# Discussion paper Comparative labour statistics Survey of employment and earnings in selected industries <br> March 2002 




## FACT SHEET 2

Key figures for the quarter ended March 2002

| Estimates | March <br> $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | \% change <br> between <br> December <br> $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ <br> and <br> March <br> $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | \% change <br> between <br> March <br> $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ <br> and <br> March <br> $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Number of <br> employees (salary <br> and wage earners) | 4633698 | $-0,3$ | $-0,9$ |
| Gross salaries and <br> wages (R'000) | 81144997 | $-6,8$ |  |

Key findings for the quarter ended March 2002
Employment in the measured component of the formal non-agricultural business sector, excluding specific industries and subgroups, decreased from 4649174 employees at December 2001 to 4633698 employees at March 2002

According to the March 2002 Survey of Employment and Earnings in selected industries, 4633698 persons were employed in the formal non-agricultural business sector, excluding specific industries and subgroups, at the end of March 2002. This reflects an annual decrease of $0,9 \%$ or 40068 employees compared with March 2001 and a quarterly decrease of $0,3 \%$ or 15476 employees between December 2001 and March 2002. The quarterly decrease of 15476 employees was mainly due to quarterly decreases in employment reported by the wholesale trade, retail trade, motor trade and hotels industry ( -10735 employees); the mining and quarrying industry ( -8132 employees); and the manufacturing industry ( -6213 employees).

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The quarterly decrease of 15476 employees was mainly due to the retrenchment of seasonal and temporary employees in the wholesale trade, retail trade, motor trade and hotels industry, the mining and quarrying industry and in some of the divisions of the manufacturing industry.

The measured component of the community, social and personal services industry was the largest contributor ( $31,3 \%$ ) to formal non-agricultural employment, excluding specific industries and subgroups, at March 2002, followed by the manufacturing industry ( $27,1 \%$ ); the wholesale trade, retail trade, motor trade and hotels industry ( $19,0 \%$ ); the mining and quarrying industry ( $8,6 \%$ ); the construction industry ( $4,6 \%$ ); the measured component of the transport, storage and communication industry ( $4,5 \%$ ); the measured component of the financial institutions industry ( $4,1 \%$ ); and the electricity, gas and water supply industry (0,8\%).

## Gross salaries and wages paid to employees during the first quarter of 2002 reflected an annual increase of $\mathbf{8 , 3 \%}$ compared with the first quarter of 2001 and a quarterly decrease of $6,8 \%$ compared with the fourth quarter of 2001

Gross salaries and wages paid to employees during the quarter ended March 2002 (January 2002 to March 2002), amounted to R81 145 million. This reflected an annual increase of $8,3 \%$ compared with the quarter ended March 2001 (January 2001 to March 2001) and a quarterly decrease of $6,8 \%$ or R5 920 million compared with the fourth quarter of 2001 (October 2001 to December 2001). This quarterly decrease was mainly due to quarterly decreases across all of the eight industries of the formal non-agricultural business sector excluding specific industries and subgroups. Quarterly decreases in gross salaries and wages paid to employees during the first quarter of 2002 compared with the fourth quarter of 2001 as reflected by the electricity, gas and water supply industry was $10,9 \%$; by the manufacturing industry $10,2 \%$; by the construction industry $7,6 \%$; by the measured component of the community, social and personal services industry $6,5 \%$; by the mining and quarrying industry $6,4 \%$; by the measured component of the transport, storage and communication industry $6,2 \%$; by the wholesale trade, retail trade, motor trade and hotels industry $3,7 \%$; and by the measured component of the financial institutions industry $1,9 \%$.

25 June 2002

## FACT SHEET 1

## Employment in the measured component of the formal non-agricultural business sector decreases

From a workforce of 4649174 employees in the measured component of the formal non-agricultural business sector, excluding specific industries and subgroups, at December 2001, there was an overall loss of 15476 employees ( $-0,3 \%$ ) in the three months to March 2002, reflecting a workforce of 4633698 employees at March 2002.

This quarterly decrease occurred in five of the eight industries. Decreases were reflected by the wholesale trade, retail trade, motor trade and hotels industry, followed by the mining and quarrying industry; the manufacturing industry; the measured component of the transport, storage and communication industry; and the measured component of the financial institutions industry. The loss of employees was mainly due to the retrenchment of seasonal and temporary employees in the wholesale trade, retail trade, motor trade and hotels industry, the mining and quarrying industry and the manufacturing industry.

These figures cover the formal business sector excluding the following industries: agriculture; some services; the self-employed who are not registered; and domestic services.

The quarterly decrease of 8132 employees reported by the mining and quarrying industry, and due to the retrenchment of temporary employees, mainly occurred in the gold mining component of this industry.

The quarterly decrease in employment in the manufacturing industry, accounting for 6213 people, was mainly due to the retrenchment of seasonal employees mainly employed in the textiles, clothing and leather division of this industry.

Regarding the wholesale trade, retail trade, motor trade and hotels industry, where a quarterly decrease of 10735 people was reported, the decrease was mainly due to the retrenchment of seasonal employees appointed for the festive season by all the components of this industry.

The quarterly decrease in employment of 3138 people reported by the measured component of the transport, storage and communication industry, was mainly due to a decrease in the employment of governmental institutions due to restructuring.

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The quarterly decrease in employment in the measured component of the financial institutions industry, 2759 people, was mainly due to the retrenchment of employees by banking institutions.

The decrease in the measured component of the formal non-agricultural business sector, excluding specific industries and subgroups, does not necessarily reflect an equivalent increase in the number of unemployed persons in South Africa. Some of these persons may have found or created employment in industries not covered in this series, or in self-employed, or small enterprises not registered with the government.

