

Gross Domestic Product

Annual estimates: 1993 – 2004
Annual estimates per region: 1995 – 2004
Third quarter: 2005

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KEY FINDINGS FOR THE THIRD QUARTER OF 2005

Real gross domestic product (GDP) at market prices increases by 4,2% during the third quarter of 2005.

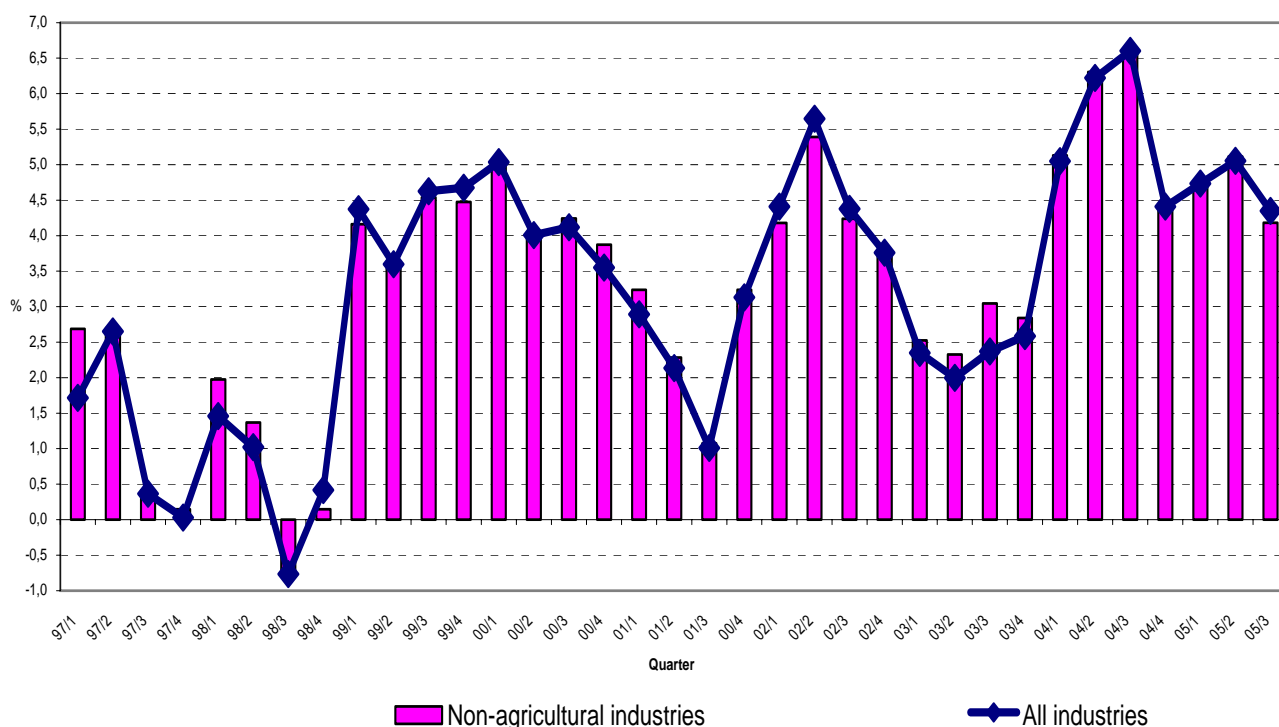
According to the latest preliminary indicators, the seasonally adjusted estimate of the real GDP at market prices for the third quarter of 2005 increased by an annualised rate of 4,2% compared with the second quarter of 2005, following real annualised economic growth rates of 4,6 (revised from 3,5) and 5,4 (revised from 4,8) per cent in the first and second quarters of 2005 compared with the fourth quarter of 2004 and the first quarter of 2005 respectively (see table 4).

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 4,3% during the third quarter of 2005 compared with the second quarter of 2005, following annualised increases of 4,7 (revised from 3,5) and 5,1 (revised from 4,9) per cent in the first and second quarters of 2005 compared with the fourth quarter of 2004 and the first quarter of 2005 respectively (see figure 1 and table 4).

The seasonally adjusted real value added by non-agricultural industries (excluding the impact of the volatile agriculture industry) increased by 4,7 (revised from 3,5), 5,1 (revised from 4,7) and 4,2 per cent during the first, second and third quarters of 2005, compared with the fourth quarter of 2004 and the first and second quarters of 2005 respectively (see figure 1 and table 4).

The unadjusted real GDP at market prices increased by 5,5 (revised from 4,2), 4,9 (revised from 4,5), and 4,9 per cent during the first, second and third quarters of 2005 compared with the first, second and third quarters of 2004 respectively (see table 2). The unadjusted real GDP at market prices for the first nine months of 2005 increased by 5,1% compared with the first nine months of 2004.

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



Quarterly real value added by industry

Table A 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 eleven quarters from the first quarter of 2003 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 4,2% annualised increase in the seasonally adjusted real GDP during the third quarter of 2005 was mainly due to increases in the real value added by the manufacturing industry; wholesale, retail and motor trade, hotels and restaurants industry; and the finance, real estate and business services industry (each industry contributing 0,9 of a percentage point); transport, storage and communication industry (0,6 of a percentage point) and the construction industry (0,3 of a percentage point). The contributions to the increase in real GDP by other industries were lower than the aforementioned, i.e. personal services (0,2 of a percentage point); and the general government service sector (0,1 of a percentage point) (see table A last column).

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

Industry	Relative size 2005 Q3 ¹ (percent)	Seasonally adjusted real annualised change from the previous quarter (percentages)												Contributions to the seasonally adjusted annualised changes in real GDP (percentage points) ²											
		2003				2004				2005				2003				2004				2005			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,6	-2,9	-7,7	-17,2	-5,6	2,4	3,4	7,1	3,4	6,4	2,9	10,2	-0,1	-0,2	-0,5	-0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,3	
Mining and quarrying	6,4	3,1	6,0	6,5	2,0	1,0	1,3	7,6	-2,8	9,6	3,9	-0,7	0,2	0,4	0,4	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,5	-0,2	0,6	0,3	0,0		
Manufacturing	16,4	-3,4	-4,7	-3,8	-2,1	9,0	11,3	11,0	3,0	-2,3	7,9	5,6	-0,6	-0,8	-0,6	-0,3	1,5	1,9	1,8	0,5	-0,4	1,3	0,9		
Electricity, gas and water	2,2	-1,6	-0,8	-0,4	0,8	3,6	3,2	4,8	3,7	0,3	0,3	-1,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0		
Construction	2,7	7,2	6,5	7,9	6,0	15,6	15,6	9,0	4,5	11,2	12,7	9,5	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,4	0,4	0,2	0,1	0,3	0,3	0,3		
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants	13,7	5,8	8,2	9,3	9,0	2,8	4,0	4,5	6,4	5,8	6,9	6,3	0,8	1,1	1,3	1,2	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,9	0,8	0,9	0,9		
Transport, storage and communication	9,8	6,4	4,2	4,1	5,3	4,0	4,1	5,5	5,6	5,1	6,3	6,1	0,6	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,6	0,6		
Finance, real estate and business services	19,5	4,0	2,8	4,8	4,3	8,7	11,2	9,1	8,9	10,6	4,2	4,5	0,7	0,5	0,8	0,8	1,6	2,1	1,7	1,7	2,1	0,8	0,9		
General government services	12,5	1,2	0,8	0,9	0,8	1,1	1,2	1,1	1,7	1,9	1,2	0,9	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1		
Personal services	5,3	4,6	4,9	2,2	-0,6	0,8	0,7	3,8	2,1	2,2	2,6	3,1	0,3	0,3	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2		
<i>Total value added</i>	<i>91,1</i>	<i>2,3</i>	<i>2,0</i>	<i>2,4</i>	<i>2,6</i>	<i>5,0</i>	<i>6,2</i>	<i>6,6</i>	<i>4,4</i>	<i>4,7</i>	<i>5,1</i>	<i>4,3</i>	<i>2,3</i>	<i>1,8</i>	<i>2,2</i>	<i>2,4</i>	<i>4,6</i>	<i>5,8</i>	<i>6,0</i>	<i>4,0</i>	<i>4,4</i>	<i>4,5</i>	<i>4,1</i>		
Taxes less subsidies on products	8,9	3,6	2,8	1,9	2,8	4,8	9,1	6,9	2,6	3,3	9,1	3,3	0,2	0,3	0,1	0,2	0,4	0,7	0,6	0,2	0,2	0,9	0,1		
GDP at market prices	100,0	2,5	2,1	2,3	2,6	5,0	6,5	6,6	4,2	4,6	5,4	4,2	2,5	2,1	2,3	2,6	5,0	6,5	6,6	4,2	4,6	5,4	4,2		

¹ The relative size of each industry for the third quarter of 2005 is the share of its seasonally adjusted real value added of the seasonally adjusted GDP for the second quarter of 2005. 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 2005.

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

The seasonally adjusted real value added by the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry increased at an annualised rate of 10,2% during the third quarter of 2005 compared with the second quarter of 2005, following an annualised increase of 6,4% in the first quarter of 2005 compared with the fourth quarter of 2004 and 2,9% in the second quarter of 2005 compared with the first quarter of 2005. This increase can be attributed to better harvest of field crops. The unadjusted real value added by agriculture, forestry and fishing during the first nine months of 2005 increased by 5,5% compared with the first nine months of 2004.

The seasonally adjusted real value added by the mining and quarrying industry decreased at an annualised rate of 0,7% during the third quarter of 2005 compared with the second quarter of 2005, following annualised increase of 9,6% and 3,9% in the first and second quarters of 2005 compared with the fourth quarter of 2004 and the first quarter of 2005 respectively. This was mainly due to a decrease in the production of gold mining and other mining and quarrying (including diamonds). The unadjusted real value added by the mining and quarrying industry during the first nine months of 2005 increased by 3,6% compared with the first nine months of 2004.

The seasonally adjusted real value added by the manufacturing industry increased by an annualised rate of 5,6% during the third quarter of 2005 compared with the second quarter of 2005, following an annualised decrease of 2,3% and an increase of 7,9% during the first and second quarters of 2005 compared with the fourth quarter of 2004 and the first quarter of 2005 respectively. This was mainly due to increases reflected by the petroleum products, chemicals, rubber and plastic; the food, beverages and tobacco; the wood and paper, publishing and printing products as well as the transport equipment industries. The unadjusted real value added by the manufacturing industry increased by 3,8% during the first nine months of 2005 compared with the first nine months of 2004.

The electricity, gas and water industry reflected an annualised decrease in the seasonally adjusted real value added of 1,7% during the third quarter of 2005 compared with the second quarter of 2005, following annualised increases of 0,3% during the first and second quarters of 2005 compared with the fourth quarter of 2004 and the first quarter of 2005 respectively. This was mainly due to a decrease in the consumption of electricity. The unadjusted real value added by the electricity, gas and water industry during the first nine months of 2005 increased by 1,3% compared with the corresponding period of 2004.

The seasonally adjusted real value added by the construction industry increased at an annualised rate of 9,5% during the third quarter of 2005 compared with the second quarter of 2005, following annualised increases of 11,2% and 12,7% during the first and second quarters of 2005 compared with the fourth quarter of 2004 and the first quarter of 2005 respectively. The unadjusted real value added by the construction industry during the first nine months of 2005 increased by 9,9% compared with the first nine months of 2004.

The seasonally adjusted real value added by the wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants industry reflected an annualised increase of 6,3% during the third quarter of 2005 compared with the second quarter of 2005, following annualised increases of 5,8% and 6,9% during the first and second quarters of 2005 compared with the fourth quarter of 2004 and the first quarter of 2005 respectively. This was mainly due to increases reflected by the retail and motor trade industries. The unadjusted real value added by wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants during the first nine months of 2005 increased by 6,3% compared with the first nine months of 2004.

The seasonally adjusted real value added by the transport, storage and communication industry increased at an annualised rate of 6,1% during the third quarter of 2005 compared with the second quarter of 2005, following annualised increases of 5,1% and 6,3% during the first and second quarters of 2005 compared with the fourth quarter of 2004 and the first quarter of 2005 respectively. This was mainly due to increased activities related to land transport and communication services. The unadjusted real value added by the transport, storage and communication industry during the first nine months of 2005 increased by 5,8% compared with the first nine months of 2004.

The seasonally adjusted real value added by the finance, real estate and business services industry increased at an annualised rate of 4,5% during the third quarter of 2005 compared with the second quarter of 2005, following annualised increases of 10,6% and 4,2% during the first and second quarters of 2005 compared with the fourth quarter of 2004 and the first quarter of 2005 respectively. This was mainly due to increased activities in the finance and insurance services. The unadjusted real value added by the finance, real estate and business services industry during the first nine months of 2005 increased by 8,3% compared with the first nine months of 2004.

The seasonally adjusted real value added of the general government services sector reflected an annualised increase of 0,9% during the third quarter of 2005 compared with the second quarter of 2005, following annualised increases of 1,9% and 1,2% during the first and second quarters of 2005 compared with the fourth quarter of 2004 and the first quarter of 2005 respectively. The unadjusted real value added of the general government services sector during the first nine months of 2005 increased by 1,5% compared with the first nine months of 2004.

Finally, the real value added by the personal services industry increased by a seasonally adjusted annualised rate of 3,1% during the third quarter of 2005 compared with the second quarter of 2005, following annualised increases of 2,2% and 2,6% in the first and second quarters of 2005 compared with the fourth quarter of 2004 and the first quarter of 2005 respectively. The unadjusted real value added of the personal services industry during the first nine months of 2005 increased by 2,8% compared with the first nine months of 2004.

KEY FINDINGS FOR ANNUAL ESTIMATES 2002 TO 2004

Revised level of GDP

The level of the revised GDP at current prices is between 0,3% and 0,9% higher than the previous estimates for the period 2002 to 2004. These revisions are listed in Table B.

Table B - Gross domestic product at current prices

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Previous GDP (Rand billion)	742	814	922	1 020	1 165	1 251	1 374
<i>Revised GDP (Rand billion)</i>	742	814	922	1 020	1 169	1 257	1 387
Difference (Rand billion)	0	0	0	0	4	6	13
Difference (percentage)	0	0	0	0	0.3	0.5	0.9

The level of GDP at current prices for the year 1998 to 2001 stayed unchanged as revisions were done from the year 2002 onwards only. In monetary terms, the adjustments varied between R4 billion and R13 billion. The estimate of the level of GDP at current prices for the year 2004 is 0,9% higher than the previous estimate.

Revised growth in real GDP

The revised estimates of the level of GDP necessitate a revision of the annual rates of growth of GDP as well. The growth rates for 1998 to 2001 remained unchanged. The revised growth rate for the year 2002 is 3,7% (revised from 3,6%.) for 2003 it is 3,0% (revised from 2,8%) and for 2004 it is 4,5% (revised from 3,7%). The annual growth in real GDP between 1998 and 2004 are indicated in table C.

Table C - Annual growth in the gross domestic product at constant prices

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Previous annual percentage growth rate	0,5	2,4	4,2	2,7	3,6	2,8	3,7
<i>Revised annual percentage growth rate</i>	0,5	2,4	4,2	2,7	3,7	3,0	4,5

Annual real value added by industry

Table D shows the contribution of the different industries, and taxes less subsidies on products, to the annual percentage change in the real GDP for the three years from 2002 onwards.

Table D – Contribution of the percentage change in real value added by industry to the total real annual economic growth rate (real GDP at market prices)

Industry	Relative size 2004 (percent) ¹	Real annual percentage change for the year 2002 (compared with 2001), 2003 (compared with 2002) and 2004 (compared with 2003)			Contributions to the total real annual economic growth rate (percentage points) ²		
		2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,9	6,5	-2,1	-1,7	0,2	-0,1	0,0
Mining and quarrying	6,5	1,0	4,0	2,8	0,1	0,3	0,2
Manufacturing	17,2	2,8	-1,4	4,6	0,5	-0,2	0,8
Electricity, gas and water	2,3	3,5	1,9	2,4	0,1	0,0	0,1
Construction	2,4	5,8	6,9	10,7	0,1	0,2	0,3
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	13,0	2,3	6,5	5,7	0,3	0,8	0,8
Transport, storage and communication	9,5	9,0	5,9	4,6	0,8	0,6	0,4
Finance, real estate and business services	18,3	6,3	4,1	7,5	1,1	0,8	1,4
General government services	13,5	0,9	1,4	1,1	0,1	0,2	0,1
Personal services	5,5	2,5	4,1	1,4	0,1	0,2	0,1
<i>Total value added</i>	<i>91,1</i>	<i>3,8</i>	<i>3,0</i>	<i>4,4</i>	<i>3,5</i>	<i>2,8</i>	<i>4,1</i>
Taxes less subsidies on products	8,9	2,7	2,6	4,8	0,2	0,2	0,4
GDP at market prices	100,0	3,7	3,0	4,5	3,7	3,0	4,5

¹ The relative size of each industry for the year of 2004 is the share of its real value added of the GDP for the year 2003. Similarly, the relative size of taxes less subsidies on products is the share of its value of the real GDP for the year 2003.

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

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 year. Thus, the 4,5% real annual GDP in 2004 was mainly due to increases in the finance, real estate and business services industry (1,4 percentage points); the wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants and manufacturing industries (0,8 of a percentage point each), the transport, storage and the communication industry (0,4 of a percentage point) and the construction industry (0,3 of a percentage point).

GDP by all other industries were either negative or lower than the aforementioned, e.g. mining and quarrying (0,2 of a percentage point); electricity and water, general government services and personal services (0,1 of a percentage point each) (see. table D last column).

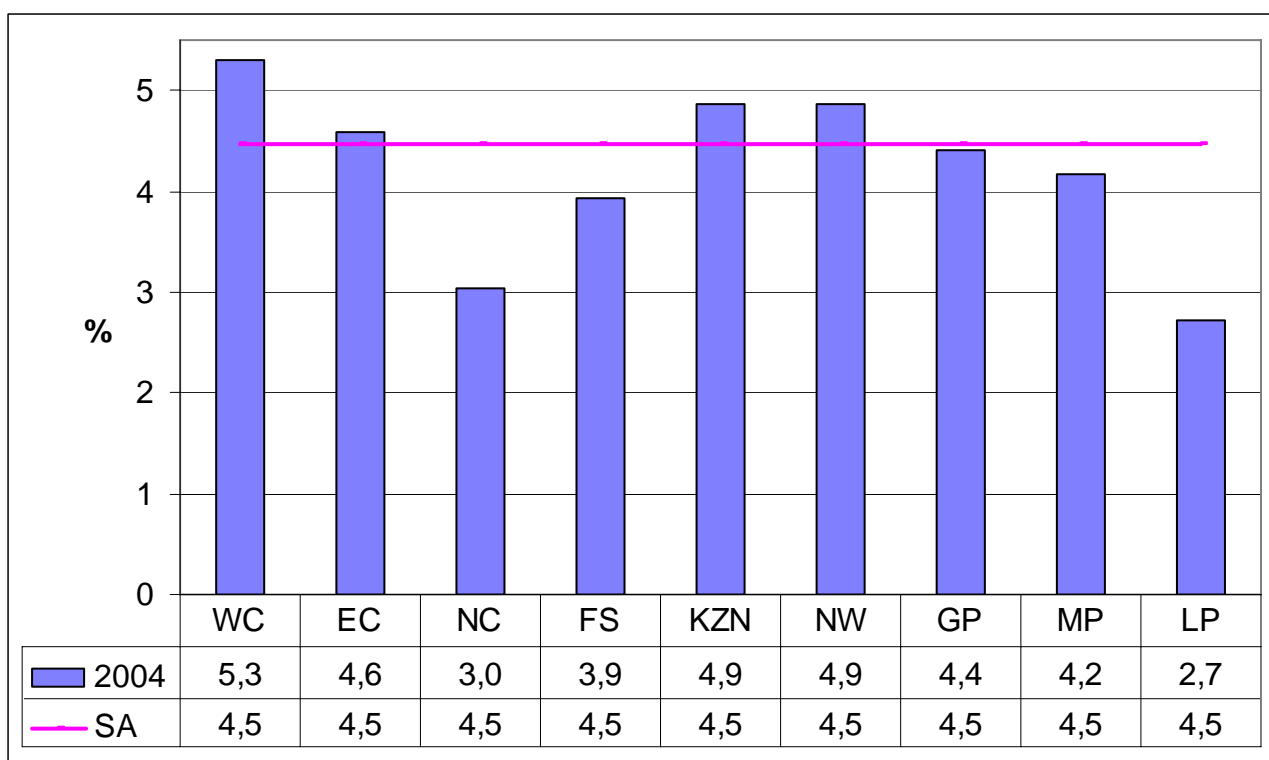
REGIONAL GDP

Gross domestic product per region for 2004

Preliminary estimates indicated that the highest real annual economic growth rate per region - as measured by the gross domestic product per region (GDPR) at market prices - for 2004 compared with 2003, was recorded in Western Cape with 5,3%, followed by KwaZulu- Natal and North West with 4,9% and Eastern Cape with 4,6%.

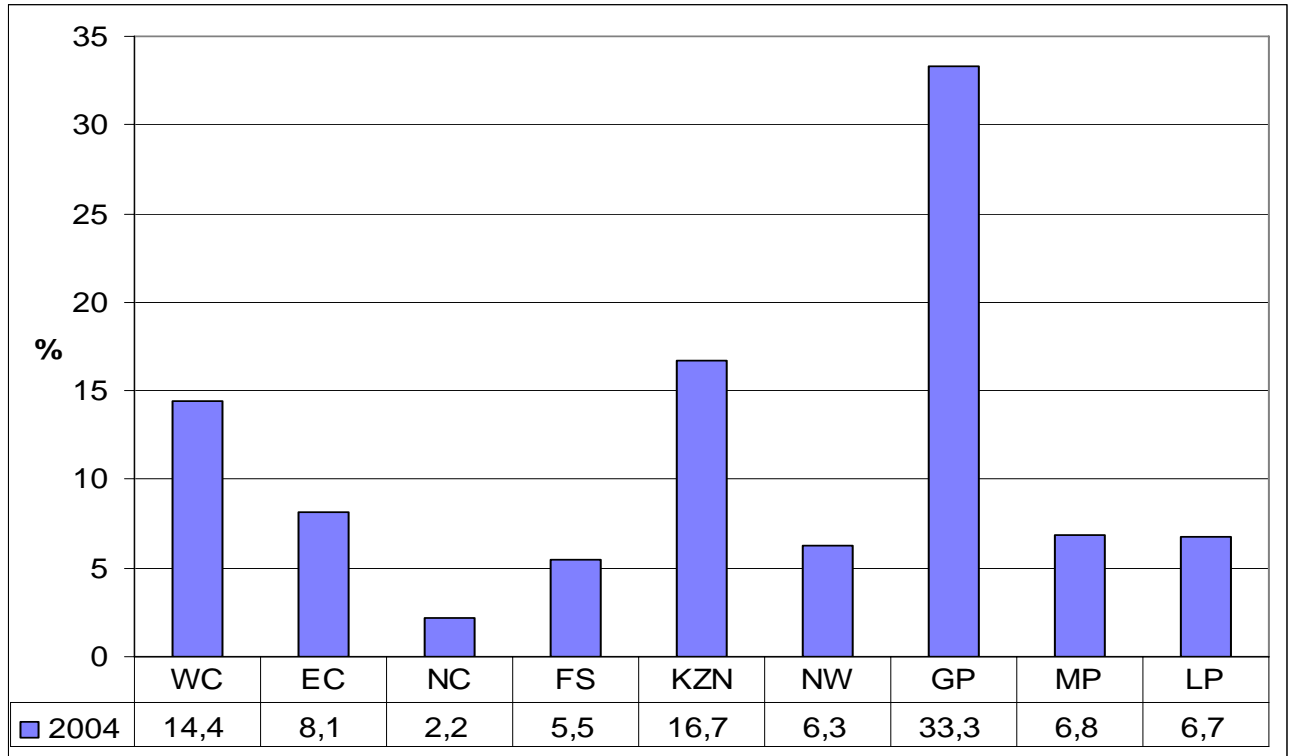
The economic performance of Western Cape is attributed to growth in the wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants industry (9,7%) and the electricity and water industry (7,1%). Limpopo recorded the lowest growth rate (2,7%) of the nine provinces in 2004. In comparison, the real annual economic growth rate for South Africa increased by 4,5% in 2004 (see tables 16 and figure 2).

Figure 2 - Real annual economic growth rate per region for 2004



In 2004, Gauteng contributed 33,3% to the economy of South Africa, followed by KwaZulu-Natal (16,7%) and Western Cape (14,4%). Northern Cape made the smallest contribution (2,2%) to the economy of South Africa in 2004 (see table 16 and figure 3).

Figure 3 – GDP contribution to the economy of South Africa in 2004

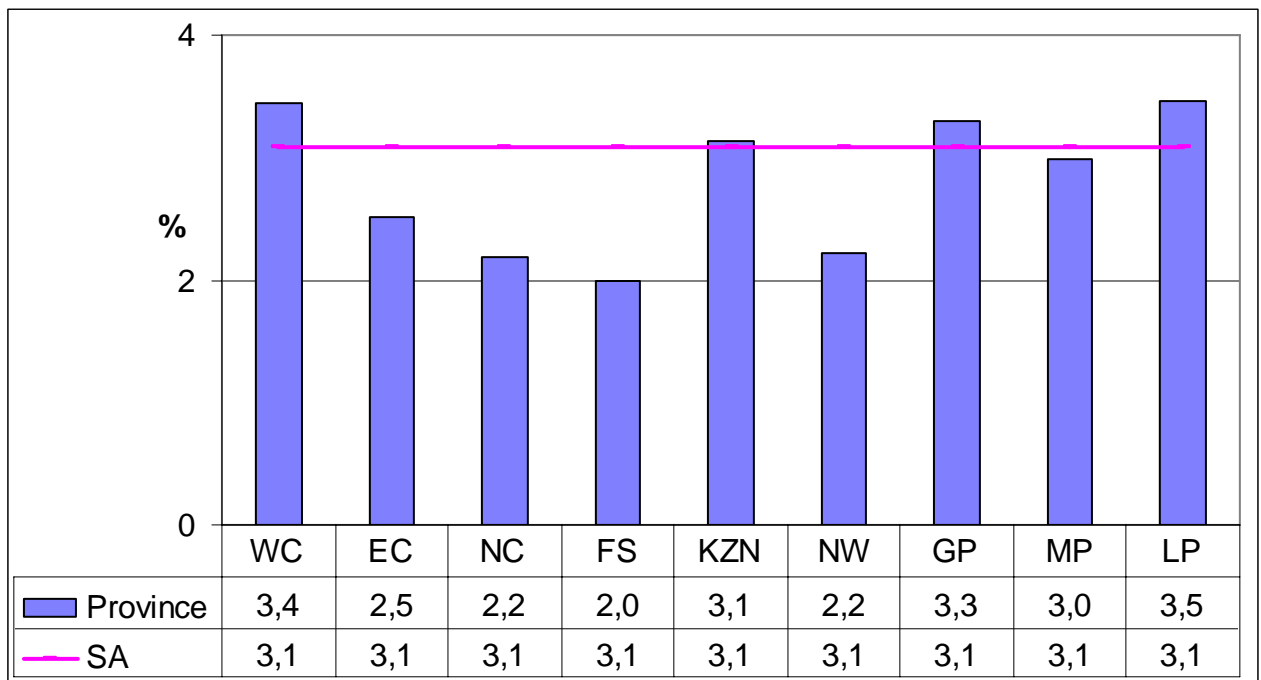


Average real annual economic growth

The highest average real annual economic growth rate recorded in the nine provinces over the period 1996 to 2004, was that of Limpopo, with an average real annual economic growth rate of 3,5%. Free State recorded the lowest average real annual economic growth rate over the period with an average real annual economic growth rate of 2,0%.

The average real annual economic growth rate of South Africa for the period 1996 to 2004 is 3,1% (see figure 4).

Figure 4 – Average annual economic growth: 1996 – 2004



Western Cape

Western Cape recorded an economic growth rate of 5,3% during 2004. This follows a growth rate of 3,5% in 2003.

In 2004, the largest industries in the economy were the finance, real estate and business services industry (25,4%), the manufacturing industry (17,6%) and the wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants industry (14,5%) in terms of their contribution to GDP at market prices of Western Cape. The mining and quarrying industry made the lowest contribution (0,3%) to GDP at market prices of Western Cape (see table 17).

Eastern Cape

Eastern Cape recorded an economic growth rate of 4,6% during 2004. This follows a growth rate of 2,5% in 2003.

In 2004, the largest industries in the economy were finance, real estate and business services industry (19,4%), general government services sector (18,7%) and the manufacturing industry (16,6%) in terms of their contribution to GDP at market prices of Eastern Cape. The mining and quarrying industry had the lowest contribution (0,2%) to the GDP of Eastern Cape (see table 18).

Northern Cape

Northern Cape recorded an economic growth rate of 3,0% during 2004. This follows a growth rate of 3,6% in 2003.

In 2004, the largest contributors to the GDP of the region were the mining and quarrying industry (25,8%), the finance, real estate and business services industry (11,9%) and the general government services sector (11,0%). The construction industry contributed only 1,2% to the GDP of Northern Cape (see table 19).

Free State

The Free State province recorded an economic growth rate of 3,9% during 2004. This follows a growth rate of 2,0% in 2003.

In 2004, the largest industries in the economy were the finance, real estate and business services industry (15,8%), the general government services sector (13,6%) and the manufacturing industry (12,6%). The construction industry had the lowest contribution (1,2%) to GDP at market prices of Free State (see table 20).

KwaZulu-Natal

KwaZulu-Natal recorded an economic growth rate of 4,9% during 2004. This follows a growth rate of 2,8% in 2003.

In 2004, the largest industries in the economy were the manufacturing industry (21,8%), the finance, real estate and business services industry (15,9%) and the wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants industry (12,7%) in terms of their contribution to GDP at market prices of KwaZulu-Natal. The mining and quarrying industry made the lowest contribution of 1,6% (see table 21).

North West

The North West recorded an economic growth rate of 4,9% during 2004. This follows a growth rate of 4,5% in 2003.

In 2004, the largest industries in the economy were the mining and quarrying industry (24,9%), the finance, real estate and business services (13,6%) and the general government services sector (12,1%) in terms of their contribution to GDP at market prices of North West. The electricity, gas and water industry had the lowest contribution (1,0%) to the GDP of North West (see table 22).

Gauteng

Gauteng recorded an economic growth rate of 4,4% during 2004. This follows a growth rate of 2,9% in 2003.

In 2004, the largest industries in the economy of Gauteng were the finance, real estate and business services industry (21,4%) and the manufacturing industry (20,5%). The agriculture, forestry and fishing industry had the lowest contribution (0,5%) to GDP at market prices of Gauteng (see table 23).

Mpumalanga

Mpumalanga recorded an economic growth rate of 4,2% during 2004. This follows a growth rate of 2,7% in 2003.

In 2004, the largest industries in the economy were the manufacturing industry (18,6%); the mining and quarrying industry (17,9%) and the finance, real estate and business services industry (11,4%). The construction industry made the lowest contribution (1,4%) to GDP at market prices of Mpumalanga (see table 24).

Limpopo

Limpopo recorded an economic growth rate of 2,7% during 2004. This follows a growth rate of 2,7% in 2003.

In 2004, the largest industries in the economy were the mining and quarrying industry (21,7%), the general government services sector (17,3%); and the finance, real estate and business services (15,6%) in terms of their contribution to GDP at market prices of Limpopo. The construction industry had the lowest contribution (1,4%) to GDP at market prices of Limpopo (see table 25).

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Statistician-General: Statistics South Africa

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES FOR GDP COMPILATION

National accounting structure

The 1993 SNA has revised the national accounting structure by partitioning some of the accounts of the 1968 SNA and creating new balancing items. 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 generation of income account represents a further extension or elaboration of the production account in which the primary incomes accruing to government units and to the units participating directly in production are recorded. 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.

The 1993 SNA partitions the production account with the balancing item "value added" and a generation of income account with the balancing item "operating surplus/mixed income". The 1993 SNA recommends that the production and generation of income accounts be compiled for all institutional sectors (e.g. financial corporations, non-financial corporations and households).

The creation of new "balancing" items by the 1993 SNA introduced a significant extension to the accounting structure of the 1968 SNA. Balancing items are more than simply a method to ensure that accounts balance. They also represent important economic variables. For example, the balancing item of the production account is "value added". Likewise, the balancing item of the generation of income account is described as the "operating surplus" or "mixed income" of households. Mixed income of households is a new concept, which has been introduced for purposes of making a distinction between the operating surplus of certain unincorporated enterprises owned by households and the operating surplus of other enterprises. The "mixed income of households" concept was introduced due to the surplus generated by unincorporated household enterprises implicitly containing an element of remuneration for work done by the owner that cannot be separately identified from the return to the owner as entrepreneur. However, the surplus generated by owner-occupied dwellings is not regarded as mixed income but operating surplus; no remuneration of employees is included in mixed income. The new concept will have practical implications only if the production and generation of income accounts are compiled for the household sector.

Apart from many new aspects, the 1993 SNA includes a consistent and integrated set of supply and use tables (SU-tables) which - among other features - provide a detailed analysis of the process of production, the use of goods and services (products) and the income generated in that production. In other words, its role in the 1993 SNA is primarily related to the production account and to the goods and services and generation of income accounts. This ensures that the information contained in the SU-tables and the other components of the national accounts, such as the GDP and the expenditure on the GDP, is reconciled.

Extended production boundary

The production boundary is defined as economic activity (or production) carried out under the control and responsibility of an institutional unit that uses input of labour, capital and goods and services to produce outputs of goods and services.

The 1993 SNA has further clarified and slightly extended the production boundary through defining own-account production of goods by households, cultivated natural growth, and illegal production as output.

With regard to own-account production of goods by households, the 1993 SNA recommends that all goods produced for purposes of own use are to be included in the production boundary.

With regard to the treatment of cultivated natural growth as output, the 1993 SNA recommends that it should be included in the production boundary. Therefore, the growth of cultivated assets, such as livestock, fish-stock, vineyards, orchards, plantations and timber tracts is now included in the production boundary. Furthermore, the growth of agricultural crops and fruits, which are products of the vineyards, plantations and the like, are also included. Previously these items were excluded from the production boundary.

As regards illegal productive activities, the 1993 SNA makes it clear that it should fall within the production boundary of the System of National Accounts. However, in practice it is very difficult, if not impossible, to measure these activities due to their nature and scope.

