	-0.7	2.2
Dec.....	1.5	7.1	0.8	11.8	-2.4	6.3	1.3	-29.6	-4.2	-1.5	2.0
2011: Jan.....	3.1	7.2	0.9	11.7	-2.5	6.3	2.7	-30.3	-5.0	-1.6	2.8
Feb.....	3.6	7.2	1.2	11.9	-2.5	6.6	2.5	-31.0	-4.3	-1.4	3.0
Mar.....	5.0	5.2	1.4	12.2	-2.1	6.0	3.5	-29.7	-4.5	-0.3	3.6
Apr.....	4.8	5.6	1.6	12.2	-2.1	5.7	3.7	-28.4	-2.0	-1.0	3.7
May.....	6.1	5.6	1.7	12.4	-1.0	5.6	4.0	-29.0	-1.4	0.1	4.5
Jun.....	7.1	5.7	2.0	12.4	-0.9	3.2	4.5	-28.0	-1.3	0.9	4.9
Jul.....	7.4	6.0	2.2	12.8	-0.7	2.9	4.4	-27.4	-1.4	1.8	5.1
Aug.....	7.3	6.1	2.7	12.1	0.0	2.8	5.2	-25.4	-1.8	2.2	5.4
Sep.....	8.5	5.9	3.2	12.1	-0.3	2.6	5.8	-24.7	-1.9	2.3	5.8
Oct.....	10.6	6.1	3.5	12.2	0.0	3.4	6.1	-24.3	-4.0	2.2	6.5
Nov.....	10.7	6.3	3.6	12.2	-0.6	3.0	6.4	-23.0	-3.2	1.2	6.6
Dec.....	11.1	6.3	3.8	12.2	-0.4	3.0	5.9	-22.2	-3.6	1.3	6.7
2012: Jan.....	10.3	6.3	3.8	12.3	0.1	3.1	5.6	-20.4	-2.7	1.0	6.5
Feb.....	9.6	6.4	3.7	12.6	0.2	2.9	5.9	-18.2	-2.1	2.1	6.5
Mar.....	8.6	7.6	3.8	12.7	0.4	2.8	5.2	-16.9	-3.7	1.8	6.0
Apr.....	8.7	7.3	3.6	12.8	0.7	3.3	5.6	-16.5	-2.5	2.7	6.3
May.....	6.6	7.3	3.6	12.9	0.4	3.5	5.4	-13.4	-3.4	1.0	5.5
Jun.....	5.9	7.4	3.6	13.2	0.6	3.7	4.3	-12.9	-2.3	1.8	5.2
Jul.....	5.3	7.2	3.6	8.4	0.5	3.4	2.7	-12.1	-1.0	1.3	4.2
Aug.....	4.9	7.4	3.6	8.7	0.2	3.5	2.9	-11.0	-0.4	2.0	4.2
Sep.....	5.8	7.3	3.5	8.6	0.4	4.1	5.2	-8.4	0.3	2.1	5.2
Oct.....	6.2	7.2	3.4	8.6	1.0	3.7	4.6	-7.6	3.6	2.2	5.3
Nov.....	7.0	7.0	3.2	8.7	1.6	3.7	3.7	-7.1	2.1	2.5	5.3
Dec.....	6.9	6.9	3.2	9.1	1.8	3.8	3.6	-6.3	2.3	3.7	5.2
2013: Jan.....	6.3	7.2	3.2	9.2	1.8	3.7	2.8	-6.7	2.2	3.7	4.8

KB708

1. Source: Statistics South Africa (Stats SA). Published according to the COICOP Classification.
2. Weights based on expenditure patterns in 2000 were applied to data from January 2002 up to December 2008. Weights based on expenditure patterns in 2005 were applied to data from January 2009 to December 2012. New weights based on expenditure patterns in 2010/2011 were applied to data from January 2013 onwards. These new weights are shown.
3. According to the new methodology applied by Stats SA. Some historical data are not available.
4. Compared with the same month of the previous year.
5. Component series have been linked backwards with related components of the new consumer price index for all urban areas, before January 2008, where data allowed. Fixed factors were used based on January 2008.
6. As from January 2008 the clothing and footwear index no longer reflects the impact of promotional sales prices on the price level due to a change in methodology by Stats SA.

