

**Statistics
South Africa**

Statistics South Africa
Private Bag X44
Pretoria 0001
South Africa

170 Andries Street
Pretoria

User information service: (012) 310-8600
Fax: (012) 310-8500
Publications: (012) 310-8251
Fax: (012) 310-8619
Main switchboard: (012) 310-8911
Fax: (012) 322-3374

E-mail: info@statssa.gov.za
Website: www.statssa.gov.za

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Pali Lehohla
Statistician-General

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Information in *Statistics in Brief* is taken from Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) releases and reports. The last edition was published in 2000. In this edition most information has been updated to the end of April 2002.

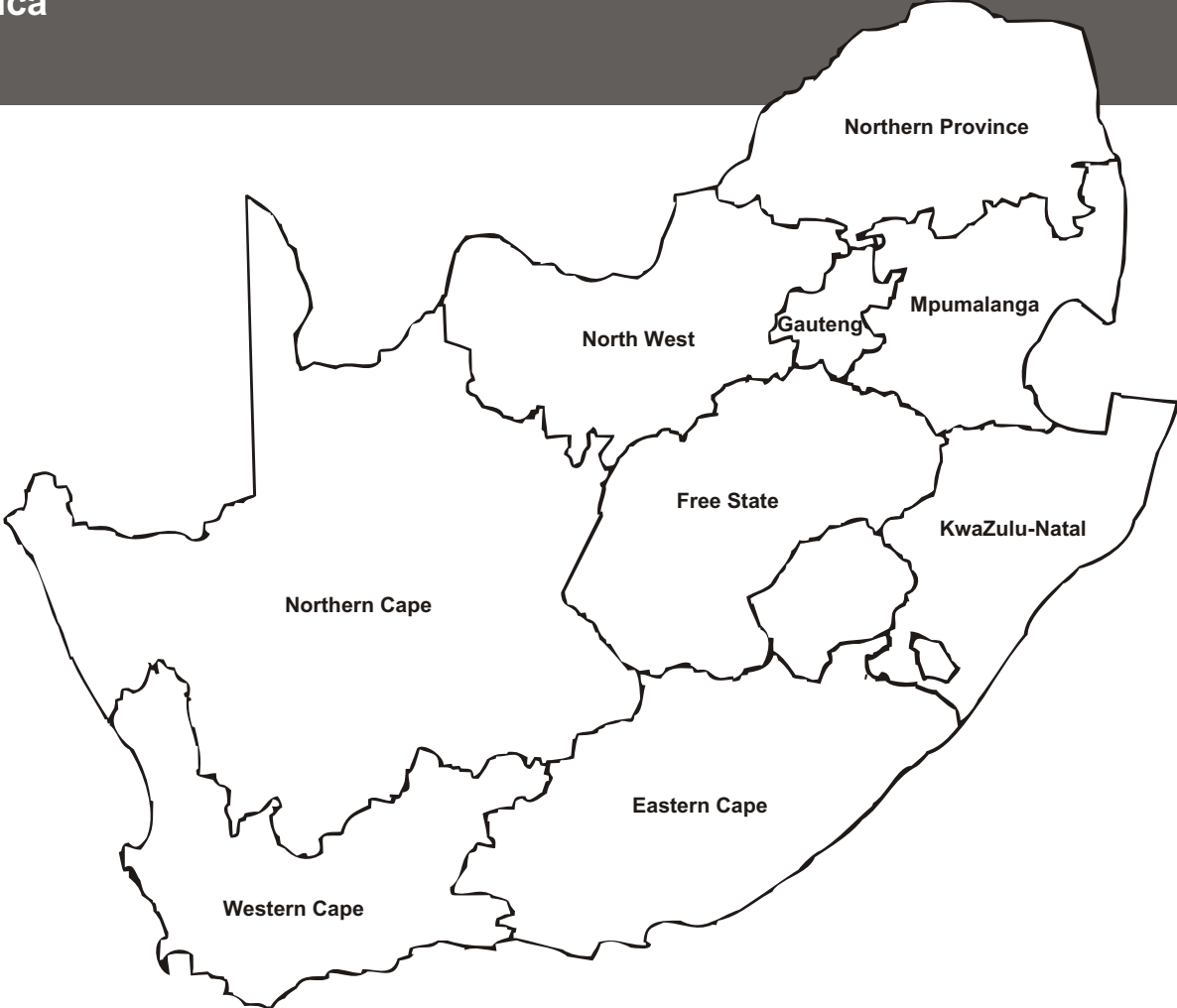
It should however be noted that data taken from census findings is from Census '96. Stats SA has published a range of publications based on that census, including *Census in Brief*. Data from the 2001 census will be available in 2003.

Note: Limpopo is the new name for the province previously known as Northern Province, and the capital city of Limpopo is now Polokwane (previously Pietersburg). At the time of compiling this edition of *Stats in Brief* the new names had not been promulgated, and the old names are therefore used.

Rounding-off

Figures are rounded off independently of one another; details, therefore, may not necessarily add to the totals shown.

South Africa



Geography and climate

1.1 Area by province (km²)

Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu- Natal	Mpuma- langa	Northern Cape	Northern Province	North West	Western Cape	South Africa
169 580	129 480	17 010	92 100	79 490	361 830	123 910	116 320	129 370	1 219 090

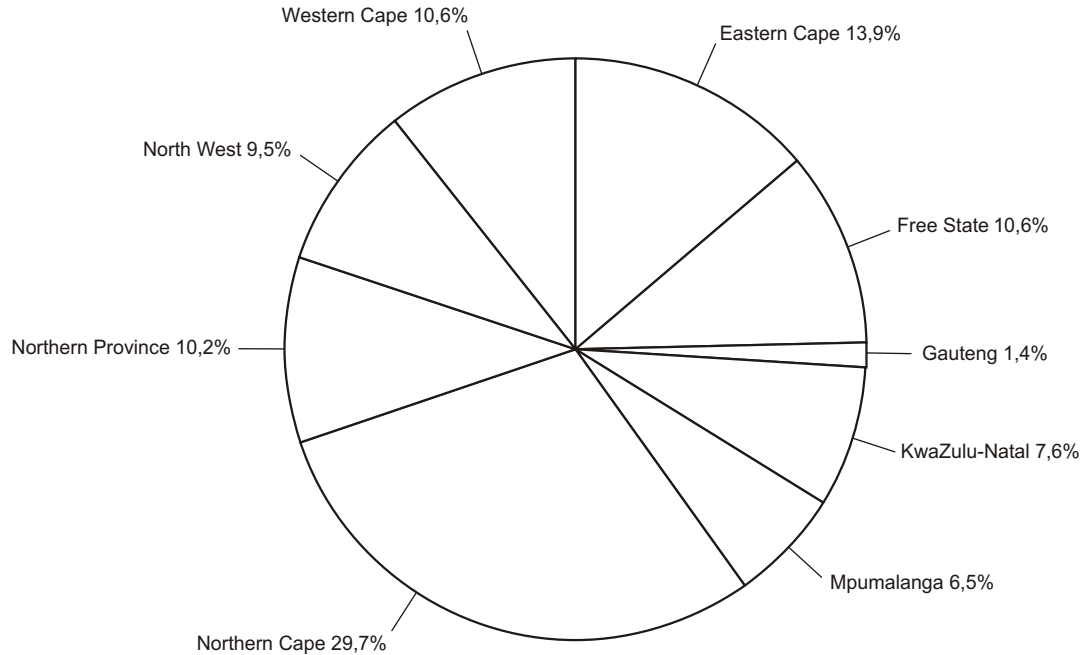
Source: Department of Land Affairs

Northern Cape, the largest province, covers 29,7% of the total land area of South Africa, while Gauteng, the smallest province, comprises only 1,4% of the total area.

Geography and climate

1.2 Area by province in South Africa (percentages)

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Geography and climate

1.3 Climate of provincial capitals

Climate	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu- Natal	Mpuma- langa	Northern Cape	Northern Province	North West	Western Cape
	Bisho	Bloem- fontein	Johannes- burg	Pieterma- ritzburg*	Nelspruit	Kimberley	Pietersburg	Mafikeng	Cape Town
Average temperature (°C)									
January	22,1	23,0	20,1	22,9	24,0	25,3	22,6	24,1	20,9
July	13,8	7,7	10,4	12,9	14,8	10,8	12,2	12,0	12,2
Average hours of sunshine									
January	..	296	250	185	216	307	253	280	338
July	..	273	284	251	265	287	279	285	193
Average rainfall (mm)									
January	62	83	125	141	127	57	82	117	15
July	31	8	4	11	10	7	3	3	82
Average number of rain days									
January	13	11	16	18	14	10	10	13	6
July	5	2	1	3	2	2	1	1	12
Average annual rainfall (mm)	606	559	713	844	767	414	478	539	515

Source: Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, Weather Services

*Information on Cedara used for Pietermaritzburg

.. Data not available

As a winter rainfall area, the Western Cape is the only province in the country with a Mediterranean climate.

Demography

2.1 Population of South Africa by province and gender, 1996 (numbers)

5

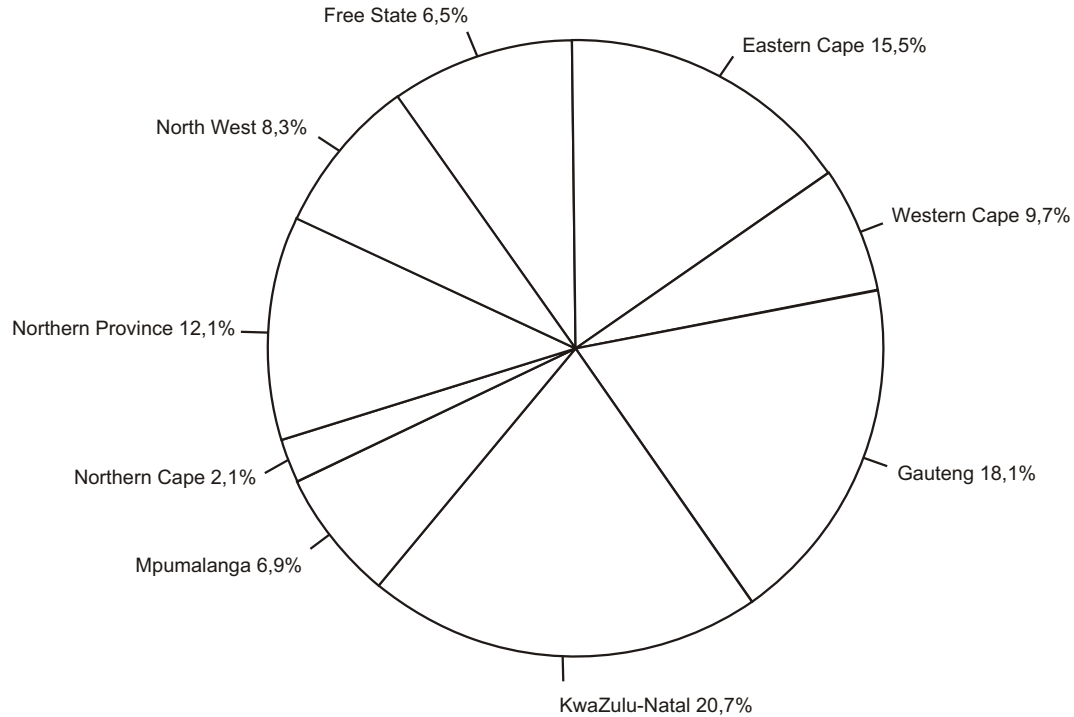
	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu- Natal	Mpuma- langa	Northern Cape	Northern Province	North West	Western Cape	South Africa
Male	2 908 056	1 298 348	3 750 845	3 950 527	1 362 028	412 681	2 253 072	1 649 835	1 935 494	19 520 887
Female	3 394 469	1 335 156	3 597 578	4 466 493	1 438 683	427 639	2 676 296	1 704 990	2 021 381	21 062 685
Total	6 302 525	2 633 504	7 348 423	8 417 021	2 800 711	840 321	4 929 368	3 354 825	3 956 875	40 583 573

Source: Stats SA, Census '96

Northern Cape, the largest province in the country, has the smallest population (840 000), while Gauteng, the smallest province, has the second largest population (7,3 million). KwaZulu-Natal has the largest population (8,4 million) in South Africa.

Demography

2.2 Population of South Africa by province, 1996 (percentages)



Source: Stats SA, Census '96

	African	Coloured	Indian	White	Unspecified/ other	Total
Eastern Cape	5 448 495	468 532	19 356	330 294	35 849	6 302 525
Free State	2 223 940	79 038	2 805	316 459	11 262	2 633 504
Gauteng	5 147 444	278 692	161 289	1 702 343	58 654	7 348 423
KwaZulu-Natal	6 880 652	117 951	790 813	558 182	69 423	8 417 021
Mpumalanga	2 497 834	20 283	13 083	253 392	16 120	2 800 711
Northern Cape	278 633	435 368	2 268	111 844	12 208	840 321
Northern Province	4 765 255	7 821	5 510	117 878	32 904	4 929 368
North West	3 058 686	46 652	10 097	222 755	16 635	3 354 825
Western Cape	826 691	2 146 109	40 376	821 551	122 148	3 956 875
South Africa	31 127 631	3 600 446	1 045 596	4 434 697	375 204	40 583 573

Source: Stats SA, Census '96

The majority of people in South Africa are African (31,1 million). They constitute the vast majority of the population in seven of the nine provinces. In the Northern Cape and Western Cape, however, coloured people are in the majority. The largest percentage of the Indian population is in KwaZulu-Natal.

Demography

2.4 Urban and non-urban population by province, 1996 (percentages)

	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu- Natal	Mpuma- langa	Northern Cape	Northern Province	North West	Western Cape	South Africa
Urban population	36,6	68,6	97,0	43,1	39,1	70,1	11,0	34,9	88,9	53,7
Non-urban population	63,4	31,4	3,0	56,9	60,9	29,9	89,0	65,1	11,1	46,3
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Source: Stats SA, Census '96

Urban refers to all areas legally proclaimed as urban at the time of Census '96 (towns, cities and metropolitan areas).

Non-urban refers to all other areas (such as commercial farms, small settlements and rural villages). Informal settlements adjacent to the boundaries of a town, and densely populated homeland areas, are therefore included with non-urban.



Gauteng and Western Cape are highly urbanised provinces with the vast majority of people living in urban areas. Four provinces (Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga and North West) are less urbanised, while Northern Province is predominantly rural with about one tenth of the population living in urban areas.

Demography

2.5 Gender ratios by province, 1996 (percentages)

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	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu- Natal	Mpuma- langa	Northern Cape	Northern Province	North West	Western Cape	South Africa
Male	46,1	49,3	51,0	46,9	48,6	49,1	45,7	49,2	48,9	48,1
Female	53,9	50,7	49,0	53,1	51,4	50,9	54,3	50,8	51,1	51,9
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Source: Stats SA, Census '96

Gender ratio is the percentage distribution of males and females within a province.

Gauteng, the most urbanised province, has a male to female ratio of 51,0 : 49,0, which is the reverse of the national ratio of 48,1 : 51,9.

Demography

2.6 Distribution and growth rates of the population of South Africa by population group, 1996-2001 (percentages)

	Percentages ¹ 1996	Percentage growth per annum ² 1996-2001
African	76,7	2,4
Coloured	8,9	1,9
Indian	2,6	1,6
White	10,9	0,9
Unspecified/other	0,9	1,5
Total	100,0	2,2

Source: Stats SA, Census '96

¹ The general indication is that over the past two decades the proportion of Africans has slowly been increasing and that of whites has slowly been decreasing. The proportion of Indians and coloureds has remained largely constant. The proportions obtained from previous censuses are not reported here because of their lack of comprehensiveness.

² These average annual growth rates are based on information derived from a single census instead of two censuses. The estimates of fertility and mortality are derived from the 1996 census. The 1996 population figures have been projected to 2001 without taking into account additional deaths due to HIV/AIDS. The growth rates per annum have been computed from these two sets of figures. These growth rates are 'inferred' growth rates, and not actual growth rates. They are provisional and may change if the estimates of fertility and mortality are modified, or if non-zero estimates of international migration are used in the projection.

The African population group in South Africa is growing more rapidly than the other groups.

Demography

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2.7 Mid-year population estimates (revised figures) without taking into account deaths due to HIV/AIDS, 1993-2001 (thousands)

1993	1994	1995	1996	1996*	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
38 049	38 805	39 576	40 364	40 584	41 169	41 990	42 829	43 686	44 561

Source: Stats SA, *Mid-year estimates* (Release P0302)

* 1996 population census figures. Note that the census was conducted in October.

The impact of HIV/AIDS on deaths in South Africa is not yet clear, but an analysis of causes of death between 1997 and 2001 is currently underway.