Key figures for the quarter ended March 2002

| Estimates | March <br> $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | \% change <br> between <br> December <br> $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ <br> and <br> March <br> $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | \% change <br> between <br> March <br> $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ <br> and <br> March <br> $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | :---: |
| Number of employees <br> (salary and wage <br> earners) | 4633698 | $-0,3$ | $-0,9$ |
| Gross salaries and <br> wages (R'000) | 81144997 | $-6,8$ | $+8,3$ |

Key findings for the quarter ended March 2002
Employment in the measured component of the formal nonagricultural business sector, excluding specific industries and subgroups (cf. page 7 for the list of industries and subgroups which are excluded from this survey), decreased from 4649174 employees at December 2001 to 4633698 employees ( $\mathbf{- 0 , 3 \%}$ ) at March 2002

According to the March 2002 Survey of Employment and Earnings in selected industries 4633698 persons were employed in the formal nonagricultural business sector, excluding specific industries and subgroups (cf. page 7 for the list of industries and subgroups which are excluded from this survey), at the end of March 2002. This reflects an annual decrease of $0,9 \%$ or 40068 employees compared with March 2001 and a quarterly decrease of $\mathbf{0 , 3 \%}$ or 15476 employees between December 2001 and March 2002. The quarterly decrease of 15476 employees was mainly due to quarterly decreases in employment reported by the wholesale trade, retail trade, motor trade and hotels industry (-10 735 employees), the mining and quarrying industry ( $-8 \quad 132$ employees) and the manufacturing industry (-6 213 employees).

The overall quarterly decrease in employment was mainly due to the retrenchment of temporary employees in the wholesale trade retail trade, motor trade and hotels industry, the mining and quarrying industry and the manufacturing industry.

Figure 1 shows that, in the surveyed industries there has been a steady decrease in employment, which appears to have slowed down after September 2000.

Figure 1 - Employment in the measured component of the formal nonagricultural business sector: March 1999 to March 2002


Figure 2 shows that the measured component of the community, social and personal services industry was the largest contributor ( $31,3 \%$ ) to formal nonagricultural employment, excluding specific industries and subgroups (cf. page 7 for the list of industries and subgroups which are excluded from this survey), at the end of March 2002, followed by the manufacturing industry ( $27,1 \%$ ), the wholesale trade, retail trade, motor trade and hotels industry ( $19,0 \%$ ), the mining and quarrying industry ( $8,6 \%$ ), the construction industry ( $4,6 \%$ ), the measured component of the transport, storage and communication industry ( $4,5 \%$ ), the measured component of the financial institutions industry $(4,1 \%)$ and the electricity, gas and water supply industry ( $0,8 \%$ ).

Figure 2 - Employment contribution of industries to formal nonagricultural employment, excluding specific industries and subgroups: March 2002


Annual decreases in employment from March 2001 to March 2002 occurred in seven of the eight measured industries. The mining and quarrying industry reflected the largest annual decrease of 13391 employees ( $-3,2 \%$ ), mainly due to the retrenchment of temporary employees, followed by the manufacturing industry ( -12336 employees or $-1,0 \%$ ); the measured component of the
financial institutions industry, which includes banking institutions and insurance companies, ( -7849 employees or $-4,0 \%$ ); the construction industry (-4 022 employees or $-1,8 \%$ ); the measured component of the transport, storage and communication industry ( -3709 employees or $-1,8 \%$ ); the measured component of the community, social and personal services industry, which includes the government sector ( -1583 employees or $-0,1 \%$ ); and the electricity, gas and water supply industry ( -575 employees or $-1,5 \%$ ) .

These annual decreases were partially counteracted by an annual increase in employment in the wholesale trade, retail trade, motor trade and hotels industry ( +3397 employees or $+0,4 \%$ ).

The measured component of the formal non-agricultural business sector showed an overall quarterly decrease of $0,3 \%$ or 15476 employees. The quarterly decrease was reflected by five of the eight industries. The wholesale trade, retail trade, motor trade and hotels industry reflected the largest quarterly decrease of 10735 employees $(-1,2 \%)$, followed by the mining and quarrying industry ( -8132 employees or $-2,0 \%$ ); the manufacturing industry (-6 213 employees or $-0,5 \%$ ); the measured component of the transport, storage and communication industry ( -3138 employees or $-1,5 \%$ ); and the measured component of the financial institutions industry, which includes banking institutions and insurance companies, (-2 759 employees or $-1,4 \%$ ).

These quarterly decreases were partially counteracted by quarterly increases in employment in the measured component of the community, social and personal services industry, which includes the government sector, ( +14425 employees or $+1,0 \%$ ); the construction industry ( +1063 employees or $+0,5 \%$ ); and the electricity, gas and water supply industry ( +13 employees or $+0,0 \%$ ).

## Annual and quarterly changes in the level of employment at March 2002

The mining and quarrying industry reflected an annual decrease of 13391 employees $(-3,2 \%)$ at March 2002 compared with March 2001. The quarterly decrease of 8132 employees $(-2,0 \%)$ at March 2002 compared with December 2001, reported by this industry was mainly due to a decrease of employment in gold mining enterprises. According to the Minerals Bureau, from which Stats SA receives information regarding this industry, the information for the latest quarter is preliminary and will be revised by them as soon as they receive more information from the different mines.

An annual decrease of 12336 employees ( $-1,0 \%$ ) at March 2002 compared with March 2001 was reported by the manufacturing industry. The quarterly decrease of 6213 employees $(-0,5 \%)$ at March 2002 compared with December 2001, reported by this industry, was mainly due to the retrenchment of seasonal and temporary employees in some manufacturing divisions. Quarterly decreases were reflected by the textiles, clothing and leather (-7 976 employees or $-3,8 \%$ ), the electrical machinery ( -2292 employees or $-2,9 \%$ ), the basic metals, metal products and machinery ( -1090 employees or $-0,5 \%$ ), the food, beverages and tobacco ( -1025 employees or $-0,6 \%$ ), the non-metallic mineral products ( -705 employees or $-1,7 \%$ ), the professional equipment ( -268 employees or $-1,5 \%$ ), and the furniture, manufacturing n.e.c. and recycling (-211 employees or $-0,3 \%$ ) divisions. These decreases were partially counteracted by increases in the wood, paper, printing and publishing ( +4916 employees or $+2,9 \%$ ), the transport equipment ( +1352 employees or $+1,6 \%$ ), and the coke oven products, petroleum refineries, nuclear fuel, chemicals and
chemical products, rubber and plastic products ( +1086 employees or $+0,6 \%$ ) divisions.

