

Gross Domestic Product

Annual estimates 1993 - 2000

Third quarter 2001

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KEY FINDINGS

Real GDP at market prices increases by 1,2% during the third quarter of 2001

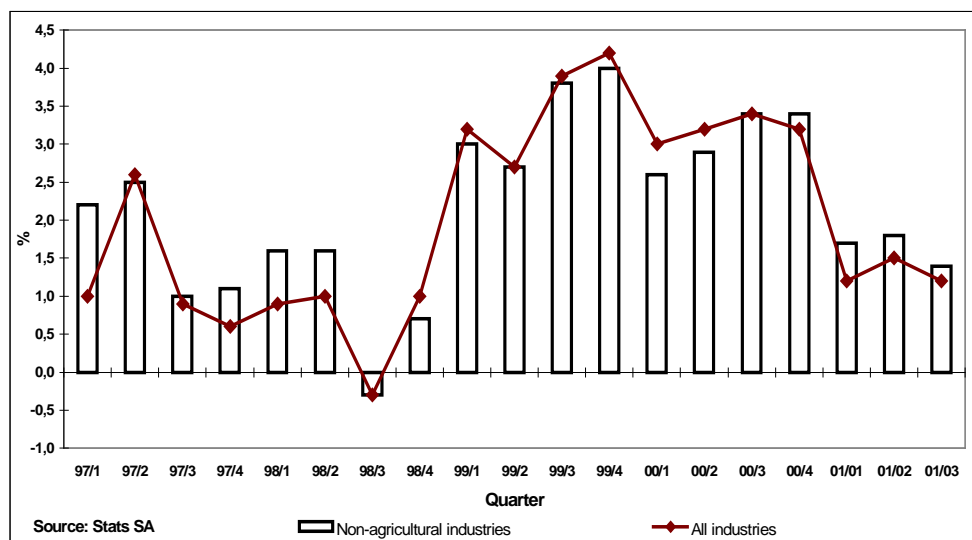
According to the latest preliminary indicators, the seasonally adjusted estimate of real gross domestic product (GDP) at market prices for the third quarter of 2001 increased by an annualised rate of 1,2 percent compared with the second quarter of 2001, following real annualised economic growth rates of 1,5 (revised from 2,0) and 1,8 (revised from 2,3) percent in the first and second quarters of 2001 compared with the fourth quarter of 2000 and the first quarter of 2001 respectively. The revised real annualised growth rates for the four quarters of 2000 are 3,1 percent, 3,2 percent, 3,4 percent and 3,2 percent respectively (cf. table 4). These quarterly figures have been revised as part of Stats SA's annual independent compilation and revision of the GDP estimates for each quarter in the period 1996 to 2001.

The seasonally adjusted real value added at basic prices for all industries – which is equal to GDP minus taxes on products plus subsidies on products – increased by an annualised rate of 1,2 percent during the third quarter of 2001 compared with the second quarter of 2001, following annualised increases of 1,4 (revised from 1,9) and 1,8 (revised from 2,2) percent in the first and second quarters of 2001 compared with the fourth quarter of 2000 and the first quarter of 2001 respectively (cf. figure 1 and table 4).

The seasonally adjusted real value added by the non-agricultural industries (excluding the impact of the volatile agriculture industry) increased by 2,0 (revised from 2,3), 2,0 (revised from 2,4) and 1,3 percent during the first, second and third quarters of 2001, compared with the fourth quarter of 2000 and the first and second quarters of 2001 respectively (cf. figure 1 and table 4).

The unadjusted real GDP at market prices increased by 2,9 percent, 1,9 percent and 0,1 percent during the first, second and third quarters of 2001 compared with the first, second and third quarters of 2000 respectively (cf. table 2). The unadjusted real GDP at market prices for the first nine months of 2001 increased by 1,6 percent compared with the first nine months of 2000.

Figure 1 - Annualised growth rate in the seasonally adjusted real value added at basic prices



Revised annual and quarterly estimates as from 1996 onwards

Prior to June 1999, Stats SA only compiled quarterly national accounts and the annual estimates of GDP were derived as the sum of the GDP for the four quarters of the specific year. Stats SA implemented the 1993 System of National Accounts in June 1999 in conjunction with the revision, benchmarking and re-basing (to 1995 levels) of the national accounts. Stats SA revises, benchmarks and re-bases the GDP estimates on a periodic (5-yearly) basis. This is done in order to, *inter alia*, recalculate the relative weights of industries in the constant price estimates of GDP and to incorporate new data sources and activities that have been identified since the previous benchmarking exercise.

With the implementation of the 1993 System of National Accounts, Stats SA for the first time compiled and introduced independent annual national accounts estimates for the period 1993 to 1998 which were published on June 1999. At that stage Stats SA stated that in future independent annual national accounts estimates will be compiled for the latest two years and be published in November of each year. The purpose of independent annual estimates is to benchmark the level of GDP-estimates for the specific year by incorporating new data that was not yet available when the quarterly estimates were compiled. The annual revision of GDP estimates through the independently compiled national accounts should be seen as part of the periodic benchmarking process, as it will assist in smoothing the effect of changing the level-estimates of GDP periodically.

According to the revision policy of Stats SA regarding the compilation of National Accounts for South Africa, annual and quarterly national accounts estimates are revised annually when independent annual national accounts estimates for the latest two years and the latest ten quarters are compiled using more comprehensive economic and socio-economic information, e.g. annual reports and financial statements of enterprises and results of household surveys, which became available since the previous independent annual estimates were published. These sources are generally speaking, more reliable than the sources used for the quarterly estimates. Therefore, revisions made to the annual value added of an industry, impact on the quarterly value added of an industry of that year, as well as value added estimates of the following quarters of that specific industry.

Due to revised income and expenditure information on general government services from 1996, which was published during 2001, Stats SA had to revise the annual and quarterly estimates as from 1996. Hence, the annual GDP estimates for the latest five years (1996 to 2000) and the quarterly estimates of all quarters since the first quarter of 1996 had to be revised and are published on Tuesday, 27 November 2001 by Stats SA. These estimates are the result of independently compiled annual national accounts, using additional sources containing more comprehensive data than in the case of quarterly GDP estimates.

The previously published annual GDP estimate for 2000 was a preliminary estimate, derived as the sum of the GDP of the four quarters of 2000. Stats SA is now publishing revised annual and quarterly estimates of value added and GDP for 2000 as a result of the independent annual estimates.

As indicated in the section: Sources and methods of this Gross Domestic Product statistical release (P0441), in order to compile annual national accounts

different sources are used than those used to compile the quarterly national accounts. The annual sources are, for example, annual reports and financial statements of businesses in the transport, communication, electricity and water industries. These sources are generally speaking, more reliable than the sources used for the quarterly estimates. Therefore, revisions made to the estimates of annual value added of an industry, impact on the estimates of quarterly value added of the industry for that year, as well as the value added estimates of the following quarters of that specific industry.

The revised annual growth rates in the real GDP at market prices are indicated in table A below. Revisions affected the growth rates of certain industries (cf. table 2, p.22 and table 4, p.26).

Table A - Annual growth rates in the real GDP at market prices as from 1994

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Previous growth rate	3,2	3,1	4,2	2,5	0,7	1,9	3,1
Revised growth rate	3,2	3,1	4,3	2,6	0,8	2,1	3,4

Revised government financial statistics

Revised government financial statistics from 1996 were published during 2001. Due to information on new local government institutions as derived from the 1997 census of local government institutions and the published consolidated government accounts for the period 1997/98, Stats SA had to revise the annual and quarterly estimates as from 1996.

The government financial statistics revisions did not only have an impact on the general government services sector, but also on the industries in which general government is economically active. These industries are, *inter alia*, electricity and water; construction; trade; and transport and communication. Therefore, the revised general government information had an impact on the annual and quarterly estimates of the above-mentioned industries, the annual and quarterly total value added of all industries at basic prices, the annual and quarterly taxes and subsidies, as well as the GDP at market prices.

Revised data from local government institutions

A census of local government institutions was undertaken for the period 1 July 1988 to 30 June 1989 (referred to as the 1989 financial year), and was based on the political structures existing at that time. The information collected in the 1989 census of local government institutions excluded the self-governing territories e.g. Lebowa and Gazankulu as well as the independent states Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Ciskei and Venda. The 1989 census of local government institutions was based on approximately 1100 local government institutions. Through the 1989 census of local government institutions, detailed information was available for the previous so-called "White" local authorities, while less comprehensive information was obtained from the previous so-called "Black" local authorities.

The 1989 census of local government institutions served as the population frame from which Stats SA designed and selected a sample of local government

institutions for purposes of conducting the quarterly and annual sample surveys. District councils came into existence after the 1989 census of local government institutions was conducted. These institutions were included in quarterly and annual sample surveys that followed the 1989 census of local government institutions.

The first census of local government institutions in the new South Africa (after the 1994 elections) was conducted during 1998. It collected information for the financial year 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997 (referred to as the 1997 financial year). The 1997 census was based on the 843 local government institutions emanating from the first democratic local government elections held during 1995 and 1996. The final results of the 1997 census of local government institutions were published on 31 March 2000 in report 91-14-01. After the report was published, the quarterly and annual financial statistics on local government institutions were benchmarked to the results of the 1997 census of local government institutions with the 1997 financial year as reference year. Due to the revision policy of Stats SA regarding the compilation of National Accounts for South Africa, Stats SA has now included the above-mentioned results and information in the national accounts estimates.

Furthermore, during the early 1990s Regional Service Council (RSC) levies were introduced. These levies enable local government institutions to collect a tax (levy) from businesses. These levies are based on information of businesses remuneration and turnover. Details regarding the RSC levies are published in statistical release P9149, namely, remuneration of employees and turnover according to the levies received by district councils, metropolitan councils and regional councils by magisterial district.

Consolidated government accounts

Apart from the revised information on local government institutions, which is available and is included in the consolidated general government accounts, other information also became available which affected the previous estimates of value added by the construction industry.

Therefore, due to the availability of new financial information on the three levels of government, Stats SA had to revise the national accounts estimates for all relevant industries from 1996.

Real value added by industry

Table B shows the contribution of the different industries, and taxes less subsidies on products, to the annualised percentage change in the seasonally adjusted real GDP for the seven quarters from the first quarter of 2000 onwards. The impact of an industry on the change in real GDP depends on two factors: the increase or decrease in the real value added of the industry and its relative size measured as its share of GDP in the previous quarter. Thus, the 1,2 percent annualised increase in the seasonally adjusted real GDP during the third quarter of 2001 was mainly due to increases in the real value added by finance, real estate and business services (0,6 of a percentage point), transport and communication (0,4 of a percentage point) and wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants (0,3 of a percentage point) industries. The contributions to the increase in real GDP by all other industries were either lower than the aforementioned, or negative, e.g. agriculture, forestry and fishing (-0,1 of a percentage point); mining and quarrying (-0,1 of a percentage point); manufacturing (-0,2 of a percentage point) and general government services (0,0 of a percentage point) industries (cf. table B last column).

Table B - Contributions of the annualised percentage change in seasonally adjusted real value added by industries to the annualised percentage change in seasonally adjusted real GDP

Industry	Relative size 2001 Q3 ^{1/} (percent)	Seasonally adjusted real annualised change from the previous quarter (percent)							Contributions to the seasonally adjusted annualised changes in real GDP (percentage points) ^{2/}						
		2000				2001			2000				2001		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3,9	10,8	9,6	3,4	-2,2	-10,2	-3,9	-1,5	0,4	0,4	0,1	-0,1	-0,4	-0,2	-0,1
Mining and quarrying	5,3	-3,6	-3,5	-1,8	0,7	1,3	2,3	-1,2	-0,2	-0,2	-0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1	-0,1
Manufacturing	18,3	5,1	4,1	6,7	7,4	0,5	0,8	-1,1	0,9	0,7	1,2	1,3	0,1	0,2	-0,2
Electricity and water	3,2	-6,7	-3,0	-2,7	-4,1	1,2	0,6	2,2	-0,2	-0,1	-0,1	-0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1
Construction	2,8	3,5	6,3	8,6	10,1	1,0	2,7	-0,6	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,0	0,1	0,0
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants	12,5	5,4	5,5	4,1	3,8	2,9	3,3	2,3	0,7	0,7	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,3
Transport and communication	9,9	2,6	4,0	2,8	3,5	4,0	4,0	4,3	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,4
Finance, real estate and business services	17,9	3,9	4,8	5,1	3,8	3,7	3,0	3,3	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,7	0,7	0,5	0,6
Community, social and personal services	2,4	4,1	4,6	6,7	5,1	1,6	1,8	2,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1
General government services	12,8	0,1	-0,8	-1,2	-1,3	-0,6	-0,3	-0,2	0,0	-0,1	-0,2	-0,2	-0,1	0,0	0,0
Other producers	2,5	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,0	5,1	2,8	2,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0
<i>Total value added</i>	<i>91,4</i>	<i>3,0</i>	<i>3,2</i>	<i>3,4</i>	<i>3,2</i>	<i>1,4</i>	<i>1,8</i>	<i>1,2</i>	<i>2,7</i>	<i>3,0</i>	<i>3,1</i>	<i>2,9</i>	<i>1,3</i>	<i>1,6</i>	<i>1,1</i>
Taxes less subsidies on products	8,6	4,6	2,7	3,4	3,7	2,1	1,9	0,8	0,4	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,1
GDP at market prices	100,0	3,1	3,2	3,4	3,2	1,5	1,8	1,2	3,1	3,2	3,4	3,2	1,5	1,8	1,2

^{1/} The relative size of each industry for the third quarter of 2001 is the share of its seasonally adjusted real value added of the seasonally adjusted GDP for the second quarter of 2001. Similarly, the relative size of taxes less subsidies on products is the share of its seasonally adjusted value of the seasonally adjusted GDP for the second quarter 2001.

^{2/} The contribution is calculated by multiplying the percentage change of each industry (and taxes less subsidies on products) with its share of GDP in the previous quarter (i.e. its relative size).

The annual real value added by the *agriculture, forestry and fishing* industry increased by 7,3 percent in 2000 compared to 1999. The previously published annual estimate of 3,8 percent for 2000 was revised upwards to 7,3 percent. Furthermore, the annual real value added by the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry increased by 0,9 percent in 1997 (revised from 1,5 percent) compared with 1996, while the annual real value added by this industry decreased by 6,8 percent in 1998 (revised from -7,3 percent) compared with 1997 and the annual real value added by this industry increased by 5,1 percent in 1999 (revised from 3,4 percent) compared with 1998.

The seasonally adjusted real value added by the *agriculture, forestry and fishing* industry decreased at an annualised rate of 1,5 percent during the third quarter of 2001 compared with the second quarter of 2001, following an annualised decrease of 10,2 percent (revised from -5,8 percent) in the first quarter of 2001 compared with the fourth quarter of 2000 and an annualised decrease of 3,9 percent (revised from -1,5 percent) in the second quarter of 2001 compared with the first quarter of 2001. (If these rates were not annualised, the rates of change would have been -2,6 percent, -0,9 percent and -0,4 percent for the first three quarters of 2001 respectively.) The annualised decrease reflected during the third quarter of 2001 was mainly due to a smaller harvest of field crops in 2001 than the harvest in 2000. The unadjusted real value added by agriculture, forestry and fishing during the first nine months of 2001 decreased by 18,0 percent compared with the first nine months of 2000.

The annual real value added by the *mining and quarrying* industry decreased by 1,9 percent in 2000 compared to 1999 (revised from -1,8 percent). The revised estimate of the annual real value added by the mining and quarrying industry indicates a decrease of 1,1 percent for 1999 compared to the previously estimated decrease of 1,0 percent.

The seasonally adjusted real value added by *mining and quarrying* industry decreased at an annualised rate of 1,2 percent during the third quarter of 2001 compared with the second quarter of 2001, following annualised increases of 1,3 percent and 2,3 percent in the first and second quarters of 2001 compared with the fourth quarter of 2000 and the first quarter of 2001 respectively. The annualised decrease during the third quarter of 2001 in the seasonally adjusted real value added was mainly due to a decrease in the production of coal, gold and other metal ores. The unadjusted real value added by the mining and quarrying industry during the first nine months of 2001 increased by 0,2 percent compared with the first nine months of 2000.

The real value added by the *manufacturing* industry reflects an annual increase of 5,1 percent (revised from 3,6 percent) in 2000 compared with 1999. The revised estimates of the annual real value added by the manufacturing industry indicate that the previously published estimates for 1997, 1998 and 1999 changed from 2,4 percent, -1,6 percent, and -0,2 percent to 2,7 percent, -1,9 percent and -0,3 percent respectively.

The seasonally adjusted real value added by the *manufacturing* industry decreased by an annualised rate of 1,1 percent during the third quarter of 2001 compared with the second quarter of 2001, following annualised increases of 0,5 percent and 0,8 percent during the first and second quarters of 2001 compared with the fourth quarter of 2000 and the first quarter of 2001 respectively. The annualised decrease during the third quarter of 2001 was mainly due to decreases reflected in the seasonally adjusted real value added by the wood, paper and products; and the publishing, printing and transport equipment industries. The unadjusted real value added by the manufacturing industry

increased by 3,3 percent during the first nine months of 2001 compared with the first nine months of 2000.

The annual real value added by the *electricity and water* industry decreased by 2,3 percent in 2000 compared to the previously estimated increase of 4,6 percent. The revised estimates of the real value added by the electricity and water industry reflect increases of 10,8 percent in 1996 (revised from 5,7 percent), 3,9 percent in 1997 (revised from 4,4 percent), 1,6 percent in 1998 (revised from 0,6 percent) and 1,8 percent in 1999 (revised from 1,9 percent).

The *electricity and water* industry reflected annualised increases in the seasonally adjusted real value added of 1,2 percent, 0,6 percent and 2,2 percent during the first, second and third quarters of 2001 compared with the fourth quarter of 2000 and the first and second quarters of 2001 respectively. The annualised increase of 2,2 percent during the third quarter of 2001 was mainly due to increased production of electricity. The unadjusted real value added by the electricity and water industry decreased by 1,1 percent during the first nine months of 2001 compared with the corresponding period of 2000.

The real value added by the *construction* industry reflects an annual increase of 2,7 percent for 2000 compared to the previously estimated decrease of 0,9 percent when compared with 1999.

The seasonally adjusted real value added by the *construction* industry decreased at an annualised rate of 0,6 percent during the third quarter of 2001 compared with the second quarter of 2001. This is the first negative growth rate since the fourth quarter of 1999, when the decrease was 1,1 percent compared with the third quarter of 1999. The unadjusted real value added by the construction industry during the first nine months of 2001 increased by 5,0 percent compared with the first nine months of 2000.

