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Statistical release

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Gross Domestic Product

Annual estimates 1993 – 2008
Regional estimates 2000 - 2008
Third quarter: 2009

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KEY FINDINGS FOR THE THIRD QUARTER OF 2009

Real gross domestic product at market prices increased by 0,9 per cent quarter-on-quarter, seasonally adjusted and annualised

The largest contributions to the quarter-on-quarter growth of 0,9 per cent were –
- Manufacturing with 1,1 percentage points based on growth of 7,5 per cent;
- General government sector with 0,7 percentage points based on growth of 4,9 per cent; and
- Construction and personal services with 0,2 percentage points each.

The unadjusted real GDP at market prices decreased by 2,1 per cent.

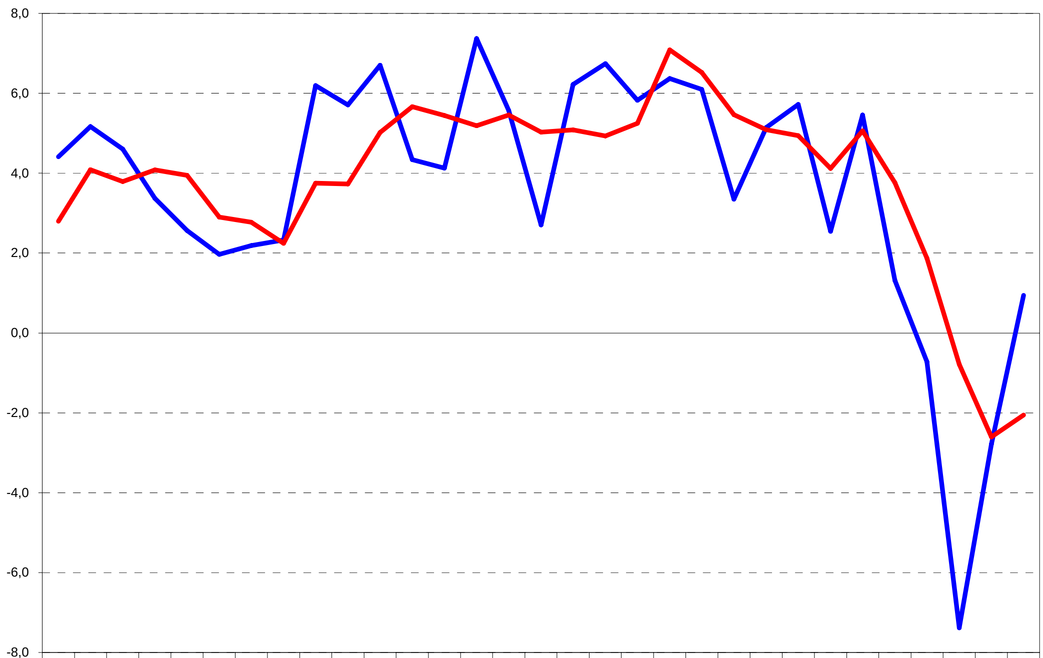
The most notable performances of industries in the 3rd quarter of 2009 compared with the 3rd quarter of 2008 were–
- Manufacturing decreased by 11,5 per cent;
- Construction increased by 8,4 per cent;
- Mining decreased by 6,7 per cent; and
- General government services increased by 4,2 per cent.

The growth for the 3 quarters of 2009 compared with the same period in 2008 is estimated at -1,8 per cent.

Key economic developments

The following activities need to be noted in the analysis of the recent performance of the economy:
- Manufacturing growth was led by strong growth in the petroleum, basic metal and steel as well as the manufacturing of food industries;
- The strong growth in construction continued, driven by growth in other construction industry; and
- Economic activity in the mining sector remained negative, partly due to stoppages resulting from industrial action and routine maintenance.

Figure 1 – Growth in gross domestic product



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Q/Q	4,4	5,2	4,6	3,4	2,6	2,0	2,2	2,3	6,2	5,7	6,7	4,3	4,1	7,4	5,6	2,7	6,2	6,7	5,8	6,4	6,1	3,4	5,1	5,7	2,5	5,5	1,3	-0,7	-7,4	-2,8	0,9
Y/Y	2,8	4,1	3,8	4,1	3,9	2,9	2,8	2,2	3,7	3,7	5,0	5,7	5,4	5,2	5,5	5,0	5,1	4,9	5,2	7,1	6,5	5,5	5,1	4,9	4,1	5,1	3,8	1,9	-0,8	-2,6	-2,1

Nominal GDP estimated at R617 billion for the 3rd quarter of 2009

The economy expanded to R617 billion, which is R22 billion higher than the R595 billion of the 2nd quarter. Notable changes were -

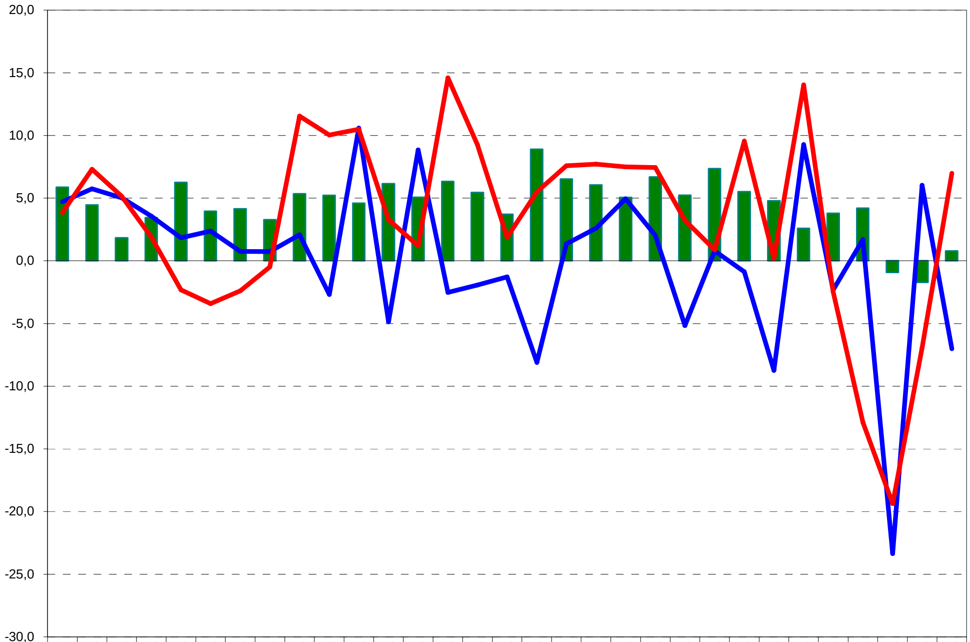
- The manufacturing industry expanded by R6 billion to R84 billion; and
- The agriculture, forestry and fishing industry's value added of R15 billion was R9 billion less than in the preceding quarter.

Structure of the economy

The largest industries, as measured by their nominal value added in the 3rd quarter were –

- Finance, real estate and business services – 19,3 per cent;
- Manufacturing – 13,6 per cent; and
- General Government – 13,5 per cent

Figure 2 – Value added growth rates in various sectors (seasonally adjusted and annualised)



	02/1	02/2	02/3	02/4	03/1	03/2	03/3	03/4	04/1	04/2	04/3	04/4	05/1	05/2	05/3	05/4
Tertiary industries	5,9	4,5	1,8	3,4	6,3	4,0	4,1	3,3	5,3	5,2	4,6	6,2	5,1	6,3	5,5	3,7
Primary industries	4,7	5,8	5,0	3,6	1,8	2,4	0,7	0,7	2,1	-2,7	10,6	-4,8	8,9	-2,5	-1,9	-1,3
Secondary industries	3,8	7,3	5,2	1,9	-2,3	-3,4	-2,4	-0,5	11,6	10,0	10,5	3,3	1,2	14,6	9,3	1,9

	06/1	06/2	06/3	06/4	07/1	07/2	07/3	07/4	08/1	08/2	08/3	08/4	09/1	09/2	09/3
Tertiary industries	8,9	6,5	6,1	5,1	6,7	5,2	7,4	5,5	4,8	2,6	3,8	4,2	-0,9	-1,7	0,8
Primary industries	-8,1	1,4	2,6	5,0	2,0	-5,2	0,8	-0,9	-8,7	9,3	-2,3	1,7	-23,4	6,0	-7,0
Secondary industries	5,5	7,6	7,7	7,5	7,5	3,2	0,9	9,6	0,2	14,0	-2,5	-12,9	-19,4	-6,9	7,0

The tertiary sector of the economy has grown consistently except for the first two quarters of 2009 during which it contracted. In contrast, the primary and secondary sectors' volatile growth patterns are persisting.

Revised estimates of gross domestic product:

Recent estimates of GDP were revised as part of the benchmark and rebasing process. The information relating to 2009 is shown in table A.

Table A – GDP revisions: 2009

Industry		Unadjusted			Seasonally adjusted		
		2009			2009		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1	Q2	Q3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**Revised**	-6,8	-0,4	2,3	-3,7	-13,1	-9,8
	Previous	-7,1	-0,6		-2,9	-17,1	
Mining and quarrying	**Revised**	-8,8	-7,4	-6,7	-30,7	15,8	-5,8
	Previous	-9,3	-9,5		-32,8	5,5	
Manufacturing	**Revised**	-10,4	-15,2	-11,5	-25,5	-11,1	7,6
	Previous	-10,8	-15,1		-22,1	-10,9	
Electricity, gas and water	**Revised**	-1,1	-1,0	-0,8	-8,1	1,9	4,2
	Previous	-3,9	-2,6		-7,9	-1,4	
Construction	**Revised**	7,7	8,4	8,4	10,7	8,7	6,1
	Previous	12,4	13,2		14,7	12,2	
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants	**Revised**	-2,5	-3,8	-2,1	-2,4	-5,9	-1,1
	Previous	-2,6	-3,5		-2,5	-4,5	
Transport, storage and communication	**Revised**	1,8	0,4	0,0	-2,1	-1,0	1,2
	Previous	2,1	0,9		-1,8	-1,1	
Finance, real estate and business services	**Revised**	5,0	2,2	0,4	-2,3	-3,8	-1,5
	Previous	2,0	-0,1		-2,3	-2,4	
General government services	**Revised**	4,2	4,4	4,2	2,1	3,1	4,9
	Previous	3,7	3,7		2,7	2,4	
Personal services	**Revised**	1,9	1,6	1,9	2,7	3,3	3,5
	Previous	4,3	3,4		3,1	2,3	
Total value added	**Revised**	-0,6	-2,3	-1,7	-7,5	-2,3	1,5
	Previous	-1,1	-2,5		-6,2	-2,4	
Taxes less subsidies on products	**Revised**	-2,4	-5,1	-5,0	-6,4	-6,9	-3,4
	Previous	-3,0	-6,0		-9,3	-9,0	
GDP at market prices	**Revised**	-0,8	-2,6	-2,1	-7,4	-2,8	0,9
	Previous	-1,2	-2,8		-6,4	-3,0	

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BENCHMARKED AND REBASED GDP

Benchmarking and rebasing

Introduction

The estimates of national accounts in South Africa are calculated according to the recommendations of the 1993 System of National Accounts (1993 SNA).

The 1993 SNA is the result of a decade-long, resource-intensive process that took place under the auspices of the Inter-Secretariat Working Group on National Accounts (ISWGNA). This group consists of the Statistical Office of the European Community (EUROSTAT), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the Statistical Division (UNSTAT) and regional commissions of the United Nation's Secretariat and the World Bank. Although the 2008 SNA has been approved as the international standard for the development of national accounts, it is not followed in South Africa at this stage.

This statistical release contains revised estimates of gross domestic product (GDP) for the period 1993 to 2008. It is calculated from both the production and income approaches. In the former, GDP is derived through the sum of values added of different economic activities as opposed to the latter where GDP is derived as the sum of the remuneration paid to the various factors of production. Stats SA and the South African Reserve Bank (SARB), who share responsibility for the compilation of the national accounts, undertook this major review of South Africa's national accounts. Stats SA is responsible for compiling the production and income approaches to the calculation of the national accounts, while the SARB is responsible for compiling the expenditure side of the national accounts, as well as income and savings and the balance of payments. The SARB will release their revised estimates on 10 December 2009.

Major revisions of the national accounts were necessary due to -

- the change of the base year for the estimates at constant prices;
- the availability of new sources of information including results of intermittent industry large sample surveys, the 2005/6 Income and Expenditure survey and the 2007 Community survey;
- improvements in methodology and classifications; and
- revisions of basic economic datasets as part of Stats SA's economic improvement strategy, e.g. CPI and PPI.

In accordance with international best practice, an update of the base year and accompanying revisions of the GDP estimates have been taking place regularly every five years in South Africa.

Benchmarking

The development of the national accounts is data intensive. Generally speaking, the more detailed and frequent the data, the higher the quality of the estimates of GDP. In practice it is however not feasible to collect high-frequency data that are very detailed. This is due to financial constraints (large samples and censuses are expensive) as well as practical considerations (timely data imply less detailed questionnaires and detailed surveys add to respondent burden).

Benchmarking is the process in which datasets with different characteristics are combined in a concerted attempt to benefit from the strengths of each series.

Infrequent (periodic) datasets provide the basis for the development of benchmarked level estimates of GDP, e.g. income and expenditure surveys of households, large sample surveys of industries and population censuses. In order to develop a consistent annual and quarterly time-series of GDP estimates, the data need to be combined with more frequent (although less detailed), annual, quarterly and monthly datasets.

The various datasets are often designed to serve different purposes and report on different aspects of the economy. They may even produce results that initially seem to be inconsistent. The result of the benchmark process is to develop an integrated, coherent set of statistics that will inform users on the dynamics of the economy.

Rebasing

The base year for the national accounts estimates at constant prices has been changed from 2000 to 2005. This is in accordance with international best practice and the recommendations of the UN to update the base year regularly. Historically in South Africa this has been done every five years. In order to analyse the behaviour of GDP over time independently of the influence of price changes, GDP is calculated for each industry in constant prices. In general terms, constant price measures reflect the volume of goods and services produced, independently of changes in prices. The GDP at constant prices series are calculated by selecting a reference period in the past, called the base year, and valuing current (and previous) production of goods and services in the prices of that year.

The selection of the base year may have significant consequences, as different base years may yield different growth rates in total GDP and other aggregates. Consider, for example, an industry whose output price has declined, relative to that of other industries, between two years. The contribution of this industry to total output will be higher when valued in prices of the earlier period since the relative price was larger in that period. Movements in the industry would also have more impact on movements in total output. If the industry is growing faster than average, valuing output in prices of the earlier period will result in a total GDP measure that grows faster than it would, if output had been valued in prices of the later period. Ideally, the base year is a typical year, followed by a number of years in which the relative prices of commodities remain stable. In a dynamic economy, however, relative prices constantly shift due to such factors such as uneven technological developments in different industries, variations in productivity, shifts in consumer demand and cycles in economic growth. The more remote a base year becomes in time, the more today’s relative prices will have changed compared with those of the base year, and the less prices of the base year will be relevant for the current period. The usefulness of constant price estimates therefore diminishes as we move away from the base year. The rate of obsolescence depends on the degree of relative price changes.

The change of the base year can in itself change the aggregate growth rate of real GDP. Platinum group metals, for example, had a smaller weight in 2000 than in 2005. Therefore, their contribution to the aggregate real economic growth rate is larger in the rebased GDP estimates.

The frequency of rebasing is a compromise between using a more representative reference period and maintaining a stable definition of output for a reasonable length of time.

Changing to a new base year will cause a discontinuity in GDP by industry if the change is not calculated for all preceding periods. There are two alternative approaches for providing continuous constant monetary (rand) estimates. In the first approach, the methodology used for the current period (i.e. from the new base year forward) is simply applied to all preceding periods. In other words, the lowest level component is re-valued at 2005 prices, and these are summed to obtain higher level aggregates, In the second method, data prior to the new base year are multiplied by a constant to link them to the new base year. The constant is the ratio of GDP in the new base year valued at new and old base year prices. Each series, regardless of the level of aggregation, is linked in this way.

Each method has its own merits. The first preserves additivity. The components will sum to the aggregates, even though the new estimates will yield growth rates that differ from those in the earlier series. However, using current prices to weight the volume of production in the distant past, when technology and social value were different, may not be meaningful. The second method overcomes this problem to a certain degree. It does not change real growth rates in past periods as each series, whether a component (of GDP) or an aggregate, is scaled by a constant. Since the constants may all be different, however, the components will not necessarily add up to the aggregates.

The results of the rebased estimates of value added and GDP featured in this release, were developed by preserving the historic growth rates of individual series. It should therefore be noted that, prior to 2002, the revised real estimates of value added for the sub-industries will not add to the published totals.

Previous base years

On previous occasions during the benchmarking and rebasing of the national accounts, South African practice has been to recalculate nominal estimates of GDP for a period of two years before the new base year to date. However, for the purpose of this benchmarking and rebasing exercise, nominal estimates were revised for three years prior to the new base year. By definition, all estimates of real GDP needs to be expressed in the price levels of the new base year, necessitating changes to the levels of these estimates. The decision on whether or not to change the growth rates of the time-series prior to these revisions or not needs to take the considerations mentioned above into account (additivity vs. unchanged growth rates). The table below provides a summary of the previous benchmark and rebasing exercises in South Africa, i.e. the period for which the estimates were primarily changed and the relevant base year.

Period	Base Year
1963 – 1967	1965
1968 – 1972	1970
1973 – 1977	1975
1978 – 1982	1980
1983 – 1987	1985
1988 – 1992	1990
1993 – 1998	1995
1998 – 2003	2000
2002 - 2008	2005

Revised annual and quarterly estimates

In keeping with past practice of five-yearly revisions and using the year 2005 as the new base year, South Africa's national accounts have been revised. Stats SA undertook this exercise in co-operation with the South African Reserve Bank (SARB). The GDP estimates have been benchmarked and rebased as part of Stats SA's economic statistics improvement strategy. The previous revisions took place in 2004, using 2000 as the base year.

The base year for national accounts estimates at constant prices has been changed from 2000 to 2005. The estimates have been benchmarked through the incorporation of new areas of economic activities that have been identified (in addition to improving the coverage of existing economic activities) as well as information from new data sources that have become available since the previous benchmark exercise in November 2004.

The revisions of nominal GDP have been done from 2002 onwards i.e. three years before the new base year (2005). By definition, the value of the estimates at constant prices need to be revised for the entire time-series, given that GDP is now expressed in values based on the year 2005 rather than the year 2000. Although the time-series of real estimates of GDP before 2002 are based on existing growth rates, the adoption of the additivity principle (cf. methodological notes) necessitated minor adjustments to the growth rates.

Revised growth in real GDP

Growth rates between 2002 and 2008 based on the revised GDP of constant prices and the previously published figures are shown in Table B. Due to the decision to preserve previous growth rates as opposed to additivity (cf. methodological notes,), the growth rates from 1993 to 2001 stayed unchanged. According to the revised GDP estimates, the average annual real economic growth rate is estimated at 4,6 per cent during the period 2002 to 2008, compared with the previous estimate of 4,5 per cent (shown in the second last column of table B) during the same period. The revised average annual growth rate over the period 2002 to 2008 is thus 0,1 of a percentage point higher than previously estimated. In the more recent years (2005 to 2008), the revised average annual growth rate is 0,4 of a percentage point higher (the rightmost column of table B) than the previous average annual growth rate for the same period.

With regard to individual years, the previous and revised growth rates for 2002 remained unchanged. The revised growth rate for the new base year (2005) is 5,3 per cent revised from 5,0 per cent. The real growth rate for 2003 and 2004 were revised downwards whereas the growth rates in the later years (post benchmark years), were revised upwards.

Table B - Annual growth in the gross domestic product at constant prices according to the previous and revised estimates

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2002 - 2008	2005 - 2008
Previous annual percentage growth in GDP (2000 prices)	3,7	3,1	4,9	5,0	5,3	5,1	3,1	4,5	4,5
Revised annual percentage growth in GDP (2005 prices)	*3,7*	*2,9*	*4,6*	*5,3*	*5,6*	*5,5*	*3,7*	*4,6*	*4,9*

Revised level of GDP

The level of the revised GDP at current prices is between 0 and 1,8 per cent higher than the previous GDP estimates for the period 2002 to 2008 as illustrated in table C. The level of GDP at current prices for the year 2001 stayed unchanged as revisions took place from the year 2002 onwards. In monetary values the adjustments were all positive and up to R27 billion in size. The estimate of the level of GDP at current prices for the new base year (2005) is 1,8 per cent higher than the previous estimate..

Table C - Gross domestic product at current prices according to the previous and revised estimates

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Previous GDP (Rand billion)	1169	1261	1395	1544	1745	1999	2284
Revised GDP (Rand billion)	*1171*	*1273*	*1415*	*1571*	*1767*	*2017*	*2284*
Difference (Rand billion)	2	12	20	27	22	18	0
Difference (percentage)	0,2	0,9	1,4	1,8	1,3	0,9	0,0

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 real GDP for the three years from 2006 onwards.

In 2008 the annual growth rate slowed to an estimated 3,7 per cent compared with over 5 per cent in the two preceding years. This slowdown may be attributed to a contraction in the mining industry as well as a slowdown in other large industries such as manufacturing and trade. The largest contributor to economic growth was financial, real estate and business services industry, which grew at 7,9 per cent in 2008 and (combined with its weight of 19,7 per cent) contributed 1,5 percentage points to GDP growth. Only the mining industry recorded a negative growth in GDP in 2008 and contributed a negative 0,5 percentage points to the economic growth rate.

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 2008 (percent)1/	Real annual percentage change for the year 2006 (compared with 2005), 2007 (compared with 2006), 2008 (compared with 2007)			Contribution to total real annual economic growth rate (percentage points)2/		
		2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,1	-5,5	3,5	10,9	-0,1	0,1	0,2
Mining and quarrying	6,0	-0,6	-0,0	-5,4	0,0	0,0	-0,3
Manufacturing	16,5	6,4	5,0	2,7	1,1	0,8	0,5
Electricity, gas and water	2,0	3,4	3,4	1,0	0,1	0,1	0,0
Construction	2,8	10,4	14,3	9,3	0,3	0,4	0,3
Wholesale, retail and motor trade, catering and accommodation	12,4	6,0	5,3	1,1	0,7	0,7	0,1
Transport, storage and communication	8,9	5,1	6,3	3,9	0,5	0,6	0,4
Finance, real estate and business services	20,0	9,6	7,9	7,9	1,8	1,5	1,6
General government services	12,8	3,1	4,0	4,2	0,4	0,5	0,5
Personal services	5,6	5,2	5,6	3,6	0,3	0,3	0,2
Total value added	***89,1***	***5,5***	***5,5***	***3,8***	***4,9***	***4,9***	***3,4***
Net taxes on production and imports	10,9	6,2	5,2	2,3	0,7	0,6	0,3
Gross domestic product at market prices	**100,0**	**5,6**	**5,5**	**3,7**	**5,6**	**5,5**	**3,7**

1/The relative size of each industry for the year of 2008 is the share of its real value added of the GDP for the year 2007. Similarly, the relative size of taxes less subsidies on products is the share of its value of the real GDP for the year 2007

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

Comparisons between previous and revised estimates of annual value added by industry and gross domestic product

Table E indicates the difference between the previous and revised estimates at an aggregated industry level. The table contains three sets of comparative numbers:

- *Nominal value added at basic prices for the base year, 2005.*

The sum of values added is R26 077 million or 1,9 per cent higher for the revised estimate compared with the previous estimate. All industries, except for “general government services”, recorded higher levels of value added than the previous estimates. The largest upward revision is in the “transport, storage and communication” industry, with an upward adjustment of R5 416 million.

- *Average annual real growth rates for the period 2002 to 2008.*

The revised average annual real growth rate of GDP is 4,6 per cent compared with the previous estimate of 4,5 per cent. Of the 10 industries, five recorded higher average growth rates, four lower average growth rates and one an unchanged average annual growth rate.

- *The percentage contribution to total value added in the base years.*

This reflects the weights of the various industries. According to the revised estimates, the finance, real estate and business services industry is the largest contributor to total value added, followed by the manufacturing industry. Compared with the previous base years, the secondary sector declined in terms of its relative contribution to the economy, whilst the tertiary sector became progressively larger.

Table E - Previous and revised estimates of value added by industry and gross domestic product

Industry	Nominal value added at basic prices in 2005 (R million)			Average annual real growth from 2002 to 2008 (per cent)		Percentage contribution to total value added in the base years		
	Previous	Revised	Difference	Previous	Revised	Base 1995	Base 2000	New base 2005
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	37 243	37 402	159	2,9	2,1	3,9	3,3	2,7
Mining and quarrying	103 012	105 992	2 298	0,1	-0,1	7,0	7,6	7,6
Manufacturing	254 367	259 108	4 734	3,1	3,9	21,2	19,0	18,5
Electricity, gas and water	32 743	33 011	267	1,9	3,8	3,5	2,7	2,4
Construction	33 738	38 558	4 820	12,4	10,4	3,2	2,5	2,8
Wholesale, retail and motor trade, catering and accommodation	192 820	195 013	2 192	5,4	4,6	14,3	15,2	13,9
Transport, storage and communication	134 056	139 472	5 416	5,3	5,3	8,9	9,6	10,0
Finance, real estate and business services	293 598	295 501	1 906	6,0	7,1	16,4	18,0	21,1
General government services	210 047	208 561	-1 486	3,1	3,4	16,2	15,9	14,9
Personal services	83 366	88 453	5 089	4,1	4,2	5,5	6,1	6,3
Sum of values added	**1 374 996**	**1 401 067**	**26 077**	**4,4**	**4,6**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**
Net taxes on production and imports	168 985	170 015	1 030	4,3	4,4			
Gross domestic product at market prices	**1 543 975**	**1 571 082**	**27 107**	**4,5**	**4,6**			

Changing economic structure

The structure of the economy can be analysed in many ways, including the composition of the output of the various industries as well as the relative size of an industry within the economy. Table F compares the output of various industries over two periods of time, 2002 and 2008. The different variables that constitute output in the economy include the gross operating surplus, net taxes and subsidies on production and compensation of employees, which equals value added. Adding estimates of intermediate consumption to value added gives estimates of output for the industry.