The electricity, gas and water supply industry reflected an annual decrease of 575 employees ( $-1,5 \%$ ) at March 2002 compared with March 2001. The quarterly increase of 13 employees $(+0,0 \%)$ at March 2002 compared with December 2001 was mainly due to the appointment of temporary employees.

An annual decrease of 4022 employees ( $-1,8 \%$ ) at March 2002 compared with March 2001 was reported by the construction industry. The quarterly increase of 1063 employees $(+0,5 \%)$ at March 2002 compared with December 2001 was mainly due to the appointment of temporary workers due to an increase of contracts entered into, mainly by the building of complete constructions or parts thereof and civil engineering division ( +559 employees or $+0,4 \%$ ), the renting of construction/demolition equipment with operators division ( +245 employees or $+6,7 \%$ ), the building installation division ( +233 employees or $+0,7 \%$ ). The building completion division reflected a marginal quarterly decrease of 38 employees or $-0,5 \%$.

The wholesale trade, retail trade, motor trade and hotels industry reflected an annual increase of 3397 employees ( $+0,4 \%$ ) at March 2002 compared with March 2001. The quarterly decrease of 10735 employees ( $-1,2 \%$ ) at March 2002 compared with December 2001 reported by this industry was mainly due to the retrenchment of seasonal employees that were appointed for the festive season by all the components of this industry.

An annual decrease of 3709 employees ( $-1,8 \%$ ) at March 2002 compared with March 2001 was reported by the measured component of the transport, storage and communication industry. The quarterly decrease of 3138 employees $(-1,5 \%)$ reflected by the measured component of this industry at March 2002 compared with December 2001 was mainly due to the retrenchment of employees by governmental institutions due to restructuring.

The measured component of the financial institutions industry reflected an annual decrease of 7849 employees ( $-4,0 \%$ ) at March 2002 compared with March 2001. The quarterly decrease of 2759 employees $(-1,4 \%)$ at March 2002 compared with December 2001 reported by the measured component of this industry was mainly due to the retrenchment of employees by banking institutions.

An annual decrease of 1583 employees ( $-0,1 \%$ ) at March 2002 compared with March 2001 was reported by the measured component of the community, social and personal services industry. The quarterly increase of 14425 employees $(+1,0 \%)$ reflected by the measured component of this industry at March 2002 compared with December 2001 was mainly due to the appointment of temporary employees (e.g. examiners, lecturers, etc.) by the government sector component of this industry.

## Gross salaries and wages paid to employees during the first quarter of 2002 reflected an annual increase of $8,3 \%$ compared with the first quarter of 2001 and a quarterly decrease of $\mathbf{6 , 8 \%}$ compared with the fourth quarter of 2001

Gross salaries and wages paid to employees during the quarter ended March 2002 (January 2002 to March 2002), amounted to R81 145 million. This reflected an annual increase of $8,3 \%$ compared with the quarter ended March 2001 (January 2001 to March 2001) and a quarterly decrease of $6,8 \%$ or R5 920 million compared with the fourth quarter of 2001 (October 2001 to December 2001). This quarterly decrease was mainly due to annual bonuses paid to employees across all of the eight industries of the formal nonagricultural business sector excluding specific industries and subgroups (cf. page 7 for the list of industries and subgroups which are excluded from this survey) during the fourth quarter of 2001. The electricity, gas and water supply industry reflected the largest quarterly decrease in gross salaries and wages paid to employees during the first quarter of 2002 compared with the fourth quarter of $2001(-10,9 \%)$, followed by the manufacturing industry $(-10,2 \%)$; the construction industry ( $-7,6 \%$ ); the measured component of the community, social and personal services industry, which includes the government sector ( $-6,5 \%$ ); the mining and quarrying industry ( $-6,4 \%$ ); the measured component of the transport, storage and communication industry (-6,2\%); the wholesale trade, retail trade, motor trade and hotels industry $(-3,7 \%)$; and the measured component of the financial institutions industry (-1,9\%).

## Annual and quarterly changes in the gross salaries and wages at the first quarter of 2002

The gross salaries and wages paid to employees in the mining and quarrying industry for the first quarter of 2002 reflected an annual increase of $6,4 \%$ compared with the first quarter of 2001 and a quarterly decrease of $6,4 \%$ compared with the fourth quarter of 2001. The information for the latest quarter is preliminary and will be revised by the Minerals Bureau as soon as they receive more information from the different mines.

The manufacturing industry reflected an annual increase of $8,3 \%$ in the gross salaries and wages paid to employees for the first quarter of 2002 compared with the first quarter of 2001 and a quarterly decrease of $10,2 \%$ compared with the fourth quarter of 2001. This quarterly decrease was mainly due to annual salary increases, annual bonuses and leave payments and more overtime hours worked by employees during the fourth quarter of 2001.

The gross salaries and wages paid to employees in the electricity, gas and water supply industry for the first quarter of 2002 reflected an annual increase of $8,2 \%$ compared with the first quarter of 2001 and a quarterly decrease of $10,9 \%$ compared with the fourth quarter of 2001. This quarterly decrease was mainly due to annual bonuses paid to employees in November of each year, which was reflected in the fourth quarter of 2001.

The construction industry reflected an annual increase of $11,0 \%$ in the gross salaries and wages paid to employees for the first quarter of 2002 compared with the first quarter of 2001 and a quarterly decrease of $7,6 \%$ compared with the fourth quarter of 2001. This quarterly decrease was mainly due to annual
bonuses and leave payments and more overtime hours worked by employees during the fourth quarter of 2001.