2.8 Mid-year population estimates by population group and gender (revised figures) without taking into account deaths due to HIV/AIDS, 2001 (thousands)

	African	Coloured	Indian	White	Other/ unsp.	South Africa
Male	16 629	1 878	543	2 204	185	21 439
Female	18 040	1 991	566	2 330	195	23 122
Total	34 669	3 869	1 109	4 533	381	44 561

Source: Stats SA, *Mid-year estimates 2001* (Release P0302)

Demography

2.9 Mid-year population estimates by province and gender (revised figures) without taking into account deaths due to HIV/AIDS, 1993-2001 (thousands)

	Mid-year population estimates				Popula- tion census	Mid-year population estimates				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996*	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Eastern Cape										
Male	2 690	2 754	2 821	2 889	2 908	2 959	3 030	3 103	3 178	3 255
Female	3 170	3 237	3 305	3 375	3 394	3 446	3 519	3 593	3 669	3 746
Total	5 860	5 991	6 126	6 264	6 303	6 405	6 549	6 696	6 847	7 001
Free State										
Male	1 236	1 255	1 274	1 293	1 298	1 313	1 333	1 353	1 373	1 394
Female	1 267	1 287	1 308	1 329	1 335	1 351	1 373	1 395	1 418	1 441
Total	2 503	2 542	2 582	2 622	2 634	2 664	2 706	2 748	2 791	2 835
Gauteng										
Male	3 549	3 609	3 671	3 733	3 751	3 797	3 862	3 928	3 995	4 063
Female	3 368	3 436	3 506	3 578	3 598	3 651	3 725	3 800	3 878	3 957
Total	6 917	7 045	7 177	7 311	7 348	7 448	7 587	7 728	7 873	8 020
KwaZulu-Natal										
Male	3 729	3 795	3 863	3 931	3 951	4 001	4 073	4 145	4 219	4 294
Female	4 217	4 292	4 368	4 445	4 466	4 524	4 604	4 685	4 768	4 852
Total	7 946	8 087	8 231	8 376	8 417	8 525	8 677	8 830	8 987	9 146
Mpumalanga										
Male	1 267	1 295	1 324	1 354	1 362	1 384	1 415	1 447	1 479	1 512
Female	1 337	1 367	1 398	1 430	1 439	1 462	1 495	1 529	1 564	1 599
Total	2 604	2 662	2 722	2 784	2 801	2 846	2 910	2 976	3 043	3 111

	Mid-year population estimates				Popula- tion census	Mid-year population estimates				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996*	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Northern Cape										
Male	401	404	408	412	413	415	419	423	427	431
Female	412	417	422	426	428	431	436	441	446	451
Total	813	821	830	838	840	846	855	864	873	882
Northern Province										
Male	2 020	2 088	2 159	2 233	2 253	2 308	2 387	2 468	2 551	2 638
Female	2 447	2 515	2 585	2 656	2 676	2 730	2 806	2 883	2 963	3 046
Total	4 467	4 603	4 744	4 889	4 929	5 038	5 193	5 351	5 515	5 684
North West										
Male	1 566	1 591	1 617	1 643	1 650	1 669	1 696	1 723	1 751	1 779
Female	1 613	1 641	1 669	1 697	1 705	1 726	1 755	1 785	1 816	1 847
Total	3 179	3 232	3 286	3 340	3 355	3 395	3 451	3 508	3 567	3 626
Western Cape										
Male	1 846	1 873	1 900	1 928	1 935	1 956	1 985	2 014	2 043	2 073
Female	1 917	1 948	1 980	2 013	2 021	2 045	2 079	2 113	2 148	2 183
Total	3 763	3 821	3 880	3 941	3 957	4 001	4 064	4 127	4 191	4 256
South Africa										
Male	18 301	18 665	19 036	19 415	19 521	19 803	20 199	20 603	21 017	21 439
Female	19 748	20 140	20 540	20 949	21 062	21 366	21 791	22 226	22 669	23 122
Total	38 049	38 805	39 576	40 364	40 584	41 169	41 990	42 829	43 686	44 561

Source: Stats SA, *Mid-year estimates* (Release P0302)

* The 1996 census was conducted in October.

Demography

2.10 Mid-year population estimates by province and gender taking into account additional deaths due to HIV/AIDS, 1996-2001 (thousands)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Eastern Cape						
Male	2 890	2 957	3 027	3 098	3 160	3 245
Female	3 376	3 444	3 514	3 586	3 651	3 733
Total	6 265	6 402	6 541	6 684	6 811	6 978
Free State						
Male	1 293	1 311	1 330	1 348	1 358	1 386
Female	1 330	1 349	1 369	1 389	1 402	1 431
Total	2 623	2 661	2 699	2 738	2 761	2 817
Gauteng						
Male	3 735	3 794	3 854	3 915	3 949	4 040
Female	3 579	3 646	3 715	3 784	3 832	3 927
Total	7 314	7 440	7 568	7 699	7 781	7 967
KwaZulu-Natal						
Male	3 933	3 997	4 061	4 127	4 154	4 261
Female	4 447	4 518	4 589	4 661	4 704	4 810
Total	8 380	8 514	8 650	8 788	8 858	9 070
Mpumalanga						
Male	1 354	1 383	1 412	1 442	1 460	1 503
Female	1 430	1 461	1 491	1 523	1 545	1 587
Total	2 785	2 843	2 903	2 965	3 005	3 091



	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Northern Cape						
Male	412	415	419	422	425	430
Female	426	431	436	440	444	450
Total	838	846	854	863	869	880
Northern Province						
Male	2 233	2 308	2 385	2 465	2 542	2 633
Female	2 657	2 729	2 803	2 880	2 954	3 039
Total	4 889	5 036	5 188	5 344	5 496	5 671
North West						
Male	1 643	1 668	1 693	1 718	1 734	1 770
Female	1 698	1 724	1 751	1 778	1 799	1 834
Total	3 341	3 392	3 444	3 497	3 533	3 604
Western Cape						
Male	1 928	1 956	1 984	2 012	2 037	2 070
Female	2 013	2 045	2 078	2 111	2 142	2 179
Total	3 940	4 000	4 061	4 123	4 179	4 250
South Africa						
Male	19 421	19 788	20 164	20 547	20 819	21 338
Female	20 956	21 347	21 746	22 153	22 472	22 991
Total	40 376	41 135	41 910	42 700	43 291	44 328

Source: Stats SA, *Mid-year estimates* (Release P0302)

1996-1999 figures are unpublished; 2000-2001 figures are published.

Prior to 1996 Stats SA did not take into account deaths due to HIV/AIDS when calculating estimates.

Demography

2.11 Distribution of the population by first home language within province, 1996 (percentages)

	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu- Natal	Mpuma- langa	Northern Cape	Northern Province	North West	Western Cape	South Africa
Afrikaans	9,6	14,5	16,7	1,6	8,3	69,3	2,2	7,5	59,2	14,4
English	3,7	1,3	13,0	15,8	2,0	2,4	0,4	1,0	20,3	8,6
IsiNdebele	0,0	0,2	1,6	0,0	12,5	0,0	1,5	1,3	0,1	1,5
IsiXhosa	83,8	9,4	7,5	1,6	1,3	6,3	0,2	5,4	19,1	17,9
IsiZulu	0,4	4,8	21,5	79,8	25,4	0,3	0,7	2,5	0,1	22,9
Sepedi	0,0	0,2	9,5	0,0	10,5	0,0	52,7	4,0	0,0	9,2
Sesotho	2,2	62,1	13,1	0,5	3,2	0,9	1,1	5,1	0,4	7,7
Setswana	0,0	6,5	7,9	0,0	2,7	19,9	1,4	67,2	0,1	8,2
SiSwati	0,0	0,1	1,3	0,1	30,0	0,0	1,2	0,5	0,0	2,5
Tshivenda	0,0	0,1	1,4	0,0	0,1	0,0	15,5	0,4	0,0	2,2
Xitsonga	0,0	0,5	5,3	0,0	3,5	0,0	22,6	4,7	0,0	4,4
Other	0,2	0,3	1,3	0,5	0,4	0,8	0,3	0,5	0,6	0,6
Total percentage	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Total population¹	6 302 525	2 633 504	7 348 423	8 417 021	2 800 711	840 321	4 929 368	3 354 825	3 956 875	40 583 573

Source: Stats SA, Census '96

¹ Excluding unspecified.

Most provinces have one predominant first home language. For example, the vast majority of people in Eastern Cape speak isiXhosa (83,8%). But in Gauteng, there is no predominant first home language, which reflects its multi-culturalism.

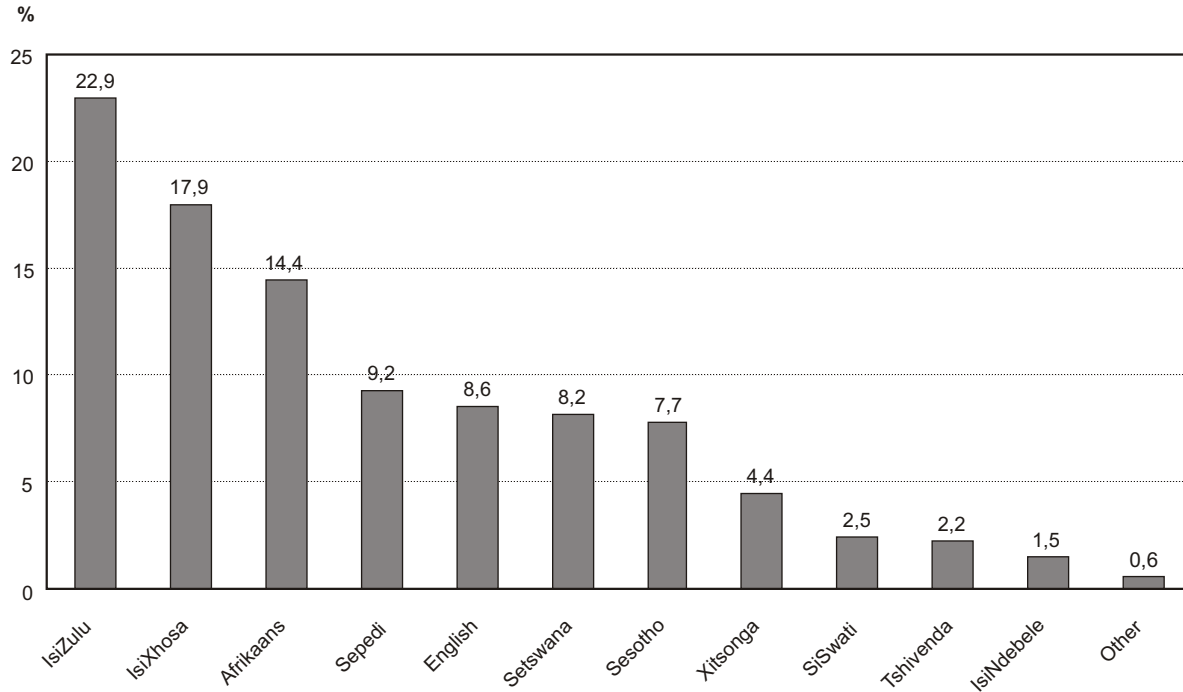
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	Unspec./ other	Total
Afrikaans	217 606	2 931 489	15 135	2 558 956	88 361	5 811 547
English	113 132	584 101	974 654	1 711 603	73 977	3 457 467
IsiNdebele	578 067	2 507	107	3 427	2 851	586 961
IsiXhosa	7 148 721	12 303	688	2 832	31 574	7 196 118
IsiZulu	9 132 569	8 502	1 787	3 448	53 838	9 200 144
Sepedi	3 674 320	2 173	319	1 316	17 718	3 695 846
Sesotho	3 083 047	6 406	267	1 737	12 740	3 104 197
Setswana	3 272 720	12 935	191	1 809	14 118	3 301 774
SiSwati	1 006 804	1 553	201	316	4 320	1 013 193
Tshivenda	871 130	302	139	177	4 661	876 409
Xitsonga	1 745 216	883	306	736	8 965	1 756 105
Other	89 494	7 094	38 605	87 621	5 462	228 275
Unspecified	194 804	30 199	13 196	60 721	56 619	355 538
Total	31 127 631	3 600 446	1 045 596	4 434 697	375 204	40 583 573

Source: Stats SA, Census '96

Among the country's official languages, isiZulu is spoken by as many as 9,1 million people as a first home language, while Tshivenda is spoken by only 876 000.

Demography

2.13 Percentage of the population speaking each official language as their first home language, 1996



Source: Stats SA, Census '96

1994	1995	1996	1997	1998*
133 309	148 148	146 732	146 729	146 741

Source: Stats SA, *Marriages and divorces 1998* (Report 03-07-01)

*Includes unspecified and marriages not solemnised in South Africa.

Only recorded marriages are included. Certain types of marriages, for example traditional and Muslim, were not officially recognised until recently, and were therefore not recorded. A breakdown of customary, traditional and other types of marriages will be available by the end of 2002.

Vital statistics

3.2 Recorded marriages by province, 1998 (numbers)

Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu- Natal	Mpuma- langa	Northern Cape	Northern Province	North West	Western Cape	Total*
15 815	12 133	37 776	20 267	7 149	3 686	13 031	10 648	24 086	144 591

Source: Stats SA, *Marriages and divorces 1998* (Report 03-07-01)

* Total excludes unspecified and marriages not solemnised in South Africa.

Recorded marriages of all population groups are included. Certain types of marriages, for example, traditional and Muslim, were not officially recognised until recently, and were therefore not recorded. A breakdown of customary, traditional and other types of marriages will be available by the end of 2002.



Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Mpumalanga	Northern Cape	Northern Province	North West	Western Cape	Total*
2 755	2 556	13 681	5 078	1 444	831	994	1 510	6 893	35 792

Source: Stats SA, *Marriages and divorces 1998* (Report 03-07-01)

* Total includes foreign divorces.

In some instances separations are not reflected in the figures unless they are legalised.

Figures include all population groups.

3.4 Number of minor children affected by recorded divorces by population group, 1998

	Number of minor children
African	8 969
Coloured	6 027
Indian	2 620
White	15 848
Mixed	276
Unspecified	11 383
Total	45 123

Source: Stats SA, *Marriages and divorces 1998* (Report 03-07-01)

Figures include minor children of all population groups as recorded in the law courts. The age of a minor child is defined as 0-16 years.

Vital statistics

3.5 Marriages and divorces, 1994-1998 (numbers)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Marriages	133 309	148 148	146 732	146 729	146 741
Divorces*	29 878	31 592	28 753	28 788	26 659

Source: Stats SA, *Marriages and divorces 1998* (Report 03-07-01)

* Numbers exclude foreign and unspecified divorces.

Recorded marriages of all population groups are included in the totals. Certain types of marriages, for example, traditional and Muslim, were not officially recognised until recently, and were therefore not recorded. A breakdown of customary, traditional and other types of marriages will be available by the end of 2002.

In some instances separations are not reflected in the figures unless they are legalised.

Figures include all population groups.



Vital statistics

3.6 Registered live births by province, 2000 (thousands)

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Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu- Natal	Mpuma- langa	Northern Cape	Northern Province	North West	Western Cape	Foreign	South Africa
219	70	192	348	108	19	217	122	98	15	1 408

Source: Stats SA, *Recorded live births 1998-2000* (Release P0305)

The total number of birth registrations for any given year comprises both current registrations (for births registered in the year of birth) and late registrations (for births registered later than the year of birth). In South Africa many births are not registered in the year they occur; instead the pattern is to register some births only before school-going age. In recent years more births are being registered in the year in which they occur, but that process still needs to be improved.



Vital statistics

3.7 Recorded deaths and infant deaths, 1991-2000

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Percentage of infant deaths	10,3%	9,9%	8,9%	8,1%	8,5%	7,5%	..	..	..	..
Infant deaths	18 185	17 576	17 851	17 332	22 865	24 606	..	..	..	..
Total deaths*	176 475	177 841	201 273	213 279	268 025	327 253	260 373	299 077	326 618	362 450

Sources: Stats SA, *Recorded deaths 1996* (Release 03-09-01); *Advance release of recorded deaths 1997* (Release P0309.1)

.. Data not available

* The total includes all the deaths in the country; a report on the latest statistics on deaths is being compiled and will be available by the end of 2002.

3.8 Causes of death, 1996

	Natural causes	Unnatural causes	Total	Percentage of unnatural causes
Male	139 694	46 844	186 538	25,1%
Female	126 108	14 422	140 530	10,3%
Unspecified	148	37	185	20,0%
Total*	265 950	61 303	327 253	18,7%

Source: Stats SA, *Recorded deaths 1996* (Report 03-09-01)

Tourism and migration

4.1 Arrivals and departure, 1995-2000 (thousands)

25

	Arrivals ¹			Departures ¹		
	Foreign travellers ²	SA residents ³	Total	Foreign travellers ²	SA residents ³	Total
1995	4 684	2 468	7 152	3 817	2 520	6 337
1996	5 186	2 875	8 061	4 282	2 882	7 164
1997	5 170	2 962	8 132	4 322	2 926	7 248
1998	5 898	3 408	9 306	5 042	3 363	8 405
1999	6 023	3 866	9 889	5 299	3 875	9 174
2000	6 001	3 884	9 885	5 466	3 834	9 300

Source: Stats SA, *Tourism 2000* (Report 03-51-02)

¹ All people entering or leaving South Africa through legal ports of entry

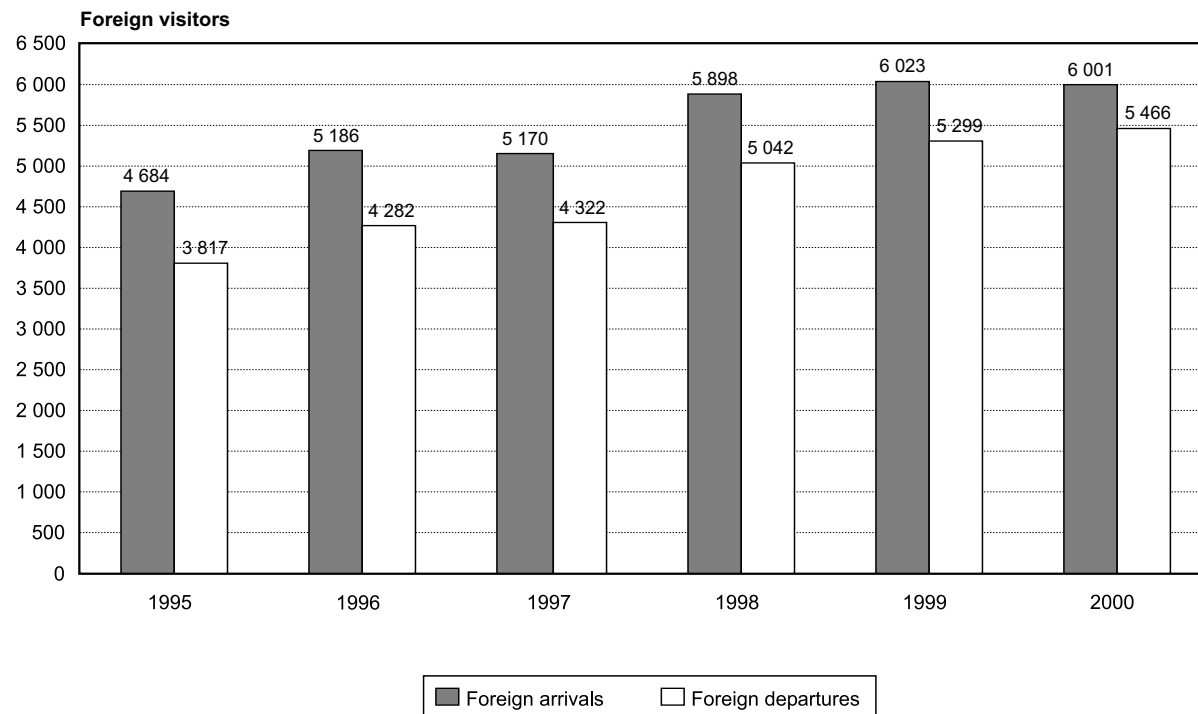
² Persons resident outside South Africa, who visit this country temporarily for business, holiday and/or study purposes, as well as for work (more than 90 days)

³ South African citizens and persons with permanent residence in South Africa, who leave the country temporarily

About two-thirds of the people coming into the country are foreign travellers and about one-third are South African residents.