The real value added by the *wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants* industry increased by 4,3 percent in 2000 compared to the previously published estimate of 5,1 percent. The revised annual estimates in the real value added by the wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants industry for 1998 changed from -1,4 percent to -1,1 percent and for 1999 from 1,3 percent to 0,3 percent.

The seasonally adjusted real value added by the *wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants* industry reflected positive growth rates for the first three quarters of 2001. The annualised increases during the first, second and the third quarters of 2001 were 2,9 percent, 3,3 percent and 2,3 percent compared with the fourth quarter of 2000, the first and the second quarter of 2001 respectively. The annualised increase of 2,3 percent was mainly due to an increase reflected in the seasonally adjusted real value added by retail- and motor trade industries. The unadjusted real value added by wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants during the first nine months of 2001 increased by 3,5 percent compared with the first nine months of 2000.

The real value added of the *transport and communication* industry increased by 4,9 percent (revised from 6,5 percent) in 2000 compared with 1999 and 7,1 percent (revised from 7,6 percent) in 1999 compared with 1998. The revised estimate of the real value added by the transport and communication industry indicates an increase of 6,1 percent for 1996 compared to the increase of 6,4 percent that was previously estimated. Furthermore, the revisions of the annual real value added by the transport and communication industry for 1997 and 1998 reflect annual increases of 7,6 percent and 6,7 percent compared to the previously estimated annual increases of 7,4 percent and 7,0 percent, respectively.

The seasonally adjusted real value added by the *transport and communication* industry increased at an annualised rate of 4,3 percent during the third quarter of 2001 compared with the second quarter of 2001, following annualised increases of 4,0 percent respectively in the first and second quarters of 2001 compared with the fourth quarter of 2000 and the first quarter of 2001. The annualised increase reflected by this industry during the third quarter of 2001 was mainly due to increased activities related to land transport as well as communication services. The unadjusted real value added by the transport and communication industry during the first nine months of 2001 increased by 3,7 percent compared with the first nine months of 2000.

The annual real value added of the *finance, real estate and business services* industry increased by 7,7 percent in 1999 and 5,9 percent in 2000 compared to the previously estimated annual increases of 6,3 percent and 4,8 percent respectively.

The real value added in the *finance, real estate and business services* industry increased by seasonally adjusted annualised rates of 3,7 percent, 3,0 percent and 3,3 percent during the first, second and third quarters of 2001 compared with the fourth quarter of 2000 and the first and second quarters of 2001 respectively. The annualised increase in the third quarter of 2001 was mainly due to increased activities in financial intermediation and real estate. The unadjusted real value added by the finance, real estate and business services industry during the first nine months of 2001 increased by 3,9 percent compared with the first nine months of 2000.

The annual real value added of the *community, social and personal services* industry increased by 2,3 percent in 1999 and by 3,4 percent in 2000 compared to the previously estimated annual increases of 2,0 percent and 2,3 percent respectively.

The real value added by the *community, social and personal services* industry increased by a seasonally adjusted annualised rate of 2,1 percent during the third quarter of 2001 compared with the second quarter of 2001, following annualised increases of 1,6 percent and 1,8 percent in the first and second quarters of 2001 compared with the fourth quarter of 2000 and the first quarter of 2001 respectively. The unadjusted real value added of the community, social and personal services industry during the first nine months of 2001 increased by 3,6 percent compared with the first nine months of 2000.

The annual real value added by the *general government services* sector decreased by 0,4 percent and 0,9 percent during 1999 and 2000 respectively.

Finally, the seasonally adjusted real value added of the *general government services* sector reflected an annualised decrease of 0,2 percent during the third quarter of 2001 compared with the second quarter of 2001, following annualised decreases of 0,6 percent and 0,3 percent during the first and second quarters of 2001 compared with the fourth quarter of 2000 and the first quarter of 2001 respectively. The unadjusted real value added of the general government services sector during the first nine months of 2001 decreased by 0,8 percent compared with the first nine months of 2000.

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METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

Introduction

This statistical release contains annual and quarterly estimates of the GDP for the years 1994 to 2000 and the first three quarters of 2001, calculated from the production side whereby GDP is derived through the sum of values added of different economic activities or industries. Stats SA is responsible for compiling the production side of the national accounts, while the SARB is responsible for compiling the expenditure side of the national accounts, as well as income and savings and the balance of payments. The SARB will release their estimates on December 4, 2001.

The results of the quarterly value added and GDP estimates are presented in tables 1 to 7, while the results of the annual value added and GDP estimates are presented in tables 8 to 15. The annual estimates contain more detail than the quarterly estimates regarding the detail of industries.

Annual GDP estimates

Prior to June 1999 (when the 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA93) was implemented), Stats SA only compiled quarterly national accounts estimates. The annual estimates of GDP were derived as the sum of the GDP for the four quarters of the specific year.

Stats SA implemented the SNA93 in June 1999 in conjunction with the revision, benchmarking and rebasing (to 1995 levels) of the national accounts. Stats SA revises, benchmarks and re-bases the GDP estimates on a periodic (5-yearly) basis. This is done in order to, inter alia, recalculate the relative weights of industries in the constant price estimates of GDP and to incorporate new data sources and activities that have been identified since the previous benchmarking exercise.

With the implementation of the SNA93, Stats SA for the first time compiled and introduced independent annual national accounts estimates for the period 1993 to 1998, which were published in June 1999. At that stage Stats SA stated that in future independent annual national accounts estimates will be compiled for the latest two years and be published in November of each year. Therefore, in November 2000 independent annual national accounts estimates for 1998 and 1999 were published. The annual national accounts estimates for 1998 were final estimates, while the estimates for 1999 were the second preliminary estimates. Stats SA has published independent annual estimates for 1999 (final) and 2000 (second preliminary) in November 2001.

The purpose of independent annual estimates is to benchmark the level of GDP-estimates for the specific year by incorporating new data that was not yet available when the preliminary annual and quarterly estimates were compiled. The annual revision of GDP estimates through the independently compiled national accounts should be seen as part of the periodic benchmarking process, as it will assist in smoothing the effect of changing the level-estimates of GDP periodically.

The practise of deriving at a first indication of the annual GDP, through the sum of the GDP for the four quarters of the specific year, as soon as the GDP for fourth quarter of a specific year is estimated, is still widely used. Therefore, Stats SA will still publish a first preliminary annual GDP estimate for a specific year as soon as the GDP estimates for the fourth quarter of the relevant year is available, normally on the last Tuesday of February of each year. The sum of the value added of the different industries for the four quarters of the relevant year, e.g. 2000 gives the first indication of the value added for the relevant year e.g. 2000.

Furthermore, according to the revision policy of Stats SA regarding the compilation of National Accounts for South Africa, annual and quarterly national accounts estimates are revised annually when independent annual national accounts estimates for the latest two years and the latest ten quarters are compiled using more comprehensive economic and socio-economic information, e.g. annual reports and financial statements of enterprises and results of household surveys, which became available since the previous independent annual estimates were published. These sources are generally speaking, more reliable than the sources used for the quarterly estimates. Therefore, revisions made to the annual value added of an industry, impact on the quarterly value added of an industry of that year, as well as value added estimates of the following quarters of that specific industry. This practise can result in revised GDP estimates for 2000, which will be published in November 2002.

The revision (through benchmarking) of annual estimates of GDP has a direct influence on the quarterly growth patterns of the specific years. Not only are the levels of the annual estimates adjusted, but new data sources indicate different growth patterns throughout the relevant years as well.

- Tables 1 to 2** Table 1 and 2 show values added by industry at constant 1995 basic prices, in Rand million and as percentage changes from the same quarter in the previous year. Table 2 also includes the percentage increase in the first three quarters in 2001 added together compared to the corresponding quarters in 2000.
- Tables 3 to 4** Table 3 and 4 contain seasonally adjusted and annualised values added at constant 1995 basic prices by industry, in Rand million and as annualised percentage changes from the previous quarter. Seasonal adjustment is a method for removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation from the quarterly estimates. Although seasonality is an integral part of the quarterly data it may represent an impediment to effective analysis of the business cycle. However, irregular fluctuations because of events such as strikes can still make it difficult to interpret seasonally adjusted data. The annualised values added are equal to the seasonally quarterly data multiplied by four, while the annualised growth rates are derived by raising the change in a given quarter from the previous quarter to the power of four. The intent of annualisation is to indicate what the real growth would be if the present growth rate were to be sustained for a year.
- Tables 5 to 7** Tables 5 to 7 present quarterly estimates at current prices of values added by industry and GDP (table 5) and of compensation of employees (table 6) and gross operating surplus and net other taxes on production (table 7) by industry. Seasonally adjusted values added at current prices are available on request.
- Tables 8 to 9** Tables 8 and 9 show values added at current basic prices for detailed industries in Rand million and as percentages of the total value added of all industries. The latter is the preferred measurement of the relative contributions by the different industries to GDP. The measurement of the contribution to GDP entails the contribution of productive activities.
- Tables 10 to 11** Tables 10 and 11 present values added at constant 1995 basic prices for detailed industries, in Rand million and as annual percentage changes. The stronger annual real growth of the tertiary industries compared to the primary and secondary industries is illustrated in figure 2.

**Figure 2 - Annual real growth in the primary, secondary and tertiary industries
- (1995=100)**

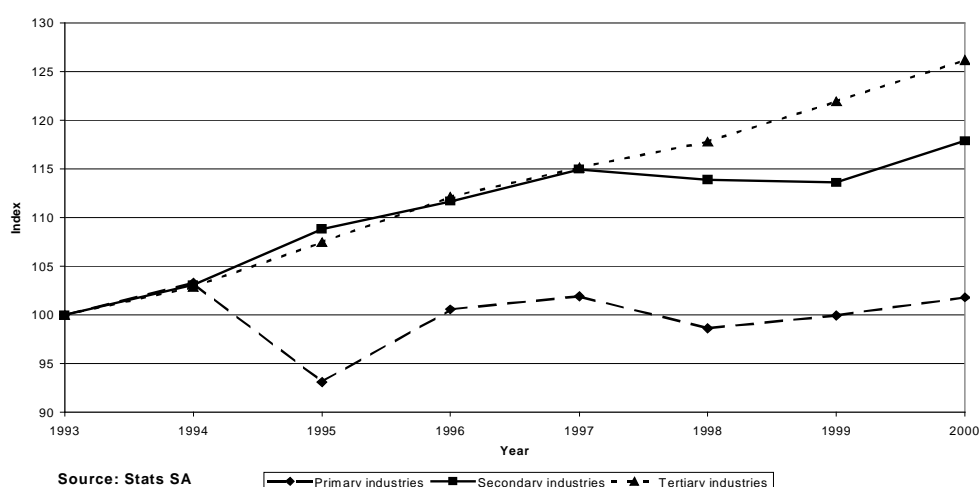


Table 12

Table 12 contains production accounts at current prices for aggregate industries. The total – the production account for the sum of all industries – does not add up to GDP at market prices. Taxes on products must be added and subsidies on products deducted as presented in table 8. The production account can serve to illustrate the derivation of values added by both the production and income method. It reflects the following identities:

Output at basic prices
 – Intermediate consumption
 = Gross value added at basic prices
 – Other taxes on production
 + Other subsidies
 = Value added at factor cost
 – Compensation of employees
 = Gross operating surplus/mixed income

Value added and operating surplus are derived gross of consumption of fixed capital. Consumption of fixed capital is a cost of production reflecting the wear and tear of capital assets used in the production process.

According to the production method, data on output and intermediate consumption are used to derive value added. In practice, estimates must in many cases rely on single indicators for output and the estimate of intermediate consumption must rely on assumptions that can be checked when, for instance, results from an intermittent economic survey or census become available.

The components of value added are other taxes on production, other subsidies (a negative item), compensation of employees and operating surplus/mixed income. The latter two makes up value added at factor cost. According to the income method, data on the components of value added are compiled and added up. By its nature, it is difficult to get reliable data on operating surplus/mixed income, which in important respects differ from the concept of profit in business accounting. To a certain extent,

the income method is used as a complement to the production method, notably for mining and manufacturing, relying on the financial statistics of Stats SA.

The concept of mixed income indicates that working proprietors and self-employed persons do not, by definition, receive wages and salaries. The surplus of their activities – the residual after deducting all costs from their income – must provide for both a remuneration for their labour and a return on their capital. Hence, the term mixed income does not appear in table 12 for general government services and other producers. There are no self-employed persons in these activities.

Table 13

Table 13 contains production accounts at constant 1995 prices for aggregate industries. In order to measure a transaction at constant prices, it must be possible, at least in principle, to factor it into a price and a volume component and keep the former component constant. This can be done either by using price indices for deflation of the current prices or volume indicators in order to extrapolate the base year value. Note that the volume component must reflect both changes in quantity and quality.

The variables that define value added in the production approach – output and intermediate consumption – can both be factored into a price and volume component. Value added at constant prices is defined as the difference between the two and cannot in itself be factored into price and volume components. Ideally, value added at constant prices should be derived by estimating output and intermediate consumption at constant prices separately, the double deflation method. Frequently, however, single indicators have to be used in practice. Value added at constant prices is then normally derived by using an output indicator. The components of value added – with the exception of compensation of employees – cannot be factored into price and volume components.

Table 14

Table 14 indicates an alternative way of presenting value added and GDP estimates at constant prices, i.e. as index numbers by industry with the base year (1995) equal to 100.

Table 15

Table 15 presents annual implied deflators for the main industries. The implied deflator is equal to the value added at current prices divided by the value added at constant prices. The GDP-deflator is sometimes used as an alternative measure of inflation. For comparison, table C includes the GDP-deflator, the consumer price index (CPI) and the production price index (PPI).

Table C - GDP-deflator, consumer and production price index - (1995 = 100)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
GDP-deflator	82,8	90,7	100,0	108,1	116,9	125,1	133,0	142,2
CPI	84,5	92,0	100,0	107,4	116,6	124,7	131,1	137,1
PPI	83,2	90,5	100,0	108,5	117,3	122,5	128,5	135,8

METHODOLOGY USED TO COMPILE QUARTERLY ESTIMATES FOR THE AGRICULTURE INDUSTRY

Introduction

In the revised national accounts presented in June 1999, the estimates the value added by the agriculture industry were also affected. The recommendations of the 1993 SNA regarding the methodology to be used to estimate the value added by the agriculture industry were considered but not strictly implemented. Other countries e.g. Australia also deviate to some extent from the recommendations of the 1993 SNA regarding the methodology used to estimate the value added by the agriculture industry. The reasons are similar to those presented below for South Africa. In particular it is difficult to implement the 1993 SNA recommendations to estimate the value added by the agriculture industry quarterly, and there is no complete international consensus on the most appropriate methodology to follow. Furthermore, agricultural production fluctuates with occasional sharp increases or decreases due to weather conditions. This makes the seasonally adjusted estimates of the real value added by the agriculture industry very sensitive to the choice of methodology.

Due to constraints in June 1999, it was not possible to pay the necessary attention to the quarterly estimates of the value added by the agriculture industry or, in other words, to design the best possible methodology for the quarterly distribution of the annual estimates of this industry. Therefore, Stats SA decided to review the quarterly estimates of the value added by the agriculture industry in order to make them more consistent with the definitions adopted for compiling the annual estimates. Furthermore, it was also important to review the seasonal adjustments methodology. This review has resulted in revised quarterly distributions of the value added of agriculture industry for all years since 1993, while the seasonally adjusted real value added estimates were revised only from 1997 in order to create a seamless link to the latest revised annual estimates of total value added from 1998 onwards.

The following paragraphs discuss the definitions and concepts relevant for estimating the value added by the agriculture industry, the data sources and the methods devised in the review.

Concepts/definitions The contribution of the an industry to the gross domestic product (GDP) is measured by its value added defined and calculated through the production approach as -

Output

Less: Intermediate consumption.

Value added includes -

compensation of employees;

taxes on production *minus*

subsidies; and

operating surplus/mixed income (derived as a balancing item).

Output - in the agriculture industry - is the value of crops, fruits, vegetables and livestock produced for the market or for own final consumption. It also includes construction work carried out by the agricultural establishment itself, e.g. fencing. The output estimates are compiled separately for detailed products classified according to five main headings -

- field crops;
- horticulture (fruits and vegetables);
- animal products;
- changes in livestock inventories;
- own construction.

For many products of agriculture, the process of production extends over a number of quarters or even years for certain products. The growth of crops, fruits, vegetables and livestock, which is managed and controlled, constitutes a process of production. Therefore, the value of the output produced in each period should be measured as work-in-progress (changes in inventories), and the value of the harvested crops, fruits and vegetables, slaughtered animals, etc., should be distributed over the period of production as an increase in work-in-progress. The 1993 SNA prescribes that this should be done by distributing the value of harvested crops, etc., in proportion to the costs (intermediate consumption and labour costs) incurred in each period. For example, the period of production for maize starts with the planting during the fourth quarter and ends the following year with the harvest in the second and third quarter. The harvest of maize in 1999 should be recorded as work-in-progress in the fourth quarter of 1998 and the first, second and third quarters of 1999. Hence, the harvest of maize in 1999 would partly be recorded as output in 1998.

Intermediate consumption consists of the value of goods and services that are used as inputs in the production process of agriculture. It excludes the use of fixed assets. A general criterion is that goods with an economic life span of more than one year should be treated as fixed assets. Intermediate consumption should be recorded in the year and quarter when it is actually used, not when it is purchased. *Compensation of employees* is the total remuneration payable by an enterprise to permanent and casual employees for work done by them during the accounting period. It includes wages and salaries in cash, wages and salaries in kind, and employers' social contributions (if any). Remuneration in kind is of particular importance in the agriculture industry of South Africa. In contrast to employees, workers who are the sole or joint owners of the unincorporated enterprise where they work are classified as self-employed. Workers engaged in production for own final consumption and unpaid family workers are also classified in this category. The remuneration for the labour of these categories of workers should be included in mixed income, the balancing item calculated as a residual.

Taxes on production include motor vehicle licenses, assessment rates and the land tax levied in the Western Cape. A similar tax is considered for introduction countrywide.

Subsidies comprise support from government to producers. The agricultural subsidies that existed previously have largely been dismantled and the annual amounts are decreasing.

