



Education and Sport Development

Department of Education and Sport Development
Departement van Onderwys en Sportontwikkeling
Lefapha la Thuto le Tlhabololo ya Metshameko

NORTH WEST PROVINCE

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 12

**ECONOMICS P2
SEPTEMBER 2019
MARKING GUIDELINE**

MARKS: 150

**This marking guideline consists of 15 pages
and a cognitive grid of 2 pages.**

SECTION A (COMPULSORY)**QUESTION 1****1.1 MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS**

- 1.1.1 B less than the average ✓✓
 1.1.2 D differentiated ✓✓
 1.1.3 C public sector projects ✓✓
 1.1.4 A decrease ✓✓
 1.1.5 B economic growth ✓✓
 1.1.6 C creating an awareness of the benefits of the various holiday destinations ✓✓
 1.1.7 A tobacco smoke ✓✓
 1.1.8 D non-renewable ✓✓ (8 x 2) (16)

1.2 MATCHING ITEMS

- 1.2.1 I ✓ all businesses that supply the same product in the market
 1.2.2 E ✓ additional benefit that a consumer gets from consuming one more unit of a good or service
 1.2.3 A ✓ benefits that a third party enjoys resulting from a transaction in which they are not involved
 1.2.4 H ✓ low growth, high unemployment and high inflation rates occur simultaneously
 1.2.5 G ✓ ratio between the prices of exports of a country and the prices of imports
 1.2.6 B ✓ any visitor travelling from another country for more than one night but fewer than twelve months
 1.2.7 C ✓ the number of organisms found within a specific geographical region
 1.2.8 F ✓ substances introduced into the environment that have undesired effect (8 x 1) (8)

1.3 GIVE TERM

- 1.3.1 short term ✓
 1.3.2 patent ✓
 1.3.3 demerit ✓
 1.3.4 hyper inflation ✓
 1.3.5 cultural ✓
 1.3.6 marketable permits ✓ (6 x 1) (6)

TOTAL SECTION A: 30

SECTION B

Answer any TWO of the three questions from this section in the ANSWER BOOK.

QUESTION 2 : MICROECONOMICS

2.1 **Answer the following questions:**

2.1.1 **Name any TWO examples of fixed costs.**

- Rent ✓
- Depreciation ✓
- Insurance ✓

(Accept any other correct relevant response) (2 x 1) (2)

2.1.2. **How will an inelastic demand curve of a monopoly affect the price and quantity?**

- A change in price will cause a smaller percentage change in quantity demanded ✓✓
- The quantity demanded is not sensitive to price changes. ✓✓

(Accept any other correct relevant response) (1 x 2) (2)

2.2 **DATA RESPONSE**

2.2.1 **Identify the market price in the graph above.**

40 ✓ (1)

2.2.2. **At what point does MC intersect AC?**

b ✓ (1)

2.2.3 **Briefly describe the term *break-even point*.**

A point where the business is making normal profit. ✓✓
(Accept any other correct relevant response) (2)

2.2.4 **What happens at point d?**

- Point **d** is known as the close-down or shut-down point. ✓✓
- MC intersects AVC at its lowest point. ✓✓
- This is where the supply curve (MC) begins ✓✓
- The market price is so low that the business is only able to pay its variable cost ✓✓

(2)

- 2.2.5. **Explain what would happen if the market price increases to R50**
- If the market price is increased to R50, the MC curve intersects the AC curve at point a. ✓✓
 - Point **a** lies above the **AC** curve. This implies that if the market price is above the AC curve, the business will increase its level of production quantities to 400. ✓✓
 - Due to the increase in the level of output the business will realise an economic profit at a market price of R50 ✓✓
- (Accept any other correct relevant response) (2 x 2) (4)