Tourism and migration

4.2 Arrivals and departures of foreign visitors, 1995-2000 (thousands)

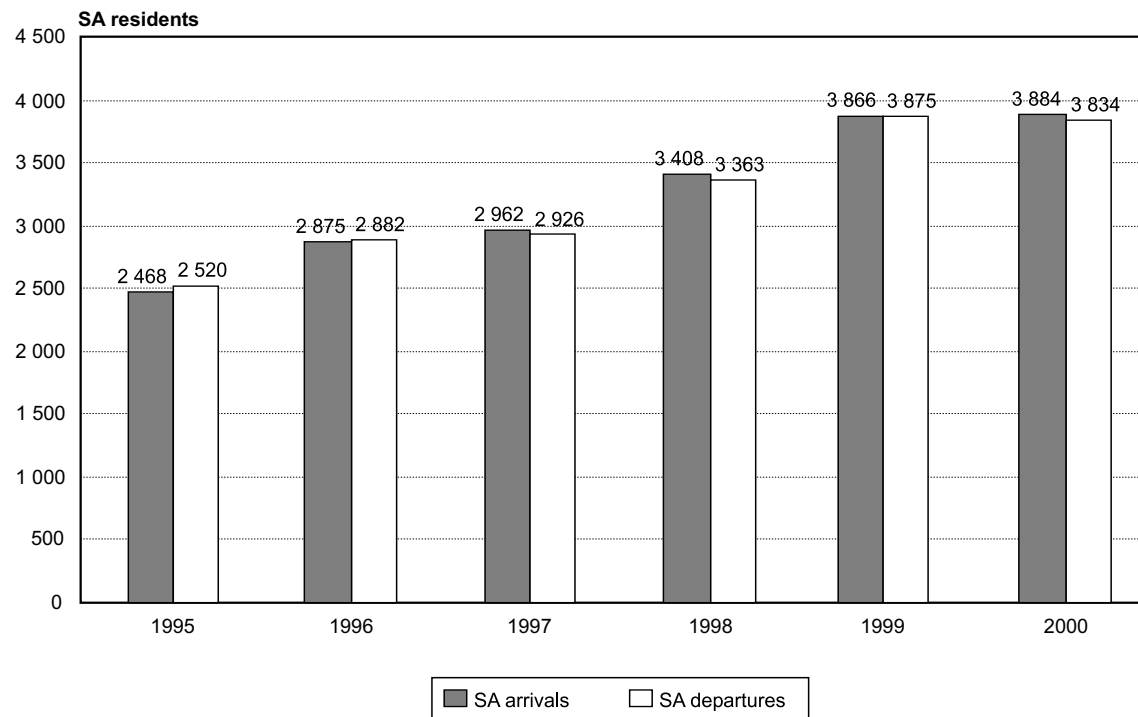


Source: Stats SA, *Tourism 2000* (Report 03-51-02)

Tourism and migration

4.3 Arrivals and departures of South African residents, 1995-2000 (thousands)

27



Source: Stats SA, *Tourism 2000* (Report 03-51-02)

Tourism and migration

4.4 Purpose of visit stated by foreign visitors, 2000

	Holiday	Business	Transit	Border traffic	Work	Contract worker	Study	Unspec.	Total
Thousands	4 989	572	148	101	69	59	57	6	6 001
Percentage	83,1%	9,5%	2,5%	1,7%	1,1%	1,0%	0,9%	0,1%	100,0%

Source: Stats SA, *Tourism 2000* (Report 03-51-02)

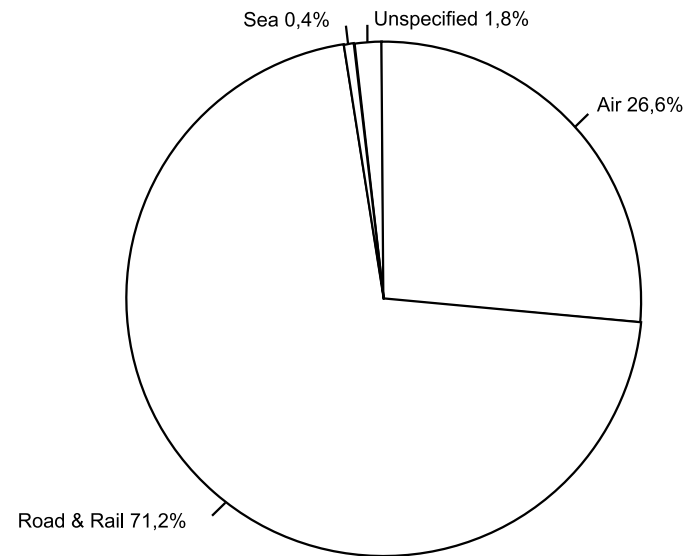


The majority of foreign visitors coming into the country come on holiday.

Tourism and migration

4.5 Arrivals of foreign visitors by mode of travel, 2000 (percentages)

29



Source: Stats SA, *Tourism 2000* (Report 03-51-02)

Foreign visitors entering the country using road and rail transport do so through the South African borders with neighbouring countries – Lesotho, Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Swaziland.

Ports of entry for air travel are mainly through the international airports at Cape Town, Durban and Johannesburg. Ports of entry for sea travel are mainly Cape Town, Durban, East London and Port Elizabeth.

Tourism and migration

4.6 Declared immigrants by district of origin and emigrants by district of destination, 1997-2000 (numbers)

	Immigrants				Emigrants			
	1997	1998	1999	2000	1997	1998	1999	2000
Europe	1 494	1 614	1 213	978	2 962	3 138	3 071	3 811
Australasia	56	61	40	33	2 671	2 513	2 506	2 441
Middle East	84	77	46	50	244	230	200	243
Asia	1 034	1 207	693	991	166	169	187	198
North America	173	146	98	111	1 389	1 338	1 168	1 581
Central and South America	45	57	33	22	43	45	43	64
Africa	1 155	1 169	1 504	831	1 339	1 425	1 131	1 655
Indian Ocean Islands	46	31	28	24	71	77	86	151
Unspecified	16	9	14	13	61	96	95	118
Total	4 103	4 371	3 669	3 053	8 946	9 031	8 487	10 262

Source: Stats SA, *Documented migration 1997-2000* (Report 03-51-03)

Emigration refers to South Africans settling permanently in another country. These migration figures are obtained from legal ports of entry into South Africa. They do not reflect undeclared migration.

The four most likely destinations for emigrants are Europe, North America, Australasia and Africa.

National accounts

5.1 Gross domestic product at constant 1995 prices, 1994-2001

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	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
GDP at constant 1995 market prices (R millions)	531 537	548 098	571 706	586 838	591 309	603 842	624 129	638 010
Percentage change relative to previous year		3,1	4,3	2,6	0,8	2,1	3,4	2,2

Source: Stats SA, *Gross domestic product: Annual estimates 1993-2000* (Release P0441)

Since 1994, the GDP of the country has shown positive, if fluctuating, growth rates.

5.2 Gross domestic product at current prices, 1994-2001

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
GDP at current market prices (R millions)	482 119	548 099	617 957	685 729	739 506	802 842	887 797	975 196
Percentage change relative to previous year		13,7	12,7	11,0	7,8	8,6	10,6	9,8

Source: Stats SA, *Gross domestic product: First quarter 2002* (Release P0441)

National accounts

5.3 Gross domestic product by industry at constant prices, 1995-2001 (R millions)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	19 317	23 949	24 153	22 518	23 659	25 390	24 590
Mining and quarrying	34 830	34 542	35 118	34 840	34 472	33 821	33 865
Manufacturing	106 180	107 648	110 562	108 419	108 085	113 588	116 913
Electricity and water	17 408	19 287	20 035	20 357	20 728	20 244	20 103
Construction	15 774	16 092	16 646	17 083	16 670	17 121	17 805
Wholesale and retail trade: hotels and restaurants	71 768	74 416	74 749	73 904	74 161	77 373	80 029
Transport and communication	44 538	47 271	50 879	54 273	58 141	61 001	63 354
Finance, real estate and business services ¹	82 162	87 737	91 866	96 737	104 190	110 316	114 488
Community, social and personal services	13 690	14 210	13 971	14 108	14 439	14 926	15 404
General government services	80 831	82 393	83 043	82 830	82 469	81 758	81 136
Other producers	13 855	14 066	14 298	14 626	14 919	15 217	15 663
All industries at basic prices	500 352	521 611	535 321	539 697	551 933	570 755	583 350
Taxes on products	53 644	56 260	57 918	58 125	58 478	60 063	61 418
Less: Subsidies on products	5 898	6 166	6 401	6 513	6 568	6 689	6 758
GDP at market prices	548 098	571 706	586 838	591 309	603 842	624 129	638 010

Source: Stats SA, *Gross domestic product: First quarter 2002* (Release P0441)

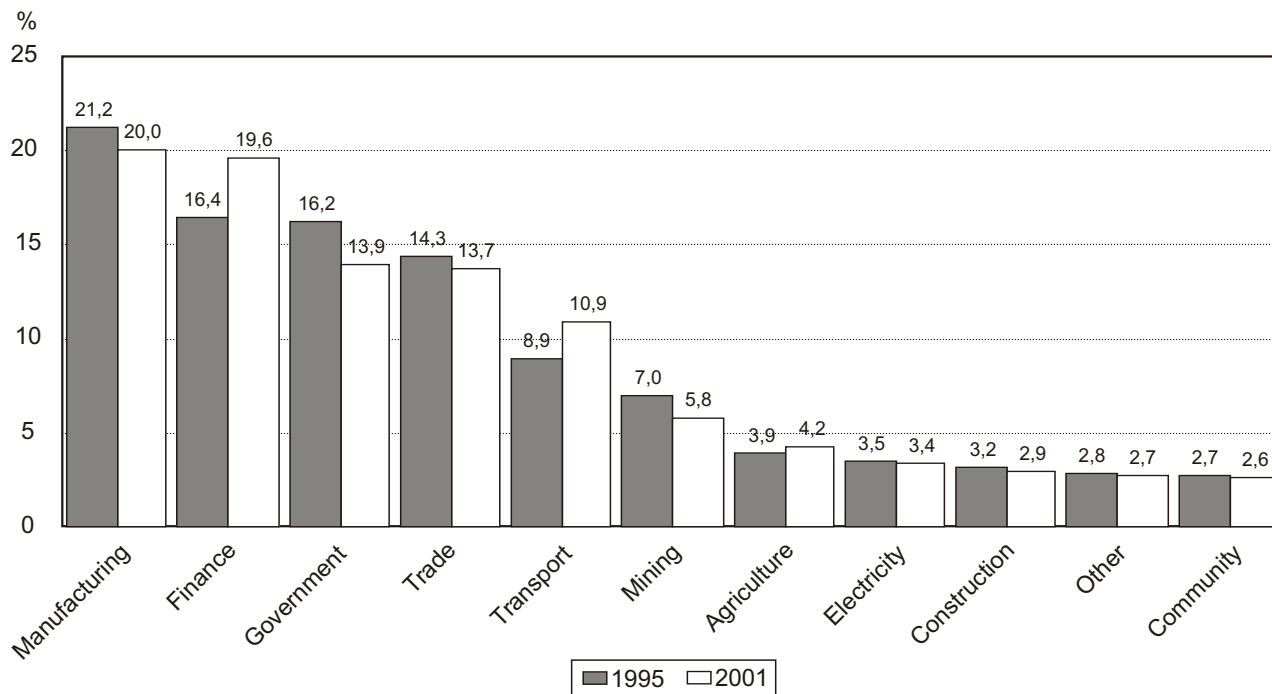
¹ Net amount after deduction of imputed financial services



National accounts

5.4 The contribution of the various industries to the GDP at basic prices – 1995 as against 2001

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National accounts

5.5 Gross domestic product by industry at current prices, 1995-2001 (R millions)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	19 317	23 721	25 140	24 287	24 996	25 875	27 293
Mining and quarrying	34 830	38 768	40 524	43 439	47 883	59 108	66 808
Manufacturing	106 180	114 125	124 604	129 017	136 016	149 380	163 880
Electricity and water	17 408	18 602	19 929	22 534	21 741	22 739	23 915
Construction	15 774	17 631	19 829	21 687	22 325	23 906	25 538
Wholesale and retail trade: hotels and restaurants	71 768	79 463	85 858	89 814	95 595	105 645	115 756
Transport and communication	44 538	51 787	57 874	63 278	70 868	79 939	88 384
Finance, real estate and business services ¹	82 162	94 122	110 488	123 778	143 545	161 577	182 202
Community, social and personal services	13 690	15 368	17 374	19 390	21 521	23 711	25 667
General government services	80 831	96 214	107 744	117 079	123 572	131 201	140 804
Other producers	13 855	15 671	17 803	20 154	22 527	24 936	26 846
All industries at basic prices	500 352	565 472	627 167	674 455	730 587	808 017	887 093
Taxes on products	53 644	58 119	63 419	70 669	76 661	83 138	91 283
Less: Subsidies on products	5 898	5 634	4 857	5 618	4 406	3 358	3 183
GDP at market prices	548 099	617 957	685 729	739 506	802 842	887 797	975 196

Source: Stats SA, *Gross domestic product: First quarter 2002* (Release P0441)

¹ Net amount after deduction of imputed financial services



National accounts

5.6 Expenditure on gross domestic product at current prices (revised figures),
1994-2001 (R millions)

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	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1993-2001*
Final consumption expenditure by household	298 173	343 037	384 624	431 403	466 552	505 698	558 425	608 614	11,1%
Final consumption expenditure by government	96 503	100 424	118 013	131 903	140 530	147 842	159 970	175 431	9,5%
Gross fixed capital formation	73 045	87 042	100 632	113 221	125 877	124 203	132 054	144 176	11,2%
Change in inventories	8 013	11 517	7 089	841	-2 634	3 756	9 479	5 509	-52,5%
Residual item	-4 709	1 303	-860	663	622	341	3 381	4 090	n/a
Gross domestic expenditure	471 025	543 323	609 498	678 031	730 947	781 840	863 309	937 820	10,9%
Exports of goods and services	106 842	125 869	151 795	168 417	190 189	205 895	253 956	301 841	16,2%
Less imports of goods and services	95 747	121 092	143 339	160 718	181 632	184 895	229 470	264 465	17,2%
Expenditure on gross domestic product	482 120	548 100	617 954	685 730	739 504	802 840	887 795	975 196	10,9%

Source: South African Reserve Bank

* Average annual growth rate

Government finances

6.1 Actual capital expenditure of the public sector 1999-2000 (R billions)

Type of public sector institution	Expenditure on construction works		Expenditure on machinery & equipment		Expenditure on land & existing buildings		Total capital expenditure	
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
National government	1,19	1,51	0,14	0,20	0,02	0,02	1,35	1,73
Provincial government	2,06	2,33	0,11	0,36	0,01	0,01	2,18	2,70
District councils	1,08	1,83	0,27	0,35	0,07	0,07	1,42	2,25
Local authorities	5,02	5,16	0,62	0,54	0,07	0,22	5,71	5,92
Universities and technikons	0,55	0,35	0,43	0,35	0,02	0,00	1,00	0,70
Public corporations	6,23	5,88	16,73	10,87	0,13	0,19	23,09	16,94
Total	16,13	17,06	18,30	12,67	0,32	0,51	34,75	30,24

Source: Stats SA, *Actual and expected capital expenditure of the public sector 2000-2003* (Release P9101.1)

6.2 Balance of payments, 1993-2001 (R millions)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Balance on current account	336	-7 989	-8 128	-10 426	-12 867	-3 926	-3 653	-1 687
Capital movements (long and short term)	2 551	16 575	3 025	21 287	8 848	29 791	8 767	6 869

Source: South African Reserve Bank

Government finances

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6.3 Budgetary expenditure by national and provincial governments, 1993/94-2001/02 (R millions)

	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02
Protection services	23 076	25 385	25 098	28 125	31 214	34 309	35 685	40 653	46 893
Social and welfare services:									
Education	27 761	30 850	34 594	39 166	44 997	45 661	47 158	50 975	55 395
Health	13 969	14 299	16 070	18 464	23 001	24 824	25 872	28 580	31 713
Welfare	10 793	13 015	15 163	16 426	23 640	25 590	27 189	29 548	34 082
Other social and welfare services	5 460	4 928	8 057	7 312	7 592	77 782	7 136	7 467	8 370
Economic services	18 259	16 367	17 471	19 509	18 123	19 128	19 718	22 746	26 992
Unallocable: interest	22 150	24 575	29 493	34 628	38 820	42 669	44 290	46 321	47 515
Unallocable: other	9 942	10 918	12 122	13 925	16 985	12 380	14 640	17 219	20 681
Total	131 410	140 337	158 068	177 555	204 372	212 342	221 688	243 509	271 641

Source: National Treasury (Annual budget reviews)

In all the budget years between 1993/4 and 2001/2 the largest proportion of government budgetary expenditure (approximately one-fifth) went towards education.

6.4 Total expenditure by universities and technikons, and type of expenditure 1999-2000 (R millions)

	Universities		Technikons		Total		Percentage of total expenditure	
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
Current expenditure	8684,9	9670,4	2717,3	3124,4	11402,2	12794,4	90,1	92,3
Capital expenditure	876,2	802,5	376,6	276,9	1252,8	1079,4	9,9	7,7
Total expenditure*	9561,1	10472,9	3093,9	3401,4	12655,1	13874,4	100,0	100,0

Source: Stats SA, *Financial statistics of universities and technikons 2000* (Release P9103)

* Total expenditure includes amount for research undertaken by universities and technikons.