Practice in SA

Stats SA, in agreement with SARB, did not adopt the recommendations of the 1993 SNA regarding estimating the quarterly output of the agriculture industry. In the annual estimates, output is allocated to the year when the crops are harvested, the animals slaughtered, etc. This method has now also been implemented in the quarterly estimates. It has resulted in time series that are lumpier than the previous estimates. This lumpiness is the valid and necessary result of the output concept adopted in conjunction with the inherent limitations of breaking up an annual process into quarters. Any mathematical smoothing of this lumpiness would be artificial and will remove the estimates from the original data. Smoothing should instead be achieved by appropriate seasonal adjustment techniques.

The reasons for not adopting the recommendations of the 1993 SNA are the following:

- Lack of reliable and comprehensive data on the quarterly distribution of costs for different agricultural products. Although it is possible to estimate quarterly output for the various agricultural products separately, intermediate consumption and compensation of employees are estimated only for the total agriculture industry and not per agriculture product. An alternative – actually applied by other countries – would be to distribute the value of the harvests evenly over the period from planting to harvesting it (the “divide-by-four” method).
- Difficulties related to estimating the harvest in advance. Estimates of work-in-progress would require forecasts of harvests at an early stage. Thus, substantial revisions of preliminary annual estimates would be a likely consequence of the recommendation of the 1993 SNA.
- Unlike other producers, farmers do not usually record their own work-in-progress. This can be explained by uncertainty in what the final output will be; the farmers themselves react to this uncertainty by behaving as the work-in-progress were not output – and thus not generating income. Hence, estimates of work-in-progress may not help in understanding economic developments.

Sources/methods

The estimates are done by Stats SA regarding the value added by the agriculture industry, based on estimates from the National Department of Agriculture (NDA) (cf. statistical sources and methods, page 44).

Quarterly data collected by the NDA consists mainly of the volume of agricultural products delivered to marketing organisations, payments made by these organisations to producers and prices received by producers. Thus, these quarterly data refer to gross income rather than value of output. However, the NDA estimates the quarterly distributions of the harvest of field crops and fruit. For vegetables and animal products the quarterly gross income data are taken as approximations of output.

The NDA provides separate estimates of annual output. These annual estimates sets a restriction to the quarterly estimates in that the latter must be adjusted to agree with the annual totals.

The NDA compiles quarterly data regarding intermediate consumption and wages and salaries.

Estimates at constant prices of the value added by the agriculture industry are made through using double deflation, i.e. output and intermediate consumption are each deflated by separate price indices. This is the case for both the annual and quarterly estimates although less detail are used in the latter.

Seasonal adjustment Seasonal adjustment intends to remove the effects of regular seasonal fluctuations – caused by weather, habits, legislation, etc. – from time series so that changes in trends and business cycles can be more clearly recognised. A seasonally adjusted time series still includes irregular variations. Stats SA applies a method known as X11. However, this method, tested with different options, produces erratic time series for the agriculture industry with occasional huge changes from one quarter to another. It can be argued that the irregular component is frequently too big for a meaningful seasonal adjustment of the value added by the agriculture industry. Furthermore, the production of many agricultural products is an annual process and, as stated above, there are inherent limitations in breaking this up into quarters. Instead of seasonal adjustment of a lumpy quarterly time series, Stats SA has chosen to use a numerical smoothing technique for constructing synthetic quarterly data based on past trends in annual data.

Notes

Forthcoming issues	Issue	Expected date of publication
	Fourth quarter of 2001	26 February 2002
	First quarter of 2002	28 May 2002
	Second quarter of 2002	27 August 2002
	Annual estimates 1993-2001 and the third quarter of 2002	26 November 2002
Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF)	<p>South Africa's data dissemination practices are assessed against the IMF's Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS). A detailed description of the SDDS can be found on the IMF's Dissemination Standards Bulletin Board on the internet at http://dsbb.imf.org. This is a "best practice" standard. It covers four sectors of the economy i.e. the real, fiscal, financial and external sectors, as well as population and identifies four dimensions i.e. data, access, integrity and quality, of data dissemination. For each of these dimensions, the SDDS prescribes two to four monitorable elements or good practices that can be observed, or monitored, by users of statistics. However, the IMF's monitoring of the SDDS as authorised by the IMF's Board of Executive Directors is limited to the dimensions of data i.e. coverage, periodicity and timeliness, and access i.e. advanced release calendar. It should also be noted that the SDDS is a disclosure standard, i.e. it focuses on encouraging the authorities to provide information to users, including information that will enable users to assess the data.</p> <p>The four institutions responsible for the compilation and dissemination of the SDDS prescribed data categories are National Treasury, the South African Revenue Services (SARS), the South African Reserve Bank (SARB) and Statistics South Africa (Stats SA).</p> <p>National Treasury is responsible for compiling and disseminating data on the national budget (budgetary central government operations). SARS is responsible for compiling and disseminating of data on international merchandise trade.</p> <p>The SARB is responsible for compiling and disseminating data on national accounts, the analytical accounts of the banking sector, the analytical accounts of the central bank, general government operations, consolidated government operations, central government debt, interest rate, exchange rates, share price indices, balance of payments, the international investment position, international reserves and foreign currency liquidity.</p> <p>Stats SA is responsible for compiling and disseminating data on the production index, national accounts, the production price index, consumer price index, labour market and population.</p> <p>South Africa has subscribed to the SDDS since 2 August 1996 and started posting its metadata on 27 September 1996. South Africa met the SDDS specifications for the coverage, periodicity and timeliness of the data, and for the dissemination of advanced release calendars on 18 September 2000. The National Summary Data Page has been hyperlinked since 24 April 1997 and the Data Template on International Reserves and Foreign Currency Liquidity was disseminated on 1 September 2000.</p>	

South Africa is the only subscriber to the SDDS from the African continent.

**Reports on
Observance of
Standards and Codes
(ROSC) of the
International
Monetary Fund
(IMF)**

The IMF has been working actively on producing Reports on Observance of Standards and Codes (ROSC) as a step to strengthen the architecture of the international financial system. The objectives of the ROSC include the promotion of increased transparency and encouragement of implementation of internationally accepted standards and codes. One of the ROSC components is the data dissemination module, which falls under the responsibility of the IMF's Statistics Department (STA). In this module, a country is assessed according to the SDDS.

The data dissemination module of the ROCS provides a summary of South Africa's practices on the coverage, periodicity and timeliness of the data categories specified in the IMF's SDDS, and on the practices on the provision of advance release calendars for these categories. It is complemented by an assessment of the quality of national accounts statistics, using the Data Quality Assessment Framework (DQAF) developed by the IMF's Statistics Department.

The DQAF undertakes to assess data quality under the following dimensions -

- prerequisites of quality;
- integrity;
- methodological soundness;
- accuracy and reliability;
- serviceability; and
- accessibility

An IMF delegation visited South Africa from 7 to 18 May 2001 and produced a data ROSC for South Africa. This ROSC indicates to which extent South Africa has observed the IMF's requirements and is available at <http://www.imf.org/external/np/rosc/rosc.asp>.

**Changes in the next
issue**

The statistical release containing the GDP estimates for the fourth quarter of 2001, which will be published on Tuesday, 26 February 2002, will only include the quarterly estimates, i.e. tables 1 to 7, as from 1993 onwards and not the annual accounts, i.e. tables 8 to 15 as published in this statistical release.

**Table 1 - Quarterly gross domestic product by industry at constant 1995 prices
(R million)**

Year	Quarter	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity and water	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	Transport and communication
1993		22 366	35 782	97 114	16 133	14 804	66 121	38 507
1994		24 125	35 946	99 706	17 069	15 233	67 780	40 281
1995		19 317	34 830	106 180	17 408	15 774	71 768	44 538
1996		23 949	34 542	107 648	19 287	16 092	74 416	47 271
1997		24 153	35 118	110 562	20 035	16 646	74 749	50 879
1998		22 519	34 840	108 419	20 357	17 083	73 904	54 273
1999		23 659	34 472	108 085	20 728	16 670	74 161	58 141
2000		25 390	33 821	113 588	20 244	17 121	77 373	61 001
1993	1	4 210	8 790	23 427	3 929	3 770	15 587	9 487
	2	7 681	8 921	23 380	4 041	3 799	15 472	9 218
	3	6 172	9 048	25 051	4 158	3 708	16 446	9 816
	4	4 303	9 023	25 256	4 006	3 528	18 617	9 986
1994	1	4 115	8 869	23 568	4 147	3 802	15 800	9 788
	2	9 771	8 935	23 793	4 298	3 878	15 925	9 603
	3	6 373	9 086	25 753	4 411	3 819	16 800	10 339
	4	3 867	9 056	26 592	4 212	3 735	19 254	10 550
1995	1	3 703	8 706	25 348	4 313	3 970	16 394	10 619
	2	5 381	8 646	25 833	4 397	4 024	16 818	10 644
	3	5 771	8 779	27 661	4 469	3 979	17 937	11 518
	4	4 462	8 699	27 338	4 229	3 800	20 619	11 757
1996	1	4 067	8 602	25 917	4 397	4 047	17 330	11 452
	2	9 058	8 543	26 118	4 685	4 095	17 600	11 402
	3	6 487	8 699	27 770	5 071	4 060	18 454	12 173
	4	4 338	8 698	27 843	5 133	3 890	21 031	12 244
1997	1	4 491	8 567	26 391	4 878	4 126	17 704	12 129
	2	8 873	8 736	27 259	5 054	4 151	17 819	12 248
	3	6 433	8 922	28 578	5 118	4 102	18 493	13 090
	4	4 357	8 893	28 334	4 984	4 267	20 732	13 412
1998	1	4 305	8 716	26 549	4 855	4 257	17 581	13 163
	2	8 451	8 702	26 871	5 095	4 256	17 827	13 266
	3	6 101	8 727	27 604	5 223	4 194	18 259	13 800
	4	3 662	8 695	27 394	5 185	4 377	20 238	14 043
1999	1	4 636	8 542	25 775	4 935	4 209	17 291	13 769
	2	9 195	8 594	26 394	5 199	4 164	17 613	14 139
	3	6 456	8 673	27 756	5 328	4 063	18 329	14 973
	4	3 371	8 663	28 159	5 266	4 234	20 928	15 260
2000	1	4 115	8 443	26 858	4 908	4 132	17 866	14 721
	2	8 393	8 425	27 634	5 104	4 198	18 406	14 934
	3	9 209	8 467	29 256	5 173	4 271	19 226	15 558
	4	3 672	8 486	29 839	5 059	4 521	21 874	15 787
2001	1	4 161	8 384	28 114	4 805	4 405	18 578	15 248
	2	7 385	8 474	28 674	5 034	4 439	19 081	15 475
	3	6 253	8 525	29 756	5 180	4 381	19 800	16 180

**Table 1 - Quarterly gross domestic product by industry at constant 1995 prices
(R million) (concluded)**

Year	Quarter	Finance, real estate and business services	Community, social and personal services	General government services	Other producers	Total value added at basic prices	Taxes less subsidies on products	GDP at market prices	Total value added at basic prices excluding agriculture
1993		76 580	11 341	79 365	13 556	471 670	43 217	514 886	449 304
1994		79 378	12 420	80 157	13 687	485 781	45 755	531 537	461 656
1995		82 162	13 690	80 831	13 855	500 352	47 746	548 098	481 035
1996		87 737	14 210	82 393	14 066	521 611	50 094	571 706	497 662
1997		91 866	13 971	83 043	14 298	535 321	51 518	586 838	511 167
1998		96 737	14 108	82 830	14 626	539 697	51 612	591 309	517 178
1999		104 190	14 439	82 469	14 919	551 933	51 909	603 842	528 274
2000		110 316	14 926	81 758	15 217	570 754	53 374	624 128	545 365
1993	1	18 652	2 740	19 785	3 371	113 746	10 481	124 227	109 537
	2	18 844	2 792	19 839	3 380	117 367	10 737	128 105	109 686
	3	19 358	2 912	19 863	3 398	119 928	10 900	130 828	113 756
	4	19 725	2 898	19 879	3 407	120 627	11 099	131 727	116 324
1994	1	19 043	2 862	19 978	3 409	115 382	11 073	126 455	111 267
	2	19 493	3 040	20 014	3 418	122 168	11 367	133 535	112 397
	3	20 161	3 210	20 124	3 426	123 502	11 542	135 044	117 130
	4	20 680	3 308	20 040	3 434	124 729	11 773	136 502	120 862
1995	1	20 012	3 238	20 146	3 448	119 898	11 780	131 678	116 195
	2	20 208	3 416	20 178	3 458	123 003	11 890	134 893	117 622
	3	20 804	3 526	20 241	3 469	128 153	12 011	140 164	122 382
	4	21 138	3 510	20 267	3 480	129 299	12 066	141 364	124 837
1996	1	20 891	3 575	20 530	3 497	124 305	12 433	136 738	120 238
	2	21 553	3 532	20 555	3 510	130 651	12 457	143 108	121 594
	3	22 337	3 555	20 629	3 523	132 758	12 535	145 293	126 271
	4	22 956	3 549	20 679	3 537	133 897	12 669	146 566	129 559
1997	1	22 626	3 452	20 710	3 553	128 626	12 833	141 459	124 135
	2	22 989	3 516	20 717	3 567	134 930	12 876	147 806	126 057
	3	23 123	3 563	20 793	3 582	135 797	12 900	148 697	129 364
	4	23 128	3 440	20 823	3 596	135 967	12 908	148 875	131 611
1998	1	23 192	3 401	20 747	3 626	130 392	12 891	143 283	126 087
	2	24 074	3 493	20 690	3 648	136 373	12 919	149 292	127 922
	3	24 620	3 624	20 720	3 667	136 539	12 895	149 434	130 439
	4	24 851	3 590	20 673	3 685	136 392	12 907	149 299	132 730
1999	1	25 089	3 531	20 685	3 702	132 164	12 907	145 071	127 527
	2	25 839	3 586	20 636	3 720	139 080	12 945	152 025	129 885
	3	26 443	3 697	20 620	3 739	140 077	13 006	153 083	133 621
	4	26 820	3 625	20 528	3 757	140 611	13 052	153 663	137 240
2000	1	26 790	3 589	20 514	3 776	135 712	13 184	148 896	131 596
	2	27 438	3 682	20 440	3 795	142 450	13 309	155 759	134 057
	3	27 950	3 846	20 432	3 813	147 203	13 379	160 582	137 994
	4	28 138	3 808	20 372	3 833	145 389	13 502	158 891	141 717
2001	1	27 968	3 750	20 323	3 888	139 624	13 575	153 199	135 464
	2	28 488	3 825	20 283	3 907	145 063	13 680	158 743	137 678
	3	28 920	3 948	20 277	3 926	147 145	13 665	160 810	140 892

Table 2 - Percentage change in the quarterly gross domestic product by industry at constant 1995 prices

Year ^{1/}	Quarter ^{2/}	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity and water	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	Transport and communication
1994		7,9	0,5	2,7	5,8	2,9	2,5	4,6
1995		-19,9	-3,1	6,5	2,0	3,6	5,9	10,6
1996		24,0	-0,8	1,4	10,8	2,0	3,7	6,1
1997		0,9	1,7	2,7	3,9	3,4	0,4	7,6
1998		-6,8	-0,8	-1,9	1,6	2,6	-1,1	6,7
1999		5,1	-1,1	-0,3	1,8	-2,4	0,3	7,1
2000		7,3	-1,9	5,1	-2,3	2,7	4,3	4,9
1994	1	-2,3	0,9	0,6	5,6	0,8	1,4	3,2
	2	27,2	0,2	1,8	6,4	2,1	2,9	4,2
	3	3,2	0,4	2,8	6,1	3,0	2,2	5,3
	4	-10,1	0,4	5,3	5,1	5,9	3,4	5,6
1995	1	-10,0	-1,8	7,6	4,0	4,4	3,8	8,5
	2	-44,9	-3,2	8,6	2,3	3,8	5,6	10,8
	3	-9,4	-3,4	7,4	1,3	4,2	6,8	11,4
	4	15,4	-3,9	2,8	0,4	1,8	7,1	11,4
1996	1	9,8	-1,2	2,2	1,9	1,9	5,7	7,8
	2	68,3	-1,2	1,1	6,5	1,8	4,7	7,1
	3	12,4	-0,9	0,4	13,5	2,0	2,9	5,7
	4	-2,8	0,0	1,8	21,4	2,3	2,0	4,1
1997	1	10,4	-0,4	1,8	10,9	1,9	2,2	5,9
	2	-2,0	2,3	4,4	7,9	1,3	1,2	7,4
	3	-0,8	2,6	2,9	0,9	1,0	0,2	7,5
	4	0,4	2,2	1,8	-2,9	9,7	-1,4	9,5
1998	1	-4,1	1,7	0,6	-0,5	3,2	-0,7	8,5
	2	-4,8	-0,4	-1,4	0,8	2,5	0,0	8,3
	3	-5,2	-2,2	-3,4	2,0	2,2	-1,3	5,4
	4	-15,9	-2,2	-3,3	4,0	2,6	-2,4	4,7
1999	1	7,7	-2,0	-2,9	1,7	-1,1	-1,6	4,6
	2	8,8	-1,2	-1,8	2,0	-2,2	-1,2	6,6
	3	5,8	-0,6	0,5	2,0	-3,1	0,4	8,5
	4	-7,9	-0,4	2,8	1,6	-3,3	3,4	8,7
2000	1	-11,2	-1,2	4,2	-0,6	-1,8	3,3	6,9
	2	-8,7	-2,0	4,7	-1,8	0,8	4,5	5,6
	3	42,6	-2,4	5,4	-2,9	5,1	4,9	3,9
	4	8,9	-2,0	6,0	-3,9	6,8	4,5	3,5
2001	1	1,1	-0,7	4,7	-2,1	6,6	4,0	3,6
	2	-12,0	0,6	3,8	-1,4	5,7	3,7	3,6
	3	-32,1	0,7	1,7	0,1	2,6	3,0	4,0
	1-3 ^{3/}	-18,0	0,2	3,3	-1,1	5,0	3,5	3,7

1/ The percentage change is the growth rate from the previous year.

2/ The percentage change is the growth rate for a given quarter compared with the same quarter in the previous year.

3/ The percentage change is the growth rate for the first nine months of the year compared with the first nine months of the previous year.

