



Gross Domestic Product

Annual estimates 1993 – 2002
Annual estimates per region 1995 – 2002
Third quarter 2003

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KEY FINDINGS

Real GDP at market prices increases by 1,1% during the third quarter of 2003

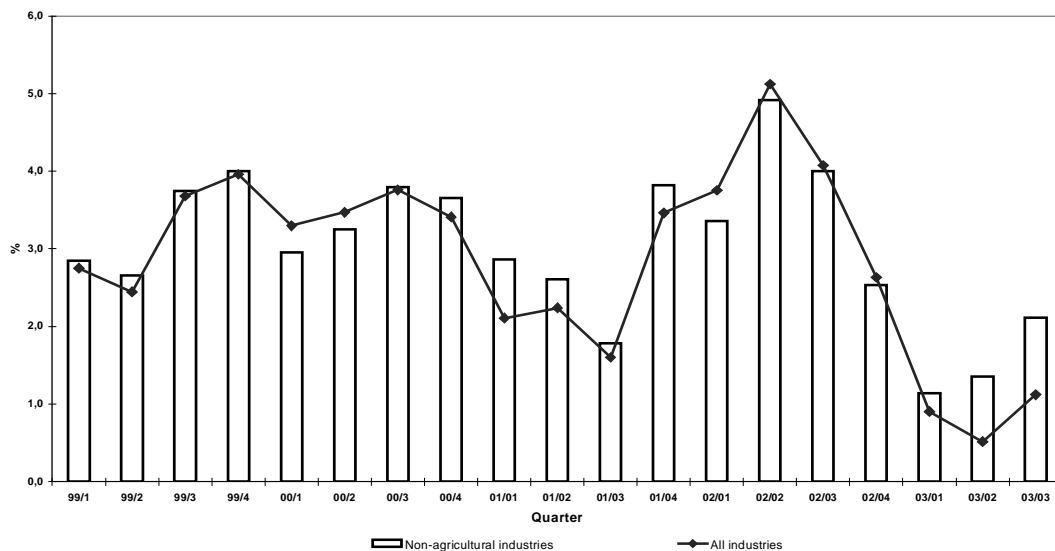
According to the latest preliminary indicators, the seasonally adjusted estimate of real gross domestic product (GDP) at market prices for the third quarter of 2003 increased by an annualised rate of 1,1 per cent compared with the second quarter of 2003, following real annualised economic growth rates of 0,9 (revised from 1,5) and 0,5 (revised from 1,1) per cent in the first and second quarters of 2003 compared with the fourth quarter of 2002 and the first quarter of 2003 respectively. The revised real annualised growth rates for the four quarters of 2002 are 3,8 per cent, 5,1 per cent, 4,1 per cent and 2,6 per cent 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 2001 to 2003.

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 1,0 per cent during the third quarter of 2003 compared with the second quarter of 2003, following annualised increases of 0,8 (revised from 1,4) and 0,4 (revised from 1,1) per cent in the first and second quarters of 2003 compared with the fourth quarter of 2002 and the first quarter of 2003 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 1,1 (revised from 1,6), 1,4 (revised from 1,5) and 2,1 per cent during the first, second and third quarters of 2003, compared with the fourth quarter of 2002 and the first and second quarters of 2003 respectively (cf. figure 1 and table 4).

The unadjusted real GDP at market prices increased by 2,5 per cent, 1,9 per cent and 1,6 per cent during the first, second and third quarters of 2003 compared with the first, second and third quarters of 2002 respectively (cf. table 2). The unadjusted real GDP at market prices for the first nine months of 2003 increased by 2,0 per cent compared with the first nine months of 2002.

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



Revised annual and quarterly estimates as from 1999 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.

Following the release of data on consolidated expenditure by the general government sector and financial statistics of extra-budgetary accounts, which was published during 2003, Stats SA had to revise the annual and quarterly estimates as from 1999. Hence, the annual GDP estimates for the latest four years (1999 to 2002) and the quarterly estimates of all quarters since the first quarter of 1999 had to be revised and are published on Tuesday, 25 November 2003 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 2002 was a preliminary estimate, derived as the sum of the GDP of the four quarters of 2002. Stats SA is now publishing revised annual and quarterly estimates of value added and GDP for 2002 as a result of the independent annual estimates.

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.20 and table 4, p.24).

Table A - Annual growth rates in the real GDP at market prices as from 1995

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Previous growth rate	3,1	4,3	2,6	0,8	2,0	3,5	2,8	3,0
Revised growth rate	3,1	4,3	2,6	0,8	2,0	3,5	2,7	3,6

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 nine quarters from the third quarter of 2001 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 1,1 per cent annualised increase in the seasonally adjusted real GDP during the third quarter of 2003 was mainly due to increases in the real value added by transport and communication (0,6 of a percentage point), wholesale, retail and motor trade; hotels and restaurants (0,5 of a percentage point), mining and quarrying (0,3 of a percentage point), finance, real estate and business services (0,3 of a percentage point) industries. The contributions to the increase in real GDP by all other industries were either negative or lower than the aforementioned, e.g. agriculture, forestry and fishing (-0,9 of a percentage point) and manufacturing (-0,3 of a percentage point) (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 2003 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/}								
		2001			2002			2003			2001			2002			2003		
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3,7	-1,8	-1,5	13,5	13,8	9,5	5,5	-5,6	-19,4	-21,8	-0,1	-0,1	0,5	0,4	0,2	-0,2	-0,8	-0,9	
Mining and quarrying	5,0	-2,6	-4,1	2,0	2,9	2,5	1,4	0,3	5,1	6,2	-0,1	-0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,2	0,3	
Manufacturing	18,2	-0,1	6,7	4,8	9,9	7,4	-0,1	-4,7	-4,5	-1,7	0,0	1,2	0,9	1,8	1,4	0,0	-0,9	-0,9	-0,3
Electricity and water	3,3	2,7	0,1	1,7	3,1	0,7	4,1	1,6	1,9	2,4	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	
Construction	2,8	-1,6	3,6	6,6	5,1	4,5	8,2	4,5	2,6	4,1	0,0	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1	
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants	12,5	2,0	3,7	2,6	3,1	2,2	3,5	2,2	2,4	4,3	0,2	0,5	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,5
Transport and communication	11,2	8,4	8,9	5,1	5,6	6,0	6,7	6,2	6,1	5,8	0,9	0,9	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,6
Finance, real estate and business services	18,0	4,5	4,8	2,8	4,2	3,6	2,5	3,4	2,8	1,6	0,8	0,9	0,5	0,7	0,6	0,4	0,6	0,5	0,3
Community, social and personal services	2,5	2,0	2,5	4,2	4,9	4,9	5,2	4,3	4,4	4,2	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
General government services	12,1	-2,4	-0,8	2,0	2,0	1,3	0,5	0,4	0,5	0,6	-0,3	-0,1	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1
Other producers	2,4	2,1	2,1	0,3	1,2	1,7	2,2	1,1	1,5	1,9	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0
<i>Total value added</i>	<i>91,6</i>	<i>1,6</i>	<i>3,6</i>	<i>3,8</i>	<i>5,3</i>	<i>4,2</i>	<i>2,7</i>	<i>0,8</i>	<i>0,4</i>	<i>1,0</i>	<i>1,5</i>	<i>3,3</i>	<i>3,5</i>	<i>4,8</i>	<i>3,9</i>	<i>2,4</i>	<i>0,8</i>	<i>0,4</i>	<i>1,0</i>
Taxes less subsidies on products	8,4	1,3	2,0	3,7	3,5	2,3	2,3	1,6	2,0	1,9	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1
GDP at market prices	100,0	1,6	3,5	3,8	5,1	4,1	2,6	0,9	0,5	1,1	1,6	3,5	3,8	5,1	4,1	2,6	0,9	0,5	1,1

^{1/} The relative size of each industry for the third quarter of 2003 is the share of its seasonally adjusted real value added of the seasonally adjusted GDP for the second quarter of 2003. 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 2003.

^{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 real value added by the *agriculture, forestry and fishing* industry reflects an annual increase of 6,5 per cent in 2002 compared to the previously estimated increase of 4,0 per cent, while decreasing by 3,3 per cent (revised from -1,7 per cent) in 2001 compared with 2000.

The seasonally adjusted real value added by the *agriculture, forestry and fishing* industry decreased at an annualised rate of 21,8 per cent during the third quarter of 2003 compared with the second quarter of 2003, following an annualised decrease of 5,6 per cent in the first quarter of 2003 compared with the fourth quarter of 2002 and an annualised decrease of 19,4 per cent in the second quarter of 2003 compared with the first quarter of 2003. The annualised decrease reflected during the third quarter of 2003 can be attributed to lower harvest of field crops, mainly maize crop. The unadjusted real value added by agriculture, forestry and fishing during the first nine months of 2003 decreased by 5,5 per cent compared with the first nine months of 2002.

The annual real value added by the *mining and quarrying* industry increased by 0,3 per cent in 2002 compared to 2001 (revised from -0,6 per cent). The revised estimate of the annual real value added by the mining and quarrying industry indicates a decrease of 1,3 per cent for 2001 compared to the previously estimated decrease of 1,5 per cent.

The seasonally adjusted real value added by *mining and quarrying* industry increased at an annualised rate of 6,2 per cent during the third quarter of 2003 compared with the second quarter of 2003, following annualised increase of 0,3 per cent and 5,1 per cent in the first and second quarters of 2003 compared with the fourth quarter of 2002 and the first quarter of 2003 respectively. The annualised increase during the third quarter of 2003 in the seasonally adjusted real value added was mainly due to an increase in the production of non-gold and other metal ores i.e. platinum and diamonds. The unadjusted real value added by the mining and quarrying industry during the first nine months of 2003 increased by 2,4 per cent compared with the first nine months of 2002.

The real value added by the *manufacturing* industry reflects an annual increase of 5,3 per cent (revised from 4,0 per cent) in 2002 compared with 2001. Furthermore, the growth in real value added in 2001 remained unchanged at 3,6 per cent.

The seasonally adjusted real value added by the *manufacturing* industry decreased by an annualised rate of 1,7 per cent during the third quarter of 2003 compared with the second quarter of 2003, following annualised decreases of 4,7 per cent and 4,5 per cent during the first and second quarters of 2003 compared with the fourth quarter of 2002 and the first quarter of 2003 respectively. The annualised decrease during the third quarter of 2003 was mainly due to decrease reflected in the seasonally adjusted real value added by the basic metals, fabricated metal products, machinery and equipment; wood, paper and products; publishing, printing, reproduction of recorded media; other non-metal minerals product and radio, TV, communication equipment, medical, scientific, precision instrument industries. The unadjusted real value added by the manufacturing industry decreased by 0,3 per cent during the first nine months of 2003 compared with the first nine months of 2002.

The annual real value added by the *electricity and water* industry increased by 1,8 per cent (revised from 1,5 per cent) in 2002 compared with 2001, while the growth in real value added in 2001 remained unchanged at 1,3 per cent.

The *electricity and water* industry reflected an annualised increase in the seasonally adjusted real value added by 2,4 per cent during the third quarter of 2003 compared with the second quarter of 2003, following annualised increases of 1,6 per cent and 1,9 per cent during the first and second quarters of 2003 compared with the fourth quarter of 2002 and the first quarter of 2003 respectively. The annualised increase reflected during the third quarter of 2003 was mainly due to a steady increase in the production of electricity and the supply of water. The unadjusted real value added by the electricity and water industry during the first nine months of 2003 increased by 2,3 per cent compared with the corresponding period of 2002.

The real value added by the *construction* industry increased by 4,3 per cent in 2002 compared to the previously estimated of 2,1 per cent. The annual estimates in the real value added by the *construction* industry for 2001 indicate an increase 3,3 per cent compared to the previously estimated increase of 5,5 per cent in 2001.

The seasonally adjusted real value added by the *construction* industry increased at an annualised rate of 4,1 per cent during the third quarter of 2003 compared with the second quarter of 2003, following annualised increases of 4,5 per cent and 2,6 per cent during the first and second quarters of 2003 compared with the fourth quarter of 2002 and the first quarter of 2003 respectively. The unadjusted real value added by the construction industry during the first nine months of 2003 increased by 5,1 per cent compared with the first nine months of 2002.

The real value added by the *wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants* industry increased by 2,8 per cent in 2002 compared to the previously published estimate of 2,5 per cent. The revised estimate of the annual real value added by the wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants industry indicates an increase of 3,4 per cent for 2001 compared to the previously estimated increase of 3,3 per cent.

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 2003. The annualised increases during the first, second and the third quarters of 2003 were 2,2 per cent, 2,4 per cent and 4,3 per cent compared with the fourth quarter of 2002, the first and the second quarter of 2003 respectively. The annualised increase of 4,3 per cent during the third quarter of 2003 was mainly due to an increase reflected in the seasonally adjusted real value added by wholesale, retail and motor trade industries. The unadjusted real value added by wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants during the first nine months of 2003 increased by 2,8 per cent compared with the first nine months of 2002.

The real value added of the *transport and communication* industry increased by 6,7 per cent (revised from 6,2 per cent) in 2002 compared with 2001 and 7,7 per cent (revised from 6,9 per cent) in 2001 compared with 2000.

The seasonally adjusted real value added by the *transport and communication* industry increased at an annualised rate of 5,8 per cent during the third quarter of 2003 compared with the second quarter of 2003, following annualised increases of 6,2 per cent and 6,1 per cent during the first and second quarters of 2003 compared with the fourth quarter of 2002 and the first quarter of 2003 respectively. The annualised increase reflected by this industry during the third quarter of 2003 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 2003 increased by 6,1 per cent compared with the first nine months of 2002.

The real value added of the *finance, real estate and business services* industry increased by 3,8 per cent (revised from 3,7 per cent) in 2002 compared with 2001 and 4,2 per cent (revised from 4,5 per cent) in 2001 compared with 2000.

The real value added in the *finance, real estate and business services* industry increased by seasonally adjusted annualised rates of 3,4 per cent, 2,8 per cent and 1,6 per cent during the first, second and third quarters of 2003 compared with the fourth quarter of 2002 and the first and second quarters of 2003 respectively. The annualised increase in the third quarter of 2003 was mainly due to increased activities in real estate and business services. The unadjusted real value added by the finance, real estate and business services industry during the first nine months of 2003 increased by 3,0 per cent compared with the first nine months of 2002.

The annual real value added of the *community, social and personal services* industry increased by 3,8 per cent in 2001 and by 3,7 per cent in 2002 compared to the previously estimated annual increases of 3,9 per cent and 2,3 per cent respectively.

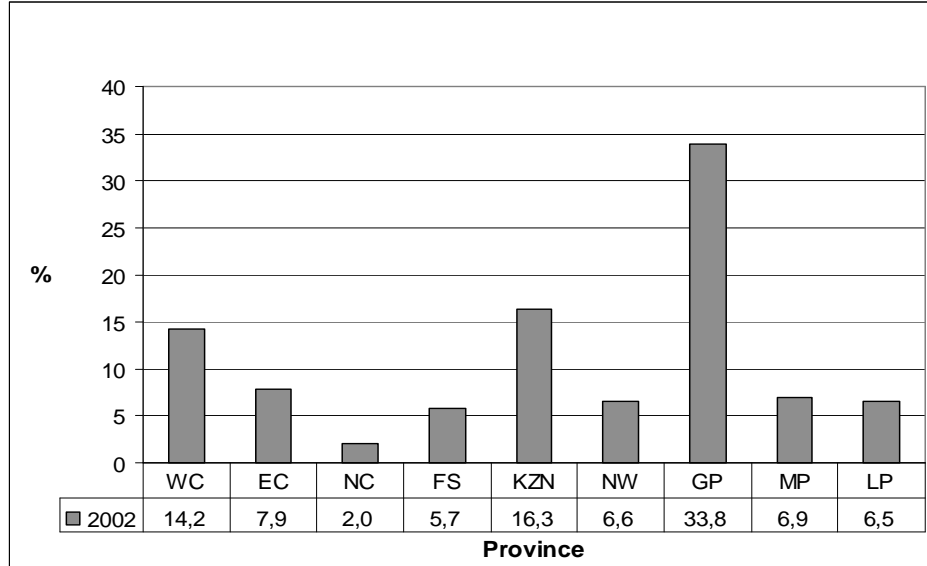
The real value added by the *community, social and personal services* industry increased by a seasonally adjusted annualised rate of 4,2 per cent during the third quarter of 2003 compared with the second quarter of 2003, following annualised increases of 4,3 per cent and 4,4 per cent in the first and second quarters of 2003 compared with the fourth quarter of 2002 and the first quarter of 2003 respectively. The unadjusted real value added of the community, social and personal services industry during the first nine months of 2003 increased by 4,7 per cent compared with the first nine months of 2002.

The annual real value added by the *general government services* sector decreased by 0,9 per cent (revised from -0,5) and increased by 0,5 per cent (revised from 0,8) during 2001 and 2002 respectively.

Finally, the seasonally adjusted real value added of the *general government services* sector reflected an annualised increase of 0,6 per cent during the third quarter of 2003 compared with the second quarter of 2003, following annualised increases of 0,4 per cent and 0,5 per cent during the first and second quarters of 2003 compared with the fourth quarter of 2002 and the first quarter of 2003 respectively. The unadjusted real value added of the general government services sector during the first nine months of 2003 increased by 0,7 per cent compared with the first nine months of 2002.

In 2002, the largest contribution to the economy of South Africa was made by *Gauteng* (33,8%), followed by *KwaZulu-Natal* (16,3%) and *Western Cape* (14,2%), respectively. *Northern Cape* made the smallest contribution (2,0%) to the economy of South Africa in 2002 (cf. table 16 and figure 3).

Figure 3 – GDP contribution to the economy of South Africa in 2002

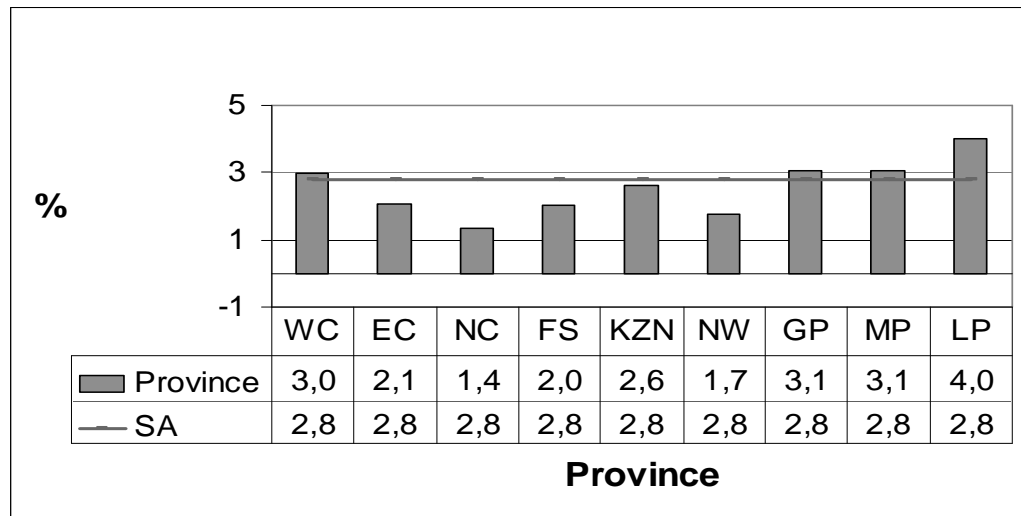


Average real annual economic growth

The highest average real annual economic growth rate recorded in the nine provinces over the period 1996 to 2002, was that of Limpopo, with an average real annual economic growth rate of 4,0%. Northern Cape recorded the lowest average real annual economic growth rate over the period with an average real annual economic growth rate of 1,4%.

The average real annual economic growth rate of South Africa for the period 1996 to 2002 is 2,8% (cf. figure 4).

Figure 4 – Average annual economic growth: 1996 – 2002



Over the period 1996 to 2002, Western Cape (3,0%), Gauteng (3,1%), Mpumalanga (3,1%) and Limpopo province (4,0%) recorded higher average real annual economic growth rates than the average real economic growth rate (2,8%) of South Africa (cf. figure 4).

Western Cape

Western Cape recorded an economic growth rate of 3,6% during 2002. This follows a growth rate of 3,0% in 2001. The growth in 2002 was mainly due to contributions from the *construction* industry (1,0 percentage point), the *manufacturing* industry (0,6 of a percentage point) and the *transport and communication* industry (0,5 of a percentage point).

In 2002, the largest industries in the economy were the *finance, real estate and business services* industry (25,5%) and the *manufacturing* industry (18,3%) in terms of their contribution to GDP at market prices of Western Cape. The *mining and quarrying* industry had the lowest contribution (0,2%) to GDP at market prices of Western Cape (cf. table 17).

The average real economic growth rate of Western Cape over the period 1996 to 2002 was 3,0%. This is higher than the average real economic growth rate of South Africa over the same period of 2,8%.

Eastern Cape

Eastern Cape recorded an economic growth rate of 0,8% during 2002. This follows a growth rate of 3,3% in 2001. The growth in 2002 was mainly due to contributions from the *transport and communication* industry (0,6 of a percentage point) and the *manufacturing* industry (0,4 of a percentage point). The *agriculture, forestry and fishing* -, *construction* - and *finance, real estate and business services* industry each contributed -0,3 of a percentage point to the growth in 2002.

In 2002, the largest industries in the economy were *general government services* sector (19,6%), the *finance, real estate and business services* industry (18,5%) and the *manufacturing* industry (17,1%) in terms of their contribution to GDP at market prices of Eastern Cape. The *mining and quarrying* industry had the lowest contribution (0,1%) to GDP at market prices of Eastern Cape (cf. table 18).

The average real economic growth rate of Eastern Cape over the period 1996 to 2002 was 2,1%. This is lower than the average real economic growth rate of South Africa over the same period of 2,8%.

Northern Cape

Northern Cape recorded an economic growth rate of 1,3% during 2002. This follows a growth rate of 0,6% in 2001. The growth in 2002 was mainly due to a contribution of 0,7 of a percentage point from the *transport and communication* industry. The *construction* industry with a contribution of -0,3 of a percentage point, counter acted the growth in 2002.

In 2002, the largest industries in the economy were the *mining and quarrying* industry (21,1%), *general government services* sector (13,4%) and the *finance, real estate and business services* industry (13,2%) in terms of their contribution to GDP at market prices of Northern Cape. The *construction* industry had the lowest contribution (1,5%) to GDP at market prices of Northern Cape (cf. table 19).

The average real economic growth rate of Northern Cape over the period 1996 to 2002 was 1,4%. This is lower than the average real economic growth rate of South Africa over the same period of 2,8%.

Free State

Free State recorded an economic growth rate of 3,4% during 2002. This follows a growth rate of -1,2% in 2001. The growth in 2002 was mainly due to contributions from the *mining and quarrying* industry (1,9 percentage points) and the *manufacturing* industry (0,7 of a percentage point).

In 2002, the largest industries in the economy were the *finance, real estate and business services* industry (14,4%), the *mining and quarrying* industry (12,6%) and the *general government services* sector (12,4%) in terms of their contribution to GDP at market prices of Free State. The *construction* industry had the lowest contribution (1,5%) to GDP at market prices of Free State (cf. table 20).

The average real economic growth rate of Free State over the period 1996 to 2002 was 2,0%. This is lower than the average real economic growth rate of South Africa over the same period of 2,8%.

KwaZulu-Natal

KwaZulu-Natal recorded an economic growth rate of 2,6% during 2002. This follows a growth rate of 4,6% in 2001. The growth in 2002 was mainly due to contributions from the *manufacturing* industry (1,2 percentage points) and the *transport and communication* industry (0,9 of a percentage point). The growth in 2002 was counteracted by the *construction* industry with a contribution of -0,7 of a percentage point.

In 2002, the largest industries in the economy were the *manufacturing* industry (23,4%) and the *finance, real estate and business services* industry (15,0%) in terms of their contribution to GDP at market prices of KwaZulu-Natal. The *mining and quarrying* industry had the lowest contribution (1,1%) to GDP at market prices of KwaZulu-Natal (cf. table 21).

The average real economic growth rate of KwaZulu-Natal over the period 1996 to 2002 was 2,6%. This is lower than the average real economic growth rate of South Africa over the same period of 2,8%.

North West

The North West recorded an economic growth rate of 2,0% during 2002. This follows a growth rate of -0,1% in 2001. The growth in 2002 was mainly due to contributions from the *agriculture, forestry and fishing* industry (0,7 of a percentage point) and the *transport and communication* industry (0,6 of a percentage point). The growth in 2002 was counteracted by the *mining and quarrying* industry with a contribution of -2,1 percentage points.

In 2002, the largest industries in the economy were the *mining and quarrying* industry (25,6%) and the *general government services* sector (12,0%) in terms of their contribution to GDP at market prices of North West. The *electricity and water* industry had the lowest contribution (0,9%) to GDP at market prices of North West (cf. table 22).

The average real economic growth rate of North West over the period 1996 to 2002 was 1,7%. This is lower than the average real economic growth rate of South Africa over the same period of 2,8%.

Gauteng

Gauteng recorded an economic growth rate of 5,3% during 2002. This follows a growth rate of 2,4% in 2001. The growth in 2002 was mainly due to contributions from the *finance, real estate and business services* industry (1,9 percentage points) and the *manufacturing* industry (1,3 percentage points).

In 2002, the largest industries in the economy were the *manufacturing* industry (21,1%) and the *finance, real estate and business services* industry (20,6%) in terms of their contribution to GDP at market prices of Gauteng. The *agriculture, forestry and fishing* industry had the lowest contribution (0,6%) to GDP at market prices of Gauteng (cf. table 23).

The average real economic growth rate of Gauteng over the period 1996 to 2002 was 3,1%. This is higher than the average real economic growth rate of South Africa over the same period of 2,8%.

Mpumalanga

Mpumalanga recorded an economic growth rate of 3,3% during 2002. This follows a growth rate of 1,3% in 2001. The growth in 2002 was mainly due to contributions from the *manufacturing* industry (1,4 percentage points) and the *agriculture, forestry and fishing* industry (0,9 of a percentage point).

In 2002, the largest industries in the economy were the *mining and quarrying* industry (19,5%) and the *manufacturing* industry (18,7%) in terms of their contribution to GDP at market prices of Mpumalanga. The *construction* industry had the lowest contribution (1,7%) to GDP at market prices of Mpumalanga (cf. table 24).