Valuation concepts

The 1993 SNA clarifies the terminology and definitions used for the valuation of output of goods and services, intermediate consumption, and value added.

Output consists only of those goods and services that are produced within an establishment that become available for use outside that establishment. The preferred method of valuation of output of goods and services produced for the market is at basic prices, especially when a system of value added tax (VAT) is in operation. The basic price is the amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a good or service produced as output minus any tax payable (e.g. excise duties and VAT) plus any subsidy receivable on that unit as a consequence of its production or sale. It excludes any transport charges invoiced separately by the producer.

With regard to the valuation of intermediate consumption – i.e. expenditure by enterprises on goods and services consumed as inputs in the production process – the 1993 SNA recommends that it should be valued at purchaser's price which is defined as follows: "The purchaser's price is the amount paid by the purchaser, excluding any deductible 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". Intermediate inputs purchased and/or transferred from other establishments belonging to the same enterprise should be valued at the same prices as those used to value them as outputs of the establishments plus any additional transport charges not included in the output values.

The 1993 SNA recommends that gross value added by the various industries be valued at basic prices, both at current and constant prices. It is important to note that gross value added at basic prices excludes any taxes payable on products and includes any subsidies receivable on products. As the basic price measures the amount retained by the producer it is, therefore, the price most relevant for the producer's decision-taking. Gross value added at basic prices is also the measure

preferred and adopted by Stats SA. In practice this means that the value added by industry would in future be measured at basic prices and no longer at factor cost as has been the case up to now. In this regard it should be noted that although the 1993 SNA acknowledges that gross value added at factor cost can still be computed, it does however not recommend it as a measure of value added due to the non-existence of observable prices such that output minus intermediate consumption equals gross value added. The expression “at factor cost” means that the value added is valued at the cost of factors of production (e.g. capital, labour, land and entrepreneurship). Production or output valued at factor cost excludes taxes on production and imports (e.g. VAT, excise duties, business licenses and registration fees) but includes other subsidies on production.

In order to derive the GDP at market prices, taxes less subsidies on products must be added to total gross value added at basic prices. It should be noted that GDP at market prices is a measure which is only applicable to the total economy.

Classification and terminology of taxes

In accordance with the 1993 SNA recommendation, South Africa has adopted the revised classification and terminology of taxes. The 1968 SNA term “indirect taxes” has been replaced by the term “taxes on production and imports” and the 1968 SNA term “direct taxes” has been changed to “current taxes on income and wealth”. Furthermore, the distinction between “commodity taxes” and “other indirect taxes and imports” has been replaced by the terms “taxes on products” and “other taxes on production”.

Taxes on production and imports include taxes on products and other taxes on production. 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). 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.

Current taxes on income and wealth cover all compulsory payments levied by government on the income and wealth of institutional units. These taxes include taxes on individual or household income, taxes on the income or profits of corporations, etc.

Financial Services Indirectly Measured (FSIM)

Banks and other financial institutions provide a variety of services. Those that are specifically charged for include currency exchange, handling of cheques, etc., and the corresponding revenues form part of the institutions’ output. An additional, and very significant part of their income comes from charging higher interest rates to borrowers and paying lower interest rates to depositors than they would need to if they charged explicitly for all their services. This “hidden” charge (known as imputed banking service in the 1968 SNA) is called Financial Services Indirectly Measured (FSIM) in the 1993 SNA. The total value of FSIM is measured in the system 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, as such, income does not arise from financial intermediation.

Methodology for annual GDP estimates Statistics South Africa used the input output framework for the derivation of the estimates of GDP. This framework allows for the comparison and confrontation of all relevant datasets in a comprehensive and systematic manner. It combines the results from all three different approaches to GDP compilation, notable the production-, income- and expenditure approaches. In addition, the framework ensures that there is a balance, on a detailed economic activity basis, between output, intermediate expenditure and value added. It further allows for the comparison of the total supply of a specific commodity in the economy with the eventual use of that economy, whether in the production environment or as part of final consumption.

Nominal annual estimates The input output framework is embodied within the sets of supply and use tables that were developed for each year from 1997 onwards. This publication contains tables for the years 2003 and 2004 (see tables 37 and 38). These tables provided the nominal estimates of GDP for the relevant years on a detailed industry and commodity level.

As the role of SU-tables is primarily related to the goods and services (see table E), production (see table F) and generation of income (see table G) accounts, these accounts are briefly discussed before attention is given to the structure of the SU-tables.

Goods and services account The goods and services account shows, for the total economy, how the total amount of product available (resources) is equal to the total amount used. Resources are shown on the left-hand side and uses are shown on the right-hand side of the goods and services account.

Table E - Goods and services account: 2000

Resources	R million	Uses	R million
Output	1 893 686	Intermediate consumption	1 055 468
Taxes on products	87 816	Final consumption expenditure	748 149
Subsidies on products	-3 886	Private consumption expenditure	580 801
Imports of goods and services	229 757	Government consumption expenditure	167 348
		Gross capital formation	146 753
		Gross fixed capital formation	139 657
		Changes in inventories	7 096
		Exports of goods and services	257 011
		Residual item	-8
Total resources	2 207 373	Total uses	2 207 373

Stats SA: Statistical Release P0441 Gross Domestic Product, 30 November 2004

Production account

The production account (see table F) emphasises the concept of GDP or value added as one of the main balancing items in the 1993 SNA. The 1993 SNA recommends the calculation of GDP for the entire economy and the calculation of value added for the various industries. The GDP is essentially a production measure as it is obtained through the sum of the gross values added of all resident institutional units, in their capacities as producers, plus the values of any taxes, less subsidies, on production or imports not already included in the values of the outputs and values added by resident producers.

Value added measures the value created by production and may be calculated either before (gross) or after (net) 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. Gross/Net value added is the balancing item in the production account for an institutional unit, sector, establishment or industry, while gross/net domestic product is the balancing item in the production accounts for the total economy.

It is important to note that value added does not cover all transactions linked to the production process, but only to the result of production, i.e. output and the utilisation of goods and services when producing this output, i.e. intermediate consumption. In other words it includes output as a resource (see right-hand side of the production account) and intermediate consumption as a use (see left-hand side of production account). As the consumption of fixed capital is not shown separately, the resulting balancing item is gross domestic product.

Table F - Production account: 2000

Uses	R million	Resources	R million
Intermediate consumption	1 055 468	Output	1 893 686
		Taxes on products	87 816
		Subsidies on products	-3 886
<i>Gross domestic product</i>	<i>922 148</i>		

Stats SA: Statistical Release P0441 Gross Domestic Product, 30 November 2004

Generation of income account

The generation of income account (see table G) records distributive transactions resulting from the production process. Distributive transactions consist of transactions by which the value added generated by production is distributed to labour, capital and government, and transactions involving the redistribution of income and wealth (taxes on income and other transfers).

Thus, the resources include gross domestic product and the uses refer to compensation of employees as well as taxes less subsidies on production and imports. The balancing item is gross operating surplus/mixed income. The mixed income refers to the balancing item in the generation of income account for the household sector. The reason is that the surplus generated by un-incorporated household enterprises includes both remuneration for the labour of the owner as well as a return to the entrepreneurship and capital employed.

Table G - Generation of income account: 2000

Uses	R million	Resources	R million
Compensation of employees	442 302	Gross domestic product	922 148
Taxes on production and imports	107 954		
Taxes on products	87 816		
Other taxes on production	20 138		
Subsidies	-5 877		
Subsidies on products	-3 886		
Other subsidies on production	-1 991		
<i>Gross operating surplus/mixed income</i>	<i>377 769</i>		

Stats SA: Statistical Release P0441 Gross Domestic Product, 30 November 2004

Concepts and definitions applicable to SU-tables

The 1993 SNA clarifies, inter alia, the concepts and definitions used for the valuation of output of goods and services, intermediate consumption, and value added. The concepts and definitions applicable to the SU-tables are briefly discussed below.

Output of goods and services

Output consists only of those goods and services that are produced within an establishment and that become available for use outside that establishment and for own final use in that establishment. Output may be valued in various ways. The 1993 SNA prescribes three ways in which output of goods and services may be measured, namely at basic prices, producers' prices or purchasers' 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 *minus* any tax payable (e.g. excise duties and value added tax (VAT)) *plus* 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.

Producers' price is the amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a good or service produced as output *minus* any VAT, or similar deductible tax, invoiced to the purchaser. It *excludes* any transport charges invoiced separately by the producer.

Purchasers' price is the amount paid by the purchaser, *excluding* any deductible 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.

The relationship between the above-mentioned concepts can be expressed as follows:

	Output at basic prices
<i>plus</i>	taxes on products (excluding VAT)
<i>less</i>	subsidies on products
=	Output at producers' prices
<i>plus</i>	trade and transport margins
<i>plus</i>	non-deductible VAT
=	Output at purchasers' prices

Basic prices are the preferred method of valuing output of goods and services produced for the market, especially when a system of VAT is in operation.

Intermediate consumption

With regard to the valuation of intermediate consumption, i.e. expenditure by enterprises on goods and services consumed as inputs in the production process, the 1993 SNA recommends that it should be valued at purchasers' price. Intermediate inputs purchased and/or transferred from other establishments belonging to the same enterprise, should be valued at the same prices as used to value them as outputs of those establishments, plus any additional transport charges not included in the output values.

Gross value added

The 1993 SNA recommends that gross value added by the various industries be valued at basic prices, both at current and constant prices. It is important to note that gross value added at basic prices excludes any taxes payable on products and includes any subsidies receivable on products. As the basic price measures the amount retained by the producer it is, therefore, the price most relevant for the producer's decision-taking. Gross value added at basic prices is also the measure preferred and adopted by Stats SA.

In order to derive the GDP at market prices, taxes less subsidies on products must be added to total gross value added at basic prices. It should be noted that GDP at market prices is a measure, which is only applicable to the total economy.

The classification and terminology of taxes

In accordance with the 1993 SNA recommendations, South Africa distinguishes between “taxes on products” and “other taxes on production”, collectively known as “taxes on production and imports”.

Taxes on production and imports include taxes on products and other taxes on production. 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 VAT. 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, business or professional licenses, etc.

Financial Services Indirectly Measured (FSIM)

Banks and other financial institutions provide a variety of services. Those that are specifically charged for include currency exchange, handling of cheques, etc., and the corresponding revenues form part of the institutions’ output. An additional, and very significant part of their income comes from charging higher interest rates to borrowers and paying lower interest rates to depositors than they would need to if they charged explicitly for all their services. This “hidden” charge is called Financial Services Indirectly Measured (FSIM) in the 1993 SNA. The total value of FSIM is measured in the 1993 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, as such, income does not arise from financial intermediation.

According to the 1993 SNA, the total output should be allocated among the various recipient industries or users e.g. households of the services for which no explicit charges are made. (The introduction of the allocation of FISIM increased the level of GDP due to the fact that a smaller part is deducted as costs compared to the previous method)

Trade margins

The output of wholesalers and retailers is measured by the value of the trade margins realised on the goods they sell i.e. the difference between the sale value of products sold and the cost of purchasing these products. The reason for measuring the output of the wholesale and retail trade by the trade margins is because the productive activity associated with distribution is construed to be the provision of services for displaying the goods in an informative and attractive way. Included in the trade margins are estimates regarding the informal sector, i.e. goods sold by stalls, street hawkers and other itinerant merchants.

Transport margins

Transport margins constitute part of the output of transport of goods. Basically, there are two methods of treating transport margins in a SU-table.

When transport is arranged in such a way that the purchaser has to pay separately for the transport costs, in other words if the transport costs are billed separately, these costs are identified as transport margins. This implies that customers not only buy the goods, but also transport services from producers.

If the producer transports the goods, or arranges for them to be transported without extra cost to the purchaser, transportation will appear as intermediate consumption to the producer, and at the same time it will be included in the basic price.

The output of passenger transport is not part of transport margins.

Secondary and ancillary production

Establishments often produce products that are not typical of the industries in which they are classified for statistical censuses or surveys. According to the standard industrial classification (SIC) used by Stats SA, the establishment is the statistical unit according to which all economic activities are classified. A business at a particular address is classified in its entirety according to its principal activity in a certain industry, and both principal and secondary products of that establishment then form part of the output of the particular industry. The major output of such a business, which determines its classification, is called its principal output, and its other outputs, typically produced by another industry, are called its secondary output.

From the above, it is clear that a secondary activity may be defined as an activity carried out within an establishment in addition to the principal activity and whose output, like that of the principal activity, must be suitable for delivery outside the establishment. In the supply table secondary products are shown as *off diagonal entries*. The value added of a secondary activity must be less than that of the principal activity.

Ancillary products, in contrast to principal and secondary products, are not intended for use outside the establishment and are also not explicitly recognised and recorded separately in the SU-tables. They are merely supporting activities undertaken within the establishment for purposes of creating the necessary conditions within which the principal and secondary activities can take place.

The following kinds of activities are typical examples of ancillary products -

- keeping records or files;
- purchasing and storing of materials or equipment;
- cleaning and maintenance of buildings;
- provision of security; and
- repair and servicing activities

Gross capital formation

The 1993 SNA recommends that gross capital formation be measured by the total value of the gross fixed capital formation, changes in inventories and acquisitions less disposals of valuables. Due to data constraints, it is not possible to include

any estimates for the acquisition less disposals of valuables in the SU-tables.

However, since the previous benchmarking of national accounts, data has become available to implement further recommendations of the 1993 SNA. This include estimates of gross fixed capital formation in areas such as –

- mineral exploration; and
- computer software.

User should keep the SNA93 recommendation pertaining to expenditure by the defence force on fixed assets that could be used for production purposes by both military and civilian users in mind. In principle, Expenditure on, inter alia, military hospitals and other military buildings were treated as gross fixed capital formation.

Import data

Import data is adjusted for the difference between cost of insurance and freight (c.i.f.) and free on board (f.o.b.). The adjustment is necessitated by the 1993 SNA recommendation to value imported commodities at c.i.f. prices, but total imports at f.o.b. prices. The difference between the f.o.b. price and the c.i.f. price represents the costs of transportation and insurance between the frontier of the exporting country and the frontier of the importing country.

**Structure of
SU-tables**

The structure of the SU-tables is explained by means of an aggregated set of tables (see tables H and I). In order to simplify references to these SU-tables, the columns of the supply table have been numbered SC and the rows of the supply table have been numbered SR, while the columns of the use table have been numbered UC and the rows of the use table have been numbered UR. The intersection of a row and a column is denoted by a colon separating the two applicable numbers e.g. SC1:SR1. Furthermore, the economy is divided into three industries, primary, secondary and tertiary, as shown in columns SC5 to SC7 and UC4 to UC6. The sum of these three industries is found in columns SC8 and UC7.

Supply table

The supply table (cf. table H) shows the origin of the resources of goods and services, depicting products in rows (SR) and industries in columns (SC). In the rows, the various types of products are presented according to a product classification (cf. table M). An additional row is added for the adjustment of direct purchases by South African residents abroad. In the columns, information on the output of each industry according to an industrial classification (cf. table K), imports, taxes less subsidies on products and trade and transport margins are shown. Furthermore, in the supply table, goods and services produced in the economy are measured at basic prices. Basic price is the preferred method of valuing output in the 1993 SNA. The basic price is the amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a good or service produced as output minus any tax payable plus 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. The c.i.f./f.o.b. adjustment to import data is shown in column SC10 and row SR4.

Use table

The use table (cf. table I) shows the uses of goods and services and supplies information on the cost structures of the various industries. In the rows, the various types of products are presented according to a product classification (cf. table N). Additional rows are added for the adjustment of direct purchases by South African residents abroad and direct purchases in the domestic market by non South Africans residents. The table is divided into three different sections, each with its own characteristics.

The *first section* shows the goods and services used as intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices by industry in columns (UC4-UC6)) and by product in rows (UR1-UR5). The total row (UR6) shows intermediate consumption by industries at purchasers' prices.

The *second section* shows the components of final demand (column UC9), namely, exports, household final consumption expenditure, general government final consumption expenditure, fixed capital formation and changes in inventories.

The *third section* elaborates on the production costs of producers other than intermediate consumption expenditure (columns UC2-UC7 and row UR7) namely, compensation of employees, taxes less subsidies on production and imports,

consumption of fixed capital and net operating surplus/mixed income.

The purchaser's price is the amount paid by the purchaser, excluding any deductible 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.

Uses of SU-tables

The SU-tables, often regarded as the cornerstone of the 1993 SNA, have both statistical and analytical functions.

As a statistical tool they provide a co-ordinating framework for checking the consistency of economic statistics on flows of goods and services obtained from quite different kinds of statistical sources, i.e. industrial surveys, household surveys, investment surveys, foreign trade statistics. Furthermore, the SU-tables serve as a basis for calculating the economic data contained in the national accounts and to detect weaknesses in the economic data.

As an analytical tool, the tables are conveniently integrated into macroeconomic models in order to analyse the link and interaction between final demand and industrial output levels. This type of analysis, which is also known as impact analysis, enables users at universities and research institutions to use the tables for sophisticated analysis, including market and productivity analysis.

Derivation of GDP

The production, income and expenditure based components of GDP at current market prices can all be derived from the SU-tables (cf. tables H and I). *It is assumed for illustrative purposes that there are no statistical discrepancies in the SU-tables.*

Table H - Framework of the supply of products at basic prices: 2000 (R million)

Column no.	SC1 (SC2+SC3+SC4)	SC2	SC3	SC4 (SC8+ SC9+SC10)	SC5	SC6	SC7	SC8 (SC5+ SC6+SC7)	SC9	SC10	
Row no.	Supply of products	Total supply at purchasers' prices	Taxes less subsidies on products	Trade and transport margins	Total supply at basic prices	Output of industries			Total industry	Imports	c.i.f./ f.o.b. adjustment on imports
					Primary industry	Secondary industry	Tertiary industry				
SR1	Primary products	218 915	1 172	11 385	206 358	172 126	133	0	172 259	34 099	
SR2	Secondary products	1 134 934	60 520	193 032	881 382	4 516	719 741	0	724 257	157 126	
SR3	Tertiary products	838 506	22 238	-204 417	1 020 685	340	38 538	958 294	997 170	40 106	(16 592)
SR4	c.i.f./f.o.b. adjustment on imports									(16 592)	16 592
SR5	Direct purchases residents	15 018								15 018	
SR6	Total output at basic prices	2 207 373	83 930	0	2 123 443	176 982	758 412	958 294	1 893 686	229 757	0

Table I - Framework of the use of products at purchasers' prices: 2000 (R million)

Column no.	UC1 (UC7+UC9)	UC2	UC3	UC4	UC5	UC6	UC7 (UC4+UC5+UC6)	UC8 (UC2+UC3+UC7)	UC9	
Row no.	Supply of products	Total supply at purchasers' prices	Taxes on products	Subsidies on products	Intermediate consumption by industries			Total industry	Total economy	Components of final demand
					Primary industry	Secondary industry	Tertiary industry			
UR1	Primary products	218 915			3 042	93 637	1 866	98 546		120 369
UR2	Secondary products	1 134 934			47 602	383 208	154 741	585 551		549 383
UR3	Tertiary products	838 506			35 497	78 558	257 289	371 344		467 161
UR4	Direct purchases residents	15 018								15 018
UR5	Direct purchases non residents									
UR6	Total uses at purchasers' prices	2 207 373			86 140	555 404	413 925	1 055 468		1 151 905
UR7	Gross value added/ GDP		87 816	-3 886	90 842	203 010	544 366	838 218	922 148	
UR8	Total output at basic prices				176 982	758 412	958 291	1 893 686		

The *production approach* derives GDP at market prices by deducting intermediate consumption expenditure (uses) at purchasers' prices from total output at basic prices after making provision for taxes and subsidies on products as well as trade and transport margins. The corresponding entries for 2000 in tables J and K are:

Output at basic prices	SC8:SR6 or UC7:UR8	R	1 893 686
+ Taxes less subsidies on products	SC2:SR6	R	83 930
+ Trade and transport margins	SC3:SR6	R	0
- Intermediate consumption (at purchaser's prices)	UC7:UR6	R	1 055 468
= GDP at market prices	UC8:UR7	R	922 148

The *income approach* to estimate the GDP at market prices entails summing all the components of value added i.e. remuneration of employees and gross operating surplus after making provision for taxes and subsidies on products. In table K it is shown as column UC8.

= GDP at market prices	UC8:UR7	R	922 148
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The *expenditure approach* to estimate the GDP at market prices entails the summation of the components of final demand i.e. household consumption expenditure, general government consumption expenditure, fixed capital formation, change in the value of inventories and exports, in the use table (cf. table J) and subtracting imports as obtained from the supply table (cf. table K):

Components of final demand	UC9:UR6	R	1 151 905
- Imports	SC9:SR6	R	229 757
= GDP at market prices	UC8:UR7	R	922 148

Other derivations

Apart from deriving the GDP according to the various approaches, a number of different valuations regarding goods and services, output, etc., can also be deduced from SU-tables as is illustrated in tables J and K. The columns on the left of the SU-tables (SC1 and UC1) show the total supply of goods and services at purchasers' prices i.e. including taxes less subsidies on products and trade and transport margins. Total supply of goods and services at basic prices is shown in column SC4. The columns for trade and transport margins (SC3) and taxes less subsidies on products (SC2+UC2+UC3) are used to derive total supply of products at purchasers' prices from the valuation at basic prices.

Column SC9 refers to imported goods and services. The c.i.f./f.o.b. adjustment to imports is shown in column SC10 and row SR4. The GDP at market prices is

shown in column UC8, while the components of final demand (final consumption expenditure, gross capital formation, exports and the residual item), also valued at market prices, are shown in column UC9.

The products available in the economy are classified in rows SR1 to SR3 and UR1 to UR3. For each product, total supply and total use in purchasers' prices are equal. The rows SR5 and UR4 refer to direct purchases by South African residents abroad, which are treated as both imports and household expenditures. The expenditure by non-residents in the domestic market is shown in UR5. As it is included in both the exports (as a positive entry) and final consumption expenditure by households (as a negative entry), the net value in UC9 is nil.

The total output at basic prices for the different industries is shown in rows SR6 and UR8. Row UR6 includes total uses at purchasers' prices and UR7 shows gross value added for all industries and GDP at market prices for the total economy.

The off-diagonal production by a particular industry, or group of industries can also be easily deduced from a supply and use table. For example, the intersection SC6:SR1 shows that the secondary industries produced R133 million of primary products. Furthermore, the secondary industry produced R38 538 million of tertiary products (SC6:SR3). The value of the secondary industries' principal output (secondary products SC6:SR2) was R719 741 million. The negative value (R204 417 million) in SC3:SR3 reflects the total margins that are deducted from tertiary products as they are distributed throughout SC3 to convert the supply at basic prices to the supply at purchasers' prices.

Details regarding intermediate and final consumption can also be directly obtained from a SU-table, for example the first row of the use table (UR1) shows that primary products were used as intermediate consumption expenditure by the primary industry (R3 042 million), secondary industry (R93 637 million) and tertiary industry (R1 866 million) and as final consumption expenditure (R120 369 million).

Real annual estimates

The nominal estimates were used to derive real annual estimates of value added and GDP (estimates at constant 2000 prices). This was done according to the recommended "double-deflation" technique.

Value added is derived in the production accounts as the balancing item between output and intermediate consumption. The development of production accounts in real terms (2000 prices) requires the deflation of both sets of values (output and intermediate consumption) to the price levels of the new base year with suitable price indices. As this is done on both "sides" of the account, it is referred to as "double -deflation". An alternative technique is to calculate real estimates in the base year and to use volume indicators to extrapolate the values for the other periods.

Stats SA has applied the double-deflation technique in all industries where the required price indices information were available. This approach was not incorporated previously in the estimates of the real production accounts. The nominal estimate of value added was previously deflated with a single price index, mostly linked to the specific type of output of the industry. In addition, the

extrapolation through volume indices was applied as well.

The development of a series of supply and use tables made it possible to introduce double-deflation, as accurate information on the composition of intermediate consumption and output for each industry was derived. Based on the structure of intermediate consumption (and output), specific price indices could be linked to corresponding commodity groups, enabling the derivation of a weighted intermediate consumption (and output) price indices for each industry.

The advantage of double-deflation is that it allows for independent estimates of both output and intermediate consumption of an industry. This is in contrast to the single indicator method where either an input or an output indicator is applied, assuming a fixed relationship between value added and output or intermediate consumption.

The development of real annual estimates was done from 1997 to date, although the revisions are only done from 1998 onwards. This was done in order to create an “overlap” with the previous time-series, with the estimates for 1997 available in prices of both 1995 and 2000. This link was used to derive the real annual estimates for the years prior to 1997.

Quarterly estimates

Quarterly estimates of value added in nominal and real terms were based on the annual nominal and real estimates referred to earlier. The development of quarterly estimates of GDP, and the accompanying growth rates, has as its principle objective, the preservation of as much of the short-term series movements as possible, given the constraints of new annual estimates. It is important to preserve as much as possible of the short-term movements in the new series, as it is of central interest in quarterly national accounts.

To this extent use was made of the Proportional Denton Method. It is a technique that implicitly constructs, from the revised annual ratios between estimates of value added and the underlying indicators, a quarterly series of ratios between value added and the underlying indicators. It operates under the constraints that the quarterly ratio averages to the annual ratios for each year that has a revised annual estimate of GDP.

Level of detail

The benchmarked estimates (within the supply and use tables), were done on a more detailed level than what is published.

Stats SA continues its policy of developing independent annual estimates of GDP that are based on more comprehensive datasets when compared to the estimates of quarterly GDP. Short-term indicators are used to estimate the quarterly GDP. 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.

An added advantage is that the annual GDP estimates contain more details on industries and variables (see tables 8 to 15).

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES FOR COMPILATION OF GDP ESTIMATES

Annual GDPR 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.

Prior to the implementation of SNA93, 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.

The demand for information on economic activity on a regional basis was identified and the development and publication of annual estimates of GDPR was resumed with the publication of official estimates in November 2003.

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) (cf. table L).

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**

GDPR² through the production approach² is derived from the production and generation of income accounts as explained earlier.

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.

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

² The term gross geographic product (GGP) was previously used. GDPR is more exact and is preferred.

Regional household accounts	<p>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.</p>
Current and constant prices	<p>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.</p>
Frequency and timeliness	<p>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.</p> <p>Regional estimates of value added and GDP are available from 1995 to 2004.</p>
Sources and methods	<p>Regional accounts require data from institutional units and establishments that are resident in a region (cf. Statistical sources).</p> <p>Three methods were used for the regionalisation of estimates of GDP and its components, namely bottom-up methods, top-down methods and mixed methods.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

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 estimates. Various factors compromise the comparability of the two time series. These include the use of different Systems of National Accounts (1968 SNA compared with 1993 SNA), 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 as well as in 2004)

**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 should 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.

THE TABLES

- 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 37 to 42 contain summarised supply and use tables
- Tables 1 to 2** Table 1 and 2 show values added by industry at constant 2000 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 2005 added together compared to the corresponding quarters in 2004
- Tables 3 to 4** Table 3 and 4 contain seasonally adjusted and annualised values added at constant 2000 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 2000 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 - (1993=100)

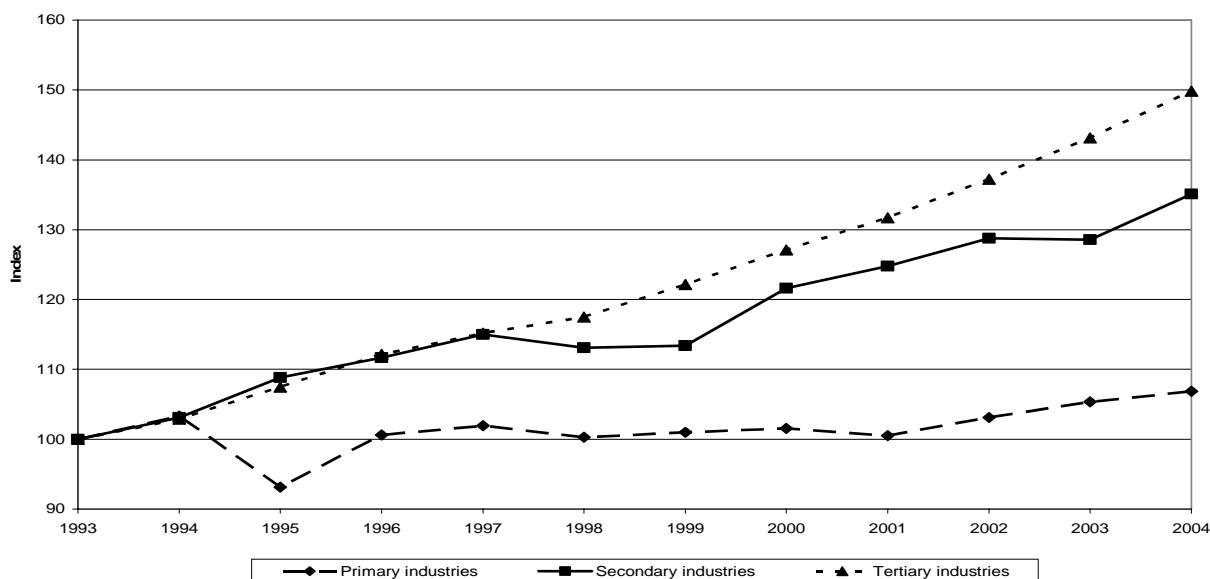


Table 12

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
 Minus Intermediate consumption
 = Gross value added at basic prices
 minus Other taxes on production
 plus Other subsidies
 = Value added at factor cost
 plus 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 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 2000 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 (2000) 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 J includes the GDP-deflator, the consumer price index (CPI) and the production price index (PPI).

Table J - GDP-deflator, consumer and production price index - (2000 = 100)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
GDP-deflator	85,8	91,9	100,0	107,7	119,0	124,3	131,2
CPI	90,3	94,9	100,0	105,7	115,9	122,1	123,8
PPI	89,4	93,8	100,0	107,6	122,1	124,8	127,7

- Tables 16 to 25** Tables 16 to 25 contain GDP per region in current prices – Rand million and percentage contributions to GDP, at constant 2000 prices, in Rand million and as percentage changes from the previous year.
- Tables 26 to 35** Tables 26 to 35 contain value added per industry per region in current prices – Rand million and percentage contributions to GDP, at constant 2000 prices, in Rand million and as percentage changes from the previous year
- Tables 36 to 42** Tables 36 to 42 contain summarised sets of supply and use tables for 1997 to 2004.

NOTES

Forthcoming issues	Issue	Expected date of publication
	Fourth quarter of 2005	28 February 2006
	First quarter of 2006	30 May 2006
	Second quarter of 2006	29 August 2006
	Third quarter of 2006	28 November 2006

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.

**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 in

- 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 2005, which will be published on Tuesday, 28 February 2006, 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 43 as published in this statistical release.