Table 2 - Percentage change in the quarterly gross domestic product by industry at constant 1995 prices (concluded)

Year ^{1/}	Quarter ^{2/}	Finance, real estate and business services	Community, social and personal services	General government services	Other producers	Total value added at basic prices	Taxes less subsidies on products	GDP at market prices	Total value added at basic prices excluding agriculture
1994		3,7	9,5	1,0	1,0	3,0	5,9	3,2	2,7
1995		3,5	10,2	0,8	1,2	3,0	4,4	3,1	4,2
1996		6,8	3,8	1,9	1,5	4,2	4,9	4,3	3,5
1997		4,7	-1,7	0,8	1,6	2,6	2,8	2,6	2,7
1998		5,3	1,0	-0,3	2,3	0,8	0,2	0,8	1,2
1999		7,7	2,3	-0,4	2,0	2,3	0,6	2,1	2,1
2000		5,9	3,4	-0,9	2,0	3,4	2,8	3,4	3,2
1994	1	2,1	4,5	1,0	1,1	1,4	5,7	1,8	1,6
	2	3,4	8,9	0,9	1,1	4,1	5,9	4,2	2,5
	3	4,2	10,2	1,3	0,8	3,0	5,9	3,2	3,0
	4	4,8	14,2	0,8	0,8	3,4	6,1	3,6	3,9
1995	1	5,1	13,2	0,8	1,1	3,9	6,4	4,1	4,4
	2	3,7	12,4	0,8	1,2	0,7	4,6	1,0	4,6
	3	3,2	9,8	0,6	1,3	3,8	4,1	3,8	4,5
	4	2,2	6,1	1,1	1,3	3,7	2,5	3,6	3,3
1996	1	4,4	10,4	1,9	1,4	3,7	5,5	3,8	3,5
	2	6,7	3,4	1,9	1,5	6,2	4,8	6,1	3,4
	3	7,4	0,8	1,9	1,6	3,6	4,4	3,7	3,2
	4	8,6	1,1	2,0	1,6	3,6	5,0	3,7	3,8
1997	1	8,3	-3,4	0,9	1,6	3,5	3,2	3,5	3,2
	2	6,7	-0,4	0,8	1,6	3,3	3,4	3,3	3,7
	3	3,5	0,2	0,8	1,7	2,3	2,9	2,3	2,4
	4	0,8	-3,1	0,7	1,7	1,5	1,9	1,6	1,6
1998	1	2,5	-1,5	0,2	2,1	1,4	0,5	1,3	1,6
	2	4,7	-0,7	-0,1	2,3	1,1	0,3	1,0	1,5
	3	6,5	1,7	-0,4	2,4	0,5	0,0	0,5	0,8
	4	7,4	4,4	-0,7	2,5	0,3	0,0	0,3	0,9
1999	1	8,2	3,8	-0,3	2,1	1,4	0,1	1,2	1,1
	2	7,3	2,7	-0,3	2,0	2,0	0,2	1,8	1,5
	3	7,4	2,0	-0,5	2,0	2,6	0,9	2,4	2,4
	4	7,9	1,0	-0,7	2,0	3,1	1,1	2,9	3,4
2000	1	6,8	1,6	-0,8	2,0	2,7	2,1	2,6	3,2
	2	6,2	2,7	-0,9	2,0	2,4	2,8	2,5	3,2
	3	5,7	4,0	-0,9	2,0	5,1	2,9	4,9	3,3
	4	4,9	5,1	-0,8	2,0	3,4	3,4	3,4	3,3
2001	1	4,4	4,5	-0,9	3,0	2,9	3,0	2,9	2,9
	2	3,8	3,9	-0,8	3,0	1,8	2,8	1,9	2,7
	3	3,5	2,6	-0,8	3,0	0,0	2,1	0,1	2,1
	1-3 ^{3/}	3,9	3,6	-0,8	3,0	1,5	2,6	1,6	2,6

1/ The percentage change is the growth rate from the previous year.

2/ The percentage change is the growth rate for a given quarter compared with the same quarter in the previous year.

3/ The percentage change is the growth rate for the first nine months of the year compared with the first nine months of the previous year.

Table 3 - Seasonally adjusted and annualised quarterly gross domestic product by industry at constant 1995 prices (R million)

Year	Quarter	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity and water	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	Transport and communication
1993		22 366	35 782	97 114	16 133	14 804	66 121	38 507
1994		24 125	35 946	99 706	17 069	15 233	67 780	40 281
1995		19 317	34 830	106 180	17 408	15 774	71 768	44 538
1996		23 949	34 542	107 648	19 287	16 092	74 416	47 271
1997		24 153	35 118	110 562	20 035	16 646	74 749	50 879
1998		22 519	34 840	108 419	20 357	17 083	73 904	54 273
1999		23 659	34 472	108 085	20 728	16 670	74 161	58 141
2000		25 390	33 821	113 588	20 244	17 121	77 373	61 001
1993	1	15 964	35 572	96 534	15 751	15 044	65 824	38 150
	2	20 564	35 708	96 506	16 002	14 869	65 860	38 314
	3	25 440	35 800	97 654	16 274	14 681	66 221	38 538
	4	27 496	36 048	97 762	16 505	14 622	66 579	39 026
1994	1	23 432	35 928	97 674	16 732	15 008	66 916	39 467
	2	23 532	35 808	98 314	17 072	15 115	67 666	40 039
	3	23 980	35 976	100 102	17 208	15 292	67 846	40 495
	4	25 556	36 072	102 734	17 264	15 517	68 692	41 123
1995	1	22 836	35 184	104 734	17 425	15 689	69 748	42 596
	2	19 324	34 736	106 694	17 569	15 705	71 087	44 244
	3	17 552	34 716	107 114	17 369	15 819	72 334	45 336
	4	17 556	34 684	106 178	17 269	15 883	73 903	45 976
1996	1	20 732	34 673	106 694	18 027	15 910	73 653	46 303
	2	24 048	34 593	107 770	18 730	16 076	74 595	46 772
	3	25 400	34 445	107 914	19 771	16 171	74 552	47 665
	4	25 616	34 461	108 214	20 618	16 211	74 864	48 344
1997	1	24 231	34 543	109 924	20 239	16 394	74 733	49 071
	2	24 433	35 030	110 872	20 094	16 599	74 980	50 187
	3	24 254	35 416	110 757	19 907	16 746	74 743	51 461
	4	23 695	35 482	110 691	19 898	16 845	74 541	52 797
1998	1	22 899	35 249	110 225	20 097	17 003	74 681	53 258
	2	22 262	34 953	109 154	20 328	17 126	74 564	53 958
	3	22 201	34 630	107 366	20 413	17 116	73 709	54 500
	4	22 713	34 527	106 930	20 592	17 091	72 662	55 375
1999	1	23 182	34 520	106 964	20 637	16 908	73 527	56 215
	2	23 418	34 506	107 122	20 687	16 711	73 714	57 613
	3	23 777	34 444	108 322	20 752	16 554	74 357	58 917
	4	24 258	34 418	109 931	20 836	16 508	75 048	59 817
2000	1	24 886	34 106	111 301	20 480	16 649	76 036	60 207
	2	25 461	33 808	112 434	20 326	16 904	77 058	60 804
	3	25 677	33 654	114 272	20 189	17 258	77 836	61 228
	4	25 535	33 716	116 342	19 980	17 677	78 561	61 761
2001	1	24 860	33 827	116 490	20 039	17 721	79 120	62 371
	2	24 612	34 016	116 733	20 069	17 841	79 760	62 989
	3	24 518	33 913	116 417	20 179	17 813	80 224	63 658

Table 3 - Seasonally adjusted and annualised quarterly gross domestic product by industry at constant 1995 prices (R million) (concluded)

Year	Quarter	Finance, real estate and business services	Community, social and personal services	General government services	Other producers	Total value added at basic prices	Taxes less subsidies on products	GDP at market prices	Total value added at basic prices excluding agriculture
1993		76 580	11 341	79 365	13 556	471 670	43 217	514 886	449 304
1994		79 378	12 420	80 157	13 687	485 781	45 755	531 537	461 656
1995		82 162	13 690	80 831	13 855	500 352	47 746	548 098	481 035
1996		87 737	14 210	82 393	14 066	521 611	50 094	571 706	497 662
1997		91 866	13 971	83 043	14 298	535 321	51 518	586 838	511 167
1998		96 737	14 108	82 830	14 626	539 697	51 612	591 309	517 178
1999		104 190	14 439	82 469	14 919	551 933	51 909	603 842	528 274
2000		110 316	14 926	81 758	15 217	570 754	53 374	624 128	545 365
1993	1	76 388	11 293	79 411	13 528	463 459	42 621	506 080	447 495
	2	76 576	11 329	79 412	13 544	468 684	42 947	511 631	448 120
	3	76 632	11 357	79 436	13 564	475 597	43 398	518 995	450 157
	4	76 724	11 385	79 205	13 588	478 940	43 900	522 840	451 444
1994	1	77 689	11 745	79 596	13 616	477 803	44 293	522 096	454 371
	2	78 970	12 190	79 935	13 656	482 297	45 463	527 760	458 765
	3	79 982	12 634	80 302	13 708	487 525	46 170	533 695	463 545
	4	80 871	13 111	80 795	13 768	495 503	47 097	542 600	469 947
1995	1	81 337	13 356	80 734	13 804	497 443	47 121	544 564	474 607
	2	81 837	13 585	80 807	13 840	499 428	47 554	546 982	480 104
	3	82 509	13 809	80 865	13 876	501 299	48 044	549 343	483 747
	4	82 965	14 010	80 922	13 900	503 246	48 265	551 511	485 690
1996	1	84 687	14 117	81 563	13 960	510 319	48 931	559 250	489 587
	2	86 692	14 177	82 206	14 036	519 696	50 030	569 726	495 648
	3	88 761	14 245	82 718	14 108	525 749	50 440	576 189	500 349
	4	90 808	14 301	83 085	14 160	530 682	50 976	581 658	505 066
1997	1	91 261	14 173	83 232	14 201	532 003	51 324	583 327	507 772
	2	91 754	14 057	83 113	14 267	535 385	51 508	586 893	510 952
	3	92 038	13 909	82 958	14 332	536 522	51 599	588 121	512 268
	4	92 410	13 745	82 869	14 390	537 363	51 637	589 000	513 669
1998	1	93 757	13 893	82 988	14 506	538 556	51 716	590 272	515 657
	2	96 001	14 053	82 927	14 591	539 917	51 689	591 606	517 655
	3	97 921	14 192	82 740	14 669	539 457	51 479	590 936	517 257
	4	99 269	14 294	82 665	14 739	540 856	51 564	592 420	518 143
1999	1	101 258	14 366	82 740	14 808	545 124	51 778	596 902	521 943
	2	103 068	14 427	82 668	14 881	548 814	51 729	600 543	525 396
	3	105 071	14 475	82 421	14 955	554 045	51 963	606 008	530 268
	4	107 367	14 488	82 047	15 030	559 747	52 170	611 917	535 489
2000	1	108 408	14 634	82 071	15 105	563 884	52 762	616 646	538 999
	2	109 699	14 799	81 900	15 179	568 371	53 114	621 485	542 911
	3	111 061	15 040	81 659	15 254	573 127	53 564	626 691	547 450
	4	112 098	15 227	81 402	15 331	577 629	54 056	631 685	552 094
2001	1	113 119	15 287	81 282	15 521	579 638	54 332	633 970	554 778
	2	113 959	15 355	81 229	15 627	582 190	54 590	636 780	557 579
	3	114 884	15 436	81 192	15 715	583 949	54 697	638 646	559 431

Table 4 - Annualised percentage change in the seasonally adjusted quarterly gross domestic product by industry at constant 1995 prices

Year ^{1/}	Quarter ^{2/}	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity and water	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	Transport and communication
1994		7,9	0,5	2,7	5,8	2,9	2,5	4,6
1995		-19,9	-3,1	6,5	2,0	3,6	5,9	10,6
1996		24,0	-0,8	1,4	10,8	2,0	3,7	6,1
1997		0,9	1,7	2,7	3,9	3,4	0,4	7,6
1998		-6,8	-0,8	-1,9	1,6	2,6	-1,1	6,7
1999		5,1	-1,1	-0,3	1,8	-2,4	0,3	7,1
2000		7,3	-1,9	5,1	-2,3	2,7	4,3	4,9
1993	2	175,3	1,5	-0,1	6,5	-4,6	0,2	1,7
	3	134,2	1,0	4,8	7,0	-5,0	2,2	2,4
	4	36,5	2,8	0,4	5,8	-1,6	2,2	5,2
1994	1	-47,3	-1,3	-0,4	5,6	11,0	2,0	4,6
	2	1,7	-1,3	2,6	8,4	2,9	4,6	5,9
	3	7,8	1,9	7,5	3,2	4,8	1,1	4,6
	4	29,0	1,1	10,9	1,3	6,0	5,1	6,3
1995	1	-36,2	-9,5	8,0	3,8	4,5	6,3	15,1
	2	-48,7	-5,0	7,7	3,3	0,4	7,9	16,4
	3	-31,9	-0,2	1,6	-4,5	2,9	7,2	10,2
	4	0,1	-0,4	-3,4	-2,3	1,6	9,0	5,8
1996	1	94,5	-0,1	2,0	18,7	0,7	-1,3	2,9
	2	81,0	-0,9	4,1	16,5	4,2	5,2	4,1
	3	24,5	-1,7	0,5	24,1	2,4	-0,2	7,9
	4	3,4	0,2	1,1	18,3	1,0	1,7	5,8
1997	1	-19,9	1,0	6,5	-7,2	4,6	-0,7	6,2
	2	3,4	5,8	3,5	-2,8	5,1	1,3	9,4
	3	-2,9	4,5	-0,4	-3,7	3,6	-1,3	10,5
	4	-8,9	0,7	-0,2	-0,2	2,4	-1,1	10,8
1998	1	-12,8	-2,6	-1,7	4,1	3,8	0,8	3,5
	2	-10,7	-3,3	-3,8	4,7	2,9	-0,6	5,4
	3	-1,1	-3,6	-6,4	1,7	-0,2	-4,5	4,1
	4	9,6	-1,2	-1,6	3,5	-0,6	-5,6	6,6
1999	1	8,5	-0,1	0,1	0,9	-4,2	4,8	6,2
	2	4,1	-0,2	0,6	1,0	-4,6	1,0	10,3
	3	6,3	-0,7	4,6	1,3	-3,7	3,5	9,4
	4	8,3	-0,3	6,1	1,6	-1,1	3,8	6,2
2000	1	10,8	-3,6	5,1	-6,7	3,5	5,4	2,6
	2	9,6	-3,5	4,1	-3,0	6,3	5,5	4,0
	3	3,4	-1,8	6,7	-2,7	8,6	4,1	2,8
	4	-2,2	0,7	7,4	-4,1	10,1	3,8	3,5
2001	1	-10,2	1,3	0,5	1,2	1,0	2,9	4,0
	2	-3,9	2,3	0,8	0,6	2,7	3,3	4,0
	3	-1,5	-1,2	-1,1	2,2	-0,6	2,3	4,3

1/ The percentage change is the growth rate from the previous year.

2/ The annualised percentage change is the growth rate for a given quarter from the previous quarter and compounded to an annual rate.

Table 4 - Annualised percentage change in the seasonally adjusted quarterly gross domestic product by industry at constant 1995 prices (concluded)

Year ^{1/}	Quar-ter ^{2/}	Finance, real estate and business services	Community, social and personal services	General government services	Other producers	Total value added at basic prices	Taxes less subsidies on products	GDP at market prices	Total value added at basic prices excluding agriculture
1994		3,7	9,5	1,0	1,0	3,0	5,9	3,2	2,7
1995		3,5	10,2	0,8	1,2	3,0	4,4	3,1	4,2
1996		6,8	3,8	1,9	1,5	4,2	4,9	4,3	3,5
1997		4,7	-1,7	0,8	1,6	2,6	2,8	2,6	2,7
1998		5,3	1,0	-0,3	2,3	0,8	0,2	0,8	1,2
1999		7,7	2,3	-0,4	2,0	2,3	0,6	2,1	2,1
2000		5,9	3,4	-0,9	2,0	3,4	2,8	3,4	3,2
1993	2	1,0	1,3	0,0	0,5	4,6	3,1	4,5	0,6
	3	0,3	1,0	0,1	0,6	6,0	4,3	5,9	1,8
	4	0,5	1,0	-1,2	0,7	2,8	4,7	3,0	1,1
1994	1	5,1	13,3	2,0	0,8	-0,9	3,6	-0,6	2,6
	2	6,8	16,0	1,7	1,2	3,8	11,0	4,4	3,9
	3	5,2	15,4	1,8	1,5	4,4	6,4	4,6	4,2
	4	4,5	16,0	2,5	1,8	6,7	8,3	6,8	5,6
1995	1	2,3	7,7	-0,3	1,1	1,6	0,2	1,5	4,0
	2	2,5	7,0	0,4	1,0	1,6	3,7	1,8	4,7
	3	3,3	6,8	0,3	1,0	1,5	4,2	1,7	3,1
	4	2,2	6,0	0,3	0,7	1,6	1,9	1,6	1,6
1996	1	8,6	3,1	3,2	1,7	5,7	5,6	5,7	3,2
	2	9,8	1,7	3,2	2,2	7,6	9,3	7,7	5,0
	3	9,9	1,9	2,5	2,1	4,7	3,3	4,6	3,8
	4	9,5	1,6	1,8	1,5	3,8	4,3	3,9	3,8
1997	1	2,0	-3,5	0,7	1,2	1,0	2,8	1,2	2,2
	2	2,2	-3,2	-0,6	1,9	2,6	1,4	2,5	2,5
	3	1,2	-4,1	-0,7	1,8	0,9	0,7	0,8	1,0
	4	1,6	-4,6	-0,4	1,6	0,6	0,3	0,6	1,1
1998	1	6,0	4,4	0,6	3,3	0,9	0,6	0,9	1,6
	2	9,9	4,7	-0,3	2,4	1,0	-0,2	0,9	1,6
	3	8,2	4,0	-0,9	2,1	-0,3	-1,6	-0,5	-0,3
	4	5,6	2,9	-0,4	1,9	1,0	0,7	1,0	0,7
1999	1	8,3	2,0	0,4	1,9	3,2	1,7	3,1	3,0
	2	7,3	1,7	-0,3	2,0	2,7	-0,4	2,5	2,7
	3	8,0	1,3	-1,2	2,0	3,9	1,8	3,7	3,8
	4	9,0	0,4	-1,8	2,0	4,2	1,6	4,0	4,0
2000	1	3,9	4,1	0,1	2,0	3,0	4,6	3,1	2,6
	2	4,8	4,6	-0,8	2,0	3,2	2,7	3,2	2,9
	3	5,1	6,7	-1,2	2,0	3,4	3,4	3,4	3,4
	4	3,8	5,1	-1,3	2,0	3,2	3,7	3,2	3,4
2001	1	3,7	1,6	-0,6	5,1	1,4	2,1	1,5	2,0
	2	3,0	1,8	-0,3	2,8	1,8	1,9	1,8	2,0
	3	3,3	2,1	-0,2	2,3	1,2	0,8	1,2	1,3

1/ The percentage change is the growth rate from the previous year.