The average real economic growth rate of Mpumalanga over the period 1996 to 2002 was 3,1%. This is higher than the average real economic growth rate of South Africa over the same period of 2,8%.

Limpopo

Limpopo recorded an economic growth rate of 2,9% during 2002. This follows a growth rate of 6,1% in 2001. The growth in 2002 was mainly due to contributions from the *transport and communication* industry (1,1 percentage points) and the *mining and quarrying* industry (0,6 of a percentage point).

In 2002, the largest industries in the economy were the *mining and quarrying* industry (21,8%) and the *general government services sector* (18,2%) in terms of their contribution to GDP at market prices of Limpopo. The *construction* industry had the lowest contribution (2,1%) to GDP at market prices of Limpopo (cf. table 25).

The average real economic growth rate of Limpopo over the period 1996 to 2002 was 4,0%. This is higher (also the highest) than the average real economic growth rate of South Africa over the same period of 2,8%.

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METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

Introduction

This statistical release contains annual and quarterly estimates of the GDP for the years 1994 to 2002 and the first three quarters of 2003, calculated from the production side whereby GDP is derived through the sum of values added of different economic activities or industries. Furthermore, it contains annual regional estimates of GDP for the years 1995 to 2002. 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, 2003.

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 and the results of annual regional estimates are presented in tables 16 to 36. 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 2002 independent annual national accounts estimates for 2000 and 2001 were published. The annual national accounts estimates for 2000 were final estimates, while the estimates for 2001 were the second preliminary estimates. Stats SA has published independent annual estimates for 2001 (final) and 2002 (second preliminary) in November 2003.

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 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. 2002 gives the first indication of the value added for the relevant year e.g. 2002.

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 2002, which will be published in November 2004.

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.

Annual GDP estimates

Annual estimates of Gross Domestic Product per region include estimates of value added by industry and region. A region is defined as a province.

Background

Previously Stats SA compiled and released estimates of GDP, (gross geographic product – GGP), for magisterial districts on a periodic basis. The last publication was released in November 1995, containing final and preliminary estimates for 1993 and 1994 respectively. The publication, like its predecessors, provided estimates of GDP at current prices and remuneration of employees by magisterial district disaggregated by eleven different industries. The compilation and publication of regional estimates were suspended due to limited resources caused by the implementation of the 1993 SNA, the benchmarking of estimates of National Accounts and the change of base year to 1995.

A demand has re-emerged from various stakeholders for regional national accounts statistics, specifically GDP estimates for the different provinces,.

The regional territory

The geographic territory of a country is divided into various regional territories for administrative, political and other reasons. In South Africa there are

- 231 municipalities
 - 6 metropolitan municipalities (MM)
 - 47 district municipalities (DM)
 - 9 provinces

To a large extent – but not entirely – this is a hierarchical structure.

The geographic territory of a country is not identical to its economic territory. The latter includes international waters over which the country enjoys exclusive rights as well as certain enclaves in foreign countries such as embassies and consulates; on the other hand, such enclaves in a country used by foreign countries and international organisations are

excluded from its economic territory. In consequence with this definition, the economic territory consists of regional territories and an extra-regional territory. The latter is made up of the international waters referred to above and embassies and consulates in foreign countries.

Regional national accounts for South Africa have to be defined in terms of the regional territories listed above. Estimates for smaller areas can only be developed when provincial estimates have been firmly established.

The units and classifications

Two types of units are distinguished in the compilation of national accounts and, hence, of regional accounts:

a) The institutional unit for the analysis of flows affecting income, capital and financial transactions. There are four kinds of institutional units:

- corporations;
- government units;
- households; and
- non-profit institutions.

Institutional units are classified into institutional sectors: non-financial corporations, financial corporations, general government, households and non-profit institutions serving households¹.

b) The establishment for the analysis of flows occurring in the production process and in the use of goods and services. An establishment is defined as an enterprise or part of an enterprise that is situated in one location and engaged in mainly one type of production. An enterprise is an institutional unit engaged in production. Establishments are classified into industries according to the South African Standard in Industrial Classification (SIC). The main categories (major divisions) of SIC are:

- 1 Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing
- 2 Mining and quarrying
- 3 Manufacturing
- 4 Electricity, gas and water supply
- 5 Construction
- 6 Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles, and personal and household goods; hotels and restaurants
- 8 Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services
- 9 Community, social, and personal services²

The characteristics of the different kind of units set certain limitations to the possibilities of compiling regional national accounts. In short, it is only possible to compile institutional accounts by region and derive aggregates such as disposable income, savings and net lending/borrowing for the household sector but not for the other institutional sectors.

Gross domestic product per region - GDPR

GDPR³ through the production approach is derived from the production and generation of income accounts. The section: Compilation methods; Production- and income approach illustrates the production and generation of income accounts with short explanations of the variables

¹ Other non-profit institutions are classified together with the sectors they serve.

² SIC also has a major division 0 that includes private households with employed persons. For practical purposes this is here grouped together with SIC 9.

³ The term gross geographic product (GGP) was previously used. GDPR is more exact and is preferred.

recorded in them and, furthermore, the derivation of GDP by the production approach. A region is defined as a province.

**Compilation methods:
Production – and income approach
The production and generation of income**

GDP calculated by the production approach takes place within the framework of the production account. It is illustrated below. According to the terminology used in national accounts the credit side of the accounts is called *resources* and the debit side *uses*.

Production account

Uses	Resources
Intermediate consumption	Output at basic prices
<i>Value added, gross, at basic prices</i>	

GDP is derived as

- + Sum of the gross values added at basic prices of all producers, classified and compiled by industry
 - + Taxes on products
 - Subsidies on products
- = **GDP at market prices**

Output. The major part of output consists of goods and services intended for the *market*. It is measured by the price at the market. Normally, the practical measurement is the revenue of producers from sales of their goods and services +/- any changes in inventories of their produce. Output for own consumption includes for example, food for own consumption. This is valued by the market prices of similar products. Finally, the output of government services does not have a price; it is financed mainly by taxes. Such output is valued as the sum of the costs of producing it. Output is valued at *basic prices*. This is the amount receivable by the producer exclusive of taxes on products and inclusive of subsidies on products.

Intermediate consumption consists of the value of goods and services that are used as inputs in the production process. It excludes the use of fixed assets, which is recorded as consumption of fixed capital. Intermediate consumption is valued at purchasers' prices, i.e. the amount actually paid by the producer inclusive of any taxes on products.

Value added is derived as the balancing item in the production account, i.e. as the difference between output and intermediate consumption. Because output is valued at basic prices value added is also said to be valued at basic prices.

Taxes on products are proportional to or vary otherwise with the value or quantity of the goods and services on which they are levied. Examples are value added tax, excise duties and import duties.

Subsidies on products are payable per unit of quantity of a product, as a percentage of the unit price or in another way that make them proportional to the quantity or value. A South African example is export subsidies paid under the export incentive scheme.

Value added is transferred to the resources side of the generation of income account that records the components of value added on the uses side. It is illustrated on the next page.

Generation of income account

Uses	Resources
Compensation of employees	Value added, gross
Other taxes on production	
Other subsidies (-)	
<i>Operating surplus / mixed income</i>	

Compensation of employees is the total remuneration payable by an enterprise to its employees for work. It includes wages and salaries in cash and in kind. An example of the latter is free or subsidised housing. Also included are employers' social contributions to social security schemes such as pension fund and medical aid.

Other taxes on production are payable out of the value added of producers. They do not include taxes on profits or other income received by the enterprise and are payable whether the production is profitable or not. Examples are motor vehicle licenses, business licenses and real estate taxes.

Other subsidies lack the characteristics of subsidies on products. Examples are subsidies on payroll or workforce and subsidies for interest relief.

Operating surplus and *mixed income* are the two possible components of the balancing item in the generation of income account. Operating surplus is different from the concept of profit used in business accounting. It does not take interest income and expenditure into account, while profit does. There are also other differences. The term mixed income is used for unincorporated enterprises owned by members of households. The owner and other family members often work themselves in such enterprises as self-employed and do not by definition receive any wages or salaries. Instead, the surplus contains an element of remuneration for the work done by self-employed, hence the term mixed income.

It follows from the generation of income account that value added also can be calculated as the sum of its components. This is the income approach. However, the production approach is the preferred method and will in principle be used also for the regional estimates.

The production and generation of income accounts for industries register transactions associated with production activities, i.e. output, intermediate consumption, and value added and its components – compensation of employees, other taxes less subsidies on production, and operating surplus/ mixed income. Data from establishments are required on a regional level including data on transactions between establishments belonging to the same enterprise (institutional unit). Although there are a number of practical problems, data on production activities on a regional level are more readily available than data needed for other areas of the national accounts system. A feasibility study indicated that it would be possible in South Africa to compile production and generation of income accounts on a regional level.

The national annual estimates of the production and generation of income accounts are made on a detailed level, with some exceptions at least at the 2-digit level of SIC. For the manufacturing industry, estimates are made at the 3-digit level of SIC or in some cases for aggregates of two or three 3-digit categories. The detail of the national estimates would not be possible for regional estimates. Instead, regional estimates at the 1-digit

level of SIC with producers of government services as a separate category are published. The category of Other producers, published separately in the annual accounts, is included in SIC 9. The production and generation of income accounts would be the framework for the estimates of GDP. The estimates of value added per 1-digit level of SIC, rather than the components of the production and generation of income accounts, will be published per region.

Compilation method: expenditure approach

It is theoretically possible to calculate GDPR by the expenditure approach, i.e. as the sum of regional estimates of

- private consumption expenditure;
- government consumption expenditure;
- gross fixed capital formation;
- changes of inventories;
- exports of goods and services; and
- less: imports of goods and services.

However, the data problems regarding exports and imports are formidable. Exports from and imports to a region include, firstly, the trade between a region and foreign countries. Secondly, they also include trade with other regions in the same country and it is here where there are major data problems making it very difficult if not impossible to calculate GDPR by the expenditure approach.

Regional household accounts

The household sector is the only institutional sector, for which it is possible to compile institutional accounts at a regional level. It might be possible to compile such accounts in South Africa, at least on an intermittent basis. All households are uni-regional units meaning that their centre of economic interest is in one region. All other types of institutional units – corporations, central and provincial governments, and non-profit institutions – may be uni-regional or multi-regional. A multi-regional institutional unit has its centre of economic interest in more than one region or in the whole country. Examples of the latter are central government, ESKOM, Transnet, some large private corporations and many non-profit institutions. Some transactions of multi-regional units cannot, strictly speaking, be regionalised. This is the case for transfers and financial transactions. Hence, balancing items like disposable income, saving and net lending cannot be derived on a regional level for multi-regional units.

Current and constant prices

Regional estimates of production and generation of income accounts and GDPR are often done only at current prices. For example, the countries of the European Union are required to provide regional estimates at current prices only. Strictly speaking, regional price and volume indices would be needed for regional estimates at constant prices. However, there is a demand from key stakeholders for information on the growth rates of GDPR in order to make comparisons with national GDP growth rates possible. Simplified estimates at constant prices were derived by using the national (national accounts) deflators, assuming that price developments are the same for similar activities all over the country.

Frequency and timeliness

Only annual GDPR estimates are available at this stage. Most short-term indicators used for the quarterly estimates are not available on a regional basis. As the first independent annual national accounts estimates – i.e. not derived as the sum of four quarters – are published in November, regional estimates will be available 11 months after the reference year as well.

Regional estimates of value added and GDP are available from 1995 to 2002.

Sources and methods

Regional accounts require data from institutional units and establishments that are resident in a region (cf. Statistical sources, p.86).

Three methods were used for the regionalisation of estimates of GDP and its components, namely bottom-up methods, top-down methods and mixed methods.

a) Bottom-up methods involve the use of information on units resident in the region, e.g. survey data added up for all units in the region included in the survey. In the case of a sample survey, the sample must be designed to allow regional estimates. Census data, e.g. from the manufacturing census or the census of local authorities, can by their nature be added up by region. The regional values must then add up to the national total. An advantage of these methods is that they use relevant data sources at the required regional level.

b) Top-down methods involve the distribution of a national figure among regions by means of a distribution key. An example is household survey data on employment by region for a specific industry. An advantage of these methods is that they guarantee consistency between national and regional estimates.

c) Mixed methods include elements of both bottom-up and top-down methods. It is rarely possible to employ bottom-up methods in their pure form. Manufacturing for example can probably be estimated by the bottom-up method as far as the formal sector is concerned. Top-down methods will have to be used for the informal sector as well as for specific variables like taxes on production.

GGP and GDPR estimates

Users are advised to be cautious when attempting to link the previously published GGP data (statistical release P0401 – Gross Geographic product) and the GDPR discussion document. Various factors compromise the comparability of the two time series. These include the use of different Systems of National Accounts (SNA 1968 compared with SNA1993), the differences in the definition of the concept of a “region” as well as the benchmarking and revision of estimates of National Accounts (published in 1999)

Annual GDP estimates and GDPR

The compilation of independent annual estimates in Stats SA takes the form of preliminary estimates that are published 11 months after the reference year, followed by final estimates after 23 months. These estimates are based on new data sources that were not available when quarterly GDP estimates were made. It follows that the independent annual estimates differ from the annual estimates that can be calculated within 60 days after the reference year through the sum-of-four-quarters approach.

By definition, the annual estimates of GDP for South Africa must equal the aggregate of the various GDPR estimates. The estimates of GDPR will therefore also be preliminary when published eleven months after the reference period. Final estimates will then be made available 23 months after the reference year, or as annual GDP estimates for South Africa is revised.

- Tables layout** This publication contains both national and regional estimates. **Tables 1 to 15** contain national value added- and GDP estimates, whereas **tables 16 to 36** contain regional value added- and GDP estimates.
- 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 2002 added together compared to the corresponding quarters in 2001.
- 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 5.

Figure 5 - Annual real growth in the primary, secondary and tertiary industries - (1995=100)

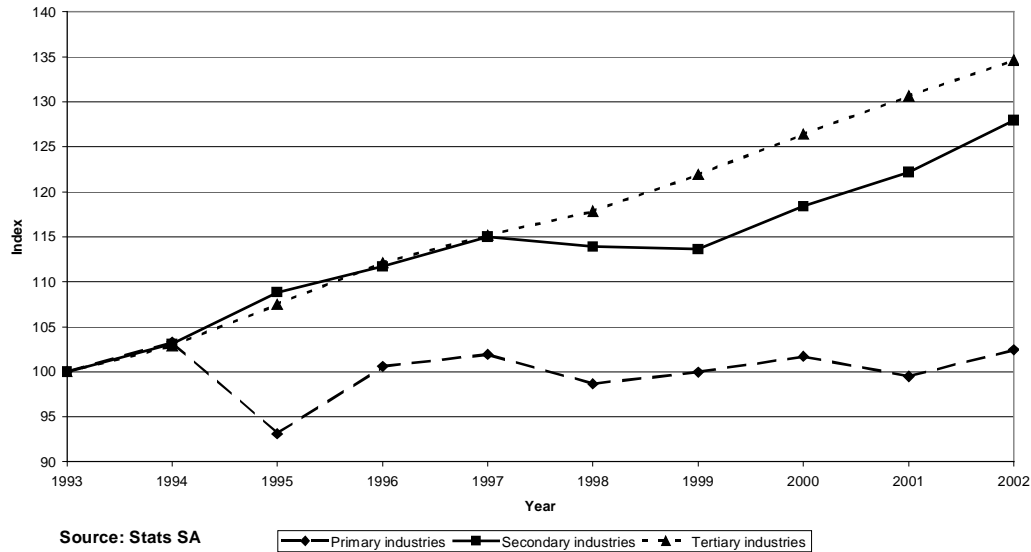


Table 12

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)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
GDP-deflator	90,7	100,0	108,1	116,9	125,0	132,7	142,3	153,4	168,8
CPI	92,0	100,0	107,4	116,6	124,7	131,1	137,1	145,8	160,1
PPI	90,5	100,0	108,5	117,3	122,5	128,5	135,8	145,9	167,3

Tables 16 to 25

Tables 16 to 25 contain GDP per region in current prices – Rand million and percentage contributions to GDPR, at constant 1995 prices, in Rand million and as percentage changes from the previous year.

Tables 26 to 36

Tables 26 to 36 contain value added per industry per region in current prices – Rand million and percentage contributions to GDPR, at constant 1995 prices, in Rand million and as percentage changes from the previous year.

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 81).

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 set 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 2003	23 February 2004
	First quarter of 2004	25 May 2004
	Second quarter of 2004	24 August 2004

**Special Data
Dissemination
Standard (SDDS) of
the International
Monetary Fund
(IMF)**

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.

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).

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 ROSC 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 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 2003, which will be published on Tuesday, 23 February 2004, 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 36 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
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		22 518	34 840	108 419	20 357	17 083	73 904	54 273
1999		23 659	34 471	108 085	20 728	16 670	74 161	58 141
2000		25 453	33 690	113 596	20 873	17 115	77 492	62 211
2001		24 602	33 240	117 637	21 148	17 673	80 128	66 979
2002		26 212	33 356	123 873	21 526	18 435	82 407	71 472
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	4 014	8 393	26 884	4 999	4 146	17 877	14 860
	2	8 115	8 463	27 631	5 212	4 208	18 455	15 179
	3	9 086	8 428	29 191	5 398	4 231	19 212	15 939
	4	4 238	8 406	29 889	5 264	4 530	21 948	16 233
2001	1	4 477	8 219	28 268	5 043	4 382	18 627	15 903
	2	9 325	8 383	28 937	5 266	4 405	19 140	16 286
	3	7 210	8 373	29 914	5 488	4 325	19 782	17 178
	4	3 590	8 265	30 519	5 351	4 561	22 579	17 612
2002	1	5 127	8 130	29 108	5 117	4 504	19 126	17 101
	2	10 686	8 342	30 414	5 366	4 556	19 686	17 432
	3	6 626	8 438	32 143	5 565	4 541	20 338	18 248
	4	3 773	8 446	32 208	5 478	4 834	23 257	18 691
2003	1	4 328	8 277	29 936	5 239	4 755	19 646	18 192
	2	10 359	8 536	30 193	5 479	4 783	20 195	18 499
	3	6 522	8 705	31 304	5 703	4 762	20 983	19 286

**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
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	51 517	586 838	511 167
1998		96 737	14 108	82 728	14 626	539 595	51 671	591 265	517 076
1999		104 190	14 439	82 161	14 919	551 624	51 666	603 290	527 965
2000		109 220	15 121	81 575	15 205	571 549	52 934	624 482	546 096
2001		113 855	15 702	80 801	15 449	587 215	54 029	641 244	562 613
2002		118 200	16 284	81 194	15 668	608 627	55 448	664 075	582 415
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	20 728	3 626	130 373	12 906	143 279	126 068
	2	24 074	3 493	20 667	3 648	136 350	12 934	149 284	127 899
	3	24 620	3 624	20 694	3 667	136 514	12 910	149 424	130 413
	4	24 851	3 590	20 639	3 685	136 358	12 921	149 279	132 696
1999	1	25 089	3 531	20 616	3 702	132 095	12 826	144 921	127 459
	2	25 839	3 586	20 561	3 720	139 005	12 864	151 869	129 810
	3	26 443	3 697	20 539	3 739	139 996	12 967	152 963	133 540
	4	26 820	3 625	20 445	3 757	140 528	13 009	153 537	137 157
2000	1	26 710	3 624	20 400	3 774	135 680	13 025	148 705	131 666
	2	27 178	3 712	20 404	3 792	142 349	13 158	155 507	134 234
	3	27 555	3 901	20 406	3 810	147 158	13 320	160 478	138 072
	4	27 777	3 884	20 365	3 829	146 363	13 431	159 794	142 125
2001	1	27 731	3 840	20 295	3 838	140 625	13 388	154 013	136 148
	2	28 314	3 882	20 209	3 852	147 998	13 465	161 463	138 673
	3	28 713	4 023	20 155	3 869	149 028	13 572	162 600	141 818
	4	29 097	3 957	20 142	3 890	149 564	13 604	163 168	145 974
2002	1	28 876	3 939	20 152	3 894	145 074	13 663	158 737	139 947
	2	29 467	4 013	20 215	3 906	154 083	13 821	167 904	143 397
	3	29 815	4 187	20 367	3 923	154 191	13 955	168 146	147 565
	4	30 042	4 145	20 460	3 945	155 279	14 009	169 288	151 506
2003	1	29 847	4 128	20 351	3 956	148 655	13 993	162 648	144 327
	2	30 344	4 201	20 363	3 967	156 919	14 104	171 023	146 560
	3	30 570	4 377	20 474	3 988	156 674	14 220	170 894	150 152

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		7,6	-2,3	5,1	0,7	2,7	4,5	7,0
2001		-3,3	-1,3	3,6	1,3	3,3	3,4	7,7
2002		6,5	0,3	5,3	1,8	4,3	2,8	6,7
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	-13,4	-1,7	4,3	1,3	-1,5	3,4	7,9
	2	-11,7	-1,5	4,7	0,3	1,1	4,8	7,4
	3	40,7	-2,8	5,2	1,3	4,1	4,8	6,5
	4	25,7	-3,0	6,1	0,0	7,0	4,9	6,4
2001	1	11,5	-2,1	5,1	0,9	5,7	4,2	7,0
	2	14,9	-0,9	4,7	1,0	4,7	3,7	7,3
	3	-20,7	-0,7	2,5	1,7	2,2	3,0	7,8
	4	-15,3	-1,7	2,1	1,7	0,7	2,9	8,5
2002	1	14,5	-1,1	3,0	1,5	2,8	2,7	7,5
	2	14,6	-0,5	5,1	1,9	3,4	2,9	7,0
	3	-8,1	0,8	7,5	1,4	5,0	2,8	6,2
	4	5,1	2,2	5,5	2,4	6,0	3,0	6,1
2003	1	-15,6	1,8	2,8	2,4	5,6	2,7	6,4
	2	-3,1	2,3	-0,7	2,1	5,0	2,6	6,1
	3	-1,6	3,2	-2,6	2,5	4,9	3,2	5,7
	1-3 ^{3/}	-5,5	2,4	-0,3	2,3	5,1	2,8	6,1

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	-0,4	2,3	0,8	0,3	0,8	1,2
1999		7,7	2,3	-0,7	2,0	2,2	0,0	2,0	2,1
2000		4,8	4,7	-0,7	1,9	3,6	2,5	3,5	3,4
2001		4,2	3,8	-0,9	1,6	2,7	2,1	2,7	3,0
2002		3,8	3,7	0,5	1,4	3,6	2,6	3,6	3,5
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	0,1	2,1	1,4	0,6	1,3	1,6
	2	4,7	-0,7	-0,2	2,3	1,1	0,5	1,0	1,5
	3	6,5	1,7	-0,5	2,4	0,5	0,1	0,5	0,8
	4	7,4	4,4	-0,9	2,5	0,3	0,1	0,3	0,8
1999	1	8,2	3,8	-0,5	2,1	1,3	-0,6	1,1	1,1
	2	7,3	2,7	-0,5	2,0	1,9	-0,5	1,7	1,5
	3	7,4	2,0	-0,7	2,0	2,6	0,4	2,4	2,4
	4	7,9	1,0	-0,9	2,0	3,1	0,7	2,9	3,4
2000	1	6,5	2,6	-1,0	1,9	2,7	1,6	2,6	3,3
	2	5,2	3,5	-0,8	1,9	2,4	2,3	2,4	3,4
	3	4,2	5,5	-0,6	1,9	5,1	2,7	4,9	3,4
	4	4	7	0	2	4	3	4	4
2001	1	3,8	6,0	-0,5	1,7	3,6	2,8	3,6	3,4
	2	4,2	4,6	-1,0	1,6	4,0	2,3	3,8	3,3
	3	4,2	3,1	-1,2	1,5	1,3	1,9	1,3	2,7
	4	4,8	1,9	-1,1	1,6	2,2	1,3	2,1	2,7
2002	1	4,1	2,6	-0,7	1,5	3,2	2,1	3,1	2,8
	2	4,1	3,4	0,0	1,4	4,1	2,6	4,0	3,4
	3	3,8	4,1	1,1	1,4	3,5	2,8	3,4	4,1
	4	3,2	4,7	1,6	1,4	3,8	3,0	3,8	3,8
2003	1	3,4	4,8	1,0	1,6	2,5	2,4	2,5	3,1
	2	3,0	4,7	0,7	1,6	1,8	2,0	1,9	2,2
	3	2,5	4,5	0,5	1,7	1,6	1,9	1,6	1,8
	1-3 ^{3/}	3,0	4,7	0,7	1,6	2,0	2,1	2,0	2,4

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
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		22 518	34 840	108 419	20 357	17 083	73 904	54 273
1999		23 659	34 471	108 085	20 728	16 670	74 161	58 141
2000		25 453	33 690	113 596	20 873	17 115	77 492	62 211
2001		24 602	33 240	117 637	21 148	17 673	80 128	66 979
2002		26 212	33 356	123 873	21 526	18 435	82 407	71 472
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	34 528	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	59 819
2000	1	24 931	34 060	111 310	20 812	16 645	76 077	60 690
	2	25 526	33 720	112 457	20 858	16 908	77 156	61 746
	3	25 751	33 485	114 293	20 908	17 246	77 982	62 710
	4	25 604	33 495	116 324	20 914	17 661	78 753	63 698
2001	1	24 861	33 403	116 767	21 023	17 587	79 289	64 972
	2	24 621	33 446	117 300	21 095	17 697	79 907	66 262
	3	24 509	33 229	117 280	21 234	17 625	80 295	67 616
	4	24 417	32 882	119 201	21 240	17 783	81 021	69 068
2002	1	25 203	33 043	120 612	21 330	18 071	81 543	69 937
	2	26 029	33 282	123 487	21 494	18 299	82 162	70 897
	3	26 629	33 491	125 714	21 530	18 500	82 605	71 944
	4	26 987	33 608	125 679	21 750	18 870	83 318	73 112
2003	1	26 600	33 631	124 169	21 838	19 080	83 780	74 226
	2	25 202	34 051	122 734	21 941	19 205	84 275	75 339
	3	23 703	34 568	122 218	22 071	19 399	85 160	76 403