S-141

Consumer prices: All urban areas¹
Services and total⁵
Percentage change⁴

Period	Housing and utilities (7160A)	Household contents, equipment and maintenance (7161A)	Health (7162A)	Transport (7163A)	Communication (7164A)	Recreation and culture (7165A)	Education (7166A)	Restaurants and hotels ³ (7167A)	Miscellaneous services (7168A)	Total services (7169A)	Total CPI (7170A)
Weights²	19.31	2.35	0.72	4.12	2.50	1.93	2.95	3.50	12.76	50.14	100.00
2007	12.9	8.1	4.3	1.0	0.6	1.2	6.5	-	4.3	7.6	6.1
2008	11.6	10.1	4.5	1.9	2.1	1.4	6.7	-	4.2	7.7	9.9
2009	5.7	6.3	10.1	7.8	2.0	18.0	9.9	10.9	11.2	7.9	7.1
2010	5.1	6.0	8.3	2.9	0.9	5.8	9.4	7.1	7.8	5.9	4.3
2011	5.4	6.0	6.8	6.6	0.1	3.9	8.7	4.9	4.6	5.1	5.0
2012	5.1	5.7	6.4	12.9	-0.2	4.1	8.9	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.6
2010: Apr	5.2	6.3	8.4	3.8	1.5	2.9	9.2	6.8	9.7	6.5	4.8
May	5.2	6.3	8.0	3.3	1.5	2.9	9.2	6.9	9.7	6.4	4.6
Jun	4.9	5.8	8.0	2.7	1.5	2.9	9.2	11.0	8.6	6.1	4.2
Jul	5.0	5.8	8.0	2.7	1.5	3.4	9.2	6.4	6.8	5.4	3.7
Aug.....	5.0	5.8	8.0	3.2	-0.5	4.5	9.2	6.3	6.8	5.4	3.5
Sep.....	5.1	5.8	8.1	2.7	-0.1	4.0	9.2	6.4	6.1	5.2	3.2
Oct.....	5.1	5.8	8.1	3.2	-0.1	3.9	9.2	6.3	5.9	5.2	3.4
Nov.....	5.1	5.8	8.1	3.2	-0.1	3.9	9.2	6.5	5.9	5.3	3.6
Dec.....	5.2	5.7	8.1	2.9	-0.1	4.0	9.2	5.7	5.8	5.1	3.5
2011: Jan	5.2	5.7	8.1	1.8	-0.1	3.3	9.2	4.9	4.7	4.7	3.7
Feb.....	5.2	5.7	6.6	3.1	-0.1	3.7	9.2	4.7	4.0	4.5	3.7
Mar.....	5.3	6.2	6.6	2.8	0.6	3.7	8.6	4.8	3.6	4.6	4.1
Apr.....	5.3	6.2	6.6	2.2	0.6	4.7	8.6	5.2	3.9	4.7	4.2
May.....	5.3	6.2	6.8	2.5	0.6	4.7	8.6	5.2	3.9	4.7	4.6
Jun.....	5.6	5.9	6.8	7.9	0.7	4.7	8.6	1.1	4.7	5.2	5.0
Jul.....	5.7	5.9	6.8	9.0	0.7	4.2	8.6	5.4	4.8	5.5	5.3
Aug.....	5.7	5.9	6.7	9.0	-0.3	2.0	8.6	5.7	4.8	5.4	5.3
Sep.....	5.4	6.0	6.7	9.8	-0.3	4.0	8.6	5.4	4.9	5.4	5.7
Oct.....	5.4	6.0	6.7	9.8	-0.3	4.0	8.6	5.7	5.4	5.5	6.0
Nov.....	5.4	6.0	6.6	9.6	-0.3	4.2	8.6	5.4	5.4	5.5	6.1
Dec.....	5.1	5.9	6.6	11.4	-0.3	4.1	8.6	5.6	5.5	5.6	6.1
2012: Jan	5.1	5.9	6.6	12.2	-0.3	4.4	8.6	5.6	6.4	5.9	6.3
Feb.....	5.1	5.9	6.3	11.1	-0.6	5.0	8.6	5.6	6.0	5.8	6.1
Mar.....	5.3	5.5	6.3	12.7	-0.6	4.9	9.0	6.0	6.1	5.9	6.0
Apr.....	5.3	5.5	6.3	12.8	-0.3	3.7	9.0	6.2	6.1	5.9	6.1
May.....	5.3	5.5	6.4	12.8	-0.4	3.7	9.0	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.7
Jun.....	4.9	5.9	6.4	14.1	-0.5	3.7	9.0	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.5
Jul.....	4.9	5.9	6.4	13.2	-0.4	4.5	9.0	6.1	5.6	5.8	4.9
Aug.....	4.9	5.9	6.4	13.1	0.2	4.5	9.0	6.2	5.6	5.8	5.0
Sep.....	5.2	5.6	6.4	13.0	0.2	3.8	9.0	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.5
Oct.....	5.2	5.6	6.4	12.3	0.2	3.8	9.0	5.6	5.8	5.9	5.6
Nov.....	5.2	5.6	6.4	13.3	0.2	3.6	9.0	6.5	5.8	5.9	5.6
Dec.....	5.3	5.6	6.4	13.6	0.2	3.6	9.0	6.7	6.0	6.0	5.7
2013: Jan	5.3	5.6	6.4	14.1	0.3	3.8	9.0	7.3	5.2	5.9	5.4