Table 1 - Quarterly value added by industry and gross domestic product at constant 2000 prices (R million)

Year	Quarter	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication
1993		24 141	66 331	128 849	19 084	19 148	92 126	50 944
1994		26 040	66 636	132 287	20 191	19 701	94 437	53 290
1995		20 850	64 567	140 877	20 592	20 401	99 994	58 923
1996		25 850	64 034	142 825	22 814	20 813	103 682	62 538
1997		26 070	65 100	146 692	23 699	21 529	104 147	67 312
1998		24 686	65 011	146 336	22 206	20 260	105 518	70 983
1999		26 213	64 116	147 179	22 097	19 985	113 553	74 705
2000		27 451	63 391	159 106	22 788	21 114	122 705	80 873
2001		26 558	63 325	164 131	21 956	22 154	125 017	85 646
2002		28 292	63 927	168 729	22 722	23 441	127 870	93 390
2003		27 700	66 502	166 405	23 151	25 053	136 138	98 864
2004		27 223	68 356	174 036	23 698	27 725	143 931	103 380
1997	1	4 843	15 882	34 967	5 765	5 332	24 656	16 050
	2	9 579	16 200	36 168	5 979	5 368	24 816	16 201
	3	6 948	16 540	37 920	6 055	5 306	25 770	17 319
	4	4 700	16 479	37 636	5 899	5 523	28 905	17 741
1998	1	4 687	16 248	35 635	5 457	5 181	24 672	17 335
	2	9 249	16 249	36 245	5 590	5 051	25 214	17 405
	3	6 708	16 298	37 349	5 630	4 911	26 146	18 018
	4	4 043	16 215	37 108	5 529	5 116	29 487	18 225
1999	1	5 142	15 886	34 874	5 237	4 978	25 766	17 730
	2	10 221	15 966	35 787	5 515	4 972	26 761	18 134
	3	7 149	16 123	37 826	5 677	4 894	28 301	19 200
	4	3 701	16 141	38 692	5 667	5 140	32 726	19 641
2000	1	4 370	15 706	37 340	5 450	5 063	28 203	19 291
	2	8 760	15 897	38 666	5 723	5 179	29 261	19 784
	3	9 766	15 888	41 032	5 915	5 239	30 498	20 763
	4	4 556	15 901	42 068	5 700	5 633	34 744	21 034
2001	1	4 825	15 608	39 721	5 337	5 465	29 344	20 378
	2	10 067	15 963	40 520	5 482	5 510	29 946	20 765
	3	7 789	15 973	41 671	5 652	5 429	30 771	21 909
	4	3 878	15 780	42 218	5 485	5 750	34 956	22 595
2002	1	5 536	15 523	39 910	5 419	5 704	29 707	22 192
	2	11 532	15 949	41 443	5 679	5 790	30 441	22 789
	3	7 151	16 183	43 652	5 872	5 784	31 603	23 929
	4	4 073	16 272	43 725	5 751	6 163	36 119	24 480
2003	1	5 062	16 057	40 740	5 570	6 084	31 276	23 728
	2	11 936	16 583	40 863	5 766	6 164	32 195	24 165
	3	7 280	16 964	42 499	5 969	6 197	33 855	25 140
	4	3 423	16 897	42 304	5 847	6 608	38 812	25 831
2004	1	4 773	16 619	41 380	5 683	6 654	32 735	24 723
	2	11 229	17 000	42 788	5 897	6 870	33 752	25 218
	3	7 609	17 463	44 935	6 129	6 916	35 200	26 421
	4	3 611	17 275	44 933	5 988	7 285	42 245	27 019
2005	1	5 324	17 400	42 389	5 826	7 368	34 982	26 173
	2	11 179	17 835	44 502	6 009	7 595	35 765	26 739
	3	8 406	17 674	47 135	6 108	7 510	37 375	27 866

Table 1 - Quarterly value added by industry and gross domestic product at constant 2000 prices (R million) (concluded)

Year	Quarter	Finance, real estate and business services	General government services	Personal services	Total value added at basic prices	Taxes less subsidies on products	GDP at market prices	Total value added at basic prices excluding agriculture
1993		117 397	130 535	39 128	684 083	70 393	755 009	659 992
1994		121 688	131 835	41 034	704 550	74 480	779 424	678 110
1995		125 955	132 945	43 298	725 682	77 928	803 710	706 532
1996		134 502	135 513	44 449	756 515	81 738	838 326	731 335
1997		140 832	136 582	44 434	776 399	84 117	860 516	750 729
1998		144 074	135 560	47 194	781 828	83 140	864 968	757 142
1999		151 437	134 403	49 020	802 708	82 657	885 365	776 495
2000		156 253	133 158	51 382	838 221	83 930	922 151	810 770
2001		169 015	131 914	52 537	862 253	85 120	947 373	835 695
2002		179 623	133 054	53 852	894 900	87 427	982 327	866 608
2003		187 062	134 915	56 073	921 863	89 693	1 011 556	894 163
2004		201 170	136 376	56 841	962 736	94 035	1 056 771	935 513
1997	1	34 467	34 062	11 013	187 037	20 954	207 991	182 291
	2	35 085	34 074	11 138	194 609	21 024	215 633	185 129
	3	35 437	34 199	11 229	196 724	21 063	217 787	189 877
	4	35 844	34 247	11 054	198 029	21 076	219 105	193 432
1998	1	34 990	33 860	11 366	189 430	20 660	210 090	184 743
	2	35 989	33 895	11 697	196 583	20 453	217 036	187 334
	3	36 503	33 890	12 051	197 504	20 868	218 372	190 796
	4	36 592	33 915	12 080	198 312	21 159	219 471	194 268
1999	1	36 805	33 590	12 019	192 026	20 263	212 289	186 884
	2	37 698	33 646	12 173	200 874	20 226	221 100	190 653
	3	38 335	33 627	12 437	203 569	20 872	224 441	196 420
	4	38 599	33 540	12 391	206 239	21 296	227 535	202 538
2000	1	38 127	33 282	12 483	199 314	20 514	219 828	194 945
	2	38 712	33 330	12 710	208 022	20 546	228 568	199 262
	3	39 377	33 316	13 103	214 896	21 222	236 118	205 131
	4	40 037	33 231	13 086	215 989	21 648	237 637	211 433
2001	1	40 528	33 080	12 987	207 272	20 843	228 115	202 447
	2	41 876	33 036	13 050	216 216	20 862	237 078	206 149
	3	42 867	32 920	13 305	218 287	21 478	239 765	210 498
	4	43 743	32 878	13 195	220 479	21 937	242 416	216 601
2002	1	43 438	32 840	13 151	213 420	21 043	234 463	207 884
	2	44 865	33 158	13 312	224 958	21 734	246 692	213 426
	3	45 380	33 437	13 681	226 671	22 166	248 837	219 520
	4	45 940	33 619	13 708	229 852	22 484	252 336	225 778
2003	1	45 488	33 505	13 750	221 262	21 672	242 934	216 199
	2	46 597	33 650	13 977	231 895	22 379	254 274	219 960
	3	47 294	33 824	14 307	233 328	22 550	255 878	226 049
	4	47 683	33 936	14 039	235 379	23 092	258 471	231 956
2004	1	47 981	33 820	14 011	228 377	22 339	250 716	223 604
	2	50 191	33 995	14 060	241 000	23 406	264 406	229 770
	3	51 081	34 191	14 375	244 320	23 811	268 131	236 711
	4	51 917	34 370	14 396	249 038	24 479	273 517	245 427
2005	1	52 827	34 326	14 301	240 916	23 568	264 484	235 592
	2	54 019	34 497	14 573	252 714	24 637	277 351	241 535
	3	54 756	34 671	14 758	256 258	24 975	281 233	247 852

Table 2 - Percentage change in the quarterly value added by industry and gross domestic product at constant 2000 prices

Year ¹	Quarter ²	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage 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		-5,3	-0,1	-0,2	-6,3	-5,9	1,3	5,5
1999		6,2	-1,4	0,6	-0,5	-1,4	7,6	5,2
2000		4,7	-1,1	8,1	3,1	5,6	8,1	8,3
2001		-3,3	-0,1	3,2	-3,7	4,9	1,9	5,9
2002		6,5	1,0	2,8	3,5	5,8	2,3	9,0
2003		-2,1	4,0	-1,4	1,9	6,9	6,5	5,9
2004		-1,7	2,8	4,6	2,4	10,7	5,7	4,6
1997	1	10,4	-0,4	1,7	10,9	1,9	2,2	5,9
	2	-2,0	2,3	4,3	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	2,0	-2,9	9,8	-1,4	9,5
1998	1	-3,2	2,3	1,9	-5,3	-2,8	0,1	8,0
	2	-3,4	0,3	0,2	-6,5	-5,9	1,6	7,4
	3	-3,5	-1,5	-1,5	-7,0	-7,4	1,5	4,0
	4	-14,0	-1,6	-1,4	-6,3	-7,4	2,0	2,7
1999	1	9,7	-2,2	-2,1	-4,0	-3,9	4,4	2,3
	2	10,5	-1,7	-1,3	-1,3	-1,6	6,1	4,2
	3	6,6	-1,1	1,3	0,8	-0,3	8,2	6,6
	4	-8,5	-0,5	4,3	2,5	0,5	11,0	7,8
2000	1	-15,0	-1,1	7,1	4,1	1,7	9,5	8,8
	2	-14,3	-0,4	8,0	3,8	4,2	9,3	9,1
	3	36,6	-1,5	8,5	4,2	7,0	7,8	8,1
	4	23,1	-1,5	8,7	0,6	9,6	6,2	7,1
2001	1	10,4	-0,6	6,4	-2,1	7,9	4,0	5,6
	2	14,9	0,4	4,8	-4,2	6,4	2,3	5,0
	3	-20,2	0,5	1,6	-4,4	3,6	0,9	5,5
	4	-14,9	-0,8	0,4	-3,8	2,1	0,6	7,4
2002	1	14,7	-0,5	0,5	1,5	4,4	1,2	8,9
	2	14,6	-0,1	2,3	3,6	5,1	1,7	9,7
	3	-8,2	1,3	4,8	3,9	6,5	2,7	9,2
	4	5,0	3,1	3,6	4,8	7,2	3,3	8,3
2003	1	-8,6	3,4	2,1	2,8	6,7	5,3	6,9
	2	3,5	4,0	-1,4	1,5	6,5	5,8	6,0
	3	1,8	4,8	-2,6	1,6	7,1	7,1	5,1
	4	-16,0	3,8	-3,3	1,7	7,2	7,5	5,5
2004	1	-5,7	3,5	1,6	2,0	9,4	4,7	4,2
	2	-5,9	2,5	4,7	2,3	11,5	4,8	4,4
	3	4,5	2,9	5,7	2,7	11,6	4,0	5,1
	4	5,5	2,2	6,2	2,4	10,2	8,8	4,6
2005	1	11,5	4,7	2,4	2,5	10,7	6,9	5,9
	2	-0,4	4,9	4,0	1,9	10,6	6,0	6,0
	3	10,5	1,2	4,9	-0,4	8,6	6,2	5,5
	1-3 ³	5,5	3,6	3,8	1,3	9,9	6,3	5,8

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 value added by industry and gross domestic product at constant 2000 prices (concluded)

Year ¹	Quarter ²	Finance, real estate and business services	General government services	Personal services	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	1,0	4,9	3,0	5,8	3,2	2,7
1995		3,5	0,8	5,5	3,0	4,6	3,1	4,2
1996		6,8	1,9	2,7	4,2	4,9	4,3	3,5
1997		4,7	0,8	0,0	2,6	2,9	2,6	2,7
1998		2,3	-0,7	6,2	0,7	-1,2	0,5	0,9
1999		5,1	-0,9	3,9	2,7	-0,6	2,4	2,6
2000		3,2	-0,9	4,8	4,4	1,5	4,2	4,4
2001		8,2	-0,9	2,2	2,9	1,4	2,7	3,1
2002		6,3	0,9	2,5	3,8	2,7	3,7	3,7
2003		4,1	1,4	4,1	3,0	2,6	3,0	3,2
2004		7,5	1,1	1,4	4,4	4,8	4,5	4,6
1997	1	7,6	0,9	-0,9	3,2	3,3	3,1	3,0
	2	6,2	0,8	0,6	3,2	3,4	3,2	3,4
	3	3,5	0,8	0,9	2,3	3,0	2,3	2,4
	4	1,8	0,7	-0,7	1,8	2,0	1,7	1,8
1998	1	1,5	-0,6	3,2	1,3	-1,4	1,0	1,4
	2	2,6	-0,5	5,0	1,0	-2,7	0,7	1,2
	3	3,0	-0,9	7,3	0,4	-0,9	0,3	0,5
	4	2,1	-1,0	9,3	0,1	0,4	0,2	0,5
1999	1	5,2	-0,8	5,7	1,4	-1,9	1,0	1,2
	2	4,8	-0,7	4,1	2,2	-1,1	1,9	1,8
	3	5,0	-0,8	3,2	3,1	0,0	2,8	2,9
	4	5,5	-1,1	2,6	4,0	0,6	3,7	4,3
2000	1	3,6	-0,9	3,9	3,8	1,2	3,6	4,3
	2	2,7	-0,9	4,4	3,6	1,6	3,4	4,5
	3	2,7	-0,9	5,4	5,6	1,7	5,2	4,4
	4	3,7	-0,9	5,6	4,7	1,7	4,4	4,4
2001	1	6,3	-0,6	4,0	4,0	1,6	3,8	3,8
	2	8,2	-0,9	2,7	3,9	1,5	3,7	3,5
	3	8,9	-1,2	1,5	1,6	1,2	1,5	2,6
	4	9,3	-1,1	0,8	2,1	1,3	2,0	2,4
2002	1	7,2	-0,7	1,3	3,0	1,0	2,8	2,7
	2	7,1	0,4	2,0	4,0	4,2	4,1	3,5
	3	5,9	1,6	2,8	3,8	3,2	3,8	4,3
	4	5,0	2,3	3,9	4,3	2,5	4,1	4,2
2003	1	4,7	2,0	4,6	3,7	3,0	3,6	4,0
	2	3,9	1,5	5,0	3,1	3,0	3,1	3,1
	3	4,2	1,2	4,6	2,9	1,7	2,8	3,0
	4	3,8	0,9	2,4	2,4	2,7	2,4	2,7
2004	1	5,5	0,9	1,9	3,2	3,1	3,2	3,4
	2	7,7	1,0	0,6	3,9	4,6	4,0	4,5
	3	8,0	1,1	0,5	4,7	5,6	4,8	4,7
	4	8,9	1,3	2,5	5,8	6,0	5,8	5,8
2005	1	10,1	1,5	2,1	5,5	5,5	5,5	5,4
	2	7,6	1,5	3,7	4,9	5,3	4,9	5,1
	3	7,2	1,4	2,7	4,9	4,9	4,9	4,7
	1-3 ³	8,3	1,5	2,8	5,1	5,2	5,1	5,1

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 3 - Seasonally adjusted and annualised quarterly value added by industry and gross domestic product at constant 2000 prices (R million)

Year	Quarter	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication
1993		24 141	66 331	128 849	19 084	19 148	92 126	50 944
1994		26 040	66 636	132 287	20 191	19 701	94 437	53 290
1995		20 850	64 567	140 877	20 592	20 401	99 994	58 923
1996		25 850	64 034	142 825	22 814	20 813	103 682	62 538
1997		26 070	65 100	146 692	23 699	21 529	104 147	67 312
1998		24 686	65 011	146 336	22 206	20 260	105 518	70 983
1999		26 213	64 116	147 179	22 097	19 985	113 553	74 705
2000		27 451	63 391	159 106	22 788	21 114	122 705	80 873
2001		26 558	63 325	164 131	21 956	22 154	125 017	85 646
2002		28 292	63 927	168 729	22 722	23 441	127 870	93 390
2003		27 700	66 502	166 405	23 151	25 053	136 138	98 864
2004		27 223	68 356	174 036	23 698	27 725	143 931	103 380
1997	1	26 097	64 227	144 869	24 040	21 165	105 469	65 146
	2	26 181	65 029	147 573	24 103	21 366	104 781	66 505
	3	26 111	65 531	147 341	23 616	21 505	104 153	68 006
	4	25 891	65 614	146 985	23 036	22 080	102 186	69 591
1998	1	25 027	65 816	147 559	22 600	20 673	104 640	70 550
	2	24 440	65 187	147 444	22 297	20 193	105 535	71 138
	3	24 370	64 607	145 558	21 972	20 009	105 934	70 802
	4	24 907	64 433	144 784	21 955	20 164	105 964	71 441
1999	1	25 563	64 398	144 462	21 788	19 941	109 518	72 319
	2	25 901	63 933	145 518	22 008	19 924	112 060	73 952
	3	26 354	63 962	147 849	22 116	19 987	114 962	75 547
	4	27 034	64 172	150 886	22 476	20 088	117 673	77 002
2000	1	27 385	63 748	154 763	22 711	20 320	120 015	78 790
	2	27 581	63 545	157 295	22 876	20 782	122 292	80 545
	3	27 617	63 012	160 584	22 964	21 411	123 876	81 731
	4	27 221	63 260	163 782	22 602	21 943	124 638	82 426
2001	1	26 719	63 431	164 669	22 242	21 928	124 852	83 264
	2	26 556	63 736	164 671	21 930	22 114	124 983	84 518
	3	26 485	63 308	162 911	21 891	22 182	124 967	86 309
	4	26 472	62 825	164 273	21 762	22 392	125 267	88 493
2002	1	27 225	63 164	165 602	22 099	22 862	126 188	90 678
	2	28 127	63 634	168 496	22 613	23 259	127 232	92 747
	3	28 720	64 222	170 388	22 895	23 629	127 991	94 335
	4	29 096	64 688	170 430	23 281	24 013	130 070	95 800
2003	1	28 882	65 182	168 951	23 186	24 433	131 911	97 299
	2	28 307	66 132	166 920	23 140	24 818	134 541	98 299
	3	27 000	67 184	165 320	23 117	25 296	137 555	99 285
	4	26 611	67 512	164 429	23 162	25 665	140 546	100 573
2004	1	26 766	67 679	168 019	23 366	26 611	141 530	101 573
	2	26 990	67 905	172 572	23 550	27 592	142 930	102 591
	3	27 453	69 162	177 130	23 829	28 192	144 504	103 969
	4	27 683	68 673	178 423	24 048	28 505	146 760	105 387
2005	1	28 117	70 261	177 367	24 065	29 272	148 842	106 715
	2	28 319	70 942	180 769	24 086	30 159	151 329	108 354
	3	29 012	70 820	183 269	23 983	30 850	153 674	109 964

Table 3 - Seasonally adjusted and annualised quarterly value added by industry and gross domestic product at constant 2000 prices (R million) (concluded)

Year	Quarter	Finance, real estate and business services	General government services	Personal services	Total value added at basic prices	Taxes less subsidies on products	GDP at market prices	Total value added at basic prices excluding agriculture
1993		117 397	130 535	39 128	684 083	70 393	755 009	659 992
1994		121 688	131 835	41 034	704 550	74 480	779 424	678 110
1995		125 955	132 945	43 298	725 682	77 928	803 710	706 532
1996		134 502	135 513	44 449	756 515	81 738	838 326	731 335
1997		140 832	136 582	44 434	776 399	84 117	860 516	750 328
1998		144 074	135 560	47 194	781 828	83 140	864 968	757 142
1999		151 437	134 403	49 020	802 708	82 657	885 365	776 495
2000		156 253	133 158	51 382	838 221	83 930	922 151	810 770
2001		169 015	131 914	52 537	862 253	85 120	947 373	835 695
2002		179 623	133 054	53 852	894 900	87 427	982 327	866 608
2003		187 062	134 915	56 073	921 863	89 693	1 011 556	894 163
2004		201 170	136 376	56 841	962 736	94 035	1 056 771	935 513
1997	1	140 076	136 893	44 245	772 228	83 802	856 030	746 131
	2	140 699	136 697	44 364	777 298	84 102	861 400	751 118
	3	140 758	136 442	44 543	778 006	84 251	862 257	751 895
	4	141 795	136 296	44 588	778 063	84 313	862 376	752 172
1998	1	142 031	136 099	45 892	780 887	83 904	864 791	755 860
	2	144 032	135 757	46 850	782 873	83 141	866 014	758 433
	3	145 088	135 317	47 711	781 368	82 749	864 117	756 999
	4	145 145	135 067	48 323	782 183	82 766	864 949	757 276
1999	1	149 122	134 977	48 507	790 595	82 310	872 905	765 032
	2	150 768	134 737	48 812	797 614	82 239	879 853	771 713
	3	152 439	134 270	49 194	806 679	82 781	889 460	780 325
	4	153 419	133 628	49 567	815 946	83 298	899 244	788 911
2000	1	154 212	133 698	50 389	826 032	83 329	909 361	798 647
	2	154 790	133 457	51 023	834 186	83 541	917 727	806 604
	3	156 662	133 019	51 767	842 643	84 173	926 816	815 026
	4	159 348	132 458	52 349	850 025	84 677	934 702	822 804
2001	1	163 758	132 839	52 401	856 103	84 665	940 768	829 384
	2	167 443	132 266	52 422	860 637	84 832	945 469	834 081
	3	170 739	131 451	52 556	862 798	85 183	947 981	836 313
	4	174 121	131 100	52 770	869 474	85 800	955 274	843 003
2002	1	176 200	131 842	53 042	878 902	86 287	965 189	851 677
	2	178 680	132 772	53 494	891 055	86 864	977 919	862 928
	3	180 885	133 531	54 052	900 648	88 469	989 117	871 928
	4	182 727	134 071	54 819	908 996	88 088	997 084	879 900
2003	1	184 519	134 482	55 440	914 285	88 860	1 003 145	885 403
	2	185 789	134 761	56 112	918 818	89 484	1 008 302	890 512
	3	187 968	135 076	56 414	924 215	89 905	1 014 120	897 215
	4	189 972	135 341	56 324	930 135	90 523	1 020 658	903 524
2004	1	193 963	135 725	56 430	941 662	91 582	1 033 244	914 896
	2	199 183	136 140	56 525	955 978	93 600	1 049 578	928 988
	3	203 568	136 523	57 053	971 383	95 170	1 066 553	943 930
	4	207 966	137 116	57 356	981 918	95 788	1 077 706	954 236
2005	1	213 282	137 749	57 666	993 336	96 574	1 089 910	965 219
	2	215 502	138 154	58 040	1 005 654	98 702	1 104 356	977 335
	3	217 888	138 471	58 480	1 016 411	99 496	1 115 907	987 399

Table 4 - Annualised percentage change in the seasonally adjusted quarterly value added by industry and gross domestic product at constant 2000 prices

Year ¹	Quarter ²	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage 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		-5,3	-0,1	-0,2	-6,3	-5,9	1,3	5,5
1999		6,2	-1,4	0,6	-0,5	-1,4	7,6	5,2
2000		4,7	-1,1	8,1	3,1	5,6	8,1	8,3
2001		-3,3	-0,1	3,2	-3,7	4,9	1,9	5,9
2002		6,5	1,0	2,8	3,5	5,8	2,3	9,0
2003		-2,1	4,0	-1,4	1,9	6,9	6,5	5,9
2004		-1,7	2,8	4,6	2,4	10,7	5,7	4,6
1997	1	-21,8	1,5	2,6	-8,3	14,9	1,3	10,6
	2	1,3	5,1	7,7	1,1	3,9	-2,6	8,6
	3	-1,1	3,1	-0,6	-7,9	2,6	-2,4	9,3
	4	-3,3	0,5	-1,0	-9,5	11,1	-7,3	9,7
1998	1	-12,7	1,2	1,6	-7,4	-23,2	10,0	5,6
	2	-9,1	-3,8	-0,3	-5,3	-9,0	3,5	3,4
	3	-1,1	-3,5	-5,0	-5,7	-3,6	1,5	-1,9
	4	9,1	-1,1	-2,1	-0,3	3,1	0,1	3,7
1999	1	11,0	-0,2	-0,9	-3,0	-4,4	14,1	5,0
	2	5,4	-2,9	3,0	4,1	-0,3	9,6	9,3
	3	7,2	0,2	6,6	2,0	1,3	10,8	8,9
	4	10,7	1,3	8,5	6,7	2,0	9,8	7,9
2000	1	5,3	-2,6	10,7	4,2	4,7	8,2	9,6
	2	2,9	-1,3	6,7	2,9	9,4	7,8	9,2
	3	0,5	-3,3	8,6	1,5	12,7	5,3	6,0
	4	-5,6	1,6	8,2	-6,2	10,3	2,5	3,4
2001	1	-7,2	1,1	2,2	-6,2	-0,3	0,7	4,1
	2	-2,4	1,9	0,0	-5,5	3,4	0,4	6,2
	3	-1,1	-2,7	-4,2	-0,7	1,3	-0,1	8,8
	4	-0,2	-3,0	3,4	-2,3	3,8	1,0	10,5
2002	1	11,9	2,2	3,3	6,3	8,7	3,0	10,2
	2	13,9	3,0	7,2	9,6	7,1	3,4	9,4
	3	8,7	3,7	4,6	5,1	6,5	2,4	7,0
	4	5,3	2,9	0,1	6,9	6,7	6,7	6,4
2003	1	-2,9	3,1	-3,4	-1,6	7,2	5,8	6,4
	2	-7,7	6,0	-4,7	-0,8	6,5	8,2	4,2
	3	-17,2	6,5	-3,8	-0,4	7,9	9,3	4,1
	4	-5,6	2,0	-2,1	0,8	6,0	9,0	5,3
2004	1	2,4	1,0	9,0	3,6	15,6	2,8	4,0
	2	3,4	1,3	11,3	3,2	15,6	4,0	4,1
	3	7,1	7,6	11,0	4,8	9,0	4,5	5,5
	4	3,4	-2,8	3,0	3,7	4,5	6,4	5,6
2005	1	6,4	9,6	-2,3	0,3	11,2	5,8	5,1
	2	2,9	3,9	7,9	0,3	12,7	6,9	6,3
	3	10,2	-0,7	5,6	-1,7	9,5	6,3	6,1

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 4 - Annualised percentage change in the seasonally adjusted quarterly value added by industry and gross domestic product at constant 2000 prices (concluded)

Year ¹	Quarter ²	Finance, real estate and business services	General government services	Personal services	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	1,0	4,9	3,0	5,8	3,2	2,7
1995		3,5	0,8	5,5	3,0	4,6	3,1	4,2
1996		6,8	1,9	2,7	4,2	4,9	4,3	3,5
1997		4,7	0,8	0,0	2,6	2,9	2,6	2,7
1998		2,3	-0,7	6,2	0,7	-1,2	0,5	0,9
1999		5,1	-0,9	3,9	2,7	-0,6	2,4	2,6
2000		3,2	-0,9	4,8	4,4	1,5	4,2	4,4
2001		8,2	-0,9	2,2	2,9	1,4	2,7	3,1
2002		6,3	0,9	2,5	3,8	2,7	3,7	3,7
2003		4,1	1,4	4,1	3,0	2,6	3,0	3,2
2004		7,5	1,1	1,4	4,4	4,8	4,5	4,6
1998	1	0,7	-0,6	12,2	1,5	-1,9	1,1	1,8
	2	5,8	-1,0	8,6	1,0	-3,6	0,6	1,4
	3	3,0	-1,3	7,6	-0,8	-1,9	-0,9	-0,8
	4	0,2	-0,7	5,2	0,4	0,1	0,4	0,1
1999	1	11,4	-0,3	1,5	4,4	-2,2	3,7	4,2
	2	4,5	-0,7	2,5	3,6	-0,3	3,2	3,5
	3	4,5	-1,4	3,2	4,6	2,7	4,4	4,5
	4	2,6	-1,9	3,1	4,7	2,5	4,5	4,5
2000	1	2,1	0,2	6,8	5,0	0,1	4,6	5,0
	2	1,5	-0,7	5,1	4,0	1,0	3,7	4,0
	3	4,9	-1,3	6,0	4,1	3,1	4,0	4,2
	4	7,0	-1,7	4,6	3,6	2,4	3,4	3,9
2001	1	11,5	1,2	0,4	2,9	-0,1	2,6	3,2
	2	9,3	-1,7	0,2	2,1	0,8	2,0	2,3
	3	8,1	-2,4	1,0	1,0	1,7	1,1	1,1
	4	8,2	-1,1	1,6	3,1	2,9	3,1	3,2
2002	1	4,9	2,3	2,1	4,4	2,3	4,2	4,2
	2	5,7	2,9	3,5	5,6	2,7	5,4	5,4
	3	5,0	2,3	4,2	4,4	7,6	4,7	4,2
	4	4,1	1,6	5,8	3,8	-1,7	3,3	3,7
2003	1	4,0	1,2	4,6	2,3	3,6	2,5	2,5
	2	2,8	0,8	4,9	2,0	2,8	2,1	2,3
	3	4,8	0,9	2,2	2,4	1,9	2,3	3,0
	4	4,3	0,8	-0,6	2,6	2,8	2,6	2,8
2004	1	8,7	1,1	0,8	5,0	4,8	5,0	5,1
	2	11,2	1,2	0,7	6,2	9,1	6,5	6,3
	3	9,1	1,1	3,8	6,6	6,9	6,6	6,6
	4	8,9	1,7	2,1	4,4	2,6	4,2	4,4
2005	1	10,6	1,9	2,2	4,7	3,3	4,6	4,7
	2	4,2	1,2	2,6	5,1	9,1	5,4	5,1
	3	4,5	0,9	3,1	4,3	3,3	4,2	4,2

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 value added by industry and gross domestic product at current prices (R million)

Year	Quarter	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication
1993		16 284	30 052	82 642	13 930	12 318	56 468	33 972
1994		20 252	32 111	92 069	15 975	13 797	62 474	38 296
1995		19 317	34 830	106 180	17 409	15 774	71 768	44 538
1996		23 721	38 768	114 126	18 602	17 631	79 463	51 787
1997		25 140	40 524	124 603	19 929	19 829	85 859	57 874
1998		25 434	45 879	130 897	20 461	19 953	90 936	63 606
1999		26 179	52 173	137 035	21 200	20 240	103 193	70 071
2000		27 451	63 391	159 106	22 788	21 114	122 705	80 873
2001		32 588	77 214	176 907	23 023	22 416	130 387	89 511
2002		44 179	92 113	209 605	26 046	24 119	143 095	100 034
2003		40 889	84 258	221 652	28 316	26 947	157 728	110 439
2004		37 946	87 493	236 822	29 426	29 182	175 570	122 298
1997	1	4 903	9 517	29 218	4 608	4 931	20 014	13 531
	2	9 323	10 358	30 703	5 097	5 013	20 414	14 031
	3	6 389	10 726	32 240	5 274	4 918	21 277	15 041
	4	4 525	9 923	32 443	4 950	4 967	24 154	15 271
1998	1	5 526	9 869	31 505	4 754	5 028	21 020	14 601
	2	9 313	11 654	32 105	5 267	5 083	21 836	15 603
	3	6 683	12 518	33 666	5 340	4 957	22 526	16 349
	4	3 912	11 838	33 621	5 100	4 886	25 553	17 053
1999	1	5 193	11 757	31 851	4 720	5 223	22 896	16 001
	2	10 094	13 160	32 691	5 302	5 145	24 043	17 030
	3	7 095	13 677	35 577	5 920	4 965	25 754	18 080
	4	3 796	13 580	36 916	5 257	4 906	30 500	18 960
2000	1	5 066	14 467	36 399	5 219	5 371	27 607	18 239
	2	9 056	16 566	37 973	5 786	5 311	28 900	19 640
	3	8 841	16 060	41 834	6 203	5 235	30 841	20 954
	4	4 487	16 298	42 900	5 581	5 197	35 358	22 038
2001	1	5 822	18 042	41 942	5 332	5 668	30 711	20 799
	2	11 918	20 248	42 659	5 786	5 679	30 909	21 855
	3	9 041	19 881	45 104	6 190	5 553	31 912	22 494
	4	5 807	19 043	47 201	5 714	5 515	36 856	24 362
2002	1	7 322	20 822	47 626	5 775	6 084	32 682	23 279
	2	16 853	24 105	50 811	6 546	6 036	33 636	24 216
	3	12 709	25 018	54 621	7 089	5 979	35 278	25 127
	4	7 296	22 169	56 546	6 638	6 020	41 500	27 412
2003	1	7 213	20 423	53 472	6 540	6 910	36 634	25 979
	2	16 072	21 221	53 726	7 190	6 790	37 020	26 775
	3	11 839	22 645	56 478	7 600	6 709	38 985	27 622
	4	5 767	19 971	57 976	6 985	6 538	45 089	30 061
2004	1	6 557	20 314	56 341	6 724	7 432	39 949	28 393
	2	14 386	22 228	56 970	7 397	7 312	40 451	29 434
	3	11 827	23 462	60 959	7 945	7 360	44 136	31 047
	4	5 176	21 490	62 553	7 358	7 078	51 034	33 423
2005	1	7 480	20 347	58 900	7 094	8 090	44 629	31 258
	2	11 000	24 642	61 099	7 874	8 420	45 528	32 743
	3	10 400	26 061	65 662	8 339	8 590	49 636	34 612

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

Year	Quarter	Finance, real estate and business services	General government services	Personal services	Total value added at basic prices	Taxes less subsidies on products	GDP at market prices
1993		62 861	62 375	19 940	390 841	35 291	426 132
1994		70 491	71 278	23 403	440 145	41 974	482 120
1995		82 162	80 831	27 545	500 352	47 746	548 098
1996		94 122	96 214	31 040	565 475	52 484	617 959
1997		110 488	107 744	35 177	627 168	58 563	685 731
1998		122 227	116 495	38 986	674 874	67 550	742 424
1999		140 673	124 107	44 002	738 874	74 810	813 684
2000		156 253	133 158	51 381	838 220	83 930	922 150
2001		177 531	142 325	56 313	928 216	91 682	1 019 898
2002		204 667	157 391	62 631	1 063 879	104 898	1 168 777
2003		229 013	171 995	69 895	1 141 131	115 894	1 257 025
2004		260 940	186 802	76 385	1 242 864	143 794	1 386 658
1997	1	26 076	26 183	8 355	147 335	14 771	162 106
	2	27 444	26 526	8 684	157 593	13 082	170 675
	3	28 319	27 301	9 034	160 519	15 009	175 528
	4	28 649	27 734	9 104	161 721	15 701	177 422
1998	1	29 652	28 532	9 350	159 838	16 364	176 202
	2	30 754	28 996	9 570	170 182	15 977	186 159
	3	30 679	29 303	10 020	172 041	17 097	189 138
	4	31 143	29 664	10 046	172 815	18 112	190 927
1999	1	33 815	30 546	10 491	172 494	18 368	190 862
	2	34 158	30 904	10 755	183 283	15 664	198 947
	3	36 013	31 177	11 373	189 632	20 403	210 035
	4	36 686	31 480	11 383	193 464	20 375	213 839
2000	1	36 803	32 760	12 218	194 150	20 270	214 420
	2	37 827	32 927	12 751	206 738	19 115	225 853
	3	40 422	33 534	13 242	217 166	21 966	239 132
	4	41 200	33 937	13 171	220 166	22 579	242 745
2001	1	42 323	35 364	14 026	220 030	23 895	243 924
	2	43 431	35 231	14 050	231 768	20 309	252 077
	3	45 345	35 559	14 171	235 251	23 110	258 361
	4	46 432	36 171	14 066	241 167	24 368	265 535
2002	1	48 632	38 539	15 272	246 033	26 667	272 700
	2	49 612	38 845	15 625	266 285	24 816	291 101
	3	51 431	39 489	15 844	272 584	26 453	299 037
	4	54 992	40 518	15 889	278 978	26 962	305 940
2003	1	56 675	42 635	16 933	273 413	28 853	302 266
	2	57 474	42 733	17 374	286 375	25 355	311 730
	3	57 952	42 891	17 656	290 377	29 481	319 858
	4	56 912	43 736	17 932	290 967	32 205	323 172
2004	1	61 789	45 837	18 726	292 062	34 616	326 678
	2	64 418	46 071	18 936	307 604	33 312	340 916
	3	68 830	46 819	19 090	321 475	36 083	357 558
	4	65 903	48 075	19 633	321 723	39 783	361 506
2005	1	69 048	49 671	20 581	317 098	42 913	360 011
	2	69 082	50 711	21 094	332 193	36 991	369 184
	3	71 860	51 338	21 379	347 876	43 831	391 707

Table 6 - Quarterly compensation of employees at current prices (R million)

Year	Quarter	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication
1993		5 069	15 827	46 111	3 906	9 577	29 174	17 811
1994		5 680	16 516	50 761	4 317	9 954	31 373	19 364
1995		6 406	18 452	56 484	4 943	10 909	35 343	22 275
1996		6 908	19 969	59 966	6 098	11 414	38 417	25 295
1997		7 398	22 061	63 532	6 663	12 285	42 132	27 536
1998		8 314	23 496	72 150	6 724	12 408	46 056	29 722
1999		8 812	26 020	75 682	7 760	12 513	54 460	31 092
2000		9 409	28 258	82 994	8 166	12 797	61 515	33 626
2001		9 978	31 282	88 728	8 208	13 056	62 013	36 234
2002		10 730	34 057	97 316	9 615	13 608	66 471	39 147
2003		11 218	34 389	104 682	10 886	15 427	73 116	43 822
2004		11 552	36 539	111 891	11 147	16 664	82 478	48 263
1997	1	1 790	5 364	14 916	1 477	2 869	9 771	6 600
	2	1 926	5 254	15 180	1 651	2 997	10 000	6 756
	3	1 918	5 553	15 852	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	2 012	5 786	16 835	1 470	2 908	10 405	6 985
	2	2 165	5 636	17 275	1 646	3 041	10 446	7 413
	3	2 155	5 814	17 880	1 734	3 091	11 373	7 467
	4	1 982	6 260	20 160	1 873	3 369	13 832	7 858
1999	1	2 185	6 155	17 773	1 768	3 036	11 925	7 309
	2	2 330	6 335	18 164	1 833	3 046	13 086	7 696
	3	2 247	6 691	18 639	1 889	3 060	13 619	7 854
	4	2 049	6 839	21 106	2 269	3 370	15 830	8 233
2000	1	2 289	6 850	19 319	1 860	3 064	13 809	7 907
	2	2 484	6 836	20 020	1 946	3 072	14 936	8 367
	3	2 424	7 097	20 602	2 062	3 176	15 241	8 484
	4	2 212	7 475	23 053	2 298	3 485	17 529	8 868
2001	1	2 468	7 509	20 900	1 920	3 130	14 547	8 598
	2	2 643	7 516	21 377	1 974	3 131	14 986	8 979
	3	2 547	7 885	21 871	2 053	3 234	15 198	9 047
	4	2 320	8 372	24 579	2 260	3 561	17 282	9 610
2002	1	2 604	8 147	22 667	2 181	3 159	15 182	9 019
	2	2 821	8 118	23 558	2 364	3 226	15 867	9 634
	3	2 775	8 680	24 137	2 375	3 396	16 385	9 803
	4	2 530	9 112	26 954	2 695	3 827	19 037	10 691
2003	1	2 783	8 627	24 580	2 494	3 526	16 529	10 085
	2	2 944	8 207	25 352	2 668	3 667	17 429	10 820
	3	2 857	8 609	25 814	2 670	3 892	18 082	10 974
	4	2 634	8 946	28 936	3 054	4 342	21 076	11 943
2004	1	2 833	8 970	26 159	2 552	3 779	18 581	11 216
	2	3 017	8 810	27 127	2 736	3 932	19 593	11 901
	3	2 975	9 168	27 631	2 731	4 212	20 481	12 040
	4	2 726	9 591	30 973	3 127	4 741	23 823	13 106
2005	1	2 948	9 472	27 949	2 767	4 081	20 800	12 113
	2	3 145	9 035	28 592	2 969	4 372	22 055	12 946
	3	3 103	9 812	29 046	2 970	4 700	23 105	13 080