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
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	51 517	586 838	511 167
1998		96 737	14 108	82 728	14 626	539 595	51 671	591 265	517 076
1999		104 190	14 439	82 161	14 919	551 624	51 666	603 290	527 965
2000		109 220	15 121	81 575	15 205	571 549	52 934	624 482	546 096
2001		113 855	15 702	80 801	15 449	587 215	54 029	641 244	562 613
2002		118 200	16 284	81 194	15 668	608 627	55 448	664 075	582 415
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	586 892	510 952
	3	92 038	13 909	82 958	14 332	536 522	51 599	588 120	512 268
	4	92 410	13 745	82 869	14 390	537 364	51 637	589 001	513 669
1998	1	93 757	13 893	82 901	14 506	538 469	51 775	590 244	515 570
	2	96 001	14 053	82 836	14 591	539 826	51 748	591 574	517 564
	3	97 921	14 192	82 638	14 669	539 356	51 538	590 894	517 155
	4	99 269	14 294	82 537	14 739	540 729	51 623	592 352	518 016
1999	1	101 257	14 366	82 463	14 808	544 846	51 534	596 380	521 664
	2	103 068	14 427	82 365	14 881	548 510	51 485	599 995	525 092
	3	105 071	14 475	82 098	14 955	553 721	51 719	605 440	529 944
	4	107 367	14 488	81 718	15 030	559 420	51 926	611 346	535 162
2000	1	107 858	14 714	81 808	15 097	564 001	52 323	616 324	539 070
	2	108 647	14 975	81 740	15 196	568 927	52 674	621 601	543 402
	3	109 828	15 264	81 533	15 240	574 239	53 124	627 363	548 488
	4	110 547	15 531	81 219	15 287	579 031	53 615	632 646	553 427
2001	1	111 982	15 590	81 398	15 337	582 208	53 743	635 951	557 347
	2	113 190	15 656	80 986	15 407	585 565	53 918	639 483	560 944
	3	114 443	15 733	80 487	15 486	587 937	54 090	642 027	563 428
	4	115 805	15 829	80 333	15 566	593 148	54 365	647 513	568 731
2002	1	116 604	15 992	80 741	15 578	598 653	54 855	653 508	573 450
	2	117 800	16 183	81 138	15 625	606 395	55 326	661 721	580 366
	3	118 834	16 376	81 399	15 692	612 714	55 646	668 360	586 085
	4	119 562	16 585	81 498	15 777	616 746	55 965	672 711	589 759
2003	1	120 553	16 760	81 578	15 821	618 037	56 189	674 226	591 437
	2	121 387	16 942	81 678	15 881	618 635	56 461	675 096	593 433
	3	121 863	17 117	81 791	15 955	620 248	56 731	676 979	596 545

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		7,6	-2,3	5,1	0,7	2,7	4,5	7,0
2001		-3,3	-1,3	3,6	1,3	3,3	3,4	7,7
2002		6,5	0,3	5,3	1,8	4,3	2,8	6,7
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	9,5	-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	6,3
2000	1	11,6	-4,1	5,1	-0,5	3,4	5,6	6,0
	2	9,9	-3,9	4,2	0,9	6,5	5,8	7,1
	3	3,6	-2,8	6,7	1,0	8,2	4,4	6,4
	4	-2,3	0,1	7,3	0,1	10,0	4,0	6,5
2001	1	-11,1	-1,1	1,5	2,1	-1,7	2,8	8,2
	2	-3,8	0,5	1,8	1,4	2,5	3,2	8,2
	3	-1,8	-2,6	-0,1	2,7	-1,6	2,0	8,4
	4	-1,5	-4,1	6,7	0,1	3,6	3,7	8,9
2002	1	13,5	2,0	4,8	1,7	6,6	2,6	5,1
	2	13,8	2,9	9,9	3,1	5,1	3,1	5,6
	3	9,5	2,5	7,4	0,7	4,5	2,2	6,0
	4	5,5	1,4	-0,1	4,1	8,2	3,5	6,7
2003	1	-5,6	0,3	-4,7	1,6	4,5	2,2	6,2
	2	-19,4	5,1	-4,5	1,9	2,6	2,4	6,1
	3	-21,8	6,2	-1,7	2,4	4,1	4,3	5,8

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/}	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	-0,4	2,3	0,8	0,3	0,8	1,2
1999		7,7	2,3	-0,7	2,0	2,2	0,0	2,0	2,1
2000		4,8	4,7	-0,7	1,9	3,6	2,5	3,5	3,4
2001		4,2	3,8	-0,9	1,6	2,7	2,1	2,7	3,0
2002		3,8	3,7	0,5	1,4	3,6	2,6	3,6	3,5
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	0,2	3,3	0,8	1,1	0,8	1,5
	2	9,9	4,7	-0,3	2,4	1,0	-0,2	0,9	1,6
	3	8,2	4,0	-1,0	2,1	-0,3	-1,6	-0,5	-0,3
	4	5,6	2,9	-0,5	1,9	1,0	0,7	1,0	0,7
1999	1	8,3	2,0	-0,4	1,9	3,1	-0,7	2,7	2,8
	2	7,3	1,7	-0,5	2,0	2,7	-0,4	2,4	2,7
	3	8,0	1,3	-1,3	2,0	3,9	1,8	3,7	3,7
	4	9,0	0,4	-1,8	2,0	4,2	1,6	4,0	4,0
2000	1	1,8	6,4	0,4	1,8	3,3	3,1	3,3	3,0
	2	3,0	7,3	-0,3	2,6	3,5	2,7	3,5	3,3
	3	4,4	7,9	-1,0	1,2	3,8	3,5	3,8	3,8
	4	2,6	7,2	-1,5	1,2	3,4	3,7	3,4	3,7
2001	1	5,3	1,5	0,9	1,3	2,2	1,0	2,1	2,9
	2	4,4	1,7	-2,0	1,8	2,3	1,3	2,2	2,6
	3	4,5	2,0	-2,4	2,1	1,6	1,3	1,6	1,8
	4	4,8	2,5	-0,8	2,1	3,6	2,0	3,5	3,8
2002	1	2,8	4,2	2,0	0,3	3,8	3,7	3,8	3,4
	2	4,2	4,9	2,0	1,2	5,3	3,5	5,1	4,9
	3	3,6	4,9	1,3	1,7	4,2	2,3	4,1	4,0
	4	2,5	5,2	0,5	2,2	2,7	2,3	2,6	2,5
2003	1	3,4	4,3	0,4	1,1	0,8	1,6	0,9	1,1
	2	2,8	4,4	0,5	1,5	0,4	2,0	0,5	1,4
	3	1,6	4,2	0,6	1,9	1,0	1,9	1,1	2,1

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
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	46 174	136 016	21 741	22 325	95 595	70 868
2000		26 060	54 951	150 198	22 657	23 843	107 299	80 799
2001		31 132	67 301	166 331	23 197	25 279	118 977	89 374
2002		42 098	79 030	198 094	24 325	27 071	134 300	100 377
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	14 460
	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	10 984	33 321	5 500	5 327	24 869	17 066
1999	1	4 963	10 653	31 834	4 971	5 715	21 883	16 132
	2	9 646	11 704	32 676	5 475	5 656	22 550	17 244
	3	6 771	12 001	35 332	6 016	5 491	23 683	18 324
	4	3 615	11 817	36 172	5 278	5 463	27 479	19 167
2000	1	4 813	12 547	34 950	5 196	6 030	24 347	18 323
	2	8 591	14 344	35 930	5 737	5 996	25 185	19 638
	3	8 389	13 911	39 225	6 154	5 929	26 807	20 891
	4	4 267	14 149	40 093	5 570	5 888	30 960	21 947
2001	1	5 558	15 762	39 305	5 374	6 402	27 373	20 740
	2	11 400	17 728	40 063	5 860	6 402	28 021	21 808
	3	8 641	17 346	42 449	6 253	6 257	29 337	22 466
	4	5 533	16 465	44 514	5 711	6 218	34 246	24 360
2002	1	6 946	17 749	45 005	5 491	6 873	30 572	23 310
	2	15 972	20 471	48 058	6 137	6 806	31 593	24 281
	3	12 128	21 423	51 647	6 577	6 704	33 175	25 228
	4	7 053	19 387	53 384	6 120	6 688	38 960	27 558
2003	1	7 164	18 439	50 374	5 836	7 395	34 307	26 115
	2	16 463	19 672	50 504	6 478	7 305	34 531	26 838
	3	12 280	21 376	53 012	6 838	7 201	36 239	27 705

**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
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	116 484	20 154	673 860	65 068	738 927
1999		143 545	21 521	123 477	22 527	728 784	71 987	800 770
2000		160 936	24 049	132 739	24 930	808 461	79 994	888 455
2001		176 242	27 552	142 648	27 502	895 533	87 915	983 448
2002		201 721	31 037	154 181	29 450	1 021 685	99 211	1 120 896
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	13 349	160 468
1997	1	26 076	4 091	26 183	4 263	147 338	14 772	162 111
	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	15 010	175 532
	4	28 649	4 474	27 734	4 630	161 704	15 701	177 405
1998	1	30 004	4 704	28 535	4 775	159 939	16 076	176 014
	2	31 129	4 793	29 015	4 911	170 018	15 209	185 227
	3	31 072	5 014	29 283	5 146	171 676	16 360	188 035
	4	31 572	4 879	29 651	5 322	172 228	17 423	189 650
1999	1	34 324	5 193	30 547	5 452	171 670	18 069	189 739
	2	34 761	5 297	30 686	5 559	181 254	15 007	196 260
	3	36 789	5 656	30 960	5 685	186 709	19 476	206 185
	4	37 671	5 374	31 284	5 831	189 152	19 435	208 587
2000	1	38 041	5 744	32 530	6 013	188 534	19 854	208 388
	2	39 154	5 913	32 881	6 215	199 584	17 920	217 504
	3	41 673	6 224	33 467	6 307	208 977	20 784	229 761
	4	42 068	6 168	33 861	6 395	211 366	21 436	232 802
2001	1	42 586	6 720	35 295	6 859	211 974	22 593	234 567
	2	43 213	6 794	35 412	6 959	223 660	19 635	243 295
	3	44 775	7 021	35 707	6 899	227 149	22 283	249 432
	4	45 668	7 017	36 234	6 785	232 750	23 404	256 154
2002	1	47 801	7 581	37 901	7 312	236 541	25 497	262 038
	2	48 810	7 697	38 159	7 450	255 434	23 299	278 733
	3	50 709	7 880	38 641	7 367	261 479	24 911	286 390
	4	54 401	7 878	39 480	7 321	268 231	25 504	293 735
2003	1	56 368	8 461	41 090	7 851	263 400	27 633	291 033
	2	57 243	8 573	41 171	8 014	276 792	25 159	301 951
	3	57 750	8 728	41 677	7 931	280 737	25 557	306 294

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
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	25 717	78 439	7 761	14 091	51 478	34 104
2001		9 519	28 487	83 762	7 661	14 715	54 511	37 694
2002		10 247	30 309	91 401	9 316	15 304	60 626	40 897
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	6 197	18 503	1 810	3 363	11 726	8 005
	2	2 348	6 214	18 945	1 860	3 372	12 465	8 458
	3	2 293	6 473	19 362	1 944	3 496	12 678	8 597
	4	2 097	6 833	21 629	2 147	3 860	14 609	9 045
2001	1	2 348	6 866	19 711	1 785	3 494	12 478	8 849
	2	2 521	6 868	20 205	1 835	3 520	13 089	9 317
	3	2 433	7 180	20 670	1 916	3 657	13 490	9 447
	4	2 217	7 573	23 176	2 125	4 044	15 454	10 081
2002	1	2 487	7 298	21 270	2 082	3 597	13 814	9 485
	2	2 694	7 225	22 069	2 280	3 660	14 502	10 117
	3	2 650	7 701	22 647	2 312	3 816	15 002	10 237
	4	2 416	8 085	25 415	2 642	4 231	17 308	11 058
2003	1	2 691	8 012	23 324	2 359	3 794	15 404	10 417
	2	2 900	7 920	24 219	2 534	3 858	16 147	11 059
	3	2 845	8 420	24 775	2 544	4 034	16 685	11 137

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
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	103 526	19 819	371 638
1999		47 550	9 662	108 754	22 168	397 064
2000		53 230	10 834	116 131	24 550	425 239
2001		58 689	12 443	124 411	27 080	458 972
2002		66 154	14 391	133 809	28 969	501 422
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	25 813	4 829	90 772
	3	10 729	2 245	25 936	5 061	93 139
	4	10 928	2 185	26 225	5 234	99 145
1999	1	11 324	2 332	27 051	5 365	95 353
	2	11 829	2 378	27 082	5 471	97 812
	3	12 062	2 539	27 170	5 594	99 318
	4	12 335	2 413	27 451	5 738	104 582
2000	1	12 628	2 596	28 611	5 921	101 526
	2	13 223	2 672	28 820	6 121	104 498
	3	13 533	2 795	29 174	6 210	106 555
	4	13 847	2 771	29 526	6 298	112 662
2001	1	13 736	2 995	30 786	6 756	109 804
	2	14 310	3 060	30 929	6 856	112 510
	3	15 172	3 199	31 121	6 793	115 078
	4	15 471	3 189	31 575	6 675	121 580
2002	1	15 435	3 518	33 006	7 197	119 189
	2	16 335	3 559	33 173	7 330	122 944
	3	17 164	3 660	33 486	7 247	125 922
	4	17 220	3 654	34 144	7 195	133 368
2003	1	17 253	4 039	35 640	7 720	130 653
	2	17 950	4 088	35 660	7 881	134 217
	3	19 110	4 188	36 019	7 800	137 557

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
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	58 339	15 306	8 227	44 744	32 550
1999		16 616	22 563	61 462	13 819	8 555	46 718	39 053
2000		17 156	29 234	71 759	14 896	9 753	55 821	46 695
2001		21 613	38 813	82 569	15 536	10 563	64 466	51 679
2002		31 852	48 721	106 692	15 009	11 767	73 675	59 480
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	14 690	4 075	2 227	11 336	7 807
	3	4 331	6 244	15 730	4 002	2 035	11 093	8 557
	4	1 851	5 075	13 461	3 508	1 655	11 720	8 960
1999	1	2 883	4 974	14 216	3 117	2 385	10 685	8 612
	2	7 428	5 949	14 674	3 582	2 303	10 614	9 350
	3	4 634	5 974	16 965	4 099	2 117	11 578	10 299
	4	1 671	5 666	15 606	3 021	1 750	13 841	10 791
2000	1	2 647	6 349	16 447	3 386	2 667	12 622	10 318
	2	6 243	8 131	16 985	3 877	2 624	12 719	11 181
	3	6 096	7 437	19 863	4 210	2 433	14 129	12 294
	4	2 170	7 316	18 464	3 423	2 028	16 351	12 903
2001	1	3 210	8 895	19 594	3 589	2 907	14 895	11 891
	2	8 880	10 860	19 859	4 025	2 882	14 932	12 491
	3	6 208	10 167	21 778	4 337	2 600	15 847	13 018
	4	3 316	8 892	21 338	3 585	2 174	18 792	14 279
2002	1	4 459	10 451	23 735	3 409	3 276	16 759	13 826
	2	13 278	13 246	25 989	3 857	3 146	17 090	14 164
	3	9 478	13 722	29 000	4 265	2 888	18 173	14 991
	4	4 637	11 302	27 968	3 478	2 457	21 653	16 500
2003	1	4 472	10 428	27 050	3 477	3 601	18 903	15 698
	2	13 563	11 753	26 285	4 325	3 447	18 950	14 115
	3	9 435	12 956	28 237	4 294	3 167	19 554	16 568

^{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
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	12 958	335	302 222
1999		95 995	11 859	14 722	359	331 720
2000		107 705	13 214	16 608	380	383 221
2001		117 553	15 109	18 238	422	436 561
2002		135 567	16 645	20 373	481	520 262
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	2 983	79	71 356
	2	20 684	2 647	3 202	82	79 246
	3	20 343	2 769	3 347	86	78 537
	4	20 644	2 694	3 426	88	73 083
1999	1	23 000	2 862	3 496	87	76 317
	2	22 932	2 919	3 604	89	83 442
	3	24 727	3 117	3 790	91	87 391
	4	25 336	2 962	3 833	93	84 570
2000	1	25 413	3 148	3 919	92	87 009
	2	25 931	3 241	4 061	94	95 086
	3	28 141	3 428	4 293	97	102 422
	4	28 220	3 397	4 335	97	98 704
2001	1	28 851	3 725	4 509	103	102 170
	2	28 903	3 734	4 483	103	111 150
	3	29 603	3 822	4 586	106	112 071
	4	30 197	3 828	4 659	109	111 170
2002	1	32 366	4 063	4 895	114	117 352
	2	32 475	4 139	4 986	120	132 491
	3	33 545	4 220	5 155	120	135 557
	4	37 181	4 223	5 336	126	134 862
2003	1	39 116	4 422	5 450	131	132 747
	2	39 293	4 485	5 511	132	141 859
	3	38 640	4 540	5 658	132	143 181

^{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	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	19 317	23 721	25 140	24 287	24 996	26 060	31 132	42 098
Agriculture	15 863	19 922	21 366	20 285	20 537	21 032	25 343	35 383
Forestry	2 967	3 238	3 244	3 390	3 869	4 402	5 068	5 852
Fishing	487	562	530	611	590	626	721	864
Mining and quarrying	34 830	38 768	40 524	43 439	46 175	54 951	67 301	79 030
Coal mining	6 777	7 835	8 589	9 312	9 259	10 374	13 814	15 014
Gold mining	14 135	17 136	16 373	16 489	15 268	17 293	18 718	26 119
Mining of other metal ores	7 855	8 799	10 394	12 500	14 501	21 802	27 753	29 882
Other mining and quarrying ^{1/}	6 062	4 997	5 168	5 138	7 148	5 482	7 016	8 015
Primary industries	54 147	62 488	65 664	67 725	71 171	81 011	98 433	121 129
Manufacturing	106 180	114 126	124 603	129 017	136 016	150 198	166 331	198 094
Food, beverages and tobacco	17 368	18 985	21 000	22 154	23 573	24 165	26 685	31 547
Textiles, clothing and leather goods	7 059	7 106	7 527	7 520	8 068	8 364	8 388	10 371
Wood and paper; publishing and printing	11 156	11 440	12 518	12 579	14 468	15 697	16 699	19 327
Petroleum products, chemicals, rubber and plastic	19 309	21 614	23 935	26 480	28 690	32 175	36 419	41 940
Other non-metal mineral products	4 315	4 495	4 932	4 670	4 709	5 459	6 173	7 994
Metals, metal products, machinery and equipment	22 747	25 325	28 109	28 138	26 818	31 669	34 252	44 699
Electrical machinery and apparatus	3 332	3 271	3 553	3 787	3 878	4 275	4 578	5 186
Radio, TV, instruments, watches and clocks	1 411	1 410	1 537	1 768	2 115	2 162	2 102	3 021
Transport equipment	8 675	8 953	9 104	9 060	10 113	11 586	14 767	16 014
Furniture; other manufacturing ^{1/}	10 807	11 527	12 388	12 861	13 584	14 648	16 266	17 996
Electricity and water	17 408	18 602	19 929	22 534	21 741	22 657	23 197	24 325
Electricity	15 503	16 492	17 505	19 020	18 841	19 525	19 694	20 254
Water	1 905	2 110	2 423	3 513	2 900	3 132	3 503	4 071
Construction	15 774	17 631	19 829	21 687	22 325	23 843	25 279	27 071
Secondary industries	139 362	150 360	164 361	173 237	180 081	196 698	214 806	249 490
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	71 768	79 463	85 858	89 814	95 595	107 299	118 977	134 300
Wholesale trade	22 851	25 838	27 549	28 507	30 194	35 142	39 499	46 189
Retail trade; repairs of household goods ^{1/}	34 586	37 743	41 538	44 306	47 605	52 032	56 910	61 354
Motor trade; repair of motor vehicles	8 605	9 432	9 779	9 469	9 833	12 136	14 113	16 872
Hotels and restaurants	5 726	6 451	6 993	7 532	7 963	7 988	8 455	9 886
Transport and communication	44 538	51 787	57 874	63 278	70 868	80 799	89 374	100 377
Transport ^{1/}	32 030	36 172	39 142	41 894	44 412	49 785	52 990	58 605
Communication	12 508	15 615	18 732	21 383	26 456	31 015	36 384	41 772
Finance, real estate and business services	82 162	94 122	110 488	123 778	143 545	160 936	176 242	201 721
Finance and insurance	34 664	39 221	47 628	51 495	64 060	72 031	77 714	88 656
Real estate	28 893	34 070	39 266	44 871	49 521	55 630	60 981	69 492
Business services ^{1/}	18 605	20 831	23 593	27 412	29 964	33 274	37 547	43 573
Community, social and other personal services ^{1/}	13 690	15 368	17 374	19 390	21 521	24 049	27 552	31 037
General government services	80 831	96 214	107 744	116 484	123 477	132 739	142 648	154 181
Other producers	13 855	15 671	17 803	20 154	22 527	24 930	27 502	29 450
Tertiary industries	306 844	352 626	397 142	432 897	477 532	530 752	582 294	651 067
All industries at basic prices	500 352	565 473	627 167	673 860	728 785	808 461	895 533	1 021 685
Taxes on products	53 644	58 119	63 419	70 668	76 707	83 316	91 119	103 306
Less: Subsidies on products	5 898	5 634	4 857	5 600	4 720	3 322	3 204	4 095
GDP at market prices	548 099	617 958	685 729	738 927	800 771	888 455	983 448	1 120 896

^{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	2001	2002
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3,9	4,2	4,0	3,6	3,4	3,2	3,5	4,1
Agriculture	3,2	3,5	3,4	3,0	2,8	2,6	2,8	3,5
Forestry	0,6	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,6	0,6
Fishing	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Mining and quarrying	7,0	6,9	6,5	6,4	6,3	6,8	7,5	7,7
Coal mining	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,3	1,3	1,5	1,5
Gold mining	2,8	3,0	2,6	2,4	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,6
Mining of other metal ores	1,6	1,6	1,7	1,9	2,0	2,7	3,1	2,9
Other mining and quarrying ^{1/}	1,2	0,9	0,8	0,8	1,0	0,7	0,8	0,8
Primary industries	10,8	11,1	10,5	10,1	9,8	10,0	11,0	11,9
Manufacturing	21,2	20,2	19,9	19,1	18,7	18,6	18,6	19,4
Food, beverages and tobacco	3,5	3,4	3,3	3,3	3,2	3,0	3,0	3,1
Textiles, clothing and leather goods	1,4	1,3	1,2	1,1	1,1	1,0	0,9	1,0
Wood and paper; publishing and printing	2,2	2,0	2,0	1,9	2,0	1,9	1,9	1,9
Petroleum products, chemicals, rubber and plastic	3,9	3,8	3,8	3,9	3,9	4,0	4,1	4,1
Other non-metal mineral products	0,9	0,8	0,8	0,7	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8
Metals, metal products, machinery and equipment	4,5	4,5	4,5	4,2	3,7	3,9	3,8	4,4
Electrical machinery and apparatus	0,7	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5
Radio, TV, instruments, watches and clocks	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,3
Transport equipment	1,7	1,6	1,5	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,6	1,6
Furniture; other manufacturing ^{1/}	2,2	2,0	2,0	1,9	1,9	1,8	1,8	1,8
Electricity and water	3,5	3,3	3,2	3,3	3,0	2,8	2,6	2,4
Electricity	3,1	2,9	2,8	2,8	2,6	2,4	2,2	2,0
Water	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4
Construction	3,2	3,1	3,2	3,2	3,1	2,9	2,8	2,6
Secondary industries	27,9	26,6	26,2	25,7	24,7	24,3	24,0	24,4
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	14,3	14,1	13,7	13,3	13,1	13,3	13,3	13,1
Wholesale trade	4,6	4,6	4,4	4,2	4,1	4,3	4,4	4,5
Retail trade; repairs of household goods ^{1/}	6,9	6,7	6,6	6,6	6,5	6,4	6,4	6,0
Motor trade; repair of motor vehicles	1,7	1,7	1,6	1,4	1,3	1,5	1,6	1,7
Hotels and restaurants	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,0	0,9	1,0
Transport and communication	8,9	9,2	9,2	9,4	9,7	10,0	10,0	9,8
Transport ^{1/}	6,4	6,4	6,2	6,2	6,1	6,2	5,9	5,7
Communication	2,5	2,8	3,0	3,2	3,6	3,8	4,1	4,1
Finance, real estate and business services	16,4	16,6	17,6	18,4	19,7	19,9	19,7	19,7
Finance and insurance	6,9	6,9	7,6	7,6	8,8	8,9	8,7	8,7
Real estate	5,8	6,0	6,3	6,7	6,8	6,9	6,8	6,8
Business services ^{1/}	3,7	3,7	3,8	4,1	4,1	4,1	4,2	4,3
Community, social and personal services ^{1/}	2,7	2,7	2,8	2,9	3,0	3,0	3,1	3,0
General government services	16,2	17,0	17,2	17,3	16,9	16,4	15,9	15,1
Other producers	2,8	2,8	2,8	3,0	3,1	3,1	3,1	2,9
Tertiary industries	61,3	62,4	63,3	64,2	65,5	65,6	65,0	63,7
All industries at basic prices	100,0	100,0	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	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	19 317	23 949	24 153	22 518	23 659	25 453	24 602	26 212
Agriculture	15 863	20 468	20 807	19 261	20 375	22 139	21 261	22 858
Forestry	2 967	3 007	2 924	2 820	2 839	2 858	2 873	2 882
Fishing	487	474	423	437	445	455	468	472
Mining and quarrying	34 830	34 542	35 118	34 840	34 471	33 690	33 240	33 356
Coal mining	6 777	6 828	7 254	7 235	7 266	7 318	7 273	7 114
Gold mining	14 135	13 608	13 355	12 476	12 151	11 597	10 727	10 773
Mining of other metal ores	7 855	8 017	8 372	8 770	9 098	8 503	8 848	9 142
Other mining and quarrying ^{1/}	6 062	6 090	6 138	6 359	5 955	6 272	6 392	6 327
Primary industries	54 147	58 492	59 271	57 359	58 130	59 143	57 842	59 568
Manufacturing	106 180	107 648	110 562	108 419	108 085	113 596	117 637	123 873
Food, beverages and tobacco	17 368	17 678	18 127	17 858	17 253	16 918	18 249	17 820
Textiles, clothing and leather goods	7 059	6 573	6 838	6 284	6 381	6 063	5 899	6 308
Wood and paper; publishing and printing	11 156	10 709	11 071	10 693	10 888	11 246	11 252	11 541
Petroleum products, chemicals, rubber and plastic	19 309	19 893	20 248	21 345	22 169	22 218	22 881	24 737
Other non-metal mineral products	4 315	4 275	4 219	3 931	3 619	4 090	4 231	4 250
Metals, metal products, machinery and equipment	22 747	24 579	25 767	24 567	23 386	26 220	27 451	30 823
Electrical machinery and apparatus	3 332	3 155	3 460	3 335	3 244	3 514	3 471	3 740
Radio, TV, instruments, watches and clocks	1 411	1 327	1 439	1 529	1 506	1 501	1 255	1 248
Transport equipment	8 675	8 524	8 255	7 933	8 458	10 261	11 148	11 138
Furniture; other manufacturing ^{1/}	10 807	10 934	11 138	10 945	11 181	11 564	11 801	12 268
Electricity and water	17 408	19 287	20 035	20 357	20 728	20 873	21 148	21 526
Electricity	15 503	17 112	17 814	18 013	18 236	18 482	18 612	18 918
Water	1 905	2 175	2 221	2 344	2 493	2 391	2 536	2 608
Construction	15 774	16 092	16 646	17 083	16 670	17 115	17 673	18 435
Secondary industries	139 362	143 027	147 243	145 860	145 483	151 583	156 459	163 833
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	71 768	74 416	74 749	73 904	74 161	77 492	80 128	82 407
Wholesale trade	22 851	24 135	24 111	23 506	23 245	24 512	24 951	25 212
Retail trade; repairs of household goods ^{1/}	34 586	35 503	36 236	36 578	37 400	38 742	40 243	41 602
Motor trade; repair of motor vehicles	8 605	8 938	8 669	8 046	7 788	8 767	9 492	9 995
Hotels and restaurants	5 726	5 839	5 732	5 775	5 728	5 471	5 442	5 598
Transport and communication	44 538	47 271	50 879	54 273	58 141	62 211	66 979	71 472
Transport ^{1/}	32 030	32 867	34 099	34 905	35 315	36 168	37 225	37 907
Communication	12 508	14 404	16 780	19 368	22 826	26 043	29 754	33 565
Finance, real estate and business services	82 162	87 737	91 866	96 737	104 190	109 220	113 855	118 200
Finance and insurance	34 664	38 935	41 601	44 299	50 388	54 125	57 707	60 751
Real estate	28 893	29 401	29 924	30 175	30 027	30 122	29 926	29 853
Business services ^{1/}	18 605	19 402	20 341	22 263	23 775	24 973	26 222	27 595
Community, social and personal services ^{1/}	13 690	14 210	13 971	14 108	14 439	15 121	15 702	16 284
General government services	80 831	82 393	83 043	82 728	82 161	81 575	80 801	81 194
Other producers	13 855	14 066	14 298	14 626	14 919	15 205	15 449	15 668
Tertiary industries	306 844	320 093	328 807	336 377	348 011	360 823	372 914	385 226
All industries at basic prices	500 352	521 611	535 321	539 595	551 624	571 549	587 215	608 627
Taxes on products	53 644	56 260	57 918	58 184	58 251	59 616	60 801	62 492
Less: Subsidies on products	5 898	6 166	6 401	6 513	6 585	6 682	6 772	7 044
GDP at market prices	548 098	571 706	586 838	591 265	603 290	624 482	641 243	664 075