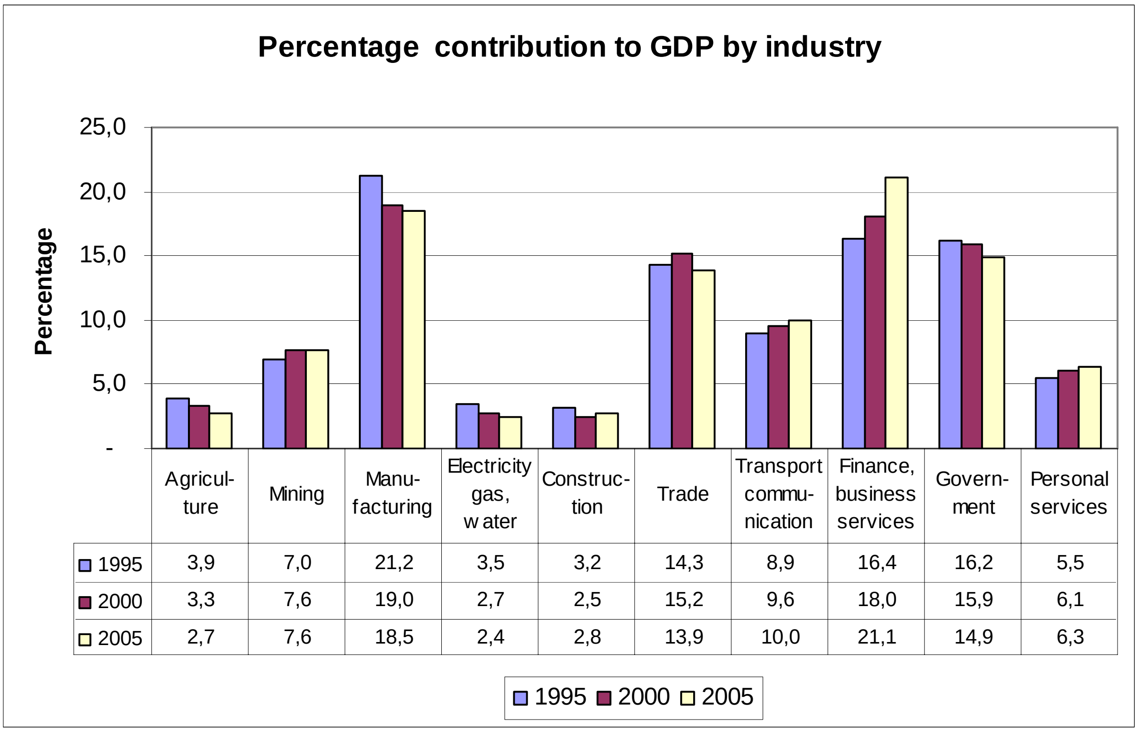
Table F – Percentage composition of estimates of output: 2002 and 2008

Industry	Gross operating surplus/ mixed income		Net taxes and subsidies on production		Compensa-tion of employees		Value added at basic prices		Intermediate consumption		Output	
	2002	2008	2002	2008	2002	2008	2002	2008	2002	2008	2002	2008
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	34,3	29,3	0,1	(0,2)	17,0	15,1	51,4	44,2	48,6	55,8	**100,0**	**100,0**
Mining and quarrying	33,5	39,5	0,6	0,4	20,2	20,5	54,3	60,4	45,7	39,6	**100,0**	**100,0**
Manufacturing	12,1	11,7	0,2	(0,1)	11,6	12,2	23,8	23,7	76,2	76,3	**100,0**	**100,0**
Electricity, gas and water	31,5	31,3	(0,0)	(0,9)	18,7	17,9	50,2	48,3	49,8	51,7	**100,0**	**100,0**
Construction	9,9	14,2	0,5	0,3	13,7	13,2	24,1	27,6	75,9	72,4	**100,0**	**100,0**
Wholesale, retail and motor trade, catering and accommodation	26,2	28,7	1,1	0,9	24,0	24,0	51,2	53,6	48,8	46,4	**100,0**	**100,0**
Transport, storage and communication	25,2	31,7	0,7	0,4	15,4	15,4	41,2	47,5	58,8	52,5	**100,0**	**100,0**
Finance, real estate and business services	32,9	31,5	2,9	1,8	19,3	19,7	55,0	53,0	45,0	47,0	**100,0**	**100,0**
Government	7,9	7,5	1,0	0,7	55,7	51,6	64,5	59,8	35,5	40,2	**100,0**	**100,0**
Personal services	15,9	16,4	1,1	0,4	34,6	33,5	51,6	50,4	48,4	49,6	**100,0**	**100,0**
Total	**20,3**	**21,6**	**0,9**	**0,5**	**20,8**	**21,0**	**42,0**	**43,2**	**58,0**	**56,8**	**100,0**	**100,0**

Although the ratios of the variables expressed as a percentage of output remained fairly stable over time, the changes are more notable at an industry level. Between 2002 and 2008 there was a sharp increase in the intermediate consumption expenditure of the agriculture sector (from 48,6 per cent of output to 55,8 per cent); placing downward pressure on the value added and its components, e.g. compensation of employees decreased from 17 per cent to 15,1 per cent of output. This is in contrast to the transport, storage and communication sector which shows an increase in value added (from 41,2 per cent to 47,5 per cent) as a percentage of output.. This increase is not reflected in the compensation of employees, but rather in the increase in an gross operating surplus over the period.

In figure 3 the relative size of the different industries of the economy in the base years of the previous benchmarks are shown. It provides an indication of the changing structure of the South African economy. The biggest difference in the 11-year period is the increase in the relative size of the finance, real estate and business services industry, growing from 16.4 per cent of the economy to an estimates 21,1 per cent. The bulk of these gains was from the manufacturing industry which declined from 21,2 per cent to 18,5 per cent during the period and the general government industry which declined from 16,2 per cent to 14,9 per cent in 2005.

Figure 3 - Previous and revised percentage contribution to GDP by industry in the base years



	Agricul-ture	Mining	Manu-facturing	Electricity gas, water	Construc-tion	Trade	Transport commu-nication	Finance, business services	Govern-ment	Personal services
1995	3,9	7,0	21,2	3,5	3,2	14,3	8,9	16,4	16,2	5,5
2000	3,3	7,6	19,0	2,7	2,5	15,2	9,6	18,0	15,9	6,1
2005	2,7	7,6	18,5	2,4	2,8	13,9	10,0	21,1	14,9	6,3

Higher GDP per capita

The revised estimates for GDP per capita, due to the revised higher levels of the GDP, are shown in table G. The growth of real GDP has been slightly higher than the population growth, resulting in positive growth in real GDP per capita.

Table G - Previous and revised gross domestic product per capita at current and constant prices

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Previous GDP per capita at current prices (R'000)	25,7	27,3	29,9	32,7	36,6	41,4	46,8
Revised GDP per capita at current prices (R'000)	*25,7*	*27,6*	*30,3*	*33,3*	*37,0*	*41,8*	*46,8*
Previous GDP per capita at constant 2000 prices (R'000)	21,6	22,0	22,8	23,7	24,6	25,6	26,1
Revised GDP per capita at constant 2005 prices (R'000)	*30,5*	*31,0*	*32,0*	*33,3*	*34,8*	*36,3*	*37,2*

GDP deflator

The GDP deflator is defined as the ratio of the nominal estimates of GDP to the real estimates of GDP. It is an indication of the change in prices in the economy from the perspective of national accounts. The GDP-deflator can be compared with two other popular price indices, i.e. the consumer price index (CPI) and the producer price index (PPI). Table H compares these three indices from 2002 to 2008, with 2005 as the common reference year (index = 100).

Table H – GDP deflator 2002 - 2008

Index	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
CPI	93,6	98,8	97,9	100,0	103,2	109,5	120,3
PPI	80,1	86,,2	97,8	100,0	102,4	106,1	114,3
GDP deflator	84,5	89,2	94,8	100,0	106,5	115,3	125,8

The GDP deflator tracks the CPI and PPI fairly closely for the period 2002 to 2006. In 2007 the GDP deflator grows at a faster rate than both the CPI and the PPI, but is comparable to the CPI again in 2008.

Similarly, the deflators can be calculated for the various industries in the supply and use tables to provide an indication of the underlying details of the GDP-deflator. This is illustrated in table I.

Table I – GDP deflator by industry 2002 - 2008

Industry	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	123,5	109,9	108,5	100,0	128,3	164,9	161,6
Mining and quarrying	92,8	83,0	86,9	100,0	125,6	149,0	210,8
Manufacturing	86,5	96,3	100,0	100,0	99,5	104,9	113,9
Electricity, gas and water	92,9	100,7	96,3	100,0	108,2	118,3	132,2
Construction	82,3	84,7	93,0	100,0	108,4	116,4	135,6
Trade, hotels, restaurants	85,1	91,9	96,9	100,0	104,4	109,8	123,6
Transport and communication	85,0	89,2	94,2	100,0	104,9	105,2	116,4
Finance and business services	83,4	88,5	93,5	100,0	104,7	116,0	119,3
Personal services	81,3	86,9	94,6	100,0	105,3	111,3	116,7
Government	82,5	88,7	95,3	100,0	107,1	114,5	126,9

The GDP-deflator linked to the Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has been the most volatile, ranging from 123,5 in 2002 to the base of 100 in 2005 and 161,6 in 2008. In contrast, the manufacturing industry recorded a deflator that moved from 86,5 in 2002 to 113,9 in 2008.

Formal and non-observed economy

The production boundary (the range of goods and services included in the estimates of value added) can be divided according to the formal and the non-observed economy. This is illustrated in table J.

Table J – Relative size (percentage) of formal and non-observed economy: 2002 - 2008

Industry	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**
Formal	88,5	88,3	88,2	88,0	88,0	88,1	88,0
Informal	5,7	5,8	5,8	5,8	5,7	5,5	5,3
Own final use	5,6	5,7	5,8	6,0	6,1	6,3	6,5
Other non-observed	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,2
Total	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**

The estimates of the different components of the economy shown in table J are stable over time. The formal observed economy declined marginally from 88,5 per cent in 2002 to 88,0 per cent in 2008. The informal sector was estimated at 5,8 per cent in the base year, with the estimates of production for own final use estimated at 6,0 per cent. The rest of the non-observed economy contributed 0,2 per cent in all years except 2007, where its contribution was slightly lower. The total non-observed economy increased from 11,5 per cent in 2002 to 12 per cent in 2008.

In table K the relative contribution of the formal and the non-observed economy is disaggregated according to industry. The non-observed economy is the largest in the financial intermediation, real estate and business services industry (SIC 8) due to the inclusion of estimates for owner occupied rent. In both the construction industry (SIC 5) and the wholesale, retail, motor trade, catering and accommodation industry (SIC 6), the formal sector accounts for roughly 78 per cent of value added, contrasting with the mining industry (SIC 2) where the formal sector accounts for almost 100 per cent.

Table K – Relative size of formal and non-observed economy by industry: 2005

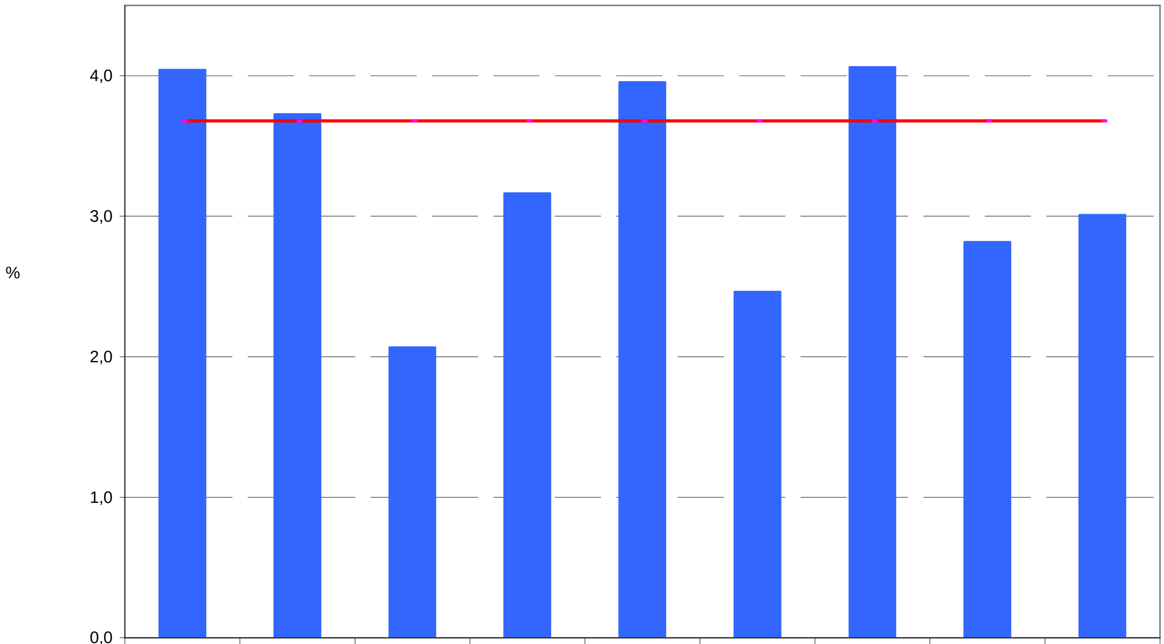
Industry [1]/	**SIC 1**	**SIC 2**	**SIC 3**	**SIC 4**	**SIC 5**	**SIC 6**	**SIC 7**	**SIC 8**	**SIC 9**
Formal	94,4	99,8	97,1	98,3	78,3	78,8	95,4	75,3	90,1
Non-observed	5,6	0,2	2,9	1,7	21,7	21,2	4,6	24,7	9,8
Total	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**

1/Refer to table T for a description of the industries

Regional estimates

The slowdown in the South African economy in 2008 was evident in all provincial economies wit all provinces recording lower rates of economic growth. The Gauteng province (4,1 per cent) recorded the highest economic growth rate in 2008, followed by the Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal provinces (4,0 per cent each). This is illustrated in Figure 4. The growth in Gauteng (c.f. table 23) was supported by its largest industry, the financial intermediation, real estate and business services industry (22,5 per cent of total value added) which recorded growth of 8,1 per cent. Strong growth was also evident in the agriculture (10,5 per cent), construction (9,3 per cent) and government services industries (4,2 per cent).

Figure 4 – Real annual economic growth rate per region: 2008

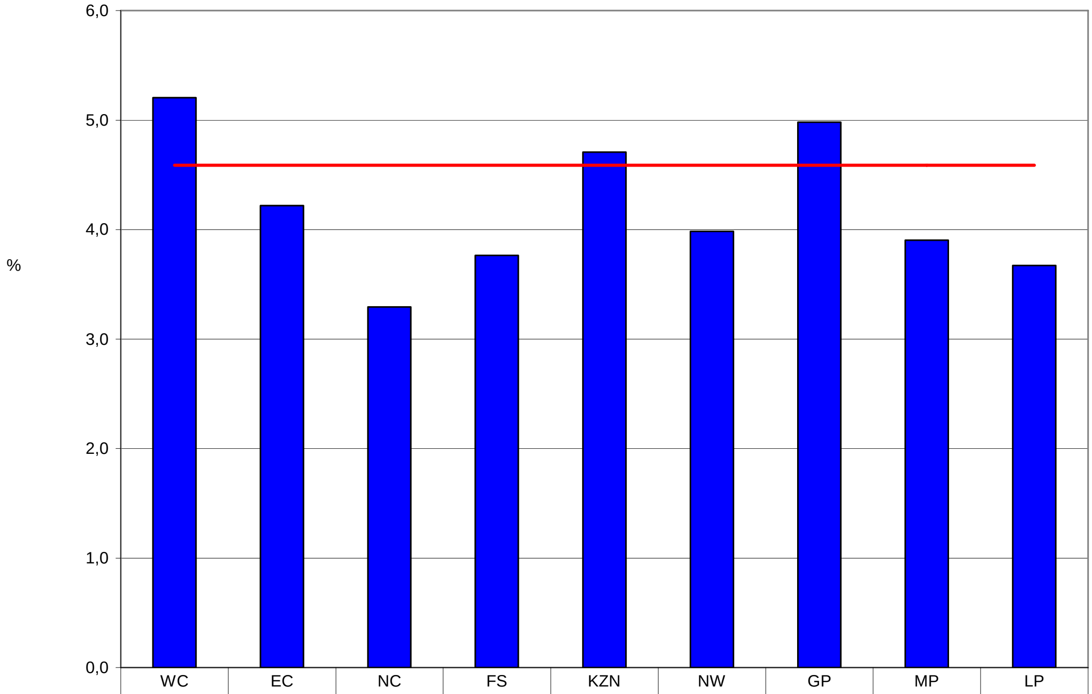


	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP
GPDR08	4,0	3,7	2,1	3,2	4,0	2,5	4,1	2,8	3,0
SA08	3,7	3,7	3,7	3,7	3,7	3,7	3,7	3,7	3,7

A comparison of the average real economic growth rate from 2002 to 2008 recorded by the provincial economies and the total economy is shown in figure 5. The South African economy recorded growth of 4,6 per cent, bettered only by Western Cape (5,2 per cent), Gauteng (5,0 per cent) and KwaZulu-Natal (4,7 per cent). All other provincial economies recorded lower growth rates, e.g. Northern Cape posted an average economic growth rate of 3,3 per cent over the period.

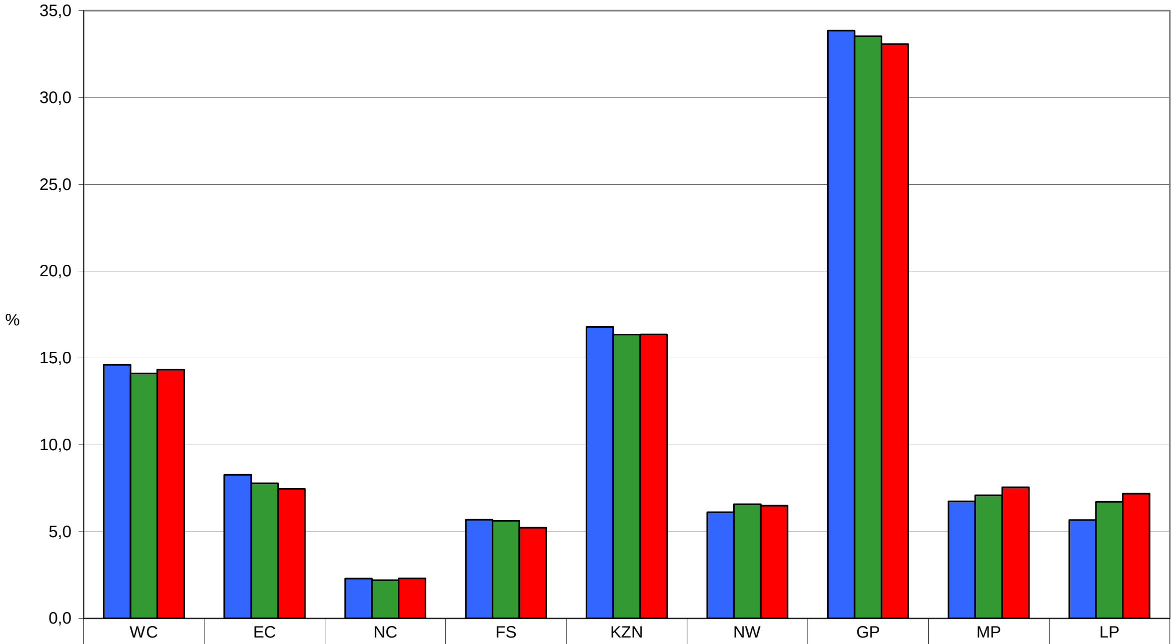
The relative ranking of the contribution of the nine provinces to the South African economy did not change between 1995 and 2008, as shown in figure 6. Gauteng remains the largest (33,1 per cent), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (16,4 per cent) and Western Cape (14,3 per cent). These three dominant provinces (collectively contributing nearly two-thirds to the South African economy) have however shown a decline in their contribution over the period. Positive growth in terms of relative size was recorded by North-West, Mpumalanga and Limpopo, the latter increasing from 5,7 per cent to 7,2 per cent.

Figure 5 – Average real annual economic growth rate per region: 2002 - 2008



	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP
2002 - 2008	5,2	4,2	3,3	3,8	4,7	4,0	5,0	3,9	3,7
SA 02-08	4,6	4,6	4,6	4,6	4,6	4,6	4,6	4,6	4,6

Figure 6 – Provincial contribution to South African economy: 1995, 2002, 2008



	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP
1995	14,6	8,3	2,3	5,7	16,8	6,1	33,9	6,7	5,7
2002	14,1	7,8	2,2	5,6	16,3	6,6	33,5	7,1	6,7
2008	14,3	7,5	2,3	5,2	16,4	6,5	33,1	7,6	7,2

The value added estimates of the various industries in the provincial economies were revised during the benchmarking and rebasing of gross domestic product of South Africa. Table L describes the regional distribution of economic activity across the nine provinces. Given the dominance of Gauteng in the economy, all industry groups are found to be concentrated there, except for the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry and the mining industry. The bulk of the value added by the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry in South Africa stems from KwaZulu-Natal (28,3 per cent) and the Western Cape (23,9 per cent). The mining industry is predominantly in Limpopo (23,3 per cent) Mpumalanga (22,9 per cent) and North-West (21,4 per cent).

Table L – Regional distribution of economic activity: 2008

Industry	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpuma-langa	Limpo-po	SA
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	23,9	5,1	6,4	8,2	28,3	6,4	5,6	8,8	7,3	**100**
Mining and quarrying	1,0	0,3	6,9	7,1	7,1	21,4	9,8	22,9	23,3	**100**
Manufacturing	14,6	7,8	0,4	4,0	21,4	2,6	40,3	7,5	1,4	**100**
Electricity and water	10,3	4,4	2,1	7,3	17,1	3,0	32,5	14,9	8,4	**100**
Construction	19,2	5,3	1,2	3,0	14,6	5,2	41,4	5,6	4,6	**100**
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	17,1	7,8	2,2	4,8	16,5	5,6	34,4	5,6	6,0	**100**
Transport and communication	15,0	7,3	2,0	4,7	21,8	5,7	31,6	6,1	5,8	**100**
Finance, real estate and business services	20,1	7,6	1,5	4,1	14,0	4,0	39,2	4,1	5,3	**100**
Community, social and other personal services	12,4	13,0	3,1	10,3	16,7	8,7	24,2	6,1	5,5	**100**
General government services	9,5	10,9	2,0	5,3	14,6	5,4	39,2	4,8	8,4	**100**

An alternative presentation is provided in table M which shows the relative size of different industries in each provincial economy. It shows that manufacturing accounts for 18,1 per cent of the Gauteng economy, even if 40,3 per cent of South African manufacturing is in the province. The dominant industry in Gauteng's economy is the finance, real estate and business services industry, which contributes 23,3 per cent to the regional gross domestic product. The mining and quarrying industry is the most important industry in four provinces, namely Northern Cape, North West, Mpumalanga and Limpopo.

Table M – Relative size of formal and non-observed economy by industry: 2008

Industry	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpuma-langa	Limpopo
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4,8	2,0	7,9	4,5	5,0	2,8	0,5	3,3	2,9
Mining and quarrying	0,7	0,4	27,6	12,6	4,0	30,4	2,7	27,9	29,8
Manufacturing	15,1	15,5	2,4	11,3	19,4	5,8	18,1	14,7	2,9
Electricity and water	1,5	1,2	1,9	2,9	2,2	0,9	2,0	4,1	2,4
Construction	4,2	2,2	1,7	1,8	2,8	2,5	4,0	2,3	2,0
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	14,2	12,4	11,2	10,8	12,0	10,3	12,4	8,8	9,9
Transport and communication	8,6	8,0	7,3	7,4	11,0	7,3	7,9	6,6	6,7
Finance, real estate and business services	27,7	20,2	12,5	15,5	16,9	12,1	23,3	10,7	14,6
Personal services	4,5	9,1	7,0	10,2	5,3	7,0	3,8	4,2	4,0
General government services	8,6	18,8	11,2	13,0	11,5	10,8	15,3	8,2	15,1
All industries at basic prices	**89,9**	**89,9**	**90,6**	**90,0**	**90,1**	**89,9**	**90,0**	**90,8**	**90,3**
Taxes less subsidies on products	10,1	10,1	9,4	10,0	9,9	10,1	10,0	9,2	9,7
GDP at market prices	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**

Methodological notes – annual estimates

National accounting structure

Although the 2008 SNA has been adopted as an international standard, it is not yet implemented in South Africa. The estimates of national accounts are therefore still done according to the recommendations of the 1993 SNA.

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 GDP and expenditure on 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 and underground productive activities, the 1993 SNA makes it clear that they should fall within the production boundary of the System of National Accounts. The South African national accounts now include estimates for illegal (clearly against the law, e.g. manufacturing in banned narcotics) and underground (aimed at avoiding legislation) activities for the first time from 2002 onwards.

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 licences and registration fees) but includes other subsidies on production.

In order to derive 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 licences, 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

Stats SA 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, namely 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 commodity, 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 2002 onwards. This publication contains tables for the years 2002 to 2008 - see tables 35 to 41. 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 N), production (see table O) and generation of income (see table P) 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 N - Goods and services account: 2005

Resources	R million	Uses	R million
Output	**3 248 151**	**Intermediate consumption**	**1 847 084**
Taxes on products	**175 667**	**Final consumption expenditure**	**1 296 505**
Subsidies on products	**-5 652**	Private consumption expenditure	990 773
Imports of goods and services	**437 559**	Government consumption expenditure	305 732
		Gross capital formation	**282 129**
		Gross fixed capital formation	263 753
		Changes in inventories	18 376
		Exports of goods and services	**430 170**
		Residual item	**-163**
Total resources	**3 855 725**	**Total uses**	**3 855 725**

Stats SA: Statistical Release P0441 Gross Domestic Product, 24 November 2009

Production account

The production account (see table O) 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 O - Production account: 2005

Uses	R million	Resources	R million
Intermediate consumption	**1 847 084**	**Output**	**3 248 151**
		Taxes on products	**175 667**
		Subsidies on products	**-5 652**
Gross domestic product	*1 571 082*		

Stats SA: Statistical Release P0441 Gross Domestic Product, 24 November 2009

Generation of income account

The generation of income account (see table P) 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. Mixed income refers to the balancing item in the generation of income account for the household sector. The reason for this 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 P - Generation of income account: 2005

Uses	R million	Resources	R million
Compensation of employees	**699 018**	**Gross domestic product**	**1 571 082**
Taxes on production and imports	**208 594**		
Taxes on products	175 667		
Other taxes on production	32 927		
Subsidies	**-10 081**		
Subsidies on products	-5 652		
Other subsidies on production	-4 429		
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	*673 551*		

Stats SA: Statistical Release P0441 Gross Domestic Product, 24 November 2009

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

plus taxes on products (excluding VAT)

less subsidies on products

= Output at producers' prices

plus trade and transport margins

plus 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' prices. 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 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 applicable to the total economy only.

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 licences, etc.

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 that 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. There are two basic 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 of 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
- reparation 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.

User should keep in mind the 1993 SNA recommendation pertaining to expenditure by the defence force on fixed assets that could be used for production purposes by both military and civilian agents. In principle, expenditure on, inter alia, military hospitals and other military buildings is treated as gross fixed capital formation.