The gross salaries and wages paid to employees in the wholesale trade, retail trade, motor trade and hotels industry for the first quarter of 2002 reflected an annual increase of $15,0 \%$ compared with the first quarter of 2001 and a quarterly decrease of $3,7 \%$ compared with the fourth quarter of 2001. This quarterly decrease was mainly due to annual bonuses, leave payments and performance bonuses paid to employees and more overtime hours worked by employees in this industry during the fourth quarter of 2001.

The measured component of the transport, storage and communication industry reported an annual decrease of $6,9 \%$ in the gross salaries and wages paid to employees for the first quarter of 2002 compared with the first quarter of 2001 and a quarterly decrease of $6,2 \%$ compared with the fourth quarter of 2001. This quarterly decrease was mainly due to annual bonuses, incentive bonuses and leave payments paid to employees in both governmental and nongovernmental institutions during the fourth quarter of 2001.

The measured component of the financial institutions industry reported an annual increase of $9,5 \%$ in the gross salaries and wages paid to employees for the first quarter of 2002 compared with the first quarter of 2001 and a quarterly decrease of $1,9 \%$ compared with the fourth quarter of 2001. This quarterly decrease was mainly due to annual salary increases and annual bonuses paid to employees during the fourth quarter of 2001.

The gross salaries and wages paid to employees in the measured component of the community, social and personal services industry for the first quarter of 2002 reflected an annual increase of $8,0 \%$ compared with the first quarter of 2001 and a quarterly decrease of $6,5 \%$ compared with the fourth quarter of 2001. This quarterly decrease was mainly due to annual salary increases back dated till July 2001 and paid out to employees in the government sector during October 2001 and reflected in the fourth quarter of 2001, annual bonuses paid to employees and remuneration paid to approximately 100000 field workers engaged by Statistics South Africa in the 2001 Population Census project during the fourth quarter of 2001.

## Comparability of results with other Stats SA employment data sources

At the end of January 2000, Stats SA introduced a Labour Force Survey (LFS), which, like the October Household Survey (OHS) is a household-based survey. This survey collects information, twice per annum, regarding employed and unemployed persons in the formal and informal business sectors in more detail than was possible in the OHS.

Previously the annual OHS collected, and currently the LFS collects, information on employment in South Africa. The latest results from the 1999 OHS were published on 31 July 2000 in the statistical release P0317. The results of the pilot February 2000 LFS were released in a discussion document on 27 March 2001. The latest results of the LFS were released in the statistical release LFS September 2001 on 26 March 2002.

Care should be taken when comparing the results of the Survey of Employment and Earnings in selected industries with the results of the annual OHS or the LFS as different sample designs and survey methodologies are used.

The OHS collected, and the LFS collects, information regarding the employment status of adults by visiting a probability sample of households in South Africa. The Survey of Employment and Earnings in selected industries collects information from a sample of businesses in the formal non-agricultural business sector. Currently the Survey of Employment and Earnings in selected industries does not collect information from the following industries -

- agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing;
- restaurants and other eating and drinking places, boarding houses, caravan parks and guest farms;
- water and air transport;
- financial institutions other than banking institutions, building societies and insurance companies;
- real estate and business services;
- educational services;
- medical, dental and other health services;
- welfare organisations;
- religious organisations; and
- recreational and culture services.

It also excludes domestic services and the informal sector.
It is planned to extend the coverage of these industries through the current reengineering of the Business Register, and improved data-sharing among government departments.

The main purpose of the OHS was, and the LFS is, to obtain indicators on the size of the economically active population in South Africa with special reference to the number of unemployed persons. Employees from both the formal and informal business sectors are covered by the OHS and the LFS, since they are reached by interviews in households, not businesses.

The decreases in employment in the formal non-agricultural business sector, as reflected by the Survey of Employment and Earnings in selected industries, thus, do not necessarily reflect an equivalent increase in the number of unemployed persons in South Africa, since some of the persons may have taken up or created employment in the sectors or industries listed above which are not included in this survey. This can currently only be detected in the OHS or the LFS household surveys.

## New sample

According to international best practices and in order to train the respondents in using the new questionnaire, validate the information received and avoid a break in the time series published in this statistical release, Stats SA decided to introduce a new questionnaire as the first step in the re-engineering process. Stats SA will in due course, as the second step, introduce a new sample.

Currently Stats SA is busy re-engineering the register of businesses which serves as the sampling frame, in collaboration with the South African Revenue Service and the Departments of Trade and Industry and Labour. The process will take some time, since there are hundreds of thousands of businesses, many of whom are, in any given period, changing ownership, closing, or being registered. As soon as this improvement in the listing and classification of businesses has been implemented, Stats SA will draw a new sample. Stats SA
will endeavour to include new economic activities such as cellular telephone networks, internet service providers and satellite TV as soon as these additional sources of information become available.

## Comparison of the results of the Survey of Employment and Earnings in selected industries at March 2001 with the results of the February 2001 Labour Force Survey

According to the results of the February 2001 Labour Force Survey, the total number of employees at that time was 11,8 million, comprising 1,3 million employees in the agricultural industry, 2,7 million employees in the informal sector, 0,9 million employees in the domestic services, 6,7 million employees (excluding formal agricultural industry) in the overall formal sector and 0,2 million employees who could not classify themselves whether they were working in the formal or informal sector. The number of employees in the formal non-agricultural business sector as reflected by the Survey of Employment and Earnings in selected industries at March 2001 was 4,7 million employees. The difference of 2,0 million employees is due to some formal sector services not covered in the Survey of Employment and Earnings in selected industries (cf. page 7 for the list of industries and subgroups which are excluded from this survey), as well as casualisation of labour e.g. outsourcing.