KB710

1. Source: Statistics South Africa (Stats SA). Published according to the COICOP Classification.

2. Weights based on expenditure patterns in 2000 were applied to data from January 2002 up to December 2008. Weights based on expenditure patterns in 2005 were applied to data from January 2009 to December 2012. New weights based on expenditure patterns in 2010/2011 were applied to data from January 2013 onwards. These new weights are shown.

3. According to the new methodology applied by Stats SA. Some historical data are not available.

4. Compared with the same month of the previous year.

5. Component series have been linked backwards with related components of the new consumer price index for all urban areas, before January 2008, where data allowed. Fixed factors were used based on January 2008.

S-142

Producer prices Seasonally adjusted^{1,4}

Indices: 2000=100

Period	Domestic output of South African industry groups										Commodities		
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing (7130N)	Mining and quarrying (7131N)	Manufacturing							Electricity, gas, steam and water (7139N)	Total (7140N)	Imported (7141N)	Exported (7142N)
			Food (7132N)	Paper and paper products (7133N)	Products of petroleum and coal (7134N)	Chemical and chemical products (7135N)	Basic metals (7136N)	Transport (7137N)	Total ² (7138N)				
Weights³	9.95	19.41	5.87	4.96	4.98	6.74	6.66	5.83	62.31	8.33	100.0	100.0	100.0
2005	116.9	143.6	134.4	130.3	163.3	131.9	140.5	126.3	134.2	113.9	132.4	121.2	127.6
2006	135.4	159.4	143.7	134.7	196.6	136.0	157.0	129.2	142.8	120.0	142.6	130.6	138.1
2007	163.7	176.3	163.7	144.7	222.3	145.0	187.5	133.1	156.8	128.6	158.2	143.2	156.7
2008	181.0	199.8	193.5	159.5	284.0	165.3	243.2	139.2	180.6	149.0	180.8	166.7	169.5
2009	181.9	181.1	200.5	174.0	211.0	166.0	244.4	146.6	181.9	181.2	180.8	146.2	158.6
2010	182.9	208.2	198.9	177.4	225.9	163.0	250.5	147.3	185.3	219.2	191.7	150.6	164.2
2011	194.3	229.1	210.7	184.7	276.1	172.9	258.7	147.9	195.9	269.2	207.7	165.6	177.4
2012	202.6	241.2	231.0	193.9	310.6	181.8	254.3	147.7	205.4	312.9	220.5	179.3	181.0
2010: Jan	181.8	211.9	198.5	173.1	234.5	159.3	245.7	147.5	183.9	194.5	188.4	153.1	161.1
Feb	181.8	212.1	200.3	174.5	244.8	160.9	250.3	146.9	185.0	198.4	189.5	154.9	162.9
Mar	178.7	208.5	200.2	175.9	237.6	161.1	248.5	147.3	185.5	200.4	189.2	154.9	161.0
Apr	184.2	207.9	200.0	175.5	238.6	162.7	244.3	148.3	185.4	210.8	190.4	152.0	162.5
May	182.0	210.8	199.6	178.1	228.4	163.9	237.7	148.1	184.8	214.1	189.8	152.8	166.4