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

Year	Quarter	Finance, real estate and business services	General government services	Personal services	Total compensation of employees
1993		21 035	55 255	14 392	218 159
1994		23 931	63 435	16 834	242 166
1995		28 136	72 021	19 707	274 676
1996		31 676	86 292	22 086	308 121
1997		36 689	96 416	25 360	340 071
1998		42 385	103 527	27 760	372 542
1999		47 558	109 398	31 122	404 417
2000		53 287	116 447	35 803	442 302
2001		61 345	123 704	39 303	473 851
2002		69 719	136 085	43 753	520 501
2003		79 539	148 770	48 848	570 697
2004		91 376	161 829	52 790	624 529
1997	1	8 418	23 530	6 042	80 775
	2	9 160	23 752	6 257	82 932
	3	9 246	24 339	6 486	85 468
	4	9 864	24 795	6 575	90 897
1998	1	9 983	25 552	6 637	88 571
	2	10 571	25 813	6 801	90 808
	3	10 829	25 937	7 117	93 397
	4	11 002	26 225	7 205	99 766
1999	1	11 404	27 049	7 466	96 070
	2	11 851	27 309	7 631	99 282
	3	12 041	27 386	7 972	101 398
	4	12 262	27 654	8 053	107 667
2000	1	12 584	28 826	8 561	105 068
	2	13 160	28 856	8 912	108 589
	3	13 541	29 204	9 162	110 992
	4	14 002	29 561	9 169	117 653
2001	1	14 201	30 819	9 749	113 842
	2	14 945	30 683	9 844	116 078
	3	15 921	30 874	9 909	118 540
	4	16 278	31 328	9 800	125 391
2002	1	16 311	33 408	10 717	123 396
	2	17 205	33 634	10 948	127 374
	3	18 050	34 080	11 044	130 725
	4	18 153	34 963	11 045	139 006
2003	1	18 449	36 949	11 813	135 834
	2	19 411	36 976	12 131	139 605
	3	20 689	37 038	12 307	142 932
	4	20 990	37 807	12 598	152 325
2004	1	21 200	39 704	13 097	148 091
	2	22 098	40 020	13 210	152 445
	3	23 719	40 481	13 186	156 624
	4	24 359	41 624	13 297	167 368
2005	1	23 094	43 082	14 078	160 384
	2	25 196	43 819	14 230	166 359
	3	26 320	44 201	14 179	170 516

**Table 7 - Quarterly gross operating surplus and net¹ other taxes on production
(R million)**

Year	Quarter	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication
1993		11 215	14 224	36 531	10 024	2 741	27 294	16 161
1994		14 572	15 594	41 308	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	54 161	12 504	6 217	41 046	26 493
1997		17 742	18 464	61 071	13 266	7 544	43 727	30 339
1998		17 120	22 383	58 747	13 737	7 545	44 880	33 884
1999		17 367	26 153	61 353	13 440	7 727	48 733	38 979
2000		18 042	35 133	76 112	14 622	8 317	61 190	47 247
2001		22 610	45 932	88 179	14 815	9 360	68 374	53 277
2002		33 449	58 056	112 289	16 431	10 511	76 624	60 887
2003		29 671	49 869	116 970	17 430	11 520	84 612	66 617
2004		26 394	50 954	124 931	18 279	12 518	93 092	74 035
1997	1	3 113	4 154	14 302	3 131	2 062	10 243	6 931
	2	7 397	5 104	15 523	3 447	2 017	10 414	7 275
	3	4 471	5 172	16 388	3 555	1 863	10 877	8 142
	4	2 761	4 034	14 858	3 134	1 603	12 193	7 990
1998	1	3 514	4 084	14 670	3 283	2 120	10 615	7 616
	2	7 148	6 018	14 830	3 621	2 043	11 390	8 191
	3	4 528	6 704	15 786	3 606	1 865	11 153	8 882
	4	1 930	5 578	13 461	3 227	1 517	11 721	9 195
1999	1	3 008	5 602	14 079	2 952	2 187	10 971	8 693
	2	7 764	6 825	14 526	3 469	2 099	10 957	9 334
	3	4 847	6 986	16 939	4 031	1 905	12 135	10 226
	4	1 747	6 741	15 809	2 988	1 535	14 670	10 727
2000	1	2 778	7 617	17 080	3 359	2 308	13 798	10 332
	2	6 573	9 730	17 953	3 840	2 238	13 964	11 274
	3	6 417	8 963	21 233	4 141	2 060	15 600	12 471
	4	2 275	8 823	19 847	3 283	1 712	17 829	13 170
2001	1	3 355	10 532	21 042	3 413	2 539	16 164	12 201
	2	9 275	12 732	21 282	3 812	2 548	15 923	12 876
	3	6 494	11 997	23 233	4 136	2 319	16 714	13 447
	4	3 487	10 672	22 622	3 454	1 954	19 574	14 753
2002	1	4 718	12 675	24 959	3 593	2 925	17 500	14 260
	2	14 031	15 987	27 253	4 182	2 811	17 769	14 582
	3	9 934	16 337	30 484	4 714	2 583	18 893	15 324
	4	4 766	13 057	29 591	3 943	2 193	22 463	16 721
2003	1	4 430	11 796	28 892	4 046	3 384	20 104	15 894
	2	13 128	13 013	28 374	4 522	3 123	19 591	15 955
	3	8 981	14 036	30 664	4 930	2 817	20 903	16 648
	4	3 133	11 024	29 040	3 932	2 196	24 013	18 118
2004	1	3 724	11 344	30 181	4 172	3 653	21 368	17 178
	2	11 368	13 417	29 842	4 662	3 380	20 858	17 533
	3	8 852	14 294	33 328	5 214	3 148	23 655	19 007
	4	2 450	11 899	31 580	4 231	2 337	27 211	20 316
2005	1	4 532	10 875	30 951	4 327	4 009	23 829	19 145
	2	7 855	15 607	32 507	4 905	4 048	23 473	19 797
	3	7 297	16 249	36 616	5 369	3 890	26 531	21 532

¹ Net other taxes on production equals other taxes on production minus other subsidies on production.

Table 7 - Quarterly gross operating surplus and net¹ other taxes on production (R million) (concluded)

Year	Quarter	Finance, real estate and business services	General government services	Personal services	Total gross operating surplus
1993		41 826	7 120	5 548	172 682
1994		46 559	7 843	6 569	197 979
1995		54 026	8 810	7 838	225 676
1996		62 447	9 923	8 954	257 353
1997		73 799	11 328	9 817	287 097
1998		79 842	12 968	11 226	302 332
1999		93 115	14 709	12 880	334 457
2000		102 966	16 711	15 578	395 918
2001		116 186	18 621	17 010	454 365
2002		134 948	21 306	18 878	543 378
2003		149 474	23 225	21 047	570 434
2004		169 564	24 973	23 595	618 335
1997	1	17 658	2 653	2 313	66 560
	2	18 284	2 774	2 427	74 662
	3	19 073	2 962	2 548	75 051
	4	18 785	2 939	2 529	70 824
1998	1	19 669	2 980	2 713	71 266
	2	20 183	3 183	2 769	79 374
	3	19 850	3 366	2 903	78 644
	4	20 141	3 439	2 841	73 049
1999	1	22 411	3 497	3 025	76 424
	2	22 307	3 595	3 124	84 001
	3	23 972	3 791	3 401	88 234
	4	24 424	3 826	3 330	85 797
2000	1	24 219	3 934	3 658	89 082
	2	24 667	4 071	3 840	98 149
	3	26 881	4 330	4 080	106 174
	4	27 198	4 376	4 001	102 513
2001	1	28 122	4 545	4 276	106 188
	2	28 486	4 548	4 207	115 689
	3	29 424	4 685	4 262	116 712
	4	30 154	4 843	4 265	115 776
2002	1	32 321	5 131	4 555	122 638
	2	32 407	5 211	4 677	138 911
	3	33 381	5 409	4 801	141 858
	4	36 839	5 555	4 845	139 972
2003	1	38 226	5 686	5 120	137 578
	2	38 063	5 757	5 243	146 770
	3	37 263	5 853	5 350	147 445
	4	35 922	5 929	5 334	138 642
2004	1	40 589	6 133	5 629	143 971
	2	42 320	6 051	5 726	155 159
	3	45 111	6 338	5 904	164 851
	4	41 544	6 451	6 336	154 355
2005	1	45 954	6 589	6 503	156 715
	2	43 886	6 892	6 864	165 834
	3	45 540	7 137	7 200	177 360

¹ Net other taxes on production equals other taxes on production minus other subsidies on production.

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

Industry	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	25 434	26 179	27 451	32 588	44 179	40 889	37 946
Agriculture	21 349	21 750	22 412	27 005	37 705	34 353	31 745
Forestry	3 531	3 853	4 406	4 853	5 600	5 564	5 221
Fishing	554	576	633	730	874	972	980
Mining and quarrying	45 879	52 173	63 391	77 214	92 113	84 258	87 493
Coal	9 395	10 688	12 069	16 068	17 464	15 841	16 749
Gold	16 562	15 335	16 949	18 346	26 916	22 628	18 745
Platinum group metals	7 946	10 876	15 681	20 904	21 349	21 567	24 654
Other metal ores	6 673	8 980	12 639	14 237	17 605	15 229	17 492
Other mining and quarrying ¹	5 303	6 294	6 053	7 659	8 779	8 993	9 853
Primary industries	71 313	78 353	90 842	109 802	136 292	125 147	125 439
Manufacturing	130 897	137 035	159 106	176 907	209 605	221 652	236 822
Food, beverages and tobacco	21 394	21 940	24 613	27 177	32 132	35 442	39 500
Textiles, clothing and leather goods	7 415	7 277	7 794	7 813	9 663	10 259	10 576
Wood and paper; publishing and printing	13 308	14 202	16 838	17 920	20 745	21 451	21 705
Petroleum products, chemicals, rubber and plastic	27 065	30 430	38 223	43 255	49 803	52 827	55 757
Other non-metal mineral products	4 812	4 668	4 900	5 546	7 185	7 972	8 933
Metals, metal products, machinery and equipment	28 140	27 916	30 313	32 882	42 784	44 218	47 929
Electrical machinery and apparatus	3 890	4 260	5 204	5 572	6 312	6 478	6 345
Radio, TV, instruments, watches and clocks	1 649	1 773	2 098	2 044	2 950	3 166	3 337
Transport and Equipment	10 511	11 480	14 381	18 324	19 911	20 604	22 226
Furniture; other manufacturing ¹	12 713	13 089	14 743	16 374	18 120	19 235	20 514
Electricity, gas and water	20 461	21 200	22 788	23 023	26 046	28 316	29 426
Electricity and gas	17 822	18 296	19 431	19 264	21 482	23 577	24 311
Water	2 639	2 904	3 358	3 759	4 564	4 739	5 115
Construction	19 953	20 240	21 114	22 416	24 119	26 947	29 182
Secondary industries	171 311	178 475	203 009	222 346	259 770	276 915	295 430
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	90 936	103 193	122 705	130 387	143 095	157 728	175 570
Wholesale trade	29 087	33 118	39 610	42 377	46 829	51 461	57 259
Furniture; other manufacturing ¹	43 690	49 605	59 115	61 956	67 384	74 000	81 824
Motor trade; repair of motor vehicles	10 858	12 767	15 490	17 071	18 385	20 645	23 660
Hotels and restaurants	7 301	7 703	8 489	8 983	10 497	11 622	12 827
Transport, storage and communication	63 606	70 071	80 873	89 511	100 034	110 439	122 298
Furniture; other manufacturing ¹	41 188	44 385	50 004	54 041	59 318	66 155	73 146
Communication	22 418	25 686	30 869	35 470	40 716	44 284	49 152
Finance, real estate and business services	122 227	140 673	156 253	177 531	204 667	229 013	260 940
Finance and insurance	50 220	62 653	68 648	77 648	86 655	96 097	112 958
Real estate	42 719	46 450	51 693	57 381	67 418	74 389	83 566
Business services ¹	29 288	31 570	35 912	42 502	50 594	58 527	64 416
General government services	116 495	124 107	133 158	142 325	157 391	171 995	186 802
Central government ²	42 024	44 597	47 303	51 346	57 542	60 992	64 511
Provincial government ²	60 448	63 772	67 560	71 572	78 584	84 992	93 205
Local government ²	14 023	15 738	18 295	19 407	21 265	26 011	29 086
Personal services	38 986	44 002	51 381	56 313	62 631	69 895	76 385
Tertiary industries	432 250	482 046	544 369	596 067	667 817	739 069	821 995
All industries at basic prices	674 874	738 874	838 220	928 216	1 063 879	1 141 131	1 242 864
Taxes on products	74 473	80 528	87 816	96 253	109 660	119 940	146 240
Less: Subsidies on products	6 923	5 718	3 886	4 571	4 762	4 046	2 446
GDP at market prices	742 424	813 684	922 150	1 019 898	1 168 777	1 257 025	1 386 658

¹ Includes estimates of the informal sector.

² Not available prior to 1998

Table 9 - Percentage contribution to total nominal value added at basic prices by industry

Industry	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4,0	3,8	3,5	3,3	3,5	4,2	3,6	3,1
Agriculture	3,4	3,2	2,9	2,7	2,9	3,5	3,0	2,6
Forestry	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,4
Fishing	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Mining and quarrying	6,5	6,8	7,1	7,6	8,3	8,7	7,4	7,0
Coal	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,7	1,6	1,4	1,3
Gold	2,6	2,5	2,1	2,0	2,0	2,5	2,0	1,5
Platinum group metals	0,9	1,2	1,5	1,9	2,3	2,0	1,9	2,0
Other metal ores	0,8	1,0	1,2	1,5	1,5	1,7	1,3	1,4
Other mining and quarrying ¹	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8
Primary industries	10,5	10,6	10,6	10,8	11,8	12,8	11,0	10,1
Manufacturing	19,9	19,4	18,5	19,0	19,1	19,7	19,4	19,1
Food, beverages and tobacco	3,3	3,2	3,0	2,9	2,9	3,0	3,1	3,2
Textiles, clothing and leather goods	1,2	1,1	1,0	0,9	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9
Wood and paper; publishing and printing	2,0	2,0	1,9	2,0	1,9	1,9	1,9	1,7
Petroleum products, chemicals, rubber and plastic	3,8	4,0	4,1	4,6	4,7	4,7	4,6	4,5
Other non-metal mineral products	0,8	0,7	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,7
Metals, metal products, machinery and equipment	4,5	4,2	3,8	3,6	3,5	4,0	3,9	3,9
Electrical machinery and apparatus	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,5
Radio, TV, instruments, watches and clocks	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,3
Transport equipment	1,5	1,6	1,6	1,7	2,0	1,9	1,8	1,8
Furniture, other manufacturing ¹	2,0	1,9	1,8	1,8	1,8	1,7	1,7	1,7
Electricity, gas and water	3,2	3,0	2,9	2,7	2,5	2,4	2,5	2,4
Electricity and gas	2,8	2,6	2,5	2,3	2,1	2,0	2,1	2,0
Water	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4
Construction	3,2	3,0	2,7	2,5	2,4	2,3	2,4	2,3
Secondary industries	26,2	25,4	24,2	24,2	24,0	24,4	24,3	23,8
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	13,7	13,5	14,0	14,6	14,0	13,5	13,8	14,1
Wholesale trade	4,4	4,3	4,5	4,7	4,6	4,4	4,5	4,6
Retail trade; repairs of household goods ¹	6,6	6,5	6,7	7,1	6,7	6,3	6,5	6,6
Motor trade; repair of motor vehicles	1,6	1,6	1,7	1,8	1,8	1,7	1,8	1,9
Hotels and restaurants	1,1	1,1	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0
Transport, storage and communication	9,2	9,4	9,5	9,6	9,6	9,4	9,7	9,8
Transport and storage ¹	6,2	6,1	6,0	6,0	5,8	5,6	5,8	5,9
Communication	3,0	3,3	3,5	3,7	3,8	3,8	3,9	4,0
Finance, real estate and business services	17,6	18,1	19,0	18,6	19,1	19,2	20,1	21,0
Finance and insurance	7,6	7,4	8,5	8,2	8,4	8,1	8,4	9,1
Real estate	6,3	6,3	6,3	6,2	6,2	6,3	6,5	6,7
Business Services ¹	3,8	4,3	4,3	4,3	4,6	4,8	5,1	5,2
General government services	17,2	17,3	16,8	15,9	15,3	14,8	15,1	15,0
Central government ²		6,2	6,0	5,6	5,5	5,4	5,3	5,2
Provincial government ²		9,0	8,6	8,1	7,7	7,4	7,4	7,5
Local government ²		2,1	2,1	2,2	2,1	2,0	2,3	2,3
Personal services	5,6	5,8	6,0	6,1	6,1	5,9	6,1	6,1
Tertiary industries	63,3	64,0	65,2	64,9	64,2	62,8	64,8	66,1
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.

2 Not available prior to 1998

Table 10 - Annual value added by industry and gross domestic product at constant prices (R million)

Industry	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	24 686	26 213	27 451	26 558	28 292	27 700	27 223
Agriculture	19 952	21 350	22 412	21 469	23 187	22 643	22 478
Forestry	4 130	4 257	4 406	4 430	4 435	4 331	4 007
Fishing	604	606	633	659	670	726	738
Mining and quarrying	65 011	64 116	63 391	63 325	63 927	66 502	68 356
Coal	12 061	11 950	12 069	11 962	11 776	12 554	13 000
Gold	18 405	17 809	16 949	15 616	15 674	14 784	13 483
Platinum group metals	15 164	16 417	15 681	17 348	17 946	19 979	21 536
Other metal ores	13 214	12 120	12 639	12 407	12 489	12 622	12 861
Other mining and quarrying ¹	6 167	5 819	6 053	5 993	6 043	6 563	7 475
Primary industries	89 697	90 329	90 842	89 883	92 219	94 202	95 579
Manufacturing	146 336	147 179	159 106	164 131	168 729	166 405	174 036
Food, beverages and tobacco	24 007	23 206	24 614	25 582	26 094	24 990	25 889
Textiles, clothing and leather goods	7 840	7 551	7 793	7 503	8 108	7 919	8 570
Wood and paper; publishing and printing	16 196	15 915	16 839	16 605	16 614	16 381	17 430
Petroleum products, chemicals, rubber and plastic	31 055	33 692	38 222	40 140	39 550	39 478	40 714
Other non-metal mineral products	5 371	4 869	4 900	4 989	5 470	5 446	5 590
Metals, metal products, machinery and equipment	29 279	29 116	30 313	30 875	34 777	34 456	35 833
Electrical machinery and apparatus	4 653	4 845	5 204	5 133	5 079	5 084	5 097
Radio, TV, instruments, watches and clocks	2 176	2 043	2 098	1 822	2 020	2 116	2 208
Transport equipment	11 929	12 200	14 380	16 134	15 925	15 271	16 349
Furniture, other manufacturing ¹	13 830	13 742	14 743	15 348	15 092	15 264	16 356
Electricity, gas and water	22 206	22 097	22 788	21 956	22 722	23 151	23 698
Electricity and gas	18 945	18 737	19 431	18 730	19 514	19 960	20 712
Water	3 261	3 360	3 357	3 226	3 208	3 191	2 986
Construction	20 260	19 985	21 114	22 154	23 441	25 053	27 725
Secondary industries	188 802	189 261	203 008	208 241	214 892	214 609	225 459
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	105 518	113 553	122 705	125 017	127 870	136 138	143 931
Wholesale trade	34 744	36 917	39 610	40 299	40 329	41 885	43 612
Retail trade; repairs of household goods ¹	49 594	54 137	59 113	59 987	62 032	66 720	70 017
Motor trade; repair of motor vehicles	13 000	14 277	15 490	16 121	16 306	17 890	19 888
Hotels and restaurants	8 178	8 220	8 490	8 608	9 201	9 641	10 412
Transport, storage and communication	70 983	74 705	80 873	85 646	93 390	98 864	103 380
Transport and storage ¹	45 655	47 064	50 004	52 024	54 082	57 783	61 800
Communication	25 328	27 641	30 869	33 622	39 308	41 081	41 580
Finance, real estate and business services	144 074	151 437	156 253	169 015	179 623	187 062	201 170
Finance and insurance	57 898	65 165	68 648	77 354	83 818	87 530	99 760
Real estate	52 934	52 305	51 694	51 699	53 153	53 233	52 827
Business Services ¹	33 242	33 967	35 911	39 962	42 652	46 299	48 583
General government services	135 560	134 403	133 158	131 914	133 054	134 915	136 376
Central government ²	49 647	48 445	47 303	46 093	46 352	47 071	47 587
Provincial government ²	68 123	67 949	67 560	67 189	67 469	67 779	68 081
Local government ²	17 790	18 009	18 295	18 632	19 233	20 065	20 708
Personal services	47 194	49 020	51 382	52 537	53 852	56 073	56 841
Tertiary industries	503 329	523 118	544 371	564 129	587 789	613 052	641 698
All industries at basic prices	781 828	802 708	838 221	862 253	894 900	921 863	962 736
Taxes on products	86 763	86 376	87 816	89 119	91 576	93 967	98 498
Less: Subsidies on products	3 623	3 719	3 886	3 999	4 149	4 274	4 463
GDP at market prices	864 968	885 365	922 151	947 373	982 327	1 011 556	1 056 771

1 Includes estimates of the informal sector.

2 Not available prior to 1998

Table 11 - Percentage change ² in the annual value added by industry and gross domestic product at constant 2000 prices.

Industry	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0,9	-5,3	6,2	4,7	-3,3	6,5	-2,1	-1,7
Agriculture	1,7	-7,2	7,0	5,0	-4,2	8,0	-2,3	-0,7
Forestry	-2,8	5,0	3,1	3,5	0,5	0,1	-2,3	-7,5
Fishing	-10,9	-4,3	0,3	4,5	4,1	1,7	8,4	1,7
Mining and quarrying	1,7	-0,1	-1,4	-1,1	-0,1	1,0	4,0	2,8
Coal	6,2	1,8	-0,9	1,0	-0,9	-1,6	6,6	3,6
Gold	-1,9	-5,8	-3,2	-4,8	-7,9	0,4	-5,7	-8,8
Platinum group metals	3,9	1,7	8,3	-4,5	10,6	3,5	11,3	7,8
Other metal ores	5,1	4,3	-8,3	4,3	-1,8	0,7	1,1	1,9
Other mining and quarrying ¹	0,8	0,4	-5,6	4,0	-1,0	0,8	8,6	13,9
Primary industries	1,3	-1,6	0,7	0,6	-1,1	2,6	2,2	1,5
Manufacturing	2,7	-0,2	0,6	8,1	3,2	2,8	-1,4	4,6
Food, beverages and tobacco	2,5	-6,2	-3,3	6,1	3,9	2,0	-4,2	3,6
Textiles, clothing and leather goods	4,0	-6,0	-3,7	3,2	-3,7	8,1	-2,3	8,2
Wood and paper; publishing and printing	3,4	2,7	-1,7	5,8	-1,4	0,1	-1,4	6,4
Petroleum products, chemicals, rubber and plastic	1,8	11,9	8,5	13,4	5,0	-1,5	-0,2	3,1
Other non-metal mineral products	-1,3	-5,8	-9,3	0,6	1,8	9,6	-0,4	2,6
Metals, metal products, machinery and equipment	4,8	-7,0	-0,6	4,1	1,9	12,6	-0,9	4,0
Electrical machinery and apparatus	9,7	4,8	4,1	7,4	-1,4	-1,1	0,1	0,3
Radio, TV, instruments, watches and clocks	8,4	-4,7	-6,1	2,7	-13,2	10,9	4,8	4,3
Transport equipment	-3,2	3,5	2,3	17,9	12,2	-1,3	-4,1	7,1
Furniture; other manufacturing ¹	1,9	0,0	-0,6	7,3	4,1	-1,7	1,1	7,2
Electricity, gas and water	3,9	-6,3	-0,5	3,1	-3,7	3,5	1,9	2,4
Electricity and gas	4,1	-5,5	-1,1	3,7	-3,6	4,2	2,3	3,8
Water	2,1	-10,5	3,0	-0,1	-3,9	-0,6	-0,5	-6,4
Construction	3,4	-5,9	-1,4	5,6	4,9	5,8	6,9	10,7
Secondary industries	2,9	-1,6	0,2	7,3	2,6	3,2	-0,1	5,1
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	0,4	1,3	7,6	8,1	1,9	2,3	6,5	5,7
Wholesale trade	-0,1	0,7	6,3	7,3	1,7	0,1	3,9	4,1
Retail trade; repairs of household goods ¹	2,1	0,8	9,2	9,2	1,5	3,4	7,6	4,9
Motor trade; repair of motor vehicles	-3,0	7,9	9,8	8,5	4,1	1,1	9,7	11,2
Hotels and restaurants	-1,8	-2,8	0,5	3,3	1,4	6,9	4,8	8,0
Transport, storage and communication	7,6	5,5	5,2	8,3	5,9	9,0	5,9	4,6
Transport and storage ¹	3,7	1,4	3,1	6,2	4,0	4,0	6,8	7,0
Communication	16,5	13,6	9,1	11,7	8,9	16,9	4,5	1,2
Finance, real estate and business services	4,7	2,3	5,1	3,2	8,2	6,3	4,1	7,5
Finance and insurance	6,9	-0,4	12,6	5,3	12,7	8,4	4,4	14,0
Real estate	1,8	-2,3	-1,2	-1,2	0,0	2,8	0,2	-0,8
Business services ¹	4,8	16,5	2,2	5,7	11,3	6,7	8,6	4,9
General government services	0,8	-0,7	-0,9	-0,9	-0,9	0,9	1,4	1,1
Central government ³			-2,4	-2,4	-2,6	0,6	1,6	1,1
Provincial government ³			-0,3	-0,6	-0,5	0,4	0,5	0,4
Local government ³			1,2	1,6	1,8	3,2	4,3	3,2
Personal services	0,0	6,2	3,9	4,8	2,2	2,5	4,1	1,4
Tertiary industries	2,7	2,0	3,9	4,1	3,6	4,2	4,3	4,7
All industries at basic prices	2,6	0,7	2,7	4,4	2,9	3,8	3,0	4,4
Taxes on products	2,9	-1,1	-0,4	1,7	1,5	2,8	2,6	4,8
Less: Subsidies on products	3,8	0,7	2,6	4,5	2,9	3,8	3,0	4,4
GDP at market prices	2,6	0,5	2,4	4,2	2,7	3,7	3,0	4,5

1 Includes estimates of the informal sector.

2 The percentage change is the growth rate from one period to the next

3 Not available prior to 1998

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

Industry	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Agriculture, forestry and fishing							
Output at basic prices	49 011	52 289	57 606	66 221	85 995	84 661	83 843
Intermediate consumption	23 577	26 110	30 155	33 633	41 817	43 772	45 897
Gross value added at basic prices	25 434	26 179	27 451	32 588	44 179	40 889	37 946
Other taxes on production	200	272	295	319	342	409	399
Other subsidies	-471	-448	-584	-759	-965	-1 646	-1 742
Value added at factor cost	25 705	26 355	27 740	33 028	44 802	42 126	39 289
Compensation of employees	8 314	8 812	9 409	9 978	10 730	11 218	11 552
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	17 391	17 543	18 331	23 050	34 072	30 908	27 737
Mining and quarrying							
Output at basic prices	85 020	97 219	119 376	142 952	168 426	151 066	161 574
Intermediate consumption	39 141	45 046	55 985	65 737	76 312	66 808	74 081
Gross value added at basic prices	45 879	52 173	63 391	77 214	92 113	84 258	87 493
Other taxes on production	778	888	1 049	1 141	1 183	1 468	1 348
Other subsidies	-25	-23	-22	-25	-35	-50	-37
Value added at factor cost	45 126	51 308	62 364	76 098	90 965	82 840	86 182
Compensation of employees	23 496	26 020	28 258	31 282	34 057	34 389	36 539
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	21 630	25 288	34 106	44 816	56 908	48 451	49 643
Manufacturing							
Output at basic prices	462 464	512 293	633 517	721 474	862 837	901 889	964 754
Intermediate consumption	331 567	375 258	474 410	544 566	653 232	680 237	727 932
Gross value added at basic prices	130 897	137 035	159 106	176 907	209 605	221 652	236 822
Other taxes on production	1 912	2 263	2 535	2 602	3 158	3 534	3 696
Other subsidies	-699	-666	-636	-749	-1 038	-1 497	-1 175
Value added at factor cost	129 684	135 438	157 207	175 054	207 485	219 615	234 301
Compensation of employees	72 150	75 682	82 994	88 728	97 316	104 682	111 891
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	57 534	59 756	74 213	86 326	110 169	114 933	122 410
Electricity, gas and water							
Output at basic prices	36 033	39 309	44 621	46 128	52 326	58 649	62 782
Intermediate consumption	15 572	18 109	21 832	23 106	26 280	30 333	33 356
Gross value added at basic prices	20 461	21 200	22 788	23 023	26 046	28 316	29 426
Other taxes on production	245	281	295	271	307	376	384
Other subsidies	-118	-112	-103	-121	-171	-241	-179
Value added at factor cost	20 334	21 031	22 596	22 873	25 910	28 181	29 221
Compensation of employees	6 724	7 760	8 166	8 208	9 615	10 886	11 147
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	13 610	13 271	14 430	14 665	16 295	17 295	18 074
Construction							
Output at basic prices	68 234	72 828	80 275	89 228	99 980	116 096	123 753
Intermediate consumption	48 281	52 589	59 161	66 812	75 861	89 149	94 571
Gross value added at basic prices	19 953	20 240	21 114	22 416	24 119	26 947	29 182
Other taxes on production	250	289	319	338	398	515	532
Other subsidies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Value added at factor cost	19 703	19 951	20 795	22 078	23 721	26 432	28 650
Compensation of employees	12 408	12 513	12 797	13 056	13 608	15 427	16 664
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	7 295	7 438	7 998	9 022	10 113	11 005	11 986
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants							
Output at basic prices	161 660	187 269	227 901	247 300	279 402	303 924	332 232
Intermediate consumption	70 724	84 075	105 197	116 913	136 306	146 196	156 662
Gross value added at basic prices	90 936	103 193	122 705	130 387	143 095	157 728	175 570
Other taxes on production	2 028	2 501	2 837	2 728	3 031	3 585	3 818
Other subsidies	-4	-4	-3	-4	-5	-8	-6
Value added at factor cost	88 912	100 696	119 871	127 663	140 069	154 151	171 758
Compensation of employees	46 056	54 460	61 515	62 013	66 471	73 116	82 478
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	42 856	46 236	58 356	65 650	73 598	81 035	89 280

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

Industry	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Transport, storage and communication							
Output at basic prices	117 142	139 574	175 935	201 004	240 433	263 496	288 543
Intermediate consumption	53 536	69 503	95 062	111 493	140 399	153 057	166 245
Gross value added at basic prices	63 606	70 071	80 873	89 511	100 034	110 439	122 298
Other taxes on production	938	1 128	1 272	1 377	1 630	2 237	2 407
Other subsidies	-285	-272	-268	-322	-444	-656	-542
Value added at factor cost	62 953	69 215	79 869	88 456	98 848	108 858	120 433
Compensation of employees	29 722	31 092	33 626	36 234	39 147	43 822	48 263
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	33 231	38 123	46 243	52 222	59 701	65 036	72 170
Finance, real estate and business services							
Output at basic prices	201 730	236 899	275 675	314 685	366 781	414 085	468 174
Intermediate consumption	79 503	96 226	119 423	137 154	162 114	185 072	207 234
Gross value added at basic prices	122 227	140 673	156 253	177 531	204 667	229 013	260 940
Other taxes on production	6 775	8 372	9 147	8 615	10 431	11 501	12 900
Other subsidies	-315	-293	-337	-396	-496	-820	-834
Value added at factor cost	115 767	132 594	147 443	169 312	194 732	218 332	248 874
Compensation of employees	42 385	47 558	53 287	61 345	69 719	79 539	91 376
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	73 382	85 036	94 156	107 967	125 013	138 793	157 498
General government services							
Output at basic prices	153 905	168 343	185 270	206 629	239 750	266 999	297 013
Intermediate consumption	37 410	44 236	52 112	64 304	82 359	95 004	110 211
Gross value added at basic prices	116 495	124 107	133 158	142 325	157 391	171 995	186 802
Other taxes on production	926	1 117	1 450	1 818	2 260	2 633	2 856
Other subsidies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Value added at factor cost	115 569	122 990	131 708	140 507	155 131	169 362	183 946
Compensation of employees	103 527	109 398	116 447	123 704	136 085	148 770	161 829
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	12 042	13 592	15 261	16 803	19 046	20 592	22 117
Personal Services							
Output at basic prices	66 336	77 018	93 511	105 062	121 538	137 896	151 697
Intermediate consumption	27 350	33 016	42 129	48 749	58 907	68 001	75 312
Gross value added at basic prices	38 986	44 002	51 381	56 313	62 631	69 895	76 385
Other taxes on production	695	839	939	1 060	1 420	1 982	2 076
Other subsidies	-43	-41	-37	-44	-62	-87	-65
Value added at factor cost	38 334	43 204	50 480	55 297	61 273	68 000	74 374
Compensation of employees	27 760	31 122	35 803	39 303	43 753	48 848	52 790
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	10 574	12 082	14 677	15 994	17 520	19 152	21 584
Sum of all Industries							
Output at basic prices	1 401 534	1 583 040	1 893 686	2 140 683	2 517 467	2 698 761	2 934 365
Intermediate consumption	726 660	844 167	1 055 467	1 212 467	1 453 587	1 557 629	1 691 501
Gross value added at basic prices	674 874	738 874	838 220	928 216	1 063 879	1 141 131	1 242 864
Other taxes on production	14 747	17 950	20 138	20 269	24 160	28 240	30 416
Other subsidies	-1 959	-1 858	-1 991	-2 419	-3 216	-5 005	-4 580
Value added at factor cost	662 086	722 782	820 073	910 366	1 042 935	1 117 897	1 217 028
Compensation of employees	372 542	404 417	442 302	473 851	520 501	570 697	624 529
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	289 544	318 365	377 771	436 515	522 434	547 200	592 499