## Comparison of the results of the Survey of Employment and Earnings in selected industries at September 2001 with the results of the September 2001 Labour Force Survey

According to the results of the September 2001 Labour Force Survey, the total number of employees at that time was 10,8 million, comprising 1,0 million employees in the agricultural industry, 1,9 million employees in the informal sector, 0,9 million employees in the domestic services, 6,9 million employees (excluding formal agricultural industry) in the overall formal sector and 0,1 million employees who could not classify themselves whether they were working in the formal or informal sector. The number of employees in the formal non-agricultural business sector as reflected by the Survey of Employment and Earnings in selected industries at September 2001 was 4,7 million employees. The difference of 2,2 million employees is due to some formal sector services not covered in the Survey of Employment and Earnings in selected industries (cf. page 7 for the list of industries and subgroups which are excluded from this survey), as well as casualisation of labour e.g. outsourcing.

## pp

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## Notes

## Forthcoming issues

## Purpose of the survey

New questionnaire

## Issue

June 2002
September 2002
December 2002

## Expected release date

24 September 2002
17 December 2002
25 March 2003

The Survey of Employment and Earnings in selected industries is a quarterly survey covering a sample of private and public businesses/ organisations in the formal non-agricultural business sector, excluding specific industries and subgroups (cf. page 7 for the list of industries and subgroups which are excluded from this survey), of the South African economy. The information received is used to estimate key economic statistics on employment and gross salaries and wages, mainly used as an input to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Prior to 1998 Stats SA conducted 17 discrete monthly or quarterly business surveys. In order to improve coverage and reliability, lessen the respondent burden and fulfil the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) Special Data Dissemination Standards (SDDS) regarding timeliness and data quality, to which South Africa subscribes, Stats SA has overhauled and redesigned its suite of 17 Labour surveys, with the assistance of the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). These surveys have been replaced with two new complementary countrywide surveys, namely the Survey of Employment and Earnings in selected industries and the Survey of Average Monthly Earnings (AME) in selected industries.

The Survey of Employment and Earnings in selected industries is a quarterly sample survey. Information is collected in March, June, September and December of each year. The survey collects and provides information on current indicators of employment and the contribution of salaries and wages to the GDP needed for compiling the National Accounts for South Africa and is required to meet the international reporting obligations, particularly regarding the IMF's SDDS. The Survey of Employment and Earnings in selected was piloted in the third quarter of 1997 and is being formally reported on as from the first quarter of 1998. This survey collects information on 24 data items which include -

- number of full-time and part-time employees who received pay for any part of the last pay period ending on or before the end of the reference quarter;
- number of employees who commenced working for the business/organisation during the reference quarter;
- number of employees who left the business/organisation during the reference quarter;
- gross salaries and wages paid for all payrolls for the reference quarter; and
- severance, termination and redundancy payments paid during the reference quarter.

The Survey of Average Monthly Earnings (AME) in selected industries is a quarterly sample survey and collects information in February, May, August and November of each year. This survey serves as a vehicle for monitoring current indicators of the South African economy. The output from this collection is important for economists as well as policy-makers. The AME, piloted in 1998 and in operation since February 1999, collects the following

## information -

- full-time and part-time employees who received pay for any part of the last pay period ending on or before the last day of the reference month;
- paid for ordinary-time hours worked by full-time and part-time employees during the reference month;
- paid for overtime hours worked by full-time and part-time employees during the reference month;
- basic salaries and wages paid to full-time and part-time employees for the reference month;
- performance and other bonuses paid to full-time and part-time employees for the reference month;
- overtime payments paid to full-time and part-time employees for the reference month; and
- the number of vacancies as at the end of the reference month.

Prior to 1998, the monthly manufacturing, construction and electricity surveys collected and provided current indicators on employment and salaries and wages for compiling the National Accounts of South Africa. Information on hours worked and labour turnover was also collected. Each of these surveys had 132 data items. A stratified systematic sample was used to collect the necessary information. All large businesses were completely enumerated and systematic samples were drawn from medium and small businesses. The basis for the selection of the sample was the number of employees. Information collected through the questionnaire included -

- number of employees on the last pay day of the month (weekly and monthly paid employees by population group);
- number of discharges during the month;
- number of resignations during the month;
- number of employees appointed during the month (weekly and monthly paid employees by population group);
- total gross salaries and wages for the month;
- overtime wages;
- bonuses paid for the month;
- total actual hours worked; and
- staff shortages.

Information regarding wholesale trade, retail trade, motor trade, hotels, banking institutions, building societies, insurance companies, national departments, provincial administrations, local governments, universities and technikons, agricultural marketing boards, parastatal institutions and public corporations were collected through quarterly surveys. Each of these surveys collected information on 43 data items, except those for local governments, on which information regarding 118 data items were collected.

Wholesale trade, retail trade, motor trade, hotels and local government surveys were sample surveys. All other quarterly surveys were completely enumerated surveys. A stratified systematic sample design was used for the selection of the samples. The basis for the selection of the sample was turnover for wholesale trade, retail trade and motor trade, number of rooms for hotels and number of employees for local governments. Information collected through the questionnaire included -

- number of full-time and part-time employees on the last pay day of the
quarter;
- gross salaries and wages for the quarter (full-time and part-time employees);
- overtime wages;
- bonuses paid for the quarter;
- total actual hours worked; and
- total number of vacancies.


## 1 Total

### 1.1 Number of employees (salary and wage earners)



Note: All figures are subject to change.

### 1.2 Gross salaries and wages



Note: All figures are subject to change.

## 2 Mining and quarrying

### 2.1 Total

### 2.1.1 Number of employees (salary and wage earners)



Note: All figures are subject to change.
Source: The Mineral Bureau, Department of Minerals and Energy.

### 2.1.2 Gross salaries and wages



Note: All figures are subject to change.
Source: The Mineral Bureau, Department of Minerals and Energy.

## 2 Mining and quarrying

### 2.2 Gold

### 2.2.1 Number of employees (salary and wage earners)



Note: All figures are subject to change.
Source: The Mineral Bureau, Department of Minerals and Energy.

### 2.2.2 Gross salaries and wages



Note: All figures are subject to change.
Source: The Mineral Bureau, Department of Minerals and Energy.