Jun	183.5	202.7	199.5	179.3	215.2	164.0	254.1	148.2	185.8	223.2	193.3	148.3	164.6
Jul	183.2	197.1	197.6	177.0	209.0	160.8	254.8	147.8	184.6	235.0	193.7	145.8	166.6
Aug	184.0	202.7	197.0	177.5	209.8	160.8	252.0	146.6	183.6	236.2	194.6	146.9	164.9
Sep	181.1	204.6	197.9	178.5	208.2	164.4	255.8	146.7	184.9	223.9	191.0	145.9	164.7
Oct	182.2	208.1	197.4	177.9	220.6	164.5	254.9	146.9	185.4	228.9	190.6	147.6	164.1
Nov	184.8	213.6	199.2	179.4	229.8	166.5	252.7	146.4	186.6	231.1	193.6	150.9	164.5
Dec	187.2	218.8	200.1	181.5	234.7	166.8	255.2	146.8	188.5	233.3	196.0	154.1	166.8
2011: Jan	184.0	223.1	201.6	179.3	253.1	167.7	259.9	147.4	190.8	237.2	198.5	157.6	170.4
Feb	187.5	224.3	205.0	180.9	267.6	171.0	272.0	147.5	194.4	240.0	201.7	162.6	173.1
Mar	185.2	222.3	205.4	183.9	279.3	174.3	273.3	148.5	196.5	242.2	202.9	166.0	175.0
Apr	187.9	215.1	206.5	183.6	280.4	173.0	271.0	148.8	196.0	262.6	202.9	165.8	173.7
May	195.4	214.7	208.9	183.6	276.6	173.3	256.3	149.1	195.7	270.1	203.9	166.1	173.5
Jun	193.0	218.8	210.8	185.8	265.0	172.6	249.2	149.3	194.0	285.7	207.4	163.9	174.1
Jul	193.4	222.8	210.0	185.4	258.3	172.1	251.6	149.0	194.0	284.5	210.1	161.1	176.9
Aug	195.6	231.0	211.1	185.4	263.1	173.2	253.8	147.9	194.7	286.2	211.6	161.1	178.8
Sep	198.9	245.0	215.3	186.1	267.1	172.7	252.7	148.0	195.7	279.5	212.4	161.7	183.6
Oct	203.3	246.7	216.0	186.3	287.1	173.3	247.8	148.0	196.7	279.4	212.0	166.8	182.7
Nov	203.6	246.1	216.7	187.5	306.5	175.4	250.9	145.6	199.4	279.2	214.0	175.3	183.4
Dec	204.1	239.1	221.3	188.8	309.6	176.1	265.8	146.0	202.7	283.6	215.0	178.7	183.9
2012: Jan	197.5	238.4	223.8	186.4	316.2	180.6	271.7	146.8	205.0	292.5	215.7	181.5	184.5
Feb	194.4	237.3	226.9	189.1	325.8	181.0	270.6	147.2	206.0	297.0	217.6	181.6	181.9
Mar	194.1	234.5	224.4	193.1	321.3	180.1	265.3	147.2	205.7	300.9	216.7	180.0	181.7
Apr	195.7	232.1	225.7	192.1	307.6	179.5	256.1	147.7	203.7	311.0	216.1	178.1	182.3
May	198.4	232.7	225.7	194.3	305.3	181.0	253.4	147.7	204.5	317.5	217.9	178.3	182.4
Jun	197.3	236.7	226.9	194.9	287.6	181.0	248.1	147.7	203.0	340.0	221.0	177.3	180.1
Jul	199.7	235.5	227.2	195.2	278.3	181.7	251.2	147.4	202.6	316.1	220.8	173.3	178.3
Aug	204.4	238.6	230.8	195.3	288.8	181.4	252.6	147.5	203.7	317.4	222.1	170.7	178.6
Sep	209.9	246.1	237.1	196.4	302.3	180.8	244.2	147.8	204.5	314.2	222.1	179.0	180.4
Oct	215.3	254.7	240.5	196.5	322.1	185.0	244.4	147.6	207.1	314.2	223.8	182.4	181.9
Nov	214.7	254.6	241.1	197.0	332.2	183.8	248.1	148.6	209.0	315.5	225.9	184.0	181.1
Dec	210.1	253.1	241.9	197.0	340.0	186.2	245.6	149.0	210.0	318.8	226.5	185.4	179.0