Import data

Import data are 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 Q and R). 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 Q) 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 U). 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 T), 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 R) 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 R). 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-coordinating 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 Q and R*). It is assumed for illustrative purposes that there are no statistical discrepancies in the SU-tables.*

Table Q - Framework of the supply of products at basic prices: 2005 (R million)

	Column no.	SC1	SC2	SC3	SC4	SC5	SC6	SC7	SC8	SC9	SC10
		(SC2+SC 3+ SC4)			(SC8+ SC9+ SC10)	**Output of industries**			(SC5+ SC6+ SC7)		
Row no.	**Supply of products**	**Total supply at purcha sers' prices**	**Taxes less subsi dies on products**	**Trade and transport margins**	**Total supply at basic prices**	**Primary industry**	**Secon-dary industry**	**Tertiary industry**	**Total industry**	**Imports**	**c.i.f./ f.o.b. adjust-ment on imports**
SR1	**Primary products**	**360 455**	8 594	16 955	**334 906**	265 907	14 435	0	**280 342**	54 564	
SR2	**Secondary products**	**1 789 661**	115 837	262 738	**1 411 086**	1 028	1 094 161	4 422	**1 099 611**	311 475	
SR3	**Tertiary products**	**1 683 512**	45 584	-279 693	**1 917 621**	7 084	133 492	1 727 622	**1 868 198**	77 242	(27 819)
SR4	**c.i.f./f.o.b. adjust-ment on imports**									(27 819)	27 819
SR5	**Direct purchases residents**	**22 097**			**22 097**					22 097	
SR6	**Total output at basic prices**	**3 855 725**	**170 015**	**0**	**3 685 710**	**274 019**	**1 242 088**	**1 732 044**	**3 248 151**	**437 559**	**0**

Table R - Framework of the use of products at purchasers' prices: 2005 (R million)

	Column no.	UC1	UC2	UC3	UC4	UC5	UC6	UC7	UC8	UC9
		(UC7+UC9)			**Intermediate consumption by industries**			(UC4+ UC5+ UC6)	(UC2+ UC3+ UC7)	
Row no.	**Supply of products**	**Total supply at purchasers' prices**	**Taxes on products**	**Subsidies on products**	**Primary industry**	**Secondary industry**	**Tertiary industry**	**Total industry**	**Total economy**	**Compo-nents of final demand**
UR1	**Primary products** [1/]	**360 455**			6 331	181 738	3 261	**191 030**		169 125
UR2	**Secondary products**	**1 789 661**			68 784	514 523	244 395	**827 702**		961 959
UR3	**Tertiary products**	**1 683 512**			55 510	215 158	557 384	**828 052**		855 460
UR4	**Direct purchases residents**	**22 097**								22 097
UR5	**Direct purchases non-residents**									
UR6	**Total uses at purchasers' prices**	**3 855 725**			**130 625**	**911 419**	**805 040**	**1 847 084**		**2 008 641**
UR7	**Gross value added/ GDP**		170 015		**143 394**	**330 669**	**927 004**	**1 401 067**	**1 571 082**	
UR8	**Total output at basic prices**				**274 019**	**1 242 088**	**1 732 044**	**3 248 151**		

[1/] CPC classification (Table U): Primary: CPC 0-1; Secondary CPC 2-5; Tertiary: CPC 6-9

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 2005 in tables Q and R are:

	Output at basic prices	SC8:SR6 or UC7:UR8	R	3 248 151
+	Taxes less subsidies on products	SC2:SR6	R	170 015
+	Trade and transport margins	SC3:SR6	R	0
-	Intermediate consumption (at purchasers' prices)	UC7:UR6	R	1 847 084
=	GDP at market prices	UC8:UR7	R	1 571 082

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 R it is shown as column UC8.

=	GDP at market prices	UC8:UR7	R	1 571 082

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 R) and subtracting imports as obtained from the supply table (cf. table Q):

	Components of final demand	UC9:UR6	R	2 008 641
-	Imports	SC9:SR6	R	437 559
=	GDP at market prices	UC8:UR7	R	1 571 082

Other derivations

Apart from deriving 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 illustrated in tables Q and R. 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 R14 435 million of primary products. Furthermore, the secondary industry produced R133 492 million of tertiary products (SC6:SR3). The value of the secondary industries' principal output (secondary products SC6:SR2) was R1 094 161 million. The negative value (R279 693 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 (R6 331 million), secondary industry (R181 738 million) and tertiary industry (R3 261 million) and as final consumption expenditure (R169 125 million).

Real annual estimates

The nominal estimates were used to derive real annual estimates of value added and GDP (estimates at constant 2005 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 (2005 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 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 index 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.

Time-series of supply and use tables were developed for 2002 – 2008 (c.f. tables 35 – 41) to derive the nominal estimates of GDP. These were in turn double-deflated to derive the annual real estimates.

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 principal 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 end 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 has continued its policy of developing independent annual estimates of GDP that are based on more comprehensive datasets when compared with the estimates of quarterly GDP. Short-term indicators are used to estimate 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.

Methodological notes – regional 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)
46	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:

The first is 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 households

The second is 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 (cf. table T).

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

GDPR through the production approach 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.

NOTES

Forthcoming issues	Issue	Expected date of publication
	Fourth quarter of 2009	23 February 2010
	First quarter of 2010	25 May 2010
	Second quarter of 2010	31 August 2010
	Third quarter of 2010	30 November 2010

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 Service (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 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 the extent to which 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 2009, will be published on Tuesday, 23 February 2010, will include the quarterly estimates, i.e. tables 1 to 7 only.

THE TABLES

This statistical release includes 41 tables that relate to estimates of nominal and real GDP. They cover estimates by industry on a quarterly, annual and regional basis. In addition, time-series of supply and use tables are provided. Table S provides an overview of the various tables and their contents:

Table S – Descriptions of series of tables

Table number	Table description
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 2008 added together compared to the corresponding quarters in 2007.
Tables 3 to 4	Table 3 and 4 contain seasonally adjusted and annualised values added at constant 2005 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 from the South African Reserve Bank (SARB).
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 2005 basic prices for detailed industries, in Rand million and as annual percentage changes.
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 2005 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 (2005) 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.

Tables 16 to 25

Tables 16 to 25 contain GDP per region in current prices – Rand million and percentage contributions to GDPR, at constant 2005 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 total value added of the specific industry at constant 2005 prices, in Rand million and as percentage changes from the previous year.

Tables 36 to 41

Tables 36 to 41 contain summarised sets of supply and use tables for 2002 to 2008.

Table 1 - Quarterly value added by industry and gross domestic product at constant 2005 prices (R million)

Year	Quar-ter	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manu-facturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and com-munication	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
2000		34 787	99 069	222 579	28 597	26 410	161 503	102 874	216 747	191 340	75 735	1 157 441	144 129	1 301 813	1 122 805
2001		33 639	98 970	229 701	27 539	27 711	164 572	108 944	234 450	189 552	77 438	1 191 007	146 201	1 336 962	1 157 612
2002		35 826	99 960	236 133	28 503	29 321	168 357	118 749	249 165	190 910	79 346	1 236 270	150 165	1 386 435	1 200 444
2003		36 070	103 355	232 581	29 344	31 575	172 845	126 287	261 123	196 193	83 756	1 273 129	154 193	1 427 322	1 237 059
2004		36 380	104 915	243 965	31 335	34 451	182 175	132 459	279 544	199 947	85 219	1 330 390	161 940	1 492 330	1 294 010
2005		37 402	105 992	259 101	33 010	38 558	195 012	139 472	295 504	208 561	88 455	1 401 067	170 015	1 571 082	1 363 664
2006		35 359	105 364	275 782	34 139	42 582	206 636	146 607	324 002	214 947	93 073	1 478 492	180 630	1 659 122	1 443 133
2007		36 610	105 335	289 593	35 286	48 665	217 607	155 772	349 488	223 552	98 247	1 560 155	189 984	1 750 139	1 523 545
2008		40 590	99 648	297 491	35 646	53 202	219 897	161 904	376 959	233 001	101 801	1 620 139	194 382	1 814 521	1 579 549
2000	1	5 537	24 545	52 236	6 840	6 333	37 121	24 539	52 888	47 824	18 400	275 219	35 228	310 335	269 972
	2	11 101	24 844	54 092	7 182	6 478	38 512	25 167	53 700	47 893	18 733	287 242	35 286	322 671	275 950
	3	12 376	24 830	57 401	7 423	6 553	40 140	26 412	54 622	47 873	19 313	296 735	36 445	333 332	284 078
	4	5 773	24 850	58 850	7 153	7 046	45 730	26 757	55 538	47 749	19 289	298 244	37 170	335 476	292 806
2001	1	6 153	24 394	55 590	6 694	6 836	38 628	25 921	56 219	47 534	19 142	286 299	35 801	321 922	280 431
	2	12 832	24 949	56 708	6 876	6 892	39 421	26 414	58 089	47 471	19 235	298 653	35 834	334 571	285 559
	3	9 836	24 964	58 319	7 089	6 791	40 506	27 868	59 463	47 304	19 612	301 513	36 889	338 363	291 584
	4	4 818	24 663	59 085	6 880	7 192	46 016	28 741	60 680	47 244	19 449	304 542	37 678	342 105	300 038
2002	1	6 730	24 272	55 853	6 798	7 135	39 113	28 219	62 383	47 144	19 377	297 024	36 282	333 306	290 294
	2	14 095	24 939	57 999	7 124	7 142	40 079	28 977	62 225	47 698	19 614	309 892	37 312	347 204	295 797
	3	9 261	25 304	61 089	7 366	7 285	41 610	30 426	61 925	47 955	20 157	312 379	38 018	350 397	303 118
	4	5 740	25 444	61 192	7 214	7 759	47 556	31 128	62 632	48 113	20 198	316 975	38 553	355 528	311 235
2003	1	6 181	24 977	56 905	7 042	7 718	39 758	30 280	65 193	48 264	20 362	306 680	37 315	343 995	300 499
	2	15 590	25 819	57 095	7 319	7 719	40 820	30 872	64 824	48 972	20 836	319 866	38 479	358 345	304 276
	3	9 732	26 341	59 577	7 563	7 860	43 057	32 080	65 121	49 331	21 469	322 131	38 792	360 923	312 399
	4	4 567	26 218	59 004	7 420	8 278	49 210	33 055	65 985	49 626	21 089	324 452	39 607	364 059	319 885
2004	1	6 217	26 218	57 990	7 468	8 203	41 559	31 536	69 261	49 094	20 772	318 318	38 569	356 887	312 101
	2	14 145	26 148	59 585	7 813	8 391	42 792	32 203	69 354	49 848	21 194	331 473	40 241	371 714	317 328
	3	10 694	26 941	63 263	8 128	8 709	44 739	33 963	69 721	50 171	21 649	337 978	41 066	379 044	327 284
	4	5 324	25 608	63 127	7 926	9 148	53 085	34 757	71 208	50 834	21 604	342 621	42 064	384 685	337 297
2005	1	7 164	27 314	60 083	7 862	9 169	44 714	33 325	73 169	51 032	21 793	335 625	40 702	376 327	328 461
	2	13 126	26 780	63 866	8 221	9 427	45 741	34 035	73 288	52 145	22 005	348 634	42 368	391 002	335 508
	3	11 716	26 436	67 716	8 445	9 755	47 897	35 687	73 956	52 605	22 373	356 586	43 136	399 722	344 870
	4	5 397	25 462	67 436	8 482	10 207	56 661	36 425	75 091	52 779	22 283	360 222	43 809	404 031	354 826
2006	1	7 085	25 829	64 270	8 082	10 149	47 122	34 860	79 305	52 881	23 051	352 635	42 815	395 450	345 550
	2	11 987	26 141	67 358	8 492	10 403	48 496	35 709	80 254	53 540	23 178	365 559	44 740	410 299	353 572
	3	10 591	26 338	71 460	8 775	10 770	50 913	37 790	81 374	53 892	23 381	375 285	45 411	420 696	364 693
	4	5 695	27 055	72 694	8 789	11 260	60 105	38 248	83 069	54 634	23 463	385 013	47 664	432 677	379 317
2007	1	7 377	26 386	68 628	8 374	11 530	50 059	37 265	86 078	54 969	24 555	375 221	46 028	421 249	367 844
	2	12 457	26 250	70 981	8 741	11 859	51 313	38 112	85 702	55 461	24 843	385 719	47 005	432 724	373 262
	3	10 902	26 459	73 815	9 122	12 234	53 701	39 856	87 198	56 167	24 839	394 293	47 811	442 104	383 391
	4	5 874	26 240	76 170	9 049	13 042	62 534	40 539	90 510	56 955	24 010	404 923	49 140	454 063	399 049
2008	1	8 397	24 110	70 641	8 488	12 775	52 264	38 850	92 996	56 972	25 514	391 007	47 546	438 553	382 610
	2	13 876	25 364	75 898	8 836	13 152	52 442	39 627	92 841	57 764	25 905	405 705	48 936	454 641	391 829
	3	11 939	24 954	77 437	9 290	13 368	53 138	41 390	93 938	58 671	25 798	409 923	48 834	458 757	397 984
	4	6 379	25 219	73 515	9 031	13 907	62 054	42 038	97 184	59 594	24 583	413 504	49 066	462 570	407 125
2009	1	7 823	22 001	63 268	8 391	13 759	50 978	39 533	97 672	59 337	25 992	388 753	46 405	435 158	380 930
	2	13 821	23 483	64 333	8 748	14 260	50 433	39 771	94 874	60 304	26 310	396 337	46 437	442 774	382 516
	3	12 211	23 275	68 507	9 218	14 490	52 023	41 407	94 334	61 146	26 299	402 910	46 396	449 306	390 699

Table 2 - Percentage change in the quarterly value added by industry and gross domestic product at constant 2005 prices

Year [1/]	Quarter [2/]	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manu-facturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and com-munication	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
2000		4,7	-1,1	8,1	3,1	5,6	8,1	8,3	3,2	-0,9	4,8	4,4	1,6	4,2	4,4
2001		-3,3	-0,1	3,2	-3,7	4,9	1,9	5,9	8,2	-0,9	2,2	2,9	1,4	2,7	3,1
2002		6,5	1,0	2,8	3,5	5,8	2,3	9,0	6,3	0,7	2,5	3,8	2,7	3,7	3,7
2003		0,7	3,4	-1,5	3,0	7,7	2,7	6,3	4,8	2,8	5,6	3,0	2,7	2,9	3,1
2004		0,9	1,5	4,9	6,8	9,1	5,4	4,9	7,1	1,9	1,7	4,5	5,0	4,6	4,6
2005		2,8	1,0	6,2	5,3	11,9	7,0	5,3	5,7	4,3	3,8	5,3	5,0	5,3	5,4
2006		-5,5	-0,6	6,4	3,4	10,4	6,0	5,1	9,6	3,1	5,2	5,5	6,2	5,6	5,8
2007		3,5	0,0	5,0	3,4	14,3	5,3	6,3	7,9	4,0	5,6	5,5	5,2	5,5	5,6
2008		10,9	-5,4	2,7	1,0	9,3	1,1	3,9	7,9	4,2	3,6	3,8	2,3	3,7	3,7
2000	1	-15,0	-1,1	7,1	4,0	1,7	9,5	8,8	3,6	-0,9	3,9	3,8	1,3	3,6	4,3
	2	-14,3	-0,4	8,0	3,7	4,2	9,4	9,1	2,7	-0,9	4,4	3,5	1,6	3,4	4,5
	3	36,6	-1,4	8,5	4,2	7,0	7,8	8,2	2,7	-0,9	5,4	5,5	1,7	5,2	4,4
	4	23,1	-1,5	8,7	0,5	9,6	6,2	7,1	3,7	-0,9	5,6	4,7	1,7	4,5	4,4
2001	1	11,1	-0,6	6,4	-2,1	7,9	4,1	5,6	6,3	-0,6	4,0	4,0	1,6	3,7	3,9
	2	15,6	0,4	4,8	-4,3	6,4	2,4	5,0	8,2	-0,9	2,7	4,0	1,6	3,7	3,5
	3	-20,5	0,5	1,6	-4,5	3,6	0,9	5,5	8,9	-1,2	1,5	1,6	1,2	1,5	2,6
	4	-16,5	-0,8	0,4	-3,8	2,1	0,6	7,4	9,3	-1,1	0,8	2,1	1,4	2,0	2,5
2002	1	9,4	-0,5	0,5	1,6	4,4	1,3	8,9	11,0	-0,8	1,2	3,7	1,3	3,5	3,5
	2	9,8	0,0	2,3	3,6	3,6	1,7	9,7	7,1	0,5	2,0	3,8	4,1	3,8	3,6
	3	-5,8	1,4	4,8	3,9	7,3	2,7	9,2	4,1	1,4	2,8	3,6	3,1	3,6	4,0
	4	19,1	3,2	3,6	4,9	7,9	3,3	8,3	3,2	1,8	3,8	4,1	2,3	3,9	3,7
2003	1	-8,2	2,9	1,9	3,6	8,2	1,6	7,3	4,5	2,4	5,1	3,3	2,8	3,2	3,5
	2	10,6	3,5	-1,6	2,7	8,1	1,8	6,5	4,2	2,7	6,2	3,2	3,1	3,2	2,9
	3	5,1	4,1	-2,5	2,7	7,9	3,5	5,4	5,2	2,9	6,5	3,1	2,0	3,0	3,1
	4	-20,4	3,0	-3,6	2,9	6,7	3,5	6,2	5,4	3,1	4,4	2,4	2,7	2,4	2,8
2004	1	0,6	5,0	1,9	6,1	6,3	4,5	4,1	6,2	1,7	2,0	3,8	3,4	3,7	3,9
	2	-9,3	1,3	4,4	6,7	8,7	4,8	4,3	7,0	1,8	1,7	3,6	4,6	3,7	4,3
	3	9,9	2,3	6,2	7,5	10,8	3,9	5,9	7,1	1,7	0,8	4,9	5,9	5,0	4,8
	4	16,6	-2,3	7,0	6,8	10,5	7,9	5,1	7,9	2,4	2,4	5,6	6,2	5,7	5,4
2005	1	15,2	4,2	3,6	5,3	11,8	7,6	5,7	5,6	3,9	4,9	5,4	5,5	5,4	5,2
	2	-7,2	2,4	7,2	5,2	12,3	6,9	5,7	5,7	4,6	3,8	5,2	5,3	5,2	5,7
	3	9,6	-1,9	7,0	3,9	12,0	7,1	5,1	6,1	4,9	3,3	5,5	5,0	5,5	5,4
	4	1,4	-0,6	6,8	7,0	11,6	6,7	4,8	5,5	3,8	3,1	5,1	4,1	5,0	5,2
2006	1	-1,1	-5,4	7,0	2,8	10,7	5,4	4,6	8,4	3,6	5,8	5,1	5,2	5,1	5,2
	2	-8,7	-2,4	5,5	3,3	10,4	6,0	4,9	9,5	2,7	5,3	4,9	5,6	4,9	5,4
	3	-9,6	-0,4	5,5	3,9	10,4	6,3	5,9	10,0	2,4	4,5	5,2	5,3	5,2	5,7
	4	5,5	6,3	7,8	3,6	10,3	6,1	5,0	10,6	3,5	5,3	6,9	8,8	7,1	6,9
2007	1	4,1	2,2	6,8	3,6	13,6	6,2	6,9	8,5	3,9	6,5	6,4	7,5	6,5	6,5
	2	3,9	0,4	5,4	2,9	14,0	5,8	6,7	6,8	3,6	7,2	5,5	5,1	5,5	5,6
	3	2,9	0,5	3,3	4,0	13,6	5,5	5,5	7,2	4,2	6,2	5,1	5,3	5,1	5,1
	4	3,1	-3,0	4,8	3,0	15,8	4,0	6,0	9,0	4,2	2,3	5,2	3,1	4,9	5,2
2008	1	13,8	-8,6	2,9	1,4	10,8	4,4	4,3	8,0	3,6	3,9	4,2	3,3	4,1	4,0
	2	11,4	-3,4	6,9	1,1	10,9	2,2	4,0	8,3	4,2	4,3	5,2	4,1	5,1	5,0
	3	9,5	-5,7	4,9	1,8	9,3	-1,0	3,8	7,7	4,5	3,9	4,0	2,1	3,8	3,8
	4	8,6	-3,9	-3,5	-0,2	6,6	-0,8	3,7	7,4	4,6	2,4	2,1	-0,2	1,9	2,0
2009	1	-6,8	-8,8	-10,4	-1,1	7,7	-2,5	1,8	5,0	4,2	1,9	-0,6	-2,4	-0,8	-0,4
	2	-0,4	-7,4	-15,2	-1,0	8,4	-3,8	0,4	2,2	4,4	1,6	-2,3	-5,1	-2,6	-2,4
	3	2,3	-6,7	-11,5	-0,8	8,4	-2,1	0,0	0,4	4,2	1,9	-1,7	-5,0	-2,1	-1,8
	1-3 [3/]	-1,0	-7,6	-12,4	-1,0	8,2	-2,8	0,7	2,5	4,3	1,8	-1,5	-4,2	-1,8	-1,6

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

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

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

Table 3 - Seasonally adjusted and annualised quarterly value added by industry and gross domestic product at constant 2005 prices (R million)

Year	Quar-ter	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manu-facturing	Electricity, gas and water	Constr-uction	Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and com-munication	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
2000		34 787	99 069	222 579	28 597	26 410	161 503	102 874	216 747	191 340	75 735	1 157 441	144 129	1 301 813	1 122 805
2001		33 639	98 970	229 701	27 539	27 711	164 572	108 944	234 450	189 552	77 438	1 191 007	146 201	1 336 962	1 157 612
2002		35 826	99 960	236 133	28 503	29 321	168 357	118 749	249 165	190 910	79 346	1 236 270	150 165	1 386 435	1 200 444
2003		36 070	103 355	232 581	29 344	31 575	172 845	126 287	261 123	196 193	83 756	1 273 129	154 193	1 427 322	1 237 059
2004		36 380	104 915	243 965	31 335	34 451	182 175	132 459	279 544	199 947	85 219	1 330 390	161 940	1 492 330	1 294 010
2005		37 402	105 992	259 101	33 010	38 558	195 012	139 472	295 504	208 561	88 455	1 401 067	170 015	1 571 082	1 363 664
2006		35 359	105 364	275 782	34 139	42 582	206 636	146 607	324 002	214 947	93 073	1 478 492	180 630	1 659 122	1 443 133
2007		36 610	105 335	289 593	35 286	48 665	217 607	155 772	349 488	223 552	98 247	1 560 155	189 984	1 750 139	1 523 545
2008		40 590	99 648	297 491	35 646	53 202	219 897	161 904	376 959	233 001	101 801	1 620 139	194 382	1 814 521	1 579 549
2000	1	34 704	99 627	216 503	28 500	25 417	157 962	100 225	213 916	192 116	74 272	1 140 609	143 078	1 283 757	1 106 016
	2	34 952	99 309	220 045	28 707	25 995	160 959	102 457	214 718	191 769	75 207	1 151 868	143 436	1 295 567	1 117 036
	3	34 998	98 476	224 646	28 818	26 782	163 044	103 966	217 315	191 140	76 303	1 163 546	144 561	1 308 398	1 128 698
	4	34 496	98 864	229 120	28 363	27 447	164 047	104 850	221 040	190 334	77 160	1 173 740	145 442	1 319 532	1 139 471
2001	1	33 843	99 137	230 455	27 897	27 428	164 354	105 915	227 158	190 881	77 237	1 182 511	145 402	1 327 641	1 148 870
	2	33 637	99 612	230 457	27 506	27 661	164 526	107 509	232 269	190 058	77 268	1 188 774	145 672	1 334 275	1 155 376
	3	33 547	98 944	227 994	27 457	27 746	164 506	109 787	236 842	188 887	77 466	1 191 760	146 315	1 337 821	1 158 469
	4	33 530	98 188	229 900	27 296	28 009	164 901	112 565	241 532	188 382	77 781	1 200 981	147 416	1 348 113	1 167 735
2002	1	34 474	98 767	231 757	27 721	28 432	166 142	115 300	247 019	189 812	78 153	1 217 578	148 453	1 362 753	1 180 232
	2	35 617	99 501	235 807	28 366	28 865	167 516	117 932	250 251	190 650	78 819	1 233 325	149 248	1 380 045	1 195 192
	3	36 368	100 421	238 455	28 720	29 568	168 517	119 950	249 344	191 372	79 641	1 242 356	151 557	1 395 665	1 207 488
	4	36 844	101 150	238 514	29 204	30 419	171 254	121 813	250 046	191 806	80 771	1 251 821	151 402	1 407 276	1 218 864
2003	1	36 885	101 737	236 291	29 190	30 917	171 482	124 004	255 989	194 417	82 271	1 263 182	153 027	1 416 209	1 226 297
	2	36 566	102 869	233 309	29 199	31 329	172 200	125 437	259 461	195 608	83 534	1 269 512	153 614	1 423 126	1 232 946
	3	35 527	104 166	231 011	29 329	31 723	173 345	126 765	263 376	196 837	84 453	1 276 532	154 317	1 430 849	1 241 005
	4	35 302	104 647	229 714	29 658	32 331	174 354	128 942	265 666	197 910	84 766	1 283 290	155 814	1 439 104	1 247 988
2004	1	35 495	105 178	236 527	30 218	33 044	176 707	130 153	273 173	197 807	84 952	1 303 254	157 635	1 460 889	1 267 759
	2	35 830	103 888	242 273	30 804	33 967	180 030	131 416	278 446	199 194	84 758	1 320 606	160 698	1 481 304	1 284 776
	3	36 614	106 665	248 060	31 849	34 899	183 779	133 261	281 244	200 172	85 264	1 341 807	163 718	1 505 525	1 305 193
	4	37 581	103 930	249 000	32 469	35 894	188 184	135 006	285 313	202 615	85 902	1 355 894	165 709	1 521 603	1 318 313
2005	1	37 373	107 173	248 957	32 480	36 871	190 503	136 575	288 187	206 153	86 750	1 371 021	166 049	1 537 071	1 333 648
	2	37 308	106 321	258 605	32 784	37 955	193 390	138 587	293 692	208 557	87 984	1 395 182	169 472	1 564 655	1 357 874
	3	37 397	105 532	264 531	33 039	39 155	196 154	140 462	299 077	209 759	89 076	1 414 181	171 809	1 585 991	1 376 784
	4	37 529	104 939	264 313	33 736	40 251	200 006	142 263	301 060	209 775	90 007	1 423 878	172 729	1 596 607	1 386 349
2006	1	36 601	102 889	267 966	33 979	40 916	202 191	144 262	312 688	212 675	91 625	1 445 792	175 089	1 620 881	1 409 191
	2	35 381	104 579	273 087	34 075	42 027	205 171	146 065	320 797	214 060	92 686	1 467 928	179 620	1 647 548	1 432 547
	3	34 765	106 099	278 429	34 140	43 170	208 124	147 504	328 856	215 131	93 648	1 489 866	181 162	1 671 028	1 455 101
	4	34 688	107 891	283 646	34 362	44 215	211 057	148 597	333 667	217 922	94 333	1 510 378	186 649	1 697 027	1 475 690
2007	1	35 404	107 892	287 634	34 874	46 282	213 894	151 821	339 011	221 393	95 873	1 534 078	188 245	1 722 323	1 498 674
	2	36 282	105 130	288 599	35 183	47 945	216 487	155 147	344 394	221 738	97 348	1 548 253	188 324	1 736 577	1 511 971
	3	36 740	104 953	288 037	35 529	48 963	218 970	157 287	354 159	224 254	98 981	1 567 874	190 636	1 758 510	1 531 134
	4	38 013	103 366	294 102	35 558	51 470	221 077	158 833	360 388	226 823	100 785	1 590 416	192 731	1 783 147	1 552 403
2008	1	39 175	99 008	294 001	35 391	51 936	222 964	159 951	367 121	229 293	101 128	1 599 968	194 262	1 794 230	1 560 793
	2	39 767	101 512	306 052	35 385	52 623	220 938	161 327	373 020	230 712	101 370	1 622 706	195 721	1 818 427	1 582 939
	3	41 426	99 023	301 999	35 910	53 714	217 918	162 842	380 385	234 233	102 166	1 629 616	194 759	1 824 375	1 588 190
	4	41 992	99 049	287 913	35 898	54 535	217 769	163 495	387 310	237 766	102 539	1 628 266	192 786	1 821 052	1 586 274
2009	1	41 595	90 371	267 446	35 146	55 936	216 424	162 644	385 018	239 012	103 228	1 596 819	189 600	1 786 419	1 555 224
	2	40 155	93 756	259 710	35 311	57 112	213 150	162 245	381 267	240 829	104 078	1 587 613	186 251	1 773 864	1 547 458
	3	39 132	92 368	264 492	35 675	57 960	212 539	162 710	379 816	243 702	104 988	1 593 383	184 643	1 778 026	1 554 251