2/ The annualised percentage change is the growth rate for a given quarter from the previous quarter and compounded to an annual rate.

Table 5 - Quarterly gross domestic product by industry at current prices (R million)

Year	Quarter	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity and water	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	Transport and communication
1993		16 284	30 052	82 642	13 930	12 318	56 468	33 972
1994		20 252	32 111	92 068	15 975	13 797	62 474	38 296
1995		19 317	34 830	106 180	17 408	15 774	71 768	44 538
1996		23 721	38 768	114 125	18 602	17 631	79 463	51 787
1997		25 140	40 524	124 604	19 929	19 829	85 858	57 874
1998		24 287	43 439	129 017	22 534	21 687	89 814	63 278
1999		24 996	47 883	136 016	21 741	22 325	95 595	70 868
2000		25 875	59 108	149 380	22 739	23 906	105 645	79 939
1993	1	2 818	6 684	19 346	3 329	3 015	13 279	8 221
	2	5 506	7 621	19 802	3 471	3 133	13 108	8 091
	3	4 429	8 101	21 539	3 706	2 998	13 977	8 711
	4	3 530	7 646	21 955	3 423	3 172	16 104	8 950
1994	1	3 381	7 572	21 418	3 586	3 547	14 580	9 865
	2	7 083	8 372	21 893	3 941	3 534	14 432	9 382
	3	5 440	8 466	24 125	4 358	3 321	15 431	9 480
	4	4 349	7 701	24 632	4 090	3 394	18 032	9 569
1995	1	3 842	7 929	24 312	4 177	3 929	16 512	9 987
	2	5 526	8 888	25 513	4 345	4 046	16 711	10 672
	3	5 569	9 385	27 939	4 619	3 867	17 804	11 624
	4	4 380	8 628	28 415	4 268	3 931	20 741	12 256
1996	1	4 070	8 868	26 830	4 426	4 497	18 662	12 210
	2	8 701	10 061	27 627	4 646	4 546	18 507	12 404
	3	6 256	10 339	29 557	4 978	4 255	19 514	13 304
	4	4 693	9 500	30 111	4 551	4 333	22 780	13 869
1997	1	4 906	9 517	29 218	4 608	4 931	20 014	13 531
	2	9 332	10 358	30 703	5 097	5 013	20 414	14 031
	3	6 393	10 726	32 240	5 274	4 918	21 277	15 041
	4	4 509	9 923	32 443	4 950	4 967	24 154	15 271
1998	1	5 276	9 486	30 927	5 315	5 453	21 004	14 459
	2	8 891	11 141	31 562	5 855	5 518	21 725	15 478
	3	6 382	11 828	33 206	5 865	5 390	22 215	16 274
	4	3 737	10 985	33 321	5 500	5 327	24 869	17 066
1999	1	4 963	11 080	31 834	4 971	5 715	21 883	16 132
	2	9 646	12 138	32 676	5 475	5 656	22 550	17 244
	3	6 771	12 419	35 332	6 016	5 491	23 683	18 324
	4	3 615	12 245	36 172	5 278	5 463	27 479	19 167
2000	1	4 788	13 616	34 721	5 228	6 050	24 011	18 146
	2	8 555	15 396	35 715	5 754	6 015	24 839	19 449
	3	8 327	14 921	38 965	6 141	5 936	26 304	20 639
	4	4 206	15 176	39 980	5 616	5 905	30 491	21 704
2001	1	4 525	15 667	38 490	5 515	6 498	26 414	20 439
	2	8 755	17 616	39 506	6 000	6 417	27 242	21 341
	3	7 368	17 190	41 857	6 449	6 310	28 505	22 575

**Table 5 - Quarterly gross domestic product by industry at current prices (R million)
(concluded)**

Year	Quarter	Finance, real estate and business services	Community, social and personal services	General government services	Other producers	Total value added at basic prices	Taxes less subsidies on products	GDP at market prices
1993		62 861	9 435	62 375	10 505	390 841	35 291	426 132
1994		70 491	11 349	71 278	12 054	440 144	41 974	482 119
1995		82 162	13 690	80 831	13 855	500 352	47 746	548 099
1996		94 122	15 368	96 214	15 671	565 472	52 485	617 957
1997		110 488	17 374	107 744	17 803	627 167	58 562	685 729
1998		123 778	19 390	117 079	20 154	674 455	65 051	739 506
1999		143 545	21 521	123 572	22 527	730 587	72 255	802 842
2000		161 577	23 711	131 201	24 936	808 017	79 780	887 797
1993	1	15 037	2 208	14 571	2 504	91 010	6 805	97 815
	2	15 422	2 316	15 520	2 578	96 569	8 149	104 718
	3	16 061	2 458	15 894	2 671	100 546	10 001	110 547
	4	16 342	2 453	16 390	2 751	102 715	10 336	113 051
1994	1	17 027	2 667	16 963	2 880	103 486	10 281	113 767
	2	17 297	2 783	17 660	2 967	109 343	9 339	118 682
	3	17 919	2 952	18 058	3 061	112 612	9 644	122 255
	4	18 248	2 947	18 597	3 145	114 703	12 711	127 414
1995	1	19 826	3 220	19 772	3 299	116 805	12 013	128 818
	2	20 264	3 371	20 105	3 409	122 850	11 229	134 078
	3	20 957	3 564	20 340	3 532	129 199	12 211	141 410
	4	21 115	3 536	20 614	3 615	131 500	12 294	143 793
1996	1	22 507	3 607	22 427	3 721	131 826	13 053	144 879
	2	23 336	3 800	24 200	3 854	141 682	12 278	153 960
	3	24 072	3 994	24 578	3 996	144 845	13 805	158 650
	4	24 207	3 967	25 009	4 100	147 120	13 348	160 468
1997	1	26 076	4 091	26 183	4 263	147 338	14 772	162 110
	2	27 444	4 296	26 526	4 388	157 602	13 081	170 683
	3	28 319	4 512	27 301	4 522	160 523	15 009	175 532
	4	28 649	4 474	27 734	4 630	161 704	15 701	177 405
1998	1	30 004	4 704	28 528	4 775	159 931	16 065	175 996
	2	31 129	4 793	29 211	4 911	170 213	15 212	185 425
	3	31 072	5 014	29 484	5 146	171 876	16 347	188 223
	4	31 572	4 879	29 856	5 322	172 433	17 426	189 859
1999	1	34 324	5 193	30 761	5 452	172 309	18 014	190 323
	2	34 761	5 297	30 787	5 559	181 790	16 114	197 904
	3	36 789	5 656	30 896	5 685	187 062	18 553	205 615
	4	37 671	5 374	31 128	5 831	189 424	19 575	208 999
2000	1	38 414	5 684	32 198	6 013	188 868	19 757	208 625
	2	39 501	5 844	32 456	6 217	199 739	17 850	217 589
	3	41 592	6 115	33 118	6 308	208 367	20 752	229 119
	4	42 070	6 068	33 429	6 397	211 043	21 419	232 462
2001	1	43 836	6 216	34 543	6 594	208 738	22 571	231 309
	2	44 666	6 339	34 778	6 676	219 335	19 643	238 978
	3	46 279	6 538	35 450	6 720	225 240	22 373	247 613

Table 6 - Quarterly compensation of employees (R million)

Year	Quarter	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity and water	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	Transport and communication
1993		5 069	15 827	46 111	3 906	9 577	29 174	17 811
1994		5 680	16 516	50 761	4 317	9 954	31 373	19 364
1995		6 406	18 452	56 484	4 943	10 909	35 343	22 275
1996		6 908	19 969	59 965	6 098	11 414	38 417	25 295
1997		7 398	22 061	63 532	6 663	12 285	42 132	27 536
1998		7 911	22 622	70 678	7 228	13 460	45 069	30 728
1999		8 380	23 612	74 554	7 922	13 770	48 877	31 815
2000		8 904	25 696	77 749	7 868	14 091	51 387	34 047
1993	1	1 232	3 927	11 000	874	2 291	6 707	4 160
	2	1 312	3 889	10 666	963	2 344	6 979	4 381
	3	1 307	4 017	11 345	1 013	2 340	7 096	4 508
	4	1 217	3 994	13 100	1 056	2 602	8 393	4 762
1994	1	1 377	3 983	11 844	942	2 423	7 199	4 534
	2	1 476	3 984	11 626	1 066	2 426	7 424	4 761
	3	1 469	4 212	12 683	1 123	2 414	7 737	4 918
	4	1 358	4 337	14 608	1 186	2 691	9 013	5 152
1995	1	1 550	4 314	13 123	1 086	2 600	7 998	5 046
	2	1 667	4 392	13 157	1 222	2 675	8 433	5 525
	3	1 660	4 712	14 055	1 285	2 680	8 756	5 678
	4	1 528	5 034	16 148	1 350	2 954	10 155	6 026
1996	1	1 672	4 880	14 274	1 344	2 727	9 157	5 870
	2	1 798	4 780	14 142	1 499	2 769	9 137	6 276
	3	1 790	5 002	15 031	1 581	2 830	9 415	6 388
	4	1 648	5 307	16 518	1 675	3 088	10 708	6 761
1997	1	1 790	5 364	14 916	1 477	2 869	9 771	6 600
	2	1 926	5 254	15 179	1 651	2 997	10 000	6 756
	3	1 918	5 554	15 851	1 720	3 055	10 400	6 899
	4	1 764	5 889	17 586	1 816	3 364	11 962	7 282
1998	1	1 914	5 654	16 468	1 594	3 142	10 410	7 233
	2	2 060	5 475	16 873	1 780	3 290	10 389	7 671
	3	2 051	5 583	17 477	1 862	3 355	11 122	7 718
	4	1 887	5 909	19 860	1 992	3 672	13 148	8 106
1999	1	2 081	5 679	17 618	1 855	3 330	11 198	7 520
	2	2 218	5 755	18 003	1 893	3 354	11 935	7 894
	3	2 137	6 027	18 367	1 917	3 374	12 106	8 025
	4	1 945	6 151	20 566	2 257	3 713	13 638	8 376
2000	1	2 166	6 202	18 232	1 837	3 361	11 704	7 993
	2	2 348	6 204	18 713	1 876	3 371	12 442	8 446
	3	2 293	6 460	19 207	1 948	3 496	12 654	8 581
	4	2 097	6 830	21 598	2 207	3 864	14 586	9 028
2001	1	2 284	6 671	19 385	1 947	3 497	12 539	8 756
	2	2 496	6 666	19 968	1 995	3 524	13 148	9 144
	3	2 449	6 961	20 459	2 081	3 663	13 547	9 299

Table 6 - Quarterly compensation of employees (R million) (concluded)

Year	Quarter	Finance, real estate and business services	Community, social and personal services	General government services	Other producers	Total compensation of employees
1993		21 035	4 087	55 255	10 306	218 159
1994		23 931	5 001	63 435	11 833	242 166
1995		28 136	6 100	72 021	13 607	274 676
1996		31 676	6 691	86 292	15 395	308 120
1997		36 689	7 863	96 416	17 496	340 071
1998		41 915	8 682	104 141	19 819	372 253
1999		47 550	9 662	108 815	22 168	397 125
2000		53 281	10 672	114 614	24 552	422 861
1993	1	4 831	957	12 855	2 456	51 291
	2	5 137	1 003	13 753	2 530	52 956
	3	5 360	1 065	14 092	2 621	54 764
	4	5 707	1 062	14 555	2 699	59 148
1994	1	5 466	1 175	15 085	2 827	56 854
	2	5 873	1 226	15 726	2 913	58 500
	3	6 085	1 301	16 056	3 005	61 003
	4	6 508	1 299	16 568	3 087	65 808
1995	1	6 430	1 435	17 657	3 240	64 480
	2	6 953	1 502	17 928	3 348	66 803
	3	7 160	1 588	18 107	3 469	69 149
	4	7 587	1 576	18 329	3 550	74 238
1996	1	7 207	1 570	20 073	3 655	72 429
	2	7 843	1 654	21 748	3 786	75 432
	3	8 075	1 739	22 038	3 926	77 815
	4	8 551	1 727	22 433	4 028	82 444
1997	1	8 418	1 852	23 530	4 190	80 775
	2	9 160	1 944	23 752	4 312	82 932
	3	9 246	2 042	24 339	4 444	85 468
	4	9 864	2 025	24 795	4 551	90 896
1998	1	9 813	2 106	25 552	4 696	88 582
	2	10 445	2 146	26 017	4 829	90 976
	3	10 729	2 245	26 141	5 061	93 344
	4	10 928	2 185	26 431	5 234	99 351
1999	1	11 324	2 332	27 264	5 365	95 566
	2	11 829	2 378	27 167	5 471	97 897
	3	12 062	2 539	27 109	5 594	99 257
	4	12 335	2 413	27 275	5 738	104 405
2000	1	12 640	2 558	28 260	5 921	100 873
	2	13 236	2 630	28 377	6 122	103 765
	3	13 546	2 752	28 863	6 211	106 011
	4	13 859	2 731	29 114	6 299	112 213
2001	1	14 069	2 798	30 183	6 493	108 621
	2	14 583	2 853	30 354	6 575	111 305
	3	15 464	2 982	30 962	6 616	114 483

Table 7 - Quarterly gross operating surplus and net other taxes on production^{1/} (R million)

Year	Quarter	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity and water	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	Transport and communication
1993		11 215	14 224	36 531	10 023	2 741	27 294	16 161
1994		14 572	15 594	41 307	11 658	3 842	31 101	18 932
1995		12 911	16 378	49 695	12 465	4 865	36 425	22 263
1996		16 813	18 799	54 160	12 503	6 217	41 046	26 492
1997		17 742	18 463	61 072	13 266	7 544	43 726	30 338
1998		16 375	20 817	58 338	15 306	8 227	44 744	32 550
1999		16 616	24 271	61 460	13 819	8 555	46 718	39 053
2000		16 971	33 412	71 631	14 871	9 814	54 258	45 890
1993	1	1 586	2 756	8 346	2 455	723	6 572	4 060
	2	4 194	3 732	9 136	2 508	789	6 129	3 710
	3	3 122	4 084	10 194	2 693	658	6 882	4 204
	4	2 313	3 652	8 855	2 367	571	7 710	4 188
1994	1	2 004	3 589	9 574	2 644	1 124	7 381	5 331
	2	5 607	4 388	10 267	2 875	1 108	7 007	4 621
	3	3 971	4 254	11 442	3 235	907	7 694	4 563
	4	2 991	3 363	10 024	2 904	703	9 019	4 417
1995	1	2 292	3 615	11 189	3 091	1 329	8 514	4 941
	2	3 859	4 496	12 356	3 122	1 371	8 278	5 147
	3	3 908	4 673	13 884	3 334	1 188	9 048	5 946
	4	2 852	3 594	12 267	2 918	977	10 586	6 229
1996	1	2 398	3 988	12 556	3 082	1 771	9 506	6 340
	2	6 903	5 280	13 485	3 148	1 777	9 370	6 129
	3	4 467	5 337	14 526	3 397	1 425	10 099	6 917
	4	3 045	4 193	13 593	2 877	1 245	12 071	7 108
1997	1	3 117	4 154	14 302	3 131	2 062	10 243	6 931
	2	7 406	5 104	15 523	3 446	2 016	10 414	7 275
	3	4 475	5 172	16 388	3 555	1 863	10 877	8 142
	4	2 744	4 034	14 858	3 134	1 602	12 193	7 990
1998	1	3 362	3 832	14 459	3 721	2 311	10 595	7 227
	2	6 831	5 665	14 689	4 075	2 227	11 336	7 807
	3	4 331	6 245	15 729	4 002	2 035	11 093	8 557
	4	1 851	5 076	13 461	3 508	1 655	11 720	8 960
1999	1	2 882	5 401	14 215	3 117	2 385	10 685	8 612
	2	7 428	6 382	14 674	3 582	2 303	10 615	9 351
	3	4 635	6 392	16 965	4 099	2 117	11 577	10 299
	4	1 671	6 095	15 606	3 021	1 750	13 841	10 791
2000	1	2 622	7 413	16 489	3 391	2 689	12 306	10 153
	2	6 206	9 191	17 002	3 878	2 644	12 396	11 003
	3	6 034	8 461	19 758	4 193	2 440	13 651	12 058
	4	2 109	8 346	18 382	3 409	2 042	15 905	12 676
2001	1	2 241	8 996	19 105	3 568	3 001	13 875	11 683
	2	6 259	10 950	19 539	4 005	2 893	14 094	12 197
	3	4 919	10 229	21 397	4 368	2 647	14 957	13 276

^{1/} Net other taxes on production equals other taxes on production minus other subsidies on production.

Table 7 - Quarterly gross operating surplus and net other taxes on production^{1/} (R million) (concluded)

Year	Quarter	Finance, real estate and business services	Community, social and personal services	General government services	Other producers	Total gross operating surplus
1993		41 826	5 349	7 120	199	172 682
1994		46 559	6 348	7 843	221	197 979
1995		54 032	7 590	8 810	248	225 682
1996		62 446	8 678	9 922	276	257 352
1997		73 799	9 511	11 328	307	287 096
1998		81 863	10 708	12 938	335	302 201
1999		95 995	11 859	14 757	359	333 460
2000		107 355	13 039	16 587	384	384 213
1993	1	10 206	1 252	1 716	47	39 719
	2	10 286	1 313	1 767	49	43 613
	3	10 700	1 393	1 802	51	45 782
	4	10 635	1 390	1 835	52	43 567
1994	1	11 561	1 492	1 878	53	46 632
	2	11 424	1 557	1 934	54	50 843
	3	11 834	1 651	2 002	56	51 609
	4	11 740	1 649	2 029	58	48 895
1995	1	13 396	1 785	2 115	59	52 324
	2	13 311	1 869	2 177	61	56 046
	3	13 797	1 976	2 233	63	60 049
	4	13 528	1 960	2 285	65	57 262
1996	1	15 300	2 037	2 354	66	59 397
	2	15 493	2 146	2 452	68	66 249
	3	15 997	2 255	2 540	70	67 030
	4	15 656	2 240	2 576	72	64 675
1997	1	17 658	2 240	2 653	74	66 563
	2	18 283	2 352	2 774	76	74 670
	3	19 073	2 470	2 962	78	75 055
	4	18 785	2 449	2 939	80	70 808
1998	1	20 191	2 598	2 976	79	71 349
	2	20 684	2 647	3 194	82	79 237
	3	20 343	2 769	3 343	86	78 533
	4	20 644	2 694	3 425	88	73 082
1999	1	23 000	2 862	3 497	87	76 743
	2	22 932	2 919	3 620	89	83 893
	3	24 727	3 117	3 787	91	87 805
	4	25 336	2 962	3 853	93	85 019
2000	1	25 782	3 126	3 938	93	88 002
	2	26 268	3 214	4 079	96	95 977
	3	27 733	3 363	4 255	97	102 043
	4	27 572	3 337	4 315	98	98 191
2001	1	29 767	3 418	4 360	101	100 116
	2	30 083	3 486	4 424	101	108 030
	3	30 815	3 556	4 488	104	110 757

^{1/} Net other taxes on production equals other taxes on production minus other subsidies on production.