2.3 DATA RESPONSE

- 2.3.1 **Which department is implementing minimum wage?**
Department of labour ✓ (1)
- 2.3.2. **When did the national minimum wage come into effect?**
1 January 2019 ✓ (1)
- 2.3.3 **Briefly describe the term *minimum wage*.**
The lowest wage permitted by government to be paid in all industries ✓✓ (2)
(Accept any other correct relevant response)
- 2.3.4. **How would workers benefit from minimum wages?**
- They share in the redistribution of income. ✓✓
 - They can afford more goods and services. ✓✓
 - They improve their standard of living. ✓✓
 - Have more bargaining power ✓✓
- (Accept any other correct relevant response) (2)
- 2.3.5 **How successful has the government been in redistributing wealth?**
- The government has been successful intervening in markets by redistributing wealth by:
- Using traditional methods to redistribute income and wealth through the use of progressive tax by taxing the rich more than the poor. ✓✓
 - Using the law to enforce redistribution, focusing on BEE, affirmative action, land redistribution and property subsidies. ✓✓
- (Accept any other correct relevant response) (2 x 2) (4)

2.4 **Distinguish between *natural* and *artificial* monopolies****Natural monopoly**

- High development costs prevent others from entering the market. ✓✓
- The government supplies the product. ✓✓
- E.g. Electricity in South Africa is provided by the government enterprise, Eskom ✓✓
- It cost billions of rands to build and maintain power stations and therefore there are no other suppliers. ✓✓ (Max 4)

Artificial monopoly

- Barriers to enter are not economic in nature. ✓✓
- An example of a barrier is a patent. ✓✓
- A patent is a legal and exclusive right to manufacture a product. ✓✓
- E.g. Denel Land System manufacturers Casspirs ✓

(Accept any other correct relevant response)

(Max 4)

(8)

(Allocate a maximum of 2 marks for mere listing of facts/examples)

2.5 **How can the anti-competitive policy benefit entrepreneurial activities?**

The anti-competitive policy will benefit entrepreneurial activities by:

- Promoting economic transformation of the economy by ensuring that there is no restriction on entry into any industry. ✓✓
- Curbing economic power of big businesses in South Africa in order to achieve a more equitable distribution of income and wealth. ✓✓
- Helping South African businesses to become more competitive/lower prices. ✓✓
- Ensuring that the South African competition law is in line with international standards. ✓✓
- Preventing monopolies and other powerful businesses from abusing their power. ✓✓
- Preventing firms from using restrictive practices like price fixing, dividing markets. ✓✓
- Regulating transfer of ownership in keeping with public interest. ✓✓
- Giving all South Africans get an opportunity to participate fairly in the net economy. ✓✓
- Providing markets in which consumers have access to freely select quantity and variety. ✓✓
- providing an environment to compete effectively in internal markets. ✓✓ (Accept any other correct relevant response) (4 x 2)

(8)

[40]

QUESTION 3 : CONTEMPORARY ECONOMIC ISSUES**3.1 Answer the following questions:****3.1.1 Name any TWO ways to preserve the environment.**

- Have an ecological system in place ✓
- Declare as heritage site ✓
- Protect indigenous forests ✓
- Protect wetlands ✓
- Take care of river mouth systems ✓

(Accept any other correct relevant response) (2 x 1) (2)

3.1.2. How does the depreciation of the rand affect tourists from England visiting South Africa?

More tourists from England will visit South Africa because they get more value of their pound when the rand depreciates. ✓✓

(Accept any other correct relevant response) (1 x 2) (2)

3.2 DATA RESPONSE**3.2.1 Which World Heritage Site can be found in the North West?**

- Cradle of Human Kind ✓
- Taung ✓
- Vredefort Dome ✓

(1)

3.2.2. In what sector does tourism operate?

Tertiary Sector ✓

(1)

3.2.3 Briefly describe the term *tourism*.

Activities of people travelling to and staying in places outside of their usual environment for no more than one year. ✓✓

(Accept any other correct relevant response) (2)

3.2.4. What could rural people do to attract tourists to their area?

- Build cultural villages. ✓✓
- Advertise their traditional food and clothes. ✓✓
- Apply indigenous knowledge system to attract tourists ✓✓