## 2 Mining and quarrying

### 2.3 Non-gold

### 2.3.1 Number of employees (salary and wage earners)



Note: All figures are subject to change.
Source: The Mineral Bureau, Department of Minerals and Energy.

### 2.3.2 Gross salaries and wages



Note: All figures are subject to change.
Source: The Mineral Bureau, Department of Minerals and Energy.

## 3 Manufacturing

### 3.1 Number of employees (salary and wage earners)



Note: All figures are subject to change.

### 3.2 Gross salaries and wages



Note: All figures are subject to change.

## 4 Electricity, gas and water supply

### 4.1 Number of employees (salary and wage earners)



Note: All figures are subject to change.
Note: As from September 1998, Water Boards are included at Electricity.

### 4.2 Gross salaries and wages



Note: All figures are subject to change.
Note: As from September 1998, Water Boards are included at Electricity.

## 5 Construction

### 5.1 Number of employees (salary and wage earners)



Note: All figures are subject to change.

### 5.2 Gross salaries and wages



Note: All figures are subject to change.

6 Wholesale, retail and motor trade and hotels
6.1 Number of employees (salary and wage earners)


Note: All figures are subject to change.

### 6.2 Gross salaries and wages



Note: All figures are subject to change.

7 Transport, storage and communication

### 7.1 Total

### 7.1.1 Number of employees (salary and wage earners)



Note: All figures are subject to change.

### 7.1.2 Gross salaries and wages



Note: All figures are subject to change.

7 Transport, storage and communication

### 7.2 Governmental institutions

### 7.2.1 Number of employees (salary and wage earners)



Note: All figures are subject to change.

### 7.2.2 Gross salaries and wages



Note: All figures are subject to change.

7 Transport, storage and communication

### 7.3 Non-governmental institutions

### 7.3.1 Number of employees (salary and wage earners)



Note: All figures are subject to change.

### 7.3.2 Gross salaries and wages



Note: All figures are subject to change.

## 8 Financial institutions

### 8.1 Number of employees (salary and wage earners)



Note: All figures are subject to change.

### 8.2 Gross salaries and wages



Note: All figures are subject to change.

9 Community, social and personal services

### 9.1 Total government sector and laundries and dry-cleaning services

9.1.1 Number of employees (salary and wage earners)


Note: All figures are subject to change.

### 9.1.2 Gross salaries and wages



Note: All figures are subject to change.

9 Community, social and personal services
9.2 Total government sector (excluding laundries and dry-cleaning services)
9.2.1 Number of employees (salary and wage earners)


Note: All figures are subject to change.

### 9.2.2 Gross salaries and wages



Note: All figures are subject to change.

9 Community, social and personal services
9.3 Government sector
9.3.1 National departments
9.3.1.1 Number of employees (salary and wage earners)


Note: All figures are subject to change.

### 9.3.1.2 Gross salaries and wages



Note: All figures are subject to change.

9 Community, social and personal services
9.3 Government sector
9.3.2 Provincial administrations
9.3.2.1 Number of employees (salary and wage earners)


Note: All figures are subject to change.

### 9.3.2.2 Gross salaries and wages



Note: All figures are subject to change.

9 Community, social and personal services
9.3 Government sector
9.3.3 Local governments
9.3.3.1 Number of employees (salary and wage earners)


Note: All figures are subject to change.
Note: As from September 1998, Water Boards are included at Electricity.

### 9.3.3.2 Gross salaries and wages



Note: All figures are subject to change.
Note: As from September 1998, Water Boards are included at Electricity.

9 Community, social and personal services
9.3 Government sector
9.3.4 Other government institutions

### 9.3.4.1 Number of employees (salary and wage earners)



Note: All figures are subject to change.

### 9.3.4.2 Gross salaries and wages



Note: All figures are subject to change.

9 Community, social and personal services
9.4 Laundries and dry-cleaning services
9.4.1 Number of employees (salary and wage earners)


Note: All figures are subject to change.

### 9.4.2 Gross salaries and wages



Note: All figures are subject to change.

10 Number of employees and gross salaries and wages according to major industrial groups of manufacturing and construction


10 Number of employees and gross salaries and wages according to major industrial groups of manufacturing and construction


10 Number of employees and gross salaries and wages according to major industrial groups of manufacturing and construction


[^1]Labour turnover

### 11.1 Percentage of employees appointed during quarter

| Industry | Year and quarter |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2001 | 2001 | 2001 | 2001 | 2002 |
|  | Mar | Jun | Sep | Dec | Mar |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 \| |  |  |  |  |  |
| \| Total | 5,0 | 4,3 | 4,8 | 7,1 | 4,6 |
| \| Mining and quarrying |  | . . | . . | . . | . . |
| \| Gold | . | . | . | . | . |
| \| Non-gold |  |  |  | . |  |
| \| Manufacturing | 5,2 | 4,7 | 6,0 | 5,0 | 5,4 |
| \| Electricity, gas and water supply | 1,4 | 0,9 | 1,7 | 1,3 | 1,9 |
| \| Construction | 10,4 | 14,6 | 11,8 | 8,7 | 10,0 |
| \| Wholesale, retail and motor trade |  |  |  |  |  |
| \| and hotels | | 6,1 | 4,5 | 4,9 | 6,5 | 4,6 |
| \| Transport, storage and communication| | 2,2 | 3,2 | 2,9 | 3,2 | 2,7 |
| \| Financial institutions | | 7,9 | 6,2 | 6,3 | 5,3 | 4,7 |
| \| Community, social and personal |  |  |  |  |  |
| \| services | 4,8 | 3,4 | 4,2 | 11,5 | 4,8 |

Note: All figures are subject to change.