KB704

1. Source: Statistics South Africa.
2. Manufacturing weight total is non-additive as it excludes: Tobacco products, textiles and made-up goods, wearing apparel, leather and leather products, footwear and wood products, and other manufacturing.
3. Weights determined in the base period for domestic output of South African industry group.
4. Seasonally adjusted by the South African Reserve Bank.

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Composite business cycle indicators
Seasonally adjusted

Indices: 2000=100

Period	South Africa			Trading-partner countries ¹					
	Leading indicator (7090N)	Coincident indicator (7091N)	Lagging indicator (7092N)	Leading indicator			Coincident indicator		
				US ² (7093N)	Other countries ³ (7094N)	Total (7095N)	US ² (7096N)	Other countries ³ (7097N)	Total (7098N)
2005	118.5	129.2	109.3	112.0	108.3	109.8	104.3	104.9	104.7
2006	125.4	141.5	113.5	113.2	114.5	114.0	107.1	110.5	109.1
2007	125.5	152.9	121.0	111.1	117.1	114.6	108.9	118.1	114.3
2008	116.9	155.4	133.9	98.9	113.7	107.6	107.7	117.8	113.6
2009	111.6	137.5	123.2	85.5	107.7	98.6	100.3	104.4	102.7
2010	129.4	144.0	106.8	92.3	115.9	106.1	101.5	108.5	105.6
2011	131.2	152.8	105.9	97.0	118.5	109.6	103.9	110.5	107.8
2012	130.2	-	-	98.9	118.2	110.2	106.1	-	-
2010: Feb.....	127.4	140.3	108.2	89.8	113.6	103.8	100.2	106.4	103.8
Mar	129.8	141.6	108.6	91.4	115.0	105.3	100.6	107.3	104.5
Apr	131.3	142.1	106.4	92.0	116.7	106.5	101.0	107.7	104.9
May	130.8	143.3	107.0	92.1	115.8	106.0	101.6	108.5	105.6
Jun	129.1	144.0	105.8	92.1	114.9	105.5	101.7	108.9	105.9
Jul	129.0	144.2	106.4	92.4	115.9	106.2	101.9	109.2	106.2
Aug	128.9	143.6	105.9	92.6	116.3	106.5	101.9	109.5	106.4
Sep	129.6	144.6	105.7	93.2	116.4	106.8	102.0	109.7	106.5
Oct	129.2	146.6	106.7	93.1	116.7	106.9	102.1	109.6	106.5
Nov	129.4	148.6	106.4	93.9	117.3	107.7	102.3	110.1	106.9
Dec	131.0	149.0	105.5	95.1	118.2	108.6	102.6	110.1	107.0
2011: Jan.....	132.2	149.6	104.6	95.0	118.8	109.0	103.3	110.5	107.6
Feb.....	133.3	150.5	104.0	95.7	119.8	109.9	103.3	110.9	107.8
Mar	133.1	152.1	105.8	96.9	119.0	109.9	103.6	110.7	107.8
Apr	131.9	152.7	106.6	96.8	119.5	110.1	103.5	110.3	107.5
May	131.1	152.7	107.2	97.5	119.5	110.4	103.5	109.8	107.2
Jun	133.1	152.7	107.5	97.4	119.7	110.5	103.7	110.6	107.7
Jul	131.6	151.8	107.0	98.1	119.7	110.8	104.0	111.0	108.1
Aug	129.2	152.8	105.6	97.0	118.0	109.4	104.0	111.2	108.3
Sep	129.5	154.1	105.7	96.6	117.6	108.9	104.1	110.7	108.0
Oct	129.5	153.9	106.0	97.2	117.4	109.0	104.4	110.5	108.0
Nov	130.0	154.8	106.0	97.3	116.6	108.7	104.4	109.9	107.7
Dec	130.2	155.3	105.3	98.0	116.8	109.0	104.9	110.0	107.9
2012: Jan.....	130.8	155.6	106.2	98.0	117.1	109.2	105.2	110.1	108.1
Feb.....	131.9	156.4	106.2	98.7	118.0	110.1	105.6	110.2	108.3
Mar	131.7	157.7	105.5	98.9	118.6	110.5	105.5	109.9	108.1
Apr	130.0	158.8	105.8	98.7	118.5	110.3	105.7	109.4	107.8
May	129.1	160.6	105.9	99.1	117.3	109.8	105.9	109.4	107.9
Jun	127.8	161.9	106.0	98.5	117.8	109.8	105.9	108.9	107.6
Jul	128.7	162.3	105.4	98.9	117.7	109.9	106.2	108.8	107.7
Aug	129.0	163.3	105.2	98.5	118.2	110.0	106.0	108.6	107.5
Sep	129.6	163.5	105.8	99.0	118.3	110.3	106.1	107.7	107.0
Oct	130.4	163.1	105.3	99.2	118.3	110.4	106.1	106.9	106.6
Nov	131.6	165.5	106.2	99.2	119.0	110.8	107.0	106.6	106.8
Dec	131.7	-	-	99.8	120.3	111.8	108.0	-	-
2013: Jan.....	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	108.4	-	-

KB707

1. Including, apart from the United States of America, also the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Italy, Canada and Japan.
2. Source of basic data: The Conference Board, Inc., New York, United States of America.
3. Source of basic data: Foundation for International Business and Economic Research, New York, United States of America.