**Table 8 - Annual gross domestic product by industry at current prices
(R million)**

Industry	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	20 252	19 317	23 721	25 140	24 287	24 996	25 875
Agriculture	17 216	15 863	19 922	21 366	20 285	20 537	20 847
Forestry	2 628	2 967	3 238	3 244	3 390	3 869	4 402
Fishing	408	487	562	530	611	590	626
Mining and quarrying	32 111	34 830	38 768	40 524	43 439	47 883	59 108
Coal mining	5 565	6 777	7 835	8 589	9 312	9 259	10 389
Gold mining	15 944	14 135	17 136	16 373	16 489	15 268	17 322
Mining of other metal ores	6 776	7 855	8 799	10 394	12 500	14 501	21 882
Other mining and quarrying ^{1/}	3 825	6 062	4 997	5 168	5 138	8 855	9 515
Primary industries	52 363	54 147	62 488	65 664	67 725	72 879	84 983
Manufacturing	92 068	106 180	114 126	124 603	129 017	136 016	149 380
Food, beverages and tobacco	15 498	17 368	18 985	21 000	22 154	23 573	24 113
Textiles, clothing and leather goods	6 403	7 059	7 106	7 527	7 520	8 068	8 004
Wood and paper; publishing and printing	8 908	11 156	11 440	12 518	12 579	14 468	15 725
Petroleum products, chemicals, rubber and plastic	17 118	19 309	21 614	23 935	26 480	28 690	31 989
Other non-metal mineral products	3 789	4 315	4 495	4 932	4 670	4 709	5 238
Metals, metal products, machinery and equipment	18 963	22 747	25 325	28 109	28 138	26 818	31 627
Electrical machinery and apparatus	2 785	3 332	3 271	3 553	3 787	3 878	4 278
Radio, TV, instruments, watches and clocks	1 422	1 411	1 410	1 537	1 768	2 115	2 201
Transport equipment	7 063	8 675	8 953	9 104	9 060	10 113	11 554
Furniture; other manufacturing ^{1/}	10 119	10 807	11 527	12 388	12 861	13 584	14 650
Electricity and water	15 975	17 408	18 602	19 929	22 534	21 741	22 739
Electricity	14 155	15 503	16 492	17 505	19 020	18 841	19 440
Water	1 820	1 905	2 110	2 423	3 513	2 900	3 298
Construction	13 797	15 774	17 631	19 829	21 687	22 325	23 906
Secondary industries	121 839	139 362	150 360	164 361	173 237	180 081	196 025
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	62 474	71 768	79 463	85 858	89 814	95 595	105 645
Wholesale trade	19 558	22 851	25 838	27 549	28 507	30 194	35 114
Retail trade; repairs of household goods ^{1/}	31 226	34 586	37 743	41 538	44 306	47 605	50 518
Motor trade; repair of motor vehicles	6 928	8 605	9 432	9 779	9 469	9 833	12 135
Hotels and restaurants	4 763	5 726	6 451	6 993	7 532	7 963	7 878
Transport and communication	38 296	44 538	51 787	57 874	63 278	70 868	79 939
Transport ^{1/}	28 790	32 030	36 172	39 142	41 894	44 412	48 751
Communication	9 507	12 508	15 615	18 732	21 383	26 456	31 188
Finance, real estate and business services	70 491	82 162	94 122	110 488	123 778	143 545	161 577
Finance and insurance	29 394	34 664	39 221	47 628	51 495	64 060	71 746
Real estate	24 839	28 893	34 070	39 266	44 871	49 521	55 468
Business services ^{1/}	16 259	18 605	20 831	23 593	27 412	29 964	34 363
Community, social and other personal services ^{1/}	11 349	13 690	15 368	17 374	19 390	21 521	23 711
General government services	71 278	80 831	96 214	107 744	117 079	123 572	131 201
Other producers	12 054	13 855	15 671	17 803	20 154	22 527	24 936
Tertiary industries	265 942	306 844	352 626	397 142	433 492	477 627	527 009
All industries at basic prices	440 144	500 352	565 473	627 167	674 455	730 587	808 017
Taxes on products	48 374	53 644	58 119	63 419	70 669	76 661	83 138
Less: Subsidies on products	6 400	5 898	5 634	4 857	5 618	4 406	3 358
GDP at market prices	482 119	548 099	617 958	685 729	739 506	811 655	894 514

^{1/} Includes estimates of the informal sector.

Table 9 - Percentage contribution to the annual gross domestic product by industry at current prices

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3,9	4,2	4,0	3,6	3,4	3,2
Agriculture	3,2	3,5	3,4	3,0	2,8	2,6
Forestry	0,6	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5
Fishing	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Mining and quarrying	7,0	6,9	6,5	6,4	6,6	7,3
Coal mining	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,3	1,3
Gold mining	2,8	3,0	2,6	2,4	2,1	2,1
Mining of other metal ores	1,6	1,6	1,7	1,9	2,0	2,7
Other mining and quarrying <u>1/</u>	1,2	0,9	0,8	0,8	1,2	1,2
Primary industries	10,8	11,1	10,5	10,0	10,0	10,5
Manufacturing	21,2	20,2	19,9	19,1	18,6	18,5
Food, beverages and tobacco	3,5	3,4	3,3	3,3	3,2	3,0
Textiles, clothing and leather goods	1,4	1,3	1,2	1,1	1,1	1,0
Wood and paper; publishing and printing	2,2	2,0	2,0	1,9	2,0	1,9
Petroleum products, chemicals, rubber and plastic	3,9	3,8	3,8	3,9	3,9	4,0
Other non-metal mineral products	0,9	0,8	0,8	0,7	0,6	0,6
Metals, metal products, machinery and equipment	4,5	4,5	4,5	4,2	3,7	3,9
Electrical machinery and apparatus	0,7	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,5	0,5
Radio, TV, instruments, watches and clocks	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,3
Transport equipment	1,7	1,6	1,5	1,3	1,4	1,4
Furniture; other manufacturing <u>1/</u>	2,2	2,0	2,0	1,9	1,9	1,8
Electricity and water	3,5	3,3	3,2	3,3	3,0	2,8
Electricity	3,1	2,9	2,8	2,8	2,6	2,4
Water	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,4	0,4
Construction	3,2	3,1	3,2	3,2	3,1	3,0
Secondary industries	27,9	26,6	26,2	25,7	24,6	24,3
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	14,3	14,1	13,7	13,3	13,1	13,1
Wholesale trade	4,6	4,6	4,4	4,2	4,1	4,3
Retail trade; repairs of household goods <u>1/</u>	6,9	6,7	6,6	6,6	6,5	6,3
Motor trade; repair of motor vehicles	1,7	1,7	1,6	1,4	1,3	1,5
Hotels and restaurants	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,0
Transport and communication	8,9	9,2	9,2	9,4	9,7	9,9
Transport <u>1/</u>	6,4	6,4	6,2	6,2	6,1	6,0
Communication	2,5	2,8	3,0	3,2	3,6	3,9
Finance, real estate and business services	16,4	16,6	17,6	18,4	19,6	20,0
Finance and insurance	6,9	6,9	7,6	7,6	8,8	8,9
Real estate	5,8	6,0	6,3	6,7	6,8	6,9
Business services <u>1/</u>	3,7	3,7	3,8	4,1	4,1	4,3
Community, social and personal services <u>1/</u>	2,7	2,7	2,8	2,9	2,9	2,9
General government services	16,2	17,0	17,2	17,4	16,9	16,2
Other producers	2,8	2,8	2,8	3,0	3,1	3,1
Tertiary industries	61,3	62,4	63,3	64,3	65,4	65,2
All industries at basic prices	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

1/ Includes estimates of the informal sector.

**Table 10 - Annual gross domestic product by industry
at constant 1995 prices (R million)**

Industry	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	24 125	19 317	23 949	24 153	22 519	23 659	25 390
Agriculture	20 727	15 863	20 468	20 807	19 262	20 375	22 076
Forestry	2 896	2 967	3 007	2 924	2 820	2 839	2 858
Fishing	502	487	474	423	437	445	455
Mining and quarrying	35 946	34 830	34 542	35 118	34 840	34 472	33 821
Coal mining	6 494	6 777	6 828	7 254	7 235	7 266	7 325
Gold mining	15 402	14 135	13 608	13 355	12 476	12 151	11 620
Mining of other metal ores	7 688	7 855	8 017	8 372	8 770	9 098	8 568
Other mining and quarrying <u>1/</u>	6 363	6 062	6 090	6 138	6 359	5 956	6 309
Primary industries	60 071	54 147	58 492	59 271	57 359	58 131	59 211
Manufacturing	99 706	106 180	107 648	110 562	108 419	108 085	113 588
Food, beverages and tobacco	16 901	17 368	17 678	18 127	17 858	17 253	16 893
Textiles, clothing and leather goods	6 682	7 059	6 573	6 838	6 284	6 381	6 056
Wood and paper; publishing and printing	10 780	11 156	10 709	11 071	10 693	10 888	11 273
Petroleum products, chemicals, rubber and plastic	17 677	19 309	19 893	20 248	21 345	22 169	22 083
Other non-metal mineral products	3 988	4 315	4 275	4 219	3 931	3 619	3 789
Metals, metal products, machinery and equipment	20 869	22 747	24 579	25 767	24 567	23 386	26 200
Electrical machinery and apparatus	2 986	3 332	3 155	3 460	3 335	3 244	3 522
Radio, TV, instruments, watches and clocks	1 580	1 411	1 327	1 439	1 529	1 506	1 571
Transport equipment	7 435	8 675	8 524	8 255	7 933	8 458	10 632
Furniture; other manufacturing <u>1/</u>	10 808	10 807	10 934	11 138	10 945	11 181	11 569
Electricity and water	17 069	17 408	19 287	20 035	20 357	20 728	20 244
Electricity	15 224	15 503	17 112	17 814	18 013	18 236	17 828
Water	1 845	1 905	2 175	2 221	2 344	2 493	2 416
Construction	15 233	15 774	16 092	16 646	17 083	16 670	17 121
Secondary industries	132 007	139 362	143 027	147 243	145 860	145 483	150 952
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	67 780	71 768	74 416	74 749	73 904	74 161	77 373
Wholesale trade	21 271	22 851	24 135	24 111	23 506	23 245	24 491
Retail trade; repairs of household goods <u>1/</u>	33 579	34 586	35 503	36 236	36 578	37 400	38 730
Motor trade; repair of motor vehicles	7 457	8 605	8 938	8 669	8 046	7 788	8 765
Hotels and restaurants	5 472	5 726	5 839	5 732	5 775	5 728	5 387
Transport and communication	40 281	44 538	47 271	50 879	54 273	58 141	61 001
Transport <u>1/</u>	30 593	32 030	32 867	34 099	34 905	35 315	36 367
Communication	9 688	12 508	14 404	16 780	19 368	22 826	24 634
Finance, real estate and business services	79 378	82 162	87 737	91 866	96 737	104 190	110 316
Finance and insurance	32 983	34 664	38 935	41 601	44 299	50 388	54 077
Real estate	28 677	28 893	29 401	29 924	30 175	30 027	30 461
Business services <u>1/</u>	17 719	18 605	19 402	20 341	22 263	23 775	25 778
Community, social and personal services <u>1/</u>	12 420	13 690	14 210	13 971	14 108	14 439	14 926
General government services	80 157	80 831	82 393	83 043	82 830	82 469	81 758
Other producers	13 687	13 855	14 066	14 298	14 626	14 919	15 217
Tertiary industries	293 703	306 844	320 093	328 807	336 479	348 319	360 591
All industries at basic prices	485 781	500 352	521 611	535 321	539 697	551 933	570 754
Taxes on products	51 200	53 644	56 260	57 918	58 125	58 478	60 063
Less: Subsidies on products	5 444	5 898	6 166	6 401	6 513	6 568	6 689
GDP at market prices	531 537	548 098	571 706	586 838	591 309	603 842	624 128

1/ Includes estimates of the informal sector.

Table 11 - Percentage change^{2/} in the annual gross domestic product by industry at constant 1995 prices

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-19,9	24,0	0,9	-6,8	5,1	7,3
Agriculture	-23,5	29,0	1,7	-7,4	5,8	8,4
Forestry	2,4	1,3	-2,8	-3,6	0,7	0,7
Fishing	-3,0	-2,6	-10,9	3,5	1,7	2,3
Mining and quarrying	-3,1	-0,8	1,7	-0,8	-1,1	-1,9
Coal mining	4,4	0,7	6,2	-0,3	0,4	0,8
Gold mining	-8,2	-3,7	-1,9	-6,6	-2,6	-4,4
Mining of other metal ores	2,2	2,1	4,4	4,8	3,7	-5,8
Other mining and quarrying ^{1/}	-4,7	0,5	0,8	3,6	-6,3	5,9
Primary industries	-9,9	8,0	1,3	-3,2	1,3	1,9
Manufacturing	6,5	1,4	2,7	-1,9	-0,3	5,1
Food, beverages and tobacco	2,8	1,8	2,5	-1,5	-3,4	-2,1
Textiles, clothing and leather goods	5,6	-6,9	4,0	-8,1	1,6	-5,1
Wood and paper; publishing and printing	3,5	-4,0	3,4	-3,4	1,8	3,5
Petroleum products, chemicals, rubber and plastic	9,2	3,0	1,8	5,4	3,9	-0,4
Other non-metal mineral products	8,2	-0,9	-1,3	-6,8	-7,9	4,7
Metals, metal products, machinery and equipment	9,0	8,1	4,8	-4,7	-4,8	12,0
Electrical machinery and apparatus	11,6	-5,3	9,7	-3,6	-2,7	8,6
Radio, TV, instruments, watches and clocks	-10,7	-5,9	8,4	6,3	-1,5	4,3
Transport equipment	16,7	-1,7	-3,1	-3,9	6,6	25,7
Furniture; other manufacturing ^{1/}	0,0	1,2	1,9	-1,7	2,2	3,5
Electricity and water	2,0	10,8	3,9	1,6	1,8	-2,3
Electricity	1,8	10,4	4,1	1,1	1,2	-2,2
Water	3,2	14,2	2,1	5,6	6,3	-3,1
Construction	3,6	2,0	3,4	2,6	-2,4	2,7
Secondary industries	5,6	2,6	2,9	-0,9	-0,3	3,8
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	5,9	3,7	0,4	-1,1	0,3	4,3
Wholesale trade	7,4	5,6	-0,1	-2,5	-1,1	5,4
Retail trade; repairs of household goods ^{1/}	3,0	2,7	2,1	0,9	2,2	3,6
Motor trade; repair of motor vehicles	15,4	3,9	-3,0	-7,2	-3,2	12,5
Hotels and restaurants	4,6	2,0	-1,8	0,7	-0,8	-5,9
Transport and communication	10,6	6,1	7,6	6,7	7,1	4,9
Transport ^{1/}	4,7	2,6	3,7	2,4	1,2	3,0
Communication	29,1	15,2	16,5	15,4	17,9	7,9
Finance, real estate and business services	3,5	6,8	4,7	5,3	7,7	5,9
Finance and insurance	5,1	12,3	6,8	6,5	13,7	7,3
Real estate	0,8	1,8	1,8	0,8	-0,5	1,4
Business services ^{1/}	5,0	4,3	4,8	9,4	6,8	8,4
Community, social and personal services ^{1/}	10,2	3,8	-1,7	1,0	2,3	3,4
General government services	0,8	1,9	0,8	-0,3	-0,4	-0,9
Other producers	1,2	1,5	1,6	2,3	2,0	2,0
Tertiary industries	4,5	4,3	2,7	2,3	3,5	3,5
All industries at basic prices	3,0	4,2	2,6	0,8	2,3	3,4
Taxes on products	4,8	4,9	2,9	0,4	0,6	2,7
Less: Subsidies on products	8,3	4,5	3,8	1,8	0,9	1,8
GDP at market prices	3,1	4,3	2,6	0,8	2,1	3,4

^{1/} Includes estimates of the informal sector.

^{2/} The percentage change is the growth rate from one period to the next period.