Table 13 - Annual production accounts by industry at constant 2000 prices (R million)

Industry	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Agriculture, forestry and fishing						
Output at basic prices	55 689	57 606	58 009	63 588	63 056	63 233
Intermediate consumption	29 476	30 155	31 451	35 296	35 356	36 010
Gross value added at basic prices	26 213	27 451	26 558	28 292	27 700	27 223
Mining and quarrying						
Output at basic prices	120 583	119 376	119 567	120 703	125 977	129 909
Intermediate consumption	56 467	55 985	56 242	56 776	59 475	61 553
Gross value added at basic prices	64 116	63 391	63 325	63 927	66 502	68 356
Manufacturing						
Output at basic prices	553 665	633 517	670 356	709 292	719 865	753 154
Intermediate consumption	406 486	474 411	506 225	540 563	553 460	579 118
Gross value added at basic prices	147 179	159 106	164 131	168 729	166 405	174 036
Electricity, gas and water						
Output at basic prices	41 635	44 620	43 405	44 762	48 057	50 459
Intermediate consumption	19 538	21 832	21 449	22 040	24 906	26 761
Gross value added at basic prices	22 097	22 788	21 956	22 722	23 151	23 698
Construction						
Output at basic prices	76 459	80 275	84 367	86 263	94 688	99 120
Intermediate consumption	56 474	59 161	62 213	62 822	69 635	71 395
Gross value added at basic prices	19 985	21 114	22 154	23 441	25 053	27 725
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants						
Output at basic prices	200 930	227 901	235 401	245 216	255 486	272 632
Intermediate consumption	87 377	105 196	110 384	117 346	119 348	128 701
Gross value added at basic prices	113 553	122 705	125 017	127 870	136 138	143 931
Transport, storage and communication						
Output at basic prices	151 094	175 935	190 626	214 804	228 687	244 265
Intermediate consumption	76 389	95 062	104 980	121 414	129 823	140 885
Gross value added at basic prices	74 705	80 873	85 646	93 390	98 864	103 380
Finance, real estate and business services						
Output at basic prices	251 134	275 675	299 949	321 945	341 429	374 151
Intermediate consumption	99 697	119 422	130 934	142 322	154 367	172 981
Gross value added at basic prices	151 437	156 253	169 015	179 623	187 062	201 170
General government services						
Output at basic prices	182 650	185 270	191 421	201 052	211 315	223 283
Intermediate consumption	48 247	52 112	59 507	67 998	76 400	86 907
Gross value added at basic prices	134 403	133 158	131 914	133 054	134 915	136 376
Personal Services						
Output at basic prices	83 506	93 511	98 465	104 528	112 592	119 640
Intermediate consumption	34 486	42 129	45 928	50 676	56 519	62 799
Gross value added at basic prices	49 020	51 382	52 537	53 852	56 073	56 841
Sum of all industries						
Output at basic prices	1 717 345	1 893 686	1 991 566	2 112 153	2 201 152	2 329 846
Intermediate consumption	914 637	1 055 465	1 129 313	1 217 253	1 279 289	1 367 110
Gross value added at basic prices	802 708	838 221	862 253	894 900	921 863	962 736

Table 14 - Annual volume index numbers by industry (2000=100)

Industry	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	95,5	100,0	96,7	103,1	100,9	99,2
Mining and quarrying	101,1	100,0	99,9	100,8	104,9	107,8
Manufacturing	92,5	100,0	103,2	106,0	104,6	109,4
Electricity, gas and water	97,0	100,0	96,3	99,7	101,6	104,0
Construction	94,7	100,0	104,9	111,0	118,7	131,3
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	92,5	100,0	101,9	104,2	110,9	117,3
Transport, storage and communication	92,4	100,0	105,9	115,5	122,2	127,8
Finance, real estate and business services	96,9	100,0	108,2	115,0	119,7	128,7
General government services	100,9	100,0	99,1	99,9	101,3	102,4
Personal services	95,4	100,0	102,2	104,8	109,1	110,6
Total values added at basic prices	95,7	100,0	102,8	106,6	109,9	114,6
Taxes on products	98,4	100,0	101,5	104,3	107,0	112,2
Subsidies on products	95,7	100,0	102,9	106,8	110,0	114,8
GDP at market prices	96,0	100,0	102,7	106,4	109,7	114,4

Table 15 - Annual value added and gross domestic product deflators (2000=100)

Industry	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	99,9	100,0	122,7	156,2	147,6	139,4
Mining and quarrying	81,4	100,0	121,9	144,1	126,7	128,0
Manufacturing	93,1	100,0	107,8	124,2	133,2	136,1
Electricity, gas and water	95,9	100,0	104,9	114,6	122,3	124,2
Construction	101,3	100,0	101,2	102,9	107,6	105,3
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	90,9	100,0	104,3	111,9	115,9	122,0
Transport, storage and communication	93,8	100,0	104,5	107,1	111,7	118,3
Finance, real estate and business services	92,9	100,0	105,0	113,9	122,4	129,7
General government services	92,3	100,0	107,9	118,3	127,5	137,0
Personal services	89,8	100,0	107,2	116,3	124,7	134,4
Total values added at basic prices	92,0	100,0	107,7	118,9	123,8	129,1
Taxes on products	93,2	100,0	108,0	119,7	127,6	148,5
Subsidies on products	153,8	100,0	114,3	114,8	94,7	54,8
GDP deflator	91,9	100,0	107,7	119,0	124,3	131,2

Table 16 - Gross domestic product by region: Summary

a. Current prices - Rand million

Province	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Western Cape	88 363	98 669	104 908	116 269	130 983	144 571	164 886	181 759	199 412
Eastern Cape	51 067	56 501	60 984	66 853	75 418	82 403	90 884	100 747	112 908
Northern Cape	12 995	14 258	15 913	18 925	21 444	23 507	25 597	27 850	30 087
Free State	37 102	40 249	41 168	45 536	49 649	54 683	65 551	68 598	75 827
KwaZulu-Natal	104 081	114 644	123 882	132 785	150 912	168 392	191 289	207 047	231 616
North West	39 730	42 804	46 844	51 425	59 898	67 526	76 646	79 063	87 127
Gauteng	207 449	231 223	250 999	273 164	311 992	337 443	392 804	422 066	462 044
Mpumalanga	42 830	47 292	51 292	56 970	62 901	73 081	83 020	86 411	94 450
Limpopo	34 343	40 091	46 435	51 755	58 954	68 290	78 100	83 484	93 188
GDP at market prices	617 959	685 731	742 424	813 683	922 151	1 019 898	1 168 777	1 257 026	1 386 658

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Province	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Western Cape	14,3	14,4	14,1	14,3	14,2	14,2	14,1	14,5	14,4
Eastern Cape	8,3	8,2	8,2	8,2	8,2	8,1	7,8	8,0	8,1
Northern Cape	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,3	2,3	2,3	2,2	2,2	2,2
Free State	6,0	5,9	5,5	5,6	5,4	5,4	5,6	5,5	5,5
KwaZulu-Natal	16,8	16,7	16,7	16,3	16,4	16,5	16,4	16,5	16,7
North West	6,4	6,2	6,3	6,3	6,5	6,6	6,6	6,3	6,3
Gauteng	33,6	33,7	33,8	33,6	33,8	33,1	33,6	33,6	33,3
Mpumalanga	6,9	6,9	6,9	7,0	6,8	7,2	7,1	6,9	6,8
Limpopo	5,6	5,8	6,3	6,4	6,4	6,7	6,7	6,6	6,7
GDP at market prices	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

c. Constant 2000 prices - Rand million

Province	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Western Cape	117 737	121 471	120 994	125 678	130 983	135 863	141 863	146 807	154 579
Eastern Cape	69 674	70 900	70 588	72 285	75 418	77 448	78 669	80 630	84 329
Northern Cape	19 287	20 127	20 474	21 026	21 443	21 086	21 402	22 175	22 848
Free States	47 672	48 584	46 735	48 615	49 650	49 102	50 995	51 993	54 034
KwaZulu-Natal	137 979	141 548	142 774	144 183	150 913	157 578	161 692	166 172	174 268
North West	58 327	58 150	58 241	59 004	59 898	60 413	61 379	64 111	67 231
Gauteng	275 723	285 226	288 045	294 746	311 992	319 210	335 415	345 274	360 465
Mpumalanga	56 815	58 732	59 283	60 997	62 900	63 699	65 276	67 007	69 802
Limpopo	51 922	55 779	57 834	58 832	58 955	62 975	65 637	67 389	69 218
GDP at market prices	838 326	860 516	864 968	885 365	922 151	947 373	982 327	1 011 556	1 056 771

d. Constant 2000 prices - percentage changes

Province	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Western Cape	3,3	3,2	-0,4	3,9	4,2	3,7	4,4	3,5	5,3
Eastern Cape	3,3	1,8	-0,4	2,4	4,3	2,7	1,6	2,5	4,6
Northern Cape	2,6	4,4	1,7	2,7	2,0	-1,7	1,5	3,6	3,0
Free State	5,3	1,9	-3,8	4,0	2,1	-1,1	3,9	2,0	3,9
KwaZulu-Natal	4,5	2,6	0,9	1,0	4,7	4,4	2,6	2,8	4,9
North West	5,7	-0,3	0,2	1,3	1,5	0,9	1,6	4,5	4,9
Gauteng	2,5	3,4	1,0	2,3	5,9	2,3	5,1	2,9	4,4
Mpumalanga	6,1	3,4	0,9	2,9	3,1	1,3	2,5	2,7	4,2
Limpopo	2,0	7,4	3,7	1,7	0,2	6,8	4,2	2,7	2,7
GDPR at market prices	4,3	2,6	0,5	2,4	4,2	2,7	3,7	3,0	4,5

Table 17 - Gross domestic product by region: Western Cape

a. Current prices - Rand million

Industry	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Primary Industries	5 593	5 930	6 186	6 266	6 354	7 542	9 999	9 180	9 321
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5 144	5 684	5 913	6 000	6 028	7 211	9 608	8 745	8 725
Mining and quarrying	449	246	273	266	326	331	391	435	596
Secondary Industries	22 621	24 765	25 748	27 194	30 497	32 157	38 341	41 145	43 778
Manufacturing	17 845	19 420	20 162	20 972	24 006	26 275	30 796	32 871	35 125
Electricity, gas and water	1 715	1 749	1 899	2 033	2 147	2 181	2 436	2 959	3 217
Construction	3 061	3 596	3 686	4 189	4 344	3 701	5 110	5 314	5 436
Tertiary Industries	52 676	59 579	63 509	72 173	82 247	91 916	101 793	114 701	125 648
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	11 770	12 777	13 700	15 914	19 216	21 182	23 302	26 152	28 998
Transport, storage and communication	7 432	8 430	9 595	10 527	12 160	13 399	15 065	16 558	18 135
Finance, real estate and business services	19 054	22 468	23 545	27 865	31 360	36 435	40 375	46 263	50 614
Personal services	3 826	4 330	4 809	5 433	6 366	6 972	7 770	8 690	9 513
General government services	10 593	11 574	11 860	12 434	13 146	13 928	15 282	17 038	18 389
All industries at basic prices	80 890	90 274	95 442	105 633	119 098	131 615	150 133	165 026	178 747
Taxes less subsidies on products	7 473	8 396	9 466	10 636	11 885	12 956	14 753	16 733	20 665
GDPR at market prices	88 363	98 669	104 908	116 269	130 983	144 571	164 886	181 759	199 412

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Industry	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Primary Industries	6,3	6,0	5,9	5,4	4,9	5,2	6,1	5,1	4,7
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5,8	5,8	5,6	5,2	4,6	5,0	5,8	4,8	4,4
Mining and quarrying	0,5	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,3
Secondary Industries	25,6	25,1	24,5	23,4	23,3	22,2	23,3	22,6	22,0
Manufacturing	20,2	19,7	19,2	18,0	18,3	18,2	18,7	18,1	17,6
Electricity, gas and water	1,9	1,8	1,8	1,7	1,6	1,5	1,5	1,6	1,6
Construction	3,5	3,6	3,5	3,6	3,3	2,6	3,1	2,9	2,7
Tertiary Industries	59,6	60,4	60,5	62,1	62,8	63,6	61,7	63,1	63,0
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	13,3	12,9	13,1	13,7	14,7	14,7	14,1	14,4	14,5
Transport, storage and communication	8,4	8,5	9,1	9,1	9,3	9,3	9,1	9,1	9,1
Finance, real estate and business services	21,6	22,8	22,4	24,0	23,9	25,2	24,5	25,5	25,4
Personal services	4,3	4,4	4,6	4,7	4,9	4,8	4,7	4,8	4,8
General government services	12,0	11,7	11,3	10,7	10,0	9,6	9,3	9,4	9,2
All industries at basic prices	91,5	91,5	91,0	90,9	90,9	91,0	91,1	90,8	89,6
Taxes less subsidies on products	8,5	8,5	9,0	9,1	9,1	9,0	8,9	9,2	10,4
GDPR at market prices	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

c. Constant 2000 prices - Rand million

Industry	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Primary Industries	6 346	6 336	6 179	6 475	6 354	6 356	6 784	6 557	6 676
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5 582	5 861	5 787	6 173	6 028	6 074	6 506	6 274	6 390
Mining and quarrying	763	474	392	303	326	282	278	283	287
Secondary Industries	28 048	28 929	28 549	28 943	30 497	30 462	32 031	31 757	33 541
Manufacturing	22 460	22 995	22 879	22 720	24 006	24 700	24 959	24 407	25 795
Electricity, gas and water	1 978	2 030	1 928	2 087	2 147	2 105	2 165	2 410	2 582
Construction	3 610	3 905	3 742	4 136	4 344	3 657	4 906	4 941	5 164
Tertiary Industries	72 536	74 370	74 677	78 559	82 248	87 230	90 505	95 524	100 678
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	15 368	15 511	15 916	17 480	19 216	20 308	20 571	21 980	24 121
Transport, storage and communication	9 019	9 822	10 605	11 272	12 160	12 863	13 589	14 549	15 303
Finance, real estate and business services	27 810	28 757	28 391	30 151	31 359	34 469	36 307	38 460	40 515
Personal services	5 520	5 507	5 844	6 074	6 366	6 505	6 664	6 939	7 034
General government services	14 819	14 773	13 920	13 581	13 146	13 084	13 375	13 597	13 705
All industries at basic prices	106 931	109 635	109 405	113 978	119 099	124 048	129 320	133 838	140 896
Taxes less subsidies on products	10 806	11 836	11 589	11 700	11 884	11 816	12 543	12 969	13 683
GDPR at market prices	117 737	121 471	120 994	125 678	130 983	135 863	141 863	146 807	154 579

d. Constant 2000 prices - percentage changes

Industry	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Primary Industries	3,3	-0,2	-2,5	4,8	-1,9	0,0	6,7	-3,3	1,8
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6,8	5,0	-1,3	6,7	-2,3	0,8	7,1	-3,6	1,8
Mining and quarrying	-16,7	-37,9	-17,3	-22,8	7,5	-13,4	-1,5	1,7	1,3
Secondary Industries	0,0	3,1	-1,3	1,4	5,4	-0,1	5,2	-0,9	5,6
Manufacturing	0,2	2,4	-0,5	-0,7	5,7	2,9	1,1	-2,2	5,7
Electricity, gas and water	11,1	2,6	-5,0	8,3	2,8	-1,9	2,9	11,3	7,1
Construction	-6,5	8,2	-4,2	10,5	5,0	-15,8	34,1	0,7	4,5
Tertiary Industries	5,3	2,5	0,4	5,2	4,7	6,1	3,8	5,5	5,4
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	4,6	0,9	2,6	9,8	9,9	5,7	1,3	6,8	9,7
Transport, storage and communication	5,6	8,9	8,0	6,3	7,9	5,8	5,6	7,1	5,2
Finance, real estate and business services	6,5	3,4	-1,3	6,2	4,0	9,9	5,3	5,9	5,3
Personal services	2,6	-0,2	6,1	3,9	4,8	2,2	2,4	4,1	1,4
General government services	4,3	-0,3	-5,8	-2,4	-3,2	-0,5	2,2	1,7	0,8
All industries at basic prices	3,7	2,5	-0,2	4,2	4,5	4,2	4,2	3,5	5,3
Taxes less subsidies on products	-0,8	9,5	-2,1	1,0	1,6	-0,6	6,2	3,4	5,5
GDPR at market prices	3,3	3,2	-0,4	3,9	4,2	3,7	4,4	3,5	5,3

Table 18 - Gross Domestic product by region: Eastern Cape

a. Current prices - Rand million

Industry	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Primary Industries	1 360	1 527	1 633	1 817	1 821	2 231	2 208	2 524	2 430
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 295	1 453	1 531	1 719	1 727	2 116	2 074	2 343	2 149
Mining and quarrying	66	74	102	98	95	116	134	181	281
Secondary Industries	10 476	11 192	12 073	12 896	14 992	17 281	18 910	20 512	21 985
Manufacturing	8 609	9 210	9 979	10 638	12 661	14 687	16 707	17 600	18 799
Electricity, gas and water	884	899	953	1 007	1 101	1 130	890	1 130	1 288
Construction	983	1 083	1 142	1 252	1 230	1 463	1 312	1 782	1 897
Tertiary industries	34 867	38 930	41 688	45 964	51 718	55 457	61 589	68 399	76 768
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	7 545	8 126	8 626	9 663	11 339	11 103	11 998	13 294	14 769
Transport , storage and communication	4 103	4 526	4 806	5 343	6 029	6 464	7 225	8 015	8 929
Finance, real estate and business services	8 351	9 680	10 480	11 429	12 378	14 585	16 384	18 484	21 927
Personal services	4 104	4 656	5 152	5 811	6 768	7 421	8 242	9 182	10 023
General government services	10 764	11 943	12 623	13 719	15 203	15 883	17 740	19 424	21 121
All industries at basic prices	46 704	51 650	55 394	60 677	68 531	74 968	82 707	91 434	101 183
Taxes less subsidies on products	4 363	4 852	5 590	6 176	6 887	7 435	8 177	9 313	11 725
GDPR at market prices	51 067	56 501	60 984	66 853	75 418	82 403	90 884	100 747	112 908

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Industry	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Primary Industries	2,7	2,7	2,7	2,7	2,4	2,7	2,4	2,5	2,2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,5	2,6	2,5	2,6	2,3	2,6	2,3	2,3	1,9
Mining and quarrying	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2
Secondary Industries	20,5	19,8	19,8	19,3	19,9	21,0	20,8	20,4	19,5
Manufacturing	16,9	16,3	16,4	15,9	16,8	17,8	18,4	17,5	16,6
Electricity, gas and water	1,7	1,6	1,6	1,5	1,5	1,4	1,0	1,1	1,1
Construction	1,9	1,9	1,9	1,9	1,6	1,8	1,4	1,8	1,7
Tertiary industries	68,3	68,9	68,4	68,8	68,6	67,3	67,8	67,9	68,0
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	14,8	14,4	14,1	14,5	15,0	13,5	13,2	13,2	13,1
Transport , storage and communication	8,0	8,0	7,9	8,0	8,0	7,8	8,0	8,0	7,9
Finance, real estate and business services	16,4	17,1	17,2	17,1	16,4	17,7	18,0	18,3	19,4
Personal services	8,0	8,2	8,4	8,7	9,0	9,0	9,1	9,1	8,9
General government services	21,1	21,1	20,7	20,5	20,2	19,3	19,5	19,3	18,7
All industries at basic prices	91,5	91,4	90,8	90,8	90,9	91,0	91,0	90,8	89,6
Taxes less subsidies on products	8,5	8,6	9,2	9,2	9,1	9,0	9,0	9,2	10,4
GDPR at market prices	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

c. Constant 2000 prices - Rand million

Industry	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Primary Industries	1 826	1 913	1 835	1 937	1 821	2 246	2 006	1 929	1 823
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 726	1 809	1 707	1 830	1 727	2 145	1 904	1 822	1 714
Mining and quarrying	100	103	128	107	95	101	102	107	108
Secondary Industries	13 243	13 363	13 133	13 482	14 992	15 902	15 712	15 892	17 013
Manufacturing	11 052	11 153	10 965	11 191	12 661	13 372	13 593	13 294	14 193
Electricity, gas and water	1 028	1 034	1 009	1 055	1 101	1 085	844	941	1 017
Construction	1 163	1 176	1 159	1 236	1 230	1 446	1 275	1 657	1 803
Tertiary industries	47 876	48 685	48 829	50 117	51 717	52 239	53 934	55 630	57 959
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	9 835	9 832	9 969	10 626	11 339	10 663	10 885	11 364	12 040
Transport , storage and communication	5 018	5 336	5 462	5 732	6 029	6 311	6 997	7 112	7 303
Finance, real estate and business services	12 370	12 723	12 600	12 498	12 378	13 555	14 044	14 790	16 016
Personal services	5 853	5 861	6 218	6 459	6 768	6 909	7 085	7 366	7 457
General government services	14 800	14 933	14 581	14 802	15 203	14 801	14 923	14 998	15 143
All industries at basic prices	62 944	63 960	63 797	65 536	68 531	70 388	71 652	73 451	76 795
Taxes less subsidies on products	6 729	6 939	6 791	6 749	6 887	7 060	7 016	7 178	7 534
GDPR at market prices	69 674	70 900	70 588	72 285	75 418	77 448	78 669	80 630	84 329

d. Constant 2000 prices - percentage changes

Industry	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Primary Industries	-1,5	4,8	-4,1	5,6	-6,0	23,3	-10,7	-3,8	-5,5
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-1,7	4,9	-5,7	7,2	-5,6	24,2	-11,2	-4,3	-5,9
Mining and quarrying	2,2	3,0	23,9	-16,1	-11,8	7,3	0,7	4,8	1,0
Secondary Industries	-0,3	0,9	-1,7	2,7	11,2	6,1	-1,2	1,1	7,1
Manufacturing	-1,5	0,9	-1,7	2,1	13,1	5,6	1,7	-2,2	6,8
Electricity, gas and water	9,0	0,7	-2,4	4,6	4,3	-1,5	-22,2	11,4	8,1
Construction	4,4	1,1	-1,4	6,6	-0,5	17,6	-11,8	30,0	8,8
Tertiary industries	4,6	1,7	0,3	2,6	3,2	1,0	3,2	3,1	4,2
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	3,7	0,0	1,4	6,6	6,7	-6,0	2,1	4,4	6,0
Transport , storage and communication	6,9	6,3	2,4	4,9	5,2	4,7	10,9	1,6	2,7
Finance, real estate and business services	6,0	2,9	-1,0	-0,8	-1,0	9,5	3,6	5,3	8,3
Personal services	2,9	0,1	6,1	3,9	4,8	2,1	2,5	4,0	1,2
General government services	3,8	0,9	-2,4	1,5	2,7	-2,6	0,8	0,5	1,0
All industries at basic prices	3,3	1,6	-0,3	2,7	4,6	2,7	1,8	2,5	4,6
Taxes less subsidies on products	3,0	3,1	-2,1	-0,6	2,0	2,5	-0,6	2,3	5,0
GDPR at market prices	3,3	1,8	-0,4	2,4	4,3	2,7	1,6	2,5	4,6

Table 19 - Gross domestic product by region: Northern Cape

a. Current prices - Rand million

Industry	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Primary Industries	3 219	3 521	4 188	5 887	7 139	8 138	8 864	9 335	10 185
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	754	819	908	1 009	1 280	1 412	1 446	2 471	2 412
Mining and quarrying	2 464	2 702	3 280	4 878	5 858	6 727	7 417	6 864	7 773
Secondary Industries	1 348	1 404	1 501	1 470	1 542	1 653	1 689	1 827	2 039
Manufacturing	546	584	593	602	707	745	892	971	1 037
Electricity, gas and water	529	536	559	549	559	552	489	541	650
Construction	273	285	350	319	277	356	308	316	352
Tertiary industries	7 316	8 113	8 755	9 802	10 801	11 588	12 733	14 109	14 736
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	1 454	1 546	1 634	1 871	2 270	2 188	2 351	2 926	2 902
Transport, storage and communication	1 498	1 549	1 664	1 766	1 834	2 017	2 200	2 381	2 475
Finance, real estate and business services	1 567	1 813	1 965	2 331	2 343	2 709	3 025	3 041	3 586
Personal services	995	1 127	1 250	1 411	1 650	1 808	2 012	2 248	2 458
General government services	1 802	2 078	2 242	2 423	2 704	2 866	3 145	3 514	3 315
All industries at basic prices	11 882	13 039	14 444	17 159	19 482	21 379	23 285	25 272	26 960
Taxes less subsidies on products	1 113	1 218	1 469	1 766	1 961	2 129	2 311	2 579	3 127
GDPR at market prices	12 995	14 258	15 913	18 925	21 444	23 507	25 597	27 850	30 087

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Industry	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Primary Industries	24,8	24,7	26,3	31,1	33,3	34,6	34,6	33,5	33,9
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5,8	5,7	5,7	5,3	6,0	6,0	5,7	8,9	8,0
Mining and quarrying	19,0	19,0	20,6	25,8	27,3	28,6	29,0	24,6	25,8
Secondary Industries	10,4	9,9	9,4	7,8	7,2	7,0	6,6	6,6	6,8
Manufacturing	4,2	4,1	3,7	3,2	3,3	3,2	3,5	3,5	3,4
Electricity, gas and water	4,1	3,8	3,5	2,9	2,6	2,3	1,9	1,9	2,2
Construction	2,1	2,0	2,2	1,7	1,3	1,5	1,2	1,1	1,2
Tertiary industries	56,3	56,9	55,0	51,8	50,4	49,3	49,7	50,7	49,0
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	11,2	10,8	10,3	9,9	10,6	9,3	9,2	10,5	9,6
Transport, storage and communication	11,5	10,9	10,5	9,3	8,6	8,6	8,6	8,6	8,2
Finance, real estate and business services	12,1	12,7	12,3	12,3	10,9	11,5	11,8	10,9	11,9
Personal services	7,7	7,9	7,9	7,5	7,7	7,7	7,9	8,1	8,2
General government services	13,9	14,6	14,1	12,8	12,6	12,2	12,3	12,6	11,0
All industries at basic prices	91,4	91,5	90,8	90,7	90,9	90,9	91,0	90,7	89,6
Taxes less subsidies on products	8,6	8,5	9,2	9,3	9,1	9,1	9,0	9,3	10,4
GDPR at market prices	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

c. Constant 2000 prices - Rand million

Industry	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Primary Industries	5 965	6 543	6 757	6 925	7 139	6 758	6 855	7 127	7 265
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 056	1 213	1 080	1 262	1 280	1 277	1 358	1 391	1 346
Mining and quarrying	4 910	5 330	5 677	5 663	5 858	5 481	5 497	5 736	5 919
Secondary Industries	1 651	1 629	1 641	1 571	1 542	1 607	1 491	1 421	1 545
Manufacturing	678	680	674	668	707	733	740	683	731
Electricity, gas and water	651	641	612	588	559	522	452	444	479
Construction	323	309	355	315	277	352	299	294	335
Tertiary industries	9 816	9 988	10 105	10 568	10 801	10 816	11 149	11 650	11 985
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	1 895	1 875	1 897	2 055	2 270	2 104	2 113	2 531	2 478
Transport, storage and communication	1 678	1 684	1 720	1 759	1 834	1 760	1 935	2 039	2 127
Finance, real estate and business services	2 277	2 331	2 323	2 526	2 342	2 567	2 595	2 501	2 719
Personal services	1 427	1 423	1 516	1 574	1 650	1 687	1 730	1 797	1 821
General government services	2 540	2 675	2 648	2 654	2 704	2 698	2 776	2 781	2 840
All industries at basic prices	17 433	18 160	18 503	19 063	19 482	19 180	19 495	20 198	20 795
Taxes less subsidies on products	1 854	1 966	1 972	1 963	1 961	1 906	1 908	1 977	2 053
GDPR at market prices	19 287	20 127	20 474	21 026	21 443	21 086	21 402	22 175	22 848

d. Constant 2000 prices - percentage changes

Industry	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Primary Industries	1,6	9,7	3,3	2,5	3,1	-5,3	1,4	4,0	1,9
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	13,4	14,9	-11,0	16,9	1,4	-0,3	6,3	2,5	-3,2
Mining and quarrying	-0,7	8,6	6,5	-0,2	3,5	-6,4	0,3	4,3	3,2
Secondary Industries	7,1	-1,3	0,7	-4,3	-1,8	4,2	-7,2	-4,7	8,7
Manufacturing	0,1	0,3	-0,8	-1,0	5,8	3,7	1,0	-7,7	7,0
Electricity, gas and water	13,2	-1,5	-4,5	-3,8	-5,0	-6,6	-13,4	-1,7	7,9
Construction	11,5	-4,3	14,9	-11,3	-12,2	27,1	-15,0	-1,8	14,0
Tertiary industries	2,7	1,7	1,2	4,6	2,2	0,1	3,1	4,5	2,9
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	2,0	-1,1	1,2	8,3	10,5	-7,3	0,4	19,8	-2,1
Transport, storage and communication	6,7	0,4	2,1	2,3	4,2	-4,0	10,0	5,4	4,3
Finance, real estate and business services	-1,8	2,3	-0,3	8,7	-7,3	9,6	1,1	-3,6	8,7
Personal services	2,7	-0,2	6,5	3,8	4,9	2,2	2,5	3,9	1,4
General government services	4,8	5,3	-1,0	0,2	1,9	-0,2	2,9	0,2	2,1
All industries at basic prices	2,7	4,2	1,9	3,0	2,2	-1,5	1,6	3,6	3,0
Taxes less subsidies on products	1,7	6,0	0,3	-0,4	-0,1	-2,8	0,1	3,7	3,8
GDPR at market prices	2,6	4,4	1,7	2,7	2,0	-1,7	1,5	3,6	3,0

Table 20 - Gross domestic product by region: Free State

a. Current prices - Rand million

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Primary Industries	5 665	8 141	8 050	6 477	7 064	7 465	8 267	13 702	12 139	11 750
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 125	2 884	2 967	1 940	2 632	2 829	3 320	5 529	4 555	3 508
Mining and quarrying	4 540	5 258	5 083	4 537	4 432	4 636	4 947	8 173	7 584	8 242
Secondary Industries	5 372	6 034	6 695	6 913	7 612	8 069	9 907	11 070	11 855	12 635
Manufacturing	3 399	3 977	4 338	4 627	5 211	5 674	7 396	8 419	8 971	9 584
Electricity, gas and water	1 183	1 278	1 444	1 470	1 474	1 564	1 596	1 801	1 950	2 124
Construction	790	779	914	816	928	831	915	850	935	926
Tertiary industries	17 322	19 716	22 038	23 988	26 639	29 510	31 578	34 856	38 250	43 560
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	3 709	4 052	4 389	4 618	5 201	6 039	5 806	6 358	7 115	7 778
Transport, storage and communication	2 566	2 944	3 266	3 536	3 761	4 257	4 480	4 600	5 114	5 693
Finance, real estate and business services	4 053	4 478	5 234	5 802	6 656	7 057	8 190	9 296	9 947	11 978
Personal services	2 825	3 185	3 611	4 000	4 513	5 264	5 771	6 414	7 153	7 813
General government services	4 168	5 057	5 537	6 033	6 509	6 893	7 331	8 188	8 922	10 299
All industries at basic prices	28 358	33 891	36 783	37 377	41 316	45 043	49 752	59 628	62 245	67 946
Taxes less subsidies on products	2 778	3 210	3 466	3 790	4 221	4 606	4 932	5 923	6 353	7 881
GDPR at market prices	31 136	37 102	40 249	41 168	45 536	49 649	54 683	65 551	68 598	75 827