^{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	2001	2002
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-19,9	24,0	0,9	-6,8	5,1	7,6	-3,3	6,5
Agriculture	-23,5	29,0	1,7	-7,4	5,8	8,7	-4,0	7,5
Forestry	2,4	1,3	-2,8	-3,6	0,7	0,7	0,5	0,3
Fishing	-3,0	-2,6	-10,9	3,5	1,7	2,3	2,7	0,9
Mining and quarrying	-3,1	-0,8	1,7	-0,8	-1,1	-2,3	-1,3	0,3
Coal mining	4,4	0,7	6,2	-0,3	0,4	0,7	-0,6	-2,2
Gold mining	-8,2	-3,7	-1,9	-6,6	-2,6	-4,6	-7,5	0,4
Mining of other metal ores	2,2	2,1	4,4	4,8	3,7	-6,5	4,1	3,3
Other mining and quarrying ^{1/}	-4,7	0,5	0,8	3,6	-6,3	5,3	1,9	-1,0
Primary industries	-9,9	8,0	1,3	-3,2	1,3	1,7	-2,2	3,0
Manufacturing	6,5	1,4	2,7	-1,9	-0,3	5,1	3,6	5,3
Food, beverages and tobacco	2,8	1,8	2,5	-1,5	-3,4	-1,9	7,9	-2,4
Textiles, clothing and leather goods	5,6	-6,9	4,0	-8,1	1,6	-5,0	-2,7	6,9
Wood and paper; publishing and printing	3,5	-4,0	3,4	-3,4	1,8	3,3	0,1	2,6
Petroleum products, chemicals, rubber and plastic	9,2	3,0	1,8	5,4	3,9	0,2	3,0	8,1
Other non-metal mineral products	8,2	-0,9	-1,3	-6,8	-7,9	13,0	3,5	0,4
Metals, metal products, machinery and equipment	9,0	8,1	4,8	-4,7	-4,8	12,1	4,7	12,3
Electrical machinery and apparatus	11,6	-5,3	9,7	-3,6	-2,7	8,4	-1,2	7,8
Radio, TV, instruments, watches and clocks	-10,7	-5,9	8,4	6,3	-1,5	-0,3	-16,4	-0,5
Transport equipment	16,7	-1,7	-3,1	-3,9	6,6	21,3	8,6	-0,1
Furniture; other manufacturing ^{1/}	0,0	1,2	1,9	-1,7	2,2	3,4	2,1	4,0
Electricity and water	2,0	10,8	3,9	1,6	1,8	0,7	1,3	1,8
Electricity	1,8	10,4	4,1	1,1	1,2	1,3	0,7	1,6
Water	3,2	14,2	2,1	5,6	6,3	-4,1	6,1	2,8
Construction	3,6	2,0	3,4	2,6	-2,4	2,7	3,3	4,3
Secondary industries	5,6	2,6	2,9	-0,9	-0,3	4,2	3,2	4,7
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	5,9	3,7	0,4	-1,1	0,3	4,5	3,4	2,8
Wholesale trade	7,4	5,6	-0,1	-2,5	-1,1	5,5	1,8	1,0
Retail trade; repairs of household goods ^{1/}	3,0	2,7	2,1	0,9	2,2	3,6	3,9	3,4
Motor trade; repair of motor vehicles	15,4	3,9	-3,0	-7,2	-3,2	12,6	8,3	5,3
Hotels and restaurants	4,6	2,0	-1,8	0,7	-0,8	-4,5	-0,5	2,9
Transport and communication	10,6	6,1	7,6	6,7	7,1	7,0	7,7	6,7
Transport ^{1/}	4,7	2,6	3,7	2,4	1,2	2,4	2,9	1,8
Communication	29,1	15,2	16,5	15,4	17,9	14,1	14,2	12,8
Finance, real estate and business services	3,5	6,8	4,7	5,3	7,7	4,8	4,2	3,8
Finance and insurance	5,1	12,3	6,8	6,5	13,7	7,4	6,6	5,3
Real estate	0,8	1,8	1,8	0,8	-0,5	0,3	-0,7	-0,2
Business services ^{1/}	5,0	4,3	4,8	9,4	6,8	5,0	5,0	5,2
Community, social and personal services ^{1/}	10,2	3,8	-1,7	1,0	2,3	4,7	3,8	3,7
General government services	0,8	1,9	0,8	-0,4	-0,7	-0,7	-0,9	0,5
Other producers	1,2	1,5	1,6	2,3	2,0	1,9	1,6	1,4
Tertiary industries	4,5	4,3	2,7	2,3	3,5	3,7	3,4	3,3
All industries at basic prices	3,0	4,2	2,6	0,8	2,2	3,6	2,7	3,6
Taxes on products	4,8	4,9	2,9	0,5	0,1	2,3	2,0	2,8
Less: Subsidies on products	8,3	4,5	3,8	1,8	1,1	1,5	1,3	4,0
GDP at market prices	3,1	4,3	2,6	0,8	2,0	3,5	2,7	3,6

^{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	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Agriculture, forestry and fishing								
Output at basic prices	35 560	43 246	46 385	46 688	49 431	53 402	61 563	79 277
Intermediate consumption	16 243	19 525	21 245	22 401	24 435	27 343	30 431	37 178
Gross value added at basic prices	19 317	23 721	25 140	24 287	24 996	26 060	31 132	42 098
Other taxes on production	137	158	172	201	277	306	328	354
Other subsidies	-694	-554	-619	-507	-431	-403	-386	-655
Value added at factor cost	19 874	24 117	25 587	24 592	25 149	26 157	31 190	42 399
Compensation of employees	6 406	6 908	7 398	7 911	8 380	8 904	9 519	10 247
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	13 468	17 209	18 190	16 681	16 769	17 253	21 671	32 153
Mining and quarrying								
Output at basic prices	63 040	70 172	74 720	80 438	85 264	102 579	124 050	142 068
Intermediate consumption	28 210	31 405	34 196	36 999	39 088	47 628	56 749	63 038
Gross value added at basic prices	34 830	38 768	40 524	43 439	46 175	54 951	67 301	79 030
Other taxes on production	474	492	644	879	873	1 004	1 060	1 209
Other subsidies	-59	-44	-39	-36	-33	-29	-28	-33
Value added at factor cost	34 415	38 320	39 918	42 596	45 335	53 976	66 268	77 854
Compensation of employees	18 452	19 969	22 061	22 622	23 612	25 717	28 487	30 309
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	15 963	18 351	17 858	19 974	21 723	28 259	37 781	47 545
Manufacturing								
Output at basic prices	347 715	378 775	416 574	426 223	451 227	503 777	562 869	670 998
Intermediate consumption	241 536	264 649	291 970	297 207	315 211	353 579	396 538	472 904
Gross value added at basic prices	106 180	114 125	124 604	129 017	136 016	150 198	166 331	198 094
Other taxes on production	1 126	1 216	1 622	1 784	2 096	2 393	2 380	2 689
Other subsidies	-847	-1 197	-1 085	-1 001	-912	-790	-763	-943
Value added at factor cost	105 900	114 107	124 066	128 233	134 832	148 595	164 713	196 347
Compensation of employees	56 484	59 965	63 532	70 678	74 554	78 439	83 762	91 401
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	49 416	54 141	60 534	57 555	60 277	70 156	80 951	104 946
Electricity and water								
Output at basic prices	26 918	30 803	33 413	36 701	37 510	41 365	44 216	48 917
Intermediate consumption	9 509	12 201	13 484	14 167	15 769	18 709	21 019	24 592
Gross value added at basic prices	17 408	18 602	19 929	22 534	21 741	22 657	23 197	24 325
Other taxes on production	196	208	264	270	307	331	298	319
Other subsidies	0	0	-188	-175	-160	-138	-133	-161
Value added at factor cost	17 213	18 394	19 852	22 438	21 593	22 464	23 032	24 167
Compensation of employees	4 943	6 098	6 663	7 228	7 922	7 761	7 661	9 316
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	12 269	12 296	13 189	15 210	13 671	14 702	15 372	14 852
Construction								
Output at basic prices	51 401	57 394	64 558	69 999	71 897	75 856	82 836	95 913
Intermediate consumption	35 627	39 763	44 729	48 312	49 572	52 013	57 558	68 843
Gross value added at basic prices	15 774	17 631	19 829	21 687	22 325	23 843	25 279	27 071
Other taxes on production	147	156	210	241	286	329	344	383
Other subsidies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Value added at factor cost	15 627	17 475	19 619	21 446	22 039	23 517	24 935	26 688
Compensation of employees	10 909	11 414	12 285	13 460	13 770	14 091	14 715	15 304
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	4 719	6 061	7 334	7 986	8 269	9 426	10 220	11 384
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants								
Output at basic prices	125 113	138 716	150 109	157 803	167 190	187 309	206 448	234 916
Intermediate consumption	53 345	59 253	64 250	67 989	71 596	80 010	87 471	100 615
Gross value added at basic prices	71 768	79 463	85 858	89 814	95 595	107 299	118 977	134 300
Other taxes on production	1 709	1 887	2 494	2 857	3 421	3 830	3 425	3 796
Other subsidies	0	0	-6	-6	-5	-4	-4	-5
Value added at factor cost	70 059	77 576	83 371	86 962	92 179	103 473	115 556	130 510
Compensation of employees	35 343	38 417	42 132	45 069	48 877	51 478	54 511	60 626
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	34 716	39 159	41 239	41 893	43 302	51 996	61 045	69 883

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

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Transport and communication	74 862	87 145	99 188	110 439	124 335	144 770	165 326	185 188
Output at basic prices	30 324	35 358	41 314	47 161	53 467	63 971	75 953	84 811
Intermediate consumption	44 538	51 787	57 874	63 278	70 868	80 799	89 374	100 377
Gross value added at basic prices	44 538	51 787	57 874	63 278	70 868	80 799	89 374	100 377
Other taxes on production	-301	-486	-441	-403	-365	-318	-307	-390
Other subsidies	44 329	51 746	57 680	62 823	70 158	79 882	88 333	99 186
Value added at factor cost	22 275	25 295	27 536	30 728	31 815	34 104	37 694	40 897
Compensation of employees	22 054	26 452	30 144	32 095	38 343	45 778	50 639	58 289
Gross operating surplus/mixed income								
Finance, real estate and business services	127 291	145 490	170 769	194 271	222 347	247 025	275 777	312 652
Output at basic prices	45 129	51 368	60 281	70 494	78 802	86 089	99 536	110 931
Intermediate consumption	82 162	94 122	110 488	123 778	143 545	160 936	176 242	201 721
Gross value added at basic prices	82 162	94 122	110 488	123 778	143 545	160 936	176 242	201 721
Other taxes on production	-399	-357	-350	-296	-257	-235	-226	-354
Other subsidies	77 492	88 715	103 910	116 319	134 524	150 686	166 577	190 841
Value added at factor cost	28 136	31 676	36 689	41 915	47 550	53 230	58 689	66 154
Compensation of employees	49 355	57 039	67 222	74 404	86 974	97 456	107 888	124 686
Gross operating surplus/mixed income								
Community, social and personal services	27 395	30 803	34 802	38 817	43 086	48 140	55 060	62 753
Output at basic prices	13 704	15 435	17 428	19 427	21 565	24 092	27 508	31 716
Intermediate consumption	13 690	15 368	17 374	19 390	21 521	24 049	27 552	31 037
Gross value added at basic prices	13 690	15 368	17 374	19 390	21 521	24 049	27 552	31 037
Other taxes on production	-54	-88	-68	-63	-58	-50	-48	-58
Other subsidies	13 109	14 809	16 688	18 712	20 701	23 103	26 433	29 672
Value added at factor cost	6 100	6 691	7 863	8 682	9 662	10 834	12 443	14 391
Compensation of employees	7 009	8 118	8 824	10 030	11 039	12 269	13 990	15 280
Gross operating surplus/mixed income								
General government services	111 238	130 261	146 866	153 938	166 233	183 536	202 046	227 342
Output at basic prices	30 407	34 047	39 122	37 454	42 756	50 797	59 398	73 161
Intermediate consumption	80 831	96 214	107 744	116 484	123 477	132 739	142 648	154 181
Gross value added at basic prices	80 831	96 214	107 744	116 484	123 477	132 739	142 648	154 181
Other taxes on production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other subsidies	80 322	95 645	106 964	115 569	122 354	131 262	140 863	152 110
Value added at factor cost	72 021	86 292	96 416	103 526	108 754	116 131	124 411	133 809
Compensation of employees	8 301	9 353	10 548	12 043	13 600	15 131	16 452	18 301
Gross operating surplus								
Other producers	18 433	20 621	23 240	26 146	28 916	31 723	34 868	37 661
Output at basic prices	4 578	4 950	5 437	5 992	6 389	6 792	7 367	8 211
Intermediate consumption	13 855	15 671	17 803	20 154	22 527	24 930	27 502	29 450
Gross value added at basic prices	13 855	15 671	17 803	20 154	22 527	24 930	27 502	29 450
Other taxes on production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other subsidies	13 855	15 671	17 803	20 154	22 527	24 930	27 502	29 450
Value added at factor cost	13 607	15 395	17 496	19 819	22 168	24 550	27 080	28 969
Compensation of employees	248	276	307	335	359	381	422	481
Gross operating surplus								
Sum of all industries								
Output at basic prices	1 008 964	1 133 427	1 260 625	1 341 464	1 447 436	1 619 481	1 815 060	2 097 686
Intermediate consumption	508 611	567 955	633 458	667 604	718 651	811 021	919 527	1 076 001
Gross value added at basic prices	500 352	565 472	627 167	673 860	728 785	808 461	895 533	1 021 685
Other taxes on production	10 511	11 624	14 503	16 503	19 652	22 487	22 025	25 060
Other subsidies	-2 353	-2 727	-2 795	-2 486	-2 220	-1 966	-1 894	-2 598
Value added at factor cost	492 194	556 576	615 460	659 845	711 392	788 045	875 402	999 223
Compensation of employees	274 676	308 120	340 071	371 638	397 064	425 239	458 972	501 422
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	217 518	248 456	275 389	288 207	314 328	362 806	416 429	497 801

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

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Agriculture, forestry and fishing								
Output at basic prices	35 560	41 043	41 117	39 815	41 452	43 632	42 813	44 901
Intermediate consumption	16 243	17 093	16 964	17 297	17 793	18 179	18 211	18 689
Gross value added at basic prices	19 317	23 949	24 153	22 518	23 659	25 453	24 602	26 212
Mining and quarrying								
Output at basic prices	63 040	62 455	63 618	63 105	62 479	61 210	60 356	61 026
Intermediate consumption	28 210	27 913	28 501	28 264	28 007	27 520	27 116	27 670
Gross value added at basic prices	34 830	34 542	35 118	34 840	34 472	33 690	33 240	33 356
Manufacturing								
Output at basic prices	347 715	352 786	361 863	355 953	358 139	378 066	392 731	412 542
Intermediate consumption	241 536	245 138	251 301	247 534	250 054	264 470	275 094	288 670
Gross value added at basic prices	106 180	107 648	110 562	108 419	108 085	113 596	117 637	123 873
Electricity and water								
Output at basic prices	26 918	30 096	30 754	31 447	31 354	32 858	33 625	34 009
Intermediate consumption	9 509	10 809	10 719	11 090	10 626	11 985	12 476	12 484
Gross value added at basic prices	17 408	19 287	20 035	20 357	20 728	20 873	21 148	21 526
Construction								
Output at basic prices	51 401	52 579	54 544	55 938	54 289	54 843	56 619	58 919
Intermediate consumption	35 627	36 486	37 899	38 855	37 619	37 728	38 946	40 484
Gross value added at basic prices	15 774	16 092	16 646	17 083	16 670	17 115	17 673	18 435
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants								
Output at basic prices	125 113	130 051	130 885	130 084	129 850	135 691	139 721	143 939
Intermediate consumption	53 345	55 636	56 136	56 180	55 688	58 200	59 592	61 532
Gross value added at basic prices	71 768	74 416	74 749	73 904	74 161	77 492	80 128	82 407
Transport and communication								
Output at basic prices	74 862	79 175	85 742	92 627	98 678	105 791	112 661	119 207
Intermediate consumption	30 324	31 904	34 863	38 355	40 537	43 580	45 682	47 734
Gross value added at basic prices	44 538	47 271	50 879	54 273	58 141	62 211	66 979	71 472
Finance, real estate and business services								
Output at basic prices	127 291	136 071	144 262	153 384	164 474	172 447	182 875	188 389
Intermediate consumption	45 129	48 334	52 395	56 647	60 284	63 227	69 020	70 189
Gross value added at basic prices	82 162	87 737	91 866	96 737	104 190	109 220	113 855	118 200
Community, social and personal services								
Output at basic prices	27 395	28 467	27 992	28 256	28 944	30 388	31 539	32 729
Intermediate consumption	13 704	14 257	14 021	14 148	14 505	15 267	15 837	16 445
Gross value added at basic prices	13 690	14 210	13 971	14 108	14 439	15 121	15 702	16 284
General government services								
Output at basic prices	111 238	114 594	118 147	114 385	116 259	118 700	120 915	125 168
Intermediate consumption	30 407	32 201	35 104	31 657	34 098	37 125	40 114	43 974
Gross value added at basic prices	80 831	82 393	83 043	82 728	82 161	81 575	80 801	81 194
Other producers								
Output at basic prices	18 433	18 679	18 967	19 441	19 795	20 167	20 523	20 848
Intermediate consumption	4 578	4 613	4 670	4 815	4 876	4 962	5 074	5 180
Gross value added at basic prices	13 855	14 066	14 298	14 626	14 919	15 205	15 449	15 668
Sum of all industries								
Output at basic prices	1 008 964	1 045 996	1 077 893	1 084 436	1 105 712	1 153 793	1 194 377	1 241 679
Intermediate consumption	508 612	524 385	542 572	544 841	554 087	582 244	607 162	633 052
Gross value added at basic prices	500 352	521 611	535 321	539 595	551 625	571 549	587 215	608 627

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

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,0	124,0	125,0	116,6	122,5	131,8	127,4	135,7
Mining and quarrying	100,0	99,2	100,8	100,0	99,0	96,7	95,4	95,8
Manufacturing	100,0	101,4	104,1	102,1	101,8	107,0	110,8	116,7
Electricity and water	100,0	110,8	115,1	116,9	119,1	119,9	121,5	123,7
Construction	100,0	102,0	105,5	108,3	105,7	108,5	112,0	116,9
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	100,0	103,7	104,2	103,0	103,3	108,0	111,6	114,8
Transport and communication	100,0	106,1	114,2	121,9	130,5	139,7	150,4	160,5
Finance, real estate and business services	100,0	106,8	111,8	117,7	126,8	132,9	138,6	143,9
Community, social and personal services	100,0	103,8	102,1	103,1	105,5	110,4	114,7	118,9
General government services	100,0	101,9	102,7	102,3	101,6	100,9	100,0	100,4
Other producers	100,0	101,5	103,2	105,6	107,7	109,7	111,5	113,1
Total values added at basic prices	100,0	104,2	107,0	107,8	110,2	114,2	117,4	121,6
Taxes on products	100,0	104,9	108,0	108,5	108,6	111,1	113,3	116,5
Subsidies on products	100,0	104,5	108,5	110,4	111,6	113,3	114,8	119,4
GDP at market prices	100,0	104,3	107,1	107,9	110,1	113,9	117,0	121,2

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

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,0	99,0	104,1	107,9	105,7	102,4	126,5	160,6
Mining and quarrying	100,0	112,2	115,4	124,7	134,0	163,1	202,5	236,9
Manufacturing	100,0	106,0	112,7	119,0	125,8	132,2	141,4	159,9
Electricity and water	100,0	96,4	99,5	110,7	104,9	108,5	109,7	113,0
Construction	100,0	109,6	119,1	126,9	133,9	139,3	143,0	146,8
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	100,0	106,8	114,9	121,5	128,9	138,5	148,5	163,0
Transport and communication	100,0	109,6	113,7	116,6	121,9	129,9	133,4	140,4
Finance, real estate and business services	100,0	107,3	120,3	128,0	137,8	147,4	154,8	170,7
Community, social and personal services	100,0	108,1	124,4	137,4	149,0	159,0	175,5	190,6
General government services	100,0	116,8	129,7	140,8	150,3	162,7	176,5	189,9
Other producers	100,0	111,4	124,5	137,8	151,0	164,0	178,0	188,0
Total values added at basic prices	100,0	108,4	117,2	124,9	132,1	141,5	152,5	167,9
Taxes on products	100,0	103,3	109,5	121,5	131,7	139,8	149,9	165,3
Subsidies on products	100,0	91,4	75,9	86,0	71,7	49,7	47,3	58,1
GDP deflator	100,0	108,1	116,9	125,0	132,7	142,3	153,4	168,8

Table 16 - Gross domestic product per region – summary**a. Current prices - Rand million**

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Western Cape	80 036	88 362	98 669	105 484	116 315	128 436	140 054	159 623
Eastern Cape	45 332	51 066	56 501	60 562	66 066	72 646	80 051	88 032
Northern Cape	12 532	12 996	14 257	15 143	17 042	17 918	19 718	22 546
Free State	31 136	37 101	40 248	41 027	44 903	49 064	53 566	64 310
KwaZulu-Natal	91 992	104 081	114 645	123 011	131 336	145 260	162 597	183 094
North West	33 499	39 731	42 804	46 463	50 190	58 120	65 532	73 520
Gauteng	185 546	207 448	231 221	250 463	269 250	301 717	328 281	379 374
Mpumalanga	36 961	42 830	47 292	51 017	54 725	59 843	68 322	77 835
Limpopo	31 065	34 343	40 091	45 757	50 944	55 451	65 325	72 562
GDP at market prices	548 099	617 957	685 729	738 927	800 770	888 454	983 448	1 120 896