Table 4 - Annualised percentage change in the seasonally adjusted quarterly value added by industry and gross domestic product at constant 2005 prices

Year [1/]	Quar-ter [2/]	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manu-facturing	Electricity, gas and water	Constr-uction	Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and com-munication	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
2000		4,7	-1,1	8,1	3,1	5,6	8,1	8,3	3,2	-0,9	4,8	4,4	1,6	4,2	4,4
2001		-3,3	-0,1	3,2	-3,7	4,9	1,9	5,9	8,2	-0,9	2,2	2,9	1,4	2,7	3,1
2002		6,5	1,0	2,8	3,5	5,8	2,3	9,0	6,3	0,7	2,5	3,8	2,7	3,7	3,7
2003		0,7	3,4	-1,5	3,0	7,7	2,7	6,3	4,8	2,8	5,6	3,0	2,7	2,9	3,1
2004		0,9	1,5	4,9	6,8	9,1	5,4	4,9	7,1	1,9	1,7	4,5	5,0	4,6	4,6
2005		2,8	1,0	6,2	5,3	11,9	7,0	5,3	5,7	4,3	3,8	5,3	5,0	5,3	5,4
2006		-5,5	-0,6	6,4	3,4	10,4	6,0	5,1	9,6	3,1	5,2	5,5	6,2	5,6	5,8
2007		3,5	0,0	5,0	3,4	14,3	5,3	6,3	7,9	4,0	5,6	5,5	5,2	5,5	5,6
2008		10,9	-5,4	2,7	1,0	9,3	1,1	3,9	7,9	4,2	3,6	3,8	2,3	3,7	3,7
2000	1	5,2	-2,5	10,7	4,1	4,7	8,4	9,8	2,1	0,2	6,8	4,9	0,1	4,8	5,0
	2	2,9	-1,3	6,7	2,9	9,4	7,8	9,2	1,5	-0,7	5,1	4,0	1,0	3,7	4,0
	3	0,5	-3,3	8,6	1,5	12,7	5,3	6,0	4,9	-1,3	6,0	4,1	3,2	4,0	4,2
	4	-5,6	1,6	8,2	-6,2	10,3	2,5	3,4	7,0	-1,7	4,6	3,6	2,5	3,4	3,9
2001	1	-7,4	1,1	2,4	-6,4	-0,3	0,8	4,1	11,5	1,2	0,4	3,0	-0,1	2,5	3,3
	2	-2,4	1,9	0,0	-5,5	3,4	0,4	6,2	9,3	-1,7	0,2	2,1	0,7	2,0	2,3
	3	-1,1	-2,7	-4,2	-0,7	1,2	-0,1	8,8	8,1	-2,4	1,0	1,0	1,8	1,1	1,1
	4	-0,2	-3,0	3,4	-2,3	3,8	1,0	10,5	8,2	-1,1	1,6	3,1	3,0	3,1	3,2
2002	1	11,7	2,4	3,3	6,4	6,2	3,0	10,1	9,4	3,1	1,9	5,6	2,8	4,4	4,3
	2	13,9	3,0	7,2	9,6	6,2	3,4	9,4	5,3	1,8	3,5	5,3	2,2	5,2	5,2
	3	8,7	3,8	4,6	5,1	10,1	2,4	7,0	-1,4	1,5	4,2	3,0	6,3	4,6	4,2
	4	5,3	2,9	0,1	6,9	12,0	6,7	6,4	1,1	0,9	5,8	3,1	-0,4	3,4	3,8
2003	1	0,4	2,3	-3,7	-0,2	6,7	0,5	7,4	9,9	5,6	7,6	3,7	4,4	2,6	2,5
	2	-3,4	4,5	-5,0	0,1	5,4	1,7	4,7	5,5	2,5	6,3	2,0	1,5	2,0	2,2
	3	-10,9	5,1	-3,9	1,8	5,1	2,7	4,3	6,2	2,5	4,5	2,2	1,8	2,2	2,6
	4	-2,5	1,9	-2,2	4,6	7,9	2,3	7,0	3,5	2,2	1,5	2,1	3,9	2,3	2,3
2004	1	2,2	2,0	12,4	7,8	9,1	5,5	3,8	11,8	-0,2	0,9	6,4	4,8	6,2	6,5
	2	3,8	-4,8	10,1	8,0	11,6	7,7	3,9	7,9	2,8	-0,9	5,4	8,0	5,7	5,5
	3	9,0	11,1	9,9	14,3	11,4	8,6	5,7	4,1	2,0	2,4	6,6	7,7	6,7	6,5
	4	11,0	-9,9	1,5	8,0	11,9	9,9	5,3	5,9	5,0	3,0	4,3	5,0	4,3	4,1
2005	1	-2,2	13,1	-0,1	0,1	11,3	5,0	4,7	4,1	7,2	4,0	4,5	0,8	4,1	4,7
	2	-0,7	-3,1	16,4	3,8	12,3	6,2	6,0	7,9	4,7	5,8	7,2	8,5	7,4	7,5
	3	1,0	-2,9	9,5	3,1	13,3	5,8	5,5	7,5	2,3	5,1	5,6	5,6	5,6	5,7
	4	1,4	-2,2	-0,3	8,7	11,7	8,1	5,2	2,7	0,0	4,2	2,8	2,2	2,7	2,8
2006	1	-9,5	-7,6	5,6	2,9	6,8	4,4	5,7	16,4	5,6	7,4	6,3	5,6	6,2	6,8
	2	-12,7	6,7	7,9	1,1	11,3	6,0	5,1	10,8	2,6	4,7	6,3	10,8	6,7	6,8
	3	-6,8	5,9	8,1	0,8	11,3	5,9	4,0	10,4	2,0	4,2	6,1	3,5	5,8	6,4
	4	-0,9	6,9	7,7	2,6	10,0	5,8	3,0	6,0	5,3	3,0	5,6	12,7	6,4	5,8
2007	1	8,5	0,0	5,7	6,1	20,1	5,5	9,0	6,6	6,5	6,7	6,4	3,5	6,1	6,4
	2	10,3	-9,9	1,3	3,6	15,2	4,9	9,1	6,5	0,6	6,3	3,7	0,2	3,4	3,6
	3	5,1	-0,7	-0,8	4,0	8,8	4,7	5,6	11,8	4,6	6,9	5,2	5,0	5,1	5,2
	4	14,6	-5,9	8,7	0,3	22,1	3,9	4,0	7,2	4,7	7,5	5,9	4,5	5,7	5,7
2008	1	12,8	-15,8	-0,1	-1,9	3,7	3,5	2,8	7,7	4,4	1,4	2,4	3,2	2,5	2,2
	2	6,2	10,5	17,4	-0,1	5,4	-3,6	3,5	6,6	2,5	1,0	5,8	3,0	5,5	5,8
	3	17,8	-9,5	-5,2	6,1	8,6	-5,4	3,8	8,1	6,2	3,2	1,7	-2,0	1,3	1,3
	4	5,6	0,1	-17,4	-0,1	6,3	-0,3	1,6	7,5	6,2	1,5	-0,3	-4,0	-0,7	-0,5
2009	1	-3,7	-30,7	-25,5	-8,1	10,7	-2,4	-2,1	-2,3	2,1	2,7	-7,5	-6,4	-7,4	-7,6
	2	-13,1	15,8	-11,1	1,9	8,7	-5,9	-1,0	-3,8	3,1	3,3	-2,3	-6,9	-2,8	-2,0
	3	-9,8	-5,8	7,6	4,2	6,1	-1,1	1,2	-1,5	4,9	3,5	1,5	-3,4	0,9	1,8

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

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

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

Year	Quar-ter	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manu-facturing	Electricity, gas and water	Constr-uction	Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and com-munication	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
2000		27 451	63 391	159 107	22 788	21 114	122 702	80 872	156 253	133 158	51 382	838 217	83 930	922 147
2001		32 588	77 214	176 907	23 023	22 416	130 387	89 511	177 531	142 325	56 313	928 216	91 792	1 020 008
2002		44 232	92 730	204 219	26 489	24 120	143 192	100 983	207 711	157 547	64 474	1 065 696	105 389	1 171 085
2003		39 644	85 770	223 917	29 553	26 747	158 786	112 637	231 176	174 106	72 814	1 155 150	117 387	1 272 537
2004		39 490	91 198	243 967	30 176	32 039	176 445	124 786	261 285	190 563	80 651	1 270 600	144 673	1 415 273
2005		37 402	105 992	259 101	33 010	38 558	195 012	139 472	295 504	208 561	88 455	1 401 067	170 015	1 571 082
2006		45 351	132 301	274 502	36 946	46 158	215 831	153 775	339 311	230 116	98 028	1 572 319	195 103	1 767 422
2007		60 370	156 969	303 788	41 729	56 622	238 910	163 833	405 527	256 054	109 345	1 793 147	223 955	2 017 102
2008		65 612	210 079	338 802	47 140	72 143	271 774	188 382	449 545	295 708	118 844	2 058 028	225 794	2 283 822
2000	1	5 066	14 467	36 399	5 219	5 371	27 606	18 239	36 803	32 760	12 219	194 150	20 270	214 420
	2	9 056	16 566	37 973	5 786	5 311	28 899	19 640	37 828	32 927	12 752	206 740	19 115	225 855
	3	8 841	16 060	41 834	6 202	5 235	30 840	20 954	40 422	33 534	13 241	217 164	21 966	239 130
	4	4 487	16 298	42 900	5 580	5 197	35 357	22 038	41 200	33 937	13 170	220 165	22 579	242 744
2001	1	5 818	18 053	41 958	5 341	5 668	30 718	20 815	42 323	35 364	14 026	220 085	23 923	244 008
	2	11 910	20 259	42 673	5 794	5 679	30 916	21 870	43 431	35 231	14 051	231 814	20 334	252 148
	3	9 043	19 881	45 104	6 190	5 553	31 912	22 494	45 345	35 559	14 171	235 251	23 138	258 389
	4	5 817	19 022	47 172	5 699	5 515	36 841	24 332	46 432	36 171	14 065	241 065	24 397	265 462
2002	1	7 365	20 903	46 359	5 827	5 984	32 665	23 424	48 865	38 609	15 719	245 719	26 787	272 506
	2	16 948	24 207	49 464	6 610	5 936	33 624	24 376	50 253	38 977	16 081	266 476	24 841	291 317
	3	12 703	25 189	53 218	7 209	6 029	35 300	25 364	52 949	40 621	16 314	274 896	26 623	301 519
	4	7 216	22 431	55 179	6 843	6 171	41 603	27 818	55 644	39 340	16 360	278 606	27 138	305 744
2003	1	7 029	20 673	53 663	6 760	6 689	36 824	26 347	57 056	42 729	17 724	275 494	29 072	304 566
	2	15 524	21 589	54 103	7 520	6 660	37 282	27 307	57 869	43 421	18 159	289 434	25 688	315 122
	3	11 456	23 108	57 143	7 977	6 709	39 283	28 248	58 068	43 851	18 306	294 149	29 912	324 061
	4	5 635	20 400	59 008	7 295	6 689	45 397	30 735	58 183	44 105	18 626	296 073	32 715	328 788
2004	1	6 920	20 889	57 610	6 956	7 767	40 304	29 067	63 784	47 794	19 732	300 823	35 113	335 936
	2	14 162	23 418	58 555	7 593	7 947	40 761	30 090	62 776	47 186	20 002	312 490	33 540	346 030
	3	12 796	24 531	62 947	8 118	8 149	44 345	31 663	67 076	46 594	20 202	326 421	36 132	362 553
	4	5 612	22 361	64 855	7 510	8 176	51 035	33 966	67 649	48 989	20 714	330 866	39 888	370 754
2005	1	7 883	22 527	60 397	7 481	9 359	44 629	32 443	71 318	50 760	21 353	328 150	41 533	369 683
	2	11 567	27 693	63 624	8 409	9 519	45 209	33 625	72 974	50 995	21 953	345 568	37 683	383 251
	3	11 704	28 502	67 660	8 867	9 976	48 943	35 396	75 728	52 342	22 398	361 517	43 777	405 294
	4	6 248	27 270	67 420	8 253	9 704	56 231	38 008	75 484	54 464	22 749	365 831	47 022	412 853
2006	1	8 365	26 664	64 694	8 143	11 067	49 726	35 291	80 000	55 995	23 334	363 280	49 134	412 414
	2	13 314	31 688	66 100	9 501	11 403	50 431	37 433	82 232	53 173	24 449	379 725	43 864	423 589
	3	15 190	38 281	71 311	10 131	12 034	53 867	39 417	88 548	59 422	24 994	413 195	50 570	463 765
	4	8 482	35 668	72 397	9 170	11 654	61 806	41 633	88 531	61 526	25 251	416 119	51 535	467 654
2007	1	12 478	35 700	73 809	9 387	13 674	54 966	37 470	97 293	60 811	26 012	421 601	56 582	478 183
	2	21 555	39 480	72 283	10 828	14 262	55 916	39 980	96 727	61 428	27 797	440 257	50 788	491 045
	3	16 806	41 150	76 881	11 552	14 490	59 705	42 273	103 740	65 135	28 209	459 941	55 230	515 171
	4	9 531	40 639	80 815	9 963	14 196	68 323	44 109	107 767	68 680	27 326	471 348	61 355	532 703
2008	1	12 937	44 347	80 813	10 473	16 599	62 662	43 116	111 429	68 285	28 091	478 752	63 954	542 706
	2	24 152	54 825	82 696	12 247	18 443	64 883	46 595	110 129	70 923	30 382	515 274	51 483	566 757
	3	19 465	57 657	88 392	13 297	19 174	67 631	47 311	114 988	77 160	30 662	535 736	54 854	590 590
	4	9 059	53 249	86 901	11 124	17 927	76 598	51 360	112 999	79 340	29 708	528 266	55 503	583 769
2009	1	13 167	47 185	80 788	11 589	20 529	68 312	48 167	119 264	79 075	30 126	518 202	60 798	579 000
	2	24 426	54 186	77 755	13 576	21 899	69 276	51 177	117 881	80 882	33 079	544 137	51 113	595 250
	3	15 267	56 872	84 035	15 718	22 089	71 792	51 971	119 390	83 103	33 399	553 636	63 732	617 368

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

Year	Quar-ter	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manu-facturing	Electricity, gas and water	Constr-uction	Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and com-munication	Finance, real estate and business services	General government services	Personal services	Total com-pensation of employees
2000		9 409	28 258	82 994	8 166	12 797	61 515	33 626	53 287	116 447	35 803	442 302
2001		9 978	31 282	88 728	8 208	13 056	62 013	36 234	62 490	123 704	39 303	474 996
2002		14 601	34 454	99 442	9 866	13 739	66 958	37 650	72 894	136 004	43 254	528 863
2003		13 455	35 193	105 207	10 724	15 388	74 129	41 779	83 620	151 039	48 454	578 988
2004		12 912	37 905	112 552	11 201	17 040	82 791	46 041	96 945	166 287	53 280	636 954
2005		12 143	40 877	120 743	12 291	19 455	90 849	50 515	112 934	181 765	57 446	699 018
2006		12 840	48 331	133 628	13 659	21 884	100 805	54 060	128 669	199 990	63 687	777 553
2007		18 801	57 014	152 473	15 252	29 634	108 687	57 875	149 788	221 873	71 411	882 808
2008		22 452	71 166	173 929	17 458	34 457	121 817	60 977	166 902	255 109	79 038	1 003 305
2000	1	2 287	6 853	19 335	1 862	3 064	13 813	7 907	12 584	28 826	8 561	105 091
	2	2 486	6 839	20 035	1 948	3 072	14 940	8 367	13 160	28 856	8 911	108 614
	3	2 426	7 097	20 602	2 062	3 176	15 241	8 484	13 541	29 204	9 161	110 994
	4	2 210	7 470	23 022	2 294	3 485	17 521	8 868	14 002	29 561	9 169	117 602
2001	1	2 466	7 498	20 900	1 920	3 130	14 533	8 598	14 487	30 819	9 749	114 101
	2	2 645	7 506	21 377	1 974	3 131	14 973	8 979	15 231	30 683	9 844	116 343
	3	2 550	7 885	21 871	2 053	3 234	15 198	9 047	16 207	30 874	9 909	118 828
	4	2 318	8 393	24 579	2 260	3 561	17 308	9 610	16 565	31 328	9 801	125 724
2002	1	3 332	8 198	23 065	2 234	3 189	15 237	8 763	16 923	33 408	10 646	124 995
	2	3 884	8 198	24 113	2 437	3 257	15 960	9 279	18 248	33 706	10 836	129 918
	3	3 907	8 796	24 737	2 446	3 429	16 520	9 428	18 782	35 155	10 899	134 099
	4	3 479	9 263	27 528	2 748	3 864	19 241	10 180	18 941	33 735	10 873	139 852
2003	1	3 206	8 798	24 878	2 496	3 517	16 747	9 705	19 187	37 038	11 761	137 333
	2	3 559	8 392	25 499	2 634	3 658	17 682	10 361	20 419	37 686	12 057	141 947
	3	3 527	8 821	25 867	2 614	3 882	18 345	10 442	21 756	38 056	12 179	145 489
	4	3 163	9 181	28 963	2 980	4 331	21 356	11 270	22 258	38 259	12 457	154 218
2004	1	3 172	9 222	26 414	2 515	3 846	18 308	10 066	22 315	41 826	13 355	151 038
	2	3 383	9 269	27 410	2 793	4 060	19 661	10 662	23 390	41 298	13 148	155 074
	3	3 353	9 500	27 778	2 707	4 316	20 333	11 731	25 212	40 446	13 150	158 526
	4	3 004	9 915	30 950	3 186	4 818	24 489	13 582	26 028	42 717	13 627	172 316
2005	1	2 946	9 629	28 502	2 764	4 158	20 140	11 103	25 127	44 347	14 279	162 994
	2	3 167	9 673	29 144	3 068	4 714	21 266	12 581	27 407	44 448	14 257	169 724
	3	3 196	10 516	29 602	2 970	4 983	22 908	13 147	29 607	45 521	14 372	176 822
	4	2 834	11 058	33 496	3 490	5 600	26 535	13 684	30 793	47 449	14 538	189 477
2006	1	3 103	11 309	30 806	3 075	4 747	22 738	12 372	29 497	48 786	15 669	182 102
	2	3 329	11 404	32 254	3 439	5 320	24 019	13 218	31 737	45 791	15 838	186 349
	3	3 361	12 338	32 764	3 326	5 605	24 930	13 737	33 340	51 787	15 963	197 151
	4	3 048	13 280	37 804	3 819	6 212	29 118	14 733	34 095	53 626	16 216	211 951
2007	1	4 538	13 261	34 856	3 359	6 018	24 174	13 320	34 186	52 769	17 490	203 971
	2	4 867	13 548	36 656	3 782	7 277	25 762	14 109	36 669	53 004	17 770	213 444
	3	4 919	14 510	37 542	3 762	7 681	27 187	14 709	38 807	56 382	17 856	223 355
	4	4 477	15 694	43 419	4 350	8 658	31 564	15 736	40 126	59 718	18 295	242 037
2008	1	5 674	16 538	39 753	3 798	6 916	27 057	14 116	39 803	58 996	19 185	231 836
	2	5 756	17 075	41 837	4 320	8 484	29 454	14 911	40 892	60 985	19 695	243 409
	3	5 738	18 188	43 165	4 361	9 133	30 382	15 632	43 853	66 614	19 810	256 876
	4	5 284	19 365	49 174	4 979	9 924	34 924	16 319	42 354	68 514	20 348	271 185
2009	1	6 237	18 779	42 751	4 294	7 720	29 332	14 762	40 967	68 298	20 890	254 030
	2	6 264	18 704	43 711	4 693	8 800	31 136	15 535	42 034	70 122	21 464	262 463
	3	6 157	19 822	45 371	5 070	9 300	33 297	16 385	45 619	72 174	21 616	274 811

Table 7 - Quarterly gross operating surplus and net[1] other taxes on production (R million)

Year	Quar-ter	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manu-facturing	Electricity, gas and water	Constr-uction	Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and com-munication	Finance, real estate and business services	General government services	Personal services	Total gross operating surplus
2000		18 042	35 133	76 114	14 622	8 317	61 187	47 246	102 966	16 711	15 579	395 915
2001		22 610	45 932	88 179	14 815	9 360	68 374	53 277	115 041	18 621	17 010	453 220
2002		29 630	58 275	104 777	16 622	10 381	76 234	63 333	134 817	21 543	21 221	536 831
2003		26 189	50 577	118 710	18 829	11 359	84 657	70 858	147 556	23 067	24 360	576 161
2004		26 578	53 293	131 415	18 975	14 999	93 654	78 745	164 340	24 276	27 371	633 645
2005		25 259	65 115	138 358	20 719	19 103	104 163	88 957	182 570	26 796	31 009	702 049
2006		32 511	83 970	140 874	23 287	24 274	115 026	99 715	210 642	30 126	34 341	794 766
2007		41 569	99 955	151 315	26 478	26 988	130 223	105 958	255 739	34 181	37 933	910 339
2008		43 160	138 913	164 873	29 682	37 686	149 957	127 405	282 643	40 599	39 805	1 054 723
2000	1	2 779	7 614	17 064	3 357	2 308	13 793	10 332	24 219	3 934	3 657	89 059
	2	6 570	9 728	17 938	3 838	2 238	13 959	11 273	24 668	4 071	3 841	98 126
	3	6 415	8 963	21 232	4 140	2 059	15 599	12 470	26 881	4 330	4 080	106 170
	4	2 277	8 828	19 878	3 286	1 712	17 836	13 170	27 198	4 376	4 001	102 562
2001	1	3 352	10 555	21 058	3 421	2 539	16 185	12 217	27 836	4 545	4 277	105 984
	2	9 265	12 753	21 296	3 819	2 548	15 943	12 891	28 200	4 548	4 207	115 471
	3	6 493	11 996	23 233	4 136	2 319	16 714	13 447	29 138	4 685	4 262	116 423
	4	3 499	10 629	22 593	3 438	1 954	19 533	14 722	29 867	4 843	4 264	115 342
2002	1	4 033	12 705	23 294	3 593	2 795	17 428	14 661	31 942	5 201	5 073	120 724
	2	13 064	16 009	25 351	4 173	2 679	17 664	15 097	32 005	5 271	5 245	136 558
	3	8 796	16 393	28 481	4 763	2 600	18 780	15 936	34 167	5 466	5 415	140 797
	4	3 737	13 168	27 651	4 095	2 307	22 362	17 638	36 703	5 605	5 487	138 754
2003	1	3 823	11 875	28 785	4 264	3 172	20 077	16 642	37 869	5 691	5 963	138 161
	2	11 965	13 197	28 604	4 886	3 002	19 600	16 946	37 450	5 735	6 102	147 486
	3	7 929	14 287	31 276	5 363	2 827	20 938	17 806	36 312	5 795	6 127	148 660
	4	2 472	11 218	30 045	4 315	2 358	24 041	19 465	35 925	5 846	6 169	141 855
2004	1	3 748	11 667	31 196	4 441	3 921	21 996	19 001	41 469	5 968	6 377	149 785
	2	10 779	14 149	31 145	4 799	3 887	21 100	19 428	39 386	5 888	6 854	157 416
	3	9 443	15 031	35 169	5 411	3 833	24 012	19 932	41 864	6 148	7 052	167 895
	4	2 608	12 446	33 905	4 324	3 358	26 546	20 384	41 621	6 272	7 087	158 550
2005	1	4 937	12 898	31 895	4 717	5 201	24 489	21 340	46 191	6 413	7 074	165 156
	2	8 400	18 020	34 480	5 341	4 805	23 943	21 044	45 567	6 547	7 696	175 844
	3	8 508	17 986	38 058	5 898	4 993	26 035	22 249	46 121	6 821	8 026	184 695
	4	3 414	16 211	33 924	4 763	4 104	29 696	24 324	44 691	7 015	8 211	176 354
2006	1	5 262	15 355	33 888	5 068	6 320	26 988	22 919	50 503	7 209	7 665	181 178
	2	9 985	20 284	33 846	6 062	6 083	26 412	24 215	50 495	7 382	8 611	193 376
	3	11 829	25 943	38 547	6 805	6 429	28 937	25 680	55 208	7 635	9 031	216 044
	4	5 434	22 388	34 593	5 351	5 442	32 688	26 900	54 436	7 900	9 035	204 168
2007	1	7 940	22 439	38 953	6 028	7 656	30 792	24 150	63 107	8 042	8 522	217 629
	2	16 688	25 932	35 627	7 046	6 985	30 154	25 871	60 058	8 424	10 027	226 812
	3	11 887	26 640	39 339	7 790	6 809	32 518	27 564	64 933	8 753	10 353	236 586
	4	5 054	24 945	37 396	5 613	5 538	36 759	28 373	67 641	8 962	9 031	229 311
2008	1	7 263	27 809	41 060	6 675	9 683	35 605	29 000	71 626	9 289	8 906	246 916
	2	18 396	37 750	40 859	7 927	9 959	35 429	31 684	69 237	9 938	10 687	271 865
	3	13 727	39 470	45 227	8 936	10 041	37 249	31 679	71 135	10 546	10 852	278 861
	4	3 775	33 884	37 727	6 145	8 003	41 674	35 042	70 645	10 826	9 360	257 081
2009	1	6 930	28 406	38 037	7 295	12 809	38 980	33 405	78 297	10 777	9 236	264 173
	2	18 162	35 482	34 044	8 883	13 099	38 140	35 642	75 847	10 760	11 615	281 674
	3	9 110	37 050	38 664	10 648	12 789	38 495	35 586	73 771	10 929	11 783	278 825