**Table 12 - Annual production accounts by industry
at current prices (R million)**

Industry	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Agriculture, forestry and fishing							
Output at basic prices	34 334	35 560	43 246	46 385	46 688	49 431	52 806
Intermediate consumption	14 082	16 243	19 525	21 245	22 401	24 435	26 931
Gross value added at basic prices	20 252	19 317	23 721	25 140	24 287	24 996	25 875
Other taxes on production	132	138	183	210	239	270	290
Other subsidies	-740	-694	-554	-619	-521	-494	-540
Value added at factor cost	20 859	19 873	24 092	25 548	24 569	25 220	26 126
Compensation of employees	5 680	6 406	6 908	7 398	7 911	8 380	8 904
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	15 179	13 467	17 184	18 151	16 658	16 840	17 222
Mining and quarrying							
Output at basic prices	56 900	63 040	70 172	74 720	80 438	86 972	106 576
Intermediate consumption	24 789	28 210	31 405	34 196	36 999	39 089	47 467
Gross value added at basic prices	32 111	34 830	38 768	40 524	43 439	47 883	59 108
Other taxes on production	446	474	491	643	869	840	891
Other subsidies	-101	-59	-44	-39	-36	-29	-27
Value added at factor cost	31 766	34 415	38 321	39 920	42 606	47 072	58 244
Compensation of employees	16 516	18 452	19 969	22 061	22 622	23 612	25 696
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	15 249	15 963	18 352	17 859	19 984	23 460	32 548
Manufacturing							
Output at basic prices	293 937	347 715	378 775	416 574	426 223	451 227	505 184
Intermediate consumption	201 869	241 536	264 649	291 970	297 207	315 211	355 803
Gross value added at basic prices	92 068	106 180	114 125	124 604	129 017	136 016	149 380
Other taxes on production	1 007	1 126	1 213	1 617	1 756	2 036	2 126
Other subsidies	-913	-847	-1 197	-1 085	-1 002	-817	-772
Value added at factor cost	91 974	105 900	114 110	124 071	128 263	134 797	148 027
Compensation of employees	50 761	56 484	59 965	63 532	70 678	74 554	77 749
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	41 213	49 416	54 145	60 539	57 585	60 243	70 278
Electricity and water							
Output at basic prices	24 359	26 918	30 803	33 413	36 701	37 510	40 402
Intermediate consumption	8 384	9 509	12 201	13 484	14 167	15 769	17 663
Gross value added at basic prices	15 975	17 408	18 602	19 929	22 534	21 741	22 739
Other taxes on production	190	196	208	263	266	294	289
Other subsidies	0	0	0	-188	-175	-141	-131
Value added at factor cost	15 785	17 213	18 394	19 853	22 442	21 588	22 581
Compensation of employees	4 317	4 943	6 098	6 663	7 228	7 922	7 868
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	11 468	12 269	12 296	13 190	15 214	13 665	14 713
Construction							
Output at basic prices	45 435	51 401	57 394	64 558	69 999	71 897	76 330
Intermediate consumption	31 639	35 627	39 763	44 729	48 312	49 572	52 424
Gross value added at basic prices	13 797	15 774	17 631	19 829	21 687	22 325	23 906
Other taxes on production	139	147	156	209	237	273	290
Other subsidies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Value added at factor cost	13 658	15 627	17 475	19 619	21 450	22 052	23 615
Compensation of employees	9 954	10 909	11 414	12 285	13 460	13 770	14 091
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	3 704	4 719	6 061	7 334	7 990	8 282	9 524
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants							
Output at basic prices	108 486	125 113	138 716	150 109	157 803	167 190	187 105
Intermediate consumption	46 012	53 345	59 253	64 250	67 989	71 596	81 460
Gross value added at basic prices	62 474	71 768	79 463	85 858	89 814	95 595	105 645
Other taxes on production	1 557	1 709	1 882	2 486	2 814	3 248	3 326
Other subsidies	0	0	0	-6	-6	-5	-4
Value added at factor cost	60 917	70 059	77 581	83 378	87 006	92 352	102 324
Compensation of employees	31 373	35 343	38 417	42 132	45 069	48 877	51 387
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	29 544	34 716	39 164	41 246	41 936	43 475	50 937

**Table 12 - Annual production accounts by industry
at current prices (R million) (concluded)**

Industry	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Transport and communication							
Output at basic prices	65 257	74 862	87 145	99 188	110 439	124 335	144 001
Intermediate consumption	26 961	30 324	35 358	41 314	47 161	53 467	64 062
Gross value added at basic prices	38 296	44 538	51 787	57 874	63 278	70 868	79 939
Other taxes on production	513	510	525	633	847	976	1 005
Other subsidies	-258	-301	-486	-441	-404	-334	-320
Value added at factor cost	38 042	44 329	51 747	57 682	62 835	70 226	79 254
Compensation of employees	19 364	22 275	25 295	27 536	30 728	31 815	34 047
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	18 677	22 054	26 453	30 146	32 107	38 411	45 206
Finance, real estate and business services							
Output at basic prices	109 726	127 291	145 490	170 769	194 271	222 347	249 393
Intermediate consumption	39 235	45 129	51 368	60 281	70 494	78 802	87 816
Gross value added at basic prices	70 491	82 162	94 122	110 488	123 778	143 545	161 577
Other taxes on production	4 529	5 069	5 753	6 911	7 659	9 029	9 503
Other subsidies	-571	-399	-357	-350	-302	-276	-292
Value added at factor cost	66 533	77 492	88 726	103 927	116 421	134 791	152 366
Compensation of employees	23 931	28 136	31 676	36 689	41 915	47 550	53 281
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	42 601	49 355	57 050	67 239	74 506	87 242	99 085
Community, social and personal services							
Output at basic prices	22 649	27 395	30 803	34 802	38 817	43 086	47 485
Intermediate consumption	11 300	13 704	15 435	17 428	19 427	21 565	23 774
Gross value added at basic prices	11 349	13 690	15 368	17 374	19 390	21 521	23 711
Other taxes on production	642	635	646	752	733	851	886
Other subsidies	-13	-54	-88	-68	-63	-51	-47
Value added at factor cost	10 721	13 109	14 810	16 689	18 720	20 720	22 873
Compensation of employees	5 001	6 100	6 691	7 863	8 682	9 662	10 672
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	5 720	7 009	8 119	8 826	10 038	11 059	12 201
General government services							
Output at basic prices	106 047	111 238	130 830	147 646	158 028	168 242	179 207
Intermediate consumption	34 769	30 407	34 616	39 902	40 949	44 670	48 006
Gross value added at basic prices	71 278	80 831	96 214	107 744	117 079	123 572	131 201
Other taxes on production	460	509	569	780	902	1 072	1 297
Other subsidies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Value added at factor cost	70 818	80 322	95 645	106 964	116 177	122 500	129 904
Compensation of employees	63 435	72 021	86 292	96 416	104 141	108 815	114 614
Gross operating surplus	7 383	8 301	9 353	10 548	12 036	13 685	15 290
Other producers							
Output at basic prices	16 285	18 433	20 621	23 240	26 146	28 916	31 730
Intermediate consumption	4 231	4 578	4 950	5 437	5 992	6 389	6 794
Gross value added at basic prices	12 054	13 855	15 671	17 803	20 154	22 527	24 936
Other taxes on production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other subsidies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Value added at factor cost	12 054	13 855	15 671	17 803	20 154	22 527	24 936
Compensation of employees	11 833	13 607	15 395	17 496	19 819	22 168	24 552
Gross operating surplus	221	248	276	307	335	359	384
Sum of all industries							
Output at basic prices	883 414	1 008 964	1 133 996	1 261 405	1 345 554	1 451 154	1 620 218
Intermediate consumption	443 269	508 611	568 523	634 238	671 099	720 566	812 201
Gross value added at basic prices	440 144	500 352	565 472	627 167	674 455	730 587	808 017
Other taxes on production	9 614	10 512	11 626	14 506	16 322	18 887	19 903
Other subsidies	-2 596	-2 353	-2 727	-2 795	-2 510	-2 146	-2 134
Value added at factor cost	433 126	492 194	556 573	615 457	660 642	713 845	790 249
Compensation of employees	242 166	274 676	308 120	340 071	372 253	397 125	422 861
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	190 960	217 517	248 453	275 386	288 390	316 720	367 387

**Table 13 - Annual production accounts by industry
at constant 1995 prices (R million)**

Industry	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Agriculture, forestry and fishing							
Output at basic prices	39 659	35 560	41 043	41 117	39 816	41 452	43 597
Intermediate consumption	15 534	16 243	17 093	16 964	17 297	17 793	18 208
Gross value added at basic prices	24 125	19 317	23 949	24 153	22 519	23 659	25 390
Mining and quarrying							
Output at basic prices	64 795	63 040	62 455	63 618	63 105	62 478	61 216
Intermediate consumption	28 849	28 210	27 913	28 501	28 264	28 006	27 394
Gross value added at basic prices	35 946	34 830	34 542	35 118	34 840	34 472	33 821
Manufacturing							
Output at basic prices	323 939	347 715	352 786	361 863	355 953	358 139	379 326
Intermediate consumption	224 233	241 536	245 138	251 301	247 534	250 054	265 739
Gross value added at basic prices	99 706	106 180	107 648	110 562	108 419	108 085	113 588
Electricity and water							
Output at basic prices	26 179	26 918	30 096	30 754	31 447	31 354	31 852
Intermediate consumption	9 111	9 509	10 809	10 719	11 090	10 626	11 609
Gross value added at basic prices	17 069	17 408	19 287	20 035	20 357	20 728	20 244
Construction							
Output at basic prices	49 866	51 401	52 579	54 544	55 938	54 289	55 119
Intermediate consumption	34 633	35 627	36 486	37 899	38 855	37 619	37 998
Gross value added at basic prices	15 233	15 774	16 092	16 646	17 083	16 670	17 121
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants							
Output at basic prices	117 579	125 113	130 051	130 885	130 084	129 850	135 536
Intermediate consumption	49 799	53 345	55 636	56 136	56 180	55 688	58 163
Gross value added at basic prices	67 780	71 768	74 416	74 749	73 904	74 161	77 373
Transport and communication							
Output at basic prices	68 645	74 862	79 175	85 742	92 627	98 678	104 575
Intermediate consumption	28 365	30 324	31 904	34 863	38 355	40 537	43 574
Gross value added at basic prices	40 281	44 538	47 271	50 879	54 273	58 141	61 001
Finance, real estate and business services							
Output at basic prices	122 201	127 291	136 071	144 262	153 384	164 474	174 370
Intermediate consumption	42 823	45 129	48 334	52 395	56 647	60 284	64 053
Gross value added at basic prices	79 378	82 162	87 737	91 866	96 737	104 190	110 316
Community, social and personal services							
Output at basic prices	24 800	27 395	28 467	27 992	28 256	28 944	30 011
Intermediate consumption	12 380	13 704	14 257	14 021	14 148	14 505	15 085
Gross value added at basic prices	12 420	13 690	14 210	13 971	14 108	14 439	14 926
General government services							
Output at basic prices	117 404	111 238	114 538	118 201	116 735	117 365	116 127
Intermediate consumption	37 247	30 407	32 145	35 158	33 905	34 896	34 369
Gross value added at basic prices	80 157	80 831	82 393	83 043	82 830	82 469	81 758
Other producers							
Output at basic prices	18 273	18 433	18 679	18 967	19 441	19 795	20 181
Intermediate consumption	4 586	4 578	4 613	4 670	4 815	4 876	4 964
Gross value added at basic prices	13 687	13 855	14 066	14 298	14 626	14 919	15 217
Sum of all industries							
Output at basic prices	973 340	1 008 964	1 045 940	1 077 947	1 086 786	1 106 817	1 151 910
Intermediate consumption	487 559	508 612	524 329	542 626	547 089	554 884	581 156
Gross value added at basic prices	485 781	500 352	521 611	535 321	539 697	551 933	570 754

Table 14 - Annual volume index numbers by industry (1995 = 100)

Industry	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	124,9	100,0	124,0	125,0	116,6	122,5	131,4
Mining and quarrying	103,2	100,0	99,2	100,8	100,0	99,0	97,1
Manufacturing	93,9	100,0	101,4	104,1	102,1	101,8	107,0
Electricity and water	98,1	100,0	110,8	115,1	116,9	119,1	116,3
Construction	96,6	100,0	102,0	105,5	108,3	105,7	108,5
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	94,4	100,0	103,7	104,2	103,0	103,3	107,8
Transport and communication	90,4	100,0	106,1	114,2	121,9	130,5	137,0
Finance, real estate and business services	96,6	100,0	106,8	111,8	117,7	126,8	134,3
Community, social and personal services	90,7	100,0	103,8	102,1	103,1	105,5	109,0
General government services	99,2	100,0	101,9	102,7	102,5	102,0	101,1
Other producers	98,8	100,0	101,5	103,2	105,6	107,7	109,8
Total values added at basic prices	97,1	100,0	104,2	107,0	107,9	110,3	114,1
Taxes on products	95,4	100,0	104,9	108,0	108,4	109,0	112,0
Subsidies on products	92,3	100,0	104,5	108,5	110,4	111,4	113,4
GDP at market prices	97,0	100,0	104,3	107,1	107,9	110,2	113,9

Table 15 - Annual implied deflators by industry (1995 = 100)

Industry	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	83,9	100,0	99,0	104,1	107,9	105,7	101,9
Mining and quarrying	89,3	100,0	112,2	115,4	124,7	138,9	174,8
Manufacturing	92,3	100,0	106,0	112,7	119,0	125,8	131,5
Electricity and water	93,6	100,0	96,4	99,5	110,7	104,9	112,3
Construction	90,6	100,0	109,6	119,1	126,9	133,9	139,6
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	92,2	100,0	106,8	114,9	121,5	128,9	136,5
Transport and communication	95,1	100,0	109,6	113,7	116,6	121,9	131,0
Finance, real estate and business services	88,8	100,0	107,3	120,3	128,0	137,8	146,5
Community, social and personal services	91,4	100,0	108,1	124,4	137,4	149,0	158,9
General government services	88,9	100,0	116,8	129,7	141,3	149,8	160,5
Other producers	88,1	100,0	111,4	124,5	137,8	151,0	163,9
Total values added at basic prices	90,6	100,0	108,4	117,2	125,0	132,4	141,6
Taxes on products	94,5	100,0	103,3	109,5	121,6	131,1	138,4
Subsidies on products	117,6	100,0	91,4	75,9	86,3	67,1	50,2
GDP deflator	90,7	100,0	108,1	116,9	125,1	133,0	142,2

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Explanatory Notes

Introduction

- 1** This Statistical Release contains independent compiled annual estimates of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the period 1994 to 2000. It also contains quarterly estimates of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the period 1993 to the third quarter of 2001. The estimates are based on the 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA) published by the United Nations in co-operation with other international organisations. This means that the methodology, concepts and classifications, are in accordance with the latest guidelines of an internationally agreed system of national accounts.

Revised estimates of GDP for the years 1993-98 in accordance with the new SNA were published for the first time in the June 1999 issue of Statistical Release P0441. The revisions also included an update of the base year from 1990 to 1995 for the estimates at constant prices. Thus, the estimates of real GDP are made at 1995 constant prices in this publication.

Methodology

- 2** Annual GDP estimates are now calculated independently from the quarterly estimates. Previously, annual GDP estimates were derived as the sum of the GDP for the four quarters of the relevant year.

Short-term indicators are used to estimate the quarterly GDP (cf. Statistical sources and methods). However, they are by their nature incomplete in terms of coverage and annual changes of output measured through them are generally not as reliable as in instances where the results of annual surveys are used. Therefore, the quarterly estimates must be adapted to the independent annual estimates when such estimates become available.

Classifications

- 3** The estimates of value added by industry are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (SIC), fifth edition. SIC is based on the third revision of the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC), with suitable adaptations for South African conditions.

- Seasonal adjustment** **4** The quarterly value added and GDP estimates have been seasonally adjusted. Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation from the series so that the effects of other influences on the series can be more clearly recognised. Seasonal adjustment does not aim to remove irregular or non-seasonal influences which may be present in any particular quarter. Influences that are volatile or unsystematic can still make it difficult to interpret.
- Reliability of estimates** **5** Revision of the estimates for all components of the national accounts are usually done every five years in conjunction with the rebasing of the estimates at constant prices. At such a time the results of censuses that have become available in the meantime and any other additional information sources are incorporated in the estimates. Due to the availability of more comprehensive data, revisions are also made of estimates for the latest quarters and, once a year, for **the two latest years**.
- Related publications** **6** Users may also wish to refer to the following publications from Stats SA -
- Bulletin of Statistics; and
 - SA Statistics
- Unpublished Statistics** **7** In some cases Stats SA can also make available information which is not published. This information can be made available through a computer printout or diskette. Generally a charge is made for providing unpublished information.
- Pre-release policy** **8** 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.
- An official representative from the Office of the President, the Department of Finance and the SARB receive a copy of the release on a strictly confidential basis one hour in advance of the public issue.
- Symbols and abbreviations** **9**
- | | |
|----------|------------------------------------|
| SARB | South African Reserve Bank |
| SIC | Standard Industrial Classification |
| SNA | System of National Accounts |
| Stats SA | Statistics South Africa |
| - | not applicable |

Classification of Industries

The industries used in estimating the value added was classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (SIC), fifth edition. It is based on the third revision of the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC), with suitable adaptations for local conditions.

For the convenience of users, the SIC is duplicated in this statistical release for easy reference. Two versions of SIC are presented, namely table C reflecting only those categories of the SIC which have actually been used in the national accounts tables in this statistical release and table D which is the full version of SIC (5th edition). Furthermore, table D also furnishes the abbreviated titles as used in the national accounts tables.

Table D - Categories used in the national accounts tables

Title in the national accounts tables	Major division of SIC	Division of SIC
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1	
Agriculture		11
Forestry		12
Fishing		13
Mining and quarrying	2	
Coal mining		21
Gold mining		23
Mining of other metal ores		24
Other mining and quarrying		25, 29
Manufacturing	3	
Food, beverages and tobacco products		30
Textiles, clothing and leather goods		31
Wood and paper; publishing and printing		32
Petroleum products, chemicals, rubber and plastic		33
Other non-metallic mineral products		34
Metals, metal products, machinery and equipment		35
Electrical machinery and apparatus		36
Radio, TV, instruments, watches and clocks		37
Transport equipment		38
Furniture; other manufacturing		39
Electricity and water	4	
Electricity		41
Water		42
Construction	5	
Wholesale, retail, and motor trade; catering and accommodation	6	
Wholesale trade		61
Retail trade; repair of household goods		62
Motor trade; repair of motor vehicles		63
Catering and accommodation		64

Table D - Categories used in the national accounts tables (concluded)

Title in the national accounts tables	Major division of SIC	Division of SIC
Transport and communication	7	
Transport		71-74
Communication		75
Finance, real estate and business services	8	
Finance and insurance		81-83
Real estate		84
Business services		85-88
Other private services	9 <u>1/</u>	
General government services	9 <u>1/</u>	
Other producers	9 <u>1/</u>	01 <u>1/</u>

1/ Major division 9 of SIC - Community, social and personal services - has been disaggregated into three categories in the national accounts tables. These categories follow other criteria than SIC and cannot be defined in terms of the divisions and groups of SIC 9. The first category - Community, social and personal services - includes private enterprises. They are market producers. The second category - general government services - comprises the activities of general government in producing non-market community and social services, e.g. public administration, defence, health and education. The third category - Other producers - consist of non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH) and domestic workers. These are also non-market producers.