Government finances

6.5 The expenditure (functionally classified) of the individual provincial governments for the 1998/1999 financial year (R thousands)

Provincial government	Social security and welfare services					
	General services	Public order and safety	Education	Health	Social security and welfare	Housing and community development
Eastern Cape	255 186	39 977	6 642 622	2 993 552	3 634 353	242 184
Northern Cape	86 490	23 884	903 747	383 120	668 967	37 046
Western Cape	201 977	36 170	3 898 803	3 041 331	2 219 054	107 170
KwaZulu-Natal	493 828	113 317	7 197 230	4 833 928	3 989 939	526 969
Free State	126 496	127 258	2 646 285	1 776 342	1 167 968	324 833
Mpumalanga	311 551	60 413	2 644 348	1 061 597	1 091 037	77 738
Northern	220 116	46 851	5 851 519	1 993 692	2 031 193	259 217
North West	196 799	67 993	3 220 126	1 317 619	1 299 073	295 411
Gauteng	293 290	200 177	6 081 066	5 739 384	2 307 003	164 702
Total	2 185 733	716 040	39 085 746	23 140 565	18 408 587	2 035 270

Source: Stats SA, *Provincial government expenditure 1998/99* (Release P9120)

.. Data not available



Social security and welfare services

Other	Economic services	Unallocable	Government enterprises	Total appropriations
212 750	793 381	423 661	..	15 237 666
30 232	178 492	16 976	..	2 328 954
133 847	447 752	96 332	..	10 182 436
222 250	787 276	254 547	..	18 419 284
98 971	401 127	220 681	..	6 889 961
114 372	545 381	103 315	..	6 009 752
125 793	951 494	414 018	..	11 893 893
123 541	803 172	351 576	..	7 675 310
124 994	507 970	190 036	..	15 608 622
1 186 750	5 416 045	2 071 142	..	94 245 878

Debts

7.1 Liquidations and insolvencies, 1991-2000 (numbers)

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Total liquidations	1 888	2 408	2 720	3 273	3 269	2 909	3 351	3 766	4 012	3 805
compulsory liquidations	1 686	2 179	2 228	1 620	1 717	2 103	2 221	2 201	1 844	1 515
voluntary liquidations	202	229	492	1 653	1 552	806	1 130	1 565	2 168	2 290
Number of companies liquidated	1 150	1 191	1 344	2 058	1 719	1 333	1 398	1 633	1 738	1 626
compulsory liquidations	974	1 037	1 002	842	764	884	822	789	810	659
voluntary liquidations	176	154	342	1 216	955	449	576	844	928	967
Number of close corporations liquidated	738	1 217	1 376	1 215	1 550	1 576	1 953	2 133	2 274	2 179
compulsory liquidations	712	1 142	1 226	778	953	1 219	1 399	1 412	1 034	856
voluntary liquidations	26	75	150	437	597	357	554	721	1 240	1 323
Total insolvencies	4 057	5 254	4 843	3 473	2 770	2 803	3 282	4 288	6 016	4 565

Source: Stats SA, *Statistics of liquidations and insolvencies* (Release P0043)

Liquidations refer to corporate institutions such as companies and close corporations, while insolvencies refer to individuals.



	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Small claims	92	103	106	109	111	113	120	115	121	127
Litigations referred	16 474	16 857	18 906	19 502	20 101	20 154	21 230	13 423	22 546	34 897
Summonses issued	16 551	19 520	24 942	24 929	25 112	24 905	27 463	25 417	28 622	30 592
Hearings	15 540	17 814	23 421	23 953	25 356	25 746	27 690	26 622	27 672	30 651
Total	48 657	54 294	67 375	68 493	70 680	70 918	76 503	65 577	78 961	96 267

Source: Stats SA, *Statistics of civil cases for debt* (Release P0041)



Labour statistics

8.1 Population of working age by population group, gender and labour market status, 2001 – according to the official definition of unemployment

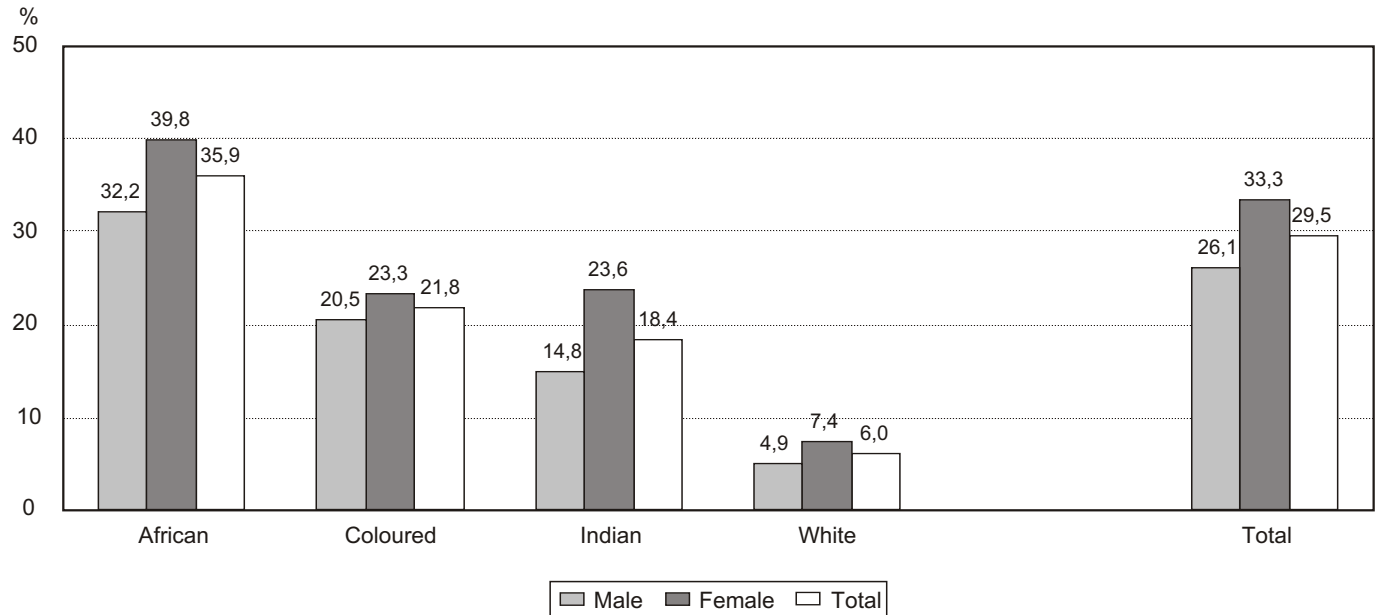
	Not economically active (‘000)	Economically active				Total (‘000)
		Total (‘000)	Workers (‘000)	Unemployed (‘000)	Unemployment rate %	
Male						
African	3 999	5 730	3 882	1 848	32,2	9 729
Coloured	338	871	693	178	20,5	1 209
Indian	99	354	302	53	14,8	453
White	352	1 219	1 159	60	4,9	1 571
Total	4 792	8 188	6 049	2 139	26,1	12 981
Female						
African	5 761	5 223	3 142	2 081	39,8	10 984
Coloured	596	771	591	180	23,3	1 367
Indian	237	239	183	56	23,6	476
White	612	925	857	68	7,4	1 537
Total	7 214	7 170	4 783	2 386	33,3	14 384
Total both sexes	12 006	15 358	10 832	4 525	29,5	27 365

Source: Stats SA, *Labour force survey Sep 2001* (Release P0210)

Totals include other and unspecified population groups.

According to the official definition of unemployment, the unemployed are those people within the economically active population who:

- (a) did not work during the seven days to the interview,
- (b) want to work and are available to start work within a week of the interview, and
- (c) have taken active steps to look for work or to start some form of self-employment in the four weeks prior to the interview.



Source: Stats SA, *Labour force survey Sep 2001* (Release P0210)

Almost four in every ten economically active African women are unemployed, as against one in every twenty economically active white men.

Labour statistics

8.3 Population of working age by population group, area and labour market status, 2001 – according to the official definition of unemployment

	Not economically active ('000)	Economically active				Total ('000)
		Total ('000)	Workers ('000)	Unemployed ('000)	Unemployment rate %	
African						
Urban	3 747	6 471	4 109	2 362	36,5	10 218
Non-urban	6 014	4 482	2 915	1 567	35,0	10 496
Total	9 760	10 953	7 024	3 929	35,9	20 713
Coloured						
Urban	798	1 382	1 049	333	24,1	2 180
Non-urban	136	260	235	25	9,7	396
Total	933	1 642	1 284	358	21,8	2 576
Indian						
Urban	328	583	476	107	18,4	912
Non-urban	*	*	*	*	*	18
Total	336	593	484	109	18,4	929
White						
Urban	890	1 974	1 856	118	6,0	2 864
Non-urban	74	170	160	*	*	244
Total	964	2 144	2 016	128	6,0	3 108
All population groups						
Urban	5 774	10 434	7 513	2 922	28,0	16 208
Non-urban	6 233	4 924	3 320	1 604	32,6	11 156
Total	12 006	15 358	10 833	4 525	29,5	27 365

Source: Stats SA, *Labour force survey Sep 2001* (Release P0210)

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Totals include other and unspecified population groups.

According to the official definition of unemployment, the unemployed are those people within the economically active population who:

- (a) did not work during the seven days prior to the interview,
- (b) want to work and are available to start work within a week of the interview, and
- (c) have taken active steps to look for work or to start some form of self-employment in the four weeks prior to the interview.

8.4 Unemployed persons among those aged 15-65 years by province, population group and gender, 2001 (thousands) – according to the official definition of unemployment

	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu- Natal	Mpuma- langa	Northern Cape	Northern Province	North West	Western Cape	South Africa
African										
Male	250	140	465	420	135	19	209	148	62	1 848
Female	279	160	499	459	156	21	261	175	71	2 081
Total	529	300	963	878	291	40	470	323	133	3 929
Coloured										
Male	29	*	21	*	*	18	-	*	95	178
Female	25	*	18	12	*	19	*	*	93	180
Total	54	13	40	19	*	38	*	*	188	358
Indian										
Male	*	*	*	40	*	-	*	*	-	53
Female	*	*	11	38	*	-	*	*	*	56
Total	*	*	19	78	*	-	*	*	*	109
White										
Male	*	*	29	*	*	*	-	*	*	60
Female	*	*	29	*	*	*	*	*	*	68
Total	*	*	58	*	11	*	*	11	16	128
Total unemployed										
Male	284	152	523	472	140	39	210	155	165	2 139
Female	308	171	557	514	167	42	269	186	173	2 386
Total	592	323	1 080	986	307	81	479	340	338	4 525

Source: Stats SA, *Labour force survey Sep 2001* (Data sets)

* For all values of 10 000 or less the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

- No respondents

Totals include other and unspecified population groups.

According to the official definition of unemployment, the unemployed are those people within the economically active population who:

- did not work during the seven days prior to the interview,
- want to work and are available to start work within a week of the interview, and
- have taken active steps to look for work or to start some form of self-employment in the four weeks prior to the interview.

Labour statistics

8.5 Workers by main industry, population group and gender, 2001 (thousands)

	African			Coloured			Indian			White		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	781	529	252	185	132	53	*	*	*	81	64	17
Mining and quarrying	401	393	*	11	*	*	*	*	-	76	68	*
Manufacturing	910	567	343	246	136	110	122	82	40	323	216	107
Electricity, gas and water supply	55	46	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	27	22	*
Construction	436	391	46	74	70	*	*	*	*	73	63	*
Wholesale and retail trade	1 604	730	874	244	116	128	157	105	53	386	231	155
Transport, storage and communication	327	289	38	61	51	*	34	26	*	119	83	36
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	364	239	125	109	51	58	62	29	33	436	226	210
Community, social and personal services	1 200	550	651	220	103	117	87	45	42	476	178	298
Private households with employed persons	928	137	791	116	12	104	*	*	*	*	*	*
Exterior organisations and foreign government	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	*	*	*
Unspecified	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total	7 024	3 882	3 142	1 284	693	591	484	302	183	2 016	1 159	857

Source: Stats SA, *Labour force survey Sep 2001* (Release P0210)

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

- No respondents

Totals include other and unspecified population groups.

	Formal	Informal	Domestic	Unspecified	Total
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	666	359	-	26	1 051
Mining and quarrying	484	*	-	*	487
Manufacturing	1 384	199	-	23	1 605
Electricity, gas and water supply	93	*	-	-	95
Construction	319	258	-	17	594
Wholesale and retail trade	1 427	937	-	34	2 397
Transport, storage and communication	429	104	-	*	543
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	890	77	-	*	975
Community, social and personal services	1 812	163	-	13	1 988
Private households with employed persons	*	127	916	*	1 055
Exterior organisations and foreign government	*	-	-	-	*
Other	19	*	-	*	23
Unspecified	*	*	-	*	16
Total	7 539	2 232	916	146	10 833

Source: Stats SA, *Labour force survey Sep 2001* (Release P0210)

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

- No respondents

Labour statistics

8.7 Number of employees (salary and wage earners) in selected industries,* 1999-2001

	Full-time 1999	Part-time 1999	Total 1999
Mining and quarrying	417 777	0	417 777
Gold	220 088	0	220 088
Non-gold	197 689	0	197 689
Manufacturing	1 260 857	55 153	1 316 010
Electricity, gas and water supply	40 224	44	40 268
Construction	208 538	16 294	224 832
Wholesale, retail and motor trade and hotels	716 388	181 183	897 571
Transport, storage and communication	220 897	13 312	234 209
Government institutions	166 306	7 289	173 595
Non-governmental institutions	54 591	6 023	60 614
Financial institutions	191 215	7 179	198 394
Community, social and personal services	1 394 225	87 918	1 482 143
Total	5 088 795	374 395	5 463 190

Source: Stats SA, *Survey of employment and earnings in selected industries December 2001 (Release P0271)*

* Excluding:

Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing;
 Restaurants and other eating and drinking places, boarding houses, caravan parks and guest farms;
 Water and air transport;
 Financial institutions, excluding banks;
 Real estate and business services;
 Private educational services;
 Private medical, dental and other health services;
 Private welfare organisations;
 Religious organisations;
 Recreational and cultural services;
 Household services and domestic workers in households;
 Informal businesses.

Full-time 2000	Part-time 2000	Total 2000	Full-time 2001	Part-time 2001	Total 2001
419 536	0	419 536	408 379	0	408 379
214 542	0	214 542	202 755	0	202 755
204 994	0	204 994	205 624	0	205 624
1 207 633	71 927	1 279 560	1 176 102	74 812	1 250 914
39 068	63	39 131	38 799	80	38 879
196 057	26 371	222 428	191 813	21 628	213 441
703 404	190 501	893 905	689 855	202 790	892 645
199 541	17 738	217 279	191 812	17 528	209 340
146 262	9 870	156 132	137 374	8 691	146 065
53 279	7 868	61 147	54 438	8 837	63 275
184 709	11 732	196 441	185 450	6 893	192 343
1 364 107	81 147	1 445 254	1 357 820	84 970	1 442 790
4 933 132	417 218	5 350 349	4 840 221	426 229	5 266 450

Labour statistics

8.8 Number of employees and gross salaries and wages according to major industrial groups of manufacturing and construction, 1999-2001

	Number of employees (thousands)		Gross salaries and wages (R thousands)	
	2000	2001	2000	2001
Manufacturing	1 280	1 251	19 896	21 360
Food, beverages and tobacco	184	179	2 684	2 991
Textiles, clothing and leather	216	209	1 831	1 779
Wood, paper, printing and publishing	183	165	2 510	2 618
Coke oven products, petroleum, chemicals and rubber products	183	177	3 895	3 864
Non-metallic products	41	40	678	709
Basic metals, metal products and machinery	217	229	4 151	4 501
Electric machinery	84	79	1 427	1 857
Professional equipment	21	18	387	434
Transport equipment	87	87	1 691	1 880
Furniture, manufacturing and recycling	64	67	643	727
Construction	222	213	2 112	2 291
Total	2 782	2 714	41 905	45 011

Source: Stats SA, *Survey of employment and earnings in selected industries December 2001* (Release P0271)

All figures quoted are as supplied for December of each year.



8.9 Average monthly salaries and wages per employee (including bonuses and overtime payments) at constant 2000 prices and current prices according to main industry,* 2000-2001 (rand)

	At constant 2000 prices			At current prices		
	Nov 2000	Nov 2001	% change	Nov 2000	Nov 2001	% change
Mining and quarrying	4 582	5 733	25,1	4 683	6 111	30,5
Total manufacturing	4 552	4 758	4,5	4 652	5 072	9,0
Electricity, gas and water supply	14 972	16 218	8,3	15 301	17 288	13,0
Construction	3 026	3 335	10,2	3 093	3 555	14,9
Wholesale, retail and motor trade and hotels	3 874	3 951	2,0	3 959	4 212	6,4
Total transport, storage and communication	5 506	6 243	13,4	5 627	6 655	18,3
Financial institutions	9 432	10 462	10,9	9 640	11 153	15,7
Total community, social and personal services	6 560	6 704	2,2	6 704	7 146	6,6
Average for all industries	5 288	5 610	6,1	5 404	5 980	10,7

Source: Stats SA, *Labour statistics survey of monthly earnings* (Release P0272)

* Excluding:

- Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing;
- Restaurants and other eating and drinking places, boarding houses, caravan parks and guest farms;
- Water and air transport;
- Financial institutions, excluding banks;
- Real estate and business services;
- Private educational services;
- Private medical, dental and other health services;
- Private welfare organisations;
- Religious organisations;
- Recreational and cultural services;
- Household services and domestic workers in households;
- Informal businesses.

Average monthly salaries and wages at constant 2000 prices measure change in average salaries and wages after the direct effects of inflation have been eliminated.

Average monthly salaries and wages at current prices are calculated by dividing the total gross salaries and wages (including performance and other bonuses and overtime payments and excluding severance, termination and redundancy payments) for the reference month by the number of employees as at the end of the reference month.