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Primary Industries	18,2	21,9	20,0	15,7	15,5	15,0	15,1	20,9	17,7	15,5
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3,6	7,8	7,4	4,7	5,8	5,7	6,1	8,4	6,6	4,6
Mining and quarrying	14,6	14,2	12,6	11,0	9,7	9,3	9,0	12,5	11,1	10,9
Secondary Industries	17,3	16,3	16,6	16,8	16,7	16,3	18,1	16,9	17,3	16,7
Manufacturing	10,9	10,7	10,8	11,2	11,4	11,4	13,5	12,8	13,1	12,6
Electricity, gas and water	3,8	3,4	3,6	3,6	3,2	3,1	2,9	2,7	2,8	2,8
Construction	2,5	2,1	2,3	2,0	2,0	1,7	1,7	1,3	1,4	1,2
Tertiary industries	55,6	53,1	54,8	58,3	58,5	59,4	57,7	53,2	55,8	57,4
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	11,9	10,9	10,9	11,2	11,4	12,2	10,6	9,7	10,4	10,3
Transport, storage and communication	8,2	7,9	8,1	8,6	8,3	8,6	8,2	7,0	7,5	7,5
Finance, real estate and business services	13,0	12,1	13,0	14,1	14,6	14,2	15,0	14,2	14,5	15,8
Personal services	9,1	8,6	9,0	9,7	9,9	10,6	10,6	9,8	10,4	10,3
General government services	13,4	13,6	13,8	14,7	14,3	13,9	13,4	12,5	13,0	13,6
All industries at basic prices	91,1	91,3	91,4	90,8	90,7	90,7	91,0	91,0	90,7	89,6
Taxes less subsidies on products	8,9	8,7	8,6	9,2	9,3	9,3	9,0	9,0	9,3	10,4
GDPR at market prices	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

c. Constant 2000 prices - Rand million

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Primary Industries	7 634	8 779	8 749	6 812	7 333	7 465	6 495	7 335	7 354	7 559
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	922	2 572	2 634	1 718	2 299	2 829	2 401	2 391	2 156	2 133
Mining and quarrying	6 712	6 207	6 115	5 094	5 035	4 636	4 093	4 944	5 198	5 426
Secondary Industries	6 964	7 351	7 656	7 406	7 687	8 069	8 209	8 365	8 374	8 671
Manufacturing	4 488	4 838	4 941	4 969	5 220	5 674	5 786	5 966	5 917	6 139
Electricity, gas and water	1 453	1 592	1 723	1 608	1 551	1 564	1 519	1 572	1 588	1 652
Construction	1 023	922	992	829	916	831	904	826	869	880
Tertiary industries	26 235	26 912	27 343	27 963	28 983	29 510	29 894	30 746	31 632	32 986
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	5 150	5 279	5 320	5 362	5 729	6 039	5 568	5 760	6 150	6 395
Transport, storage and communication	3 383	3 549	3 788	3 920	4 011	4 257	4 406	4 658	4 734	4 831
Finance, real estate and business services	6 531	6 576	6 786	6 896	7 221	7 057	7 727	7 987	8 110	8 845
Personal services	4 445	4 565	4 563	4 843	5 021	5 264	5 378	5 510	5 734	5 804
General government services	6 725	6 942	6 886	6 941	7 001	6 893	6 814	6 832	6 905	7 111
All industries at basic prices	40 833	43 042	43 748	42 181	44 004	45 044	44 598	46 446	47 361	49 216
Taxes less subsidies on products	4 443	4 630	4 836	4 554	4 611	4 606	4 504	4 549	4 632	4 817
GDPR at market prices	45 277	47 672	48 584	46 735	48 615	49 650	49 102	50 995	51 993	54 034

d. Constant 2000 prices - percentage changes

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Primary Industries	15,0	-0,3	-22,1	7,6	1,8	-13,0	12,9	0,3	2,8	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	178,9	2,4	-34,8	33,8	23,1	-15,1	-0,4	-9,8	-1,0	
Mining and quarrying	-7,5	-1,5	-16,7	-1,2	-7,9	-11,7	20,8	5,1	4,4	
Secondary Industries	5,6	4,2	-3,3	3,8	5,0	1,7	1,9	0,1	3,5	
Manufacturing	7,8	2,1	0,6	5,0	8,7	2,0	3,1	-0,8	3,7	
Electricity, gas and water	9,5	8,3	-6,7	-3,5	0,8	-2,9	3,5	1,0	4,0	
Construction	-9,9	7,7	-16,5	10,5	-9,3	8,8	-8,6	5,2	1,3	
Tertiary industries	2,6	1,6	2,3	3,6	1,8	1,3	2,9	2,9	4,3	
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	2,5	0,8	0,8	6,8	5,4	-7,8	3,4	6,8	4,0	
Transport, storage and communication	4,9	6,7	3,5	2,3	6,1	3,5	5,7	1,6	2,1	
Finance, real estate and business services	0,7	3,2	1,6	4,7	-2,3	9,5	3,4	1,5	9,1	
Personal services	2,7	0,0	6,1	3,7	4,8	2,2	2,4	4,1	1,2	
General government services	3,2	-0,8	0,8	0,9	-1,5	-1,1	0,3	1,1	3,0	
All industries at basic prices	5,4	1,6	-3,6	4,3	2,4	-1,0	4,1	2,0	3,9	
Taxes less subsidies on products	4,2	4,4	-5,8	1,3	-0,1	-2,2	1,0	1,8	4,0	
GDPR at market prices	5,3	1,9	-3,8	4,0	2,1	-1,1	3,9	2,0	3,9	

Table 21 - Gross domestic product by region: KwaZulu-Natal

a. Current prices - Rand million

Industry	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Primary Industries	8 074	8 746	9 916	9 281	10 454	12 196	14 076	13 485	13 709
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6 235	6 816	7 642	7 052	7 687	9 154	10 909	10 446	10 014
Mining and quarrying	1 839	1 929	2 274	2 229	2 766	3 042	3 167	3 039	3 695
Secondary Industries	30 785	33 601	34 618	36 035	41 670	46 333	53 672	55 971	60 726
Manufacturing	24 470	26 604	27 698	29 046	34 255	37 560	44 928	47 217	50 448
Electricity, gas and water	3 255	3 477	3 583	3 754	4 095	4 268	5 185	4 820	5 319
Construction	3 060	3 519	3 337	3 235	3 320	4 505	3 559	3 934	4 958
Tertiary industries	56 676	62 770	68 414	75 552	85 275	94 956	106 622	118 707	133 277
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	12 703	13 750	14 506	16 364	19 454	21 860	24 100	26 430	29 448
Transport , storage and communication	12 080	13 314	14 249	15 538	17 678	19 758	22 237	24 478	26 755
Finance, real estate and business services	13 004	15 141	16 880	19 547	21 524	24 432	28 085	32 267	36 798
Personal services	5 158	5 841	6 481	7 320	8 565	9 383	10 449	11 677	12 774
General government services	13 730	14 725	16 298	16 783	18 054	19 523	21 752	23 856	27 501
All industries at basic prices	95 535	105 116	112 948	120 868	137 398	153 485	174 370	188 163	207 711
Taxes less subsidies on products	8 545	9 528	10 933	11 918	13 514	14 907	16 919	18 884	23 905
GDPR at market prices	104 081	114 644	123 882	132 785	150 912	168 392	191 289	207 047	231 616

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Industry	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Primary Industries	7,8	7,6	8,0	7,0	6,9	7,2	7,4	6,5	5,9
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6,0	5,9	6,2	5,3	5,1	5,4	5,7	5,0	4,3
Mining and quarrying	1,8	1,7	1,8	1,7	1,8	1,8	1,7	1,5	1,6
Secondary Industries	29,6	29,3	27,9	27,1	27,6	27,5	28,1	27,0	26,2
Manufacturing	23,5	23,2	22,4	21,9	22,7	22,3	23,5	22,8	21,8
Electricity, gas and water	3,1	3,0	2,9	2,8	2,7	2,5	2,7	2,3	2,3
Construction	2,9	3,1	2,7	2,4	2,2	2,7	1,9	1,9	2,1
Tertiary industries	54,5	54,8	55,2	56,9	56,5	56,4	55,7	57,3	57,5
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	12,2	12,0	11,7	12,3	12,9	13,0	12,6	12,8	12,7
Transport , storage and communication	11,6	11,6	11,5	11,7	11,7	11,7	11,6	11,8	11,6
Finance, real estate and business services	12,5	13,2	13,6	14,7	14,3	14,5	14,7	15,6	15,9
Personal services	5,0	5,1	5,2	5,5	5,7	5,6	5,5	5,6	5,5
General government services	13,2	12,8	13,2	12,6	12,0	11,6	11,4	11,5	11,9
All industries at basic prices	91,8	91,7	91,2	91,0	91,0	91,1	91,2	90,9	89,7
Taxes less subsidies on products	8,2	8,3	8,8	9,0	9,0	8,9	8,8	9,1	10,3
GDPR at market prices	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

c. Constant 2000 prices - Rand million

Industry	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Primary Industries	11 499	11 511	11 523	10 247	10 453	10 293	10 372	10 719	10 856
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	7 570	7 540	7 609	7 408	7 687	7 667	8 027	8 221	8 213
Mining and quarrying	3 929	3 971	3 914	2 839	2 766	2 625	2 345	2 498	2 643
Secondary Industries	37 978	39 149	38 315	38 607	41 670	43 778	44 145	43 445	46 355
Manufacturing	30 386	31 213	31 063	31 546	34 255	35 235	36 141	35 865	37 465
Electricity, gas and water	3 979	4 115	3 864	3 868	4 095	4 091	4 486	3 923	4 179
Construction	3 613	3 821	3 388	3 194	3 320	4 452	3 519	3 657	4 711
Tertiary industries	76 121	77 361	79 488	82 145	85 276	89 141	92 895	97 445	101 821
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	16 532	16 623	16 771	17 985	19 454	20 969	21 481	23 040	24 094
Transport , storage and communication	14 531	15 340	16 029	16 605	17 678	18 443	20 184	21 505	22 382
Finance, real estate and business services	18 780	19 577	20 053	21 275	21 523	22 742	23 909	25 078	27 052
Personal services	7 431	7 427	7 886	8 178	8 565	8 764	8 975	9 339	9 458
General government services	18 847	18 394	18 750	18 101	18 054	18 223	18 346	18 482	18 836
All industries at basic prices	125 599	128 021	129 326	130 999	137 399	143 212	147 412	151 609	159 032
Taxes less subsidies on products	12 380	13 527	13 447	13 184	13 514	14 366	14 280	14 563	15 235
GDPR at market prices	137 979	141 548	142 774	144 183	150 913	157 578	161 692	166 172	174 268

d. Constant 2000 prices - percentage changes

Industry	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Primary Industries	23,3	0,1	0,1	-11,1	2,0	-1,5	0,8	3,4	1,3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	16,3	-0,4	0,9	-2,6	3,8	-0,3	4,7	2,4	-0,1
Mining and quarrying	39,3	1,1	-1,4	-27,5	-2,6	-5,1	-10,7	6,5	5,8
Secondary Industries	2,3	3,1	-2,1	0,8	7,9	5,1	0,8	-1,6	6,7
Manufacturing	1,7	2,7	-0,5	1,6	8,6	2,9	2,6	-0,8	4,5
Electricity, gas and water	11,1	3,4	-6,1	0,1	5,9	-0,1	9,6	-12,5	6,5
Construction	-1,7	5,7	-11,3	-5,7	3,9	34,1	-21,0	3,9	28,8
Tertiary industries	4,2	1,6	2,7	3,3	3,8	4,5	4,2	4,9	4,5
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	2,2	0,6	0,9	7,2	8,2	7,8	2,4	7,3	4,6
Transport , storage and communication	4,5	5,6	4,5	3,6	6,5	4,3	9,4	6,5	4,1
Finance, real estate and business services	6,8	4,2	2,4	6,1	1,2	5,7	5,1	4,9	7,9
Personal services	2,6	-0,1	6,2	3,7	4,7	2,3	2,4	4,1	1,3
General government services	3,8	-2,4	1,9	-3,5	-0,3	0,9	0,7	0,7	1,9
All industries at basic prices	5,1	1,9	1,0	1,3	4,9	4,2	2,9	2,8	4,9
Taxes less subsidies on products	-1,1	9,3	-0,6	-2,0	2,5	6,3	-0,6	2,0	4,6
GDPR at market prices	4,5	2,6	0,9	1,0	4,7	4,4	2,6	2,8	4,9

Table 22 - Gross domestic product by region: North West

a. Current prices - Rand million

Industry	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2 003	2004
Primary Industries	10 622	11 103	11 698	13 721	17 745	21 813	24 905	22 166	23 932
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2 655	2 625	1 896	1 812	2 059	2 539	4 793	2 282	2 239
Mining and quarrying	7 967	8 478	9 802	11 910	15 686	19 274	20 112	19 884	21 692
Secondary Industries	4 623	4 959	5 343	5 060	5 784	6 242	7 486	7 946	8 376
Manufacturing	3 026	3 275	3 379	3 431	4 101	4 432	5 328	5 678	6 067
Electricity, gas and water	626	659	582	566	599	602	757	872	879
Construction	971	1 025	1 382	1 062	1 084	1 208	1 401	1 396	1 429
Tertiary industries	21 032	23 049	25 450	27 834	30 879	33 348	37 327	41 629	45 761
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	4 906	5 258	5 680	6 163	7 275	7 091	7 928	8 615	9 543
Transport , storage and communication	3 287	3 621	3 956	4 136	4 688	5 420	6 012	6 758	7 086
Finance, real estate and business services	4 497	5 131	5 724	6 511	6 740	7 709	8 775	10 181	11 839
Personal services	2 800	3 182	3 512	3 956	4 587	5 034	5 576	6 194	6 746
General government services	5 541	5 856	6 578	7 069	7 589	8 094	9 037	9 881	10 548
All industries at basic prices	36 277	39 110	42 491	46 615	54 407	61 404	69 718	71 741	78 069
Taxes less subsidies on products	3 453	3 694	4 353	4 810	5 490	6 122	6 928	7 323	9 058
GDPR at market prices	39 730	42 804	46 844	51 425	59 898	67 526	76 646	79 063	87 127

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Industry	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Primary Industries	26,7	25,9	25,0	26,7	29,6	32,3	32,5	28,0	27,5
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6,7	6,1	4,0	3,5	3,4	3,8	6,3	2,9	2,6
Mining and quarrying	20,1	19,8	20,9	23,2	26,2	28,5	26,2	25,1	24,9
Secondary Industries	11,6	11,6	11,4	9,8	9,7	9,2	9,8	10,0	9,6
Manufacturing	7,6	7,7	7,2	6,7	6,8	6,6	7,0	7,2	7,0
Electricity, gas and water	1,6	1,5	1,2	1,1	1,0	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,0
Construction	2,4	2,4	3,0	2,1	1,8	1,8	1,8	1,8	1,6
Tertiary industries	52,9	53,8	54,3	54,1	51,6	49,4	48,7	52,7	52,5
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	12,3	12,3	12,1	12,0	12,1	10,5	10,3	10,9	11,0
Transport , storage and communication	8,3	8,5	8,4	8,0	7,8	8,0	7,8	8,5	8,1
Finance, real estate and business services	11,3	12,0	12,2	12,7	11,3	11,4	11,4	12,9	13,6
Personal services	7,0	7,4	7,5	7,7	7,7	7,5	7,3	7,8	7,7
General government services	13,9	13,7	14,0	13,7	12,7	12,0	11,8	12,5	12,1
All industries at basic prices	91,3	91,4	90,7	90,6	90,8	90,9	91,0	90,7	89,6
Taxes less subsidies on products	8,7	8,6	9,3	9,4	9,2	9,1	9,0	9,3	10,4
GDPR at market prices	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

c. Constant 2000 prices - Rand million

Industry	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Primary Industries	18 488	18 103	17 057	17 715	17 745	17 735	17 147	18 525	19 635
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2 335	2 243	1 651	1 516	2 059	1 604	1 937	1 890	1 753
Mining and quarrying	16 153	15 859	15 406	16 199	15 686	16 131	15 210	16 635	17 882
Secondary Industries	5 628	5 697	5 836	5 383	5 784	6 008	6 427	6 239	6 558
Manufacturing	3 719	3 805	3 741	3 734	4 101	4 239	4 425	4 266	4 499
Electricity, gas and water	760	776	691	601	599	576	641	676	701
Construction	1 149	1 117	1 403	1 049	1 084	1 194	1 362	1 298	1 358
Tertiary industries	28 507	28 574	29 672	30 318	30 879	31 151	32 281	33 604	35 024
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	6 411	6 367	6 554	6 764	7 275	6 808	7 040	7 374	7 806
Transport , storage and communication	3 927	4 222	4 502	4 452	4 688	4 905	5 486	5 916	6 059
Finance, real estate and business services	6 634	6 733	6 855	7 129	6 740	7 193	7 360	7 678	8 357
Personal services	3 951	3 965	4 213	4 371	4 587	4 691	4 803	4 993	5 043
General government services	7 584	7 286	7 549	7 602	7 589	7 554	7 592	7 642	7 758
All industries at basic prices	52 622	52 374	52 565	53 416	54 408	54 894	55 855	58 368	61 217
Taxes less subsidies on products	5 705	5 776	5 676	5 588	5 490	5 519	5 524	5 743	6 014
GDPR at market prices	58 327	58 150	58 241	59 004	59 898	60 413	61 379	64 111	67 231

d. Constant 2000 prices - percentage changes

Industry	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Primary Industries	9,8	-2,1	-5,8	3,9	0,2	-0,1	-3,3	8,0	6,0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	145,5	-3,9	-26,4	-8,2	35,8	-22,1	20,8	-2,5	-7,2
Mining and quarrying	1,7	-1,8	-2,9	5,1	-3,2	2,8	-5,7	9,4	7,5
Secondary Industries	3,8	1,2	2,4	-7,8	7,4	3,9	7,0	-2,9	5,1
Manufacturing	1,1	2,3	-1,7	-0,2	9,8	3,3	4,4	-3,6	5,5
Electricity, gas and water	11,7	2,1	-10,9	-13,0	-0,4	-3,8	11,3	5,5	3,8
Construction	8,1	-2,8	25,6	-25,3	3,3	10,2	14,1	-4,7	4,6
Tertiary industries	3,7	0,2	3,8	2,2	1,9	0,9	3,6	4,1	4,2
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	3,8	-0,7	2,9	3,2	7,6	-6,4	3,4	4,7	5,9
Transport , storage and communication	8,5	7,5	6,6	-1,1	5,3	4,6	11,8	7,8	2,4
Finance, real estate and business services	1,6	1,5	1,8	4,0	-5,4	6,7	2,3	4,3	8,8
Personal services	3,0	0,3	6,3	3,8	4,9	2,3	2,4	4,0	1,0
General government services	3,6	-3,9	3,6	0,7	-0,2	-0,5	0,5	0,7	1,5
All industries at basic prices	5,8	-0,5	0,4	1,6	1,9	0,9	1,8	4,5	4,9
Taxes less subsidies on products	5,2	1,2	-1,7	-1,6	-1,7	0,5	0,1	4,0	4,7
GDPR at market prices	5,7	-0,3	0,2	1,3	1,5	0,9	1,6	4,5	4,9

Table 23 - Gross domestic product by region: Gauteng

a. Current prices - Rand million

Industry	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Primary Industries	9 575	9 595	10 769	9 931	11 152	11 691	17 589	14 668	10 514
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 366	1 497	1 497	1 656	1 617	1 805	3 128	2 763	2 441
Mining and quarrying	8 209	8 099	9 272	8 275	9 535	9 885	14 461	11 906	8 073
Secondary Industries	59 142	64 751	67 107	69 591	79 784	85 913	102 136	109 157	115 706
Manufacturing	46 239	50 814	53 374	55 341	64 197	70 209	84 206	88 853	94 934
Electricity, gas and water	6 338	6 735	6 796	7 292	7 671	7 713	8 881	9 529	9 162
Construction	6 565	7 201	6 937	6 958	7 917	7 991	9 049	10 775	11 610
Tertiary industries	121 092	137 031	150 242	168 489	192 676	209 443	237 749	259 256	287 883
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	27 686	29 773	31 267	35 857	42 858	45 565	50 429	55 059	61 823
Transport , storage and communication	14 744	16 694	18 582	20 780	24 763	27 135	30 492	33 428	37 913
Finance, real estate and business services	33 319	39 554	45 153	52 347	60 447	66 981	80 226	87 078	98 885
Personal services	7 340	8 304	9 226	10 426	12 226	13 388	14 926	16 702	18 290
General government services	38 003	42 706	46 013	49 080	52 382	56 374	61 676	66 989	70 972
All industries at basic prices	189 809	211 377	228 118	248 012	283 612	307 047	357 474	383 082	414 103
Taxes less subsidies on products	17 640	19 846	22 882	25 152	28 380	30 397	35 331	38 985	47 941
GDPR at market prices	207 449	231 223	250 999	273 164	311 992	337 443	392 804	422 066	462 044

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Industry	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Primary Industries	4,6	4,1	4,3	3,6	3,6	3,5	4,5	3,5	2,3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0,7	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,8	0,7	0,5
Mining and quarrying	4,0	3,5	3,7	3,0	3,1	2,9	3,7	2,8	1,7
Secondary Industries	28,5	28,0	26,7	25,5	25,6	25,5	26,0	25,9	25,0
Manufacturing	22,3	22,0	21,3	20,3	20,6	20,8	21,4	21,1	20,5
Electricity, gas and water	3,1	2,9	2,7	2,7	2,5	2,3	2,3	2,3	2,0
Construction	3,2	3,1	2,8	2,5	2,5	2,4	2,3	2,6	2,5
Tertiary industries	58,4	59,3	59,9	61,7	61,8	62,1	60,5	61,4	62,3
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	13,3	12,9	12,5	13,1	13,7	13,5	12,8	13,0	13,4
Transport , storage and communication	7,1	7,2	7,4	7,6	7,9	8,0	7,8	7,9	8,2
Finance, real estate and business services	16,1	17,1	18,0	19,2	19,4	19,8	20,4	20,6	21,4
Personal services	3,5	3,6	3,7	3,8	3,9	4,0	3,8	4,0	4,0
General government services	18,3	18,5	18,3	18,0	16,8	16,7	15,7	15,9	15,4
All industries at basic prices	91,5	91,4	90,9	90,8	90,9	91,0	91,0	90,8	89,6
Taxes less subsidies on products	8,5	8,6	9,1	9,2	9,1	9,0	9,0	9,2	10,4
GDPR at market prices	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

c. Constant 2000 prices - Rand million

Industry	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Primary Industries	11 217	11 135	11 787	11 174	11 152	9 949	10 246	9 680	8 970
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 483	1 412	1 399	1 587	1 617	1 511	1 657	1 563	1 515
Mining and quarrying	9 734	9 723	10 388	9 587	9 535	8 438	8 589	8 117	7 455
Secondary Industries	73 664	75 849	74 402	74 209	79 785	81 336	84 754	85 394	88 805
Manufacturing	58 019	59 910	59 870	59 688	64 197	66 151	68 383	67 569	70 141
Electricity, gas and water	7 903	8 125	7 489	7 651	7 671	7 288	7 578	7 807	7 633
Construction	7 742	7 814	7 043	6 871	7 917	7 897	8 794	10 018	11 031
Tertiary industries	165 582	170 367	174 160	181 834	192 675	199 585	210 499	219 521	230 417
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	36 219	36 268	36 489	39 533	42 858	43 629	44 846	48 234	50 727
Transport , storage and communication	17 913	19 510	20 538	21 941	24 763	26 405	28 758	30 446	32 425
Finance, real estate and business services	45 528	48 870	51 749	55 311	60 448	65 365	71 810	74 130	80 159
Personal services	10 560	10 541	11 194	11 658	12 226	12 514	12 845	13 417	13 663
General government services	55 363	55 178	54 190	53 392	52 381	51 672	52 240	53 294	53 444
All industries at basic prices	250 463	257 351	260 349	267 218	283 612	290 869	305 499	314 596	328 192
Taxes less subsidies on products	25 260	27 874	27 696	27 529	28 380	28 341	29 916	30 678	32 273
GDPR at market prices	275 723	285 226	288 045	294 746	311 992	319 210	335 415	345 274	360 465

d. Constant 2000 prices - percentage changes

Industry	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Primary Industries	-6,7	-0,7	5,9	-5,2	-0,2	-10,8	3,0	-5,5	-7,3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-14,3	-4,8	-1,0	13,5	1,8	-6,5	9,7	-5,7	-3,1
Mining and quarrying	-5,4	-0,1	6,8	-7,7	-0,5	-11,5	1,8	-5,5	-8,2
Secondary Industries	2,8	3,0	-1,9	-0,3	7,5	1,9	4,2	0,8	4,0
Manufacturing	1,4	3,3	-0,1	-0,3	7,6	3,0	3,4	-1,2	3,8
Electricity, gas and water	8,5	2,8	-7,8	2,2	0,3	-5,0	4,0	3,0	-2,2
Construction	8,3	0,9	-9,9	-2,5	15,2	-0,3	11,4	13,9	10,1
Tertiary industries	3,9	2,9	2,2	4,4	6,0	3,6	5,5	4,3	5,0
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	4,1	0,1	0,6	8,3	8,4	1,8	2,8	7,6	5,2
Transport , storage and communication	6,0	8,9	5,3	6,8	12,9	6,6	8,9	5,9	6,5
Finance, real estate and business services	9,1	7,3	5,9	6,9	9,3	8,1	9,9	3,2	8,1
Personal services	2,3	-0,2	6,2	4,2	4,9	2,4	2,6	4,5	1,8
General government services	-0,6	-0,3	-1,8	-1,5	-1,9	-1,4	1,1	2,0	0,3
All industries at basic prices	3,0	2,8	1,2	2,6	6,1	2,6	5,0	3,0	4,3
Taxes less subsidies on products	-2,9	10,3	-0,6	-0,6	3,1	-0,1	5,6	2,5	5,2
GDPR at market prices	2,5	3,4	1,0	2,3	5,9	2,3	5,1	2,9	4,4

Table 24 - Gross domestic product by region: Mpumalanga

a. Current prices - Rand million

Industry	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Primary Industries	10 059	10 719	11 498	13 480	14 990	19 505	22 708	19 851	20 516
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2 407	2 355	2 566	2 906	2 751	3 259	4 798	4 035	3 577
Mining and quarrying	7 652	8 364	8 933	10 574	12 239	16 246	17 910	15 816	16 939
Secondary Industries	11 407	12 706	13 502	14 100	15 526	17 532	20 384	21 865	23 076
Manufacturing	7 763	8 553	9 222	9 870	11 240	13 169	15 509	16 460	17 586
Electricity, gas and water	2 710	3 042	3 084	3 004	3 366	3 289	3 707	4 140	4 206
Construction	934	1 110	1 196	1 226	920	1 073	1 167	1 265	1 284
Tertiary industries	17 708	19 815	21 613	24 144	26 596	29 460	32 460	36 724	41 057
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	4 464	4 857	5 153	5 811	6 770	7 257	7 828	8 533	9 613
Transport, storage and communication	3 283	3 676	4 043	4 522	4 927	5 833	6 357	7 190	7 551
Finance, real estate and business services	3 887	4 541	5 080	5 765	5 901	6 667	7 466	9 118	10 789
Personal services	1 907	2 167	2 392	2 695	3 127	3 431	3 802	4 226	4 604
General government services	4 167	4 574	4 944	5 351	5 870	6 271	7 006	7 656	8 500
All industries at basic prices	39 173	43 239	46 613	51 724	57 111	66 497	75 552	78 441	84 648
Taxes less subsidies on products	3 657	4 053	4 679	5 246	5 789	6 585	7 469	7 970	9 802
GDPR at market prices	42 830	47 292	51 292	56 970	62 901	73 081	83 020	86 411	94 450

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Industry	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Primary Industries	23,5	22,7	22,4	23,7	23,8	26,7	27,4	23,0	21,7
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5,6	5,0	5,0	5,1	4,4	4,5	5,8	4,7	3,8
Mining and quarrying	17,9	17,7	17,4	18,6	19,5	22,2	21,6	18,3	17,9
Secondary Industries	26,6	26,9	26,3	24,7	24,7	24,0	24,6	25,3	24,4
Manufacturing	18,1	18,1	18,0	17,3	17,9	18,0	18,7	19,0	18,6
Electricity, gas and water	6,3	6,4	6,0	5,3	5,4	4,5	4,5	4,8	4,5
Construction	2,2	2,3	2,3	2,2	1,5	1,5	1,4	1,5	1,4
Tertiary industries	41,3	41,9	42,1	42,4	42,3	40,3	39,1	42,5	43,5
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	10,4	10,3	10,0	10,2	10,8	9,9	9,4	9,9	10,2
Transport, storage and communication	7,7	7,8	7,9	7,9	7,8	8,0	7,7	8,3	8,0
Finance, real estate and business services	9,1	9,6	9,9	10,1	9,4	9,1	9,0	10,6	11,4
Personal services	4,5	4,6	4,7	4,7	5,0	4,7	4,6	4,9	4,9
General government services	9,7	9,7	9,6	9,4	9,3	8,6	8,4	8,9	9,0
All industries at basic prices	91,5	91,4	90,9	90,8	90,8	91,0	91,0	90,8	89,6
Taxes less subsidies on products	8,5	8,6	9,1	9,2	9,2	9,0	9,0	9,2	10,4
GDPR at market prices	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

c. Constant 2000 prices - Rand million

Industry	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Primary Industries	13 454	13 920	13 924	14 544	14 990	14 628	14 863	15 201	15 513
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2 392	2 240	2 351	2 632	2 751	2 347	2 813	2 697	2 593
Mining and quarrying	11 062	11 680	11 573	11 912	12 239	12 281	12 050	12 504	12 919
Secondary Industries	14 091	14 715	14 641	14 588	15 526	15 791	16 585	16 648	17 260
Manufacturing	9 605	9 873	10 069	10 279	11 240	11 575	12 144	12 059	12 616
Electricity, gas and water	3 382	3 636	3 358	3 099	3 366	3 154	3 307	3 413	3 424
Construction	1 104	1 206	1 215	1 210	920	1 061	1 135	1 176	1 220
Tertiary industries	23 638	24 256	24 927	26 079	26 595	27 386	28 004	29 213	30 811
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	5 802	5 865	5 949	6 392	6 770	6 965	7 110	7 278	7 816
Transport, storage and communication	3 766	4 095	4 373	4 664	4 927	5 118	5 458	5 990	6 230
Finance, real estate and business services	5 664	5 910	6 032	6 271	5 901	6 257	6 355	6 598	7 220
Personal services	2 697	2 697	2 876	2 985	3 127	3 196	3 274	3 401	3 439
General government services	5 709	5 689	5 696	5 767	5 870	5 850	5 807	5 946	6 105
All industries at basic prices	51 183	52 891	53 492	55 211	57 111	57 804	59 452	61 063	63 584
Taxes less subsidies on products	5 632	5 841	5 791	5 787	5 789	5 894	5 823	5 944	6 218
GDPR at market prices	56 815	58 732	59 283	60 997	62 900	63 699	65 276	67 007	69 802

d. Constant 2000 prices - percentage changes

Industry	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Primary Industries	5,8	3,5	0,0	4,5	3,1	-2,4	1,6	2,3	2,0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	37,6	-6,3	4,9	12,0	4,5	-14,7	19,9	-4,1	-3,9
Mining and quarrying	0,8	5,6	-0,9	2,9	2,7	0,3	-1,9	3,8	3,3
Secondary Industries	5,7	4,4	-0,5	-0,4	6,4	1,7	5,0	0,4	3,7
Manufacturing	3,5	2,8	2,0	2,1	9,3	3,0	4,9	-0,7	4,6
Electricity, gas and water	15,1	7,5	-7,6	-7,7	8,6	-6,3	4,8	3,2	0,3
Construction	-1,2	9,2	0,7	-0,4	-23,9	15,2	7,0	3,6	3,7
Tertiary industries	6,4	2,6	2,8	4,6	2,0	3,0	2,3	4,3	5,5
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	4,0	1,1	1,4	7,5	5,9	2,9	2,1	2,4	7,4
Transport, storage and communication	8,8	8,7	6,8	6,7	5,6	3,9	6,6	9,7	4,0
Finance, real estate and business services	12,3	4,3	2,1	4,0	-5,9	6,0	1,6	3,8	9,4
Personal services	3,0	0,0	6,7	3,8	4,8	2,2	2,4	3,9	1,1
General government services	3,6	-0,4	0,1	1,2	1,8	-0,4	-0,7	2,4	2,7
All industries at basic prices	6,0	3,3	1,1	3,2	3,4	1,2	2,9	2,7	4,1
Taxes less subsidies on products	6,8	3,7	-0,8	-0,1	0,0	1,8	-1,2	2,1	4,6
GDPR at market prices	6,1	3,4	0,9	2,9	3,1	1,3	2,5	2,7	4,2

Table 25 - Gross domestic product by region: Limpopo

a. Current prices - Rand million

Industry	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Primary Industries	5 846	6 474	8 948	10 905	13 723	18 419	22 243	21 799	23 083
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	980	924	1 542	1 392	1 473	1 771	1 894	3 250	2 881
Mining and quarrying	4 865	5 550	7 407	9 513	12 250	16 647	20 348	18 549	20 202
Secondary Industries	3 923	4 289	4 507	4 517	5 145	5 328	6 082	6 636	7 110
Manufacturing	1 651	1 805	1 862	1 924	2 265	2 433	2 819	3 031	3 242
Electricity, gas and water	1 266	1 387	1 536	1 521	1 689	1 691	1 899	2 375	2 580
Construction	1 006	1 096	1 108	1 072	1 191	1 204	1 364	1 231	1 288
Tertiary industries	21 544	25 817	28 591	31 448	34 668	38 322	42 688	47 293	53 304
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	4 883	5 382	5 751	6 351	7 482	8 334	8 801	9 603	10 696
Transport, storage and communication	2 416	2 800	3 175	3 698	4 537	5 005	5 846	6 516	7 761
Finance, real estate and business services	5 965	6 925	7 598	8 222	8 503	9 824	11 036	12 633	14 523
Personal services	1 725	1 959	2 163	2 437	2 828	3 104	3 440	3 823	4 165
General government services	6 556	8 751	9 904	10 740	11 318	12 056	13 566	14 717	16 159
All industries at basic prices	31 313	36 580	42 047	46 870	53 536	62 069	71 013	75 728	83 498
Taxes less subsidies on products	3 029	3 511	4 388	4 885	5 418	6 221	7 088	7 756	9 691
GDPR at market prices	34 343	40 091	46 435	51 755	58 954	68 290	78 100	83 484	93 188