Table E - Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (SIC)
(5th Edition)

Title of category	Major division	Division
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	1	
Agriculture, hunting and related services		11
Forestry, logging and related services		12
Fishing, operation of fish hatcheries and fish farms		13
Mining and quarrying	2	
Mining of coal and lignite		21
Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas; service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction, excluding surveying		22
Mining of gold and uranium ore		23
Mining of metal ores, except gold and uranium		24
Other mining and quarrying		25
Services activities incidental to mining of minerals		29
Manufacturing	3	
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products		30
Manufacture of textiles, clothing and leather goods		31
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials; manufacture of paper and paper products; publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media		32
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel; manufacture of chemicals and chemical products; manufacture of rubber and plastic products		33
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products		34
Manufacture of basic metals, fabricated metal products, machinery and equipment and of office, accounting and computing machinery		35
Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.		36
Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus and of medical, precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks		37
Manufacture of transport equipment		38
Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.; recycling		39
Electricity, gas and water supply	4	
Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply		41
Collection, purification and distribution of water		42
Construction	5	
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles and personal and household goods; catering and accommodation	6	
Wholesale and commission trade, except of motor vehicles and motor cycles		61
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motor cycles; repair of personal household goods		62
Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles; retail trade in automotive fuel		63
Catering and accommodation		64

Table E - Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (SIC)
(5th Edition) (concluded)

Title of category	Major division	Division
Transport, storage and communication	7	
Land transport; transport via pipelines		71
Water transport		72
Air transport		73
Supporting and auxiliary transport activities; activities of travel agencies		74
Post and telecommunications		75
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	8	
Financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding		81
Insurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security		82
Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation		83
Real estate activities		84
Renting of machinery and equipment, without operator, and of personal and household goods		85
Computer and related activities		86
Research and development		87
Other business activities		88
Community, social and personal services	9	
Public administration and defence activities		91
Education		92
Health and social work		93
Other community, social and personal service activities		94
Activities of membership organisations n.e.c.		95
Recreational, cultural and sporting activities		96
Other service activities		99
Private households, extraterritorial organisations, representatives of foreign governments and other activities not adequately defined	0	
Private households with employed persons		01
Extraterritorial organisations		02
Representatives of foreign governments		03
Other activities not adequately defined		04

Statistical sources and methods

Table F summarises the most important statistical sources from which the annual and quarterly value added and GDP estimates are derived and the method used to compile the figures, discussing both the estimates at current and at constant prices. The term “benchmark years” refers to those years in respect of which authoritative and detailed information is available.

Table F - Statistical sources and methods used in estimating annual and quarterly value added and GDP at current and at constant prices

Industry	Annual estimates at current prices	Quarterly estimates at current prices	Estimates at constant prices
Agriculture	<p>Benchmark years: Periodic Censuses of Agriculture conducted by Stats SA. GDP estimates compiled by the National Department of Agriculture in co-operation with Stats SA.</p> <p>Other years: Annual surveys of agriculture conducted by Stats SA. GDP estimates are compiled by the Department of Agriculture in collaboration with Stats SA. Estimates from censuses and surveys are verified against quarterly source data collected by the National Department of Agriculture. Estimates include the value of farm produce consumed by farmers for own account.</p>	<p>Information obtained from various marketing agents and other agricultural related organisations in respect of the value of production of field crops, horticulture and livestock. Expenditure on intermediate goods is collected by the National Department of Agriculture from a number of manufacturers and associations regarding, inter alia, fertilisers, farm feed, dips and sprays, and fuel.</p>	<p>Nominal values (current prices) of production and intermediate inputs are deflated by appropriate price indices compiled by the National Department of Agriculture.</p>
Forestry	<p>Benchmark and other years: Annual information obtained from the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry. Estimates of growing forests and own-account production are based on a research project conducted by UP</p>	<p>Judgemental trend.</p>	<p>Base year estimates are extrapolated using volumes of harvested timber and changes in standing timber inventories.</p>
Fishing	<p>Benchmark and other years: Information provided by the Marine Development Branch of the Department of Environmental Affairs and technical</p>	<p>Information provided by the Marine Development Branch of the Department of Environmental Affairs and technical periodicals.</p>	<p>Base year estimates are extrapolated using appropriate indices of the quantity (volume) of fish caught.</p>

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Table F - Statistical sources and methods used in estimating annual and quarterly value added and GDP at current and at constant prices (continued)

Industry	Annual estimates at current prices	Quarterly estimates at current prices	Estimates at constant prices
Mining and quarrying	<p>Benchmark years: Periodic Censuses of Mining conducted by Stats SA. Results from the 1993 and 1996 mining censuses are included.</p> <p>Other years: Monthly data on production and sales for the various sectors of the mining industry and the quarterly surveys of financial and labour statistics conducted by Stats SA. Supplemented by information from the Chamber of Mines regarding the gold-mining industry and sample surveys conducted by the SARB.</p>	<p>Monthly data on production and sales for the various sectors of the mining industry and the quarterly surveys of financial and labour statistics conducted by Stats SA. Supplemented by information from the Chamber of Mines regarding the gold-mining industry and sample surveys conducted by the SARB.</p>	<p>Base year estimates are extrapolated using appropriate indices of output quantities of various sectors of mining. Information obtained from the Chamber of Mines, the Minerals Bureau, the Department of Minerals and Energy and Stats SA.</p>
Manufacturing	<p>Benchmark years: Periodic Censuses of Manufacturing conducted by Stats SA. Results from the 1993 and 1996 manufacturing censuses are included.</p> <p>Other years: Monthly data on production and sales of the manufacturing industry, quarterly surveys of financial and labour statistics conducted by Stats SA, supplemented by sample surveys conducted by the SARB.</p>	<p>Monthly data on production and sales of the manufacturing industry, quarterly surveys of financial and labour statistics conducted by Stats SA, supplemented by sample surveys conducted by the SARB.</p>	<p>Base year estimates are extrapolated using appropriate indices of output quantities (volume) based on manufacturing sales at constant prices at the various divisions of manufacturing.</p>
Electricity and water	<p>Benchmark and other years: Annual statistics and financial statements obtained from ESKOM, the water boards and local authorities.</p>	<p>Monthly survey regarding generation and consumption of electricity conducted by Stats SA as well as monthly surveys conducted by the SARB.</p>	<p>Base year estimates are extrapolated using appropriate indices of output quantities (units of electricity generated and kilo litre water).</p>

Table F - Statistical sources and methods used in estimating annual and quarterly value added and GDP at current and at constant prices (continued)

Industry	Annual estimates at current prices	Quarterly estimates at current prices	Estimates at constant prices
Construction	<p>Benchmark years: Periodic Censuses of Construction conducted by Stats SA. Results from the 1994 construction census are included.</p> <p>Other years: Extrapolation of the benchmark year estimates according to the trend in gross domestic fixed investment of residential and non-residential buildings and construction works as compiled by the SARB. Verified with the monthly survey of building statistics conducted by Stats SA. Labour remuneration is extrapolated according to the quarterly survey of total employment and earnings conducted by Stats SA.</p>	<p>Extrapolation of the benchmark year estimates according to the trend in gross domestic fixed investment of residential and non-residential buildings and construction works as compiled by the SARB. Verified with the monthly survey of building statistics conducted by Stats SA. Labour remuneration is extrapolated according to the quarterly survey of total employment and earnings conducted by Stats SA.</p>	<p>Base year estimates are extrapolated using the trend in real gross domestic fixed investment of residential and non-residential buildings and construction works as well as the monthly survey of building statistics conducted by Stats SA. Verified by cement sales.</p>
Wholesale, retail and motor trade	<p>Benchmark years: Periodic Censuses of Wholesale Trade, Commercial Agents and Allied Services; Retail Trade; and Motor Trade and Repair Services, conducted by Stats SA. Annual and quarterly surveys of local authorities conducted by Stats SA. The results of the above-mentioned censuses for 1993 are included.</p> <p>Other years: Monthly surveys of financial (turnover) statistics of wholesale, retail and motor trade and the quarterly survey of total employment and earnings conducted by Stats, supplemented by sample surveys conducted by</p>	<p>Monthly surveys of financial (turnover) statistics of wholesale, retail and motor trade and the quarterly survey of total employment and earnings conducted by Stats, supplemented by sample surveys conducted by the SARB.</p>	<p>Base year estimates are extrapolated using indices for the volume of wholesale, retail and motor trade sales.</p>

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Table F - Statistical sources and methods used in estimating annual and quarterly value added and GDP at current and at constant prices (continued)

Industry	Annual estimates at current prices	Quarterly estimates at current prices	Estimates at constant prices
Catering and accommodation	<p>Benchmark years: Periodic Censuses of Catering and Accommodation Services and Licensed Restaurants, conducted by Stats SA. The results of the 1995 census of accommodation services and the 1992 census of restaurants are included.</p> <p>Other years: Extrapolation according to the trend of retail trade sales and trading statistics for hotels published by Stats SA.</p>	<p>Extrapolation according to the trend of retail trade sales and trading statistics for hotels published by Stats SA.</p>	<p>Base year estimates are extrapolated using changes in indices for room and bed nights sales.</p>
Transport and communication	<p>Benchmark and other years: Financial reports of Transnet, Telkom, SA Post Office; annual and quarterly surveys of local authorities conducted by Stats SA. Private transport benchmark estimates are obtained from Censuses of Transport and Allied Services conducted by Stats SA. Estimates for in-between years of private transport are extrapolated according to the monthly survey of transport of goods and passengers by road and rail conducted by Stats SA.</p> <p>Supplemented by individual studies such as for the taxi industry, the cellular networks and the internet service providers.</p>	<p>Financial information from Transnet, Telkom, SA Post Office; annual and quarterly surveys of local authorities conducted by Stats SA.</p> <p>The monthly survey of transport of goods and passengers by road and rail conducted by Stats SA. Supplemented by individual studies such as for the taxi industry, the cellular networks and the internet service providers.</p> <p>Supplemented by surveys conducted by the SARB.</p>	<p>Base year estimates are extrapolated using appropriate indices of the volume of services rendered by the various institutions.</p>

Table F - Statistical sources and methods used in estimating annual and quarterly value added and GDP at current and at constant prices (continued)

Industry	Annual estimates at current prices	Quarterly estimates at current prices	Estimates at constant prices
Financial intermediation and insurance	Benchmark and other years: Annual and quarterly surveys conducted by the SARB among the various institutions in the private sector and information reported by public authorities and public corporations.	Annual and quarterly surveys conducted by the SARB among the various institutions in the private sector and information reported by public authorities and public corporations.	Base year estimates are extrapolated using appropriate indices, verified by nominal transactions deflated by appropriate price indices.
Real estate (including imputed rent on residential buildings) and business services	Benchmark and other years: Censuses of Business Services and the 1996 Population Census. Supplemented by individual studies such as for car rentals and the security industry.	The monthly survey of building statistics conducted by Stats SA and monthly price indices of rent. Judgemental estimates for business services.	Base year estimates are extrapolated using an index of the estimated number of houses. For business services various volume indicators as well as price indices are used supplemented by judgemental estimates.
Other private services	Benchmark years: Censuses of Social Services. Results from the 1994 Censuses of Health are included. Other years: Extrapolated by relevant items of private consumption expenditure estimated by the SARB.	Extrapolated by relevant items of private consumption expenditure estimated by the SARB.	Nominal values (current prices) deflated by relevant components of the Consumer Price Index (CPI).
General government services	Benchmark years: Government Financial Statistics (GFS) analysis. Other years: Annual Main Budget of South Africa as published in the Budget Review and annual statistics on the provincial governments and local authorities and extra-budgetary accounts.	Quarterly survey of total employment and earnings of the public sector conducted by Stats SA.	Base year estimates are extrapolated using an index of employment by general government.
Other producers	Benchmark and other years: Censuses of relevant social services, such as welfare organisations, supplemented by the 1996 Population Census and annual reports of relevant non-profit institutions.	Judgmental.	Nominal values (current prices) deflated by relevant components of the CPI and verified by the GDP deflator.

Glossary

Annualised percentage change	The annualised percentage change is the growth rate of a given quarter compared with the previous quarter, compounded to an annual rate.
Balancing items	A balancing item is an accounting construct obtained by subtracting the total value of the entries on one side of an account from the total value of the entries on the other side. Balancing items are not simply devices introduced to ensure that accounts balance. They encapsulate a great deal of information and include some of the most important entries in the accounts, for example value added and operating surplus.
Basic prices	The basic price is the amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a good or service produced as output <i>minus</i> any tax payable <i>plus</i> any subsidy receivable on that unit as a consequence of its production or sale. Basic prices exclude any transport charges invoiced separately by the producer. Basic prices is the preferred method of valuing output.
Benchmark years	Benchmark years refer to those years in respect of which authoritative and detailed data are available.
Compensation of employees	Compensation of employees is defined as the total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable by an employer to an employee in return for work done by the latter during the accounting period. It is recorded on a gross basis, before any deduction for income taxes, pensions, unemployment insurance and other social insurance schemes. It also includes other forms of compensation, namely commissions, tips, bonuses, directors' fees and allowances such as these for holidays and sick leave, as well as military pay and allowances. It excludes employers' social contributions.
Constant prices	Constant prices is a valuation concept expressed at the prices prevailing during a fixed reference period or base period. Currently, the base period for national accounts estimates at constant prices is 1995, which means that they have been restated at 1995 prices.
Current prices	A valuation at current prices is expressed at the prices prevailing during the period being referred to.
Enterprise	An enterprise may be a corporation (a quasi-corporate enterprise is treated as if it is a corporation in the SNA), a non-profit institution or an unincorporated enterprise. Corporate enterprises and non-profit institutions are complete institutional units. An unincorporated enterprise, however, refers to an institutional unit - a household or government unit - only in its capacity as a producer of goods and services. It covers only those activities of the unit which are directed towards the production of goods and services.
Establishment	An establishment is defined as an enterprise, or part of an enterprise, that is situated at a single location and in which only a single (non-ancillary) productive activity is carried out or in which the principal productive activity accounts for most of the value added.

Factor cost	Factor cost is a valuation reflecting the cost of the factors of production (labour and capital). It corresponds to the value remaining after all applicable taxes and subsidies have been deducted from market prices.
Financial services indirectly measured	Financial services indirectly measured (FSIM) is measured in the SNA as the total property income receivable by financial intermediaries minus their total interest payable, excluding the value of any property income receivable from the investment of their own funds. Therefore, income does not arise from financial intermediation.
GDP at market prices	GDP at market prices equals total gross value added by all industries at basic prices plus taxes on products minus subsidies on products.
Generation of income account	The generation of income account provides for the distribution of primary incomes to the various institutional sectors. Primary incomes are incomes that accrue to institutional sectors and industries as a consequence of their involvement in processes of production or ownership of assets that may be needed for purposes of production.
Implied deflator	Implied deflators are also known as variable-weighted or “Paasche” indices (although not strictly of the Paasche type). These price indices are a by-product of the deflation procedure, obtained by dividing a series (e.g. value added) expressed at current prices by the corresponding series at constant prices.
Industries	Industries are defined in the SNA in the same way as in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). An industry consists of a group of establishments engaged in the same or similar kinds of activity.
Intermediate consumption	Intermediate consumption consists of the value of the goods and services consumed as inputs by a process of production, excluding fixed assets. Consumption of fixed assets is recorded as consumption of fixed capital.
Operating surplus or mixed income	Operating surplus or mixed income is the balancing item in the generation of income account i.e. the value added <i>minus</i> compensation of employees payable <i>minus</i> taxes on production payable <i>plus</i> subsidies receivable.
Other taxes on production	Other taxes on production consist of taxes on the ownership of land, buildings or other assets used in production or on labour employed, etc. Important examples of other taxes on production are taxes on payroll or work force, stamp duties, business or professional licenses, etc.
Output	Output is defined in the context of a production account. Production accounts are compiled for establishments or enterprises, and not for processes of production. Therefore, output consists only of those goods or services that are produced within an establishment that become available for use outside that establishment.
Percentage change	When using annual data, the percentage change is the growth rate from one year to the next year. For quarterly data, the percentage change is the growth rate of a given quarter compared with the same quarter in the previous year.

Primary industries	The primary industries include the agriculture, forestry and fishing, mining and quarrying industries.
Production	The general production boundary is defined as an economic activity (or production) carried out under the control and responsibility of an institutional unit that uses inputs of labour, capital, and goods and services to produce output of goods and services. The production boundary in the 1993 SNA is more restricted than the general production boundary due to the production accounts not being compiled for household activities that produce domestic or personal services for own final consumption within the same household, except for services produced by paid domestic staff.
Production account for the total economy	The production account is the first in the sequence of accounts compiled for institutional sectors, industries and the total economy. The production account contains three items apart from the balancing item namely output, intermediate consumption and taxes less subsidies on products. The output is recorded under resources on the right-hand side of the account. Intermediate consumption and taxes less subsidies on products is recorded under uses on the left-hand side of the account.
Purchaser's price	The purchaser's price is the amount paid by the purchaser, excluding any deductible value added tax (VAT) or similar deductible tax, in order to take delivery of a unit of a good or service at the time and place required by the purchaser. The purchaser's price of a good includes any transport charges paid separately by the purchaser to take delivery at the required time and place.
Revision of estimates	Revision of the estimates for all components of the national accounts are usually done every five years in conjunction with the rebasing of the estimates at constant prices apart from the revision of estimates for the latest quarters. At such a time the results of censuses that have become available in the meantime and any other additional information sources are incorporated in the estimates.
Secondary industries	The secondary industries include the manufacturing, electricity, water and construction industries.
Subsidies	Subsidies are transfers from the government to the business sector toward current cost of production . These transfers represent additions to the income of producers from current production.
System of National Accounts	System of National Accounts (SNA), refers to an internationally-agreed standard system for macro-economic accounts. The latest version is described in the System of National Accounts 1993.
Taxes on production and imports	Taxes on production and imports are taxes which add to the cost of production which and are likely to be reflected in market prices paid by the purchaser, such as sales and excise taxes, import duties and property taxes. Taxes on production and imports include taxes on products and other taxes on production.

- Taxes on products** Taxes on products consist of taxes payable on goods and services when they are produced, delivered, sold or otherwise disposed of by their producers. Furthermore, they are payable per unit of a good or service produced. Important examples of taxes on products are excise and import duties and value added tax (VAT).
- Tertiary industries** Tertiary industries include wholesale-, retail- and motor trade; catering and accommodation, transport and communication, finance, real estate and business services, community, social and personal services, general government services, and other producers.
- Value added by industry** Value added measures the value created by production and may be calculated either before or after deducting the consumption of fixed capital on the fixed assets used. Gross value added is defined as the value of output less the value of intermediate consumption. Value added is the balancing item in the production account for an institutional unit or sector, or establishment or industry.

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