### 11.2 Percentage of employees who left during quarter

| Industry | Year and quarter |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2001 | 2001 | 2001 | 2001 | 2002 |
|  | Mar | Jun | Sep | Dec | Mar |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |
| \| Total | 5,5 | 4,4 | 4,4 | 6,7 | 4,6 |
| \| Mining and quarrying | . . | . . | . . | . . | . . |
| \| Gold |  | $\cdots$ | . | . |  |
| Non-gold | . | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ |  |
| \| Manufacturing | 5,8 | 5,2 | 4,8 | 4,8 | 5,1 |
| \| Electricity, gas and water supply | 2,5 | 1,4 | 1,7 | 2,2 | 1,9 |
| \| Construction | 11,3 | 11,1 | 13,7 | 11,1 | 10,3 |
| \| Wholesale, retail and motor trade and hotels | 6,8 | 4,1 | 4,7 | 4,4 | 5,3 |
| \| Transport, storage and communication| | 5,9 | 3,6 | 3,3 | 3,5 | 3,2 |
| \| Financial institutions | | 6,8 | 5,4 | 6,4 | 5,1 | 6,2 |
| \| Community, social and personal |  |  |  |  |  |
| \| services | 4,4 | 3,3 | 3,6 | 11,8 | 3,7 |

Note: All figures are subject to change.

## Additional information

## Explanatory notes

Introduction 1 This publication contains results of the quarterly Survey of Employment and Earnings in selected industries that was conducted in March 2002. The survey is designed to obtain information regarding -

- the number of full-time and part-time employees who received pay for any part of the last pay period ending on or before the last day of the reference quarter;
- the number of employees who commenced working for the business/ organisation during the reference quarter;
- the number of employees who left the business/organisation during the reference quarter;
- gross salaries and wages paid during the reference quarter; and
- severance, termination and redundancy payments paid during the reference quarter.

2 This survey together with the Survey of Average Monthly Earnings (AME) in selected industries replaces the previous discrete labour surveys.

## Scope of the survey

3 All employees (wage and salary earners) in the mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply, wholesale trade, retail trade, motor trade, hotels and transport industries, national departments, provincial administrations, local governments, public corporations, parastatal institutions, universities and technikons, banking institutions and insurance companies are included in the survey, except -

- self-employed persons such as subcontractors, owners and consultants;
- any employees who do not receive pay for the reference period; and
- employees based in South Africa but paid from abroad, e.g. embassy employees.

4 Data on the former Transkei, Boputhatswana, Venda and Ciskei (TBVC states) are included in the major business industries.

## Mining and quarrying industry

Since January 1994 information regarding mining and quarrying activities of the former TBVC states are included in this industry. The total employment in this sector in the TBVC states for January 1994 amounted to approximately $9,0 \%$ of the total employment of the South African mining and quarrying industry.

## Manufacturing, construction and electricity, gas and water supply industries

As from January 1996, information regarding the manufacturing, construction and electricity, gas and water supply industries includes particulars of the former TBVC states. According to information at the disposal of Stats SA, the contribution of the former TBVC states for March 1996 amounted to $5,8 \%, 0,1 \%$ and $1,9 \%$ of the total employment of the manufacturing, construction and electricity, gas and water supply industries respectively.

## Wholesale trade, retail trade, motor trade and catering and accommodation services industry

In the case of the wholesale trade, retail trade and motor trade industries, information regarding these activities of the former TBVC states is included as from the first quarter of 1996. Information available to Stats SA indicates that for March 1996 the total employment of the TBVC states regarding these
industries amounted to $0,1 \%$ of the total employment for the wholesale trade industry, $1,0 \%$ of the total employment for the retail trade industry and $0,7 \%$ of the total employment for the motor trade industry. For the hotels industry, data on the former TBVC states are included as from the first quarter of 1995. The total hotels industry employment in the TBVC states for March 1995 amounted to approximately $16,0 \%$ of the total employment of the South African hotels industry.

## Transport, storage and communication industry

Information regarding these activities of the former TBVC states is not available.

## Banking institutions, building societies and insurance companies industry

For the banking institutions, building societies and insurance companies, information of the former TBVC states is included as from the first quarter of 1995. The total TBVC states employment in this sector for March 1995 amounted to approximately $1,0 \%$ of the total employment for the South African financial industry.

## Community, social and personal services industry

As from the second quarter of 1994, information regarding the public sector includes information of the governments and the local governments of the former TBVC states. The total public sector employment in these states for June 1994 amounted to approximately $12,0 \%$ of the total employment for the South African public sector. As from the first quarter of 1996 the information regarding the universities of the former TBVC states are included in the public sector. The total employment for universities in these states for March 1996 amounted to approximately $11,0 \%$ of the total employment for all South African universities.

Classification 5 This publication presents information classified by industry. Each statistical unit is classified to an industry that reflects the predominant activity of the enterprise (firm) or establishment (branch). In a small number of cases where an enterprise has a significant number of employees in more than one industry, a separate statistical unit is created for each industry. Periodically, a review is undertaken to determine whether existing enterprises that are split into separate statistical units should continue reporting on this basis.

6 Classification of statistical units into an industry is done at the hand of the 1993 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (SIC), Fifth Edition, Report No. 09-90-02. The SIC is based on the 1990 International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC) with suitable adaptations for local conditions. Statistics in this publication are presented at SIC division level only.

Statistical unit 7 The survey covers all activities of an employer. In the construction, wholesale trade, retail trade, motor trade, transport and financial institutions industries, information is obtained from enterprises. Therefore, the enterprise is the statistical unit in these cases. In all other industries information is obtained from establishments. Therefore, the establishment is the statistical unit in these cases.

8 An enterprise is a legal entity consisting of one or more establishments including the head office, but excluding holding or subsidiary companies. An establishment is the smallest economic unit that functions as a separate entity and for which comprehensive financial records are kept. Each statistical unit is classified into an industry: see paragraphs 5 and 6 for more information regarding classification by industry.

## Survey methodology and design

## Reliability of estimates

## Historical series

9 This survey is collected by mail each quarter from a sample of approximately 8500 employer units. Information regarding Government departments and Provincial administrations is obtained electronically from PERSAL.