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National accounts Selected data

Period	Current			At constant 2005 prices								
	Rand			Rand			Percentage change			Rand		
	Gross domestic product per capita	Gross national income per capita	Disposable income per capita of households ¹	Gross domestic product per capita	Gross national income per capita	Disposable income per capita of households ¹	Gross domestic product per capita	Gross national income per capita	Disposable income per capita of households ¹	Average capital output ratio	Average output labour ratio ²	Average capital labour ratio ²
	(6270J)	(6271J)	(6272J)	(6270Y)	(6271Y)	(6272Y)	(6270Z)	(6271Z)	(6272Z)	(6273Y)	(6274Y)	(6275Y)
1966	425	410	281	27 073	25 026	14 032	1.6	2.2	3.9	1.8	...	...
1967	461	446	299	28 233	26 259	14 303	4.3	4.9	1.9	1.8	...	...
1968	486	468	325	28 620	26 849	15 128	1.4	2.2	5.8	1.8	...	...
1969	533	513	342	29 164	27 384	15 189	1.9	2.0	0.4	1.8	...	...
1970	569	548	370	29 881	27 658	15 517	2.5	1.0	2.2	1.8	73 531	132 942
1971	614	593	423	30 400	28 347	16 598	1.7	2.5	7.0	1.8	75 985	140 268
1972	676	653	464	30 160	28 687	16 999	-0.8	1.2	2.4	1.9	76 610	148 368
1973	816	790	502	30 789	30 540	16 925	2.1	6.5	-0.4	2.0	79 025	157 133
1974	981	947	578	31 922	32 200	17 463	3.7	5.4	3.2	2.0	82 159	165 182
1975	1 079	1 034	661	31 736	31 287	17 859	-0.6	-2.8	2.3	2.1	82 701	173 618
1976	1 191	1 141	711	31 716	30 634	17 182	-0.1	-2.1	-3.8	2.2	84 308	183 386
1977	1 292	1 235	821	30 939	30 187	17 771	-2.4	-1.5	3.4	2.3	83 485	191 215
1978	1 450	1 388	860	31 107	30 515	16 925	0.5	1.1	-4.8	2.3	83 257	193 315
1979	1 693	1 623	1 012	31 549	31 274	17 562	1.4	2.5	3.8	2.3	83 623	193 729
1980	2 205	2 114	1 253	32 883	33 232	18 666	4.2	6.3	6.3	2.3	87 435	198 986
1981	2 494	2 386	1 384	33 841	33 052	17 763	2.9	-0.5	-4.8	2.3	87 277	198 598
1982	2 766	2 652	1 590	32 942	31 736	17 721	-2.7	-4.0	-0.2	2.4	83 927	201 422
1983	3 094	2 971	1 825	31 604	30 529	17 964	-4.1	-3.8	1.4	2.5	79 252	201 512
1984	3 545	3 404	2 111	32 478	31 662	18 636	2.8	3.7	3.7	2.5	80 565	200 453
1985	4 002	3 822	2 380	31 384	30 729	18 137	-3.4	-2.9	-2.7	2.6	77 572	198 520
1986	4 584	4 377	2 701	30 709	30 289	17 288	-2.2	-1.4	-4.7	2.6	75 839	196 658
1987	5 245	5 054	3 233	30 689	30 586	17 931	-0.1	1.0	3.7	2.6	75 300	193 453
1988	6 164	5 952	3 827	31 314	31 059	18 362	2.0	1.5	2.4	2.5	76 384	190 268
1989	7 247	6 992	4 440	31 396	30 765	18 403	0.3	-0.9	0.2	2.5	76 495	188 508
1990	8 172	7 861	5 148	30 648	29 776	18 039	-2.4	-3.2	-2.0	2.5	74 201	187 216
1991	9 167	8 923	5 831	29 708	28 929	17 578	-3.1	-2.8	-2.6	2.6	71 753	185 278
1992	10 066	9 839	6 771	28 473	27 699	17 593	-4.2	-4.3	0.1	2.7	68 645	182 448
1993	11 286	11 055	7 338	28 227	27 521	17 281	-0.9	-0.6	-1.8	2.6	68 101	179 139
1994	12 504	12 281	8 010	28 536	27 866	17 320	1.1	1.3	0.2	2.6	68 621	176 100
1995	13 920	13 655	8 925	28 815	27 865	17 775	1.0	-0.0	2.6	2.5	69 149	173 857
1996	15 368	15 035	9 837	29 431	28 714	18 244	2.1	3.0	2.6	2.4	70 530	172 208
1997	16 699	16 338	10 819	29 582	28 771	18 455	0.5	0.2	1.2	2.4	70 816	170 953
1998	17 703	17 286	11 451	29 116	28 201	18 286	-1.6	-2.0	-0.9	2.4	69 769	169 950
1999	19 001	18 544	12 241	29 187	27 994	18 179	0.2	-0.7	-0.6	2.4	70 084	168 384
2000	21 104	20 600	13 514	29 792	28 415	18 511	2.1	1.5	1.8	2.3	71 663	166 016
2001	22 895	22 173	14 507	30 018	28 571	18 670	0.8	0.6	0.9	2.3	72 217	164 042
2002	25 763	25 116	16 051	30 500	29 375	18 961	1.6	2.8	1.6	2.2	73 596	162 282
2003	27 483	26 730	17 177	30 826	29 764	19 105	1.1	1.3	0.8	2.2	74 552	161 299
2004	30 066	29 475	18 999	31 703	30 967	19 917	2.8	4.0	4.2	2.1	76 733	161 552
2005	32 855	32 198	20 744	32 855	32 198	20 744	3.6	4.0	4.2	2.0	79 706	163 158
2006	36 416	35 700	22 811	34 185	33 880	21 942	4.0	5.2	5.8	2.0	83 075	166 018
2007	40 966	39 568	25 396	35 582	34 980	22 759	4.1	3.2	3.7	2.0	86 722	169 753
2008	45 254	43 773	27 598	36 392	35 946	22 939	2.3	2.8	0.8	2.0	89 020	175 793
2009	47 676	46 616	28 700	35 402	35 756	22 373	-2.7	-0.5	-2.5	2.1	86 945	182 427
2010	52 087	51 050	30 861	36 079	37 171	23 177	1.9	4.0	3.6	2.1	88 750	186 785
2011	56 504	55 214	33 714	36 908	38 174	24 103	2.3	2.7	4.0	2.1	90 812	190 892
2012	60 505	59 162	36 579	37 476	38 537	24 761	1.5	1.0	2.7	2.1	92 126	195 501