(Accept any other correct relevant response) (Any 1 x 2) (2)

3.2.5 How could tourism benefit households?

- Earning an income directly from the tourism industry. ✓✓
- Improved infrastructure for tourists, which could also be used by the local people. ✓✓
- Provide skills: tourism requires a variety of skills, for which education and training are needed. ✓✓

(Accept any other correct relevant response)

(Allocate a maximum of 2 marks for mere listing of facts/examples)
(2 x 2) (4)

3.3 DATA RESPONSE**3.3.1 Give any ONE major environmental problem.**

- Increasing pollution ✓
- Ongoing land degradation ✓
- Climate change ✓
- Natural resources being exploited ✓ (Any 1 x 1) (1)

3.3.2 Mention an international climate summit that was held since 2000.

- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change ✓
 - Conference of the parties (Cop 17) ✓
 - Kyoto protocol ✓
 - Johannesburg Summit (WSSD) ✓
- (Accept any other correct relevant response) (Any 1 x 1) (1)

3.3.3 Briefly describe the term *conservation*.

Prevention of wasteful use of resources. ✓✓
(Accept any other correct relevant response) (2)

3.3.4 Explain ONE consequence of land pollution

- Loss of fertile farming land ✓✓
- Flooding caused by deforestation ✓✓ (2)

3.3.5 How relevant is environmental sustainability to the economy?

- To ensure that resources are not used in a way that is destructive to the economy. ✓✓
 - To stop the sale of game because the government recognise their importance to the economy and of preserving game reserves ✓✓
- (Accept any other correct relevant response) (2 x 2) (4)

3.4 Differentiate between *consumer price index* and *production price index*.

Consumer price index	Production price index
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pertains to cost of living ✓✓ • Basket consists of consumer goods and services ✓✓ • Capital and intermediate goods are excluded ✓✓ • Prices include VAT ✓✓ • Interest rates are taken into account ✓✓ • Prices of imported goods are not shown explicitly ✓✓ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pertains to cost of production ✓✓ • Basket consists of goods only ✓✓ • Capital and intermediate goods are included ✓✓ • Prices exclude VAT • Interest rates are excluded ✓✓ • Prices of imported goods are shown explicitly ✓✓

(4 x 2) (8)

3.5 **How can the business sector promote tourism in South Africa more successfully?**

The business sector could promote tourism in South Africa more successfully by:

- Using the economic and basic services infrastructure being provided by the public sector in the development of tourist attractions ✓✓
- Providing superstructure, which consists of businesses that provide accommodation, transport, built attractions, retailing and recreation services. ✓✓
- Developing tourist destinations where super profits could be generated ✓✓
- Providing employment opportunities in entertainment, laundry and transportation much needed by tourists enjoying their holidays ✓✓
- Participating in advertising campaigns to promote South Africa as holiday destination ✓✓

(Accept any other correct relevant response)

(Allocate a maximum of 2 marks for mere listing of facts/examples) (4 x 2) (8)

[40]

QUESTION 4: MICROECONOMICS AND CONTEMPORARY ECONOMIC ISSUES

4.1 **Answer the following questions.**

4.1.1 **Name any TWO forms of transport infrastructure.**

- Roads. ✓
- Air. ✓
- Railway lines. ✓
- Ports. ✓
- Car parks. ✓

(Accept any other correct relevant response) (2 x 1) (2)

4.1.2 **How can a lack of information cause an entrepreneur to make the wrong decisions?**

When an entrepreneur is unaware of all costs involved, he or she can start a business that is not profitable and will soon be bankrupt. ✓✓

(Accept any other correct relevant response) (1 x 2) (2)