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Western Cape	14,6	14,3	14,4	14,3	14,5	14,5	14,2	14,2
Eastern Cape	8,3	8,3	8,2	8,2	8,3	8,2	8,1	7,9
Northern Cape	2,3	2,1	2,1	2,0	2,1	2,0	2,0	2,0
Free State	5,7	6,0	5,9	5,6	5,6	5,5	5,4	5,7
KwaZulu-Natal	16,8	16,8	16,7	16,6	16,4	16,3	16,5	16,3
North West	6,1	6,4	6,2	6,3	6,3	6,5	6,7	6,6
Gauteng	33,9	33,6	33,7	33,9	33,6	34,0	33,4	33,8
Mpumalanga	6,7	6,9	6,9	6,9	6,8	6,7	6,9	6,9
Limpopo	5,7	5,6	5,8	6,2	6,4	6,2	6,6	6,5
GDP at market prices	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

c. Constant 1995 prices - Rand million

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Western Cape	80 036	82 646	84 792	85 807	89 032	92 203	94 976	98 383
Eastern Cape	45 331	46 768	47 557	47 501	48 559	50 268	51 912	52 309
Northern Cape	12 532	12 870	13 258	13 330	13 284	13 511	13 598	13 768
Free State	31 136	33 815	34 574	32 824	34 174	35 015	34 610	35 786
KwaZulu-Natal	91 992	96 118	98 032	98 785	99 162	102 661	107 405	110 202
North West	33 499	36 553	36 590	36 352	36 474	37 073	37 050	37 804
Gauteng	185 546	191 349	196 854	198 655	202 472	212 687	217 792	229 306
Mpumalanga	36 961	39 481	40 834	41 448	42 721	43 659	44 210	45 673
Limpopo	31 065	32 106	34 349	36 565	37 411	37 405	39 689	40 844
GDP at market prices	548 098	571 706	586 838	591 265	487 031	505 784	641 243	664 075

d. Constant 1995 prices - percentage changes

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Western Cape		3,3	2,6	1,2	3,8	3,6	3,0	3,6
Eastern Cape		3,2	1,7	-0,1	2,2	3,5	3,3	0,8
Northern Cape		2,7	3,0	0,5	-0,3	1,7	0,6	1,3
Free State		8,6	2,2	-5,1	4,1	2,5	-1,2	3,4
KwaZulu-Natal		4,5	2,0	0,8	0,4	3,5	4,6	2,6
North West		9,1	0,1	-0,7	0,3	1,6	-0,1	2,0
Gauteng		3,1	2,9	0,9	1,9	5,0	2,4	5,3
Mpumalanga		6,8	3,4	1,5	3,1	2,2	1,3	3,3
Limpopo		3,3	7,0	6,5	2,3	0,0	6,1	2,9
GDPR at market prices		4,3	2,6	0,8	-17,6	3,9	26,8	3,6

Table 17 - Gross domestic product per region – Western Cape**a. Current prices - Rand million**

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Primary Industries	5 288	5 593	5 929	6 206	6 058	6 113	7 257	8 914
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4 817	5 144	5 684	5 976	5 835	5 856	6 994	8 597
Mining and quarrying	471	449	246	230	224	256	263	317
Secondary Industries	21 287	22 621	24 765	26 462	28 208	30 044	31 363	37 187
Manufacturing	16 632	17 845	19 420	20 207	21 416	22 904	24 846	29 161
Electricity and water	1 669	1 715	1 749	2 249	2 172	2 234	2 344	2 292
Construction	2 986	3 061	3 596	4 006	4 620	4 906	4 173	5 735
Tertiary Industries	46 515	52 675	59 579	63 580	71 637	80 742	88 943	99 425
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	10 512	11 770	12 777	13 513	14 580	16 430	18 933	21 514
Transport and communication	6 430	7 431	8 430	9 250	10 704	12 151	13 378	15 046
Finance, real estate and business services	17 402	19 054	22 468	24 217	28 694	33 223	36 133	40 683
Community, social and other personal services	3 401	3 826	4 330	4 861	5 406	6 007	6 758	7 448
General government services	8 770	10 593	11 574	11 740	12 254	12 930	13 741	14 734
All industries at basic prices	73 090	80 889	90 274	96 248	105 903	116 898	127 562	145 526
Taxes less subsidies on products	6 946	7 473	8 396	9 236	10 412	11 538	12 492	14 096
GDPR at market prices	80 036	88 362	98 669	105 484	116 315	128 436	140 054	159 623

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Primary Industries	6,6	6,3	6,0	5,9	5,2	4,8	5,2	5,6
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6,0	5,8	5,8	5,7	5,0	4,6	5,0	5,4
Mining and quarrying	0,6	0,5	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2
Secondary Industries	26,6	25,6	25,1	25,1	24,3	23,4	22,4	23,3
Manufacturing	20,8	20,2	19,7	19,2	18,4	17,8	17,7	18,3
Electricity and water	2,1	1,9	1,8	2,1	1,9	1,7	1,7	1,4
Construction	3,7	3,5	3,6	3,8	4,0	3,8	3,0	3,6
Tertiary Industries	58,1	59,6	60,4	60,3	61,6	62,9	63,5	62,3
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	13,1	13,3	12,9	12,8	12,5	12,8	13,5	13,5
Transport and communication	8,0	8,4	8,5	8,8	9,2	9,5	9,6	9,4
Finance, real estate and business services	21,7	21,6	22,8	23,0	24,7	25,9	25,8	25,5
Community, social and other personal services	4,2	4,3	4,4	4,6	4,6	4,7	4,8	4,7
General government services	11,0	12,0	11,7	11,1	10,5	10,1	9,8	9,2
All industries at basic prices	91,3	91,5	91,5	91,2	91,0	91,0	91,1	91,2
Taxes less subsidies on products	8,7	8,5	8,5	8,8	9,0	9,0	8,9	8,8
GDPR at market prices	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

c. Constant 1995 prices - Rand million

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Primary Industries	5 288	5 161	5 246	5 161	5 369	5 335	5 411	5 742
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4 817	4 777	5 044	4 973	5 210	5 132	5 239	5 565
Mining and quarrying	471	384	203	188	159	204	171	177
Secondary Industries	21 287	21 303	21 950	21 881	22 084	22 313	22 239	23 843
Manufacturing	16 632	16 654	17 028	16 653	16 433	16 572	17 021	17 595
Electricity and water	1 669	1 856	1 904	2 073	2 201	2 219	2 301	2 343
Construction	2 986	2 793	3 019	3 156	3 450	3 521	2 918	3 906
Tertiary Industries	46 515	48 967	50 183	51 295	53 977	56 748	59 333	60 580
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	10 512	11 004	11 107	11 097	11 292	11 882	12 745	12 991
Transport and communication	6 430	6 792	7 398	7 939	9 428	9 428	10 282	10 878
Finance, real estate and business services	17 401	18 532	19 075	20 106	21 910	23 524	24 328	24 460
Community, social and other personal services	3 401	3 489	3 483	3 537	3 612	3 731	3 836	3 943
General government services	8 770	9 149	9 121	8 615	8 415	8 183	8 142	8 309
All industries at basic prices	73 090	75 431	77 380	78 338	81 431	84 396	86 983	90 165
Taxes less subsidies on products	6 946	7 215	7 412	7 469	7 601	7 807	7 994	8 214
GDPR at market prices	80 036	82 646	84 792	85 807	89 032	92 203	94 976	98 378

d. Constant 1995 prices - percentage changes

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Primary Industries		-2,4	1,7	-1,6	4,0	-0,6	1,4	6,1
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		-0,8	5,6	-1,4	4,8	-1,5	2,1	6,2
Mining and quarrying		-18,4	-47,2	-7,3	-15,2	27,7	-15,9	3,3
Secondary Industries		0,1	3,0	-0,3	0,9	1,0	-0,3	7,2
Manufacturing		0,1	2,2	-2,2	-1,3	0,8	2,7	3,4
Electricity and water		11,2	2,6	8,9	6,2	0,8	3,7	1,8
Construction		-6,5	8,1	4,5	9,3	2,1	-17,1	33,9
Tertiary Industries		5,3	2,5	2,2	5,2	5,1	4,6	2,1
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants		4,7	0,9	-0,1	1,8	5,2	7,3	1,9
Transport and communication		5,6	8,9	7,3	10,2	7,8	9,1	5,8
Finance, real estate and business services		6,5	2,9	5,4	9,0	7,4	3,4	0,5
Community, social and other personal services		2,6	-0,2	1,6	2,1	3,3	2,8	2,8
General government services		4,3	-0,3	-5,5	-2,3	-2,8	-0,5	2,0
All industries at basic prices		3,2	2,6	1,2	3,9	3,6	3,1	3,7
Taxes less subsidies on products		3,9	2,7	0,8	1,8	2,7	2,4	2,8
GDPR at market prices		3,3	2,6	1,2	3,8	3,6	3,0	3,6

Table 18 - Gross domestic product per region – Eastern Cape**a. Current prices - Rand million**

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Primary Industries	1 472	1 360	1 527	1 453	1 588	1 505	2 160	2 154
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 420	1 295	1 453	1 365	1 506	1 425	2 068	2 040
Mining and quarrying	52	66	74	87	82	81	91	114
Secondary Industries	9 955	10 476	11 192	11 768	12 650	13 851	15 991	17 743
Manufacturing	8 243	8 609	9 210	9 438	10 228	11 356	13 192	15 058
Electricity and water	853	884	899	1 090	1 041	1 106	1 149	1 214
Construction	860	983	1 083	1 241	1 381	1 389	1 650	1 472
Tertiary industries	29 931	34 867	38 931	41 968	45 857	50 727	54 725	60 324
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	6 815	7 545	8 126	8 564	9 090	10 096	10 310	11 359
Transport and communication	3 518	4 103	4 526	4 765	5 378	6 056	6 553	7 409
Finance, real estate and business services	7 136	8 351	9 680	10 824	11 914	12 977	14 773	16 327
Community, social and other personal services	3 637	4 104	4 656	5 239	5 842	6 500	7 301	8 003
General government services	8 825	10 764	11 943	12 575	13 634	15 098	15 787	17 226
All industries at basic prices	41 359	46 703	51 649	55 189	60 096	66 083	72 875	80 222
Taxes less subsidies on products	3 973	4 363	4 852	5 374	5 970	6 563	7 176	7 810
GDPR at market prices	45 332	51 066	56 501	60 562	66 066	72 646	80 051	88 032

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Primary Industries	3,2	2,7	2,7	2,4	2,4	2,1	2,7	2,4
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3,1	2,5	2,6	2,3	2,3	2,0	2,6	2,3
Mining and quarrying	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Secondary Industries	22,0	20,5	19,8	19,4	19,1	19,1	20,0	20,2
Manufacturing	18,2	16,9	16,3	15,6	15,5	15,6	16,5	17,1
Electricity and water	1,9	1,7	1,6	1,8	1,6	1,5	1,4	1,4
Construction	1,9	1,9	1,9	2,0	2,1	1,9	2,1	1,7
Tertiary industries	66,0	68,3	68,9	69,3	69,4	69,8	68,4	68,5
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	15,0	14,8	14,4	14,1	13,8	13,9	12,9	12,9
Transport and communication	7,8	8,0	8,0	7,9	8,1	8,3	8,2	8,4
Finance, real estate and business services	15,7	16,4	17,1	17,9	18,0	17,9	18,5	18,5
Community, social and other personal services	8,0	8,0	8,2	8,7	8,8	8,9	9,1	9,1
General government services	19,5	21,1	21,1	20,8	20,6	20,8	19,7	19,6
All industries at basic prices	91,2	91,5	91,4	91,1	91,0	91,0	91,0	91,1
Taxes less subsidies on products	8,8	8,5	8,6	8,9	9,0	9,0	9,0	8,9
GDPR at market prices	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

c. Constant 1995 prices - Rand million

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Primary Industries	1 472	1 402	1 476	1 405	1 480	1 416	1 791	1 584
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 420	1 348	1 421	1 344	1 426	1 365	1 740	1 529
Mining and quarrying	52	53	55	60	54	51	51	55
Secondary Industries	9 955	9 949	10 039	9 881	10 114	10 821	11 536	11 593
Manufacturing	8 243	8 122	8 194	7 921	8 071	8 785	9 303	9 512
Electricity and water	853	930	937	983	1 012	1 040	1 080	1 078
Construction	860	897	909	977	1 031	997	1 154	1 003
Tertiary industries	29 931	31 294	31 838	32 028	32 776	33 743	34 180	34 743
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	6 815	7 065	7 065	7 039	7 050	7 299	6 994	7 158
Transport and communication	3 518	3 754	3 982	4 087	4 421	4 657	4 908	5 303
Finance, real estate and business services	7 136	7 570	7 796	8 013	8 146	8 208	8 844	8 723
Community, social and other personal services	3 637	3 744	3 747	3 815	3 908	4 044	4 151	4 261
General government services	8 825	9 161	9 248	9 073	9 250	9 534	9 283	9 298
All industries at basic prices	41 359	42 645	43 353	43 314	44 370	45 980	47 508	47 920
Taxes less subsidies on products	3 973	4 123	4 203	4 188	4 189	4 288	4 404	4 388
GDPR at market prices	45 331	46 768	47 557	47 501	48 559	50 268	51 912	52 308

d. Constant 1995 prices - percentage changes

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Primary Industries		-4,8	5,3	-4,8	5,4	-4,3	26,5	-11,5
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		-5,1	5,4	-5,4	6,1	-4,3	27,5	-12,1
Mining and quarrying		2,4	3,6	9,1	-10,1	-6,1	0,0	8,9
Secondary Industries		-0,1	0,9	-1,6	2,4	7,0	6,6	0,5
Manufacturing		-1,5	0,9	-3,3	1,9	8,8	5,9	2,2
Electricity and water		9,0	0,7	4,9	3,0	2,7	3,9	-0,2
Construction		4,3	1,3	7,5	5,5	-3,3	15,7	-13,1
Tertiary industries		4,6	1,7	0,6	2,3	3,0	1,3	1,6
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants		3,7	0,0	-0,4	0,2	3,5	-4,2	2,3
Transport and communication		6,7	6,1	2,6	8,2	5,3	5,4	8,0
Finance, real estate and business services		6,1	3,0	2,8	1,7	0,8	7,7	-1,4
Community, social and other personal services		2,9	0,1	1,8	2,4	3,5	2,7	2,6
General government services		3,8	0,9	-1,9	2,0	3,1	-2,6	0,2
All industries at basic prices		3,1	1,7	-0,1	2,4	3,6	3,3	0,9
Taxes less subsidies on products		3,8	2,0	-0,4	0,0	2,4	2,7	-0,4
GDPR at market prices		3,2	1,7	-0,1	2,2	3,5	3,3	0,8

Table 19 - Gross domestic product per region – Northern Cape**a. Current prices - Rand million**

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Primary Industries	3 719	3 219	3 522	3 427	4 296	4 259	5 088	6 431
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	659	754	819	768	881	964	1 135	1 666
Mining and quarrying	3 060	2 464	2 702	2 659	3 415	3 295	3 953	4 765
Secondary Industries	1 219	1 348	1 404	1 594	1 536	1 539	1 697	1 806
Manufacturing	514	546	584	594	622	675	746	886
Electricity and water	482	529	536	620	562	552	550	575
Construction	224	273	285	380	352	312	401	345
Tertiary industries	6 470	7 316	8 114	8 772	9 660	10 506	11 164	12 309
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	1 331	1 454	1 546	1 607	1 699	1 911	1 921	2 122
Transport and communication	1 301	1 498	1 549	1 674	1 758	1 956	1 950	2 240
Finance, real estate and business services	1 460	1 567	1 813	2 010	2 410	2 417	2 711	2 985
Community, social and other personal services	884	995	1 127	1 266	1 410	1 567	1 762	1 938
General government services	1 494	1 802	2 078	2 214	2 383	2 655	2 820	3 024
All industries at basic prices	11 408	11 883	13 040	13 793	15 492	16 304	17 949	20 545
Taxes less subsidies on products	1 124	1 113	1 217	1 350	1 550	1 614	1 768	2 001
GDPR at market prices	12 532	12 996	14 257	15 143	17 042	17 918	19 718	22 546

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Primary Industries	29,7	24,8	24,7	22,6	25,2	23,8	25,8	28,5
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5,3	5,8	5,7	5,1	5,2	5,4	5,8	7,4
Mining and quarrying	24,4	19,0	19,0	17,6	20,0	18,4	20,0	21,1
Secondary Industries	9,7	10,4	9,8	10,5	9,0	8,6	8,6	8,0
Manufacturing	4,1	4,2	4,1	3,9	3,6	3,8	3,8	3,9
Electricity and water	3,8	4,1	3,8	4,1	3,3	3,1	2,8	2,6
Construction	1,8	2,1	2,0	2,5	2,1	1,7	2,0	1,5
Tertiary industries	51,6	56,3	56,9	57,9	56,7	58,6	56,6	54,6
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	10,6	11,2	10,8	10,6	10,0	10,7	9,7	9,4
Transport and communication	10,4	11,5	10,9	11,1	10,3	10,9	9,9	9,9
Finance, real estate and business services	11,6	12,1	12,7	13,3	14,1	13,5	13,8	13,2
Community, social and other personal services	7,1	7,7	7,9	8,4	8,3	8,7	8,9	8,6
General government services	11,9	13,9	14,6	14,6	14,0	14,8	14,3	13,4
All industries at basic prices	91,0	91,4	91,5	91,1	90,9	91,0	91,0	91,1
Taxes less subsidies on products	9,0	8,6	8,5	8,9	9,1	9,0	9,0	8,9
GDPR at market prices	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

c. Constant 1995 prices - Rand million

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Primary Industries	3 719	3 748	3 986	3 899	3 721	3 870	3 861	3 900
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	659	725	836	733	846	860	872	921
Mining and quarrying	3 060	3 023	3 151	3 167	2 875	3 010	2 989	2 979
Secondary Industries	1 219	1 308	1 291	1 353	1 294	1 237	1 312	1 269
Manufacturing	514	514	515	496	483	505	527	532
Electricity and water	482	545	537	557	549	508	505	502
Construction	224	249	239	299	263	224	280	235
Tertiary industries	6 470	6 655	6 779	6 874	7 090	7 219	7 234	7 406
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	1 331	1 359	1 345	1 324	1 323	1 395	1 320	1 320
Transport and communication	1 301	1 382	1 388	1 454	1 482	1 546	1 499	1 611
Finance, real estate and business services	1 460	1 438	1 489	1 534	1 694	1 611	1 725	1 717
Community, social and other personal services	884	908	906	921	941	973	1 000	1 031
General government services	1 494	1 568	1 651	1 640	1 650	1 694	1 690	1 727
All industries at basic prices	11 408	11 712	12 056	12 126	12 106	12 326	12 407	12 575
Taxes less subsidies on products	1 124	1 158	1 202	1 204	1 178	1 185	1 191	1 194
GDPR at market prices	12 532	12 870	13 258	13 330	13 284	13 511	13 598	13 768

d. Constant 1995 prices - percentage changes

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Primary Industries		0,8	6,3	-2,2	-4,6	4,0	-0,2	1,0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		10,1	15,2	-12,3	15,5	1,7	1,4	5,6
Mining and quarrying		-1,2	4,2	0,5	-9,2	4,7	-0,7	-0,3
Secondary Industries		7,3	-1,3	4,8	-4,3	-4,4	6,1	-3,3
Manufacturing		0,1	0,3	-3,7	-2,7	4,5	4,4	1,1
Electricity and water		13,2	-1,5	3,7	-1,6	-7,4	-0,6	-0,7
Construction		11,3	-4,2	25,3	-12,2	-14,7	25,1	-16,2
Tertiary industries		2,9	1,9	1,4	3,1	1,8	0,2	2,4
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants		2,1	-1,1	-1,5	-0,1	5,4	-5,4	0,0
Transport and communication		6,2	0,4	4,8	1,9	4,3	-3,0	7,4
Finance, real estate and business services		-1,5	3,5	3,0	10,5	-4,9	7,0	-0,5
Community, social and other personal services		2,7	-0,2	1,7	2,1	3,4	2,8	3,1
General government services		4,9	5,3	-0,6	0,6	2,7	-0,2	2,2
All industries at basic prices		2,7	2,9	0,6	-0,2	1,8	0,7	1,3
Taxes less subsidies on products		3,0	3,8	0,2	-2,1	0,6	0,5	0,3
GDPR at market prices		2,7	3,0	0,5	-0,3	1,7	0,6	1,3

Table 20 - Gross domestic product per region – Free State**a. Current prices - Rand million**

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Primary Industries	5 665	8 142	8 050	6 328	6 932	7 656	8 499	14 086
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 125	2 884	2 967	1 804	2 570	3 000	3 557	6 009
Mining and quarrying	4 540	5 258	5 083	4 524	4 362	4 656	4 942	8 077
Secondary Industries	5 372	6 033	6 695	6 956	7 506	8 247	9 167	10 185
Manufacturing	3 399	3 977	4 338	4 526	5 007	5 787	6 578	7 512
Electricity and water	1 183	1 278	1 444	1 543	1 476	1 522	1 558	1 719
Construction	790	779	914	887	1 023	938	1 032	954
Tertiary industries	17 321	19 716	22 037	24 089	26 393	28 731	31 100	34 316
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	3 709	4 052	4 389	4 541	4 790	5 279	5 307	5 964
Transport and communication	2 566	2 944	3 266	3 532	3 730	4 224	4 578	4 919
Finance, real estate and business services	4 053	4 478	5 234	5 926	6 862	7 324	8 234	9 233
Community, social and other personal services	2 825	3 185	3 611	4 061	4 526	5 034	5 657	6 209
General government services	4 168	5 057	5 537	6 029	6 485	6 870	7 324	7 992
All industries at basic prices	28 358	33 891	36 783	37 373	40 831	44 634	48 766	58 588
Taxes less subsidies on products	2 778	3 210	3 466	3 654	4 072	4 430	4 800	5 722
GDPR at market prices	31 136	37 101	40 248	41 027	44 903	49 064	53 566	64 310

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Primary Industries	18,2	21,9	20,0	15,4	15,4	15,6	15,9	21,9
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3,6	7,8	7,4	4,4	5,7	6,1	6,6	9,3
Mining and quarrying	14,6	14,2	12,6	11,0	9,7	9,5	9,2	12,6
Secondary Industries	17,3	16,3	16,6	17,0	16,7	16,8	17,1	15,8
Manufacturing	10,9	10,7	10,8	11,0	11,2	11,8	12,3	11,7
Electricity and water	3,8	3,4	3,6	3,8	3,3	3,1	2,9	2,7
Construction	2,5	2,1	2,3	2,2	2,3	1,9	1,9	1,5
Tertiary industries	55,6	53,1	54,8	58,7	58,8	58,6	58,1	53,4
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	11,9	10,9	10,9	11,1	10,7	10,8	9,9	9,3
Transport and communication	8,2	7,9	8,1	8,6	8,3	8,6	8,5	7,6
Finance, real estate and business services	13,0	12,1	13,0	14,4	15,3	14,9	15,4	14,4
Community, social and other personal services	9,1	8,6	9,0	9,9	10,1	10,3	10,6	9,7
General government services	13,4	13,6	13,8	14,7	14,4	14,0	13,7	12,4
All industries at basic prices	91,1	91,3	91,4	91,1	90,9	91,0	91,0	91,1
Taxes less subsidies on products	8,9	8,7	8,6	8,9	9,1	9,0	9,0	8,9
GDPR at market prices	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

c. Constant 1995 prices - Rand million

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Primary Industries	5 665	7 321	7 388	5 531	6 122	6 571	5 753	6 320
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 125	3 054	3 142	2 015	2 651	3 364	2 895	2 866
Mining and quarrying	4 540	4 267	4 246	3 515	3 471	3 207	2 858	3 454
Secondary Industries	5 372	5 674	5 916	5 840	6 070	6 120	6 335	6 574
Manufacturing	3 399	3 666	3 744	3 735	3 911	4 082	4 225	4 475
Electricity and water	1 183	1 297	1 405	1 407	1 396	1 365	1 388	1 449
Construction	790	711	767	699	764	674	721	650
Tertiary industries	17 321	17 784	18 158	18 526	18 987	19 289	19 546	19 833
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	3 709	3 801	3 831	3 750	3 729	3 821	3 597	3 722
Transport and communication	2 566	2 690	2 894	3 051	3 106	3 278	3 412	3 454
Finance, real estate and business services	4 053	4 089	4 264	4 459	4 770	4 771	5 082	5 110
Community, social and other personal services	2 825	2 902	2 902	2 950	3 016	3 115	3 200	3 300
General government services	4 168	4 302	4 268	4 316	4 366	4 304	4 255	4 247
All industries at basic prices	28 358	30 778	31 463	29 897	31 179	31 980	31 633	32 727
Taxes less subsidies on products	2 778	3 037	3 111	2 926	2 995	3 035	2 977	3 059
GDPR at market prices	31 136	33 815	34 574	32 824	34 174	35 015	34 610	35 786

d. Constant 1995 prices - percentage changes

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Primary Industries		29,2	0,9	-25,1	10,7	7,3	-12,5	9,9
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		171,5	2,9	-35,9	31,6	26,9	-13,9	-1,0
Mining and quarrying		-6,0	-0,5	-17,2	-1,3	-7,6	-10,9	20,9
Secondary Industries		5,6	4,3	-1,3	3,9	0,8	3,5	3,8
Manufacturing		7,8	2,1	-0,2	4,7	4,4	3,5	5,9
Electricity and water		9,7	8,3	0,1	-0,8	-2,2	1,7	4,4
Construction		-10,0	7,9	-8,9	9,4	-11,9	7,1	-9,9
Tertiary industries		2,7	2,1	2,0	2,5	1,6	1,3	1,5
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants		2,5	0,8	-2,1	-0,5	2,4	-5,9	3,5
Transport and communication		4,8	7,6	5,4	1,8	5,5	4,1	1,3
Finance, real estate and business services		0,9	4,3	4,6	7,0	0,0	6,5	0,5
Community, social and other personal services		2,7	0,0	1,7	2,2	3,3	2,7	3,1
General government services		3,2	-0,8	1,1	1,2	-1,4	-1,1	-0,2
All industries at basic prices		8,5	2,2	-5,0	4,3	2,6	-1,1	3,5
Taxes less subsidies on products		9,3	2,5	-5,9	2,3	1,3	-1,9	2,8
GDPR at market prices		8,6	2,2	-5,1	4,1	2,5	-1,2	3,4

Table 21 - Gross domestic product per region – KwaZulu-Natal**a. Current prices - Rand million**