Labour statistics

8.10 Workers with degrees, diplomas and certificates by field of study and monthly income, 2001 (thousands)

Field of study	R1 001- R2 500	R2 501- R8 000	R8 000 or more	Unspe- cified	Total
Communication studies and language	*	13	*	*	33
Education, training and development	64	353	33	41	510
Manufacturing, engineering and technology	19	79	57	27	186
Human and social studies	*	27	15	*	60
Law, military science and security	*	47	26	14	100
Health sciences and social services	15	123	32	25	204
Agriculture and nature conservation	*	21	12	*	50
Culture and arts	*	25	14	*	50
Business, commerce and management studies	30	156	109	41	357
Physical, mathematical, computer and life sciences	18	38	31	11	104
Services	*	*	*	*	28
Physical planning and construction	*	*	*	*	12
Don't know	*	*	-	-	*
Unspecified	*	32	*	*	55
Total	195	931	351	190	1 752

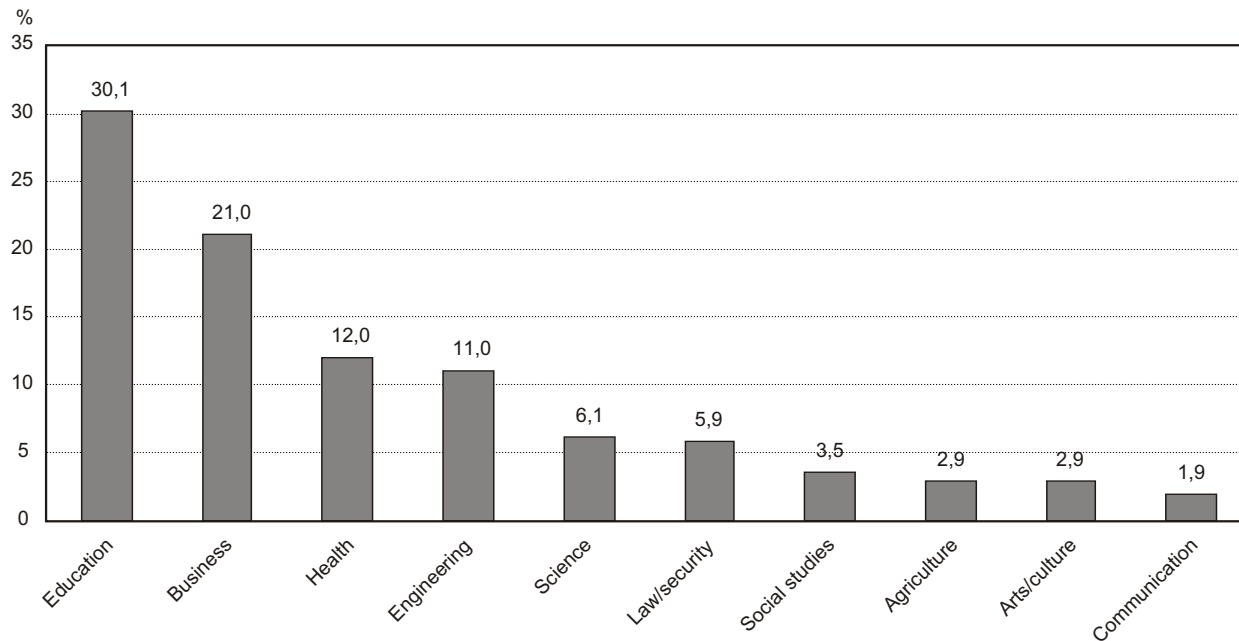
Source: Stats SA, *Labour force survey Sep 2001* (Release P0210)

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

- No respondents

The total includes those workers earning R1 000 or less.





Source: Stats SA, *Labour force survey Sep 2001* (Release P0210)

Among workers with degrees, diplomas and certificates, the most common field of study was education, training and development, followed by business, commerce and management studies.

Prices

9.1 Production price index and consumer price index, 1970-2001 (base year 2000=100)

	1970	1980	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Production price index ¹	5,3	13,3	47,9	73,0	78,1	83,6	86,6	91,6	100,0	108,4
Percentage change compared with the previous year ²	3,2	16,7	11,9	9,4	7,0	7,0	3,6	5,8	9,2	8,4
Consumer price index ¹	3,9	10,8	42,4	72,4	77,7	84,4	90,2	94,9	100,0	105,7
Percentage change compared with the previous year (inflation rate) ²	5,4	13,7	14,3	8,7	7,3	8,6	6,9	5,2	5,4	5,7

Sources: Stats SA, *Production price index* (Release P0142.1), *Consumer price index* (Release P0141.1)

¹ Average annual index (2000=100)

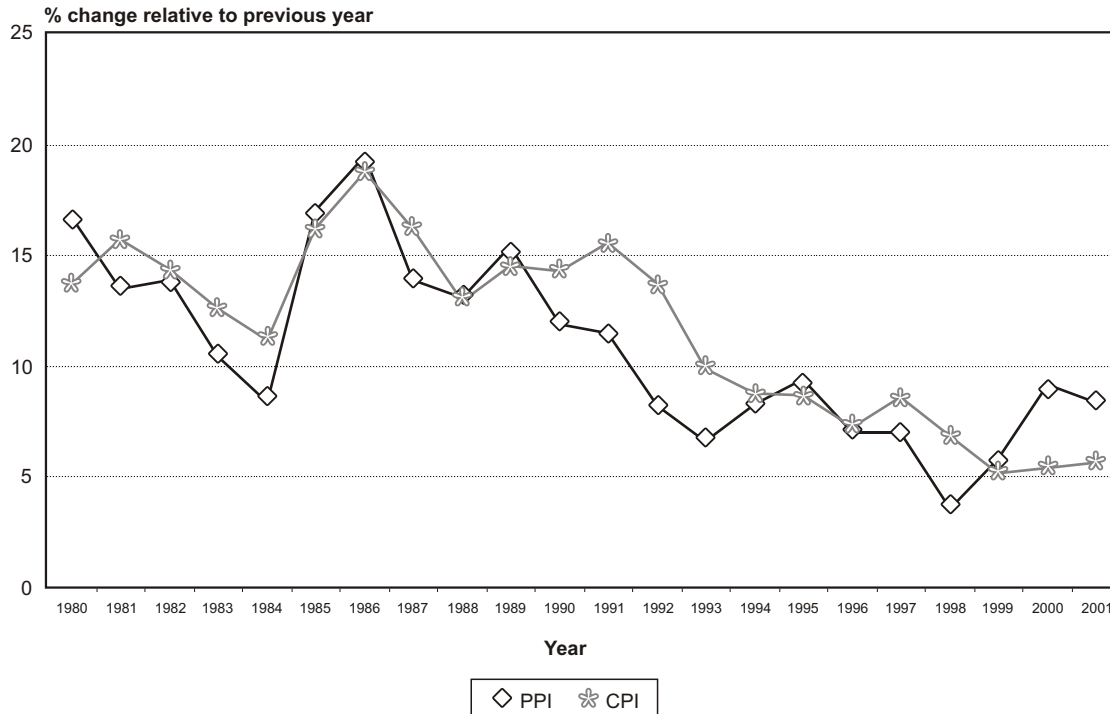
² Based on the average annual index

Since 1995, inflation as measured by both the production and the consumer price indices has remained below 10%, relative to the previous year.

Prices

9.2 Percentage change in the average annual production price and consumer price indices, 1980-2001

55



Sources: Stats SA, *Production price index* (Release P0142.1), *Consumer price index* (Release P0141.1)

Prices

9.3 Consumer price index by province, 1998-2001 (base year 2000=100)

	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu Natal	Mpuma langa	Northern Cape	Northern Province	North West	Western Cape	South Africa
Consumer price index (all items)										
1998	90,2	90,8	90,3	90,4	89,6	90,7	89,8	89,2	91,7	90,2
1999	95,2	95,2	95,1	94,7	94,7	94,9	94,6	94,7	95,8	94,9
2000	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
2001	105,2	104,9	105,3	105,8	105,6	106,6	105,5	105,4	106,0	105,7
Percentage change compared with the previous year (inflation rate)¹										
1998	7,3%	6,2%	7,0%	6,5%	8,0%	6,0%	6,4%	7,0%	6,1%	6,9%
1999	5,5%	4,8%	5,3%	4,8%	5,7%	4,6%	5,3%	6,2%	4,5%	5,2%
2000	5,0%	5,0%	5,2%	5,6%	5,6%	5,4%	5,7%	5,6%	4,4%	5,4%
2001	5,2%	4,9%	5,3%	5,8%	5,6%	6,6%	5,5%	5,4%	6,0%	5,7%

Source: Stats SA, *Consumer price index* (Release P0141.1)

.. Data not available

¹ Based on the annual average weighted index



9.4 The consumer price index excluding interest rates on mortgage bonds (CPIX) and core index, 1997-2001 (base year 2000=100), for the metropolitan and other urban areas

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
CPIX ¹	81,1	86,8	92,8	100,0	106,6
Core index ²	80,7	86,4	92,9	100,0	106,9
Food price index ³	83,3	88,4	92,7	100,0	105,4

Sources: Stats SA, *Consumer price index* (Release P0141.1 & P0141.4)

¹ CPIX is the CPI which excludes interest rates on mortgage bonds.

² The core index is derived from the CPI by making certain exclusions. The exclusions, and the reasons for exclusions, are as follows:

- Fresh and frozen meat and fish: prices may be highly volatile, particularly during and following periods of drought.
- Fresh and frozen vegetables and fresh fruit and nuts: prices may be highly volatile from month to month due to their sensitivity to climatic conditions.
- Interest rates on mortgage bonds and overdrafts/personal loans: these are excluded due to their negative short-term effect on the CPI. A tightening in monetary policy to counter inflation pressures would cause interest rates to rise and be reflected in the interdict cost component of measured inflation. This, in turn, could provoke a further tightening of monetary policy, resulting in excessive movements in the inflation rate.
- Changes in VAT (Value Added Tax): VAT is predominantly determined by government (fiscal policy).
- Assessment rates: these taxes are predominantly determined by local government.

³ The food price index figures are only for metropolitan and other urban areas.



Prices

9.5 Relative price increases (based on the consumer price index), 1910-2000

	1910	1930	1950	1970	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
1910	1,00																	
1930	1,38	1,00																
1950	2,13	1,54	1,00															
1970	4,00	2,86	1,85	1,00														
1980	11,11	7,69	5,26	2,78	1,00													
1985	20,00	14,29	10,00	5,26	1,92	1,00												
1990	43,40	30,21	20,42	10,83	3,92	2,04	1,00											
1991	50,04	34,83	23,54	12,49	4,52	2,35	1,15	1,00*										
1992	56,99	39,66	26,81	14,22	5,15	2,67	1,31	1,14	1,00									
1993	62,65	45,03	28,82	15,66	5,65	2,93	1,44	1,25	1,10	1,00*								
1994	68,26	49,06	31,40	17,07	6,16	3,20	1,57	1,36	1,20	1,09	1,00							
1995	74,17	53,31	34,12	18,54	6,69	3,47	1,71	1,48	1,30	1,18	1,09	1,00						
1996	79,65	57,25	36,64	19,89	7,21	3,73	1,83	1,59	1,39	1,27	1,17	1,07	1,00					
1997	86,49	62,16	39,78	21,59	7,83	4,05	1,99	1,72	1,51	1,38	1,27	1,17	1,09	1,00				
1998	92,43	66,43	42,52	23,07	8,36	4,33	2,13	1,84*	1,62	1,47*	1,35	1,25	1,16	1,07	1,00			
1999	97,12	69,44	44,92	24,28	8,80	4,55	2,24	1,94	1,70	1,55	1,42	1,31	1,22	1,12	1,05	1,00		
2000	102,28	73,13	47,30	25,57	9,27	4,80	2,36	2,04	1,79	1,63	1,50	1,38	1,29	1,18	1,11	1,05	1,00	
2001	105,70	75,50	50,33	27,10	9,79	5,08	2,49	2,16	1,90	1,73	1,59	1,46	1,36	1,25	1,17	1,11	1,06	1,00

Source: Stats SA

The table indicates the average level of consumer prices in any specific year compared with a rand (100c) in different base years.

* For example, food and services that would have cost R1,00 in 1991, cost R1,84 in 1998, and food and services that would have cost R1,00 in 1993, cost R1,47 in 1998.

Prices

9.6 Percentage change in the production price index of imported and locally produced commodities (annual average), 1995-2001 (base year 2000=100)

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	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Locally produced commodities	73,9	79,4	85,5	88,6	93,2	100,0	107,8
Imported commodities	71,2	75,0	78,7	81,1	87,4	100,0	110,0
All commodities	73,0	78,1	83,6	86,6	91,6	100,0	108,4

Source: Stats SA, *Production price index* (Release P0142.1)



Mining

10.1 Index of the physical volume of mining production, 1995-2001 (base year 1995=100)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Physical volume including gold							
Actual indices	100,0	98,3	100,4	99,3	97,3	96,3	94,8
Physical volume excluding gold							
Actual indices	100,0	100,7	104,7	107,0	105,6	106,6	108,2

Source: Stats SA, *Mining: Production and sales* (Release P2041)

The physical volume of mining production (including gold) shows a fluctuating, but generally downward trend.

10.2 Total volume of mineral sales, 1995-2001 (R millions)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Mineral sales including gold							
Actual values	55 010	63 105	66 314	71 392	76 431	98 338	113 793
Mineral sales excluding gold							
Actual values	31 675	36 622	41 237	47 097	51 441	73 067	86 107

Source: Stats SA, *Mining: Production and sales* (Release P2041)

Manufacturing

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11.1 Index of physical volume of manufacturing production for selected manufacturing divisions (actual indices), 1997-2001 (base year 1995=100)

Manufacturing division	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Food and food products	101,5	100,2	99,2	99,2	104,7
Coke and refined petroleum products	99,6	100,2	106,4	104,5	104,6
Basic chemicals	113,7	117,1	126,9	134,9	140,3
Other chemical products	106,0	103,1	103,3	101,8	105,3
Basic iron and steel products	101,7	97,1	96,9	116,3	115,4
Fabricated metal products	113,9	108,7	99,1	103,4	110,8
Total machinery and equipment	110,9	103,4	97,5	99,7	108,7
All manufacturing*	104,3	101,1	101,4	106,0	109,5

Source: Stats SA, *Manufacturing: Production and sales* (Release P3041.2)

* Including all manufacturing divisions

Between 1998 and 2001 the physical volume of the manufacturing industry has been steadily increasing.

Manufacturing

11.2 Value of sales of manufactured products for selected manufacturing divisions (actual values), 2000-2001 (R thousands)

Manufacturing division	2000	2001
Food and food products	59 693 335	67 543 885
Coke and refined petroleum products	31 823 682	37 699 329
Basic chemicals	21 571 212	25 135 080
Other chemical products	26 327 958	29 195 074
Basic iron and steel products	33 529 317	35 607 441
Fabricated metal products	24 753 734	27 341 085
Total machinery and equipment	19 664 968	21 651 027
Total manufacturing*	448 192 617	502 133 244

Source: Stats SA, *Manufacturing: Production and sales* (Release P3041.2)

* Total includes all manufacturing divisions.

11.3 Utilisation of production capacity on selected major divisions, 1999-2001 (percentages)

	1999	2000	2001
Food and food products	76,0	76,5	78,0
Coke and refined petroleum products	82,3	81,2	81,2
Basic chemicals	82,9	80,7	82,4
Other chemical products	75,7	76,2	79,8
Basic iron and steel products	85,7	91,4	89,5
Fabricated metal products	76,1	77,4	78,1
Total machinery and equipment	74,9	76,1	77,7
All manufacturing*	79,0	79,5	79,7

Source: Stats SA, *Manufacturing: Utilisation of production capacity* (Release P3043)

* Including all manufacturing divisions

Manufacturing

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11.4 Selected financial quantities expressed as a percentage of turnover for the manufacturing industry, 2000-2001 (percentages)

	2000	2001
Interest received	0,85	0,84
Interest paid	2,31	2,31
Net profit	7,23	7,35
Capital expenditure on new assets	3,90	3,39
Book value of land, buildings and other equipment	27,67	23,65
Stocks	14,30	12,97

Source: Stats SA, *Manufacturing: Financial statistics* (Release P3042.1)

11.5 Capital expenditure on new assets according to type of asset, 1995-2000 (R thousands)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Buildings, improvements and construction works	2 596 483	3 958 555	3 142 840	3 746 590	2 877 345	2 955 014
Installations, machinery and other equipment	13 455 403	15 215 128	19 270 426	18 477 779	17 896 576	17 798 131
Vehicles	1 214 693	1 278 700	1 021 262	1 343 593	881 717	810 172
Total	17 266 579	20 452 383	23 434 528	23 567 962	21 655 638	21 563 317

Source: Stats SA, *Manufacturing: Capital expenditure on new assets* (Release P3042.3)

Manufacturing

11.6 Reasons for under-utilisation of production capacity, 1999-2001 (percentages)

Manufacturing division	1999				
	Shortage of raw materials	Shortage of labour		Insufficient demand	Total* under-utilisation
		Skilled	Semi- and unskilled		
Food and food products	3,2	0,1	0,0	15,9	24,0
Coke and refined petroleum products	0,3	0,0	0,0	7,0	17,7
Basic chemicals	2,6	0,1	0,0	12,0	17,1
Other chemical products	2,5	0,3	0,1	18,2	24,3
Basic iron and steel products	0,2	0,0	0,0	11,6	14,3
Fabricated metal products	0,6	0,2	0,0	21,8	23,9
Total machinery and equipment	0,9	0,5	0,1	21,5	25,1
Total manufacturing	1,4	0,2	0,0	16,1	21,0

Source: Stats SA, *Manufacturing: Utilisation of production capacity* (Release P3043)

* Total under-utilisation includes other reasons not stated.



2000					2001				
Shortage of raw materials	Shortage of labour		Insuffi- cient demand	Total* under- utilisation	Shortage of raw materials	Shortage of labour		Insuffi- cient demand	Total* under- utilisation
	Skilled	Semi- and unskilled				Skilled	Semi- and unskilled		
3,4	0,3	0,0	15,7	23,5	3,4	0,2	0,0	14,9	22,0
0,3	0,0	0,0	9,7	18,8	1,0	0,0	0,0	13,3	18,8
4,3	0,3	0,2	11,1	19,3	3,7	0,8	0,0	9,5	17,6
2,0	0,1	0,1	18,2	23,8	1,9	0,1	0,0	15,7	20,2
0,2	0,0	0,0	7,2	8,6	0,1	0,1	0,0	7,7	10,5
0,8	0,2	0,0	20,4	22,6	1,5	0,4	0,1	18,2	21,9
1,6	0,6	0,0	19,5	23,9	1,5	0,9	0,1	17,9	22,3
1,6	0,2	0,0	15,8	20,5	1,7	0,3	0,0	15,6	20,3

From 1999 to 2001, insufficient demand continued to be the most frequently mentioned reason for under-utilisation of production capacity.