4.2 DATA RESPONSE

- 4.2.1 **Why is ESKOM regarded as a price maker?**
It is a monopoly ✓ (1)
- 4.2.2 **Who is the regulator of energy in South Africa?**
Nersa ✓ (1)
- 4.2.3 **Briefly describe the term *imperfect market*.**
Occurs if any one of the conditions of perfect competition is not met
✓✓ (2)
(Accept any other correct relevant response)
- 4.2.4 **Briefly discuss the nature of the product offered by Eskom.**
 - They offer a unique product ✓ ✓
 - There are no close substitute ✓ ✓
(2)
- 4.2.5 **Why in contrast to a typical monopoly, does ESKOM not realise a profit over a long run?**
 - **Eskom as government monopoly** has experienced major losses due to state capture, corrupt officials and improper deals affecting their profits seriously ✓✓
 - **Government's financial help** contributed in a large extent to the survival of this parastatal ✓✓
(Accept any other correct relevant response (2 x 2) (4)

4.3 DATA RESPONSE

- 4.3.1 **Give a reason why so many people from Africa and Middle East tour South Africa.**
 - Business ✓
 - Shopping for goods ✓
 - Visiting friends and relatives ✓
 - Medical care ✓
 - Pleasure ✓
(1)
- 4.3.2 **What factor still inhibits foreign tourism?**
 - Impact of crime. ✓
 - Corruption ✓
 - Concern about safety and security ✓
 - Poor infrastructure in rural areas ✓
(1)
- 4.3.3 **Briefly describe the term inbound tourist**
A tourist from other countries visiting South Africa ✓✓
(Accept any other correct relevant response) (2)

4.3.4 **Calculate the percentage of visitors from Europe visiting South Africa.**

$$\frac{1\,275\,679}{8\,339\,354} \times \frac{100}{1}$$

15,29% or 15,3% ✓✓

(2)

4.3.5 **What can the communities do to prevent the large impact of tourism on the environment?**

The communities can:

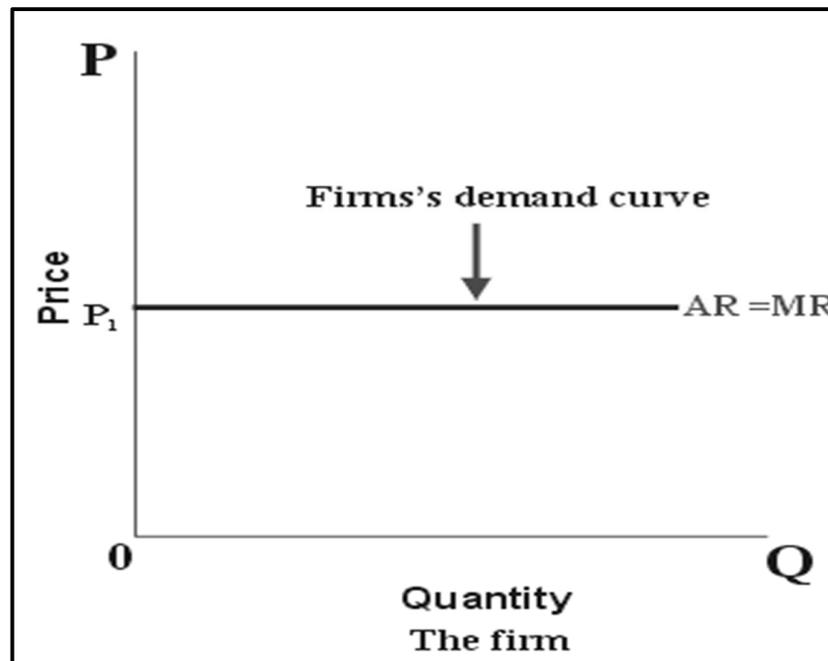
- Recognise the value of the environment to their sustainable development in future and join groups that are involved with upgrading the environment ✓✓
- Protect their environment resources through nature conservation strategies ✓✓
- Develop marketing strategies to promote ecotourism. ✓✓
- Participate in local initiatives to make sure that stakeholders benefit. ✓✓

(Accept any other correct relevant response)