KB810

1. See footnote 1 of Table KB631.
2. Derived from mid-year estimates of the economically active population.

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Composite business cycle indicators

Percentage change¹

Period	South Africa			Trading-partner countries					
	Leading indicator (7090B)	Coincident indicator (7091B)	Lagging indicator (7092B)	Leading indicator			Coincident indicator		
				US (7093B)	Other countries (7094B)	Total (7095B)	US (7096B)	Other countries (7097B)	Total (7098B)
2005	3.2	8.0	1.5	5.4	3.4	4.2	2.4	1.7	2.0
2006	5.8	9.6	3.8	1.1	5.7	3.8	2.7	5.4	4.3
2007	0.1	8.1	6.6	-1.9	2.3	0.6	1.7	6.8	4.7
2008	-6.8	1.6	10.6	-11.0	-2.9	-6.2	-1.1	-0.3	-0.6
2009	-4.6	-11.5	-8.0	-13.5	-5.2	-8.4	-6.8	-11.3	-9.6
2010	15.9	4.8	-13.3	8.0	7.5	7.7	1.2	3.9	2.8
2011	1.4	6.1	-0.8	5.1	2.3	3.3	2.4	1.8	2.0
2012	-0.8	-	-	2.0	-0.2	0.6	2.1	-	-
2010: Feb	19.8	0.8	-18.9	6.6	9.5	8.5	-1.9	1.4	0.1
Mar	22.6	2.4	-18.5	10.3	10.9	10.6	-0.5	3.3	1.7
Apr	22.9	3.8	-19.1	10.7	11.0	10.9	0.5	3.9	2.5
May	20.4	4.9	-17.8	10.2	8.7	9.2	1.5	4.7	3.4
Jun	17.2	5.7	-15.6	9.2	7.6	8.1	2.1	5.1	3.9
Jul	17.1	6.2	-12.1	8.6	7.4	7.8	2.2	5.3	4.1
Aug	15.1	6.3	-9.7	7.7	6.0	6.6	2.4	5.8	4.4
Sep	13.8	6.3	-7.8	7.5	5.4	6.2	2.5	5.4	4.2
Oct	10.3	7.2	-5.5	6.7	5.5	5.9	2.7	4.8	4.0
Nov	7.4	7.8	-3.9	6.6	5.4	5.8	2.7	4.8	4.0
Dec	6.9	7.0	-4.8	6.5	4.9	5.5	2.8	4.7	3.9
2011: Jan	4.2	6.6	-4.0	5.7	4.6	5.0	3.3	4.6	4.1
Feb	4.7	7.3	-3.9	6.6	5.4	5.9	3.2	4.3	3.8
Mar	2.6	7.4	-2.5	6.0	3.4	4.4	3.0	3.2	3.1
Apr	0.4	7.4	0.2	5.2	2.4	3.4	2.5	2.4	2.5
May	0.2	6.6	0.1	5.9	3.2	4.2	1.9	1.2	1.5
Jun	3.1	6.0	1.6	5.8	4.2	4.7	2.0	1.6	1.7
Jul	2.0	5.3	0.6	6.1	3.3	4.3	2.1	1.7	1.9
Aug	0.3	6.4	-0.3	4.8	1.5	2.7	2.1	1.6	1.8
Sep	-0.1	6.6	0.0	3.6	1.0	2.0	2.1	0.9	1.4
Oct	0.2	5.0	-0.6	4.5	0.6	2.0	2.3	0.8	1.4
Nov	0.5	4.2	-0.4	3.6	-0.6	0.9	2.1	-0.1	0.8
Dec	-0.6	4.2	-0.1	3.0	-1.2	0.3	2.2	-0.1	0.8
2012: Jan	-1.1	4.0	1.5	3.1	-1.5	0.2	1.8	-0.4	0.5
Feb	-1.1	3.9	2.1	3.1	-1.5	0.2	2.2	-0.7	0.4
Mar	-1.1	3.6	-0.3	2.1	-0.3	0.6	1.8	-0.7	0.3
Apr	-1.5	4.0	-0.8	2.0	-0.8	0.2	2.1	-0.9	0.3
May	-1.5	5.2	-1.2	1.6	-1.9	-0.6	2.3	-0.3	0.7
Jun	-4.0	6.0	-1.4	1.1	-1.6	-0.6	2.1	-1.5	-0.1
Jul	-2.2	6.9	-1.5	0.9	-1.7	-0.7	2.1	-2.0	-0.4
Aug	-0.1	6.9	-0.3	1.5	0.1	0.6	1.9	-2.3	-0.7
Sep	0.1	6.0	0.1	2.5	0.6	1.3	1.9	-2.7	-0.9
Oct	0.7	6.0	-0.7	2.1	0.8	1.3	1.6	-3.3	-1.3
Nov	1.2	6.9	0.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.4	-3.0	-0.8
Dec	1.2	-	-	1.8	3.0	2.6	3.0	-	-
2013: Jan	-	-	-	2.1	-	-	3.1	-	-