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	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	27 451	32 588	44 232	39 644	39 490	37 402	45 351	60 370	65 612
Agriculture	22 412	27 005	37 758	33 108	32 763	30 213	37 475	51 609	55 668
Forestry	4 406	4 853	5 601	5 564	5 735	5 959	6 312	6 839	7 525
Fishing	633	730	874	972	992	1 230	1 564	1 922	2 419
Mining and quarrying	63 391	77 214	92 730	85 770	91 198	105 992	132 301	156 969	210 079
Coal	12 069	16 068	17 464	15 841	16 675	18 178	21 343	23 737	48 513
Gold	16 949	18 346	26 916	22 628	20 629	21 671	25 637	30 604	30 070
Platinum group metals	15 681	20 904	21 349	21 567	24 285	29 687	38 772	45 383	55 872
Other metal ores	12 639	14 237	17 605	15 231	17 028	21 645	29 144	35 142	48 417
Other mining and quarrying 1/	6 053	7 659	9 395	10 502	12 583	14 811	17 407	22 102	27 207
Primary industries	**90 842**	**109 802**	**136 962**	**125 414**	**130 688**	**143 394**	**177 652**	**217 339**	**275 691**
Manufacturing	159 107	176 907	204 219	223 917	243 967	259 101	274 502	303 788	338 802
Food, beverages and tobacco	24 613	27 177	32 232	35 442	39 158	44 404	50 576	56 298	64 745
Textiles, clothing and leather goods	7 794	7 813	9 914	10 556	11 006	10 654	10 659	10 827	10 217
Wood and paper; publishing and printing	16 838	17 920	20 745	21 953	21 729	23 065	24 615	28 053	30 551
Petroleum products, chemicals, rubber and plastic	38 223	43 255	49 801	55 830	62 659	62 637	62 026	69 169	81 875
Other non-metal mineral products	4 900	5 546	7 184	8 370	9 418	9 944	10 592	11 657	13 320
Metals, metal products, machinery and equipment	30 313	32 882	37 988	42 221	47 627	52 585	55 799	65 338	74 172
Electrical machinery and apparatus	5 204	5 572	6 311	6 478	6 354	6 932	7 326	8 134	8 239
Radio, TV, instruments, watches and clocks	2 098	2 044	2 950	3 166	3 247	3 435	3 857	4 050	4 117
Transport equipment	14 381	18 324	18 909	20 603	22 225	23 807	25 250	24 840	25 084
Furniture; other manufacturing 1/	14 743	16 374	18 184	19 300	20 543	21 638	23 802	25 423	26 482
Electricity, gas and water	22 788	23 023	26 489	29 553	30 176	33 010	36 946	41 729	47 140
Electricity and gas	19 430	19 264	21 483	24 327	24 525	26 174	28 681	32 302	37 140
Water	3 358	3 759	5 007	5 226	5 651	6 836	8 265	9 428	9 999
Construction	21 114	22 416	24 120	26 747	32 039	38 558	46 158	56 622	72 143
Secondary industries	**203 009**	**222 346**	**254 827**	**280 217**	**306 181**	**330 669**	**357 607**	**402 139**	**458 084**
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	122 702	130 387	143 192	158 786	176 445	195 012	215 831	238 910	271 774
Wholesale trade	39 610	42 377	46 830	51 458	57 134	62 174	68 592	74 443	83 969
Retail trade; repairs of household goods 1/	59 113	61 956	67 478	75 059	82 525	91 795	101 022	110 763	126 641
Motor trade; repair of motor vehicles	15 490	17 071	18 386	20 646	23 985	27 021	31 246	35 698	39 967
Hotels and restaurants	8 489	8 983	10 499	11 623	12 801	14 023	14 970	18 008	21 199
Transport and communication	80 872	89 511	100 983	112 637	124 786	139 472	153 775	163 833	188 382
Transport 1/	50 003	54 041	62 267	65 952	74 677	84 454	96 959	106 096	131 130
Communication	30 869	35 470	38 716	46 685	50 109	55 018	56 816	57 738	57 252
Finance, real estate and business services	156 253	177 531	207 711	231 176	261 285	295 504	339 311	405 527	449 545
Finance and insurance	68 648	77 648	90 902	100 183	116 537	130 959	156 586	198 354	213 510
Real estate	51 693	57 381	67 414	74 266	83 066	94 526	105 872	120 051	138 596
Business services 1/	35 911	42 502	49 396	56 726	61 682	70 019	76 853	87 123	97 438
General government services	133 158	142 325	157 547	174 106	190 563	208 561	230 116	256 054	295 708
Central government	47 303	51 346	57 314	64 068	67 826	76 603	86 756	94 750	103 405
Provincial government	67 560	71 572	78 733	85 070	93 835	101 411	110 643	125 734	151 898
Local government	18 295	19 407	21 500	24 968	28 902	30 547	32 717	35 570	40 405
Personal services 1/	51 382	56 313	64 474	72 814	80 651	88 455	98 028	109 345	118 844
Tertiary industries	**544 366**	**596 067**	**673 907**	**749 519**	**833 731**	**927 004**	**1 037 060**	**1 173 670**	**1 324 253**
All industries at basic prices	**838 218**	**928 216**	**1 065 696**	**1 155 150**	**1 270 600**	**1 401 067**	**1 572 319**	**1 793 147**	**2 058 028**
Taxes on products	87 816	96 363	109 660	121 070	147 449	175 667	203 514	230 133	237 093
Less: Subsidies on products	3 886	4 571	4 271	3 683	2 776	5 652	8 411	6 178	11 299
GDP at market prices	**922 148**	**1 020 008**	**1 171 085**	**1 272 537**	**1 415 273**	**1 571 082**	**1 767 422**	**2 017 102**	**2 283 822**

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

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3,3	3,5	4,2	3,4	3,1	2,7	2,9	3,4	3,2
Agriculture	2,7	2,9	3,5	2,9	2,6	2,2	2,4	2,9	2,7
Forestry	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4
Fishing	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Mining and quarrying	7,6	8,3	8,7	7,4	7,2	7,6	8,4	8,8	10,2
Coal	1,4	1,7	1,6	1,4	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,3	2,4
Gold	2,0	2,0	2,5	2,0	1,6	1,5	1,6	1,7	1,5
Platinum group metals	1,9	2,3	2,0	1,9	1,9	2,1	2,5	2,5	2,7
Other metal ores	1,5	1,5	1,7	1,3	1,3	1,5	1,9	2,0	2,4
Other mining and quarrying 1/	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,3
Primary industries	**10,8**	**11,8**	**12,9**	**10,9**	**10,3**	**10,2**	**11,3**	**12,1**	**13,4**
Manufacturing	19,0	19,1	19,2	19,4	19,2	18,5	17,5	16,9	16,5
Food, beverages and tobacco	2,9	2,9	3,0	3,1	3,1	3,2	3,2	3,1	3,1
Textiles, clothing and leather goods	0,9	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,8	0,7	0,6	0,5
Wood and paper; publishing and printing	2,0	1,9	1,9	1,9	1,7	1,6	1,6	1,6	1,5
Petroleum products, chemicals, rubber and plastic	4,6	4,7	4,7	4,8	4,9	4,5	3,9	3,9	4,0
Other non-metal mineral products	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,6
Metals, metal products, machinery and equipment	3,6	3,5	3,6	3,7	3,7	3,8	3,5	3,6	3,6
Electrical machinery and apparatus	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,4
Radio, TV, instruments, watches and clocks	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2
Transport equipment	1,7	2,0	1,8	1,8	1,7	1,7	1,6	1,4	1,2
Furniture; other manufacturing 1/	1,8	1,8	1,7	1,7	1,6	1,5	1,5	1,4	1,3
Electricity, gas and water	2,7	2,5	2,5	2,6	2,4	2,4	2,3	2,3	2,3
Electricity and gas	2,3	2,1	2,0	2,1	1,9	1,9	1,8	1,8	1,8
Water	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5
Construction	2,5	2,4	2,3	2,3	2,5	2,8	2,9	3,2	3,5
Secondary industries	**24,2**	**24,0**	**23,9**	**24,3**	**24,1**	**23,6**	**22,7**	**22,4**	**22,3**
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	14,6	14,0	13,4	13,7	13,9	13,9	13,7	13,3	13,2
Wholesale trade	4,7	4,6	4,4	4,5	4,5	4,4	4,4	4,2	4,1
Retail trade; repairs of household goods 1/	7,1	6,7	6,3	6,5	6,5	6,6	6,4	6,2	6,2
Motor trade; repair of motor vehicles	1,8	1,8	1,7	1,8	1,9	1,9	2,0	2,0	1,9
Hotels and restaurants	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0
Transport and communication	9,6	9,6	9,5	9,8	9,8	10,0	9,8	9,1	9,2
Transport 1/	6,0	5,8	5,8	5,7	5,9	6,0	6,2	5,9	6,4
Communication	3,7	3,8	3,6	4,0	3,9	3,9	3,6	3,2	2,8
Finance, real estate and business services	18,6	19,1	19,5	20,0	20,6	21,1	21,6	22,6	21,8
Finance and insurance	8,2	8,4	8,5	8,7	9,2	9,3	10,0	11,1	10,4
Real estate	6,2	6,2	6,3	6,4	6,5	6,7	6,7	6,7	6,7
Business services 1/	4,3	4,6	4,6	4,9	4,9	5,0	4,9	4,9	4,7
General government services	15,9	15,3	14,8	15,1	15,0	14,9	14,6	14,3	14,4
Central government	5,6	5,5	5,4	5,5	5,3	5,5	5,5	5,3	5,0
Provincial government	8,1	7,7	7,4	7,4	7,4	7,2	7,0	7,0	7,4
Local government	2,2	2,1	2,0	2,2	2,3	2,2	2,1	2,0	2,0
Personal services 1/	6,1	6,1	6,0	6,3	6,3	6,3	6,2	6,1	5,8
Tertiary industries	**64,9**	**64,2**	**63,2**	**64,9**	**65,6**	**66,2**	**66,0**	**65,5**	**64,3**
All industries at basic prices	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**

1/ Includes estimates of the informal sector.

Table 10 - Annual value added by industry and gross domestic product at constant 2005 prices (R million)

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	34 787	33 639	35 826	36 070	36 380	37 402	35 359	36 610	40 590
Agriculture	28 303	27 112	29 282	29 413	29 501	30 213	28 091	29 184	33 060
Forestry	5 421	5 451	5 457	5 501	5 685	5 959	6 023	6 168	6 273
Fishing	1 022	1 064	1 087	1 156	1 194	1 230	1 245	1 258	1 257
Mining and quarrying	99 069	98 970	99 960	103 355	104 915	105 992	105 364	105 335	99 648
Coal	16 738	16 588	16 322	17 596	18 040	18 178	18 159	18 462	18 778
Gold	31 132	28 673	28 788	27 155	24 921	21 671	20 031	18 537	16 044
Platinum group metals	20 256	22 403	23 187	26 005	27 083	29 687	30 311	29 790	27 021
Other metal ores	20 619	20 248	20 390	20 738	20 875	21 645	22 163	22 875	23 769
Other mining and quarrying 1/	11 289	11 171	11 273	11 861	13 996	14 811	14 700	15 671	14 037
Primary industries	**133 857**	**132 610**	**135 786**	**139 425**	**141 295**	**143 394**	**140 723**	**141 945**	**140 238**
Manufacturing	222 579	229 701	236 133	232 581	243 965	259 101	275 782	289 593	297 491
Food, beverages and tobacco	38 250	39 742	40 537	40 027	41 963	44 404	47 009	49 339	50 126
Textiles, clothing and leather goods	9 450	9 100	9 837	10 042	10 940	10 654	11 013	11 732	12 597
Wood and paper; publishing and printing	22 619	22 303	22 325	21 520	22 425	23 065	23 660	24 636	25 271
Petroleum products, chemicals, rubber and plastic	55 414	58 185	57 312	55 746	58 385	62 637	67 060	69 725	69 064
Other non-metal mineral products	8 875	9 035	9 902	9 574	9 501	9 944	10 500	11 042	11 251
Metals, metal products, machinery and equipment	40 342	41 108	46 288	46 687	49 842	52 585	56 395	59 877	64 263
Electrical machinery and apparatus	6 284	6 198	6 116	5 882	5 963	6 932	7 677	8 097	8 568
Radio, TV, instruments, watches and clocks	2 927	2 541	2 818	2 915	3 174	3 435	3 826	3 999	4 174
Transport equipment	18 992	21 309	21 032	20 024	21 177	23 807	25 878	27 622	27 992
Furniture; other manufacturing 1/	19 462	20 290	19 966	20 164	20 595	21 638	22 764	23 524	24 185
Electricity, gas and water	28 597	27 539	28 503	29 344	31 335	33 010	34 139	35 286	35 646
Electricity and gas	22 537	21 726	21 965	22 547	24 568	26 174	27 302	28 323	28 789
Water	6 844	6 577	6 538	6 797	6 767	6 836	6 837	6 963	6 857
Construction	26 410	27 711	29 321	31 575	34 451	38 558	42 582	48 665	53 202
Secondary industries	**277 586**	**284 952**	**293 957**	**293 500**	**309 751**	**330 669**	**352 503**	**373 544**	**386 339**
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	161 503	164 572	168 357	172 845	182 175	195 012	206 636	217 607	219 897
Wholesale trade	54 604	55 555	55 696	56 234	58 999	62 174	65 294	68 289	69 460
Retail trade; repairs of household goods 1/	76 550	77 714	79 517	81 594	85 322	91 795	96 539	100 799	102 007
Motor trade; repair of motor vehicles	19 843	20 653	20 878	22 245	24 565	27 021	30 469	33 401	33 525
Hotels and restaurants	11 316	11 474	12 266	12 772	13 289	14 023	14 334	15 118	14 905
Transport and communication	102 874	108 944	118 749	126 287	132 459	139 472	146 607	155 772	161 904
Transport 1/	66 396	69 219	72 310	77 692	82 052	84 454	86 798	91 058	92 856
Communication	36 479	39 725	46 439	48 595	50 407	55 018	59 809	64 714	69 048
Finance, real estate and business services	216 747	234 450	249 165	261 123	279 544	295 504	324 002	349 488	376 959
Finance and insurance	86 587	97 292	103 395	110 579	122 683	130 959	152 970	172 392	194 250
Real estate	90 282	90 282	92 810	92 912	92 542	94 526	97 578	100 734	103 669
Business services 1/	44 595	49 634	52 960	57 632	64 319	70 019	73 454	76 362	79 040
General government services	191 340	189 552	190 910	196 193	199 947	208 561	214 947	223 552	233 001
Central government	71 240	69 418	68 364	71 020	72 355	76 603	79 131	81 992	84 036
Provincial government	94 020	93 504	95 710	95 737	97 733	101 411	105 029	109 229	114 844
Local government	27 835	28 348	26 836	29 436	29 859	30 547	30 787	32 331	34 121
Personal services 1/	75 735	77 438	79 346	83 756	85 219	88 455	93 073	98 247	101 801
Tertiary industries	**748 201**	**774 956**	**806 527**	**840 204**	**879 344**	**927 004**	**985 265**	**1 044 666**	**1 093 562**
All industries at basic prices	**1 157 441**	**1 191 007**	**1 236 270**	**1 273 129**	**1 330 390**	**1 401 067**	**1 478 492**	**1 560 155**	**1 620 139**
Taxes on products	148 802	151 010	155 153	159 329	167 307	175 667	186 594	196 278	200 918
Less: Subsidies on products	4 673	4 809	4 988	5 136	5 367	5 652	5 964	6 294	6 536
GDP at market prices	**1 301 813**	**1 336 962**	**1 386 435**	**1 427 322**	**1 492 330**	**1 571 082**	**1 659 122**	**1 750 139**	**1 814 521**

Table 11 - Percentage change [2] in the annual value added by industry and gross domestic product at constant 2005 prices.

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4,7	-3,3	6,5	0,7	0,9	2,8	-5,5	3,5	10,9
Agriculture	5,0	-4,2	8,0	0,4	0,3	2,4	-7,0	3,9	13,3
Forestry	3,5	0,5	0,1	0,8	3,3	4,8	1,1	2,4	1,7
Fishing	4,5	4,1	2,1	6,3	3,3	3,0	1,2	1,0	-0,1
Mining and quarrying	-1,1	-0,1	1,0	3,4	1,5	1,0	-0,6	0,0	-5,4
Coal	1,0	-0,9	-1,6	7,8	2,5	0,8	-0,1	1,7	1,7
Gold	-4,8	-7,9	0,4	-5,7	-8,2	-13,0	-7,6	-7,5	-13,5
Platinum group metals	-4,5	10,6	3,5	12,2	4,1	9,6	2,1	-1,7	-9,3
Other metal ores	4,3	-1,8	0,7	1,7	0,7	3,7	2,4	3,2	3,9
Other mining and quarrying 1/	4,0	-1,0	0,9	5,2	18,0	5,8	-0,7	6,6	-10,4
Primary industries	**0,3**	**-0,9**	**2,4**	**2,7**	**1,3**	**1,5**	**-1,9**	**0,9**	**-1,2**
Manufacturing	8,1	3,2	2,8	-1,5	4,9	6,2	6,4	5,0	2,7
Food, beverages and tobacco	6,1	3,9	2,0	-1,3	4,8	5,8	5,9	5,0	1,6
Textiles, clothing and leather goods	3,2	-3,7	8,1	2,1	8,9	-2,6	3,4	6,5	7,4
Wood and paper; publishing and printing	5,8	-1,4	0,1	-3,6	4,2	2,9	2,6	4,1	2,6
Petroleum products, chemicals, rubber and plastic	13,4	5,0	-1,5	-2,7	4,7	7,3	7,1	4,0	-0,9
Other non-metal mineral products	0,6	1,8	9,6	-3,3	-0,8	4,7	5,6	5,2	1,9
Metals, metal products, machinery and equipment	4,1	1,9	12,6	0,9	6,8	5,5	7,2	6,2	7,3
Electrical machinery and apparatus	7,4	-1,4	-1,3	-3,8	1,4	16,3	10,7	5,5	5,8
Radio, TV, instruments, watches and clocks	2,7	-13,2	10,9	3,4	8,9	8,2	11,4	4,5	4,4
Transport equipment	17,9	12,2	-1,3	-4,8	5,8	12,4	8,7	6,7	1,3
Furniture; other manufacturing 1/	7,4	4,3	-1,6	1,0	2,1	5,1	5,2	3,3	2,8
Electricity, gas and water	3,1	-3,7	3,5	3,0	6,8	5,3	3,4	3,4	1,0
Electricity and gas	3,7	-3,6	1,1	2,6	9,0	6,5	4,3	3,7	1,6
Water	-0,1	-3,9	-0,6	4,0	-0,4	1,0	0,0	1,8	-1,5
Construction	5,6	4,9	5,8	7,7	9,1	11,9	10,4	14,3	9,3
Secondary industries	**7,3**	**2,7**	**3,2**	**-0,2**	**5,5**	**6,8**	**6,6**	**6,0**	**3,4**
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	8,1	1,9	2,3	2,7	5,4	7,0	6,0	5,3	1,1
Wholesale trade	7,3	1,7	0,3	1,0	4,9	5,4	5,0	4,6	1,7
Retail trade; repairs of household goods 1/	8,6	1,5	2,3	2,6	4,6	7,6	5,2	4,4	1,2
Motor trade; repair of motor vehicles	8,5	4,1	1,1	6,5	10,4	10,0	12,8	9,6	0,4
Hotels and restaurants	3,2	1,4	6,9	4,1	4,0	5,5	2,2	5,5	-1,4
Transport and communication	8,3	5,9	9,0	6,3	4,9	5,3	5,1	6,3	3,9
Transport 1/	6,5	4,3	4,5	7,4	5,6	2,9	2,8	4,9	2,0
Communication	11,7	8,9	16,9	4,6	3,7	9,1	8,7	8,2	6,7
Finance, real estate and business services	3,2	8,2	6,3	4,8	7,1	5,7	9,6	7,9	7,9
Finance and insurance	4,9	12,4	6,3	6,9	10,9	6,7	16,8	12,7	12,7
Real estate	-1,2	0,0	2,8	0,1	-0,4	2,1	3,2	3,2	2,9
Business services 1/	5,7	11,3	6,7	8,8	11,6	8,9	4,9	4,0	3,5
General government services	-0,9	-0,9	0,7	2,8	1,9	4,3	3,1	4,0	4,2
Central government	-2,4	-2,6	-1,5	3,9	1,9	5,9	3,3	3,6	2,5
Provincial government	-0,6	-0,5	2,4	0,0	2,1	3,8	3,6	4,0	5,1
Local government	1,6	1,8	-5,3	9,7	1,4	2,3	0,8	5,0	5,5
Personal services 1/	4,8	2,2	2,5	5,6	1,7	3,8	5,2	5,6	3,6
Tertiary industries	**3,9**	**3,6**	**4,1**	**4,2**	**4,7**	**5,4**	6,3	6,0	4,7
All industries at basic prices	**4,4**	**2,9**	**3,8**	**3,0**	**4,5**	**5,3**	**5,5**	**5,5**	**3,8**
Taxes on products	1,7	1,5	2,7	2,7	5,0	5,0	6,2	5,2	2,4
Less: Subsidies on products	4,5	2,9	3,7	3,0	4,5	5,3	5,5	5,5	3,8
GDP at market prices	**4,2**	**2,7**	**3,7**	**2,9**	**4,6**	**5,3**	**5,6**	**5,5**	**3,7**

1/ Includes estimates of the informal sector.

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

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

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Agriculture, forestry and fishing									
Output at basic prices	57 606	66 221	86 050	84 419	85 714	84 524	98 970	124 864	148 363
Intermediate consumption	30 155	33 633	41 818	44 775	46 224	47 122	53 619	64 494	82 751
Gross value added at basic prices	27 451	32 588	44 232	39 644	39 490	37 402	45 351	60 370	65 612
Other taxes on production	295	319	300	338	360	395	389	383	437
Other subsidies	-593	-764	-171	-268	-190	-288	-521	-490	-731
Value added at factor cost	27 749	33 034	44 103	39 575	39 319	37 295	45 483	60 477	65 906
Compensation of employees	9 409	9 978	14 601	13 455	12 912	12 143	12 840	18 801	22 452
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	18 340	23 056	29 502	26 120	26 407	25 152	32 643	41 676	43 454
Mining and quarrying									
Output at basic prices	119 376	142 952	170 840	156 171	165 752	189 495	238 303	277 156	347 586
Intermediate consumption	55 985	65 737	78 110	70 401	74 554	83 503	106 002	120 187	137 507
Gross value added at basic prices	63 391	77 214	92 730	85 770	91 198	105 992	132 301	156 969	210 079
Other taxes on production	1 049	1 141	1 123	1 264	1 344	1 477	1 457	1 429	1 632
Other subsidies	-22	-25	-22	-34	-24	-37	-66	-62	-94
Value added at factor cost	62 364	76 098	91 628	84 540	89 878	104 552	130 910	155 602	208 541
Compensation of employees	28 258	31 282	34 454	35 193	37 905	40 877	48 331	57 014	71 166
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	34 106	44 816	57 174	49 347	51 973	63 675	82 579	98 588	137 375
Manufacturing									
Output at basic prices	633 518	721 474	856 917	904 673	965 645	1 029 868	1 112 891	1 241 522	1 431 256
Intermediate consumption	474 411	544 566	652 698	680 756	721 678	770 767	838 389	937 734	1 092 454
Gross value added at basic prices	159 107	176 907	204 219	223 917	243 967	259 101	274 502	303 788	338 802
Other taxes on production	2 535	2 602	2 860	3 216	3 421	3 763	3 707	3 643	4 161
Other subsidies	-646	-754	-1 470	-2 317	-1 636	-2 484	-4 478	-4 216	-6 298
Value added at factor cost	157 218	175 059	202 829	223 018	242 182	257 822	275 273	304 361	340 939
Compensation of employees	82 994	88 728	99 442	105 207	112 552	120 743	133 628	152 473	173 929
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	74 224	86 331	103 387	117 811	129 630	137 079	141 645	151 888	167 010
Electricity and water									
Output at basic prices	44 620	46 128	52 769	59 886	63 022	67 253	75 990	85 427	97 648
Intermediate consumption	21 832	23 106	26 280	30 333	32 846	34 243	39 044	43 698	50 508
Gross value added at basic prices	22 788	23 023	26 489	29 553	30 176	33 010	36 946	41 729	47 140
Other taxes on production	295	272	300	338	360	395	390	383	436
Other subsidies	-103	-120	-308	-484	-342	-519	-939	-883	-1 318
Value added at factor cost	22 596	22 871	26 497	29 699	30 158	33 134	37 495	42 229	48 022
Compensation of employees	8 166	8 208	9 866	10 724	11 201	12 291	13 659	15 252	17 458
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	14 430	14 663	16 631	18 975	18 957	20 843	23 836	26 977	30 564
Construction									
Output at basic prices	80 275	89 228	99 981	115 896	126 478	144 967	171 074	211 058	261 406
Intermediate consumption	59 161	66 812	75 861	89 149	94 439	106 409	124 916	154 436	189 263
Gross value added at basic prices	21 114	22 416	24 120	26 747	32 039	38 558	46 158	56 622	72 143
Other taxes on production	319	338	465	521	556	612	604	591	673
Other subsidies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Value added at factor cost	20 795	22 078	23 655	26 226	31 483	37 946	45 554	56 031	71 470
Compensation of employees	12 797	13 056	13 739	15 388	17 040	19 455	21 884	29 634	34 457
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	7 998	9 022	9 916	10 838	14 443	18 491	23 670	26 397	37 013
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants									
Output at basic prices	227 899	247 300	279 499	304 983	333 236	367 192	410 558	456 082	507 263
Intermediate consumption	105 196	116 913	136 307	146 197	156 791	172 180	194 727	217 172	235 489
Gross value added at basic prices	122 702	130 387	143 192	158 786	176 445	195 012	215 831	238 910	271 774
Other taxes on production	2 837	2 728	3 107	3 497	3 722	4 088	4 036	3 955	4 518
Other subsidies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Value added at factor cost	119 865	127 659	140 085	155 289	172 723	190 924	211 795	234 955	267 256
Compensation of employees	61 515	62 013	66 958	74 129	82 791	90 849	100 805	108 687	121 817
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	58 350	65 646	73 127	81 160	89 932	100 075	110 990	126 268	145 439