(2 x 2)

(4)

4.4 **Discuss price formation of an individual firm under perfect competition with the use of a well-labelled graph.**



- The individual business is a price-taker in a perfectly competitive market. ✓✓
- The individual business sells its product at the market price P₁ that is determined through the interaction of demand and supply. ✓✓
- The individual business has a horizontal demand curve. ✓✓

- Under conditions of perfect market Price equals AR equals MR. ✓✓
- Therefore, the demand curve of the individual business is completely elastic . there will be a demand as long as the business charges the market price for its products. ✓✓
- If the business tries to sell its products at a price above the market price, there will be no demand since all participants have perfect knowledge. ✓✓
- Consumers know the existing market price. ✓✓
- The business will not attempt to sell its products at a price lower than the market price, since the business will not be able to maximise its profits. ✓✓

(8)

4.5 **How can the government use *command and control* measures successfully to ensure environmental sustainability?**

Government can use command and control measures successfully by:

- Setting maximum permitted levels for resources e.g. emission (carbon dioxide), resource use (tons of fish) or minimum acceptable levels of environmental quality (in plantations). ✓✓
- Setting quantity standards: these methods focus on amounts or quantities of pollution caused, irrespective of the environmental impact, ✓✓ e.g. motorcar gas emissions. ✓
- Reducing pollutants tougher standards could be imposed, based on the best available technology. ✓✓
- Setting quality standards: these methods focus on the environment impact. ✓✓ e.g, standards are set for air and water purity. ✓
- Motivating municipalities to realize a blue drop status on account of the purity of the tap water. ✓✓
- Setting social impact standards: here the focus is on the impact of pollution on people. ✓✓
e.g. tougher standards for noise levels imposed in densely populated areas than in rural areas. ✓

(8)

(Accept any other correct relevant response)

(Allocate a maximum of 2 marks for mere listing of facts/examples)

[40]**TOTAL SECTION B: 80**

SECTION C

Answer any ONE of the two question in this section in the ANSWER BOOK.

QUESTION 5 : MICROECONOMICS

- **Discuss the characteristics of an oligopoly as a market structure. (26 marks)**
- **How could oligopolistic firms increase their success rate in non-price competition? (10 marks) [40]**

INTRODUCTION

An oligopoly is a market structure dominated by a few producers, each of which has some control over the market. ✓

(Accept other relevant introduction) (Max 2)

MAIN PART**Number of businesses ✓**

- Few big firms dominate the market in an oligopoly. ✓✓
- If there are only two firms in the market, it is called a duopoly. ✓✓

Nature of the product ✓

- The product may be identical or differentiated. ✓✓
- If the product is homogeneous, the market is pure oligopoly. ✓✓
- If the product is differentiated, the market is called a differentiated oligopoly. ✓✓

Entry ✓

- New producers have free entry to an oligopolistic market, although this is not easy as illustrated by the fact that there are only a few businesses in the market. ✓✓
- Firms under oligopoly advertise extensively. ✓✓
- This in itself is a barrier to entry of other firms. ✓✓
- Advertising is very expensive and firms who cannot afford to do so, will lag behind the competition. ✓✓

Interdependent decision-making ✓

- Firms in an oligopoly are interdependent in their decision-making, because there are so few competitors in the market. ✓✓
- Any decision and action of one will have a direct effect on the profits of the others

who will retaliate by changing prices and output. ✓✓

- In an oligopoly, a firm not only considers the market demand for its product, but also the reactions of other firms to its price and output policies. ✓✓

Price control/market power ✓

- There are limited competitors in an oligopoly, which makes firms price-makers. ✓✓
- The oligopolist has limited but fierce competitors, and must therefore consider their possible reaction. ✓✓
- An oligopoly is characterised by price rigidity because if one firm cuts their price, rival firms retaliate by cutting theirs as well. ✓✓

Price and profits ✓

- Prices of goods and services are higher in general in imperfect markets than in perfect competition. ✓✓
- Oligopolies develop brand loyalty amongst their customer base to enable them to generate economic profit. ✓✓

Market concentration ✓

- Market concentration refers to the number of firms and the size of their market share. ✓✓
- For example, a four firm concentration ratio of 80% illustrates that the market is highly concentrated. ✓✓
- Other, smaller firms comprise the rest of the market. ✓✓ (Max 26)

ADDITIONAL PART

How could the oligopolistic firms increase their success rate in non-price competition?