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Primary Industries	6 547	8 074	8 746	9 002	8 244	9 074	10 471	12 206
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5 284	6 235	6 816	7 055	6 772	7 438	8 667	10 256
Mining and quarrying	1 263	1 839	1 929	1 947	1 472	1 636	1 804	1 950
Secondary Industries	28 539	30 785	33 600	34 761	36 546	40 183	45 189	51 284
Manufacturing	22 669	24 470	26 604	27 266	29 121	32 364	35 813	42 795
Electricity and water	3 028	3 255	3 477	3 869	3 856	4 069	4 296	4 495
Construction	2 842	3 060	3 519	3 627	3 568	3 749	5 080	3 995
Tertiary industries	49 192	56 675	62 771	68 698	74 978	83 097	92 562	103 613
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	11 648	12 703	13 750	14 372	15 283	17 128	20 075	22 680
Transport and communication	10 467	12 080	13 314	14 413	15 681	17 755	19 639	22 244
Finance, real estate and business services	11 218	13 004	15 141	17 122	20 048	22 185	24 320	27 525
Community, social and other personal services	4 582	5 158	5 841	6 560	7 300	8 114	9 126	10 045
General government services	11 277	13 730	14 725	16 231	16 666	17 914	19 402	21 120
All industries at basic prices	84 278	95 535	105 117	112 461	119 768	132 354	148 222	167 103
Taxes less subsidies on products	7 714	8 546	9 528	10 550	11 569	12 906	14 375	15 992
GDPR at market prices	91 992	104 081	114 645	123 011	131 336	145 260	162 597	183 095

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Primary Industries	7,1	7,8	7,6	7,3	6,3	6,2	6,4	6,7
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5,7	6,0	5,9	5,7	5,2	5,1	5,3	5,6
Mining and quarrying	1,4	1,8	1,7	1,6	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1
Secondary Industries	31,0	29,6	29,3	28,3	27,8	27,7	27,8	28,0
Manufacturing	24,6	23,5	23,2	22,2	22,2	22,3	22,0	23,4
Electricity and water	3,3	3,1	3,0	3,1	2,9	2,8	2,6	2,5
Construction	3,1	2,9	3,1	2,9	2,7	2,6	3,1	2,2
Tertiary industries	53,5	54,5	54,8	55,8	57,1	57,2	56,9	56,6
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	12,7	12,2	12,0	11,7	11,6	11,8	12,3	12,4
Transport and communication	11,4	11,6	11,6	11,7	11,9	12,2	12,1	12,1
Finance, real estate and business services	12,2	12,5	13,2	13,9	15,3	15,3	15,0	15,0
Community, social and other personal services	5,0	5,0	5,1	5,3	5,6	5,6	5,6	5,5
General government services	12,3	13,2	12,8	13,2	12,7	12,3	11,9	11,5
All industries at basic prices	91,6	91,8	91,7	91,4	91,2	91,1	91,2	91,3
Taxes less subsidies on products	8,4	8,2	8,3	8,6	8,8	8,9	8,8	8,7
GDPR at market prices	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

c. Constant 1995 prices - Rand million

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Primary Industries	6 547	7 632	7 598	7 622	6 965	7 135	7 134	7 280
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5 284	6 052	6 043	6 121	5 857	6 110	6 171	6 407
Mining and quarrying	1 263	1 580	1 556	1 501	1 108	1 024	963	873
Secondary Industries	28 539	29 207	30 102	29 433	29 509	30 836	32 677	33 257
Manufacturing	22 669	23 051	23 667	23 046	23 221	24 408	25 233	26 569
Electricity and water	3 028	3 363	3 481	3 530	3 625	3 736	3 893	3 967
Construction	2 842	2 793	2 954	2 857	2 664	2 691	3 552	2 720
Tertiary industries	49 192	51 162	52 035	53 398	54 492	56 280	58 804	60 750
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	11 648	11 903	11 967	11 820	11 855	12 398	13 537	14 014
Transport and communication	10 467	10 946	11 557	12 119	12 398	13 078	13 757	14 790
Finance, real estate and business services	11 218	11 903	12 385	12 977	14 058	14 478	14 938	15 186
Community, social and other personal services	4 582	4 699	4 695	4 768	4 868	5 026	5 166	5 315
General government services	11 277	11 711	11 431	11 714	11 314	11 301	11 406	11 445
All industries at basic prices	84 278	88 001	89 736	90 453	90 966	94 251	98 615	101 287
Taxes less subsidies on products	7 714	8 117	8 296	8 332	8 196	8 410	8 789	8 919
GDPR at market prices	91 992	96 118	98 032	98 785	99 162	102 661	107 405	110 206

d. Constant 1995 prices - percentage changes

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Primary Industries		16,6	-0,4	0,3	-8,6	2,4	0,0	2,0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		14,5	-0,2	1,3	-4,3	4,3	1,0	3,8
Mining and quarrying		25,2	-1,6	-3,5	-26,2	-7,6	-6,0	-9,4
Secondary Industries		2,3	3,1	-2,2	0,3	4,5	6,0	1,8
Manufacturing		1,7	2,7	-2,6	0,8	5,1	3,4	5,3
Electricity and water		11,1	3,5	1,4	2,7	3,1	4,2	1,9
Construction		-1,7	5,8	-3,3	-6,7	1,0	32,0	-23,4
Tertiary industries		4,0	1,7	2,6	2,0	3,3	4,5	3,3
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants		2,2	0,5	-1,2	0,3	4,6	9,2	3,5
Transport and communication		4,6	5,6	4,9	2,3	5,5	5,2	7,5
Finance, real estate and business services		6,1	4,0	4,8	8,3	3,0	3,2	1,7
Community, social and other personal services		2,6	-0,1	1,6	2,1	3,2	2,8	2,9
General government services		3,8	-2,4	2,5	-3,4	-0,1	0,9	0,3
All industries at basic prices		4,4	2,0	0,8	0,6	3,6	4,6	2,7
Taxes less subsidies on products		5,2	2,2	0,4	-1,6	2,6	4,5	1,5
GDPR at market prices		4,5	2,0	0,8	0,4	3,5	4,6	2,6

Table 22 - Gross domestic product per region – North West**a. Current prices - Rand million**

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Primary Industries	8 083	10 622	11 103	11 224	12 539	16 906	20 738	23 369
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 176	2 655	2 625	1 917	1 691	1 979	2 327	4 537
Mining and quarrying	6 907	7 967	8 478	9 307	10 847	14 927	18 411	18 832
Secondary Industries	4 225	4 624	4 960	5 470	5 240	5 711	6 255	7 379
Manufacturing	2 830	3 026	3 275	3 338	3 488	3 895	4 292	5 158
Electricity and water	575	626	659	630	580	592	600	648
Construction	821	971	1 025	1 502	1 172	1 224	1 363	1 573
Tertiary industries	18 182	21 032	23 048	25 596	27 831	30 227	32 637	36 214
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	4 408	4 906	5 258	5 649	5 824	6 495	6 566	7 472
Transport and communication	2 776	3 287	3 621	3 953	4 242	4 738	5 261	5 826
Finance, real estate and business services	3 969	4 497	5 131	5 847	6 726	6 986	7 745	8 658
Community, social and other personal services	2 476	2 800	3 182	3 588	4 008	4 464	5 008	5 468
General government services	4 552	5 541	5 856	6 559	7 030	7 545	8 058	8 790
All industries at basic prices	30 490	36 277	39 111	42 291	45 610	52 844	59 629	66 962
Taxes less subsidies on products	3 009	3 453	3 694	4 172	4 580	5 276	5 903	6 557
GDPR at market prices	33 499	39 731	42 804	46 463	50 190	58 120	65 532	73 520

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Primary Industries	24,1	26,7	25,9	24,2	25,0	29,1	31,6	31,8
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3,5	6,7	6,1	4,1	3,4	3,4	3,6	6,2
Mining and quarrying	20,6	20,1	19,8	20,0	21,6	25,7	28,1	25,6
Secondary Industries	12,6	11,6	11,6	11,8	10,4	9,8	9,5	10,0
Manufacturing	8,4	7,6	7,7	7,2	7,0	6,7	6,5	7,0
Electricity and water	1,7	1,6	1,5	1,4	1,2	1,0	0,9	0,9
Construction	2,5	2,4	2,4	3,2	2,3	2,1	2,1	2,1
Tertiary industries	54,3	52,9	53,8	55,1	55,5	52,0	49,8	49,3
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	13,2	12,3	12,3	12,2	11,6	11,2	10,0	10,2
Transport and communication	8,3	8,3	8,5	8,5	8,5	8,2	8,0	7,9
Finance, real estate and business services	11,8	11,3	12,0	12,6	13,4	12,0	11,8	11,8
Community, social and other personal services	7,4	7,0	7,4	7,7	8,0	7,7	7,6	7,4
General government services	13,6	13,9	13,7	14,1	14,0	13,0	12,3	12,0
All industries at basic prices	91,0	91,3	91,4	91,0	90,9	90,9	91,0	91,1
Taxes less subsidies on products	9,0	8,7	8,6	9,0	9,1	9,1	9,0	8,9
GDPR at market prices	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

c. Constant 1995 prices - Rand million

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Primary Industries	8 083	9 938	9 840	8 739	8 955	9 095	8 725	8 618
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 176	2 808	2 710	1 986	1 805	2 517	1 994	2 393
Mining and quarrying	6 907	7 130	7 131	6 753	7 150	6 578	6 731	6 226
Secondary Industries	4 225	4 389	4 442	4 580	4 205	4 353	4 535	4 831
Manufacturing	2 830	2 861	2 926	2 819	2 766	2 927	3 028	3 190
Electricity and water	575	642	656	578	564	547	554	571
Construction	821	886	861	1 183	875	878	953	1 071
Tertiary industries	18 182	18 921	18 997	19 764	20 094	20 390	20 581	21 112
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	4 408	4 578	4 544	4 612	4 487	4 667	4 434	4 645
Transport and communication	2 776	3 013	3 238	3 525	3 609	3 780	3 986	4 265
Finance, real estate and business services	3 969	4 062	4 125	4 300	4 564	4 423	4 594	4 562
Community, social and other personal services	2 476	2 551	2 558	2 608	2 673	2 766	2 837	2 908
General government services	4 552	4 716	4 532	4 720	4 761	4 754	4 730	4 732
All industries at basic prices	30 490	33 248	33 279	33 084	33 254	33 838	33 841	34 562
Taxes less subsidies on products	3 009	3 305	3 311	3 268	3 221	3 235	3 209	3 243
GDPR at market prices	33 499	36 553	36 590	36 352	36 474	37 073	37 050	37 805

d. Constant 1995 prices - percentage changes

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Primary Industries		22,9	-1,0	-11,2	2,5	1,6	-4,1	-1,2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		138,7	-3,5	-26,7	-9,1	39,5	-20,8	20,0
Mining and quarrying		3,2	0,0	-5,3	5,9	-8,0	2,3	-7,5
Secondary Industries		3,9	1,2	3,1	-8,2	3,5	4,2	6,5
Manufacturing		1,1	2,3	-3,6	-1,9	5,8	3,5	5,3
Electricity and water		11,7	2,1	-11,9	-2,4	-2,9	1,3	2,9
Construction		8,0	-2,9	37,5	-26,1	0,4	8,4	12,4
Tertiary industries		4,1	0,4	4,0	1,7	1,5	0,9	2,6
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants		3,9	-0,7	1,5	-2,7	4,0	-5,0	4,8
Transport and communication		8,5	7,5	8,9	2,4	4,7	5,4	7,0
Finance, real estate and business services		2,3	1,6	4,2	6,1	-3,1	3,9	-0,7
Community, social and other personal services		3,0	0,3	1,9	2,5	3,5	2,6	2,5
General government services		3,6	-3,9	4,1	0,9	-0,1	-0,5	0,0
All industries at basic prices		9,0	0,1	-0,6	0,5	1,8	0,0	2,1
Taxes less subsidies on products		9,8	0,2	-1,3	-1,5	0,4	-0,8	1,1
GDPR at market prices		9,1	0,1	-0,7	0,3	1,6	-0,1	2,0

Table 23 - Gross domestic product per region – Gauteng**a. Current prices - Rand million**

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Primary Industries	8 694	9 575	9 595	10 659	9 670	11 080	11 557	16 126
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 807	1 366	1 497	1 428	1 479	1 451	1 580	2 146
Mining and quarrying	6 887	8 209	8 099	9 231	8 190	9 629	9 977	13 980
Secondary Industries	54 986	59 142	64 750	68 157	69 875	76 799	83 241	98 470
Manufacturing	43 332	46 239	50 814	52 790	54 626	60 177	66 362	80 229
Electricity and water	6 124	6 338	6 735	7 828	7 574	7 681	7 868	8 085
Construction	5 529	6 565	7 201	7 539	7 675	8 941	9 011	10 156
Tertiary industries	105 752	121 091	137 029	149 580	165 480	186 613	204 091	231 127
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	24 898	27 686	29 773	30 730	32 749	37 006	41 140	47 172
Transport and communication	12 728	14 744	16 694	18 413	21 013	24 646	27 070	30 401
Finance, real estate and business services	28 650	33 319	39 554	44 819	52 376	60 860	65 699	78 023
Community, social and other personal services	6 527	7 340	8 304	9 319	10 362	11 511	12 954	14 285
General government services	32 949	38 003	42 704	46 299	48 980	52 589	57 228	61 246
All industries at basic prices	169 432	189 808	211 375	228 396	245 025	274 493	298 889	345 722
Taxes less subsidies on products	16 114	17 640	19 846	22 068	24 225	27 224	29 392	33 652
GDPR at market prices	185 546	207 448	231 221	250 463	269 250	301 717	328 281	379 373

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Primary Industries	4,7	4,6	4,1	4,3	3,6	3,7	3,5	4,3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,0	0,7	0,6	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,6
Mining and quarrying	3,7	4,0	3,5	3,7	3,0	3,2	3,0	3,7
Secondary Industries	29,6	28,5	28,0	27,2	26,0	25,5	25,4	26,0
Manufacturing	23,4	22,3	22,0	21,1	20,3	19,9	20,2	21,1
Electricity and water	3,3	3,1	2,9	3,1	2,8	2,5	2,4	2,1
Construction	3,0	3,2	3,1	3,0	2,9	3,0	2,7	2,7
Tertiary industries	57,0	58,4	59,3	59,7	61,5	61,9	62,2	60,9
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	13,4	13,3	12,9	12,3	12,2	12,3	12,5	12,4
Transport and communication	6,9	7,1	7,2	7,4	7,8	8,2	8,2	8,0
Finance, real estate and business services	15,4	16,1	17,1	17,9	19,5	20,2	20,0	20,6
Community, social and other personal services	3,5	3,5	3,6	3,7	3,8	3,8	3,9	3,8
General government services	17,8	18,3	18,5	18,5	18,2	17,4	17,4	16,1
All industries at basic prices	91,3	91,5	91,4	91,2	91,0	91,0	91,0	91,1
Taxes less subsidies on products	8,7	8,5	8,6	8,8	9,0	9,0	9,0	8,9
GDPR at market prices	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

c. Constant 1995 prices - Rand million

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Primary Industries	8 694	8 017	7 982	8 357	8 019	8 058	7 238	7 507
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 807	1 469	1 404	1 402	1 572	1 605	1 517	1 645
Mining and quarrying	6 887	6 548	6 578	6 955	6 447	6 453	5 722	5 862
Secondary Industries	54 986	56 582	58 288	57 407	56 804	60 095	61 647	65 273
Manufacturing	43 332	43 947	45 412	44 645	43 964	46 628	48 266	51 276
Electricity and water	6 124	6 644	6 832	6 823	7 109	7 049	7 081	7 081
Construction	5 529	5 992	6 045	5 939	5 731	6 418	6 300	6 916
Tertiary industries	105 752	110 043	113 378	115 605	120 398	126 598	130 666	137 465
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	24 898	25 926	25 961	25 330	25 427	26 652	27 526	28 381
Transport and communication	12 728	13 489	14 688	15 712	17 327	19 118	20 827	22 118
Finance, real estate and business services	28 650	31 257	33 514	35 776	39 183	42 722	44 443	48 743
Community, social and other personal services	6 527	6 677	6 664	6 756	6 880	7 094	7 293	7 436
General government services	32 949	32 694	32 551	32 030	31 581	31 013	30 578	30 787
All industries at basic prices	169 432	174 643	179 648	181 369	185 221	194 751	199 551	210 245
Taxes less subsidies on products	16 114	16 707	17 206	17 286	17 251	17 935	18 241	19 055
GDPR at market prices	185 546	191 349	196 854	198 655	202 472	212 686	217 792	229 300

d. Constant 1995 prices - percentage changes

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Primary Industries		-7,8	-0,4	4,7	-4,0	0,5	-10,2	3,7
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		-18,7	-4,4	-0,2	12,2	2,1	-5,5	8,4
Mining and quarrying		-4,9	0,5	5,7	-7,3	0,1	-11,3	2,4
Secondary Industries		2,9	3,0	-1,5	-1,1	5,8	2,6	5,9
Manufacturing		1,4	3,3	-1,7	-1,5	6,1	3,5	6,2
Electricity and water		8,5	2,8	-0,1	4,2	-0,8	0,4	0,0
Construction		8,4	0,9	-1,8	-3,5	12,0	-1,8	9,8
Tertiary industries		4,1	3,0	2,0	4,1	5,1	3,2	5,2
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants		4,1	0,1	-2,4	0,4	4,8	3,3	3,1
Transport and communication		6,0	8,9	7,0	10,3	10,3	8,9	6,2
Finance, real estate and business services		9,1	7,2	6,8	9,5	9,0	4,0	9,7
Community, social and other personal services		2,3	-0,2	1,4	1,8	3,1	2,8	2,0
General government services		-0,8	-0,4	-1,6	-1,4	-1,8	-1,4	0,7
All industries at basic prices		3,1	2,9	1,0	2,1	5,1	2,5	5,4
Taxes less subsidies on products		3,7	3,0	0,5	-0,2	4,0	1,7	4,5
GDPR at market prices		3,1	2,9	0,9	1,9	5,0	2,4	5,3

Table 24 - Gross domestic product per region – Mpumalanga**a. Current prices - Rand million**

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Primary Industries	8 425	10 059	10 719	11 347	11 918	13 170	17 062	20 262
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 909	2 407	2 355	2 550	2 818	2 736	3 192	5 054
Mining and quarrying	6 517	7 652	8 364	8 797	9 100	10 434	13 870	15 209
Secondary Industries	10 261	11 407	12 706	13 431	13 830	15 189	16 504	19 323
Manufacturing	7 028	7 763	8 553	9 007	9 514	10 890	12 104	14 519
Electricity and water	2 370	2 710	3 042	3 123	2 964	3 260	3 189	3 493
Construction	863	934	1 110	1 300	1 352	1 039	1 210	1 310
Tertiary industries	15 037	17 707	19 815	21 741	24 057	26 094	28 640	31 345
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	4 030	4 464	4 857	5 097	5 450	6 035	6 740	7 434
Transport and communication	2 760	3 283	3 676	4 096	4 618	5 109	5 586	6 062
Finance, real estate and business services	3 136	3 887	4 541	5 176	5 938	6 075	6 661	7 310
Community, social and other personal services	1 687	1 907	2 167	2 442	2 727	3 037	3 408	3 723
General government services	3 423	4 167	4 574	4 930	5 323	5 838	6 245	6 816
All industries at basic prices	33 724	39 173	43 240	46 519	49 805	54 453	62 205	70 930
Taxes less subsidies on products	3 237	3 657	4 053	4 498	4 920	5 390	6 117	6 905
GDPR at market prices	36 961	42 830	47 292	51 017	54 725	59 843	68 322	77 835

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Primary Industries	22,8	23,5	22,7	22,2	21,8	22,0	25,0	26,0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5,2	5,6	5,0	5,0	5,1	4,6	4,7	6,5
Mining and quarrying	17,6	17,9	17,7	17,2	16,6	17,4	20,3	19,5
Secondary Industries	27,8	26,6	26,9	26,3	25,3	25,4	24,2	24,8
Manufacturing	19,0	18,1	18,1	17,7	17,4	18,2	17,7	18,7
Electricity and water	6,4	6,3	6,4	6,1	5,4	5,4	4,7	4,5
Construction	2,3	2,2	2,3	2,5	2,5	1,7	1,8	1,7
Tertiary industries	40,7	41,3	41,9	42,6	44,0	43,6	41,9	40,3
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	10,9	10,4	10,3	10,0	10,0	10,1	9,9	9,6
Transport and communication	7,5	7,7	7,8	8,0	8,4	8,5	8,2	7,8
Finance, real estate and business services	8,5	9,1	9,6	10,1	10,9	10,2	9,7	9,4
Community, social and other personal services	4,6	4,5	4,6	4,8	5,0	5,1	5,0	4,8
General government services	9,3	9,7	9,7	9,7	9,7	9,8	9,1	8,8
All industries at basic prices	91,2	91,5	91,4	91,2	91,0	91,0	91,0	91,1
Taxes less subsidies on products	8,8	8,5	8,6	8,8	9,0	9,0	9,0	8,9
GDPR at market prices	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

c. Constant 1995 prices - Rand million

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Primary Industries	8 425	9 171	9 441	9 364	9 932	10 326	9 961	10 253
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 909	2 577	2 427	2 551	2 808	3 027	2 613	3 124
Mining and quarrying	6 517	6 594	7 014	6 813	7 124	7 299	7 349	7 128
Secondary Industries	10 261	10 854	11 343	11 514	11 514	11 745	12 045	12 863
Manufacturing	7 028	7 274	7 477	7 549	7 669	8 063	8 323	8 967
Electricity and water	2 370	2 727	2 934	2 941	2 836	2 936	2 876	3 004
Construction	863	852	932	1 024	1 009	746	846	892
Tertiary industries	15 037	15 978	16 444	16 935	17 606	17 877	18 468	18 734
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	4 030	4 190	4 235	4 202	4 238	4 376	4 574	4 693
Transport and communication	2 760	2 999	3 264	3 590	3 896	4 045	4 244	4 430
Finance, real estate and business services	3 136	3 506	3 667	3 820	4 052	3 897	4 056	3 974
Community, social and other personal services	1 687	1 737	1 741	1 775	1 818	1 880	1 928	1 972
General government services	3 423	3 546	3 537	3 548	3 603	3 678	3 665	3 666
All industries at basic prices	33 724	36 003	37 228	37 813	39 052	39 948	40 473	41 849
Taxes less subsidies on products	3 237	3 478	3 605	3 634	3 669	3 711	3 737	3 827
GDPR at market prices	36 961	39 481	40 834	41 448	42 721	43 659	44 210	45 676

d. Constant 1995 prices - percentage changes

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Primary Industries		8,8	2,9	-0,8	6,1	4,0	-3,5	2,9
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		35,0	-5,8	5,1	10,1	7,8	-13,7	19,6
Mining and quarrying		1,2	6,4	-2,9	4,6	2,5	0,7	-3,0
Secondary Industries		5,8	4,5	1,5	0,0	2,0	2,5	6,8
Manufacturing		3,5	2,8	1,0	1,6	5,1	3,2	7,7
Electricity and water		15,1	7,6	0,2	-3,6	3,6	-2,1	4,4
Construction		-1,2	9,4	9,9	-1,4	-26,1	13,4	5,4
Tertiary industries		6,3	2,9	3,0	4,0	1,5	3,3	1,4
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants		4,0	1,1	-0,8	0,9	3,3	4,5	2,6
Transport and communication		8,7	8,8	10,0	8,5	3,8	4,9	4,4
Finance, real estate and business services		11,8	4,6	4,2	6,1	-3,8	4,1	-2,0
Community, social and other personal services		3,0	0,2	1,9	2,4	3,4	2,6	2,2
General government services		3,6	-0,3	0,3	1,5	2,1	-0,4	0,0
All industries at basic prices		6,8	3,4	1,6	3,3	2,3	1,3	3,4
Taxes less subsidies on products		7,5	3,7	0,8	0,9	1,2	0,7	2,4
GDPR at market prices		6,8	3,4	1,5	3,1	2,2	1,3	3,3

Table 25 - Gross domestic product per region – Limpopo**a. Current prices - Rand million**

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Primary Industries	6 253	5 845	6 474	8 080	9 925	11 248	15 602	17 580
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 119	980	924	1 423	1 443	1 210	1 612	1 794
Mining and quarrying	5 134	4 865	5 550	6 657	8 483	10 037	13 990	15 786
Secondary Industries	3 517	3 923	4 288	4 638	4 690	5 135	5 400	6 112
Manufacturing	1 534	1 651	1 805	1 850	1 992	2 151	2 397	2 777
Electricity and water	1 125	1 266	1 387	1 582	1 516	1 639	1 645	1 805
Construction	858	1 006	1 096	1 205	1 182	1 345	1 358	1 530
Tertiary industries	18 443	21 546	25 817	28 874	31 639	34 015	38 432	42 394
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	4 415	4 883	5 382	5 740	6 130	6 919	7 985	8 584
Transport and communication	1 991	2 416	2 800	3 181	3 745	4 164	5 359	6 231
Finance, real estate and business services	5 139	5 965	6 925	7 838	8 576	8 888	9 965	10 978
Community, social and other personal services	1 526	1 725	1 959	2 208	2 466	2 746	3 081	3 367
General government services	5 371	6 556	8 751	9 906	10 723	11 299	12 042	13 234
All industries at basic prices	28 213	31 314	36 579	41 591	46 255	50 398	59 433	66 086
Taxes less subsidies on products	2 852	3 029	3 511	4 166	4 689	5 053	5 892	6 476
GDPR at market prices	31 065	34 343	40 091	45 757	50 944	55 451	65 325	72 562