Energy

12.1 Main energy sources used by households for cooking, heating and lighting in urban and non-urban areas of South Africa, 1995-1999 (thousands)

Area and energy source	Thousands of households				
	Cooking				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Urban					
Electricity	4 388	4 051	4 276	4 250	4 746
Paraffin	528	938	933	963	1 304
Wood and coal	229	264	261	238	256
Candles	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other	172	168	137	117	141
Total	5 317	5 421	5 607	5 568	6 447
Non-urban					
Electricity	739	571	725	818	930
Paraffin	640	722	748	740	964
Wood and coal	1 910	2 159	1 977	2 016	2 137
Candles	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other	177	178	160	131	191
Total	3 466	3 630	3 610	3 705	4 222

Source: Stats SA, *October household surveys 1995-1999* (Release P0317)

n/a = Not applicable

- No respondents

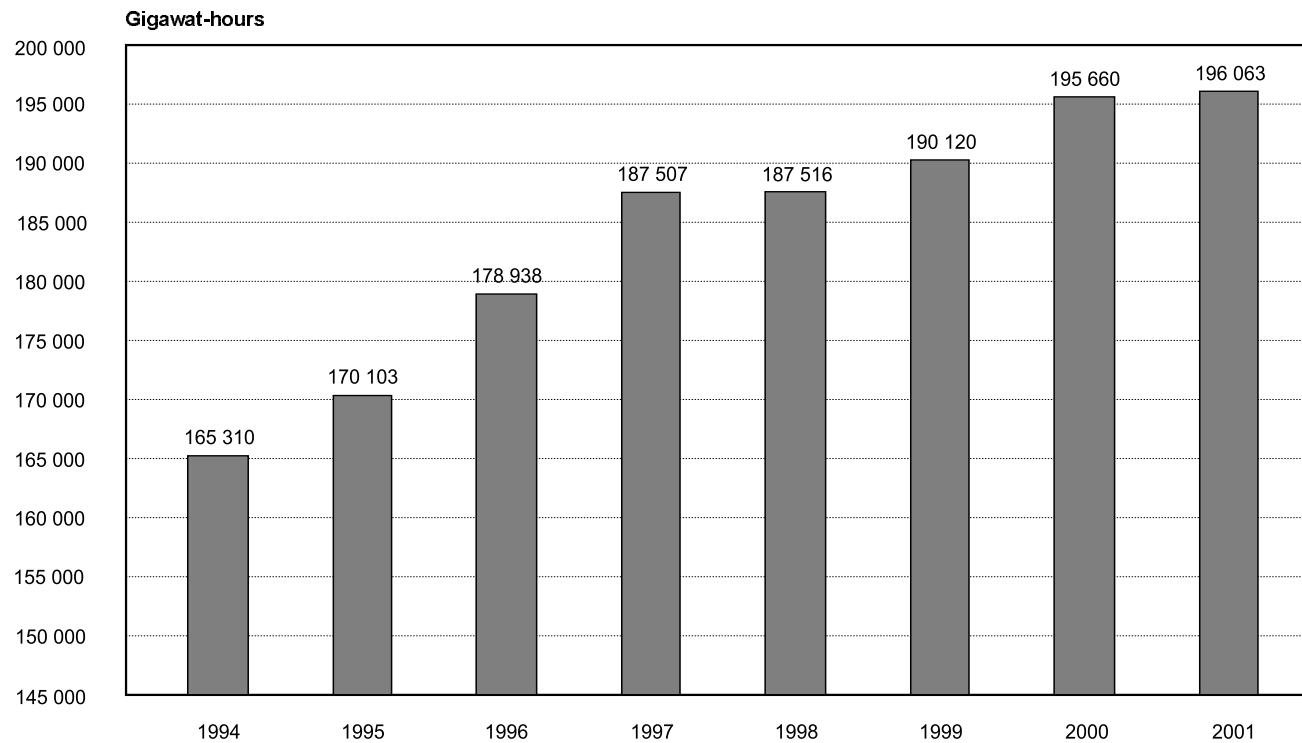


Thousands of households

Heating					Lighting				
1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
4 326	3 965	4 276	4 151	4 316	4 723	4 478	4 747	4 754	5 477
479	772	933	852	893	273	344	330	299	369
362	547	261	419	521	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	300	588	529	504	623
172	63	70	51	51	23	-	13	14	7
5 339	5 347	5 540	5 473	5 781	5 319	5 410	5 619	5 571	6 476
673	586	725	783	806	1 046	1 150	1 281	1 438	2 006
541	522	748	556	544	823	795	692	786	690
2 040	2 393	1 977	2 524	2 407	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1 564	1 663	1 610	1 458	1 535
101	97	101	102	81	51	14	13	-	13
3 355	3 598	2 551	3 965	3 838	3 484	3 622	3 596	3 682	4 244

Energy

12.2 Electricity consumed in South Africa, 1994-2001 (gigawatt-hours)



Source: Stats SA, *Generation and consumption of electricity* (Release P4141)

Energy

12.3 Electricity consumption by province, 1994-2001 (gigawatt-hours)

69

	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu- Natal	Mpuma- langa	Northern Cape	Northern Province	North West	Western Cape	South Africa
1994	5 451	11 759	49 231	26 618	23 552	4 074	7 378	22 356	14 890	165 310
1995	5 590	11 439	52 490	29 295	25 685	3 734	7 559	21 710	12 602	170 103
1996	6 027	10 802	54 150	35 235	24 619	3 613	7 315	21 654	15 520	178 938
1997	6 818	9 109	56 544	37 342	24 198	3 034	7 234	27 918	15 304	187 501
1998	6 001	9 685	54 148	38 335	24 541	2 958	7 629	25 717	18 503	187 517
1999	5 516	9 842	52 127	38 633	29 225	3 309	8 063	23 144	20 260	190 119
2000	7 551	12 310	52 657	38 355	25 419	1 436	8 246	27 186	22 500	195 660
2001*	6 702	9 467	48 136	36 759	26 389	4 350	7 173	24 328	19 261	182 565

Source: Eskom

* The figures for 2001 are for wholesale energy delivered by Eskom.

The figures on consumption by province exclude the energy used by Eskom for its own consumption as from 2001, while the figures on the graph in 12.2 include Eskom's own consumption as from 2001. Hence the difference in the data for the 2001 year in table 12.2 and in figure 12.3.



Construction

3.1 Buildings completed by province and type of building, 2000

Type of building	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu- Natal	-----
Residential					
Number of buildings	3 556	3 856	21 732	5 206	
Total square metres	252 817	212 393	1 726 435	517 123	
Total value (R thousands)	277 253	175 907	2 047 908	625 316	
Non-residential					
Number of buildings	94	67	293	408	
Total square metres	116 347	49 686	890 022	326 511	
Total value (R thousands)	139 955	59 406	1 639 927	440 762	
Additions and alterations					
Number of plans	2 377	1 169	4 997	5 091	
Total square metres	147 632	70 735	428 390	474 512	
Total value (R thousands)	171 623	84 647	631 186	681 462	
Total buildings completed					
Total square metres	516 796	332 814	3 044 847	1 318 146	
Total value (R thousands)	588 831	319 960	4 319 021	1 747 540	

Source: Stats SA, *Building statistics (Release 1584)*

These construction figures exclude unregistered structures, for example, shacks.



	Mpuma- langa	Northern Cape	Northern Province	North West	Western Cape	South Africa
	2 789	389	947	3 082	14 819	56 376
	160 151	31 856	75 867	180 082	1 218 582	4 375 306
	154 186	37 732	90 472	160 548	1 472 104	5 041 426
	48	20	29	73	672	1 704
	45 530	19 651	24 809	67 654	567 670	2 107 880
	56 045	26 769	43 528	74 509	650 259	3 131 160
	679	470	225	852	12 903	28 763
	41 555	29 669	24 918	67 652	689 951	1 975 014
	37 450	51 351	36 687	62 669	845 981	2 603 056
	247 236	81 176	125 594	315 388	2 476 203	8 458 200
	247 681	115 852	170 687	297 726	2 968 344	10 775 642

Construction

13.2 Value of buildings completed by type of building and province, 2001 (R millions)

	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu- Natal	Mpuma- langa	Northern Cape	Northern Province	North West	Western Cape	South Africa
Residential buildings	370	136	2 219	726	132	42	66	198	1 658	5 548
Non-residential	220	84	1 168	1 604	46	26	12	54	478	3 691
Additions & alterations	213	171	552	538	57	47	16	76	957	2 628
Total value	802	391	3 939	2 868	235	115	95	328	3 092	11 867

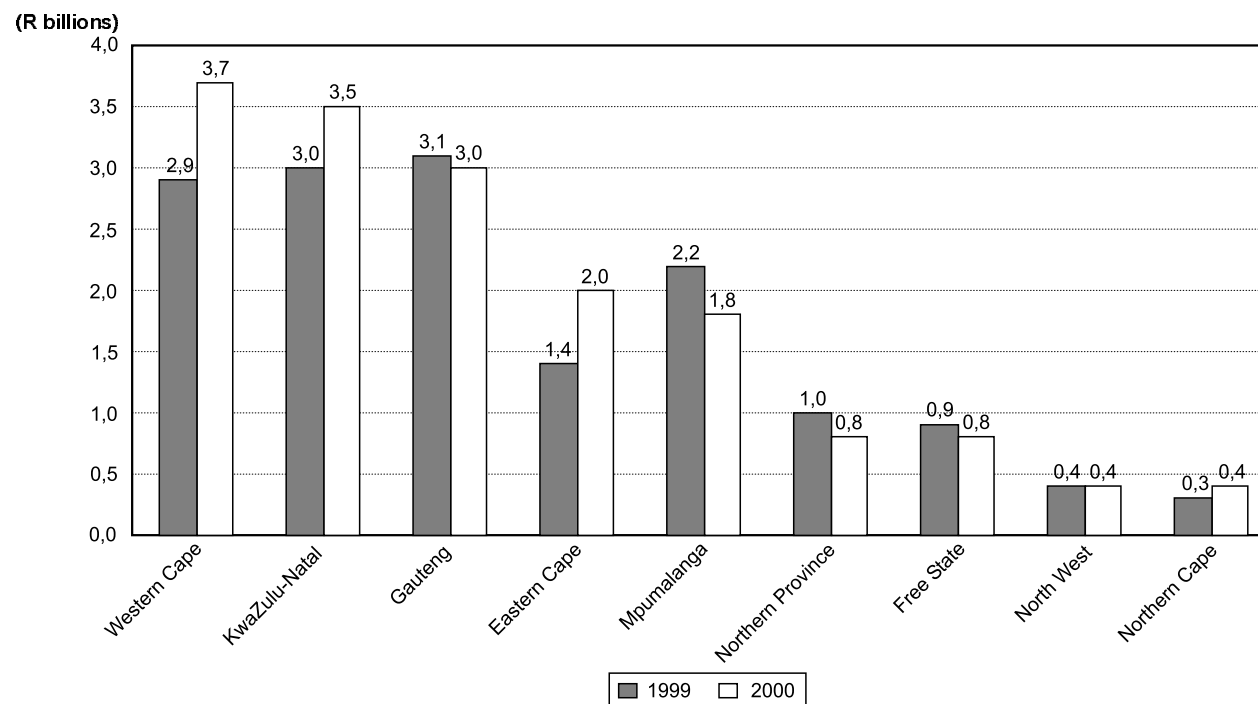
Source: Stats SA, *Building statistics* (Release P5041.3)



Construction

13.3 Actual expenditure on new construction works by province, 1999 and 2000 (R billions)

73



Source: Stats SA, *Actual and expected expenditure on new construction works by the public sector by statistical region 200, 2001 and 2002* (Release P9101.2)

The unallocable expenditure could not be divided between the provinces.

New construction works undertaken by the public sector include residential buildings, non-residential buildings, roads, streets and bridges, sewerage, water works, electricity and other constructions.

Transport

14.1 Volume of goods transported by road and rail, 1995-2001 (thousand metric tons)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Private undertakings	380 914	407 905	432 787	447 877	432 872	440 255	475 703
Transnet	182 229	177 630	188 010	187 318	179 008	184 236	184 707
Total volume	563 143	585 535	620 797	635 195	611 880	624 491	660 410

Source: Stats SA, *Land freight transport* (Release P7142)

The volume of goods transported by road and rail shows an overall, but fluctuating, increase between 1995 and 2001.

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Retail trade sales*					
Sales at current prices	144 693	151 954	160 074	173 338	188 276
Sales at constant prices	127 110	126 999	127 894	132 629	137 853
Wholesale trade					
Sales at current prices	243 720	250 774	256 758	298 399	331 778
Sales at constant June 1995 prices	204 373	204 945	193 476	199 649	203 668
Motor trade sales					
Trading income	74 167	71 896	65 834	81 235	94 120
Hotels**					
Trading income	4 780	5 141	5 247	5 294	5 373

Sources: Stats SA, *Retail trade sales and statistics* (Release P6242.1), *Wholesale trade sales* (Release P6141.2), *Retail trade in motor vehicles and accessories* (Release P6343.2), *Hotels: Trading statistics* (Release P6441)

* Excludes trading through the informal sector.

** This covers only hotels. It excludes restaurants and other eating and drinking places, boarding houses, caravan parks and guest farms.

Internal trade

15.2 Summary of trading statistics of hotels in South Africa, 2000-2001

	2000	2001
Number of rooms		
Room nights available per day	639 056	630 134
Room nights available per month	19 491 270	19 167 025
Room nights sold per month	10 245 487	10 214 706
Number of beds		
Bed nights available per day	1 327 320	1 321 786
Bed nights available per month	40 483 340	40 205 619
Bed nights sold per month	14 233 073	14 300 897
Income statistics		
Room income (R thousands)	3 239 112	3 351 295
Income from catering (R thousands)	1 212 826	1 210 563
Income from bar sales, (R thousands)	491 953	472 528
Other income, (R thousands)	349 764	338 318
Total hotel income (R thousands)	5 293 655	5 372 704

Source: Stats SA, *Hotels: Trading statistics* (Release P6441)



Type of vehicle	New vehicles			Used vehicles			Total		
	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
Motor cars and minibuses	208 445	221 808	216 171	257 602	267 190	259 293	466 047	488 998	520 833
Commercial vehicles and buses	75 870	86 134	76 961	53 571	45 335	41 504	129 441	131 469	128 990
Motor cycles and scooters	13 180	9 838	7 652	1 186	953	534	14 366	10 791	8 993
Other vehicles	12 187	11 038	7 841	1 220	1 714	1 201	13 407	12 752	10 372
Total	309 682	328 821	308 625	313 579	315 195	302 534	623 261	644 016	669 191

Source: Stats SA, *Retail trade in motor vehicles and accessories* (Release P6343.2)

Internal trade

15.4 Income from the sales of new and used vehicles excluding VAT, 1999-2001 (R thousands)

Type of vehicle	1999	2000	2001
New vehicles			
Motorcars and minibuses	17 194 239	21 823 918	26 745 596
Commercial vehicles and buses	7 354 016	10 401 806	11 464 641
Motor cycles and scooters	201 935	213 110	214 048
Other vehicles	189 263	194 902	277 080
Total	24 939 455	32 633 736	38 701 635
Used vehicles			
Motorcars and minibuses	11 790 284	15 160 191	19 425 202
Commercial vehicles and buses	2 625 393	3 109 772	3 396 669
Motor cycles and scooters	21 357	16 691	10 313
Other vehicles	40 109	49 299	64 564
Total	14 477 143	18 335 955	22 896 752
Total			
Motorcars and minibuses	28 984 523	36 984 109	46 170 798
Commercial vehicles and buses	9 979 409	13 511 576	14 861 310
Motor cycles and scooters	223 292	229 802	224 361
Other vehicles	229 372	244 201	341 644
Total	39 416 599	50 969 691	61 598 117

Source: Stats SA, *Retail trade in motor vehicles and accessories* (Release P6343.2)

Social services

16.1 Main source of domestic water for drinking purposes by population group, 1999 (thousands of households)

79

	African	Coloured	Indian	White	Total
Running water in dwelling	1 681	660	257	1 559	4 168
Running water on site or in yard	2 722	160	4*	24	2 911
Public tap	1 822	41	4*	0*	1 867
Water carrier/tanker	95	5*	-	0*	100
Other	1 642	27	2*	12	1 690
Unspecified	22	4*	0*	10*	36
Total	7 985	897	268	1 606	10 771

Source : Stats SA, *October household survey 1999* (Release P0317)

* Sample too small for reliable estimates

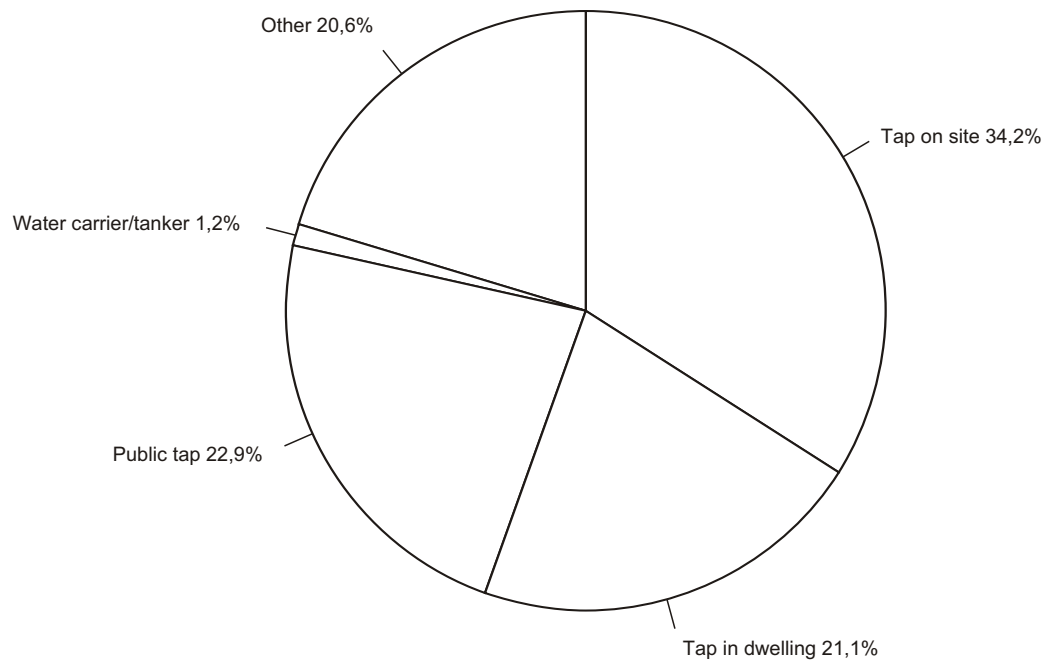
- No respondents

Total includes other and unspecified population groups



Social services

16.2 Main source of water for drinking among households, 2001 (percentages)



Source: Stats SA, *Labour force survey Sep 2001* (Release P0210)

	African	Coloured	Indian	White	Total
Sanitation in dwelling					
Flush toilet	1 361	603	247	1 561	3 782
Sanitation on site					
Flush toilet	1 860	124	11	29	2 026
Chemical toilet	27	3*	1*	-	32
Pit latrine with ventilation pipe	380	12	2*	-	395
Pit latrine without ventilation pipe	2 202	18	2*	2*	2 226
Bucket toilet	211	46	3*	-	260
Total	4 679	204	20	32	4 938
Sanitation off site					
Flush toilet	111	10*	-	2*	123
Chemical toilet	18	-	-	-	19
Pit latrine with ventilation pipe	52	4	-	-	57
Pit latrine without ventilation pipe	568	12	1*	-	581
Bucket toilet	74	10	-	-	85
None	967	43	-	-	1 012
Other	127	6*	-	-	133
Unspecified	27	4*	-	11	42
Total	1 944	90	1*	13	5 050
Total	7 985	897	268	1 606	10 771

Source: Stats SA, *October household survey 1999* (Release P0317)

* Sample size too small for reliable estimates

- No respondents

Total includes other and unspecified population groups.