Oligopolistic firms can increase their success rates in non-price competition by:

- Spending large increased amounts to establish brand loyalty and to attract new customers using media, special offers and discounts ✓✓
- Focusing on product development where new products with unique features and variations in quality are introduced to attract new customers. ✓✓
building brand loyalty by motivating customers to sign loyalty cards. This will encourage buyers to buy in one place ✓✓
- Branding appeals to a certain kind of customer, where a product or business is given a particular image it is appealing to customers ✓✓
- Offering free deliveries and installations could encourage possible clients to change their preferences in product lines ✓✓
- Extended warranties for consumers and credit facilities ✓
- Investing in longer training hours to ensure skilled work force practising the right work ethics ✓✓
- Offering extensive after-sales service provided by skilled, motivated work corps ✓✓
- Expanding into new markets by diversifying the product range ✓
(Accept any other correct relevant response)
(Allocate a maximum of 8 marks for mere listing of facts/examples)

(Max 10)

CONCLUSION

An oligopoly has little to gain from reducing prices and has much to lose from raising prices. ✓✓

(Accept other correct relevant conclusion)

(Max. 2)

[40]

QUESTION 6 : CONTEMPORARY ECONOMIC ISSUES

• Discuss in detail the causes of demand-pull inflation. (26 marks)

• Critically evaluate the consequences of inflation? (10 marks)

[40]

INTRODUCTION

Demand-pull inflation is when excess demand is driven by too much money chasing too few goods. ✓✓

(Accept other correct relevant introduction)

(Max 2)

MAIN PART**Increase in household consumption ✓**

- Disposable income of households can increase at a faster rate than aggregate supply. ✓✓
- Less savings: ✓ if consumers change their savings habit and start spending their current and accumulated savings, growth in aggregate demand can outstrip growth in aggregate supply. ✓✓
- Reduction in taxes: ✓ this apply more to personal income tax than indirect taxes. ✓✓
- Access to credit: ✓ there is greater availability of consumers credit or the availability of cheaper credit as a result of decrease in lending rates. ✓✓ (Max. 8)

Government expenditure ✓

- An increase in government's expenditure without a corresponding rise in aggregate supply, leads to increase in prices. ✓✓
- If increases in government spending are financed by borrowing from the banking system, large sums of money are placed into circulation. ✓✓
- Infrastructure: ✓ a government may embark on capital projects whose size outstrip the economy's immediate capacity. ✓✓ E.g projects such as housing, railways and roads. ✓
- Consumption spending: ✓ government will increase spending on education health, protection and safety. ✓✓
- Social spending: ✓ government sometimes feel they have to do something substantive about unemployment and poverty. ✓✓
- They borrow money and spend it on public works programmes or raise the level of social grants year after year. ✓✓ (Max. 8)

Investors' expenditure ✓

- Lower interest rates may result in an improvement in the sentiment and profit of businesses. ✓✓
- Businesses invest more and this may lead to an increase in the demand for goods and services. ✓✓ E.g. a new building requires cement, bricks and labour. ✓
- If aggregate demand increases at a faster rate than aggregate supply, price increase will follow. ✓✓ (Max. 6)

Export services ✓

- Increase in earning from exports can come from various sources. ✓✓
- Foreign growth: growth in the economies of trading partner countries may create a demand for a variety of locally produced goods. ✓✓
- Commodities demand: during expansionary periods, foreign demand increases and this leads to greater volumes of exports. ✓✓ (Max. 4)
(Max 26)