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Primary Industries	20,1	17,0	16,1	17,7	19,5	20,3	23,9	24,2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3,6	2,9	2,3	3,1	2,8	2,2	2,5	2,5
Mining and quarrying	16,5	14,2	13,8	14,5	16,7	18,1	21,4	21,8
Secondary Industries	11,3	11,4	10,7	10,1	9,2	9,3	8,3	8,4
Manufacturing	4,9	4,8	4,5	4,0	3,9	3,9	3,7	3,8
Electricity and water	3,6	3,7	3,5	3,5	3,0	3,0	2,5	2,5
Construction	2,8	2,9	2,7	2,6	2,3	2,4	2,1	2,1
Tertiary industries	59,4	62,7	64,4	63,1	62,1	61,3	58,8	58,4
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	14,2	14,2	13,4	12,5	12,0	12,5	12,2	11,8
Transport and communication	6,4	7,0	7,0	7,0	7,4	7,5	8,2	8,6
Finance, real estate and business services	16,5	17,4	17,3	17,1	16,8	16,0	15,3	15,1
Community, social and other personal services	4,9	5,0	4,9	4,8	4,8	5,0	4,7	4,6
General government services	17,3	19,1	21,8	21,6	21,0	20,4	18,4	18,2
All industries at basic prices	90,8	91,2	91,2	90,9	90,8	90,9	91,0	91,1
Taxes less subsidies on products	9,2	8,8	8,8	9,1	9,2	9,1	9,0	8,9
GDPR at market prices	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

c. Constant 1995 prices - Rand million

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Primary Industries	6 253	6 102	6 312	7 280	7 566	7 337	7 968	8 365
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 119	1 140	1 127	1 393	1 484	1 473	1 561	1 762
Mining and quarrying	5 134	4 962	5 185	5 887	6 082	5 864	6 407	6 603
Secondary Industries	3 517	3 759	3 870	3 970	3 889	4 064	4 132	4 330
Manufacturing	1 534	1 558	1 600	1 554	1 568	1 626	1 712	1 757
Electricity and water	1 125	1 283	1 350	1 467	1 438	1 472	1 471	1 531
Construction	858	918	920	949	883	966	949	1 042
Tertiary industries	18 443	19 290	20 995	21 951	22 590	22 679	24 102	24 604
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	4 415	4 589	4 694	4 729	4 760	5 002	5 401	5 484
Transport and communication	1 991	2 204	2 470	2 795	3 153	3 281	4 064	4 624
Finance, real estate and business services	5 139	5 381	5 553	5 752	5 814	5 585	5 846	5 725
Community, social and other personal services	1 526	1 571	1 573	1 603	1 642	1 697	1 740	1 787
General government services	5 371	5 546	6 706	7 072	7 222	7 114	7 050	6 984
All industries at basic prices	28 213	29 151	31 178	33 202	34 045	34 080	36 203	37 299
Taxes less subsidies on products	2 852	2 955	3 171	3 363	3 366	3 326	3 487	3 548
GDPR at market prices	31 065	32 106	34 349	36 565	37 411	37 405	39 689	40 847

d. Constant 1995 prices - percentage changes

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Primary Industries		-2,4	3,4	15,3	3,9	-3,0	8,6	5,0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		1,8	-1,1	23,5	6,6	-0,8	6,0	12,9
Mining and quarrying		-3,4	4,5	13,6	3,3	-3,6	9,3	3,1
Secondary Industries		6,9	3,0	2,6	-2,1	4,5	1,7	4,8
Manufacturing		1,5	2,7	-2,9	0,8	3,7	5,3	2,6
Electricity and water		14,0	5,2	8,6	-1,9	2,3	-0,1	4,1
Construction		7,1	0,2	3,1	-7,0	9,4	-1,7	9,8
Tertiary industries		4,6	8,8	4,6	2,9	0,4	6,3	2,1
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants		3,9	2,3	0,8	0,6	5,1	8,0	1,5
Transport and communication		10,7	12,1	13,2	12,8	4,1	23,9	13,8
Finance, real estate and business services		4,7	3,2	3,6	1,1	-3,9	4,7	-2,1
Community, social and other personal services		2,9	0,2	1,9	2,4	3,4	2,6	2,7
General government services		3,2	20,9	5,5	2,1	-1,5	-0,9	-0,9
All industries at basic prices		3,3	7,0	6,5	2,5	0,1	6,2	3,0
Taxes less subsidies on products		3,6	7,3	6,0	0,1	-1,2	4,8	1,8
GDPR at market prices		3,3	7,0	6,5	2,3	0,0	6,1	2,9

Table 26 - Agriculture, forestry and fishing - Value added per region**a. Current prices - Rand million**

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Western Cape	4 817	5 144	5 684	5 976	5 835	5 856	6 994	8 597
Eastern Cape	1 420	1 295	1 453	1 365	1 506	1 425	2 068	2 040
Northern Cape	659	754	819	768	881	964	1 135	1 666
Free State	1 125	2 884	2 967	1 804	2 570	3 000	3 557	6 009
KwaZulu-Natal	5 284	6 235	6 816	7 055	6 772	7 438	8 667	10 256
North West	1 176	2 655	2 625	1 917	1 691	1 979	2 327	4 537
Gauteng	1 807	1 366	1 497	1 428	1 479	1 451	1 580	2 146
Mpumalanga	1 909	2 407	2 355	2 550	2 818	2 736	3 192	5 054
Limpopo	1 119	980	924	1 423	1 443	1 210	1 612	1 794
Value added at basic prices	19 317	23 721	25 140	24 287	24 996	26 060	31 132	42 098

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Western Cape	24,9	21,7	22,6	24,6	23,3	22,5	22,5	20,4
Eastern Cape	7,4	5,5	5,8	5,6	6,0	5,5	6,6	4,8
Northern Cape	3,4	3,2	3,3	3,2	3,5	3,7	3,6	4,0
Free State	5,8	12,2	11,8	7,4	10,3	11,5	11,4	14,3
KwaZulu-Natal	27,4	26,3	27,1	29,0	27,1	28,5	27,8	24,4
North West	6,1	11,2	10,4	7,9	6,8	7,6	7,5	10,8
Gauteng	9,4	5,8	6,0	5,9	5,9	5,6	5,1	5,1
Mpumalanga	9,9	10,1	9,4	10,5	11,3	10,5	10,3	12,0
Limpopo	5,8	4,1	3,7	5,9	5,8	4,6	5,2	4,3
Value added at basic prices	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

c. Constant 1995 prices - Rand million

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Western Cape	4 817	4 777	5 044	4 973	5 210	5 132	5 239	5 565
Eastern Cape	1 420	1 348	1 421	1 344	1 426	1 365	1 740	1 529
Northern Cape	659	725	836	733	846	860	872	921
Free State	1 125	3 054	3 142	2 015	2 651	3 364	2 895	2 866
KwaZulu-Natal	5 284	6 052	6 043	6 121	5 857	6 110	6 171	6 407
North West	1 176	2 808	2 710	1 986	1 805	2 517	1 994	2 393
Gauteng	1 807	1 469	1 404	1 402	1 572	1 605	1 517	1 645
Mpumalanga	1 909	2 577	2 427	2 551	2 808	3 027	2 613	3 124
Limpopo	1 119	1 140	1 127	1 393	1 484	1 473	1 561	1 762
Value added at basic prices	19 317	23 949	24 153	22 518	23 659	25 453	24 602	26 212

d. Constant 1995 prices - percentage changes

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Western Cape		-0,8	5,6	-1,4	4,8	-1,5	2,1	6,2
Eastern Cape		-5,1	5,4	-5,4	6,1	-4,3	27,5	-12,1
Northern Cape		10,1	15,2	-12,3	15,5	1,7	1,4	5,6
Free State		171,5	2,9	-35,9	31,6	26,9	-13,9	-1,0
KwaZulu-Natal		14,5	-0,2	1,3	-4,3	4,3	1,0	3,8
North West		138,7	-3,5	-26,7	-9,1	39,5	-20,8	20,0
Gauteng		-18,7	-4,4	-0,2	12,2	2,1	-5,5	8,4
Mpumalanga		35,0	-5,8	5,1	10,1	7,8	-13,7	19,6
Limpopo		1,8	-1,1	23,5	6,6	-0,8	6,0	12,9
Value added at basic prices		24,0	0,9	-6,8	5,1	7,6	-3,3	6,5

Table 27 - Mining and quarrying - Value added per region**a. Current prices - Rand million**

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Western Cape	471	449	246	230	224	256	263	317
Eastern Cape	52	66	74	87	82	81	91	114
Northern Cape	3 060	2 464	2 702	2 659	3 415	3 295	3 953	4 765
Free State	4 540	5 258	5 083	4 524	4 362	4 656	4 942	8 077
KwaZulu/Natal	1 263	1 839	1 929	1 947	1 472	1 636	1 804	1 950
North West	6 907	7 967	8 478	9 307	10 847	14 927	18 411	18 832
Gauteng	6 887	8 209	8 099	9 231	8 190	9 629	9 977	13 980
Mpumalanga	6 517	7 652	8 364	8 797	9 100	10 434	13 870	15 209
Limpopo	5 134	4 865	5 550	6 657	8 483	10 037	13 990	15 786
Value added at basic prices	34 830	38 768	40 524	43 439	46 174	54 951	67 301	79 030

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Western Cape	1,4	1,2	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,4
Eastern Cape	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1
Northern Cape	8,8	6,4	6,7	6,1	7,4	6,0	5,9	6,0
Free State	13,0	13,6	12,5	10,4	9,4	8,5	7,3	10,2
KwaZulu-Natal	3,6	4,7	4,8	4,5	3,2	3,0	2,7	2,5
North West	19,8	20,6	20,9	21,4	23,5	27,2	27,4	23,8
Gauteng	19,8	21,2	20,0	21,2	17,7	17,5	14,8	17,7
Mpumalanga	18,7	19,7	20,6	20,3	19,7	19,0	20,6	19,2
Limpopo	14,7	12,5	13,7	15,3	18,4	18,3	20,8	20,0
Value added at basic prices	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

c. Constant 1995 prices - Rand million

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Western Cape	471	384	203	188	159	204	171	177
Eastern Cape	52	53	55	60	54	51	51	55
Northern Cape	3 060	3 023	3 151	3 167	2 875	3 010	2 989	2 979
Free State	4 540	4 267	4 246	3 515	3 471	3 207	2 858	3 454
KwaZulu-Natal	1 263	1 580	1 556	1 501	1 108	1 024	963	873
North West	6 907	7 130	7 131	6 753	7 150	6 578	6 731	6 226
Gauteng	6 887	6 548	6 578	6 955	6 447	6 453	5 722	5 862
Mpumalanga	6 517	6 594	7 014	6 813	7 124	7 299	7 349	7 128
Limpopo	5 134	4 962	5 185	5 887	6 082	5 864	6 407	6 603
Value added at basic prices	34 830	34 542	35 118	34 840	34 471	33 690	33 240	33 356

d. Constant 1995 prices - percentage changes

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Western Cape		-18,4	-47,2	-7,3	-15,2	27,7	-15,9	3,3
Eastern Cape		2,4	3,6	9,1	-10,1	-6,1	0,0	8,9
Northern Cape		-1,2	4,2	0,5	-9,2	4,7	-0,7	-0,3
Free State		-6,0	-0,5	-17,2	-1,3	-7,6	-10,9	20,9
KwaZulu-Natal		25,2	-1,6	-3,5	-26,2	-7,6	-6,0	-9,4
North West		3,2	0,0	-5,3	5,9	-8,0	2,3	-7,5
Gauteng		-4,9	0,5	5,7	-7,3	0,1	-11,3	2,4
Mpumalanga		1,2	6,4	-2,9	4,6	2,5	0,7	-3,0
Limpopo		-3,4	4,5	13,6	3,3	-3,6	9,3	3,1
Value added at basic prices		-0,8	1,7	-0,8	-1,1	-2,3	-1,3	0,3

Table 28 - Manufacturing - Value added per region**a. Current prices - Rand million**

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Western Cape	16 632	17 845	19 420	20 207	21 416	22 904	24 846	29 161
Eastern Cape	8 243	8 609	9 210	9 438	10 228	11 356	13 192	15 058
Northern Cape	514	546	584	594	622	675	746	886
Free State	3 399	3 977	4 338	4 526	5 007	5 787	6 578	7 512
KwaZulu-Natal	22 669	24 470	26 604	27 266	29 121	32 364	35 813	42 795
North West	2 830	3 026	3 275	3 338	3 488	3 895	4 292	5 158
Gauteng	43 332	46 239	50 814	52 790	54 626	60 177	66 362	80 229
Mpumalanga	7 028	7 763	8 553	9 007	9 514	10 890	12 104	14 519
Limpopo	1 534	1 651	1 805	1 850	1 992	2 151	2 397	2 777
Value added at basic prices	106 180	114 125	124 604	129 017	136 016	150 198	166 331	198 094

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Western Cape	15,7	15,6	15,6	15,7	15,7	15,2	14,9	14,7
Eastern Cape	7,8	7,5	7,4	7,3	7,5	7,6	7,9	7,6
Northern Cape	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,4
Free State	3,2	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,7	3,9	4,0	3,8
KwaZulu-Natal	21,3	21,4	21,4	21,1	21,4	21,5	21,5	21,6
North West	2,7	2,7	2,6	2,6	2,6	2,6	2,6	2,6
Gauteng	40,8	40,5	40,8	40,9	40,2	40,1	39,9	40,5
Mpumalanga	6,6	6,8	6,9	7,0	7,0	7,3	7,3	7,3
Limpopo	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,5	1,4	1,4	1,4
Value added at basic prices	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

c. Constant 1995 prices - Rand million

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Western Cape	16 632	16 654	17 028	16 653	16 433	16 572	17 021	17 595
Eastern Cape	8 243	8 122	8 194	7 921	8 071	8 785	9 303	9 512
Northern Cape	514	514	515	496	483	505	527	532
Free State	3 399	3 666	3 744	3 735	3 911	4 082	4 225	4 475
KwaZulu-Natal	22 669	23 051	23 667	23 046	23 221	24 408	25 233	26 569
North West	2 830	2 861	2 926	2 819	2 766	2 927	3 028	3 190
Gauteng	43 332	43 947	45 412	44 645	43 964	46 628	48 266	51 276
Mpumalanga	7 028	7 274	7 477	7 549	7 669	8 063	8 323	8 967
Limpopo	1 534	1 558	1 600	1 554	1 568	1 626	1 712	1 757
Value added at basic prices	106 180	107 648	110 562	108 419	108 085	113 596	117 637	123 873

d. Constant 1995 prices - percentage changes

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Western Cape		0,1	2,2	-2,2	-1,3	0,8	2,7	3,4
Eastern Cape		-1,5	0,9	-3,3	1,9	8,8	5,9	2,2
Northern Cape		0,1	0,3	-3,7	-2,7	4,5	4,4	1,1
Free State		7,8	2,1	-0,2	4,7	4,4	3,5	5,9
KwaZulu-Natal		1,7	2,7	-2,6	0,8	5,1	3,4	5,3
North West		1,1	2,3	-3,6	-1,9	5,8	3,5	5,3
Gauteng		1,4	3,3	-1,7	-1,5	6,1	3,5	6,2
Mpumalanga		3,5	2,8	1,0	1,6	5,1	3,2	7,7
Limpopo		1,5	2,7	-2,9	0,8	3,7	5,3	2,6
Value added at basic prices		1,4	2,7	-1,9	-0,3	5,1	3,6	5,3

Table 29 - Electricity and water - Value added per region**a. Current prices - Rand million**

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Western Cape	1 669	1 715	1 749	2 249	2 172	2 234	2 344	2 292
Eastern Cape	853	884	899	1 090	1 041	1 106	1 149	1 214
Northern Cape	482	529	536	620	562	552	550	575
Free State	1 183	1 278	1 444	1 543	1 476	1 522	1 558	1 719
KwaZulu-Natal	3 028	3 255	3 477	3 869	3 856	4 069	4 296	4 495
North West	575	626	659	630	580	592	600	648
Gauteng	6 124	6 338	6 735	7 828	7 574	7 681	7 868	8 085
Mpumalanga	2 370	2 710	3 042	3 123	2 964	3 260	3 189	3 493
Limpopo	1 125	1 266	1 387	1 582	1 516	1 639	1 645	1 805
Value added at basic prices	17 408	18 602	19 929	22 534	21 741	22 657	23 197	24 325

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Western Cape	9,6	9,2	8,8	10,0	10,0	9,9	10,1	9,4
Eastern Cape	4,9	4,8	4,5	4,8	4,8	4,9	5,0	5,0
Northern Cape	2,8	2,8	2,7	2,7	2,6	2,4	2,4	2,4
Free State	6,8	6,9	7,2	6,8	6,8	6,7	6,7	7,1
KwaZulu-Natal	17,4	17,5	17,4	17,2	17,7	18,0	18,5	18,5
North West	3,3	3,4	3,3	2,8	2,7	2,6	2,6	2,7
Gauteng	35,2	34,1	33,8	34,7	34,8	33,9	33,9	33,2
Mpumalanga	13,6	14,6	15,3	13,9	13,6	14,4	13,7	14,4
Limpopo	6,5	6,8	7,0	7,0	7,0	7,2	7,1	7,4
Value added at basic prices	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

c. Constant 1995 prices - Rand million

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Western Cape	1 669	1 856	1 904	2 073	2 201	2 219	2 301	2 343
Eastern Cape	853	930	937	983	1 012	1 040	1 080	1 078
Northern Cape	482	545	537	557	549	508	505	502
Free State	1 183	1 297	1 405	1 407	1 396	1 365	1 388	1 449
KwaZulu-Natal	3 028	3 363	3 481	3 530	3 625	3 736	3 893	3 967
North West	575	642	656	578	564	547	554	571
Gauteng	6 124	6 644	6 832	6 823	7 109	7 049	7 081	7 081
Mpumalanga	2 370	2 727	2 934	2 941	2 836	2 936	2 876	3 004
Limpopo	1 125	1 283	1 350	1 467	1 438	1 472	1 471	1 531
Value added at basic prices	17 408	19 287	20 035	20 357	20 728	20 873	21 148	21 526

d. Constant 1995 prices - percentage changes

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Western Cape		11,2	2,6	8,9	6,2	0,8	3,7	1,8
Eastern Cape		9,0	0,7	4,9	3,0	2,7	3,9	-0,2
Northern Cape		13,2	-1,5	3,7	-1,6	-7,4	-0,6	-0,7
Free State		9,7	8,3	0,1	-0,8	-2,2	1,7	4,4
KwaZulu-Natal		11,1	3,5	1,4	2,7	3,1	4,2	1,9
North West		11,7	2,1	-11,9	-2,4	-2,9	1,3	2,9
Gauteng		8,5	2,8	-0,1	4,2	-0,8	0,4	0,0
Mpumalanga		15,1	7,6	0,2	-3,6	3,6	-2,1	4,4
Limpopo		14,0	5,2	8,6	-1,9	2,3	-0,1	4,1
Value added at basic prices		10,8	3,9	1,6	1,8	0,7	1,3	1,8

Table 30 - Construction - Value added per region**a. Current prices - Rand million**

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Western Cape	2 986	3 061	3 596	4 006	4 620	4 906	4 173	5 735
Eastern Cape	860	983	1 083	1 241	1 381	1 389	1 650	1 472
Northern Cape	224	273	285	380	352	312	401	345
Free State	790	779	914	887	1 023	938	1 032	954
KwaZulu-Natal	2 842	3 060	3 519	3 627	3 568	3 749	5 080	3 995
North West	821	971	1 025	1 502	1 172	1 224	1 363	1 573
Gauteng	5 529	6 565	7 201	7 539	7 675	8 941	9 011	10 156
Mpumalanga	863	934	1 110	1 300	1 352	1 039	1 210	1 310
Limpopo	858	1 006	1 096	1 205	1 182	1 345	1 358	1 530
Value added at basic prices	15 774	17 631	19 829	21 687	22 325	23 843	25 279	27 071

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Western Cape	18,9	17,4	18,1	18,5	20,7	20,6	16,5	21,2
Eastern Cape	5,5	5,6	5,5	5,7	6,2	5,8	6,5	5,4
Northern Cape	1,4	1,5	1,4	1,8	1,6	1,3	1,6	1,3
Free State	5,0	4,4	4,6	4,1	4,6	3,9	4,1	3,5
KwaZulu-Natal	18,0	17,4	17,7	16,7	16,0	15,7	20,1	14,8
North West	5,2	5,5	5,2	6,9	5,2	5,1	5,4	5,8
Gauteng	35,1	37,2	36,3	34,8	34,4	37,5	35,6	37,5
Mpumalanga	5,5	5,3	5,6	6,0	6,1	4,4	4,8	4,8
Limpopo	5,4	5,7	5,5	5,6	5,3	5,6	5,4	5,7
Value added at basic prices	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

c. Constant 1995 prices - Rand million

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Western Cape	2 986	2 793	3 019	3 156	3 450	3 521	2 918	3 906
Eastern Cape	860	897	909	977	1 031	997	1 154	1 003
Northern Cape	224	249	239	299	263	224	280	235
Free State	790	711	767	699	764	674	721	650
KwaZulu-Natal	2 842	2 793	2 954	2 857	2 664	2 691	3 552	2 720
North West	821	886	861	1 183	875	878	953	1 071
Gauteng	5 529	5 992	6 045	5 939	5 731	6 418	6 300	6 916
Mpumalanga	863	852	932	1 024	1 009	746	846	892
Limpopo	858	918	920	949	883	966	949	1 042
Value added at basic prices	15 774	16 092	16 646	17 083	16 670	17 115	17 673	18 435

d. Constant 1995 prices - percentage changes

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Western Cape		-6,5	8,1	4,5	9,3	2,1	-17,1	33,9
Eastern Cape		4,3	1,3	7,5	5,5	-3,3	15,7	-13,1
Northern Cape		11,3	-4,2	25,3	-12,2	-14,7	25,1	-16,2
Free State		-10,0	7,9	-8,9	9,4	-11,9	7,1	-9,9
KwaZulu-Natal		-1,7	5,8	-3,3	-6,7	1,0	32,0	-23,4
North West		8,0	-2,9	37,5	-26,1	0,4	8,4	12,4
Gauteng		8,4	0,9	-1,8	-3,5	12,0	-1,8	9,8
Mpumalanga		-1,2	9,4	9,9	-1,4	-26,1	13,4	5,4
Limpopo		7,1	0,2	3,1	-7,0	9,4	-1,7	9,8
Value added at basic prices		2,0	3,4	2,6	-2,4	2,7	3,3	4,3

Table 31 - Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants - Value added per region**a. Current prices - Rand million**

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Western Cape	10 512	11 770	12 777	13 513	14 580	16 430	18 933	21 514
Eastern Cape	6 815	7 545	8 126	8 564	9 090	10 096	10 310	11 359
Northern Cape	1 331	1 454	1 546	1 607	1 699	1 911	1 921	2 122
Free State	3 709	4 052	4 389	4 541	4 790	5 279	5 307	5 964
KwaZulu-Natal	11 648	12 703	13 750	14 372	15 283	17 128	20 075	22 680
North West	4 408	4 906	5 258	5 649	5 824	6 495	6 566	7 472
Gauteng	24 898	27 686	29 773	30 730	32 749	37 006	41 140	47 172
Mpumalanga	4 030	4 464	4 857	5 097	5 450	6 035	6 740	7 434
Limpopo	4 415	4 883	5 382	5 740	6 130	6 919	7 985	8 584
Value added at basic prices	71 768	79 463	85 858	89 814	95 595	107 299	118 977	134 300

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Western Cape	14,6	14,8	14,9	15,0	15,3	15,3	15,9	16,0
Eastern Cape	9,5	9,5	9,5	9,5	9,5	9,4	8,7	8,5
Northern Cape	1,9	1,8	1,8	1,8	1,8	1,8	1,6	1,6
Free State	5,2	5,1	5,1	5,1	5,0	4,9	4,5	4,4
KwaZulu-Natal	16,2	16,0	16,0	16,0	16,0	16,0	16,9	16,9
North West	6,1	6,2	6,1	6,3	6,1	6,1	5,5	5,6
Gauteng	34,7	34,8	34,7	34,2	34,3	34,5	34,6	35,1
Mpumalanga	5,6	5,6	5,7	5,7	5,7	5,6	5,7	5,5
Limpopo	6,2	6,1	6,3	6,4	6,4	6,4	6,7	6,4
Value added at basic prices	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

c. Constant 1995 prices - Rand million

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Western Cape	10 512	11 004	11 107	11 097	11 292	11 882	12 745	12 991
Eastern Cape	6 815	7 065	7 065	7 039	7 050	7 299	6 994	7 158
Northern Cape	1 331	1 359	1 345	1 324	1 323	1 395	1 320	1 320
Free State	3 709	3 801	3 831	3 750	3 729	3 821	3 597	3 722
KwaZulu-Natal	11 648	11 903	11 967	11 820	11 855	12 398	13 537	14 014
North West	4 408	4 578	4 544	4 612	4 487	4 667	4 434	4 645
Gauteng	24 898	25 926	25 961	25 330	25 427	26 652	27 526	28 381
Mpumalanga	4 030	4 190	4 235	4 202	4 238	4 376	4 574	4 693
Limpopo	4 415	4 589	4 694	4 729	4 760	5 002	5 401	5 484
Value added at basic prices	71 768	74 416	74 749	73 904	74 161	77 492	80 128	82 407

d. Constant 1995 prices - percentage changes

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Western Cape		4,7	0,9	-0,1	1,8	5,2	7,3	1,9
Eastern Cape		3,7	0,0	-0,4	0,2	3,5	-4,2	2,3
Northern Cape		2,1	-1,1	-1,5	-0,1	5,4	-5,4	0,0
Free State		2,5	0,8	-2,1	-0,5	2,4	-5,9	3,5
KwaZulu-Natal		2,2	0,5	-1,2	0,3	4,6	9,2	3,5
North West		3,9	-0,7	1,5	-2,7	4,0	-5,0	4,8
Gauteng		4,1	0,1	-2,4	0,4	4,8	3,3	3,1
Mpumalanga		4,0	1,1	-0,8	0,9	3,3	4,5	2,6
Limpopo		3,9	2,3	0,8	0,6	5,1	8,0	1,5
Value added at basic prices		3,7	0,4	-1,1	0,3	4,5	3,4	2,8

Table 32 - Transport and communication - Value added per region**a. Current prices - Rand million**

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Western Cape	6 430	7 431	8 430	9 250	10 704	12 151	13 378	15 046
Eastern Cape	3 518	4 103	4 526	4 765	5 378	6 056	6 553	7 409
Northern Cape	1 301	1 498	1 549	1 674	1 758	1 956	1 950	2 240
Free State	2 566	2 944	3 266	3 532	3 730	4 224	4 578	4 919
KwaZulu-Natal	10 467	12 080	13 314	14 413	15 681	17 755	19 639	22 244
North West	2 776	3 287	3 621	3 953	4 242	4 738	5 261	5 826
Gauteng	12 728	14 744	16 694	18 413	21 013	24 646	27 070	30 401
Mpumalanga	2 760	3 283	3 676	4 096	4 618	5 109	5 586	6 062
Limpopo	1 991	2 416	2 800	3 181	3 745	4 164	5 359	6 231
Value added at basic prices	44 538	51 787	57 874	63 278	70 868	80 799	89 374	100 377