Figures refer to the total number of households in both urban and non-urban areas. Some of the sanitation facilities may be shared with other households.

Social services

16.4 Toilet facilities by province, 1996 (number of households)

	Flush toilet or chemical toilet	Pit latrine	Bucket latrine	None of these	Unspecified/ other	Total
Eastern Cape	407 358	447 273	83 058	385 656	9 004	1 332 348
Free State	282 116	157 183	128 890	55 018	1 804	625 011
Gauteng	1 627 791	228 236	48 696	48 363	11 083	1 964 168
KwaZulu-Natal	693 130	690 560	15 713	250 956	10 575	1 660 934
Mpumalanga	228 158	298 340	21 864	52 225	3 423	604 010
Northern Cape	111 327	21 266	33 896	19 923	571	186 984
Northern Province	129 075	635 462	4 534	207 097	6 289	982 457
North West	230 697	394 471	46 483	46 028	2 964	720 643
Western Cape	843 202	46 803	37 051	52 865	3 094	983 015
South Africa	4 552 854	2 919 594	420 185	1 118 132	48 807	9 059 571

Source: Stats SA, Census '96

Excluding institutions and hostels



Social services

16.5 Refuse disposal in urban and non-urban areas by population group, 1999 (thousands of households)

83

	African	Coloured	Indian	White	Total
Urban					
Removed by local authority at least once a week	3 011	671	247	1 404	5 343
Removed by local authority less often than once a week	238	21	3*	27	289
Removed by community members at least once a week	33	3*	1*	3*	41
Removed by community members less often than once a week	28	-	0*	1*	29
Communal refuse dump/communal container	127	8*	0*	11	146
Own refuse dump	368	14	3*	15	400
No rubbish removal	161	6*	1*	3*	172
Other	33	2*	0*	2*	37
Unspecified	25	5*	1*	14	46
Total	4 024	731	257	1 481	6 503
Non-urban					
Removed by local authority at least once a week	184	33	2*	25	244
Removed by local authority less often than once a week	22	3*	0*	0*	26
Removed by community members at least once a week	45	8*	1*	2*	56
Removed by community members less often than once a week	6*	4*	-	1*	12
Communal refuse dump/ communal container	159	13	1	4*	176
Own refuse dump	2 948	86	6*	81	3 125
No rubbish removal	554	15	0*	6*	576
Other	20	2*	-	3*	25
Unspecified	24	0*	-	3*	27
Total	3 961	166	11	125	4 268
South Africa	7 985	897	268	1 606	10 771

Source: Stats SA, *October household survey 1999* (Release P0317)

* Sample size too small for reliable estimates

- No respondents

Totals include other and unspecified population groups.

Social services

16.6 Individual medical coverage for persons in urban and non-urban areas by population group and gender, 1999 (thousands)

	Urban			Non-urban		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
African						
Male	1 016	6 301	7 396	410	8 370	8 866
Female	964	6 452	7 484	420	9 458	9 963
Total	1 979	12 758	14 886	830	17 830	18 830
Coloured						
Male	364	1 136	1 511	33	324	361
Female	391	1 248	1 649	27	311	339
Total	756	2 384	3 161	60	635	702
Indian						
Male	150	374	527	*	17	19
Female	165	378	550	*	16	16
Total	317	752	1 078	*	32	36
White						
Male	1 416	1 446	2 047	92	95	188
Female	598	669	2 136	99	87	186
Total	2 868	1 270	4 193	191	182	375
South Africa						
Male	2 956	8 422	11 504	539	8 813	9 444
Female	2 973	8 754	11 835	547	9 886	10 520
Total	5 938	17 186	23 357	1 087	18 702	19 968

Source: Stats SA, *October household survey 1999* (Release P0317)

* Sample size too small for reliable estimates

Totals include other and unspecified population groups.

Social services

16.7 Consultations of public and private sector health workers consulted in urban and non-urban areas by province, 1999 (thousands)

85

	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu- Natal	Mpuma- langa	Northern Cape	Northern Province	North West	Western Cape	South Africa
Urban										
Public sector	159	163	313	231	49	51	29	64	219	1 278
Private sector	152	142	454	305	101	37	56	86	253	1 585
Unspecified	13	14	36	17	10*	14	4*	8*	106	222
Total	323	319	802	553	150	102	85	150	578	3 084
Non-urban										
Public sector	256	40	6*	239	86	21	223	155	21	1 045
Private sector	130	46	20	139	71	12	90	83	16	607
Unspecified	23	4*	0*	25	12	6*	16	15	14	115
Total	408	86	20	402	168	33	329	252	51	1 767
Total	731	410	828	955	328	141	417	411	629	4 851

Source: Stats SA, *October household survey 1999* (Release P3017)

* Sample size too small for reliable estimates

- No respondents

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Social services

16.8 Children aged 7-15 years receiving free food through a school feeding scheme by population group and age, 1999 (thousands)

	Receiving food	Not receiving food*	Total
African			
7-10 years	2 091	1 389	3 610
11-15 years	1 728	2 237	4 190
Total	3 819	3 626	7 800
Coloured			
7-10 years	201	140	359
11-15 years	175	223	427
Total	376	363	786
Indian			
7-10 years	14	73	90
11-15 years	13	94	116
Total	27	167	206
White			
7-10 years	19	263	292
11-15 years	14	352	385
Total	33	614	678
Total	4 261	4 775	9 485

Source: Stats SA, *October household survey 1999* (Release P0317)

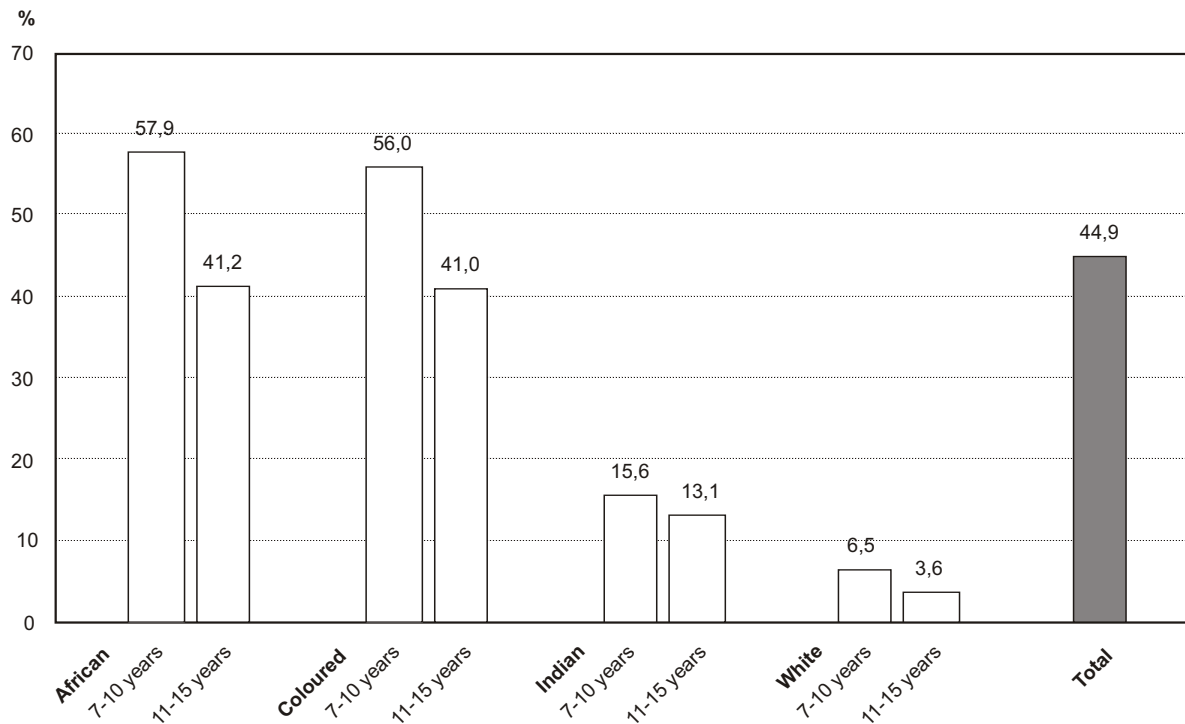
* This number includes those children who do not attend school as well as those who do.



Social services

16.9 Percentage of children in each population group receiving food through a school feeding scheme, 2001

87



Social services

16.10 Children aged 7-15 years receiving free food through a school feeding scheme
by type of area and age, 1999 (thousands)

	Receiving food	Not receiving food*	Total
Urban			
7-10 years	733	1 122	1 939
11-15 years	577	1 550	2 278
Total	1 311	2 673	4 218
Non-urban			
7-10 years	1 597	743	2 422
11-15 years	1 354	1 358	2 846
Total	2 951	2 102	5 268
Total	4 261	4 775	9 485

Source: Stats SA, *October household survey 1999* (Release P0317)

* This number includes children not attending school, those children attending a school without a feeding scheme, and those who do not participate in a scheme because they do not need to.



Education

17.1 Population aged 7 years and older attending educational institutions by type of institution and province, 1999 (thousands)

89

Educational institution	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu- Natal	Mpuma- langa	Northern Cape	Northern Province	North West	Western Cape	Total
School	2 432	873	1 683	2 818	974	222	2 141	1 035	929	13 106
University	30	18	109	46	12	3*	25	17	33	293
Tednikon	24	12	71	45	14	3*	14	16	23	222
College	25	17	68	55	15	4*	19	16	20	240
Adult basic education and training	8*	5*	6*	3*	4*	1*	9*	5*	2*	45
Other adult education classes	2*	4*	6*	4*	5*	0*	4*	3*	5*	34
Other than any of the above	8*	1*	3*	10*	3*	1*	3*	2*	4*	35
None	3 089	1 508	4 894	4 581	1 490	520	2 130	1 934	2 576	22 721
Total	5 631	2 441	6 854	7 573	2 517	757	4 345	3 036	3 595	36 750

Source: Stats SA, *October household survey 1999* (Release P0317)

* Sample size too small for reliable estimates

Education

17.2 Level of education completed by population aged 20 years and older, by population group and gender, 1999 (thousands)

	Gr 0-3	Gr 4-7	Gr 8-9	Gr 10-12	NTC I	NTC II	NTC III	Diploma/ Gr 11 or lower	Diploma/ Gr 12 or lower	Degree/ Higher
African										
Male	550	1 941	1 334	2 775	9*	6*	16	49	222	145
Female	592	2 189	1 471	2 881	8*	5*	12	72	314	125
Coloured										
Male	53	239	202	350	2*	3*	6*	11	30	21
Female	50	298	257	349	1*	-	-	13	47	15
Indian										
Male	1*	25	47	184	-	1*	4*	1*	24	25
Female	11	48	63	163	-	-	-	3*	21	23
White										
Male	1*	20	92	805	5*	12	52	41	160	305
Female	4*	31	129	982	2*	1*	4*	44	211	222
Total										
Male	606	2 227	1 675	4 114	16	22	78	104	439	497
Female	658	2 565	1 920	4 375	11	6*	17	133	594	385

Source: Stats SA, *October household survey 1999* (Release P0317)

* Sample size too small for reliable estimates

- No respondents

The totals include other and unspecified levels of education and population group.



Education

17.3 Population aged 20 years and older able to read and/or write in at least one language, by type of area and gender, 1999 (thousands)

91

	Male	Female	Total
Urban			
Number of people who can read at least one language	6 604	6 824	13 438
Number of people who can write at least one language	6 576	6 776	13 361
Non-urban			
Number of people who can read at least one language	3 314	3 828	7 143
Number of people who can write at least one language	3 280	3 796	7 077
South Africa			
Number of people who can read at least one language	9 918	10 652	20 581
Number of people who can write at least one language	9 856	10 572	20 438

Source: Stats SA, *October household survey 1999* (Release P3017)



Rural development

18.1 Households in non-urban areas with access to selected facilities and services by population group, 1999 (thousands)

	African	Coloured	Indian*	White	Total
Tap water in dwelling or on site	1 080	126	9*	113	1 329
Electricity (for lighting)	1 754	105	9*	116	1 985
Flush/chemical toilet in dwelling or on site	385	80	9*	122	596
Telephone in dwelling or use of cellular phone	271	24	7*	107	410
Refuse removal by local authority at least once a week	184	33	2*	25	244

Source: Stats SA, *October household survey* 1999 (Release P0317)

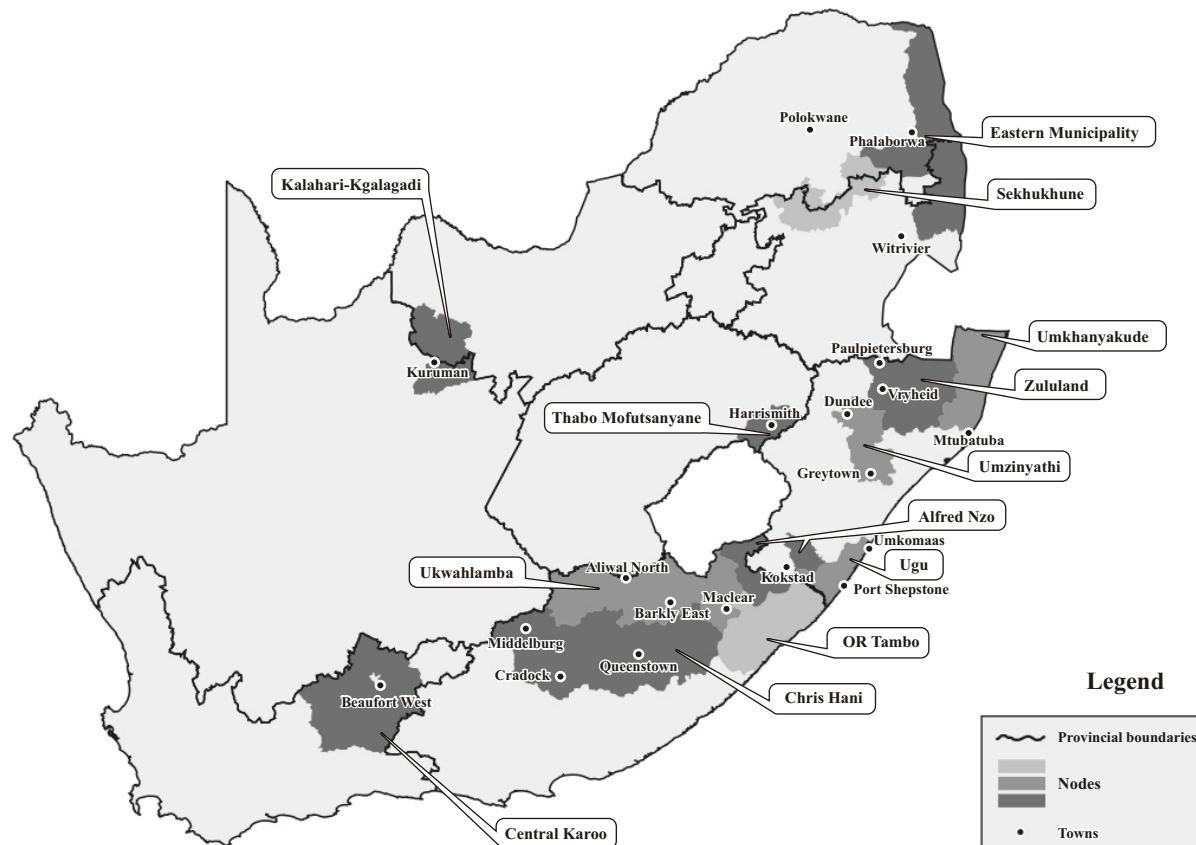
* Figures for this population group were too small for reliable estimates.