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

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Transport and communication									
Output at basic prices	175 934	201 004	244 985	264 903	284 526	308 285	334 281	359 737	396 297
Intermediate consumption	95 062	111 493	144 002	152 266	159 740	168 813	180 506	195 904	207 915
Gross value added at basic prices	80 872	89 511	100 983	112 637	124 786	139 472	153 775	163 833	188 382
Other taxes on production	1 272	1 377	1 910	2 144	2 285	2 512	2 478	2 430	2 775
Other subsidies	-268	-322	-238	-370	-266	-405	-747	-699	-1 014
Value added at factor cost	79 868	88 456	99 311	110 863	122 767	137 365	152 044	162 102	186 621
Compensation of employees	33 626	36 234	37 650	41 779	46 041	50 515	54 060	57 875	60 977
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	46 242	52 222	61 661	69 084	76 726	86 850	97 984	104 227	125 644
Finance, real estate and business services									
Output at basic prices	275 675	314 685	377 471	426 776	480 792	551 634	635 197	742 833	848 475
Intermediate consumption	119 423	137 154	169 760	195 600	219 507	256 130	295 886	337 306	398 930
Gross value added at basic prices	156 253	177 531	207 711	231 176	261 285	295 504	339 311	405 527	449 545
Other taxes on production	9 147	8 615	10 853	12 208	12 997	14 278	14 098	13 821	15 784
Other subsidies	-337	-396	-56	-86	-50	-114	-105	-107	-165
Value added at factor cost	147 443	169 312	196 914	219 054	248 338	281 340	325 318	391 813	433 926
Compensation of employees	53 287	62 490	72 894	83 620	96 945	112 934	128 669	149 788	166 902
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	94 156	106 822	124 020	135 434	151 393	168 406	196 649	242 025	267 024
General government services									
Output at basic prices	185 270	206 629	244 154	275 592	299 087	332 842	375 774	430 969	494 403
Intermediate consumption	52 112	64 304	86 607	101 486	108 524	124 281	145 658	174 915	198 695
Gross value added at basic prices	133 158	142 325	157 547	174 106	190 563	208 561	230 116	256 054	295 708
Other taxes on production	1 450	1 818	2 363	2 657	2 829	3 108	3 068	3 009	3 436
Other subsidies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Value added at factor cost	131 708	140 507	155 184	171 449	187 734	205 453	227 048	253 045	292 272
Compensation of employees	116 447	123 704	136 004	151 039	166 287	181 765	199 990	221 873	255 109
Gross operating surplus	15 261	16 803	19 180	20 410	21 447	23 688	27 058	31 172	37 163
Personal services									
Output at basic prices	93 511	105 062	124 976	143 814	156 014	172 091	195 962	220 653	235 704
Intermediate consumption	42 129	48 749	60 502	71 001	75 363	83 636	97 934	111 308	116 861
Gross value added at basic prices	51 382	56 313	64 474	72 814	80 651	88 455	98 028	109 345	118 844
Other taxes on production	939	1 059	1 748	1 967	2 092	2 299	2 271	2 226	2 543
Other subsidies	-37	-44	-350	-545	-384	-582	-1 055	-993	-1 501
Value added at factor cost	50 480	55 298	63 076	71 392	78 943	86 738	96 812	108 112	117 802
Compensation of employees	35 803	39 303	43 254	48 454	53 280	57 446	63 687	71 411	79 038
Gross operating surplus	14 677	15 995	19 822	22 938	25 663	29 292	33 125	36 701	38 764
Sum of all industries									
Output at basic prices	1 893 684	2 140 683	2 537 643	2 737 113	2 960 266	3 248 151	3 649 000	4 150 301	4 768 401
Intermediate consumption	1 055 466	1 212 467	1 471 947	1 581 963	1 689 666	1 847 084	2 076 681	2 357 154	2 710 373
Gross value added at basic prices	838 217	928 216	1 065 696	1 155 150	1 270 600	1 401 067	1 572 319	1 793 147	2 058 028
Other taxes on production	20 138	20 269	25 029	28 150	29 966	32 927	32 498	31 870	36 395
Other subsidies	-2 006	-2 425	-2 615	-4 104	-2 892	-4 429	-7 911	-7 450	-11 121
Value added at factor cost	820 086	910 372	1 043 282	1 131 104	1 243 525	1 372 569	1 547 732	1 768 727	2 032 754
Compensation of employees	442 302	474 996	528 863	578 988	636 954	699 018	777 553	882 808	1 003 305
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	377 784	435 376	514 419	552 116	606 571	673 551	770 179	885 919	1 029 449

Table 13 - Annual production accounts by industry at constant 2005 prices (R million)

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Agriculture, forestry and fishing									
Output at basic prices	73 682	74 198	81 321	83 274	84 124	84 524	86 302	92 827	103 309
Intermediate consumption	38 876	40 548	45 495	47 204	47 744	47 122	50 943	56 217	62 719
Gross value added at basic prices	34 787	33 639	35 826	36 070	36 380	37 402	35 359	36 610	40 590
Mining and quarrying									
Output at basic prices	171 824	172 168	173 889	181 171	185 882	189 495	188 886	189 950	180 095
Intermediate consumption	72 906	73 270	73 930	77 816	80 967	83 503	83 522	84 614	80 447
Gross value added at basic prices	99 069	98 970	99 960	103 355	104 915	105 992	105 364	105 335	99 648
Manufacturing									
Output at basic prices	840 133	888 861	940 415	947 802	990 841	1 029 868	1 074 423	1 115 648	1 174 789
Intermediate consumption	618 032	659 440	704 282	715 221	746 876	770 767	798 641	826 055	877 298
Gross value added at basic prices	222 579	229 701	236 133	232 581	243 965	259 101	275 782	289 593	297 491
Electricity and water									
Output at basic prices	59 359	57 757	59 547	65 047	67 083	67 253	71 189	73 527	73 293
Intermediate consumption	30 752	30 198	31 044	35 703	35 748	34 243	37 050	38 241	37 647
Gross value added at basic prices	28 597	27 539	28 503	29 344	31 335	33 010	34 139	35 286	35 646
Construction									
Output at basic prices	108 410	113 939	116 446	127 295	132 802	144 967	163 818	187 760	207 390
Intermediate consumption	81 998	86 262	87 125	95 720	98 351	106 409	121 236	139 095	154 188
Gross value added at basic prices	26 410	27 711	29 321	31 575	34 451	38 558	42 582	48 665	53 202
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants									
Output at basic prices	297 277	307 087	319 985	326 557	343 563	367 192	396 757	418 089	418 113
Intermediate consumption	135 978	142 641	151 628	153 712	161 388	172 180	190 121	200 482	198 216
Gross value added at basic prices	161 503	164 572	168 357	172 845	182 175	195 012	206 636	217 607	219 897
Transport and communication									
Output at basic prices	228 274	247 449	278 875	287 636	297 159	308 285	324 507	336 949	334 719
Intermediate consumption	125 360	138 398	160 126	161 349	164 700	168 813	177 900	181 177	172 815
Gross value added at basic prices	102 874	108 944	118 749	126 287	132 459	139 472	146 607	155 772	161 904
Finance, real estate and business services									
Output at basic prices	373 590	406 466	436 138	463 548	504 911	551 634	606 082	648 013	710 151
Intermediate consumption	156 942	172 008	186 973	202 425	225 367	256 130	282 080	298 525	333 192
Gross value added at basic prices	216 747	234 450	249 165	261 123	279 544	295 504	324 002	349 488	376 959
General government services									
Output at basic prices	265 230	273 983	289 361	306 431	314 232	332 842	349 508	369 751	382 406
Intermediate consumption	74 916	85 554	98 451	110 238	114 285	124 281	134 561	146 199	149 405
Gross value added at basic prices	191 340	189 552	190 910	196 193	199 947	208 561	214 947	223 552	233 001
Personal services									
Output at basic prices	130 137	137 033	145 785	157 528	162 616	172 091	188 538	200 818	201 337
Intermediate consumption	55 218	60 197	66 439	73 772	77 397	83 636	95 465	102 571	99 536
Gross value added at basic prices	75 735	77 438	79 346	83 756	85 219	88 455	93 073	98 247	101 801
Sum of all industries									
Output at basic prices	2 547 761	2 678 940	2 841 762	2 946 289	3 083 213	3 248 151	3 450 011	3 633 332	3 785 602
Intermediate consumption	1 390 957	1 488 517	1 605 492	1 673 160	1 752 823	1 847 084	1 971 519	2 073 176	2 165 463
Gross value added at basic prices	1 157 441	1 191 007	1 236 270	1 273 129	1 330 390	1 401 067	1 478 492	1 560 155	1 620 139

Table 14 - Annual volume index numbers by industry (2005=100)

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	93,0	89,9	95,8	96,4	97,3	100,0	94,5	97,9	108,5
Mining and quarrying	93,5	93,4	94,3	97,5	99,0	100,0	99,4	99,4	94,0
Manufacturing	85,9	88,7	91,1	89,8	94,2	100,0	106,4	111,8	114,8
Electricity and water	86,6	83,4	86,3	88,9	94,9	100,0	103,4	106,9	108,0
Construction	68,5	71,9	76,0	81,9	89,3	100,0	110,4	126,2	138,0
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	82,8	84,4	86,3	88,6	93,4	100,0	106,0	111,6	112,8
Transport and communication	73,8	78,1	85,1	90,5	95,0	100,0	105,1	111,7	116,1
Finance, real estate and business services	73,3	79,3	84,3	88,4	94,6	100,0	109,6	118,3	127,6
General government services	91,7	90,9	91,5	94,1	95,9	100,0	103,1	107,2	111,7
Personal services	85,6	87,5	89,7	94,7	96,3	100,0	105,2	111,1	115,1
Total values added at basic prices	**82,6**	**85,0**	**88,2**	**90,9**	**95,0**	**100,0**	**105,5**	**111,4**	**115,6**
Taxes on products	84,7	86,0	88,3	90,7	95,2	100,0	106,2	111,7	114,4
Subsidies on products	82,7	85,1	88,3	90,9	95,0	100,0	105,5	111,4	115,6
GDP at market prices	**82,9**	**85,1**	**88,2**	**90,8**	**95,0**	**100,0**	**105,6**	**111,4**	**115,5**

Table 15 - Annual value added and gross domestic product deflators (2005=100)

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	78,9	96,9	123,5	109,9	108,5	100,0	128,3	164,9	161,6
Mining and quarrying	64,0	78,0	92,8	83,0	86,9	100,0	125,6	149,0	210,8
Manufacturing	71,5	77,0	86,5	96,3	100,0	100,0	99,5	104,9	113,9
Electricity and water	79,7	83,6	92,9	100,7	96,3	100,0	108,2	118,3	132,2
Construction	79,9	80,9	82,3	84,7	93,0	100,0	108,4	116,4	135,6
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	76,0	79,2	85,1	91,9	96,9	100,0	104,4	109,8	123,6
Transport and communication	78,6	82,2	85,0	89,2	94,2	100,0	104,9	105,2	116,4
Finance, real estate and business services	72,1	75,7	83,4	88,5	93,5	100,0	104,7	116,0	119,3
General government services	69,6	75,1	82,5	88,7	95,3	100,0	107,1	114,5	126,9
Personal services	67,8	72,7	81,3	86,9	94,6	100,0	105,3	111,3	116,7
Total values added at basic prices	**72,4**	**77,9**	**86,2**	**90,7**	**95,5**	**100,0**	**106,3**	**114,9**	**127,0**
Taxes on products	59,0	63,8	70,7	76,0	88,1	100,0	109,1	117,2	118,0
Subsidies on products	83,2	95,1	85,6	71,7	51,7	100,0	141,0	98,2	172,9
GDP deflator	**70,8**	**76,3**	**84,5**	**89,2**	**94,8**	**100,0**	**106,5**	**115,3**	**125,9**

Table 16 - Gross domestic product by region: Summary

GDP by province

a. Current prices - Rand million

Province	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Western Cape	130 983	144 586	165 265	183 462	209 603	229 150	256 935	294 568	327 314
Eastern Cape	75 417	82 412	91 123	101 806	112 593	123 551	135 503	152 323	170 502
Northern Cape	21 443	23 510	25 793	28 168	30 776	34 049	39 455	45 506	52 681
Free State	49 650	54 690	65 847	69 425	76 220	81 362	95 334	109 079	119 317
KwaZulu-Natal	150 910	168 411	191 434	209 133	232 572	254 939	285 663	323 292	373 662
North West	59 898	67 533	77 110	80 082	87 933	100 628	114 069	130 590	148 219
Gauteng	311 992	337 479	392 706	428 624	477 927	539 121	598 114	682 823	755 391
Mpumalanga	62 900	73 089	83 162	87 432	94 980	104 168	122 069	140 773	172 587
Limpopo	58 954	68 297	78 644	84 404	92 670	104 113	120 280	138 148	164 150
GDP at market prices	**922 148**	**1 020 008**	**1 171 085**	**1 272 537**	**1 415 273**	**1 571 082**	**1 767 422**	**2 017 102**	**2 283 822**

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Province	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Western Cape	14,2	14,2	14,1	14,4	14,8	14,6	14,5	14,6	14,3
Eastern Cape	8,2	8,1	7,8	8,0	8,0	7,9	7,7	7,6	7,5
Northern Cape	2,3	2,3	2,2	2,2	2,2	2,2	2,2	2,3	2,3
Free State	5,4	5,4	5,6	5,5	5,4	5,2	5,4	5,4	5,2
KwaZulu-Natal	16,4	16,5	16,3	16,4	16,4	16,2	16,2	16,0	16,4
North West	6,5	6,6	6,6	6,3	6,2	6,4	6,5	6,5	6,5
Gauteng	33,8	33,1	33,5	33,7	33,8	34,3	33,8	33,9	33,1
Mpumalanga	6,8	7,2	7,1	6,9	6,7	6,6	6,9	7,0	7,6
Limpopo	6,4	6,7	6,7	6,6	6,5	6,6	6,8	6,8	7,2
GDP at market prices	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**

c. Constant 2005prices - Rand million

Province	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Western Cape	189 553	196 615	197 897	204 655	216 300	229 150	242 731	257 835	268 257
Eastern Cape	106 222	109 080	110 879	113 747	117 810	123 551	130 238	136 949	142 052
Northern Cape	31 075	30 558	30 973	32 079	32 881	34 049	35 452	36 855	37 617
Free State	71 478	70 690	73 491	75 131	78 111	81 362	85 010	88 930	91 741
KwaZulu-Natal	209 874	219 147	224 523	230 682	241 055	254 939	269 045	284 631	295 884
North West	86 933	87 680	88 799	92 475	95 707	100 628	105 164	109 561	112 258
Gauteng	439 658	449 832	472 130	485 995	511 026	539 121	573 451	607 361	632 048
Mpumalanga	89 993	91 135	93 166	95 730	99 607	104 168	108 935	114 018	117 231
Limpopo	84 847	90 630	94 582	96 828	99 832	104 113	109 094	114 000	117 433
GDP at market prices	**1 301 813**	**1 336 962**	**1 386 435**	**1 427 322**	**1 492 330**	**1 571 082**	**1 659 122**	**1 750 139**	**1 814 521**

d. Constant 2005 prices - percentage changes

Province	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Western Cape	4,2	3,7	0,7	3,4	5,7	5,9	5,9	6,2	4,0
Eastern Cape	4,3	2,7	1,6	2,6	3,6	4,9	5,4	5,2	3,7
Northern Cape	2,0	-1,7	1,4	3,6	2,5	3,6	4,1	4,0	2,1
Free State	2,1	-1,1	4,0	2,2	4,0	4,2	4,5	4,6	3,2
KwaZulu-Natal	4,7	4,4	2,5	2,7	4,5	5,8	5,5	5,8	4,0
North West	1,5	0,9	1,3	4,1	3,5	5,1	4,5	4,2	2,5
Gauteng	5,9	2,3	5,0	2,9	5,2	5,5	6,4	5,9	4,1
Mpumalanga	3,1	1,3	2,2	2,8	4,1	4,6	4,6	4,7	2,8
Limpopo	0,2	6,8	4,4	2,4	3,1	4,3	4,8	4,5	3,0
GDPR at market prices	**4,2**	**2,7**	**3,7**	**2,9**	**4,6**	**5,3**	**5,6**	**5,5**	**3,7**

Table 17 - Gross domestic product by region: Western Cape

a. Current prices - Rand million

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Primary Industries	**6 354**	**7 542**	**10 012**	**8 922**	**9 503**	**9 345**	**11 027**	**14 905**	**17 849**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6 028	7 211	9 620	8 479	9 075	8 876	10 436	14 227	15 674
Mining and quarrying	326	331	393	443	428	469	592	678	2 175
Secondary Industries	**30 497**	**32 156**	**37 594**	**41 570**	**45 250**	**49 901**	**52 793**	**59 820**	**68 295**
Manufacturing	24 006	26 275	29 997	33 207	36 176	38 733	39 984	44 548	49 582
Electricity and water	2 147	2 181	2 487	3 088	3 177	3 477	3 868	4 343	4 878
Construction	4 344	3 701	5 110	5 275	5 897	7 691	8 941	10 928	13 835
Tertiary Industries	**82 247**	**91 916**	**102 827**	**116 050**	**133 412**	**145 416**	**164 847**	**186 989**	**208 224**
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	19 216	21 182	23 310	26 339	31 417	32 236	38 313	42 597	46 526
Transport and communication	12 160	13 399	15 207	16 882	18 458	20 897	23 117	24 512	28 238
Finance, real estate and business services	31 360	36 435	40 975	46 698	54 905	60 411	68 804	81 951	90 510
Community, social and other personal services	6 366	6 972	7 999	9 053	10 049	11 122	12 279	13 698	14 778
General government services	13 146	13 928	15 337	17 078	18 583	20 751	22 334	24 231	28 172
All industries at basic prices	**119 098**	**131 614**	**150 434**	**166 541**	**188 165**	**204 661**	**228 667**	**261 714**	**294 367**
Taxes less subsidies on products	11 885	12 972	14 832	16 921	21 438	24 489	28 268	32 854	32 946
GDPR at market prices	**130 983**	**144 586**	**165 265**	**183 462**	**209 603**	**229 150**	**256 935**	**294 568**	**327 314**

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Primary Industries	**4,9**	**5,2**	**6,1**	**4,9**	**4,5**	**4,1**	**4,3**	**5,1**	**5,5**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4,6	5,0	5,8	4,6	4,3	3,9	4,1	4,8	4,8
Mining and quarrying	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,7
Secondary Industries	**23,3**	**22,2**	**22,7**	**22,7**	**21,6**	**21,8**	**20,5**	**20,3**	**20,9**
Manufacturing	18,3	18,2	18,2	18,1	17,3	16,9	15,6	15,1	15,1
Electricity and water	1,6	1,5	1,5	1,7	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5
Construction	3,3	2,6	3,1	2,9	2,8	3,4	3,5	3,7	4,2
Tertiary Industries	**62,8**	**63,6**	**62,2**	**63,3**	**63,7**	**63,5**	**64,2**	**63,5**	**63,6**
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	14,7	14,7	14,1	14,4	15,0	14,1	14,9	14,5	14,2
Transport and communication	9,3	9,3	9,2	9,2	8,8	9,1	9,0	8,3	8,6
Finance, real estate and business services	23,9	25,2	24,8	25,5	26,2	26,4	26,8	27,8	27,7
Community, social and other personal services	4,9	4,8	4,8	4,9	4,8	4,9	4,8	4,7	4,5
General government services	10,0	9,6	9,3	9,3	8,9	9,1	8,7	8,2	8,6
All industries at basic prices	**90,9**	**91,0**	**91,0**	**90,8**	**89,8**	**89,3**	**89,0**	**88,8**	**89,9**
Taxes less subsidies on products	9,1	9,0	9,0	9,2	10,2	10,7	11,0	11,2	10,1
GDPR at market prices	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**

c. Constant 2005 prices - Rand million

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Primary Industries	**8 151**	**8 140**	**8 678**	**8 619**	**8 827**	**9 345**	**8 813**	**9 018**	**9 896**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	7 643	7 700	8 243	8 179	8 382	8 876	8 370	8 572	9 479
Mining and quarrying	508	440	434	439	445	469	443	446	416
Secondary Industries	**42 296**	**42 395**	**44 408**	**44 010**	**46 895**	**49 901**	**53 217**	**56 656**	**58 015**
Manufacturing	34 167	35 174	35 546	34 717	36 767	38 733	41 157	43 267	43 798
Electricity and water	2 692	2 642	2 718	3 055	3 279	3 477	3 546	3 649	3 651
Construction	5 437	4 579	6 143	6 238	6 849	7 691	8 514	9 740	10 566
Tertiary Industries	**112 375**	**119 127**	**123 277**	**129 688**	**137 191**	**145 416**	**154 681**	**164 846**	**172 460**
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	25 384	26 842	27 204	28 038	29 533	32 236	33 926	35 758	35 829
Transport and communication	15 126	15 999	16 888	18 171	19 168	20 897	21 775	23 212	23 862
Finance, real estate and business services	43 492	47 798	50 310	53 629	57 856	60 411	66 090	71 512	77 090
Community, social and other personal services	9 482	9 687	9 916	10 469	10 663	11 122	11 596	12 226	12 643
General government services	18 890	18 801	18 959	19 381	19 971	20 751	21 295	22 138	23 035
All industries at basic prices	**162 773**	**169 536**	**176 363**	**182 316**	**192 912**	**204 661**	**216 711**	**230 520**	**240 370**
Taxes less subsidies on products	20 401	20 286	21 534	22 339	23 389	24 489	26 021	27 315	27 887
GDPR at market prices	**183 174**	**189 822**	**197 897**	**204 655**	**216 300**	**229 150**	**242 731**	**257 835**	**268 257**

d. Constant 2005 prices - percentage changes

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Primary Industries	**-1,8**	**-0,1**	**6,6**	**-0,7**	**2,4**	**5,9**	**-5,7**	**2,3**	**9,7**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-2,3	0,8	7,1	-0,8	2,5	5,9	-5,7	2,4	10,6
Mining and quarrying	7,5	-13,4	-1,3	1,2	1,3	5,2	-5,6	0,8	-6,7
Secondary Industries	**5,4**	**0,2**	**4,7**	**-0,9**	**6,6**	**6,4**	**6,6**	**6,5**	**2,4**
Manufacturing	5,7	2,9	1,1	-2,3	5,9	5,3	6,3	5,1	1,2
Electricity and water	2,8	-1,9	2,9	12,4	7,3	6,0	2,0	2,9	0,1
Construction	5,0	-15,8	34,2	1,5	9,8	12,3	10,7	14,4	8,5
Tertiary Industries	**4,5**	**6,0**	**3,5**	**5,2**	**5,8**	**6,0**	**6,4**	**6,6**	**4,6**
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	9,9	5,7	1,3	3,1	5,3	9,2	5,2	5,4	0,2
Transport and communication	7,9	5,8	5,6	7,6	5,5	9,0	4,2	6,6	2,8
Finance, real estate and business services	4,0	9,9	5,3	6,6	7,9	4,4	9,4	8,2	7,8
Community, social and other personal services	4,8	2,2	2,4	5,6	1,9	4,3	4,3	5,4	3,4
General government services	-3,2	-0,5	0,8	2,2	3,0	3,9	2,6	4,0	4,1
All industries at basic prices	**4,5**	**4,2**	**4,0**	**3,4**	**5,8**	**6,1**	**5,9**	**6,4**	**4,3**
Taxes less subsidies on products	1,6	-0,6	6,2	3,7	4,7	4,7	6,3	5,0	2,1
GDPR at market prices	**4,2**	**3,6**	**4,3**	**3,4**	**5,7**	**5,9**	**5,9**	**6,2**	**4,0**

Table 18 - Gross Domestic product by region: Eastern Cape

a. Current prices - Rand million

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Primary Industries	**1 821**	**2 232**	**2 211**	**2 454**	**2 482**	**2 193**	**2 818**	**3 721**	**4 051**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 727	2 116	2 076	2 270	2 252	2 034	2 488	3 349	3 377
Mining and quarrying	95	116	135	184	230	159	330	372	674
Secondary Industries	**14 992**	**17 281**	**18 499**	**20 727**	**22 562**	**23 836**	**25 769**	**28 544**	**32 345**
Manufacturing	12 661	14 687	16 278	17 780	19 154	20 111	21 803	23 736	26 473
Electricity and water	1 101	1 130	909	1 179	1 288	1 317	1 584	1 797	2 051
Construction	1 230	1 463	1 312	1 769	2 120	2 409	2 382	3 011	3 821
Tertiary industries	**51 717**	**55 457**	**62 203**	**69 210**	**76 033**	**84 042**	**91 794**	**103 099**	**116 840**
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	11 339	11 103	12 011	13 378	13 455	15 829	16 798	18 657	21 180
Transport and communication	6 029	6 464	7 295	8 168	9 167	9 799	11 132	11 930	13 673
Finance, real estate and business services	12 378	14 585	16 628	18 660	21 468	23 620	25 690	30 024	34 370
Community, social and other personal services	6 768	7 421	8 483	9 567	10 579	11 683	12 807	14 284	15 499
General government services	15 203	15 883	17 786	19 437	21 365	23 111	25 367	28 204	32 120
All industries at basic prices	**68 530**	**74 969**	**82 913**	**92 391**	**101 078**	**110 071**	**120 380**	**135 364**	**153 237**
Taxes less subsidies on products	6 887	7 443	8 210	9 415	11 515	13 481	15 123	16 959	17 265
GDPR at market prices	**75 417**	**82 412**	**91 123**	**101 806**	**112 593**	**123 551**	**135 503**	**152 323**	**170 502**

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Primary Industries	**2,4**	**2,7**	**2,4**	**2,4**	**2,2**	**1,8**	**2,1**	**2,4**	**2,4**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,3	2,6	2,3	2,2	2,0	1,6	1,8	2,2	2,0
Mining and quarrying	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,4
Secondary Industries	**19,9**	**21,0**	**20,3**	**20,4**	**20,0**	**19,3**	**19,0**	**18,7**	**19,0**
Manufacturing	16,8	17,8	17,9	17,5	17,0	16,3	16,1	15,6	15,5
Electricity and water	1,5	1,4	1,0	1,2	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2
Construction	1,6	1,8	1,4	1,7	1,9	1,9	1,8	2,0	2,2
Tertiary industries	**68,6**	**67,3**	**68,3**	**68,0**	**67,5**	**68,0**	**67,7**	**67,7**	**68,5**
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	15,0	13,5	13,2	13,1	11,9	12,8	12,4	12,2	12,4
Transport and communication	8,0	7,8	8,0	8,0	8,1	7,9	8,2	7,8	8,0
Finance, real estate and business services	16,4	17,7	18,2	18,3	19,1	19,1	19,0	19,7	20,2
Community, social and other personal services	9,0	9,0	9,3	9,4	9,4	9,5	9,5	9,4	9,1
General government services	20,2	19,3	19,5	19,1	19,0	18,7	18,7	18,5	18,8
All industries at basic prices	**90,9**	**91,0**	**91,0**	**90,8**	**89,8**	**89,1**	**88,8**	**88,9**	**89,9**
Taxes less subsidies on products	9,1	9,0	9,0	9,2	10,2	10,9	11,2	11,1	10,1
GDPR at market prices	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**

c. Constant 2005 prices - Rand million

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Primary Industries	**2 337**	**2 876**	**2 573**	**2 544**	**2 562**	**2 193**	**2 480**	**2 562**	**2 794**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2 189	2 718	2 413	2 376	2 392	2 034	2 319	2 403	2 648
Mining and quarrying	148	159	160	167	169	159	161	159	146
Secondary Industries	**20 552**	**21 797**	**21 598**	**21 785**	**22 719**	**23 836**	**25 363**	**26 681**	**27 312**
Manufacturing	17 631	18 627	18 943	18 504	19 226	20 111	21 338	22 313	22 661
Electricity and water	1 383	1 361	1 059	1 192	1 263	1 317	1 365	1 402	1 418
Construction	1 538	1 809	1 596	2 089	2 229	2 409	2 660	2 966	3 233
Tertiary industries	**71 571**	**72 319**	**74 667**	**76 866**	**79 714**	**84 042**	**87 863**	**92 402**	**96 318**
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	14 885	13 999	14 299	14 380	15 004	15 829	16 526	17 253	17 298
Transport and communication	7 571	7 927	8 788	8 972	9 241	9 799	10 223	10 775	11 098
Finance, real estate and business services	17 164	18 795	19 469	20 624	22 065	23 620	24 985	26 784	28 846
Community, social and other personal services	10 125	10 334	10 592	11 145	11 324	11 683	12 302	12 954	13 402
General government services	21 825	21 264	21 519	21 744	22 080	23 111	23 827	24 637	25 673
All industries at basic prices	**94 337**	**96 893**	**98 837**	**101 195**	**104 994**	**110 071**	**115 705**	**121 646**	**126 424**
Taxes less subsidies on products	11 805	12 101	12 042	12 552	12 816	13 481	14 533	15 303	15 629
GDPR at market prices	**106 142**	**108 994**	**110 879**	**113 747**	**117 810**	**123 551**	**130 238**	**136 949**	**142 052**

d. Constant 2005 prices - percentage changes

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Primary Industries	**-6,0**	**23,1**	**-10,6**	**-1,1**	**0,7**	**-14,4**	**13,1**	**3,3**	**9,0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-5,6	24,2	-11,2	-1,5	0,7	-15,0	14,0	3,6	10,2
Mining and quarrying	-11,8	7,3	0,7	4,6	1,2	-6,3	1,4	-1,2	-8,5
Secondary Industries	**11,3**	**6,1**	**-0,9**	**0,9**	**4,3**	**4,9**	**6,4**	**5,2**	**2,4**
Manufacturing	13,1	5,6	1,7	-2,3	3,9	4,6	6,1	4,6	1,6
Electricity and water	4,3	-1,5	-22,2	12,6	5,9	4,3	3,6	2,7	1,2
Construction	-0,5	17,6	-11,8	30,9	6,7	8,1	10,4	11,5	9,0
Tertiary industries	**3,1**	**1,0**	**3,2**	**2,9**	**3,7**	**5,4**	**4,5**	**5,2**	**4,2**
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	6,7	-6,0	2,1	0,6	4,3	5,5	4,4	4,4	0,3
Transport and communication	5,2	4,7	10,9	2,1	3,0	6,0	4,3	5,4	3,0
Finance, real estate and business services	-1,0	9,5	3,6	5,9	7,0	7,0	5,8	7,2	7,7
Community, social and other personal services	4,8	2,1	2,5	5,2	1,6	3,2	5,3	5,3	3,5
General government services	2,7	-2,6	1,2	1,0	1,5	4,7	3,1	3,4	4,2
All industries at basic prices	**4,6**	**2,7**	**2,0**	**2,4**	**3,8**	**4,8**	**5,1**	**5,1**	**3,9**
Taxes less subsidies on products	2,0	2,5	-0,5	4,2	2,1	5,2	7,8	5,3	2,1
GDPR at market prices	**4,3**	**2,7**	**1,7**	**2,6**	**3,6**	**4,9**	**5,4**	**5,2**	**3,7**