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Industry	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Primary Industries	17,0	16,1	19,3	21,1	23,3	27,0	28,5	26,1	24,8
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,9	2,3	3,3	2,7	2,5	2,6	2,4	3,9	3,1
Mining and quarrying	14,2	13,8	16,0	18,4	20,8	24,4	26,1	22,2	21,7
Secondary Industries	11,4	10,7	9,7	8,7	8,7	7,8	7,8	7,9	7,6
Manufacturing	4,8	4,5	4,0	3,7	3,8	3,6	3,6	3,6	3,5
Electricity, gas and water	3,7	3,5	3,3	2,9	2,9	2,5	2,4	2,8	2,8
Construction	2,9	2,7	2,4	2,1	2,0	1,8	1,7	1,5	1,4
Tertiary industries	62,7	64,4	61,6	60,8	58,8	56,1	54,7	56,6	57,2
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	14,2	13,4	12,4	12,3	12,7	12,2	11,3	11,5	11,5
Transport, storage and communication	7,0	7,0	6,8	7,1	7,7	7,3	7,5	7,8	8,3
Finance, real estate and business services	17,4	17,3	16,4	15,9	14,4	14,4	14,1	15,1	15,6
Personal services	5,0	4,9	4,7	4,7	4,8	4,5	4,4	4,6	4,5
General government services	19,1	21,8	21,3	20,8	19,2	17,7	17,4	17,6	17,3
All industries at basic prices	91,2	91,2	90,6	90,6	90,8	90,9	90,9	90,7	89,6
Taxes less subsidies on products	8,8	8,8	9,4	9,4	9,2	9,1	9,1	9,3	10,4
GDPR at market prices	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

c. Constant 2000 prices - Rand million

Industry	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Primary Industries	12 310	12 961	13 823	13 980	13 724	15 424	16 613	17 109	17 284
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 134	1 116	1 386	1 508	1 473	1 532	1 700	1 686	1 566
Mining and quarrying	11 176	11 844	12 438	12 472	12 250	13 892	14 913	15 424	15 718
Secondary Industries	4 798	4 932	4 877	4 789	5 144	5 148	5 381	5 437	5 711
Manufacturing	2 067	2 123	2 106	2 135	2 265	2 342	2 379	2 345	2 457
Electricity, gas and water	1 542	1 619	1 646	1 596	1 688	1 616	1 677	1 948	2 030
Construction	1 189	1 190	1 125	1 058	1 191	1 190	1 325	1 144	1 224
Tertiary industries	29 695	32 365	33 509	34 516	34 669	36 689	37 776	38 834	40 016
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	6 342	6 486	6 611	6 989	7 482	8 003	8 065	8 187	8 453
Transport, storage and communication	3 137	3 514	3 835	4 269	4 537	5 434	6 324	6 573	6 721
Finance, real estate and business services	8 862	9 146	9 175	9 055	8 503	9 138	9 257	9 718	10 288
Personal services	2 445	2 450	2 603	2 701	2 829	2 894	2 968	3 086	3 121
General government services	8 910	10 768	11 284	11 504	11 318	11 219	11 162	11 270	11 434
All industries at basic prices	46 803	50 258	52 210	53 286	53 537	57 261	59 770	61 380	63 011
Taxes less subsidies on products	5 119	5 521	5 624	5 546	5 418	5 713	5 867	6 009	6 207
GDPR at market prices	51 922	55 779	57 834	58 832	58 955	62 975	65 637	67 389	69 218

d. Constant 2000 prices - percentage changes

Industry	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Primary Industries	-5,3	5,3	6,7	1,1	-1,8	12,4	7,7	3,0	1,0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4,7	-1,5	24,1	8,8	-2,3	4,0	10,9	-0,8	-7,1
Mining and quarrying	-6,3	6,0	5,0	0,3	-1,8	13,4	7,4	3,4	1,9
Secondary Industries	6,6	2,8	-1,1	-1,8	7,4	0,1	4,5	1,1	5,0
Manufacturing	1,5	2,7	-0,8	1,4	6,1	3,4	1,6	-1,4	4,8
Electricity, gas and water	13,9	5,1	1,6	-3,0	5,8	-4,2	3,7	16,2	4,2
Construction	7,1	0,1	-5,4	-6,0	12,5	-0,1	11,3	-13,7	7,0
Tertiary industries	4,5	9,0	3,5	3,0	0,4	5,8	3,0	2,8	3,0
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	3,9	2,3	1,9	5,7	7,1	7,0	0,8	1,5	3,2
Transport, storage and communication	10,2	12,0	9,1	11,3	6,3	19,8	16,4	3,9	2,3
Finance, real estate and business services	4,8	3,2	0,3	-1,3	-6,1	7,5	1,3	5,0	5,9
Personal services	2,9	0,2	6,3	3,7	4,7	2,3	2,6	3,9	1,2
General government services	3,3	20,9	4,8	1,9	-1,6	-0,9	-0,5	1,0	1,4
All industries at basic prices	1,9	7,4	3,9	2,1	0,5	7,0	4,4	2,7	2,7
Taxes less subsidies on products	2,3	7,9	1,9	-1,4	-2,3	5,5	2,7	2,4	3,3
GDPR at market prices	2,0	7,4	3,7	1,7	0,2	6,8	4,2	2,7	2,7

Table 26 - Gross domestic product by region: Agriculture, forestry and fishing

a. Current prices - Rand million

Province	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Western Cape	5 144	5 684	5 913	6 000	6 028	7 211	9 608	8 745	8 725
Eastern Cape	1 295	1 453	1 531	1 719	1 727	2 116	2 074	2 343	2 149
Northern Cape	754	819	908	1 009	1 280	1 412	1 446	2 471	2 412
Free State	2 884	2 967	1 940	2 632	2 829	3 320	5 529	4 555	3 508
KwaZulu-Natal	6 235	6 816	7 642	7 052	7 687	9 154	10 909	10 446	10 014
North West	2 655	2 625	1 896	1 812	2 059	2 539	4 793	2 282	2 239
Gauteng	1 366	1 497	1 497	1 656	1 617	1 805	3 128	2 763	2 441
Mpumalanga	2 407	2 355	2 566	2 906	2 751	3 259	4 798	4 035	3 577
Limpopo	980	924	1 542	1 392	1 473	1 771	1 894	3 250	2 881
Value added at basic prices	23 721	25 140	25 434	26 179	27 451	32 588	44 179	40 889	37 946

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Province	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Western Cape	21,7	22,6	23,2	22,9	22,0	22,1	21,7	21,4	23,0
Eastern Cape	5,5	5,8	6,0	6,6	6,3	6,5	4,7	5,7	5,7
Northern Cape	3,2	3,3	3,6	3,9	4,7	4,3	3,3	6,0	6,4
Free State	12,2	11,8	7,6	10,1	10,3	10,2	12,5	11,1	9,2
KwaZulu-Natal	26,3	27,1	30,0	26,9	28,0	28,1	24,7	25,5	26,4
North West	11,2	10,4	7,5	6,9	7,5	7,8	10,8	5,6	5,9
Gauteng	5,8	6,0	5,9	6,3	5,9	5,5	7,1	6,8	6,4
Mpumalanga	10,1	9,4	10,1	11,1	10,0	10,0	10,9	9,9	9,4
Limpopo	4,1	3,7	6,1	5,3	5,4	5,4	4,3	7,9	7,6
Value added at basic prices	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

c. Constant 2000 prices - Rand million

Province	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Western Cape	5 582	5 861	5 787	6 173	6 028	6 074	6 506	6 274	6 390
Eastern Cape	1 726	1 809	1 707	1 830	1 727	2 145	1 904	1 822	1 714
Northern Cape	1 056	1 213	1 080	1 262	1 280	1 277	1 358	1 391	1 346
Free State	2 572	2 634	1 718	2 299	2 829	2 401	2 391	2 156	2 133
KwaZulu-Natal	7 570	7 540	7 609	7 408	7 687	7 667	8 027	8 221	8 213
North West	2 335	2 243	1 651	1 516	2 059	1 604	1 937	1 890	1 753
Gauteng	1 483	1 412	1 399	1 587	1 617	1 511	1 657	1 563	1 515
Mpumalanga	2 392	2 240	2 351	2 632	2 751	2 347	2 813	2 697	2 593
Limpopo	1 134	1 116	1 386	1 508	1 473	1 532	1 700	1 686	1 566
Value added at basic prices	25 850	26 070	24 686	26 213	27 451	26 558	28 292	27 700	27 223

d. Constant 2000 prices - percentage changes

Province	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Western Cape	6,8	5,0	-1,3	6,7	-2,3	0,8	7,1	-3,6	1,8
Eastern Cape	-1,7	4,9	-5,7	7,2	-5,6	24,2	-11,2	-4,3	-5,9
Northern Cape	13,4	14,9	-11,0	16,9	1,4	-0,3	6,3	2,5	-3,2
Free State	178,9	2,4	-34,8	33,8	23,1	-15,1	-0,4	-9,8	-1,0
KwaZulu-Natal	16,3	-0,4	0,9	-2,6	3,8	-0,3	4,7	2,4	-0,1
North West	145,5	-3,9	-26,4	-8,2	35,8	-22,1	20,8	-2,5	-7,2
Gauteng	-14,3	-4,8	-1,0	13,5	1,8	-6,5	9,7	-5,7	-3,1
Mpumalanga	37,6	-6,3	4,9	12,0	4,5	-14,7	19,9	-4,1	-3,9
Limpopo	4,7	-1,5	24,1	8,8	-2,3	4,0	10,9	-0,8	-7,1
Value added at basic prices	24,0	0,9	-5,3	6,2	4,7	-3,3	6,5	-2,1	-1,7

Table 27 - Gross domestic product by region: Mining and quarrying

a. Current prices - Rand million

Province	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Western Cape	449	246	273	266	326	331	391	435	596
Eastern Cape	66	74	102	98	95	116	134	181	281
Northern Cape	2 464	2 702	3 280	4 878	5 858	6 727	7 417	6 864	7 773
Free State	5 258	5 083	4 537	4 432	4 636	4 947	8 173	7 584	8 242
KwaZulu-Natal	1 839	1 929	2 274	2 229	2 766	3 042	3 167	3 039	3 695
North West	7 967	8 478	9 802	11 910	15 686	19 274	20 112	19 884	21 692
Gauteng	8 209	8 099	9 272	8 275	9 535	9 885	14 461	11 906	8 073
Mpumalanga	7 652	8 364	8 933	10 574	12 239	16 246	17 910	15 816	16 939
Limpopo	4 865	5 550	7 407	9 513	12 250	16 647	20 348	18 549	20 202
Value added at basic prices	38 768	40 525	45 879	52 173	63 391	77 214	92 113	84 258	87 493

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Province	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Western Cape	1,2	0,6	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,7
Eastern Cape	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,3
Northern Cape	6,4	6,7	7,1	9,3	9,2	8,7	8,1	8,1	8,9
Free State	13,6	12,5	9,9	8,5	7,3	6,4	8,9	9,0	9,4
KwaZulu-Natal	4,7	4,8	5,0	4,3	4,4	3,9	3,4	3,6	4,2
North West	20,5	20,9	21,4	22,8	24,7	25,0	21,8	23,6	24,8
Gauteng	21,2	20,0	20,2	15,9	15,0	12,8	15,7	14,1	9,2
Mpumalanga	19,7	20,6	19,5	20,3	19,3	21,0	19,4	18,8	19,4
Limpopo	12,6	13,7	16,1	18,2	19,3	21,6	22,1	22,0	23,1
Value added at basic prices	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

c. Constant 2000 prices - Rand million

Province	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Western Cape	763	474	392	303	326	282	278	283	287
Eastern Cape	100	103	128	107	95	101	102	107	108
Northern Cape	4 910	5 330	5 677	5 663	5 858	5 481	5 497	5 736	5 919
Free State	6 207	6 115	5 094	5 035	4 636	4 093	4 944	5 198	5 426
KwaZulu-Natal	3 929	3 971	3 914	2 839	2 766	2 625	2 345	2 498	2 643
North West	16 153	15 859	15 406	16 199	15 686	16 131	15 210	16 635	17 882
Gauteng	9 734	9 723	10 388	9 587	9 535	8 438	8 589	8 117	7 455
Mpumalanga	11 062	11 680	11 573	11 912	12 239	12 281	12 050	12 504	12 919
Limpopo	11 176	11 844	12 438	12 472	12 250	13 892	14 913	15 424	15 718
Value added at basic prices	64 034	65 100	65 011	64 116	63 391	63 325	63 927	66 502	68 356

d. Constant 2000 prices - percentage changes

Province	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Western Cape	-16,7	-37,9	-17,3	-22,8	7,5	-13,4	-1,5	1,7	1,3
Eastern Cape	2,2	3,0	23,9	-16,1	-11,8	7,3	0,7	4,8	1,0
Northern Cape	-0,7	8,6	6,5	-0,2	3,5	-6,4	0,3	4,3	3,2
Free State	-7,5	-1,5	-16,7	-1,2	-7,9	-11,7	20,8	5,1	4,4
KwaZulu-Natal	39,3	1,1	-1,4	-27,5	-2,6	-5,1	-10,7	6,5	5,8
North West	1,7	-1,8	-2,9	5,1	-3,2	2,8	-5,7	9,4	7,5
Gauteng	-5,4	-0,1	6,8	-7,7	-0,5	-11,5	1,8	-5,5	-8,2
Mpumalanga	0,8	5,6	-0,9	2,9	2,7	0,3	-1,9	3,8	3,3
Limpopo	-6,3	6,0	5,0	0,3	-1,8	13,4	7,4	3,4	1,9
Value added at basic prices	-0,8	1,7	-0,1	-1,4	-1,1	-0,1	1,0	4,0	2,8

Table 28 - Gross domestic product by region: Manufacturing

a. Current prices - Rand million

Province	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Western Cape	17 845	19 420	20 162	20 972	24 006	26 275	30 796	32 871	35 125
Eastern Cape	8 609	9 210	9 979	10 638	12 661	14 687	16 707	17 600	18 799
Northern Cape	546	584	593	602	707	745	892	971	1 037
Free State	3 977	4 338	4 627	5 211	5 674	7 396	8 419	8 971	9 584
KwaZulu-Natal	24 470	26 604	27 698	29 046	34 255	37 560	44 928	47 217	50 448
North West	3 026	3 275	3 379	3 431	4 101	4 432	5 328	5 678	6 067
Gauteng	46 239	50 814	53 374	55 341	64 197	70 209	84 206	88 853	94 934
Mpumalanga	7 763	8 553	9 222	9 870	11 240	13 169	15 509	16 460	17 586
Limpopo	1 651	1 805	1 862	1 924	2 265	2 433	2 819	3 031	3 242
Value added at basic prices	114 126	124 604	130 897	137 035	159 106	176 907	209 605	221 652	236 822

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Province	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Western Cape	15,6	15,6	15,4	15,3	15,1	14,9	14,7	14,8	14,8
Eastern Cape	7,5	7,4	7,6	7,8	8,0	8,3	8,0	7,9	7,9
Northern Cape	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4
Free State	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,8	3,6	4,2	4,0	4,0	4,0
KwaZulu-Natal	21,4	21,4	21,2	21,2	21,5	21,2	21,4	21,3	21,3
North West	2,7	2,6	2,6	2,5	2,6	2,5	2,5	2,6	2,6
Gauteng	40,5	40,8	40,8	40,4	40,3	39,7	40,2	40,1	40,1
Mpumalanga	6,8	6,9	7,0	7,2	7,1	7,4	7,4	7,4	7,4
Limpopo	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,3	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	100,0

c. Constant 2000 prices - Rand million

Province	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Western Cape	22 460	22 995	22 879	22 720	24 006	24 700	24 959	24 407	25 795
Eastern Cape	11 052	11 153	10 965	11 191	12 661	13 372	13 593	13 294	14 193
Northern Cape	678	680	674	668	707	733	740	683	731
Free State	4 838	4 941	4 969	5 220	5 674	5 786	5 966	5 917	6 139
KwaZulu-Natal	30 386	31 213	31 063	31 546	34 255	35 235	36 141	35 865	37 465
North West	3 719	3 805	3 741	3 734	4 101	4 239	4 425	4 266	4 499
Gauteng	58 019	59 910	59 870	59 688	64 197	66 151	68 383	67 569	70 141
Mpumalanga	9 605	9 873	10 069	10 279	11 240	11 575	12 144	12 059	12 616
Limpopo	2 067	2 123	2 106	2 135	2 265	2 342	2 379	2 345	2 457
Value added at basic prices	142 825	146 692	146 336	147 179	159 106	164 131	168 729	166 405	174 036

d. Constant 2000 prices - percentage changes

Province	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Western Cape	0,2	2,4	-0,5	-0,7	5,7	2,9	1,1	-2,2	5,7
Eastern Cape	-1,5	0,9	-1,7	2,1	13,1	5,6	1,7	-2,2	6,8
Northern Cape	0,1	0,3	-0,8	-1,0	5,8	3,7	1,0	-7,7	7,0
Free State	7,8	2,1	0,6	5,0	8,7	2,0	3,1	-0,8	3,7
KwaZulu-Natal	1,7	2,7	-0,5	1,6	8,6	2,9	2,6	-0,8	4,5
North West	1,1	2,3	-1,7	-0,2	9,8	3,3	4,4	-3,6	5,5
Gauteng	1,4	3,3	-0,1	-0,3	7,6	3,0	3,4	-1,2	3,8
Mpumalanga	3,5	2,8	2,0	2,1	9,3	3,0	4,9	-0,7	4,6
Limpopo	1,5	2,7	-0,8	1,4	6,1	3,4	1,6	-1,4	4,8
Value added at basic prices	1,4	2,7	-0,2	0,6	8,1	3,2	2,8	-1,4	4,6

Table 29 - Gross domestic product by region: Electricity, gas and water

a. Current prices - Rand million

Province	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Western Cape	1 715	1 749	1 899	2 033	2 147	2 181	2 436	2 959	3 217
Eastern Cape	884	899	953	1 007	1 101	1 130	890	1 130	1 288
Northern Cape	529	536	559	549	559	552	489	541	650
Free State	1 278	1 444	1 470	1 474	1 564	1 596	1 801	1 950	2 124
KwaZulu-Natal	3 255	3 477	3 583	3 754	4 095	4 268	5 185	4 820	5 319
North West	626	659	582	566	599	602	757	872	879
Gauteng	6 338	6 735	6 796	7 292	7 671	7 713	8 881	9 529	9 162
Mpumalanga	2 710	3 042	3 084	3 004	3 366	3 289	3 707	4 140	4 206
Limpopo	1 266	1 387	1 536	1 521	1 689	1 691	1 899	2 375	2 580
Value added at basic prices	18 602	19 929	20 461	21 200	22 789	23 022	26 046	28 316	29 426

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Province	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Western Cape	9,2	8,8	9,3	9,6	9,4	9,5	9,4	10,5	10,9
Eastern Cape	4,8	4,5	4,7	4,7	4,8	4,9	3,4	4,0	4,4
Northern Cape	2,8	2,7	2,7	2,6	2,5	2,4	1,9	1,9	2,2
Free State	6,9	7,2	7,2	7,0	6,9	6,9	6,9	6,9	7,2
KwaZulu-Natal	17,5	17,4	17,5	17,7	18,0	18,5	19,9	17,0	18,1
North West	3,4	3,3	2,8	2,7	2,6	2,6	2,9	3,1	3,0
Gauteng	34,1	33,8	33,2	34,4	33,7	33,5	34,1	33,7	31,1
Mpumalanga	14,6	15,3	15,1	14,2	14,8	14,3	14,2	14,6	14,3
Limpopo	6,8	7,0	7,5	7,2	7,4	7,3	7,3	8,4	8,8
Value added at basic prices	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

c. Constant 2000 prices - Rand million

Province	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Western Cape	1 978	2 030	1 928	2 087	2 147	2 105	2 165	2 410	2 582
Eastern Cape	1 028	1 034	1 009	1 055	1 101	1 085	844	941	1 017
Northern Cape	651	641	612	588	559	522	452	444	479
Free State	1 592	1 723	1 608	1 551	1 564	1 519	1 572	1 588	1 652
KwaZulu-Natal	3 979	4 115	3 864	3 868	4 095	4 091	4 486	3 923	4 179
North West	760	776	691	601	599	576	641	676	701
Gauteng	7 903	8 125	7 489	7 651	7 671	7 288	7 578	7 807	7 633
Mpumalanga	3 382	3 636	3 358	3 099	3 366	3 154	3 307	3 413	3 424
Limpopo	1 542	1 619	1 646	1 596	1 688	1 616	1 677	1 948	2 030
Value added at basic prices	22 814	23 699	22 206	22 097	22 788	21 956	22 722	23 151	23 698

d. Constant 2000 prices - percentage changes

Province	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Western Cape	11,1	2,6	-5,0	8,3	2,8	-1,9	2,9	11,3	7,1
Eastern Cape	9,0	0,7	-2,4	4,6	4,3	-1,5	-22,2	11,4	8,1
Northern Cape	13,2	-1,5	-4,5	-3,8	-5,0	-6,6	-13,4	-1,7	7,9
Free State	9,5	8,3	-6,7	-3,5	0,8	-2,9	3,5	1,0	4,0
KwaZulu-Natal	11,1	3,4	-6,1	0,1	5,9	-0,1	9,6	-12,5	6,5
North West	11,7	2,1	-10,9	-13,0	-0,4	-3,8	11,3	5,5	3,8
Gauteng	8,5	2,8	-7,8	2,2	0,3	-5,0	4,0	3,0	-2,2
Mpumalanga	15,1	7,5	-7,6	-7,7	8,6	-6,3	4,8	3,2	0,3
Limpopo	13,9	5,1	1,6	-3,0	5,8	-4,2	3,7	16,2	4,2
Value added at basic prices	10,8	3,9	-6,3	-0,5	3,1	-3,6	3,5	1,9	2,4

Table 30 - Gross domestic product by region: Construction

a. Current prices - Rand million

Province	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Western Cape	3 061	3 596	3 686	4 189	4 344	3 701	5 110	5 314	5 436
Eastern Cape	983	1 083	1 142	1 252	1 230	1 463	1 312	1 782	1 897
Northern Cape	273	285	350	319	277	356	308	316	352
Free State	779	914	816	928	831	915	850	935	926
KwaZulu-Natal	3 060	3 519	3 337	3 235	3 320	4 505	3 559	3 934	4 958
North West	971	1 025	1 382	1 062	1 084	1 208	1 401	1 396	1 429
Gauteng	6 565	7 201	6 937	6 958	7 917	7 991	9 049	10 775	11 610
Mpumalanga	934	1 110	1 196	1 226	920	1 073	1 167	1 265	1 284
Limpopo	1 006	1 096	1 108	1 072	1 191	1 204	1 364	1 231	1 288
Value added at basic prices	17 631	19 829	19 954	20 240	21 114	22 416	24 119	26 947	29 182

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Province	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Western Cape	17,4	18,1	18,5	20,7	20,6	16,5	21,2	19,7	18,6
Eastern Cape	5,6	5,5	5,7	6,2	5,8	6,5	5,4	6,6	6,5
Northern Cape	1,5	1,4	1,8	1,6	1,3	1,6	1,3	1,2	1,2
Free State	4,4	4,6	4,1	4,6	3,9	4,1	3,5	3,5	3,2
KwaZulu-Natal	17,4	17,7	16,7	16,0	15,7	20,1	14,8	14,6	17,0
North West	5,5	5,2	6,9	5,2	5,1	5,4	5,8	5,2	4,9
Gauteng	37,2	36,3	34,8	34,4	37,5	35,6	37,5	40,0	39,8
Mpumalanga	5,3	5,6	6,0	6,1	4,4	4,8	4,8	4,7	4,4
Limpopo	5,7	5,5	5,6	5,3	5,6	5,4	5,7	4,6	4,4
Value added at basic prices	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

c. Constant 2000 prices - Rand million

Province	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Western Cape	3 610	3 905	3 742	4 136	4 344	3 657	4 906	4 941	5 164
Eastern Cape	1 163	1 176	1 159	1 236	1 230	1 446	1 275	1 657	1 803
Northern Cape	323	309	355	315	277	352	299	294	335
Free State	922	992	829	916	831	904	826	869	880
KwaZulu-Natal	3 613	3 821	3 388	3 194	3 320	4 452	3 519	3 657	4 711
North West	1 149	1 117	1 403	1 049	1 084	1 194	1 362	1 298	1 358
Gauteng	7 742	7 814	7 043	6 871	7 917	7 897	8 794	10 018	11 031
Mpumalanga	1 104	1 206	1 215	1 210	920	1 061	1 135	1 176	1 220
Limpopo	1 189	1 190	1 125	1 058	1 191	1 190	1 325	1 144	1 224
Value added at basic prices	20 813	21 529	20 260	19 985	21 114	22 154	23 441	25 053	27 725

d. Constant 2000 prices - percentage changes

Province	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Western Cape	-6,5	8,2	-4,2	10,5	5,0	-15,8	34,1	0,7	4,5
Eastern Cape	4,4	1,1	-1,4	6,6	-0,5	17,6	-11,8	30,0	8,8
Northern Cape	11,5	-4,3	14,9	-11,3	-12,2	27,1	-15,0	-1,8	14,0
Free State	-9,9	7,7	-16,5	10,5	-9,3	8,8	-8,6	5,2	1,3
KwaZulu-Natal	-1,7	5,7	-11,3	-5,7	3,9	34,1	-21,0	3,9	28,8
North West	8,1	-2,8	25,6	-25,3	3,3	10,2	14,1	-4,7	4,6
Gauteng	8,3	0,9	-9,9	-2,5	15,2	-0,3	11,4	13,9	10,1
Mpumalanga	-1,2	9,2	0,7	-0,4	-23,9	15,2	7,0	3,6	3,7
Limpopo	7,1	0,1	-5,4	-6,0	12,5	-0,1	11,3	-13,7	7,0
Value added at basic prices	2,0	3,4	-5,9	-1,4	5,6	4,9	5,8	6,9	10,7

Table 31 - Gross domestic product by region: Wholesale and retail trade, repairs and restaurants

a. Current prices - Rand million

Province	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Western Cape	11 770	12 777	13 700	15 914	19 216	21 182	23 302	26 152	28 998
Eastern Cape	7 545	8 126	8 626	9 663	11 339	11 103	11 998	13 294	14 769
Northern Cape	1 454	1 546	1 634	1 871	2 270	2 188	2 351	2 926	2 902
Free State	4 052	4 389	4 618	5 201	6 039	5 806	6 358	7 115	7 778
KwaZulu-Natal	12 703	13 750	14 506	16 364	19 454	21 860	24 100	26 430	29 448
North West	4 906	5 258	5 680	6 163	7 275	7 091	7 928	8 615	9 543
Gauteng	27 686	29 773	31 267	35 857	42 858	45 565	50 429	55 059	61 823
Mpumalanga	4 464	4 857	5 153	5 811	6 770	7 257	7 828	8 533	9 613
Limpopo	4 883	5 382	5 751	6 351	7 482	8 334	8 801	9 603	10 696
Value added at basic prices	79 463	85 858	90 936	103 193	122 704	130 387	143 095	157 728	175 570

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Province	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Western Cape	14,8	14,9	15,1	15,4	15,7	16,2	16,3	16,6	16,5
Eastern Cape	9,5	9,5	9,5	9,4	9,2	8,5	8,4	8,4	8,4
Northern Cape	1,8	1,8	1,8	1,8	1,9	1,7	1,6	1,9	1,7
Free State	5,1	5,1	5,1	5,0	4,9	4,5	4,4	4,5	4,4
KwaZulu-Natal	16,0	16,0	16,0	15,9	15,9	16,8	16,8	16,8	16,8
North West	6,2	6,1	6,2	6,0	5,9	5,4	5,5	5,5	5,4
Gauteng	34,8	34,7	34,4	34,7	34,9	34,9	35,2	34,9	35,2
Mpumalanga	5,6	5,7	5,7	5,6	5,5	5,6	5,5	5,4	5,5
Limpopo	6,1	6,3	6,3	6,2	6,1	6,4	6,2	6,1	6,1
Value added at basic prices	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

c. Constant 2000 prices - Rand million

Province	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Western Cape	15 368	15 511	15 916	17 480	19 216	20 308	20 571	21 980	24 121
Eastern Cape	9 835	9 832	9 969	10 626	11 339	10 663	10 885	11 364	12 040
Northern Cape	1 895	1 875	1 897	2 055	2 270	2 104	2 113	2 531	2 478
Free State	5 279	5 320	5 362	5 729	6 039	5 568	5 760	6 150	6 395
KwaZulu-Natal	16 532	16 623	16 771	17 985	19 454	20 969	21 481	23 040	24 094
North West	6 411	6 367	6 554	6 764	7 275	6 808	7 040	7 374	7 806
Gauteng	36 219	36 268	36 489	39 533	42 858	43 629	44 846	48 234	50 727
Mpumalanga	5 802	5 865	5 949	6 392	6 770	6 965	7 110	7 278	7 816
Limpopo	6 342	6 486	6 611	6 989	7 482	8 003	8 065	8 187	8 453
Value added at basic prices	103 683	104 147	105 518	113 553	122 705	125 017	127 870	136 138	143 931

d. Constant 2000 prices - percentage changes

Province	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Western Cape	4,6	0,9	2,6	9,8	9,9	5,7	1,3	6,8	9,7
Eastern Cape	3,7	0,0	1,4	6,6	6,7	-6,0	2,1	4,4	6,0
Northern Cape	2,0	-1,1	1,2	8,3	10,5	-7,3	0,4	19,8	-2,1
Free State	2,5	0,8	0,8	6,8	5,4	-7,8	3,4	6,8	4,0
KwaZulu-Natal	2,2	0,6	0,9	7,2	8,2	7,8	2,4	7,3	4,6
North West	3,8	-0,7	2,9	3,2	7,6	-6,4	3,4	4,7	5,9
Gauteng	4,1	0,1	0,6	8,3	8,4	1,8	2,8	7,6	5,2
Mpumalanga	4,0	1,1	1,4	7,5	5,9	2,9	2,1	2,4	7,4
Limpopo	3,9	2,3	1,9	5,7	7,1	7,0	0,8	1,5	3,2
Value added at basic prices	3,7	0,4	1,3	7,6	8,1	1,9	2,3	6,5	5,7

Table 32 - Gross domestic product by region: Transport, storage and communication

a. Current prices - Rand million

Province	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Western Cape	7 432	8 430	9 595	10 527	12 160	13 399	15 065	16 558	18 135
Eastern Cape	4 103	4 526	4 806	5 343	6 029	6 464	7 225	8 015	8 929
Northern Cape	1 498	1 549	1 664	1 766	1 834	2 017	2 200	2 381	2 475
Free State	2 944	3 266	3 536	3 761	4 257	4 480	4 600	5 114	5 693
KwaZulu-Natal	12 080	13 314	14 249	15 538	17 678	19 758	22 237	24 478	26 755
North West	3 287	3 621	3 956	4 136	4 688	5 420	6 012	6 758	7 086
Gauteng	14 744	16 694	18 582	20 780	24 763	27 135	30 492	33 428	37 913
Mpumalanga	3 283	3 676	4 043	4 522	4 927	5 833	6 357	7 190	7 551
Limpopo	2 416	2 800	3 175	3 698	4 537	5 005	5 846	6 516	7 761
Value added at basic prices	51 788	57 875	63 606	70 072	80 873	89 511	100 034	110 438	122 298

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Province	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Western Cape	14,4	14,6	15,1	15,0	15,0	15,0	15,1	15,0	14,8
Eastern Cape	7,9	7,8	7,6	7,6	7,5	7,2	7,2	7,3	7,3
Northern Cape	2,9	2,7	2,6	2,5	2,3	2,3	2,2	2,2	2,0
Free State	5,7	5,6	5,6	5,4	5,3	5,0	4,6	4,6	4,7
KwaZulu-Natal	23,3	23,0	22,4	22,2	21,9	22,1	22,2	22,2	21,9
North West	6,3	6,3	6,2	5,9	5,8	6,1	6,0	6,1	5,8
Gauteng	28,5	28,8	29,2	29,7	30,6	30,3	30,5	30,3	31,0
Mpumalanga	6,3	6,4	6,4	6,5	6,1	6,5	6,4	6,5	6,2
Limpopo	4,7	4,8	5,0	5,3	5,6	5,6	5,8	5,9	6,3
Value added at basic prices	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

c. Constant 2000 prices - Rand million

Province	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Western Cape	9 019	9 822	10 605	11 272	12 160	12 863	13 589	14 549	15 303
Eastern Cape	5 018	5 336	5 462	5 732	6 029	6 311	6 997	7 112	7 303
Northern Cape	1 678	1 684	1 720	1 759	1 834	1 760	1 935	2 039	2 127
Free State	3 549	3 788	3 920	4 011	4 257	4 406	4 658	4 734	4 831
KwaZulu-Natal	14 531	15 340	16 029	16 605	17 678	18 443	20 184	21 505	22 382
North West	3 927	4 222	4 502	4 452	4 688	4 905	5 486	5 916	6 059
Gauteng	17 913	19 510	20 538	21 941	24 763	26 405	28 758	30 446	32 425
Mpumalanga	3 766	4 095	4 373	4 664	4 927	5 118	5 458	5 990	6 230
Limpopo	3 137	3 514	3 835	4 269	4 537	5 434	6 324	6 573	6 721
Value added at basic prices	62 538	67 312	70 983	74 705	80 873	85 646	93 390	98 864	103 380

d. Constant 2000 prices - percentage changes

Province	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Western Cape	5,6	8,9	8,0	6,3	7,9	5,8	5,6	7,1	5,2
Eastern Cape	6,9	6,3	2,4	4,9	5,2	4,7	10,9	1,6	2,7
Northern Cape	6,7	0,4	2,1	2,3	4,2	-4,0	10,0	5,4	4,3
Free State	4,9	6,7	3,5	2,3	6,1	3,5	5,7	1,6	2,1
KwaZulu-Natal	4,5	5,6	4,5	3,6	6,5	4,3	9,4	6,5	4,1
North West	8,5	7,5	6,6	-1,1	5,3	4,6	11,8	7,8	2,4
Gauteng	6,0	8,9	5,3	6,8	12,9	6,6	8,9	5,9	6,5
Mpumalanga	8,8	8,7	6,8	6,7	5,6	3,9	6,6	9,7	4,0
Limpopo	10,2	12,0	9,1	11,3	6,3	19,8	16,4	3,9	2,3
Value added at basic prices	6,1	7,6	5,5	5,2	8,3	5,9	9,0	5,9	4,6

Table 33 - Gross domestic product by region: Finance, real estate and business activities

a. Current prices - Rand million

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Western Cape	17 402	19 054	22 468	23 545	27 865	31 360	36 435	40 375	46 263	50 614
Eastern Cape	7 136	8 351	9 680	10 480	11 429	12 378	14 585	16 384	18 484	21 927
Northern Cape	1 460	1 567	1 813	1 965	2 331	2 343	2 709	3 025	3 041	3 586
Free State	4 053	4 478	5 234	5 802	6 656	7 057	8 190	9 296	9 947	11 978
KwaZulu-Natal	11 218	13 004	15 141	16 880	19 547	21 524	24 432	28 085	32 267	36 798
North West	3 969	4 497	5 131	5 724	6 511	6 740	7 709	8 775	10 181	11 839
Gauteng	28 650	33 319	39 554	45 153	52 347	60 447	66 980	80 226	87 078	98 885
Mpumalanga	3 136	3 887	4 541	5 080	5 765	5 901	6 667	7 466	9 118	10 789
Limpopo	5 139	5 965	6 925	7 598	8 222	8 503	9 824	11 036	12 633	14 523
Value added at basic prices	82 162	94 122	110 488	122 227	140 673	156 253	177 531	204 667	229 013	260 940