KB813

1. Percentage change over 12 months.

S-155

Inflation expectations^{1,3}

Per cent

	2011/02	2011/03	2011/04	2012/01	2012/02	2012/03	2012/04
Financial analysts							
Current year ² (7114K)	5.0	5.1	5.1	6.2	5.9	5.5	5.6
One year ahead ² (7115K)	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.6	5.3	5.2	5.6
Two years ahead ² (7116K)	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.5
Business representatives							
Current year ² (7117K)	5.4	5.6	5.7	6.2	6.2	5.9	6.1
One year ahead ² (7118K)	5.8	6.1	6.2	6.5	6.3	6.3	6.6
Two years ahead ² (7119K)	6.0	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.7
Trade union representatives							
Current year ² (7120K)	5.5	5.7	5.7	6.0	6.2	5.8	6.0
One year ahead ² (7121K)	6.1	6.0	6.3	6.2	6.5	6.4	6.1
Two years ahead ² (7122K)	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.0	6.6	6.9	6.6
All surveyed participants							
Current year ² (7123K)	5.3	5.5	5.5	6.1	6.1	5.8	5.9
One year ahead ² (7124K)	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.1
Two years ahead ² (7125K)	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.2

KB816

1. Source: Bureau for Economic Research, University of Stellenbosch. In each instance the annual average inflation rate for the calendar year which is expected by the participant is asked.
2. In relation to the reference quarter when the expectations were surveyed.
3. CPIX up to the fourth quarter of 2008. Headline CPI from the first quarter of 2009 onwards.

Business cycle phases of South Africa since 1945

Upward phase		Duration in months	Downward phase		Duration in months		
Post war	–	July 1946	7	August 1946	–	April 1947	9
May 1947	–	November 1948	19	December 1948	–	February 1950	15
March 1950	–	December 1951	22	January 1952	–	March 1953	15
April 1953	–	April 1955	25	May 1955	–	September 1956	17
October 1956	–	January 1958	16	February 1958	–	March 1959	14
April 1959	–	April 1960	13	May 1960	–	August 1961	16
September 1961	–	April 1965	44	May 1965	–	December 1965	8
January 1966	–	May 1967	17	June 1967	–	December 1967	7
January 1968	–	December 1970	36	January 1971	–	August 1972	20
September 1972	–	August 1974	24	September 1974	–	December 1977	40
January 1978	–	August 1981	44	September 1981	–	March 1983	19
April 1983	–	June 1984	15	July 1984	–	March 1986	21
April 1986	–	February 1989	35	March 1989	–	May 1993	51
June 1993	–	November 1996	42	December 1996	–	August 1999	33
September 1999	–	November 2007	99	December 2007	–	August 2009	21
September 2009	–						