Table 19 - Gross domestic product by region: Northern Cape

a. Current prices - Rand million

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Primary Industries	**7 139**	**8 138**	**8 915**	**9 384**	**9 870**	**10 342**	**12 486**	**15 218**	**18 724**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 280	1 412	1 448	2 396	2 525	2 228	2 736	3 691	4 172
Mining and quarrying	5 858	6 727	7 467	6 988	7 345	8 114	9 750	11 527	14 552
Secondary Industries	**1 542**	**1 653**	**1 675**	**1 858**	**2 082**	**2 191**	**2 523**	**2 752**	**3 130**
Manufacturing	707	745	869	980	1 021	1 107	1 156	1 119	1 248
Electricity and water	559	552	498	565	670	661	820	892	985
Construction	277	356	308	313	392	423	547	742	897
Tertiary industries	**10 801**	**11 588**	**12 867**	**14 311**	**15 619**	**17 837**	**19 893**	**22 490**	**25 877**
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	2 270	2 188	2 352	2 946	3 296	3 604	4 353	4 911	5 882
Transport and communication	1 834	2 017	2 220	2 427	2 551	2 930	3 270	3 332	3 852
Finance, real estate and business services	2 342	2 709	3 071	3 070	3 766	4 138	5 036	5 988	6 570
Community, social and other personal services	1 650	1 808	2 072	2 342	2 596	2 888	3 161	3 526	3 689
General government services	2 704	2 866	3 152	3 525	3 410	4 278	4 074	4 733	5 883
All industries at basic prices	**19 482**	**21 379**	**23 457**	**25 552**	**27 571**	**30 371**	**34 902**	**40 460**	**47 731**
Taxes less subsidies on products	1 961	2 131	2 336	2 616	3 205	3 679	4 553	5 046	4 951
GDPR at market prices	**21 443**	**23 510**	**25 793**	**28 168**	**30 776**	**34 049**	**39 455**	**45 506**	**52 681**

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Primary Industries	**33,3**	**34,6**	**34,6**	**33,3**	**32,1**	**30,4**	**31,6**	**33,4**	**35,5**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6,0	6,0	5,6	8,5	8,2	6,5	6,9	8,1	7,9
Mining and quarrying	27,3	28,6	28,9	24,8	23,9	23,8	24,7	25,3	27,6
Secondary Industries	**7,2**	**7,0**	**6,5**	**6,6**	**6,8**	**6,4**	**6,4**	**6,0**	**5,9**
Manufacturing	3,3	3,2	3,4	3,5	3,3	3,3	2,9	2,5	2,4
Electricity and water	2,6	2,3	1,9	2,0	2,2	1,9	2,1	2,0	1,9
Construction	1,3	1,5	1,2	1,1	1,3	1,2	1,4	1,6	1,7
Tertiary industries	**50,4**	**49,3**	**49,9**	**50,8**	**50,8**	**52,4**	**50,4**	**49,4**	**49,1**
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	10,6	9,3	9,1	10,5	10,7	10,6	11,0	10,8	11,2
Transport and communication	8,6	8,6	8,6	8,6	8,3	8,6	8,3	7,3	7,3
Finance, real estate and business services	10,9	11,5	11,9	10,9	12,2	12,2	12,8	13,2	12,5
Community, social and other personal services	7,7	7,7	8,0	8,3	8,4	8,5	8,0	7,7	7,0
General government services	12,6	12,2	12,2	12,5	11,1	12,6	10,3	10,4	11,2
All industries at basic prices	**90,9**	**90,9**	**90,9**	**90,7**	**89,6**	**89,2**	**88,5**	**88,9**	**90,6**
Taxes less subsidies on products	9,1	9,1	9,1	9,3	10,4	10,8	11,5	11,1	9,4
GDPR at market prices	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**

c. Constant 2005 prices - Rand million

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Primary Industries	**10 784**	**10 193**	**10 322**	**10 737**	**10 745**	**10 342**	**10 554**	**10 520**	**10 225**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 621	1 617	1 719	1 810	1 765	2 228	1 907	1 979	2 174
Mining and quarrying	9 162	8 576	8 603	8 927	8 980	8 114	8 647	8 541	8 051
Secondary Industries	**2 022**	**2 107**	**1 962**	**1 875**	**1 926**	**2 191**	**2 290**	**2 434**	**2 537**
Manufacturing	976	1 012	1 022	942	957	1 107	1 179	1 241	1 290
Electricity and water	701	655	567	563	592	661	658	680	688
Construction	345	439	373	371	377	423	453	512	559
Tertiary industries	**14 926**	**14 974**	**15 407**	**16 065**	**16 659**	**17 837**	**18 616**	**19 634**	**20 488**
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	2 981	2 762	2 774	3 220	3 353	3 604	3 753	3 937	3 977
Transport and communication	2 339	2 246	2 471	2 613	2 728	2 930	3 044	3 239	3 371
Finance, real estate and business services	3 246	3 557	3 595	3 489	3 764	4 138	4 346	4 624	4 975
Community, social and other personal services	2 475	2 530	2 592	2 729	2 773	2 888	3 072	3 256	3 389
General government services	3 885	3 878	3 975	4 014	4 040	4 278	4 402	4 578	4 775
All industries at basic prices	**27 717**	**27 290**	**27 691**	**28 677**	**29 330**	**30 371**	**31 460**	**32 588**	**33 249**
Taxes less subsidies on products	3 380	3 285	3 282	3 402	3 551	3 679	3 992	4 267	4 367
GDPR at market prices	**31 098**	**30 574**	**30 973**	**32 079**	**32 881**	**34 049**	**35 452**	**36 855**	**37 617**

d. Constant 2005 prices - percentage changes

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Primary Industries	**3,2**	**-5,5**	**1,3**	**4,0**	**0,1**	**-3,7**	**2,0**	**-0,3**	**-2,8**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,4	-0,2	6,3	5,3	-2,5	26,3	-14,4	3,8	9,8
Mining and quarrying	3,5	-6,4	0,3	3,8	0,6	-9,6	6,6	-1,2	-5,7
Secondary Industries	**-1,5**	**4,2**	**-6,9**	**-4,4**	**2,7**	**13,8**	**4,5**	**6,3**	**4,2**
Manufacturing	5,8	3,7	1,0	-7,9	1,6	15,7	6,5	5,2	3,9
Electricity and water	-5,0	-6,5	-13,5	-0,7	5,1	11,7	-0,4	3,4	1,2
Construction	-12,2	27,1	-15,0	-0,7	1,8	12,3	6,9	13,1	9,2
Tertiary industries	**2,1**	**0,3**	**2,9**	**4,3**	**3,7**	**7,1**	**4,4**	**5,5**	**4,3**
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	10,5	-7,3	0,4	16,1	4,1	7,5	4,1	4,9	1,0
Transport and communication	4,2	-4,0	10,0	5,8	4,4	7,4	3,9	6,4	4,1
Finance, real estate and business services	-7,3	9,6	1,1	-3,0	7,9	9,9	5,0	6,4	7,6
Community, social and other personal services	4,9	2,2	2,5	5,3	1,6	4,1	6,4	6,0	4,1
General government services	1,9	-0,2	2,5	1,0	0,7	5,9	2,9	4,0	4,3
All industries at basic prices	**2,2**	**-1,5**	**1,5**	**3,6**	**2,3**	**3,5**	**3,6**	**3,6**	**2,0**
Taxes less subsidies on products	-0,1	-2,8	-0,1	3,6	4,4	3,6	8,5	6,9	2,4
GDPR at market prices	**1,9**	**-1,7**	**1,3**	**3,6**	**2,5**	**3,6**	**4,1**	**4,0**	**2,1**

Table 20 - Gross domestic product by region: Free State

a. Current prices - Rand million

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Primary Industries	**7 465**	**8 267**	**13 766**	**12 135**	**11 971**	**11 645**	**15 647**	**19 403**	**20 391**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2 829	3 320	5 538	4 416	3 666	2 967	4 271	5 831	5 377
Mining and quarrying	4 636	4 947	8 228	7 719	8 305	8 678	11 377	13 573	15 015
Secondary Industries	**8 069**	**9 908**	**10 884**	**12 026**	**12 857**	**13 394**	**15 108**	**16 786**	**19 027**
Manufacturing	5 674	7 396	8 203	9 063	9 644	9 898	11 172	12 080	13 471
Electricity and water	1 564	1 597	1 831	2 035	2 202	2 265	2 574	2 953	3 418
Construction	831	915	850	928	1 011	1 230	1 362	1 753	2 138
Tertiary industries	**29 509**	**31 578**	**35 249**	**38 833**	**43 581**	**47 595**	**54 013**	**60 797**	**67 979**
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	6 039	5 806	6 363	7 161	8 106	8 462	10 087	11 232	12 946
Transport and communication	4 257	4 480	4 640	5 225	5 700	6 447	7 079	7 608	8 778
Finance, real estate and business services	7 057	8 190	9 434	10 041	11 266	12 831	14 587	16 850	18 508
Community, social and other personal services	5 264	5 771	6 603	7 452	8 247	9 113	10 008	11 163	12 199
General government services	6 893	7 331	8 208	8 954	10 263	10 741	12 253	13 945	15 549
All industries at basic prices	**45 044**	**49 752**	**59 898**	**62 995**	**68 410**	**72 633**	**84 768**	**96 986**	**107 398**
Taxes less subsidies on products	4 606	4 938	5 949	6 430	7 810	8 728	10 565	12 092	11 919
GDPR at market prices	**49 650**	**54 690**	**65 847**	**69 425**	**76 220**	**81 362**	**95 334**	**109 079**	**119 317**

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Primary Industries	**15,0**	**15,1**	**20,9**	**17,5**	**15,7**	**14,3**	**16,4**	**17,8**	**17,1**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5,7	6,1	8,4	6,4	4,8	3,6	4,5	5,3	4,5
Mining and quarrying	9,3	9,0	12,5	11,1	10,9	10,7	11,9	12,4	12,6
Secondary Industries	**16,3**	**18,1**	**16,5**	**17,3**	**16,9**	**16,5**	**15,8**	**15,4**	**15,9**
Manufacturing	11,4	13,5	12,5	13,1	12,7	12,2	11,7	11,1	11,3
Electricity and water	3,1	2,9	2,8	2,9	2,9	2,8	2,7	2,7	2,9
Construction	1,7	1,7	1,3	1,3	1,3	1,5	1,4	1,6	1,8
Tertiary industries	**59,4**	**57,7**	**53,5**	**55,9**	**57,2**	**58,5**	**56,7**	**55,7**	**57,0**
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	12,2	10,6	9,7	10,3	10,6	10,4	10,6	10,3	10,8
Transport and communication	8,6	8,2	7,0	7,5	7,5	7,9	7,4	7,0	7,4
Finance, real estate and business services	14,2	15,0	14,3	14,5	14,8	15,8	15,3	15,4	15,5
Community, social and other personal services	10,6	10,6	10,0	10,7	10,8	11,2	10,5	10,2	10,2
General government services	13,9	13,4	12,5	12,9	13,5	13,2	12,9	12,8	13,0
All industries at basic prices	**90,7**	**91,0**	**91,0**	**90,7**	**89,8**	**89,3**	**88,9**	**88,9**	**90,0**
Taxes less subsidies on products	9,3	9,0	9,0	9,3	10,2	10,7	11,1	11,1	10,0
GDPR at market prices	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**

c. Constant 2005 prices - Rand million

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Primary Industries	**10 832**	**9 441**	**10 762**	**10 886**	**11 038**	**11 645**	**10 832**	**10 757**	**10 472**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3 584	3 041	3 028	2 807	2 821	2 967	2 676	2 752	3 075
Mining and quarrying	7 248	6 400	7 734	8 079	8 216	8 678	8 157	8 005	7 397
Secondary Industries	**11 791**	**12 005**	**12 253**	**12 274**	**12 869**	**13 394**	**14 222**	**14 975**	**15 519**
Manufacturing	8 789	8 969	9 247	9 163	9 530	9 898	10 583	11 072	11 448
Electricity and water	1 961	1 905	1 971	2 013	2 170	2 265	2 333	2 403	2 433
Construction	1 040	1 132	1 035	1 097	1 169	1 230	1 305	1 501	1 639
Tertiary industries	**40 954**	**41 512**	**42 675**	**44 053**	**45 906**	**47 595**	**50 533**	**53 324**	**55 651**
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	7 930	7 315	7 566	7 790	8 213	8 462	8 978	9 346	9 439
Transport and communication	5 448	5 639	5 962	6 091	6 237	6 447	6 770	7 169	7 449
Finance, real estate and business services	9 786	10 716	11 076	11 314	12 207	12 831	14 085	15 156	16 277
Community, social and other personal services	7 877	8 046	8 244	8 699	8 852	9 113	9 578	10 086	10 437
General government services	9 913	9 797	9 826	10 159	10 398	10 741	11 122	11 567	12 049
All industries at basic prices	**63 524**	**62 895**	**65 690**	**67 213**	**69 813**	**72 633**	**75 587**	**79 056**	**81 642**
Taxes less subsidies on products	7 902	7 727	7 801	7 918	8 298	8 728	9 424	9 874	10 098
GDPR at market prices	**71 425**	**70 622**	**73 491**	**75 131**	**78 111**	**81 362**	**85 010**	**88 930**	**91 741**

d. Constant 2005 prices - percentage changes

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Primary Industries	**0,5**	**-12,8**	**14,0**	**1,2**	**1,4**	**5,5**	**-7,0**	**-0,7**	**-2,7**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	23,1	-15,1	-0,4	-7,3	0,5	5,2	-9,8	2,8	11,7
Mining and quarrying	-7,9	-11,7	20,8	4,5	1,7	5,6	-6,0	-1,9	-7,6
Secondary Industries	**5,4**	**1,8**	**2,1**	**0,2**	**4,8**	**4,1**	**6,2**	**5,3**	**3,6**
Manufacturing	8,7	2,0	3,1	-0,9	4,0	3,9	6,9	4,6	3,4
Electricity and water	0,8	-2,9	3,5	2,1	7,8	4,4	3,0	3,0	1,3
Construction	-9,3	8,8	-8,6	6,0	6,6	5,2	6,1	15,0	9,2
Tertiary industries	**1,8**	**1,4**	**2,8**	**3,2**	**4,2**	**3,7**	**6,2**	**5,5**	**4,4**
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	5,4	-7,8	3,4	3,0	5,4	3,0	6,1	4,1	1,0
Transport and communication	6,1	3,5	5,7	2,2	2,4	3,4	5,0	5,9	3,9
Finance, real estate and business services	-2,3	9,5	3,4	2,2	7,9	5,1	9,8	7,6	7,4
Community, social and other personal services	4,8	2,2	2,5	5,5	1,8	3,0	5,1	5,3	3,5
General government services	-1,5	-1,2	0,3	3,4	2,4	3,3	3,5	4,0	4,2
All industries at basic prices	**2,4**	**-1,0**	**4,4**	**2,3**	**3,9**	**4,0**	**4,1**	**4,6**	**3,3**
Taxes less subsidies on products	-0,1	-2,2	1,0	1,5	4,8	5,2	8,0	4,8	2,3
GDPR at market prices	**2,1**	**-1,1**	**4,1**	**2,2**	**4,0**	**4,2**	**4,5**	**4,6**	**3,2**

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

a. Current prices - Rand million

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Primary Industries	**10 453**	**12 197**	**14 107**	**13 222**	**13 588**	**13 797**	**16 306**	**20 360**	**33 529**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	7 687	9 154	10 920	10 128	10 409	10 091	11 603	14 820	18 593
Mining and quarrying	2 766	3 042	3 188	3 094	3 178	3 706	4 704	5 540	14 936
Secondary Industries	**41 670**	**46 332**	**52 602**	**56 635**	**62 498**	**66 447**	**71 522**	**80 470**	**91 232**
Manufacturing	34 255	37 560	43 775	47 700	51 876	55 027	58 496	65 140	72 648
Electricity and water	4 095	4 268	5 268	5 031	5 263	5 691	6 310	7 217	8 084
Construction	3 320	4 505	3 559	3 904	5 358	5 729	6 715	8 113	10 500
Tertiary industries	**85 273**	**94 956**	**107 686**	**120 176**	**132 851**	**147 296**	**166 495**	**186 507**	**212 087**
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	19 454	21 860	24 119	26 605	28 923	32 960	36 010	39 937	44 929
Transport and communication	17 678	19 758	22 487	24 902	27 274	29 976	33 506	35 909	41 070
Finance, real estate and business services	21 523	24 432	28 503	32 572	35 740	41 534	47 742	55 542	63 127
Community, social and other personal services	8 565	9 383	10 757	12 164	13 492	14 395	16 453	18 352	19 874
General government services	18 054	19 523	21 821	23 932	27 423	28 432	32 784	36 767	43 086
All industries at basic prices	**137 396**	**153 485**	**174 395**	**190 033**	**208 937**	**227 540**	**254 323**	**287 337**	**336 848**
Taxes less subsidies on products	13 514	14 926	17 039	19 101	23 635	27 399	31 340	35 954	36 813
GDPR at market prices	**150 910**	**168 411**	**191 434**	**209 133**	**232 572**	**254 939**	**285 663**	**323 292**	**373 662**

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Primary Industries	**6,9**	**7,2**	**7,4**	**6,3**	**5,8**	**5,4**	**5,7**	**6,3**	**9,0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5,1	5,4	5,7	4,8	4,5	4,0	4,1	4,6	5,0
Mining and quarrying	1,8	1,8	1,7	1,5	1,4	1,5	1,6	1,7	4,0
Secondary Industries	**27,6**	**27,5**	**27,5**	**27,1**	**26,9**	**26,1**	**25,0**	**24,9**	**24,4**
Manufacturing	22,7	22,3	22,9	22,8	22,3	21,6	20,5	20,1	19,4
Electricity and water	2,7	2,5	2,8	2,4	2,3	2,2	2,2	2,2	2,2
Construction	2,2	2,7	1,9	1,9	2,3	2,2	2,4	2,5	2,8
Tertiary industries	**56,5**	**56,4**	**56,3**	**57,5**	**57,1**	**57,8**	**58,3**	**57,7**	**56,8**
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	12,9	13,0	12,6	12,7	12,4	12,9	12,6	12,4	12,0
Transport and communication	11,7	11,7	11,7	11,9	11,7	11,8	11,7	11,1	11,0
Finance, real estate and business services	14,3	14,5	14,9	15,6	15,4	16,3	16,7	17,2	16,9
Community, social and other personal services	5,7	5,6	5,6	5,8	5,8	5,6	5,8	5,7	5,3
General government services	12,0	11,6	11,4	11,4	11,8	11,2	11,5	11,4	11,5
All industries at basic prices	**91,0**	**91,1**	**91,1**	**90,9**	**89,8**	**89,3**	**89,0**	**88,9**	**90,1**
Taxes less subsidies on products	9,0	8,9	8,9	9,1	10,2	10,7	11,0	11,1	9,9
GDPR at market prices	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**

c. Constant 2005 prices - Rand million

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Primary Industries	**14 060**	**13 805**	**13 819**	**14 561**	**14 671**	**13 797**	**13 727**	**14 292**	**15 125**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9 741	9 707	10 158	10 685	10 717	10 091	10 145	10 621	11 683
Mining and quarrying	4 318	4 098	3 661	3 876	3 953	3 706	3 582	3 671	3 443
Secondary Industries	**56 564**	**59 380**	**59 990**	**59 094**	**62 218**	**66 447**	**70 391**	**74 375**	**76 703**
Manufacturing	47 271	48 678	49 961	49 503	51 830	55 027	58 348	61 300	62 918
Electricity and water	5 137	5 129	5 627	4 979	5 343	5 691	5 879	6 067	6 118
Construction	4 156	5 573	4 403	4 612	5 045	5 729	6 164	7 009	7 666
Tertiary industries	**116 047**	**121 244**	**126 099**	**132 007**	**137 951**	**147 296**	**155 772**	**165 418**	**172 791**
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	25 691	27 698	28 377	29 361	30 957	32 960	35 070	37 031	37 369
Transport and communication	22 195	23 152	25 318	27 088	28 302	29 976	31 535	33 679	35 093
Finance, real estate and business services	29 877	31 580	33 176	35 031	37 562	41 534	44 730	48 208	51 964
Community, social and other personal services	12 367	12 655	12 960	13 683	13 925	14 395	15 158	15 992	16 525
General government services	25 917	26 158	26 267	26 844	27 206	28 432	29 279	30 509	31 840
All industries at basic prices	**186 451**	**194 343**	**199 908**	**205 661**	**214 840**	**227 540**	**239 890**	**254 085**	**264 620**
Taxes less subsidies on products	23 281	24 731	24 615	25 021	26 215	27 399	29 155	30 546	31 265
GDPR at market prices	**209 732**	**219 074**	**224 523**	**230 682**	**241 055**	**254 939**	**269 045**	**284 631**	**295 884**

d. Constant 2005 prices - percentage changes

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Primary Industries	**1,7**	**-1,8**	**0,1**	**5,4**	**0,8**	**-6,0**	**-0,5**	**4,1**	**5,8**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3,8	-0,4	4,7	5,2	0,3	-5,8	0,5	4,7	10,0
Mining and quarrying	-2,6	-5,1	-10,7	5,9	2,0	-6,3	-3,3	2,5	-6,2
Secondary Industries	**8,0**	**5,0**	**1,0**	**-1,5**	**5,3**	**6,8**	**5,9**	**5,7**	**3,1**
Manufacturing	8,6	3,0	2,6	-0,9	4,7	6,2	6,0	5,1	2,6
Electricity and water	5,9	-0,2	9,7	-11,5	7,3	6,5	3,3	3,2	0,9
Construction	3,9	34,1	-21,0	4,7	9,4	13,6	7,6	13,7	9,4
Tertiary industries	**3,7**	**4,5**	**4,0**	**4,7**	**4,5**	**6,8**	**5,8**	**6,2**	**4,5**
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	8,2	7,8	2,4	3,5	5,4	6,5	6,4	5,6	0,9
Transport and communication	6,5	4,3	9,4	7,0	4,5	5,9	5,2	6,8	4,2
Finance, real estate and business services	1,2	5,7	5,1	5,6	7,2	10,6	7,7	7,8	7,8
Community, social and other personal services	4,7	2,3	2,4	5,6	1,8	3,4	5,3	5,5	3,3
General government services	-0,3	0,9	0,4	2,2	1,3	4,5	3,0	4,2	4,4
All industries at basic prices	**4,9**	**4,2**	**2,9**	**2,9**	**4,5**	**5,9**	**5,4**	**5,9**	**4,1**
Taxes less subsidies on products	2,5	6,2	-0,5	1,6	4,8	4,5	6,4	4,8	2,4
GDPR at market prices	**4,6**	**4,5**	**2,5**	**2,7**	**4,5**	**5,8**	**5,5**	**5,8**	**4,0**

Table 22 - Gross domestic product by region: North West

a. Current prices - Rand million

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Primary Industries	**17 744**	**21 813**	**25 043**	**22 455**	**24 136**	**29 275**	**35 090**	**42 016**	**49 169**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2 059	2 539	4 797	2 213	2 336	2 797	3 132	4 130	4 182
Mining and quarrying	15 686	19 274	20 246	20 242	21 800	26 478	31 959	37 886	44 987
Secondary Industries	**5 784**	**6 243**	**7 361**	**8 033**	**9 138**	**9 567**	**10 526**	**11 800**	**13 782**
Manufacturing	4 101	4 432	5 191	5 736	6 686	6 677	7 165	7 755	8 648
Electricity and water	599	602	769	910	894	971	1 039	1 193	1 391
Construction	1 084	1 208	1 401	1 386	1 559	1 918	2 322	2 851	3 743
Tertiary industries	**30 879**	**33 348**	**37 722**	**42 167**	**45 622**	**51 092**	**55 864**	**62 387**	**70 363**
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	7 275	7 091	7 935	8 672	9 654	10 529	11 518	12 612	15 340
Transport and communication	4 688	5 420	6 088	6 859	7 216	7 889	8 856	9 493	10 788
Finance, real estate and business services	6 740	7 709	8 904	10 277	11 034	13 117	13 999	16 233	17 883
Community, social and other personal services	4 587	5 034	5 739	6 453	7 116	7 957	8 552	9 537	10 368
General government services	7 589	8 094	9 056	9 906	10 602	11 599	12 940	14 512	15 984
All industries at basic prices	**54 407**	**61 404**	**70 126**	**72 654**	**78 896**	**89 934**	**101 481**	**116 202**	**133 314**
Taxes less subsidies on products	5 490	6 129	6 984	7 428	9 036	10 695	12 588	14 387	14 904
GDPR at market prices	**59 898**	**67 533**	**77 110**	**80 082**	**87 933**	**100 628**	**114 069**	**130 590**	**148 219**