10 Statistical units in the population are stratified by type of industry (at the 5-digit SIC level) and by size. Businesses in each industrial group/subgroup are divided into three size groups according to the size of their employment or turnover. Size group 1 consists of those businesses that employ a large number of employees, size group 2 consists of medium-sized businesses and size group 3 consists of those businesses that employ a small number of employees. The size groups differ from industry to industry. The hotels industry is divided into five size groups according to star grading.

11 The measure of size for the manufacturing, construction, transport, storage and communications, laundry and dry-cleaning services and local government industries is the number of employees. For the wholesale trade, retail trade and motor trade industries turnover is used as the measure of size. For the hotels industry, star grading is used as the measure of size.

12 Large size units and units in the government sector (excluding local governments), and in the financial industry are completely enumerated. The sample is selected independently for each stratum using systematic sampling

13 The optimal Neyman method is used in the allocation of the sample size. Additional factors considered when sample size is determined are budget allocations, the availability of human resources, etc. The sample size of the Survey of Employment and Earnings in selected industries is 8500 .

14 Data presented in this publication are based on information obtained from samples of enterprises and establishments and are, therefore, subject to sampling variability; that is, they may differ from the figures that would have been produced if the data had been obtained from all businesses (organisations) in South Africa.

15 Non-sampling errors in the form of inaccuracies due to imperfections in reporting by enterprises and establishments and errors made in collection and processing of the data may occur. However, every effort is made to reduce these types of errors to a minimum by careful designing of the questionnaires, pilot studies, editing of data and efficient operating procedures.

16 Data were previously published in the following statistical releases:
P0200 Labour statistics - Employment, salaries and wages (Summary). P0242.1 Labour statistics - Employment, salaries and wages: Mining and Quarrying, Manufacturing, Construction and Electricity. P0244 Labour statistics - Employment, salaries and wages: Wholesale trade, Retail trade, Motor trade and Hotels.
P0251 Labour statistics - Employment, salaries and wages: Public sector.
P0262 Labour statistics - Employment, salaries and wages: Banking institutions, Building societies and Insurance companies.

## Related publications

Unpublished statistics

Pre-release policy

17 Users may also wish to refer to the following publications which are available from Stats SA:

- P0272 - Survey of Average Monthly Earnings.
- Bulletin of Statistics.
- SA Labour Statistics.
- SA Statistics.

18 In some cases Stats SA can also make available statistics which are not published. The statistics can be made available in one or more of the following ways: computer printout, CD or diskette. Generally a fee is charged for providing unpublished statistics.

19 New estimates of economic indicators are kept strictly confidential by Stats SA prior to the date and time of release. To enable selected government departments to prepare their public responses, the following pre-release procedure is applied. It accords with practice in leading statistical agencies.

20 An official representative from the Presidency, National Treasury, the South African Reserve Bank and the Department of Trade and Industry received a copy of the release on a strictly confidential basis two hours in advance of the public issue.

21 Stats SA's pre-release policy may be inspected at its Website, www.statssa.gov.za.

Symbols and
abbreviations

| ABS | Australian Bureau of Statistics |
| :--- | :--- |
| AME | Survey of Average Monthly Earnings |
| CD | Compact disk |
| cf. | Compare |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| IMF | International Monetary Fund |
| ISIC | International Standard Classification of all Economic |
|  | Activities |
| LFS | Labour Force Survey |
| n.e.c. | Not elsewhere classified |
| OHS | October Household Survey |
| SDDS | Special Data Dissemination Standards |
| SIC | Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities |
| SNA | System of National Accounts |
| Stats SA | Statistics South Africa |
| TBVC states | Relates to the former Transkei, Boputhatswana, Venda and |
|  | Ciskei states |
| . | Figures not available |
| * | Nil or not applicable |
| Revised figures |  |

## Technical notes

Response rates See the response rates for March 2002, by industry, in table A.

Table A - Response rates

| Industry | $\mathbf{\%}$ <br> response |
| :--- | :---: |
| Manufacturing | 72,6 |
| Electricity, gas and water supply | 89,5 |
| Construction | 68,2 |
| Wholesale trade, retail trade, motor trade and catering and accommodation services | 73,3 |
| Transport, storage and communications | 71,9 |
| Financial institutions | 89,3 |
| Community, social and personal services | 83,6 |
| Total | 73,1 |

## Glossary

| Annual percentage change | An annual percentage change is the change in the employment or the <br> gross salaries and wages of the given quarter compared with the <br> employment or the gross salaries and wages of the same quarter of <br> the previous year expressed as a percentage. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Benchmarking | Benchmarking is the adjustment of the level of a variable, e.g. <br> employment as measured by a sample survey to the level of the same <br> variable as reflected by the relevant sectoral economic census for a <br> certain year. |
| Enterprises (firms) | Enterprises (firms) are legal entities consisting of one or more <br> establishments (branches) including head offices, but excluding <br> holding or subsidiary companies. |
| Establishments (branches) | Establishments (branches) are defined as enterprises, or part of <br> enterprises, that are situated at a single location and in which only <br> single (non-ancillary) productive activities are carried out or in <br> which principle productive activities account for most of the value <br> added. |
| Full-time employees | Full-time employees are those permanent, temporary and casual <br> employees who normally work the agreed number of hours for a full- <br> time employee in their particular occupation or, if the agreed number <br> of hours does not apply, who normally work 35 hours or more per <br> week. |
| Industries | A quarterly percentage change is the change in the employment or |
| the gross salaries and wages of the given quarter compared with the |  |
| employment or the gross salaries and wages of the previous quarter |  |
| expressed as a percentage. |  |

## Reference quarter <br> Severance, termination and redundancy payments

Reference quarter for the survey refers to the three months up to the end of March, June, September or December. The reference quarter for this survey was the three months up to March 2002.

Severance, termination and redundancy payments include payments of leave made to employees who finished work during the reference period as well as payments intended to compensate for loss of employment.

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[^1]:    Note: All figures are subject to change.
    Note: SIC 315 is included with 314
    SIC 336 is included with 335
    SIC 353 is included with 354
    SIC 371 and 372 are included with 373
    SIC 376 is included with 375