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Western Cape	14,4	14,3	14,6	14,6	15,1	15,0	15,0	15,0
Eastern Cape	7,9	7,9	7,8	7,5	7,6	7,5	7,3	7,4
Northern Cape	2,9	2,9	2,7	2,6	2,5	2,4	2,2	2,2
Free State	5,8	5,7	5,6	5,6	5,3	5,2	5,1	4,9
KwaZulu-Natal	23,5	23,3	23,0	22,8	22,1	22,0	22,0	22,2
North West	6,2	6,3	6,3	6,2	6,0	5,9	5,9	5,8
Gauteng	28,6	28,5	28,8	29,1	29,7	30,5	30,3	30,3
Mpumalanga	6,2	6,3	6,4	6,5	6,5	6,3	6,3	6,0
Limpopo	4,5	4,7	4,8	5,0	5,3	5,2	6,0	6,2
Value added at basic prices	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

c. Constant 1995 prices - Rand million

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Western Cape	6 430	6 792	7 398	7 939	8 749	9 428	10 282	10 878
Eastern Cape	3 518	3 754	3 982	4 087	4 421	4 657	4 908	5 303
Northern Cape	1 301	1 382	1 388	1 454	1 482	1 546	1 499	1 611
Free State	2 566	2 690	2 894	3 051	3 106	3 278	3 412	3 454
KwaZulu-Natal	10 467	10 946	11 557	12 119	12 398	13 078	13 757	14 790
North West	2 776	3 013	3 238	3 525	3 609	3 780	3 986	4 265
Gauteng	12 728	13 489	14 688	15 712	17 327	19 118	20 827	22 118
Mpumalanga	2 760	2 999	3 264	3 590	3 896	4 045	4 244	4 430
Limpopo	1 991	2 204	2 470	2 795	3 153	3 281	4 064	4 624
Value added at basic prices	44 538	47 271	50 879	54 273	58 141	62 211	66 979	71 472

d. Constant 1995 prices - percentage changes

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Western Cape		5,6	8,9	7,3	10,2	7,8	9,1	5,8
Eastern Cape		6,7	6,1	2,6	8,2	5,3	5,4	8,0
Northern Cape		6,2	0,4	4,8	1,9	4,3	-3,0	7,4
Free State		4,8	7,6	5,4	1,8	5,5	4,1	1,3
KwaZulu-Natal		4,6	5,6	4,9	2,3	5,5	5,2	7,5
North West		8,5	7,5	8,9	2,4	4,7	5,4	7,0
Gauteng		6,0	8,9	7,0	10,3	10,3	8,9	6,2
Mpumalanga		8,7	8,8	10,0	8,5	3,8	4,9	4,4
Limpopo		10,7	12,1	13,2	12,8	4,1	23,9	13,8
Value added at basic prices		6,1	7,6	6,7	7,1	7,0	7,7	6,7

Table 33 - Finance, real estate and business services - Value added per region**a. Current prices - Rand million**

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Western Cape	17 402	19 054	22 468	24 217	28 694	33 223	36 133	40 683
Eastern Cape	7 136	8 351	9 680	10 824	11 914	12 977	14 773	16 327
Northern Cape	1 460	1 567	1 813	2 010	2 410	2 417	2 711	2 985
Free State	4 053	4 478	5 234	5 926	6 862	7 324	8 234	9 233
KwaZulu-Natal	11 218	13 004	15 141	17 122	20 048	22 185	24 320	27 525
North West	3 969	4 497	5 131	5 847	6 726	6 986	7 745	8 658
Gauteng	28 650	33 319	39 554	44 819	52 376	60 860	65 699	78 023
Mpumalanga	3 136	3 887	4 541	5 176	5 938	6 075	6 661	7 310
Limpopo	5 139	5 965	6 925	7 838	8 576	8 888	9 965	10 978
Value added at basic prices	82 162	94 122	110 488	123 778	143 545	160 936	176 242	201 721

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Western Cape	21,2	20,2	20,3	19,6	20,0	20,6	20,5	20,2
Eastern Cape	8,7	8,9	8,8	8,7	8,3	8,1	8,4	8,1
Northern Cape	1,8	1,7	1,6	1,6	1,7	1,5	1,5	1,5
Free State	4,9	4,8	4,7	4,8	4,8	4,6	4,7	4,6
KwaZulu-Natal	13,7	13,8	13,7	13,8	14,0	13,8	13,8	13,6
North West	4,8	4,8	4,6	4,7	4,7	4,3	4,4	4,3
Gauteng	34,9	35,4	35,8	36,2	36,5	37,8	37,3	38,7
Mpumalanga	3,8	4,1	4,1	4,2	4,1	3,8	3,8	3,6
Limpopo	6,3	6,3	6,3	6,3	6,0	5,5	5,7	5,4
Value added at basic prices	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

c. Constant 1995 prices - Rand million

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Western Cape	17 401	18 532	19 075	20 106	21 910	23 524	24 328	24 460
Eastern Cape	7 136	7 570	7 796	8 013	8 146	8 208	8 844	8 723
Northern Cape	1 460	1 438	1 489	1 534	1 694	1 611	1 725	1 717
Free State	4 053	4 089	4 264	4 459	4 770	4 771	5 082	5 110
KwaZulu-Natal	11 218	11 903	12 385	12 977	14 058	14 478	14 938	15 186
North West	3 969	4 062	4 125	4 300	4 564	4 423	4 594	4 562
Gauteng	28 650	31 257	33 514	35 776	39 183	42 722	44 443	48 743
Mpumalanga	3 136	3 506	3 667	3 820	4 052	3 897	4 056	3 974
Limpopo	5 139	5 381	5 553	5 752	5 814	5 585	5 846	5 725
Value added at basic prices	82 162	87 737	91 866	96 737	104 190	109 220	113 855	118 200

d. Constant 1995 prices - percentage changes

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Western Cape		6,5	2,9	5,4	9,0	7,4	3,4	0,5
Eastern Cape		6,1	3,0	2,8	1,7	0,8	7,7	-1,4
Northern Cape		-1,5	3,5	3,0	10,5	-4,9	7,0	-0,5
Free State		0,9	4,3	4,6	7,0	0,0	6,5	0,5
KwaZulu-Natal		6,1	4,0	4,8	8,3	3,0	3,2	1,7
North West		2,3	1,6	4,2	6,1	-3,1	3,9	-0,7
Gauteng		9,1	7,2	6,8	9,5	9,0	4,0	9,7
Mpumalanga		11,8	4,6	4,2	6,1	-3,8	4,1	-2,0
Limpopo		4,7	3,2	3,6	1,1	-3,9	4,7	-2,1
Value added at basic prices		6,8	4,7	5,3	7,7	4,8	4,2	3,8

Table 34 - Community, social and other personal services - Value added per region**a. Current prices - Rand million**

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Western Cape	3 401	3 826	4 330	4 861	5 406	6 007	6 758	7 448
Eastern Cape	3 637	4 104	4 656	5 239	5 842	6 500	7 301	8 003
Northern Cape	884	995	1 127	1 266	1 410	1 567	1 762	1 938
Free State	2 825	3 185	3 611	4 061	4 526	5 034	5 657	6 209
KwaZulu-Natal	4 582	5 158	5 841	6 560	7 300	8 114	9 126	10 045
North West	2 476	2 800	3 182	3 588	4 008	4 464	5 008	5 468
Gauteng	6 527	7 340	8 304	9 319	10 362	11 511	12 954	14 285
Mpumalanga	1 687	1 907	2 167	2 442	2 727	3 037	3 408	3 723
Limpopo	1 526	1 725	1 959	2 208	2 466	2 746	3 081	3 367
Value added at basic prices	27 545	31 040	35 177	39 544	44 048	48 979	55 053	60 487

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Western Cape	12,3	12,3	12,3	12,3	12,3	12,3	12,3	12,3
Eastern Cape	13,2	13,2	13,2	13,2	13,3	13,3	13,3	13,2
Northern Cape	3,2	3,2	3,2	3,2	3,2	3,2	3,2	3,2
Free State	10,3	10,3	10,3	10,3	10,3	10,3	10,3	10,3
KwaZulu-Natal	16,6	16,6	16,6	16,6	16,6	16,6	16,6	16,6
North West	9,0	9,0	9,0	9,1	9,1	9,1	9,1	9,0
Gauteng	23,7	23,6	23,6	23,6	23,5	23,5	23,5	23,6
Mpumalanga	6,1	6,1	6,2	6,2	6,2	6,2	6,2	6,2
Limpopo	5,5	5,6	5,6	5,6	5,6	5,6	5,6	5,6
Value added at basic prices	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

c. Constant 1995 prices - Rand million

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Western Cape	3 401	3 489	3 483	3 537	3 612	3 731	3 836	3 943
Eastern Cape	3 637	3 744	3 747	3 815	3 908	4 044	4 151	4 261
Northern Cape	884	908	906	921	941	973	1 000	1 031
Free State	2 825	2 902	2 902	2 950	3 016	3 115	3 200	3 300
KwaZulu-Natal	4 582	4 699	4 695	4 768	4 868	5 026	5 166	5 315
North West	2 476	2 551	2 558	2 608	2 673	2 766	2 837	2 908
Gauteng	6 527	6 677	6 664	6 756	6 880	7 094	7 293	7 436
Mpumalanga	1 687	1 737	1 741	1 775	1 818	1 880	1 928	1 972
Limpopo	1 526	1 571	1 573	1 603	1 642	1 697	1 740	1 787
Value added at basic prices	27 545	28 277	28 269	28 734	29 357	30 326	31 151	31 953

d. Constant 1995 prices - percentage changes

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Western Cape		2,6	-0,2	1,6	2,1	3,3	2,8	2,8
Eastern Cape		2,9	0,1	1,8	2,4	3,5	2,7	2,6
Northern Cape		2,7	-0,2	1,7	2,1	3,4	2,8	3,1
Free State		2,7	0,0	1,7	2,2	3,3	2,7	3,1
KwaZulu-Natal		2,6	-0,1	1,6	2,1	3,2	2,8	2,9
North West		3,0	0,3	1,9	2,5	3,5	2,6	2,5
Gauteng		2,3	-0,2	1,4	1,8	3,1	2,8	2,0
Mpumalanga		3,0	0,2	1,9	2,4	3,4	2,6	2,2
Limpopo		2,9	0,2	1,9	2,4	3,4	2,6	2,7
Value added at basic prices		2,7	0,0	1,6	2,2	3,3	2,7	2,6

Table 35 - General government - Value added per region**a. Current prices - Rand million**

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Western Cape	8 770	10 593	11 574	11 740	12 254	12 930	13 741	14 734
Eastern Cape	8 825	10 764	11 943	12 575	13 634	15 098	15 787	17 226
Northern Cape	1 494	1 802	2 078	2 214	2 383	2 655	2 820	3 024
Free State	4 168	5 057	5 537	6 029	6 485	6 870	7 324	7 992
KwaZulu-Natal	11 277	13 730	14 725	16 231	16 666	17 914	19 402	21 120
North West	4 552	5 541	5 856	6 559	7 030	7 545	8 058	8 790
Gauteng	32 949	38 003	42 704	46 299	48 980	52 589	57 228	61 246
Mpumalanga	3 423	4 167	4 574	4 930	5 323	5 838	6 245	6 816
Limpopo	5 371	6 556	8 751	9 906	10 723	11 299	12 042	13 234
Value added at basic prices	80 831	96 214	107 744	116 484	123 477	132 739	142 648	154 181

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Western Cape	10,9	11,0	10,7	10,1	9,9	9,7	9,6	9,6
Eastern Cape	10,9	11,2	11,1	10,8	11,0	11,4	11,1	11,2
Northern Cape	1,8	1,9	1,9	1,9	1,9	2,0	2,0	2,0
Free State	5,2	5,3	5,1	5,2	5,3	5,2	5,1	5,2
KwaZulu-Natal	14,0	14,3	13,7	13,9	13,5	13,5	13,6	13,7
North West	5,6	5,8	5,4	5,6	5,7	5,7	5,6	5,7
Gauteng	40,8	39,5	39,6	39,7	39,7	39,6	40,1	39,7
Mpumalanga	4,2	4,3	4,2	4,2	4,3	4,4	4,4	4,4
Limpopo	6,6	6,8	8,1	8,5	8,7	8,5	8,4	8,6
Value added at basic prices	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

c. Constant 1995 prices - Rand million

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Western Cape	8 770	9 149	9 121	8 615	8 415	8 183	8 142	8 309
Eastern Cape	8 825	9 161	9 248	9 073	9 250	9 534	9 283	9 298
Northern Cape	1 494	1 568	1 651	1 640	1 650	1 694	1 690	1 727
Free State	4 168	4 302	4 268	4 316	4 366	4 304	4 255	4 247
KwaZulu-Natal	11 277	11 711	11 431	11 714	11 314	11 301	11 406	11 445
North West	4 552	4 716	4 532	4 720	4 761	4 754	4 730	4 732
Gauteng	32 949	32 694	32 551	32 030	31 581	31 013	30 578	30 787
Mpumalanga	3 423	3 546	3 537	3 548	3 603	3 678	3 665	3 666
Limpopo	5 371	5 546	6 706	7 072	7 222	7 114	7 050	6 984
Value added at basic prices	80 831	82 393	83 043	82 728	82 161	81 575	80 801	81 194

d. Constant 1995 prices - percentage changes

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Western Cape		4,3	-0,3	-5,5	-2,3	-2,8	-0,5	2,0
Eastern Cape		3,8	0,9	-1,9	2,0	3,1	-2,6	0,2
Northern Cape		4,9	5,3	-0,6	0,6	2,7	-0,2	2,2
Free State		3,2	-0,8	1,1	1,2	-1,4	-1,1	-0,2
KwaZulu-Natal		3,8	-2,4	2,5	-3,4	-0,1	0,9	0,3
North West		3,6	-3,9	4,1	0,9	-0,1	-0,5	0,0
Gauteng		-0,8	-0,4	-1,6	-1,4	-1,8	-1,4	0,7
Mpumalanga		3,6	-0,3	0,3	1,5	2,1	-0,4	0,0
Limpopo		3,2	20,9	5,5	2,1	-1,5	-0,9	-0,9
Value added at basic prices		1,9	0,8	-0,4	-0,7	-0,7	-0,9	0,5

Table 36 - Total value added per industry per region**a. Current prices - Rand million**

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Western Cape	73 090	80 889	90 274	96 248	105 903	116 898	127 562	145 526
Eastern Cape	41 359	46 703	51 649	55 189	60 096	66 083	72 875	80 222
Northern Cape	11 408	11 883	13 040	13 793	15 492	16 304	17 949	20 545
Free State	28 358	33 891	36 783	37 373	40 831	44 634	48 766	58 588
KwaZulu-Natal	84 278	95 535	105 117	112 461	119 768	132 354	148 222	167 103
North West	30 490	36 277	39 111	42 291	45 610	52 844	59 629	66 962
Gauteng	169 432	189 808	211 375	228 396	245 025	274 493	298 889	345 722
Mpumalanga	33 724	39 173	43 240	46 519	49 805	54 453	62 205	70 930
Limpopo	28 213	31 314	36 579	41 591	46 255	50 398	59 433	66 086
Value added at basic prices	500 352	565 472	627 167	673 860	728 784	808 460	895 533	1 021 685

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Western Cape	14,6	14,3	14,4	14,3	14,5	14,5	14,2	14,2
Eastern Cape	8,3	8,3	8,2	8,2	8,2	8,2	8,1	7,9
Northern Cape	2,3	2,1	2,1	2,0	2,1	2,0	2,0	2,0
Free State	5,7	6,0	5,9	5,5	5,6	5,5	5,4	5,7
KwaZulu-Natal	16,8	16,9	16,8	16,7	16,4	16,4	16,6	16,4
North West	6,1	6,4	6,2	6,3	6,3	6,5	6,7	6,6
Gauteng	33,9	33,6	33,7	33,9	33,6	34,0	33,4	33,8
Mpumalanga	6,7	6,9	6,9	6,9	6,8	6,7	6,9	6,9
Limpopo	5,6	5,5	5,8	6,2	6,3	6,2	6,6	6,5
Total value added at basic prices	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

c. Constant 1995 prices - Rand million

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Western Cape	73 090	75 431	77 380	78 338	81 431	84 396	86 983	90 165
Eastern Cape	41 359	42 645	43 353	43 314	44 370	45 980	47 508	47 920
Northern Cape	11 408	11 712	12 056	12 126	12 106	12 326	12 407	12 575
Free State	28 358	30 778	31 463	29 897	31 179	31 980	31 633	32 727
KwaZulu-Natal	84 278	88 001	89 736	90 453	90 966	94 251	98 615	101 287
North West	30 490	33 248	33 279	33 084	33 254	33 838	33 841	34 562
Gauteng	169 432	174 643	179 648	181 369	185 221	194 751	199 551	210 245
Mpumalanga	33 724	36 003	37 228	37 813	39 052	39 948	40 473	41 849
Limpopo	28 213	29 151	31 178	33 202	34 045	34 080	36 203	37 299
Value added at basic prices	500 352	521 611	535 321	539 595	435 365	452 850	587 215	608 627

d. Constant 1995 prices - percentage changes

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Western Cape		3,2	2,6	1,2	3,9	3,6	3,1	3,7
Eastern Cape		3,1	1,7	-0,1	2,4	3,6	3,3	0,9
Northern Cape		2,7	2,9	0,6	-0,2	1,8	0,7	1,3
Free State		8,5	2,2	-5,0	4,3	2,6	-1,1	3,5
KwaZulu-Natal		4,4	2,0	0,8	0,6	3,6	4,6	2,7
North West		9,0	0,1	-0,6	0,5	1,8	0,0	2,1
Gauteng		3,1	2,9	1,0	2,1	5,1	2,5	5,4
Mpumalanga		6,8	3,4	1,6	3,3	2,3	1,3	3,4
Limpopo		3,3	7,0	6,5	2,5	0,1	6,2	3,0
Total value added at basic prices		4,2	2,6	0,8	-19,3	4,0	29,7	3,6

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 2002. It also contains quarterly estimates of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the period 1993 to the third quarter of 2002. Furthermore, annual regional estimates for the period 1995 to 2002 are included. 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.

Regional value added - and GDP estimates are calculated through the production and income approaches. The production- and generation of income accounts (cf. Methodological notes) are compiled per economic activity and therefore estimates of value added by industry are available per province. The total of the regional value added by industry- and GDP estimates are consistent with the annual national value added by industry - and GDP estimates. Estimates are based on a variety of sources. Industry censuses and large sample surveys are used for the so-called bottom-up method and other less detailed data for the top-down method. Mixed methods (combination of the bottom-up and top-down methods) are used due to data source constraints as well as an approach to improve the quality of the estimates (cf. Statistical sources).

- 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
	WC	Western Cape
	EC	Eastern Cape
	NC	Northern Cape
	FS	Free State
	KZN	KwaZulu-Natal
	NW	North West
	GP	Gauteng
	MP	Mpumalanga
	LP	Limpopo

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 ^{1/}	
General government services	9 ^{1/}	
Other producers	9 ^{1/}	01 ^{1/}

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

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 for 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 the SARB.</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>

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.

Statistical sources

The most important statistical sources from which the regional value added - and GDP estimates at current prices are derived, are summarised below. Regional estimates at constant prices are derived from national deflators calculated in the independent annual national accounts estimates.

Table G - Statistical sources used in estimating regional value added- and regional GDP estimates at current prices

Industry	Annual regional estimates at current prices
Cross industry data sources	<p>The 1996 and 2001 population censuses</p> <p>The following tabulations from the 1996 and 2001 population censuses were included in the estimates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment by industry (2-digit level of SIC) and province. • Income of employment by industry (2-digit level of SIC) and province. <p>These data sources were used; firstly, for benchmark distributions if no other sources were available, and secondly, they served as a check and supporting evidence for other sources.</p> <p>The October Household Surveys, 1995 and onwards</p> <p>The following two tabulations were used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total employment by industry (1-digit level of SIC) and province. • Employment in the informal sector by industry (1-digit level of SIC) and province were used as a distribution key for the national accounts estimates of the informal sector.
Agriculture (SIC 11)	<p>Annual surveys of agriculture conducted by Stats SA. National accounts estimates are compiled by the National Department of Agriculture (NDA) in collaboration with Stats SA. Estimates include the value of farm produce consumed by farmers for own account, as well as estimates for subsistence farming operations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NDA supplied selected variables on a provincial basis. <p>Producer organisations supplied information on a provincial level.</p>
Forestry (SIC 12)	<p>Annual information obtained from the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry (DWAF). Statistics included in this publication are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timber harvest data, values and volumes, directly available by province; and • Additions and damages based on commercial timber plantation area damaged. <p>Estimates of growing forests and own-account production are based on a research project conducted by the University of Pretoria (UP).</p>
Fishing (SIC 13)	<p>Information provided by the Marine Development Branch of the Department of Environmental Affairs and technical periodicals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data on major catches by harbour of landing.
Mining and quarrying (SIC 2)	<p>Periodic Censuses of Mining conducted by Stats SA. Results from the 1996 mining census are included. This census provided a benchmark estimate for 1995 on a provincial level. Other sources were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data for the gold mines are available from the Chamber of Mines. • Department of Minerals and Energy provided data for the major products.
Manufacturing (SIC 3)	<p>Periodic Censuses of Manufacturing conducted by Stats SA. The latest census refers to 1995(in national accounts terms) and provided provincial data for a benchmark estimate. Estimates for subsequent years were based on growth patterns for industry sub-groups on a National level, considering that the relative size of these subgroups differ between regions.</p>

Industry	Annual regional estimates at current prices
Electricity and water (SIC 4)	<p>Annual statistics and financial statements obtained from ESKOM, the various water boards and local authorities.</p> <p>Electricity (SIC 41)</p> <p>ESKOM four sets of data were compiled and used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power generated, transmitted and distributed (GWh) per region, • Net Revenue from power generated, transmitted and distributed per region, • Net Price from power generated, transmitted and distributed (cent/KWh) per region, • Number of employees by province. <p>Other sources:</p> <p>Private power generation (MWh) by licensed power stations by province.</p> <p>Local authorities</p> <p>Sources available for distribution of electricity by the local authorities are the 1996/97 census of local authorities and the annual financial statistics which followed the census.</p> <p>Water (SIC 42)</p> <p>Water boards</p> <p>Bulk supply is allocated to provinces based on data received from the water boards.</p> <p>Local authorities</p> <p>Sources available for distribution of electricity by the local authorities are the 1996/97 census of local authorities and the annual financial statistics which followed the census.</p>
Construction (SIC 5)	<p>Results from the 1994 Census of construction conducted by Stats SA are included. Selected variables were provided on a provincial basis. Furthermore, annual data for building plans passed and completed per province were used as a distribution key. Cement sales per province.</p>
Wholesale, retail and motor trade (SIC 61, 62 and 63)	<p>Unpublished data from periodic censuses of Wholesale Trade, Commercial Agents and Allied Services; Retail Trade; and Motor Trade and Repair Services, conducted by Stats SA, were used to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compile turnover, wages and salaries and employment on a provincial basis for wholesale trade-, retail trade- and motor trade sales. <p>Monthly retail trade sales statistics per province were used to estimate value added for the retail trade industry, whereas the number/value of motor vehicles sold per province provided information on the motortrade industry.</p>
Catering and accommodation (SIC 64)	<p>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 were not included.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hotels' turnover, room nights and bed nights sold on a provincial basis.
Transport and communication (SIC 7)	<p>Financial statements of Transnet, Telkom, SA Post Office; annual 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. They were supplemented by individual studies such as for the taxi industry, the cellular networks and the internet service providers.</p> <p>Rail transport (SIC 711)</p> <p>In addition to data from Spoornet, data from Metrorail was used.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spoornet - number of employees per province • Metrorail – number of passengers per area.

Industry	Annual regional estimates at current prices
	<p>Road transport (SIC 712)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1996 and 2001 population censuses. <p>Water transport (SIC 72) Large operators in the industry supplied information</p> <p>Air transport (SIC 73)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SAA – number of employees per province; aircraft movements and number of departing passengers. • Airport Company of South Africa (ACSA) - aircraft movements and passengers, number of employees. <p>Transport support services (SIC 74)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acsa number of employees per province • Port statistics. <p>Post and telecommunications (SIC 75)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment data per province from South Africa Post Office, Telkom and SABC. • Provincial data from cell phone operator.
Financial intermediation and insurance (SIC 8)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data on employment by province was obtained from the various role players in the industry e.g. Banks and insurance companies.
Real estate (including imputed rent on residential buildings) and business services (SIC 84 - 88)	<p>Real estate (SIC 84)</p> <p>Social statistics were used as an indicator for economic activity in this sector, i.e.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population census: number of dwellings by type and own/rented by province. • The October Household Survey: number of dwellings by type and province. <p>Other business services (SIC 85-88)</p> <p>Employment data from the population census and the October Household Survey, supplemented by individual studies such as for car rentals and the security industry.</p>
Other private services and other producers (SIC 9)	<p>Employment data from the population census and the October Household Surveys, annual reports of selective non-profit institutions.</p>
General government services	<p>Government Financial Statistics (GFS) analysis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central government has been allocated to the province where the activity took place. The following data sets were compiled and used: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Number of employees per post level in the different central government departments per province, ○ Personnel expenditure per post level in the different central government departments per province, ○ Provincial expenditure by the different central government departments per province. • Provincial government - employment data per province. • Selected variables for local government institutions had been tabulated per province.
Taxes and subsidies on products	<p>Taxes on products were distributed to provinces by a general distribution key, e.g. the total sum of values added excluding certain industries.</p> <p>Subsidies on products on the other hand were distributed specifically for each item. Subsidies on products in manufacturing, for example, have been distributed to provinces in the provincial estimates of manufacturing</p>

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.
GDP per region (GDPR)	GDPR at market prices equals the sum of gross value added by all industries at basic prices <i>plus</i> taxes on products <i>minus</i> subsidies on products in a region.
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.
Net other taxes on production	Other taxes on production <i>minus</i> other subsidies on production.
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 subsidies on production	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.
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.
Region	A region for GDP estimates per region is defined as a province.
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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