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Western Cape	21,2	20,2	20,3	19,3	19,8	20,1	20,5	19,7	20,2	19,4
Eastern Cape	8,7	8,9	8,8	8,6	8,1	7,9	8,2	8,0	8,1	8,4
Northern Cape	1,8	1,7	1,6	1,6	1,7	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,3	1,4
Free State	4,9	4,8	4,7	4,7	4,7	4,5	4,6	4,5	4,3	4,6
KwaZulu-Natal	13,7	13,8	13,7	13,8	13,9	13,8	13,8	13,7	14,1	14,1
North West	4,8	4,8	4,6	4,7	4,6	4,3	4,3	4,3	4,4	4,5
Gauteng	34,9	35,4	35,8	36,9	37,2	38,7	37,7	39,2	38,0	37,9
Mpumalanga	3,8	4,1	4,1	4,2	4,1	3,8	3,8	3,6	4,0	4,1
Limpopo	6,3	6,3	6,3	6,2	5,8	5,4	5,5	5,4	5,5	5,6
Value added at basic prices	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

c. Constant 2000 prices - Rand million

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Western Cape	26 101	27 810	28 757	28 391	30 151	31 359	34 469	36 307	38 460	40 515
Eastern Cape	11 668	12 370	12 723	12 600	12 498	12 378	13 555	14 044	14 790	16 016
Northern Cape	2 320	2 277	2 331	2 323	2 526	2 342	2 567	2 595	2 501	2 719
Free State	6 531	6 576	6 786	6 896	7 221	7 057	7 727	7 987	8 110	8 845
KwaZulu-Natal	17 588	18 780	19 577	20 053	21 275	21 523	22 742	23 909	25 078	27 052
North West	6 528	6 634	6 733	6 855	7 129	6 740	7 193	7 360	7 678	8 357
Gauteng	41 717	45 528	48 870	51 749	55 311	60 447	65 365	71 810	74 130	80 159
Mpumalanga	5 043	5 664	5 910	6 032	6 271	5 901	6 257	6 355	6 598	7 220
Limpopo	8 458	8 862	9 146	9 175	9 055	8 503	9 138	9 257	9 718	10 288
Value added at basic prices	125 955	134 502	140 832	144 074	151 437	156 253	169 015	179 623	187 062	201 170

d. Constant 2000 prices - percentage changes

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Western Cape		6,5	3,4	-1,3	6,2	4,0	9,9	5,3	5,9	5,3
Eastern Cape		6,0	2,9	-1,0	-0,8	-1,0	9,5	3,6	5,3	8,3
Northern Cape		-1,8	2,3	-0,3	8,7	-7,3	9,6	1,1	-3,6	8,7
Free State		0,7	3,2	1,6	4,7	-2,3	9,5	3,4	1,5	9,1
KwaZulu-Natal		6,8	4,2	2,4	6,1	1,2	5,7	5,1	4,9	7,9
North West		1,6	1,5	1,8	4,0	-5,4	6,7	2,3	4,3	8,8
Gauteng		9,1	7,3	5,9	6,9	9,3	8,1	9,9	3,2	8,1
Mpumalanga		12,3	4,3	2,1	4,0	-5,9	6,0	1,6	3,8	9,4
Limpopo		4,8	3,2	0,3	-1,3	-6,1	7,5	1,3	5,0	5,9
Value added at basic prices		6,8	4,7	2,3	5,1	3,2	8,2	6,3	4,1	7,5

Table 34 - Gross domestic product by region: Personal services

a. Current prices - Rand million

Province	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Western Cape	3 826	4 330	4 809	5 433	6 366	6 972	7 770	8 690	9 513
Eastern Cape	4 104	4 656	5 152	5 811	6 768	7 421	8 242	9 182	10 023
Northern Cape	995	1 127	1 250	1 411	1 650	1 808	2 012	2 248	2 458
Free State	3 185	3 611	4 000	4 513	5 264	5 771	6 414	7 153	7 813
KwaZulu-Natal	5 158	5 841	6 481	7 320	8 565	9 383	10 449	11 677	12 774
North West	2 800	3 182	3 512	3 956	4 587	5 034	5 576	6 194	6 746
Gauteng	7 340	8 304	9 226	10 426	12 226	13 388	14 926	16 702	18 290
Mpumalanga	1 907	2 167	2 392	2 695	3 127	3 431	3 802	4 226	4 604
Limpopo	1 725	1 959	2 163	2 437	2 828	3 104	3 440	3 823	4 165
Value added at basic prices	31 040	35 177	38 986	44 002	51 381	56 313	62 631	69 895	76 385

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Province	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Western Cape	12,3	12,3	12,3	12,3	12,4	12,4	12,4	12,4	12,5
Eastern Cape	13,2	13,2	13,2	13,2	13,2	13,2	13,2	13,1	13,1
Northern Cape	3,2	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	10,2	10,2	10,2	10,2	10,2
KwaZulu-Natal	16,6	16,6	16,6	16,6	16,7	16,7	16,7	16,7	16,7
North West	9,0	9,0	9,0	9,0	8,9	8,9	8,9	8,9	8,8
Gauteng	23,6	23,6	23,7	23,7	23,8	23,8	23,8	23,9	23,9
Mpumalanga	6,1	6,2	6,1	6,1	6,1	6,1	6,1	6,0	6,0
Limpopo	5,6	5,6	5,5	5,5	5,5	5,5	5,5	5,5	5,5
Value added at basic prices	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

c. Constant 2000 prices - Rand million

Province	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Western Cape	5 520	5 507	5 844	6 074	6 366	6 505	6 664	6 939	7 034
Eastern Cape	5 853	5 861	6 218	6 459	6 768	6 909	7 085	7 366	7 457
Northern Cape	1 427	1 423	1 516	1 574	1 650	1 687	1 730	1 797	1 821
Free State	4 565	4 563	4 843	5 021	5 264	5 378	5 510	5 734	5 804
KwaZulu-Natal	7 431	7 427	7 886	8 178	8 565	8 764	8 975	9 339	9 458
North West	3 951	3 965	4 213	4 371	4 587	4 691	4 803	4 993	5 043
Gauteng	10 560	10 541	11 194	11 658	12 226	12 514	12 845	13 417	13 663
Mpumalanga	2 697	2 697	2 876	2 985	3 127	3 196	3 274	3 401	3 439
Limpopo	2 445	2 450	2 603	2 701	2 829	2 894	2 968	3 086	3 121
Value added at basic prices	44 448	44 434	47 194	49 020	51 382	52 537	53 852	56 073	56 841

d. Constant 2000 prices - percentage changes

Province	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Western Cape	2,6	-0,2	6,1	3,9	4,8	2,2	2,4	4,1	1,4
Eastern Cape	2,9	0,1	6,1	3,9	4,8	2,1	2,5	4,0	1,2
Northern Cape	2,7	-0,2	6,5	3,8	4,9	2,2	2,5	3,9	1,4
Free State	2,7	0,0	6,1	3,7	4,8	2,2	2,4	4,1	1,2
KwaZulu-Natal	2,6	-0,1	6,2	3,7	4,7	2,3	2,4	4,1	1,3
North West	3,0	0,3	6,3	3,8	4,9	2,3	2,4	4,0	1,0
Gauteng	2,3	-0,2	6,2	4,2	4,9	2,4	2,6	4,5	1,8
Mpumalanga	3,0	0,0	6,7	3,8	4,8	2,2	2,4	3,9	1,1
Limpopo	2,9	0,2	6,3	3,7	4,7	2,3	2,6	3,9	1,2
Extra-regional territory	2,9	0,2	6,3	3,7	4,7	2,3	2,6	3,9	1,2
Value added at basic prices	2,7	0,0	6,2	3,9	4,8	2,2	2,5	4,1	1,4

Table 35 - Gross domestic product by region: Producers of government services

a. Current prices - Rand million

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Western Cape	8 770	10 593	11 574	11 860	12 434	13 146	13 928	15 282	17 038	18 389
Eastern Cape	8 825	10 764	11 943	12 623	13 719	15 203	15 883	17 740	19 424	21 121
Northern Cape	1 494	1 802	2 078	2 242	2 423	2 704	2 866	3 145	3 514	3 315
Free State	4 168	5 057	5 537	6 033	6 509	6 893	7 331	8 188	8 922	10 299
KwaZulu-Natal	11 277	13 730	14 725	16 298	16 783	18 054	19 523	21 752	23 856	27 501
North West	4 552	5 541	5 856	6 578	7 069	7 589	8 094	9 037	9 881	10 548
Gauteng	32 949	38 003	42 706	46 013	49 080	52 382	56 374	61 676	66 989	70 972
Mpumalanga	3 423	4 167	4 574	4 944	5 351	5 870	6 271	7 006	7 656	8 500
Limpopo	5 371	6 556	8 751	9 904	10 740	11 318	12 056	13 566	14 717	16 159
Value added at basic prices	80 831	96 214	107 744	116 495	124 107	133 158	142 325	157 391	171 995	186 802

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Western Cape	10,9	11,0	10,7	10,2	10,0	9,9	9,8	9,7	9,9	9,8
Eastern Cape	10,9	11,2	11,1	10,8	11,1	11,4	11,2	11,3	11,3	11,3
Northern Cape	1,8	1,9	1,9	1,9	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,0	1,8
Free State	5,2	5,3	5,1	5,2	5,2	5,2	5,2	5,2	5,2	5,5
KwaZulu-Natal	14,0	14,3	13,7	14,0	13,5	13,6	13,7	13,8	13,9	14,7
North West	5,6	5,8	5,4	5,6	5,7	5,7	5,7	5,7	5,7	5,6
Gauteng	40,8	39,5	39,6	39,5	39,5	39,3	39,6	39,2	38,9	38,0
Mpumalanga	4,2	4,3	4,2	4,2	4,3	4,4	4,4	4,5	4,5	4,6
Limpopo	6,6	6,8	8,1	8,5	8,7	8,5	8,5	8,6	8,6	8,7
Value added at basic prices	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

c. Constant 2000 prices - Rand million

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Western Cape	14 204	14 819	14 773	13 920	13 581	13 146	13 084	13 375	13 597	13 705
Eastern Cape	14 254	14 800	14 933	14 581	14 802	15 203	14 801	14 923	14 998	15 143
Northern Cape	2 423	2 540	2 675	2 648	2 654	2 704	2 698	2 776	2 781	2 840
Free State	6 725	6 942	6 886	6 941	7 001	6 893	6 814	6 832	6 905	7 111
KwaZulu-Natal	18 157	18 847	18 394	18 750	18 101	18 054	18 223	18 346	18 482	18 836
North West	7 322	7 584	7 286	7 549	7 602	7 589	7 554	7 592	7 642	7 758
Gauteng	55 719	55 363	55 178	54 190	53 392	52 381	51 672	52 240	53 294	53 444
Mpumalanga	5 511	5 709	5 689	5 696	5 767	5 870	5 850	5 807	5 946	6 105
Limpopo	8 630	8 910	10 768	11 284	11 504	11 318	11 219	11 162	11 270	11 434
Value added at basic prices	132 945	135 513	136 582	135 560	134 403	133 158	131 914	133 054	134 915	136 376

d. Constant 2000 prices - percentage changes

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Western Cape		4,3	-0,3	-5,8	-2,4	-3,2	-0,5	2,2	1,7	0,8
Eastern Cape		3,8	0,9	-2,4	1,5	2,7	-2,6	0,8	0,5	1,0
Northern Cape		4,8	5,3	-1,0	0,2	1,9	-0,2	2,9	0,2	2,1
Free State		3,2	-0,8	0,8	0,9	-1,5	-1,1	0,3	1,1	3,0
KwaZulu-Natal		3,8	-2,4	1,9	-3,5	-0,3	0,9	0,7	0,7	1,9
North West		3,6	-3,9	3,6	0,7	-0,2	-0,5	0,5	0,7	1,5
Gauteng		-0,6	-0,3	-1,8	-1,5	-1,9	-1,4	1,1	2,0	0,3
Mpumalanga		3,6	-0,4	0,1	1,2	1,8	-0,4	-0,7	2,4	2,7
Limpopo		3,3	20,9	4,8	1,9	-1,6	-0,9	-0,5	1,0	1,4
Value added at basic prices		1,9	0,8	-0,7	-0,9	-0,9	-0,9	0,9	1,4	1,1

Table 36 Supply and use table: 2003

Supply table 2003	Total supply at purchasers' prices	Taxes less subsidies on products	Trade and transport margins	Total supply at basic prices	Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Trade, hotels, restaurants	Transport, communication	Finance, business services	Other services	Total industry	Imports	C.i.f / f.o.b. adjustment
Agriculture,forestry,fishing	100 497	2 193	9 363	88 941	83 608	-	204	-	-	-	-	-	-	83 811	5 130	-
Mining and quarrying	186 854	46	5 513	181 295	-	145 900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	145 900	35 395	-
Manufacturing	1 398 731	72 926	252 361	1 073 444	-	252	848 123	-	-	-	-	-	-	848 375	225 069	-
Electricity, gas and water	59 737	1 528	-	58 208	-	-	-	57 262	-	-	-	-	-	57 262	946	-
Construction	126 750	4 838	-	121 912	1 053	4 482	-	1 336	114 736	-	-	-	-	121 607	305	-
Trade,hotels,restaurants	78 261	3 259	-245 429	320 431	-	125	14 785	51	145	293 363	284	-	-	308 753	11 678	-
Transport,communication	258 335	2 602	-21 808	277 540	-	-	-	-	-	-	262 126	-	-	262 126	33 112	-17 697
Finance,business services	453 021	13 506	-	439 515	-	308	16 141	-	1 216	160	1 086	410 314	-	429 226	12 255	-1 966
Other services	459 980	14 996	-	444 984	-	-	22 635	-	-	10 401	-	3 771	404 895	441 702	3 282	-
C.i.f / f.o.b. adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-19 663	19 663
Purchases by residents	18 820	-	-	18 820	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18 820	-
Total supply at basic prices	3 140 984	115 894	-	3 025 090	84 661	151 066	901 889	58 649	116 096	303 924	263 496	414 085	404 895	2 698 761	326 329	-
Use table 2003	Total supply at purchasers' prices	Taxes less subsidies on products	Trade and transport margins		Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Trade, hotels, restaurants	Transport, communication	Finance, business services	Other services	Total industry	Total economy	Components of final demand
Agriculture,forestry,fishing	100 497				3 377	38	44 721	20	6	1 107	5	50	687	50 012		50 485
Mining and quarrying	186 854				273	297	74 082	4 878	2 341	23	265	95	625	82 879		103 975
Manufacturing	1 398 731				28 978	23 043	437 969	7 201	45 195	36 529	65 912	33 581	70 725	749 134		649 596
Electricity, gas and water	59 737				691	3 353	12 839	9 613	279	2 939	3 590	2 020	2 182	37 506		22 231
Construction	126 750				348	1 165	-	3 087	26 182	3 332	1 399	5 829	2 950	44 293		82 458
Trade,hotels,restaurants	78 261				309	452	1 872	190	225	8 842	9 120	6 143	3 734	30 885		47 376
Transport,communication	258 335				5 815	25 773	25 874	1 333	2 167	33 160	38 253	21 827	15 125	169 327		89 008
Finance,business services	453 021				2 275	4 362	55 450	3 888	11 308	58 415	30 027	108 068	36 401	310 194		142 827
Other services	459 980				1 706	8 325	27 432	121	1 446	1 850	4 484	7 460	30 577	83 401		376 579
Purchases by residents	18 820				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		18 820
Purchases by non-residents	-				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Total uses(purchasers prices)	3 140 984				43 772	66 808	680 237	30 333	89 149	146 196	153 057	185 072	163 005	1 557 630		1 583 354
Gross value added / GDP		115 894			40 889	84 258	221 652	28 316	26 947	157 728	110 439	229 013	241 890	1 141 131	1 257 025	
Total output at basic prices					84 661	151 066	901 889	58 649	116 096	303 924	263 496	414 085	404 895	2 698 761		

Table 37 Supply and use table: 2004

Supply table 2004	Total supply at purchasers' prices	Taxes less subsidies on products	Trade and transport margins	Total supply at basic prices	Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Trade, hotels, restaurants	Transport, communication	Finance, business services	Other services	Total industry	Imports	C.i.f / f.o.b. adjustment
Agriculture,forestry,fishing	101 850	2 742	10 306	88 801	82 798	-	219	-	-	-	-	-	-	83 017	5 784	-
Mining and quarrying	203 293	57	6 068	197 168	-	156 103	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	156 103	41 065	-
Manufacturing	1 542 915	88 492	277 663	1 176 759	-	261	906 836	-	-	-	-	-	-	907 097	269 662	-
Electricity, gas and water	64 131	1 857	-	62 274	-	-	-	61 319	-	-	-	-	-	61 319	955	-
Construction	135 734	5 880	-	129 855	1 045	4 748	-	1 409	122 315	-	-	-	-	129 517	338	-
Trade,hotels,restaurants	84 375	3 960	-268 129	348 543	-	126	16 114	53	153	320 772	315	-	-	337 533	11 010	-
Transport,communication	282 947	5 003	-25 908	303 851	-	-	-	-	-	-	287 023	-	-	287 023	37 652	-20 823
Finance,business services	511 661	16 414	-	495 247	-	337	17 271	-	1 285	172	1 205	464 001	-	484 270	13 291	-2 314
Other services	511 146	19 388	-	491 758	-	-	24 313	-	-	11 288	-	4 173	448 710	488 483	3 274	-
C.i.f / f.o.b. adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-23 137	23 137
Purchases by residents	18 383	-	-	18 383	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18 383	-
Total supply at basic prices	3 456 437	143 794	-	3 312 643	83 843	161 574	964 754	62 782	123 753	332 232	288 543	468 174	448 710	2 934 365	378 278	-

Use table 2004	Total supply at purchasers' prices	Taxes less subsidies on products	Trade and transport margins		Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Trade, hotels, restaurants	Transport, communication	Finance, business services	Other services	Total industry	Total economy	Components of final demand
Agriculture,forestry,fishing	101 850				3 324	38	45 786	21	6	1 096	5	53	758	51 087		50 763
Mining and quarrying	203 293				308	366	84 591	6 021	2 742	27	309	114	807	95 286		108 007
Manufacturing	1 542 915				30 386	24 470	464 779	7 703	47 225	38 042	70 417	36 185	81 480	800 688		742 227
Electricity, gas and water	64 131				706	3 500	13 114	10 748	295	3 053	3 800	2 214	2 473	39 903		24 228
Construction	135 734				357	1 245	-	3 315	27 835	3 522	1 473	6 351	3 453	47 551		88 183
Trade,hotels,restaurants	84 375				320	496	1 991	203	242	9 408	9 800	6 725	4 164	33 349		51 026
Transport,communication	282 947				6 233	29 781	27 970	1 523	2 384	36 323	42 897	24 792	17 987	189 890		93 057
Finance,business services	511 661				2 372	4 602	58 765	3 681	12 199	63 106	32 485	122 070	42 011	341 288		170 372
Other services	511 146				1 891	9 585	30 934	141	1 644	2 085	5 060	8 731	32 390	92 461		418 685
Purchases by residents	18 383				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		18 383
Purchases by non-residents	-				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Total uses(purchasers prices)	3 456 437				45 897	74 081	727 932	33 356	94 571	156 662	166 245	207 234	185 523	1 691 501		1 764 936
Gross value added / GDP		143 794			37 946	87 493	236 822	29 426	29 182	175 570	122 298	260 940	263 187	1 242 864	1 386 658	
Total output at basic prices					83 843	161 574	964 754	62 782	123 753	332 232	288 543	468 174	448 710	2 934 365		

Explanatory notes

Introduction

- 1 This Statistical Release contains independent compiled annual estimates of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the period 1994 to 2004. It also contains quarterly estimates of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the period 1993 to the third quarter of 2005. Furthermore, annual regional estimates for the period 1995 to 2004 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 1998 onwards in accordance with the new SNA were published in the November 2004 issue of Statistical Release P0441. The revisions also included an update of the base year from 1995 to 2000 for the estimates at constant prices. Thus, the estimates of real GDP are made at 2000 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
 - Economy-wide Activity Survey
- 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.
- A strict lock-up procedure is put in place that allow media and government officials access to the data one hour before embargo. There are however strict controls to ensure that the information is not disseminated outside of the lock-up facility before the embargo time

Symbols and abbreviations

9	DoA	Department of Agriculture
	DME	Department of Minerals and Energy
	DWAF	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry
	EC	Eastern Cape province
	FS	Free State province
	GP	Gauteng province
	KZN	KwaZulu Natal province
	L	Limpopo province
	MP	Mpumalanga province
	NC	Northern Cape province
	NW	North West province
	SARB	South African Reserve Bank
	SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
	SNA	System of National Accounts
	Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
	WC	Western Cape province
		not applicable

Classification of industries

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

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

Table K - Categories used in the national accounts

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
Platinum group metals		2424
Other metal ores		24
Other mining and quarrying		22, 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

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

Title in the national accounts tables	Major division of SIC	Division of SIC
Electrical machinery and apparatus		36
Radio, TV, instruments, watches and clocks		37
Transport equipment		38
Furniture; other manufacturing		39
Electricity, gas and water	4	
Electricity and gas		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
Transport, storage and communication	7	
Transport and storage		71-74
Communication		75
Finance, real estate and business services	8	
Finance and insurance		81-83
Real estate		84
Business services		85-88
Personal services	9 ¹	
General government services	9 ¹	

¹ Major division 9 of SIC - Community, social and personal services - has been disaggregated into two 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 - Personal services - includes private enterprises. They are market producers. In addition, it includes non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH) and domestic workers. These are also non-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.

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

Title of category	Major division	Division
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	1	
Agriculture, hunting and related services		11
Forestry, logging and related services		12
Fishing, operation of fish hatcheries and fish farms		13
Mining and quarrying	2	
Mining of coal and lignite		21
Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas; service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction, excluding surveying		22
Mining of gold and uranium ore		23
Mining of metal ores, except gold and uranium		24
Other mining and quarrying		25
Services activities incidental to mining of minerals		29
Manufacturing	3	
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products		30
Manufacture of textiles, clothing and leather goods		31
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials; manufacture of paper and paper products; publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media		32
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel; manufacture of chemicals and chemical products; manufacture of rubber and plastic products		33
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products		34
Manufacture of basic metals, fabricated metal products, machinery and equipment and of office, accounting and computing machinery		35
Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.		36

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

Title of category	Major division	Division
Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus and of medical, precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks		37
Manufacture of transport equipment		38
Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.; recycling		39
Electricity, gas and water supply	4	
Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply		41
Collection, purification and distribution of water		42
Construction	5	
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles and personal and household goods; catering and accommodation	6	
Wholesale and commission trade, except of motor vehicles and motor cycles		61
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motor cycles; repair of personal household goods		62
Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles; retail trade in automotive fuel		63
Catering and accommodation		64
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

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

Title of category	Major division	Division
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

Classification of commodities

The supply and use tables allow for the comparison of statistics on a commodity level. The aggregated tables in this publication is based on a commodity classification that is closely linked to the generally expected output of a specific industry, and therefore follows the SIC closely. Table M provides a key between the commodity group and the SIC-code that would generally be the principal producer of the commodity.

Table M – Classification of commodities used in supply and use tables

Commodity group	Division of SIC
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1
Mining and quarrying	2
Manufacturing	3
Electricity and water	4
Construction	5
Trade, hotels and restaurants	6
Transport, communication	7
Finance, real estate and business services	8
General government services	91
Personal services	9

Statistical sources

Table N summarises the most important statistical sources from which the benchmarked, annual, regional and quarterly estimates of value added and GDP is derived. The estimates are made at both current and constant prices.

Table N: Statistical sources used in estimating benchmark, annual and quarterly value added and GDP

Industry	Nominal estimates	Real estimates
<p>Cross industry</p>	<p>Benchmark/annual</p> <p>Unless stated otherwise, the estimation of benchmark and annual estimates is based on the Economic Activity Survey and periodic Large Sample surveys conducted by Stats SA. The information is evaluated in a series of annual supply and use tables for internal consistency.</p> <p>Regional</p> <p>A mixture between “bottom-up” and “top-down” approaches are used in the compilation of the estimates (cf. methodological notes). “Bottom-up” data sources include the results of large sample surveys and information from large role-players in a sector, i.e. Telkom. “Top-down” sources are distribution keys based on population census results, employment data, administrative data etc.</p> <p>Quarterly</p> <p>Unless stated otherwise, labour remuneration is extrapolated according to the quarterly survey of employment and earnings conducted by Stats SA. Information from the quarterly financial survey is used where applicable.</p>	<p>Benchmark/annual</p> <p>Unless stated otherwise the constant estimates are derived from the nominal estimates developed in the supply and use framework and double-deflated with suitable price indices. The output and cost structures from the nominal estimates inform the relative weights used to develop the required composite price indicators.</p> <p>Regional</p> <p>Unless stated otherwise, the national deflator for the specific industry is used to derive the real estimates.</p> <p>Quarterly</p> <p>Various price indices are used to derive estimates at constant prices from the nominal estimates. Extrapolation of estimates is done through short-term indicators where available.</p>

Table N: Statistical sources used in estimating benchmark, annual and quarterly value added and GDP (continued)

Industry	Nominal estimates	Real estimates
<p>Agriculture, forestry and fishing (SIC 1)</p>	<p>Benchmark/annual</p> <p>The census of commercial agriculture 2002, conducted by Stats SA on behalf of the National Department of Agriculture (NDA) was used.</p> <p>Regional</p> <p>Selected variables are supplied by the NDA on a provincial level to use as distribution keys</p> <p>Quarterly</p> <p>Quarterly information on the value of crops and related expenditure is sourced from the NDA</p>	<p>Quarterly</p> <p>Relevant price indices are provide by the NDA on a quarterly basis</p>
<p>Mining and quarrying (SIC 2)</p>	<p>Benchmark/annual</p> <p>Supplemented by gold mining industry information from the Chamber of mines and information form the Department of Minerals and Energy (DME).</p> <p>Regional</p> <p>Information for distribution keys sourced from DME and Chamber of mines</p> <p>Quarterly</p> <p>Monthly data on production and sales for the various sectors of the mining industry as published by Stats SA.</p> <p>Estimates of the gold mining industry is supplemented with information from the Chamber of mines</p>	<p>Quarterly</p> <p>Monthly data on production and sales for the various sectors of the mining industry as published by Stats SA.</p> <p>Estimates of the gold mining industry is supplemented with information from the Chamber of mines</p>

Table N: Statistical sources used in estimating benchmark, annual and quarterly value added and GDP (continued)

Industry	Nominal estimates	Real estimates
<p>Manufacturing (SIC 3)</p>	<p>Benchmark/annual</p> <p>Manufacturing 2001 Large Sample Survey data published by Stats SA.</p> <p>Regional</p> <p>Similar to the data sources for annual estimates</p> <p>Quarterly</p> <p>Monthly statistics on production and sales for the various sectors of the manufacturing industry as published by Stats SA.</p>	<p>Quarterly</p> <p>Monthly statistics on production and sales for the various sectors of the manufacturing industry as published by Stats SA</p>
<p>Electricity, gas and water (SIC 4)</p>	<p>Benchmark/annual</p> <p>Estimates are supplemented by annual reports from ESKOM, a number of water boards and local government statistics</p> <p>Regional</p> <p>Information used as distribution keys is provided by ESKOM and local authorities</p> <p>Quarterly</p> <p>Real estimates are inflated with relevant producer price indices</p>	<p>Quarterly</p> <p>Monthly statistics regarding generation and consumption of electricity published by Stats SA.</p>
<p>Construction (SIC 5)</p>	<p>Benchmark/annual</p> <p>Benchmark year estimates are extrapolated according to the trend in gross domestic fixed investment of residential and non-residential buildings and construction works as compiled by the SARB</p>	

Table N: Statistical sources used in estimating benchmark, annual and quarterly value added and GDP (continued)

Industry	Nominal estimates	Real estimates
<p>Construction (SIC 5) (continued)</p>	<p>Regional</p> <p>Distribution keys are developed from building statistics published by Stats SA as well as information obtained on the sale of building materials, i.e. cement</p> <p>Quarterly</p> <p>Information based on the trend in gross domestic fixed investment of residential and non-residential buildings and construction works as compiled by the SARB</p>	<p>Quarterly</p> <p>Monthly statistics regarding building plans passed and approved as published by Stats SA.</p>
<p>Wholesale-, retail-, motor trade and accommodation (SIC 6)</p>	<p>Benchmark/annual</p> <p>Unpublished Large Sample Survey on wholesale, retail and motor trade for 2002 conducted by Stats SA</p> <p>Regional</p> <p>Similar to the data sources used for the annual estimates.</p> <p>Quarterly</p> <p>Monthly trade sales statistics covering wholesale, retail & motor trade published by Stats SA.</p>	

Table N: Statistical sources used in estimating benchmark, annual and quarterly value added and GDP (continued)

Industry	Nominal estimates	Real estimates
<p>Transport, storage and communication (SIC 7)</p>	<p>Benchmark/annual</p> <p>Financial statements of major role players such as Transnet, Telkom and South African Post Office</p> <p>Studies by research institutions on relevant sub-industries e.g. the taxi industry</p> <p>Unpublished Large Sample Surveys on transport and communication for 2002 conducted by Stats SA.</p> <p>Regional</p> <p>Similar to the data sources for annual estimates</p> <p>Quarterly</p> <p>Real estimates are inflated with relevant producer price indices and implied indices</p>	<p>Quarterly</p> <p>Monthly volume indicators information collected from the major role players in each sub industry as collected by Stats SA</p>
<p>Financial intermediation, real estate and business services (SIC 8)</p>	<p>Benchmark/annual</p> <p>Statistics from the 2001 population census and the annual General Household surveys are used in conjunction with information and estimates from SARB</p> <p>Regional</p> <p>Similar to the data sources for annual estimate</p> <p>Quarterly</p> <p>Information and estimates from SARB, as well as trends in related aggregates such as private consumption expenditure</p>	<p>Benchmark/annual</p> <p>Information and estimates from SARB</p> <p>Quarterly</p> <p>Information and estimates from SARB, as well as trends in related aggregates such as private consumption expenditure</p>

Table N: Statistical sources used in estimating benchmark, annual and quarterly value added and GDP (concluded)

Industry	Nominal estimates	Real estimates
<p>General government (SIC 91)</p>	<p>Benchmark/annual</p> <p>Stat SA conducts a number of surveys on the three tiers of government that is used to derive the estimates. It is supplemented with information from SARB.</p> <p>Regional</p> <p>Similar to the data sources for annual estimate</p> <p>Quarterly</p> <p>Real estimates are inflated with relevant implied indices</p>	<p>Quarterly</p> <p>Quarterly information from the survey of employment and earnings conducted by Stats SA.</p>
<p>Personal services (SIC 9, excl 91)</p>	<p>Benchmark/annual</p> <p>Regional</p> <p>Information of distribution keys is sourced from the 2001 population census and the General Household Survey</p> <p>Quarterly</p> <p>Estimates are extrapolated using relevant items of the private consumption expenditure as estimated by SARB</p>	<p>Quarterly</p> <p>Employment estimates in the domestic services industry.</p>

Glossary

Ancillary activity	An ancillary activity is a supporting activity undertaken to create the conditions within which the activities of an enterprise are carried out.
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 minus any tax payable plus 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.
Commodity flow method	The commodity flow method is used to track the flow of goods and services from the supply (domestic production or imported) to the use (intermediate consumption, final consumption or exports) thereof.
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 price 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 2000, which means that they have been restated at 2000 prices.
Current prices	A valuation at current prices is expressed at the prices prevailing during the period being referred to.
Cost, insurance and freight price	The cost, insurance and freight price (c.i.f.) is the price of a good delivered at the frontier of the importing country, or the price of a service delivered to a resident, before payment of any import duties or other taxes on imports or trade and transport margins within the country.

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.
Final demand	Different components of final demand are distinguished in the SU-tables. The supply table shows imports and the use table shows final consumption expenditure by households and the general government as well as gross capital formation (gross fixed capital formation and changes in inventories) and exports.
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.
Free on board price	The free on board price (f.o.b.) is the purchaser's price paid by an importer taking delivery of goods at the exporter's frontier after loading on to a carrier and after payment of any export taxes or the receipt of any tax rebates.
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 for the economy	GDP for the entire economy is equal to GDP at market prices. It is essentially a production measure as it is obtained through the sum of the gross values added of all resident institutional units, in their capacity as producers, <i>plus</i> the values of any taxes, <i>less</i> subsidies, on production or imports not already included in the values of the outputs and values added by resident producers.
GDP per region (GDPR)	GDPR at market prices equals the sum of gross value added by all industries at basic prices plus taxes on products minus 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.
Goods and services account	The goods and services account shows the total resources (output and imports) and uses of goods and services (intermediate consumption, final consumption, gross capital formation and exports). Taxes on products (less subsidies) are also included on the resource side of the accounts.
Gross operating surplus/Mixed income	Gross 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.
Gross value added at basic prices	Gross value added at basic prices is defined as output valued at basic prices less intermediate consumption valued at purchasers' prices.
Gross value added at producer's prices	Gross value added at producers' prices is defined as output valued at producers' prices less intermediate consumption valued at purchasers' prices.
Homogeneous production	A unit of homogeneous production is defined as a producer unit in which only a single (non-ancillary) productive activity is carried out.
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.
Institutional unit	An institutional unit is an economic entity that is capable, in its own right, of owning assets, incurring liabilities and engaging in economic activities and in transactions with other entities.
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 minus 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 minus compensation of employees payable minus taxes on production payable plus 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.
Principal activity	The principal activity of an establishment is the activity whose gross value added exceeds that of any other activity carried out within the same unit.
Producers' price	The producer's price is the amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a good or service produced as output minus any VAT, or similar deductible tax, invoiced to the purchaser. It excludes any transport charges invoiced separately by the producer.
Production boundary	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 activity	A secondary activity is an activity carried out within a single establishment in addition to the principal activity.
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.
Subsidies on products	Subsidies on products are payable per unit of a good or service.
Supply and use tables	The SU-tables are sometimes referred to as rectangular input-output tables, make and use tables, supply and disposition of commodities tables.
Supply table	The supply table gives information about the resources of goods and services.
Symmetric	Symmetric tables use similar classifications or units, i.e. same groups of products for both the rows and the columns.
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).

Use Table	The use table gives information on the uses of goods and services, and also on cost structures of the industries.
Value added components	The use table distinguishes three different components of value added, i.e. compensation of employees, other taxes less subsidies on production and gross operating surplus/mixed income.
Tertiary industries	Tertiary industries include wholesale-, retail- and motor trade; catering and accommodation, transport, storage 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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