ADDITIONAL PART**Critically evaluate the consequences of inflation.**

Inflation would benefit the following groups because:

- Borrowers (debtors) would benefit because they buy goods and services on credit, paying it back over time when the value of the rand has decreased ✓✓
- Investors (the holders of shares and fixed property) usually gain by price increases because the nominal values of these assets tend to increase more than proportionately compared to the rate of inflation ✓✓
- Businesses will adapt their prices to side-step the effects of inflation. During times of inflation price increases would be far more than the actual increase in costs ✓✓
- Government will increase tax rates to cover the declining value of the rand ✓✓

Inflation would be detrimental to the following groups because:

- Creditors would be disadvantaged by a high inflation rate, due to the fact that they would receive money back over time (credit transactions) with low value ✓✓
- Salary and wage earners receive a fixed income weekly/monthly compared to an inflation rate that changes the whole time. Their buying power tends to drop when inflation is experienced ✓✓
- Retired people, pensioners and the poor experiences inflation in the worst possible way, because inflation would cut back on their daily expenses (food and medicine) ✓✓
- Investors in assets of a fixed nominal value would experience a sharp decrease in the real value of their financial investments due to inflationary tendencies ✓✓
- Taxpayers experience a rise in nominal income but their real income remains the same although they are expected to pay higher taxes on their income (called bracket-creep) leaving them with reduced consumption expenditure ✓✓ (Max 10)

(All facts should be given in full sentences. Responses should be in line with question)

CONCLUSION

High rates of inflation cannot be sustained without persistently high rates of increase in the quantity of money. ✓✓

(Accept other relevant conclusion)

(Max 2)

[40]

**TOTAL SECTION C:
GRAND TOTAL**

**40
150**

QUESTION NO.	PAPER 2						COGNITIVE LEVELS									SUB-TOTAL	QUESTION TOTALS
	MICRO			ECON ISSUES			LOWER			MIDDLE			HIGHER				
	PERFECT MARKETS	IMPERFECT MARKETS	MARKET FAILURES	INFLATION	TOURISM	ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY	EASY	MODERATE	DIFFICULT	EASY	MODERATE	DIFFICULT	EASY	MODERATE	DIFFICULT		
	Marks			Marks			Marks			Marks			Marks				
1																	30
1.1																	16
1.1.1	2						2										2
1.1.2	2						2										2
1.1.3		2					2										2
1.1.4			2				2										2
1.1.5				2				2									2
1.1.6					2		2										2
1.1.7					2				2								2
1.1.8						2	2										2
1.2																	8
1.2.1	1						1										1
1.2.2		1					1										1
1.2.3			1				1										1
1.2.4				1			1										1
1.2.5						1	1										1
1.2.6					1			1									1
1.2.7				1			1										1
1.2.8				1			1										1
1.3																	6
1.3.1	1						1										1
1.3.2		1						1									1
1.3.3			1						1								1

1.3.4				1				1							1	
1.3.5					1			1							1	
1.3.6						1		1								
2																40
2.1																
2.1.1	2							2							2	
2.1.2		2								2					2	
2.2		10								2	4	4			10	
2.3			10							2	4	4			10	
2.4		8									8				8	
2.5	8													8	8	

3																40
3.1																
3.1.1					2		2									2
3.1.2					2					2						2
3.2					10					2	4	4				10
3.3					10					2	4	4				10
3.4				8							8					8
3.5					8										8	8
4																40
4.1																
4.1.1				2				2								2
4.1.2	2										2					2
4.2		10								2	4	4				10
4.3					10					2	4	4				10
4.4	8										8					8
4.5						8									8	8
5			40					10						30		40
6				40				10						30		40
TOT	26	34	54	56	34	26	20	34	2	12	54	24		60	24	230
TOT	114			116			56			90			84			230
TOT							44			60			46			150
%	49.13			50.87			29.33			40.00			30.67			100