Rural development

18.2 A map of the 13 nodal areas identified for accelerated rural development in South Africa, 2001

93



Rural development

18.3 Living conditions in the 13 nodal areas identified for accelerated rural development, 2001 (percentages) – selected indicators

Indicator	Rural nodal areas	South Africa
Unemployment rate (official definition)	33,9	26,4
Unemployment rate (expanded definition)	52,2	37,0
Households living in traditional dwellings	41,2	10,9
Households with piped water in dwelling or on site	24,3	65,7
Households using mainly wood for cooking	53,8	19,6
Households with access to hygienic sanitation	18,0	62,2
Households mainly using electricity for cooking	18,3	52,5
People covered by medical aid or health insurance	5,6	16,2
Households which depend on remittances as main income source	23,5	13,8
Households which depend on pensions and grants as main income source	32,2	17,8
People aged 15-65 years who are literate	81,3	90,8

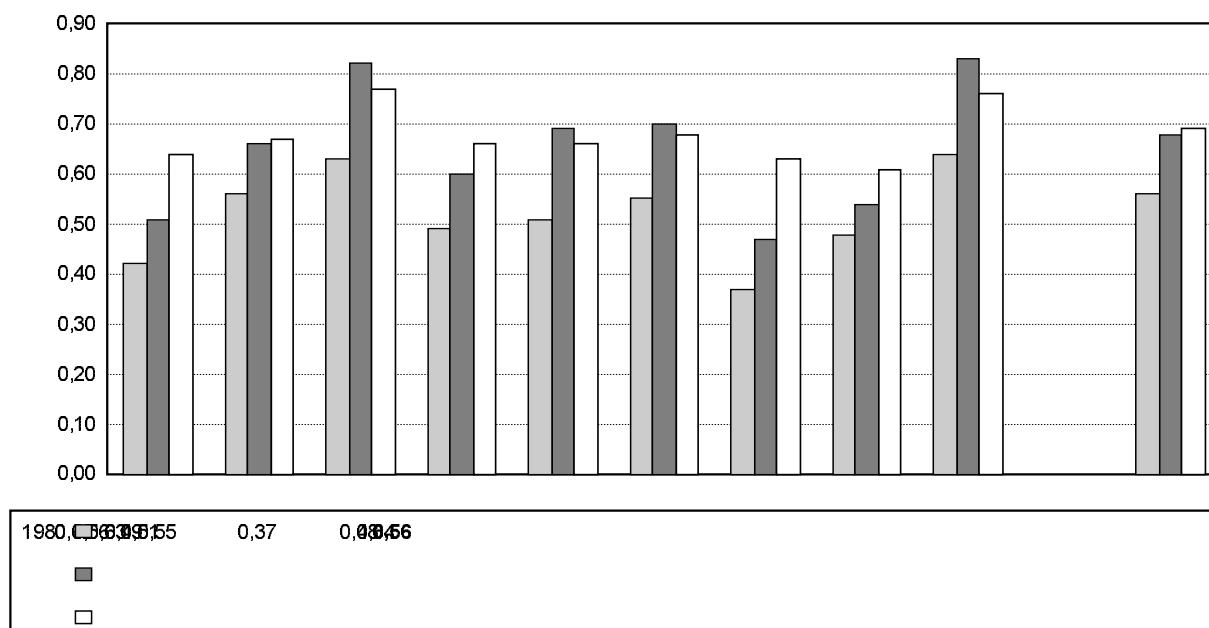
Source: Stats SA, *Measuring rural development: Baseline statistics for the integrated sustainable rural development strategy*



Human development index

9.1 The human development index (HDI) of South Africa by province for 1981, 1991 and 1996

95

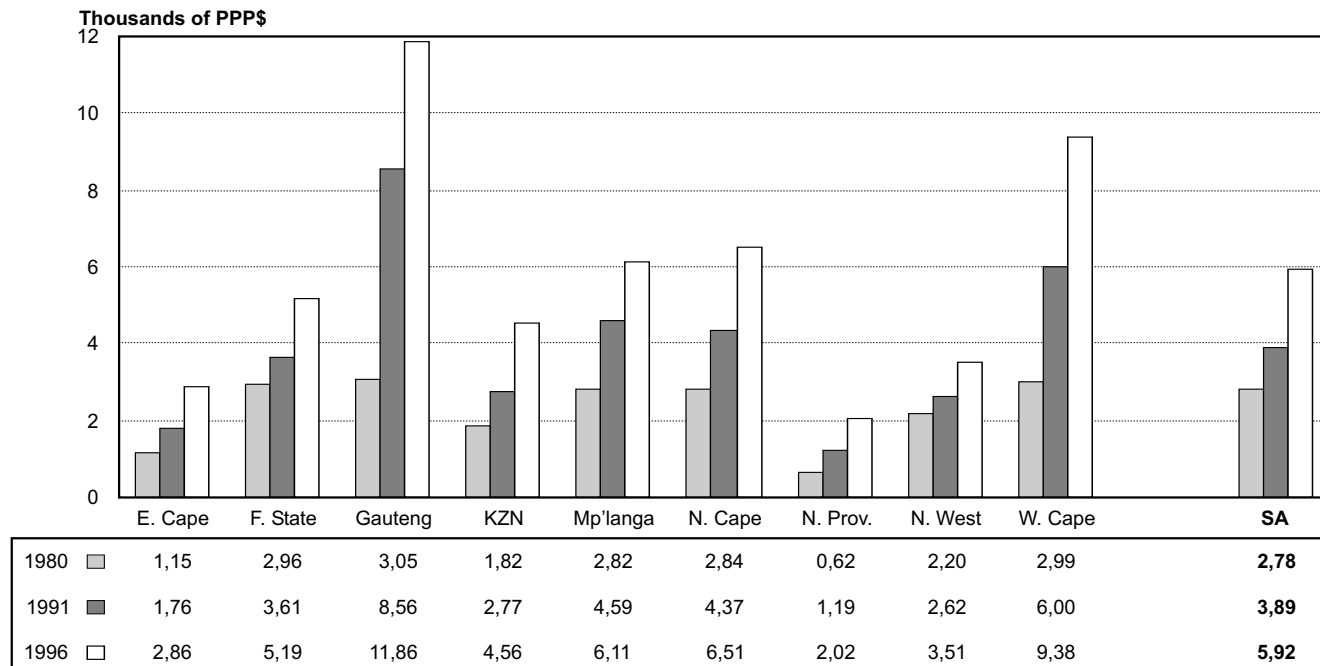


Source: Stats SA, *Human development index* (Release P0015)

The human development index (HDI) is a composite index of achievements in basic human capabilities in three fundamental dimensions – a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living. The variables used to determine HDI may vary depending on the aspect to be measured. In this publication the three variables chosen to represent the fundamental dimensions are: life expectancy, educational attainment and income. It should be mentioned that these variables are the ones commonly chosen to determine the basic HDI.

Human development index

19.2 Real GDP per capita (PPP\$) by province for 1980, 1991 and 1996



Source: Stats SA, *Human development index (Release P0015)*

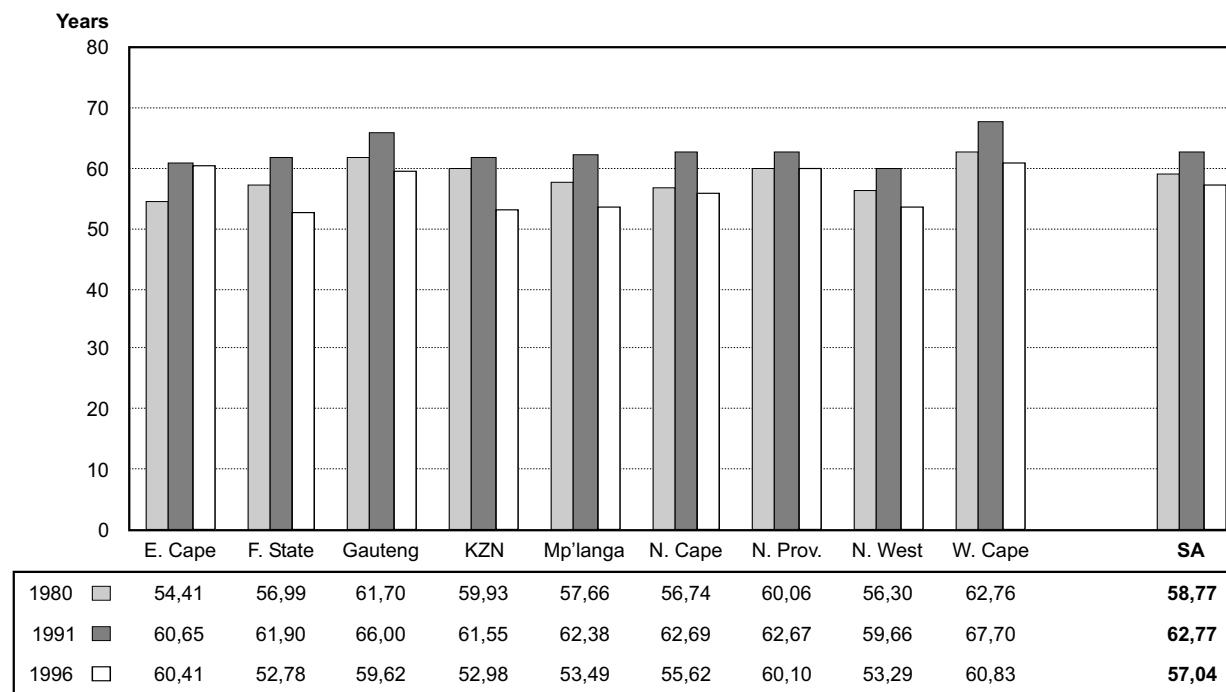
GDP per capita is a measure of the standard of living.

Purchasing power parity (PPP\$) measures the number of units of a country's currency required to buy the same amount of goods and services (in the domestic market) that one dollar would buy in the United States of America. PPP \$1 has the same purchasing power in the domestic economy as \$1 has in the United States.

Human development index

19.3 Life expectancy at birth by province for 1980, 1991 and 1996 (years)

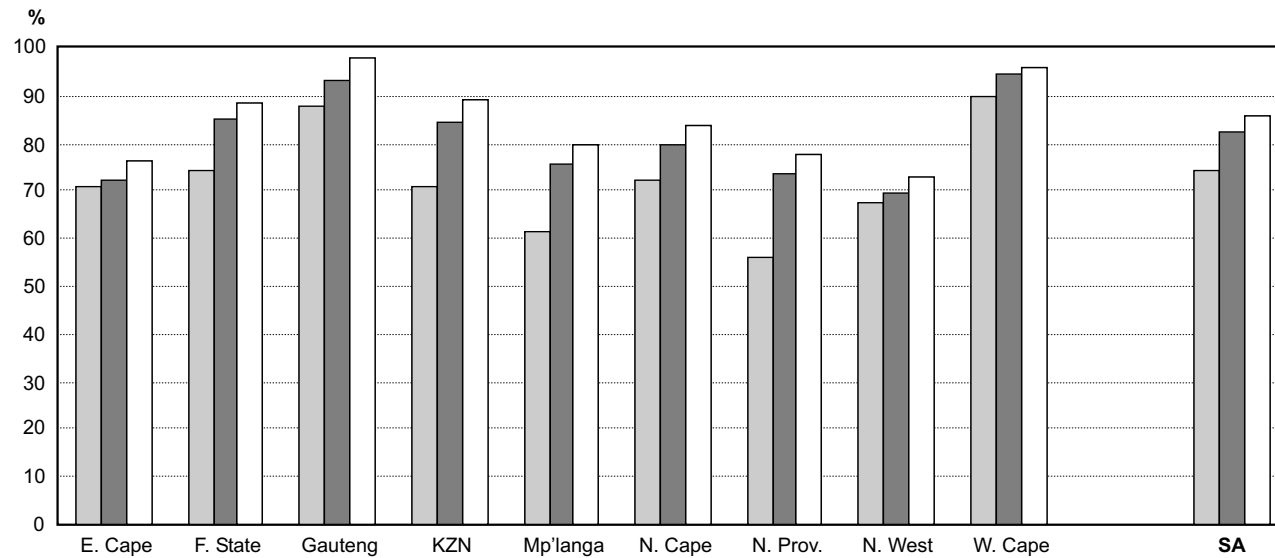
97



Source: Stats SA, *Human development index* (Release P0015)

Human development index

19.4 Adult literacy rate of South Africa by province for 1980, 1991 and 1996 (percentages)



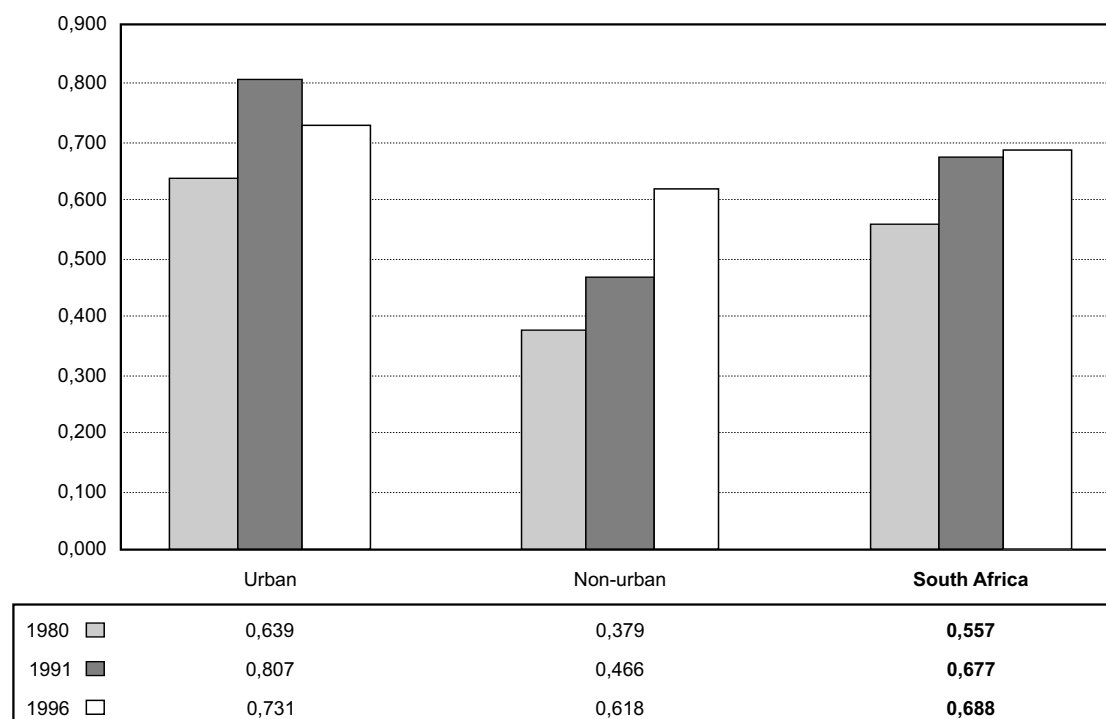
1980	71,19	74,3	87,61	71,09	61,35	72,51	55,96	67,31	89,97	74,43
1991	72,34	84,82	92,91	84,26	75,48	79,83	73,64	69,46	94,57	82,16
1996	76,47	88,77	98,13	89,17	79,42	83,79	77,7	73,16	95,76	85,93

Source: Stats SA, *Human development index* (Release P0015)

Human development index

19.5 Human development index in urban and non-urban areas for 1980, 1991 and 1996

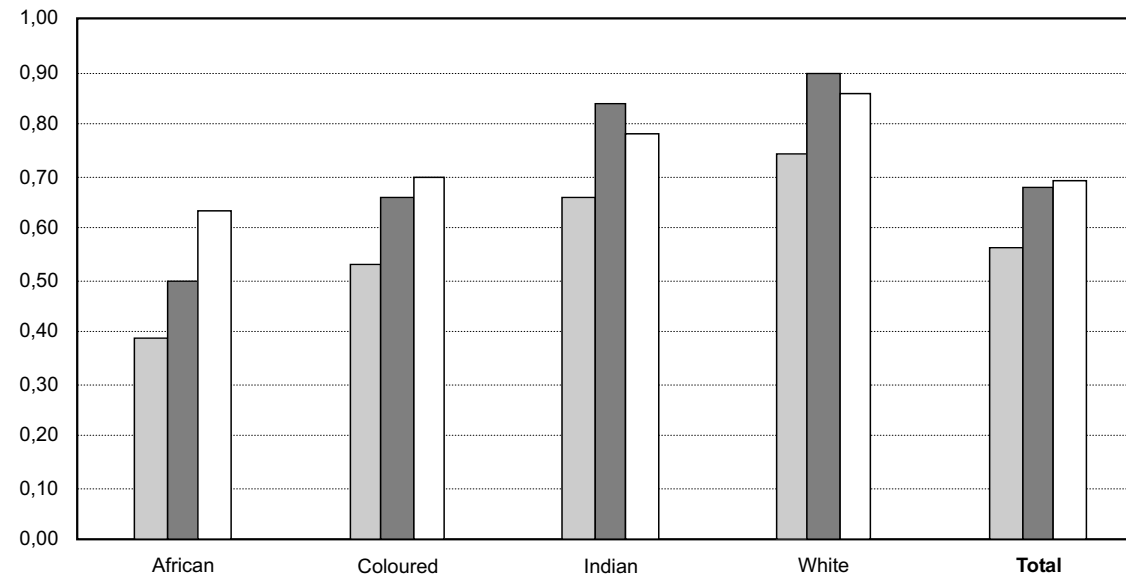
99



Source: Stats SA, *Human development index* (Release P0015)

Human development index

19.6 Human development index by population group for 1980, 1991 and 1996



1980	0,39	0,53	0,66	0,74	0,56
1991	0,50	0,66	0,84	0,90	0,68
1996	0,63	0,70	0,78	0,86	0,69

Source: Stats SA, *Human development index* (Release P0015)

Human development index

19.7 Comparison of the human development indices of South Africa with those of selected developing countries

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	Probability at birth of not surviving to age 40 (1995-2000), %	Adult illiteracy rate (% age 15 and above), 2000	HDI value, 2000	HDI rank, 2000
Argentina	5,6	3,2	0,844	34
Chile	4,5	4,2	0,831	38
Malaysia	5,0	12,5	0,782	59
Pakistan	20,1	56,8	0,499	138
Philippines	8,9	4,7	0,754	77
Saudi Arabia	6,4	23,7	0,759	71
South Africa	24,4	14,7	0,695	107
Uruguay	5,1	2,3	0,831	40
Venezuela	6,5	7,4	0,770	69

Source: UNDP, *Human development report 2002*



Human development index

19.8 Human development indices of the Southern African Development Community (SADC)

	Life expectancy at birth 1995-2000	GDP per capita (PPP\$) 2000	HDI value 2002	HDI rank 2002
Angola	45,2	2 187	0,403	161
Botswana	40,3	7 184	0,572	126
Dem. Rep. of Congo	51,3	765	0,431	155
Lesotho	45,7	2 031	0,535	132
Malawi	40,0	615	0,400	163
Mauritius	71,3	10 017	0,772	67
Mozambique	39,3	854	0,322	170
Namibia	44,7	6 431	0,610	122
Seychelles	72,7	12 508	0,811	47
South Africa	52,1	9 401	0,695	107
Swaziland	44,4	4 492	0,577	125
Tanzania	51,1	523	0,440	151
Zambia	41,4	780	0,433	153
Zimbabwe	42,9	2 635	0,551	128

Source: **UNDP** Human development report 2002



Human development index

19.9 Human development indices of the SADC member countries, 1975-2000

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	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	1999	2000
Angola	..	..	..	..	..	0,422	0,403
Botswana	0,495	0,558	0,615	0,654	0,621	0,577	0,572
Dem. Rep. of Congo	..	..	..	..	..	0,429	0,431
Lesotho	0,478	0,516	0,545	0,572	0,569	0,541	0,535
Malawi	0,318	0,343	0,356	0,363	0,401	0,397	0,400
Mauritius	0,628	0,655	0,685	0,721	0,745	0,765	0,772
Mozambique	..	0,303	0,290	0,311	0,313	0,323	0,322
Namibia	..	0,530	0,545	0,551	0,624	0,601	0,610
Seychelles	..	..	..	..	*0,845	..	0,809
South Africa	0,648	0,661	0,681	0,712	0,722	0,702	0,695
Swaziland	0,507	0,538	0,565	0,611	0,615	0,583	0,577
Tanzania	..	..	..	0,422	0,427	0,436	0,440
Zambia	0,448	0,462	0,479	0,466	0,431	0,427	0,433
Zimbabwe	0,545	0,570	0,621	0,598	0,563	0,554	0,551

Source: **END** Human development report 2002

.. Data not available

* 1994 data