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Primary Industries	**29,6**	**32,3**	**32,5**	**28,0**	**27,4**	**29,1**	**30,8**	**32,2**	**33,2**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3,4	3,8	6,2	2,8	2,7	2,8	2,7	3,2	2,8
Mining and quarrying	26,2	28,5	26,3	25,3	24,8	26,3	28,0	29,0	30,4
Secondary Industries	**9,7**	**9,2**	**9,5**	**10,0**	**10,4**	**9,5**	**9,2**	**9,0**	**9,3**
Manufacturing	6,8	6,6	6,7	7,2	7,6	6,6	6,3	5,9	5,8
Electricity and water	1,0	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,0	1,0	0,9	0,9	0,9
Construction	1,8	1,8	1,8	1,7	1,8	1,9	2,0	2,2	2,5
Tertiary industries	**51,6**	**49,4**	**48,9**	**52,7**	**51,9**	**50,8**	**49,0**	**47,8**	**47,5**
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	12,1	10,5	10,3	10,8	11,0	10,5	10,1	9,7	10,3
Transport and communication	7,8	8,0	7,9	8,6	8,2	7,8	7,8	7,3	7,3
Finance, real estate and business services	11,3	11,4	11,5	12,8	12,5	13,0	12,3	12,4	12,1
Community, social and other personal services	7,7	7,5	7,4	8,1	8,1	7,9	7,5	7,3	7,0
General government services	12,7	12,0	11,7	12,4	12,1	11,5	11,3	11,1	10,8
All industries at basic prices	**90,8**	**90,9**	**90,9**	**90,7**	**89,7**	**89,4**	**89,0**	**89,0**	**89,9**
Taxes less subsidies on products	9,2	9,1	9,1	9,3	10,3	10,6	11,0	11,0	10,1
GDPR at market prices	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**

c. Constant 2005 prices - Rand million

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Primary Industries	**27 128**	**27 248**	**26 257**	**28 342**	**28 855**	**29 275**	**29 501**	**29 258**	**28 330**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2 609	2 031	2 451	2 460	2 505	2 797	2 408	2 487	2 807
Mining and quarrying	24 519	25 217	23 806	25 882	26 349	26 478	27 093	26 771	25 523
Secondary Industries	**7 762**	**8 061**	**8 611**	**8 367**	**8 834**	**9 567**	**10 140**	**10 862**	**11 436**
Manufacturing	5 658	5 847	6 105	5 878	6 213	6 677	7 080	7 477	7 792
Electricity and water	749	721	803	854	896	971	984	1 015	1 036
Construction	1 355	1 493	1 703	1 636	1 724	1 918	2 077	2 369	2 608
Tertiary industries	**42 546**	**42 935**	**44 481**	**46 074**	**47 852**	**51 092**	**54 139**	**57 252**	**59 959**
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	9 545	8 933	9 241	9 322	9 828	10 529	11 079	11 595	11 721
Transport and communication	5 893	6 163	6 892	7 463	7 664	7 889	8 349	8 766	9 253
Finance, real estate and business services	9 351	9 978	10 208	10 709	11 564	13 117	14 320	15 454	16 690
Community, social and other personal services	6 850	7 005	7 175	7 562	7 675	7 957	8 411	8 907	9 238
General government services	10 907	10 856	10 965	11 017	11 121	11 599	11 980	12 530	13 056
All industries at basic prices	**77 504**	**78 197**	**79 349**	**82 783**	**85 541**	**89 934**	**93 780**	**97 372**	**99 725**
Taxes less subsidies on products	9 383	9 432	9 451	9 692	10 167	10 695	11 384	12 190	12 533
GDPR at market prices	**86 887**	**87 629**	**88 799**	**92 475**	**95 707**	**100 628**	**105 164**	**109 561**	**112 258**

d. Constant 2005 prices - percentage changes

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Primary Industries	**-0,4**	**0,4**	**-3,6**	**7,9**	**1,8**	**1,5**	**0,8**	**-0,8**	**-3,2**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	35,9	-22,1	20,7	0,4	1,8	11,6	-13,9	3,3	12,9
Mining and quarrying	-3,2	2,8	-5,6	8,7	1,8	0,5	2,3	-1,2	-4,7
Secondary Industries	**7,5**	**3,8**	**6,8**	**-2,8**	**5,6**	**8,3**	**6,0**	**7,1**	**5,3**
Manufacturing	9,8	3,3	4,4	-3,7	5,7	7,5	6,0	5,6	4,2
Electricity and water	-0,4	-3,8	11,4	6,3	5,0	8,3	1,3	3,2	2,1
Construction	3,3	10,2	14,1	-4,0	5,4	11,3	8,3	14,1	10,1
Tertiary industries	**1,8**	**0,9**	**3,6**	**3,6**	**3,9**	**6,8**	**6,0**	**5,8**	**4,7**
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	7,6	-6,4	3,4	0,9	5,4	7,1	5,2	4,7	1,1
Transport and communication	5,3	4,6	11,8	8,3	2,7	2,9	5,8	5,0	5,6
Finance, real estate and business services	-5,4	6,7	2,3	4,9	8,0	13,4	9,2	7,9	8,0
Community, social and other personal services	4,9	2,3	2,4	5,4	1,5	3,7	5,7	5,9	3,7
General government services	-0,2	-0,5	1,0	0,5	0,9	4,3	3,3	4,6	4,2
All industries at basic prices	**1,9**	**0,9**	**1,5**	**4,3**	**3,3**	**5,1**	**4,3**	**3,8**	**2,4**
Taxes less subsidies on products	-1,7	0,5	0,2	2,6	4,9	5,2	6,4	7,1	2,8
GDPR at market prices	**1,5**	**0,9**	**1,3**	**4,1**	**3,5**	**5,1**	**4,5**	**4,2**	**2,5**

Table 23 - Gross domestic product by region: Gauteng

a. Current prices - Rand million

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Primary Industries	**11 152**	**11 690**	**17 687**	**14 798**	**15 219**	**15 975**	**20 930**	**25 460**	**24 344**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 617	1 805	3 130	2 679	2 533	2 292	2 870	3 826	3 674
Mining and quarrying	9 535	9 885	14 558	12 119	12 686	13 683	18 060	21 634	20 671
Secondary Industries	**79 785**	**85 913**	**100 130**	**110 400**	**120 760**	**132 212**	**142 124**	**159 709**	**181 891**
Manufacturing	64 197	70 209	82 047	89 759	98 065	105 281	110 496	122 479	136 698
Electricity and water	7 671	7 713	9 035	9 945	9 805	11 194	12 185	13 653	15 343
Construction	7 917	7 991	9 049	10 695	12 890	15 736	19 442	23 577	29 850
Tertiary industries	**192 675**	**209 443**	**239 497**	**263 865**	**293 044**	**331 743**	**368 457**	**421 673**	**473 909**
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	42 858	45 565	50 451	55 441	61 970	69 639	74 639	82 426	93 454
Transport and communication	24 763	27 135	30 692	34 258	38 827	44 449	48 293	51 239	59 563
Finance, real estate and business services	60 447	66 980	81 420	87 900	99 068	113 556	131 593	161 894	176 230
Community, social and other personal services	12 226	13 388	15 367	17 398	19 321	21 007	23 637	26 370	28 741
General government services	52 381	56 374	61 567	68 868	73 859	83 093	90 294	99 744	115 922
All industries at basic prices	**283 612**	**307 046**	**357 314**	**389 062**	**429 024**	**479 930**	**531 510**	**606 842**	**680 144**
Taxes less subsidies on products	28 380	30 433	35 391	39 562	48 904	59 191	66 605	75 981	75 246
GDPR at market prices	**311 992**	**337 479**	**392 706**	**428 624**	**477 927**	**539 121**	**598 114**	**682 823**	**755 391**

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Primary Industries	**3,6**	**3,5**	**4,5**	**3,5**	**3,2**	**3,0**	**3,5**	**3,7**	**3,2**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0,5	0,5	0,8	0,6	0,5	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,5
Mining and quarrying	3,1	2,9	3,7	2,8	2,7	2,5	3,0	3,2	2,7
Secondary Industries	**25,6**	**25,5**	**25,5**	**25,8**	**25,3**	**24,5**	**23,8**	**23,4**	**24,1**
Manufacturing	20,6	20,8	20,9	20,9	20,5	19,5	18,5	17,9	18,1
Electricity and water	2,5	2,3	2,3	2,3	2,1	2,1	2,0	2,0	2,0
Construction	2,5	2,4	2,3	2,5	2,7	2,9	3,3	3,5	4,0
Tertiary industries	**61,8**	**62,1**	**61,0**	**61,6**	**61,3**	**61,5**	**61,6**	**61,8**	**62,7**
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	13,7	13,5	12,8	12,9	13,0	12,9	12,5	12,1	12,4
Transport and communication	7,9	8,0	7,8	8,0	8,1	8,2	8,1	7,5	7,9
Finance, real estate and business services	19,4	19,8	20,7	20,5	20,7	21,1	22,0	23,7	23,3
Community, social and other personal services	3,9	4,0	3,9	4,1	4,0	3,9	4,0	3,9	3,8
General government services	16,8	16,7	15,7	16,1	15,5	15,4	15,1	14,6	15,3
All industries at basic prices	**90,9**	**91,0**	**91,0**	**90,8**	**89,8**	**89,0**	**88,9**	**88,9**	**90,0**
Taxes less subsidies on products	9,1	9,0	9,0	9,2	10,2	11,0	11,1	11,1	10,0
GDPR at market prices	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**

c. Constant 2005 prices - Rand million

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Primary Industries	**16 948**	**15 107**	**15 535**	**14 658**	**14 574**	**15 975**	**14 490**	**14 602**	**13 812**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2 047	1 913	2 099	2 039	2 035	2 292	1 985	2 048	2 264
Mining and quarrying	14 900	13 194	13 436	12 619	12 539	13 683	12 505	12 553	11 548
Secondary Industries	**108 863**	**111 075**	**115 636**	**116 388**	**123 073**	**132 212**	**141 499**	**150 086**	**155 848**
Manufacturing	89 332	92 056	95 130	93 883	98 485	105 281	112 317	117 835	121 597
Electricity and water	9 631	9 145	9 509	9 898	10 603	11 194	11 595	12 010	12 136
Construction	9 901	9 875	10 997	12 606	13 985	15 736	17 586	20 241	22 115
Tertiary industries	**265 524**	**274 875**	**289 536**	**302 095**	**317 215**	**331 743**	**354 850**	**376 948**	**395 303**
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	56 394	57 393	58 990	61 209	64 780	69 639	74 046	78 422	79 442
Transport and communication	32 323	34 465	37 520	39 912	42 617	44 449	46 881	49 788	51 713
Finance, real estate and business services	83 849	90 669	99 676	103 546	110 260	113 556	126 336	136 463	147 243
Community, social and other personal services	17 658	18 079	18 544	19 646	20 029	21 007	22 004	23 268	24 159
General government services	75 301	74 269	74 806	77 782	79 529	83 093	85 583	89 006	92 745
All industries at basic prices	**391 443**	**401 462**	**420 707**	**433 140**	**454 862**	**479 930**	**510 838**	**541 636**	**564 963**
Taxes less subsidies on products	48 799	48 773	51 423	52 854	56 163	59 191	62 612	65 725	67 085
GDPR at market prices	**440 241**	**450 235**	**472 130**	**485 995**	**511 026**	**539 121**	**573 451**	**607 361**	**632 048**

d. Constant 2005 prices - percentage changes

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Primary Industries	**-0,2**	**-10,9**	**2,8**	**-5,6**	**-0,6**	**9,6**	**-9,3**	**0,8**	**-5,4**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,8	-6,5	9,7	-2,8	-0,2	12,6	-13,4	3,2	10,5
Mining and quarrying	-0,5	-11,5	1,8	-6,1	-0,6	9,1	-8,6	0,4	-8,0
Secondary Industries	**7,5**	**2,0**	**4,1**	**0,6**	**5,7**	**7,4**	**7,0**	**6,1**	**3,8**
Manufacturing	7,6	3,0	3,3	-1,3	4,9	6,9	6,7	4,9	3,2
Electricity and water	0,3	-5,0	4,0	4,1	7,1	5,6	3,6	3,6	1,1
Construction	15,2	-0,3	11,4	14,6	10,9	12,5	11,8	15,1	9,3
Tertiary industries	**5,8**	**3,5**	**5,3**	**4,3**	**5,0**	**4,6**	**7,0**	**6,2**	**4,9**
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	8,4	1,8	2,8	3,8	5,8	7,5	6,3	5,9	1,3
Transport and communication	12,9	6,6	8,9	6,4	6,8	4,3	5,5	6,2	3,9
Finance, real estate and business services	9,3	8,1	9,9	3,9	6,5	3,0	11,3	8,0	7,9
Community, social and other personal services	4,9	2,4	2,6	5,9	2,0	4,9	4,7	5,7	3,8
General government services	-1,9	-1,4	0,7	4,0	2,2	4,5	3,0	4,0	4,2
All industries at basic prices	**6,1**	**2,6**	**4,8**	**3,0**	**5,0**	**5,5**	**6,4**	**6,0**	**4,3**
Taxes less subsidies on products	3,1	-0,1	5,4	2,8	6,3	5,4	5,8	5,0	2,1
GDPR at market prices	**5,8**	**2,3**	**4,9**	**2,9**	**5,2**	**5,5**	**6,4**	**5,9**	**4,1**

Table 24 - Gross domestic product by region: Mpumalanga

a. Current prices - Rand million

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Primary Industries	**14 991**	**19 505**	**22 836**	**20 013**	**20 802**	**23 992**	**29 816**	**36 061**	**53 950**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2 751	3 259	4 805	3 913	3 703	3 404	4 398	5 939	5 778
Mining and quarrying	12 239	16 246	18 031	16 100	17 100	20 587	25 418	30 122	48 172
Secondary Industries	**15 525**	**17 531**	**20 042**	**22 206**	**23 819**	**25 128**	**28 384**	**31 998**	**36 365**
Manufacturing	11 240	13 169	15 111	16 629	17 984	18 719	20 512	22 674	25 288
Electricity and water	3 366	3 289	3 763	4 322	4 434	4 666	5 506	6 213	7 041
Construction	920	1 073	1 168	1 256	1 402	1 742	2 366	3 111	4 035
Tertiary industries	**26 596**	**29 460**	**32 789**	**37 163**	**40 704**	**43 918**	**50 775**	**57 241**	**66 471**
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	6 770	7 257	7 837	8 586	8 772	10 146	11 386	12 583	15 269
Transport and communication	4 927	5 833	6 438	7 301	7 703	8 380	9 459	10 118	11 470
Finance, real estate and business services	5 901	6 667	7 577	9 204	10 719	10 802	13 585	16 201	18 406
Personal services	3 127	3 431	3 913	4 402	4 857	5 361	5 844	6 517	7 204
General government services	5 870	6 271	7 024	7 669	8 652	9 227	10 501	11 821	14 122
All industries at basic prices	**57 112**	**66 496**	**75 667**	**79 382**	**85 326**	**93 037**	**108 975**	**125 300**	**156 786**
Taxes less subsidies on products	5 789	6 592	7 496	8 051	9 654	11 131	13 095	15 473	15 801
GDPR at market prices	**62 900**	**73 089**	**83 162**	**87 432**	**94 980**	**104 168**	**122 069**	**140 773**	**172 587**

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Primary Industries	**23,8**	**26,7**	**27,5**	**22,9**	**21,9**	**23,0**	**24,4**	**25,6**	**31,3**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4,4	4,5	5,8	4,5	3,9	3,3	3,6	4,2	3,3
Mining and quarrying	19,5	22,2	21,7	18,4	18,0	19,8	20,8	21,4	27,9
Secondary Industries	**24,7**	**24,0**	**24,1**	**25,4**	**25,1**	**24,1**	**23,3**	**22,7**	**21,1**
Manufacturing	17,9	18,0	18,2	19,0	18,9	18,0	16,8	16,1	14,7
Electricity and water	5,4	4,5	4,5	4,9	4,7	4,5	4,5	4,4	4,1
Construction	1,5	1,5	1,4	1,4	1,5	1,7	1,9	2,2	2,3
Tertiary industries	**42,3**	**40,3**	**39,4**	**42,5**	**42,9**	**42,2**	**41,6**	**40,7**	**38,5**
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	10,8	9,9	9,4	9,8	9,2	9,7	9,3	8,9	8,8
Transport and communication	7,8	8,0	7,7	8,4	8,1	8,0	7,7	7,2	6,6
Finance, real estate and business services	9,4	9,1	9,1	10,5	11,3	10,4	11,1	11,5	10,7
Personal services	5,0	4,7	4,7	5,0	5,1	5,1	4,8	4,6	4,2
General government services	9,3	8,6	8,4	8,8	9,1	8,9	8,6	8,4	8,2
All industries at basic prices	**90,8**	**91,0**	**91,0**	**90,8**	**89,8**	**89,3**	**89,3**	**89,0**	**90,8**
Taxes less subsidies on products	9,2	9,0	9,0	9,2	10,2	10,7	10,7	11,0	9,2
GDPR at market prices	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**

c. Constant 2005 prices - Rand million

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Primary Industries	**22 615**	**22 158**	**22 392**	**22 943**	**23 503**	**23 992**	**23 651**	**23 879**	**23 287**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3 487	2 972	3 563	3 517	3 563	3 404	3 023	3 107	3 498
Mining and quarrying	19 128	19 186	18 830	19 427	19 940	20 587	20 628	20 772	19 789
Secondary Industries	**20 997**	**21 380**	**22 451**	**22 555**	**23 684**	**25 128**	**26 786**	**28 326**	**29 368**
Manufacturing	15 625	16 101	16 890	16 752	17 556	18 719	19 987	21 066	21 803
Electricity and water	4 222	3 954	4 143	4 321	4 560	4 666	4 881	5 057	5 131
Construction	1 151	1 325	1 417	1 482	1 568	1 742	1 919	2 202	2 434
Tertiary industries	**36 458**	**37 519**	**38 365**	**40 066**	**41 850**	**43 918**	**46 752**	**49 445**	**51 858**
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	8 889	9 142	9 335	9 201	9 654	10 146	10 796	11 315	11 601
Transport and communication	6 277	6 522	6 959	7 675	7 996	8 380	8 833	9 387	9 816
Finance, real estate and business services	8 187	8 678	8 813	9 208	10 011	10 802	11 873	12 799	13 849
Community, social and other personal services	4 676	4 781	4 895	5 155	5 235	5 361	5 702	6 011	6 222
General government services	8 429	8 397	8 363	8 827	8 955	9 227	9 548	9 933	10 370
All industries at basic prices	**80 049**	**81 020**	**83 209**	**85 564**	**89 037**	**93 037**	**97 189**	**101 650**	**104 513**
Taxes less subsidies on products	9 898	10 078	9 957	10 166	10 570	11 131	11 746	12 367	12 718
GDPR at market prices	**89 947**	**91 098**	**93 166**	**95 730**	**99 607**	**104 168**	**108 935**	**114 018**	**117 231**

d. Constant 2005 prices - percentage changes

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Primary Industries	**3,0**	**-2,0**	**1,1**	**2,5**	**2,4**	**2,1**	**-1,4**	**1,0**	**-2,5**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4,5	-14,7	19,9	-1,3	1,3	-4,5	-11,2	2,8	12,6
Mining and quarrying	2,7	0,3	-1,9	3,2	2,6	3,2	0,2	0,7	-4,7
Secondary Industries	**6,7**	**1,8**	**5,0**	**0,5**	**5,0**	**6,1**	**6,6**	**5,7**	**3,7**
Manufacturing	9,4	3,0	4,9	-0,8	4,8	6,6	6,8	5,4	3,5
Electricity and water	8,6	-6,3	4,8	4,3	5,5	2,3	4,6	3,6	1,5
Construction	-23,9	15,2	7,0	4,6	5,8	11,1	10,1	14,8	10,5
Tertiary industries	**1,9**	**2,9**	**2,3**	**4,4**	**4,5**	**4,9**	**6,5**	**5,8**	**4,9**
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	5,9	2,9	2,1	-1,4	4,9	5,1	6,4	4,8	2,5
Transport and communication	5,6	3,9	6,7	10,3	4,2	4,8	5,4	6,3	4,6
Finance, real estate and business services	-5,9	6,0	1,6	4,5	8,7	7,9	9,9	7,8	8,2
Community, social and other personal services	4,8	2,2	2,4	5,3	1,6	2,4	6,3	5,4	3,5
General government services	1,8	-0,4	-0,4	5,5	1,4	3,0	3,5	4,0	4,4
All industries at basic prices	**3,4**	**1,2**	**2,7**	**2,8**	**4,1**	**4,5**	**4,5**	**4,6**	**2,8**
Taxes less subsidies on products	0,0	1,8	-1,2	2,1	4,0	5,3	5,5	5,3	2,8
GDPR at market prices	**3,1**	**1,3**	**2,3**	**2,8**	**4,1**	**4,6**	**4,6**	**4,7**	**2,8**

Table 25 - Gross domestic product by region: Limpopo

a. Current prices - Rand million

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Primary Industries	**13 723**	**18 419**	**22 383**	**22 033**	**23 117**	**26 831**	**33 532**	**40 194**	**53 682**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 473	1 771	1 898	3 151	2 990	2 713	3 420	4 557	4 785
Mining and quarrying	12 250	16 647	20 484	18 882	20 126	24 118	30 113	35 637	48 898
Secondary Industries	**5 145**	**5 329**	**6 041**	**6 762**	**7 214**	**7 994**	**8 859**	**10 261**	**12 017**
Manufacturing	2 265	2 433	2 747	3 062	3 360	3 547	3 718	4 256	4 747
Electricity and water	1 689	1 691	1 930	2 479	2 443	2 767	3 061	3 468	3 947
Construction	1 191	1 204	1 364	1 221	1 410	1 680	2 081	2 537	3 323
Tertiary industries	**34 668**	**38 322**	**43 068**	**47 745**	**52 863**	**58 064**	**64 923**	**72 486**	**82 503**
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	7 482	8 334	8 815	9 658	10 852	11 608	12 726	13 954	16 249
Transport and communication	4 537	5 005	5 918	6 614	7 891	8 703	9 064	9 694	10 951
Finance, real estate and business services	8 503	9 824	11 198	12 753	13 319	15 495	18 274	20 844	23 941
Community, social and other personal services	2 828	3 104	3 541	3 983	4 394	4 928	5 288	5 898	6 493
General government services	11 318	12 056	13 595	14 737	16 406	17 329	19 570	22 096	24 869
All industries at basic prices	**53 537**	**62 069**	**71 491**	**76 540**	**83 194**	**92 890**	**107 314**	**122 941**	**148 202**
Taxes less subsidies on products	5 418	6 228	7 153	7 864	9 476	11 223	12 966	15 208	15 948
GDPR at market prices	**58 954**	**68 297**	**78 644**	**84 404**	**92 670**	**104 113**	**120 280**	**138 148**	**164 150**

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Primary Industries	**23,3**	**27,0**	**28,5**	**26,1**	**24,9**	**25,8**	**27,9**	**29,1**	**32,7**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,5	2,6	2,4	3,7	3,2	2,6	2,8	3,3	2,9
Mining and quarrying	20,8	24,4	26,0	22,4	21,7	23,2	25,0	25,8	29,8
Secondary Industries	**8,7**	**7,8**	**7,7**	**8,0**	**7,8**	**7,7**	**7,4**	**7,4**	**7,3**
Manufacturing	3,8	3,6	3,5	3,6	3,6	3,4	3,1	3,1	2,9
Electricity and water	2,9	2,5	2,5	2,9	2,6	2,7	2,5	2,5	2,4
Construction	2,0	1,8	1,7	1,4	1,5	1,6	1,7	1,8	2,0
Tertiary industries	**58,8**	**56,1**	**54,8**	**56,6**	**57,0**	**55,8**	**54,0**	**52,5**	**50,3**
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	12,7	12,2	11,2	11,4	11,7	11,1	10,6	10,1	9,9
Transport and communication	7,7	7,3	7,5	7,8	8,5	8,4	7,5	7,0	6,7
Finance, real estate and business services	14,4	14,4	14,2	15,1	14,4	14,9	15,2	15,1	14,6
Community, social and other personal services	4,8	4,5	4,5	4,7	4,7	4,7	4,4	4,3	4,0
General government services	19,2	17,7	17,3	17,5	17,7	16,6	16,3	16,0	15,1
All industries at basic prices	**90,8**	**90,9**	**90,9**	**90,7**	**89,8**	**89,2**	**89,2**	**89,0**	**90,3**
Taxes less subsidies on products	9,2	9,1	9,1	9,3	10,2	10,8	10,8	11,0	9,7
GDPR at market prices	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**

c. Constant 2005 prices - Rand million

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Primary Industries	**21 003**	**23 641**	**25 448**	**26 136**	**26 522**	**26 831**	**26 676**	**27 056**	**26 298**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 866	1 940	2 153	2 197	2 199	2 713	2 527	2 640	2 963
Mining and quarrying	19 137	21 701	23 295	23 939	24 323	24 118	24 149	24 416	23 335
Secondary Industries	**6 739**	**6 751**	**7 049**	**7 153**	**7 534**	**7 994**	**8 596**	**9 149**	**9 601**
Manufacturing	3 130	3 238	3 289	3 239	3 401	3 547	3 792	4 023	4 185
Electricity and water	2 122	2 028	2 105	2 469	2 629	2 767	2 898	3 003	3 034
Construction	1 487	1 486	1 655	1 445	1 504	1 680	1 905	2 124	2 382
Tertiary industries	**47 800**	**50 450**	**52 020**	**53 291**	**55 005**	**58 064**	**62 060**	**65 397**	**68 734**
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	9 805	10 488	10 571	10 325	10 854	11 608	12 463	12 949	13 220
Transport and communication	5 701	6 831	7 951	8 300	8 507	8 703	9 197	9 757	10 249
Finance, real estate and business services	11 795	12 679	12 841	13 572	14 255	15 495	17 238	18 489	20 024
Community, social and other personal services	4 225	4 321	4 428	4 668	4 743	4 928	5 250	5 547	5 785
General government services	16 273	16 132	16 229	16 425	16 646	17 329	17 911	18 655	19 457
All industries at basic prices	**75 593**	**80 850**	**84 517**	**86 579**	**89 061**	**92 890**	**97 331**	**101 603**	**104 633**
Taxes less subsidies on products	9 280	9 789	10 065	10 249	10 770	11 223	11 763	12 398	12 800
GDPR at market prices	**84 874**	**90 639**	**94 581**	**96 828**	**99 832**	**104 113**	**109 094**	**114 000**	**117 433**

d. Constant 2005 prices - percentage changes

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Primary Industries	**-1,8**	**12,6**	**7,6**	**2,7**	**1,5**	**1,2**	**-0,6**	**1,4**	**-2,8**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-2,3	4,0	11,0	2,0	0,1	23,4	-6,9	4,5	12,2
Mining and quarrying	-1,8	13,4	7,3	2,8	1,6	-0,8	0,1	1,1	-4,4
Secondary Industries	**7,3**	**0,2**	**4,4**	**1,5**	**5,3**	**6,1**	**7,5**	**6,4**	**4,9**
Manufacturing	6,1	3,4	1,6	-1,5	5,0	4,3	6,9	6,1	4,0
Electricity and water	5,8	-4,4	3,8	17,3	6,5	5,3	4,7	3,6	1,1
Construction	12,5	-0,1	11,4	-12,7	4,1	11,7	13,4	11,5	12,1
Tertiary industries	**0,3**	**5,5**	**3,1**	**2,4**	**3,2**	**5,6**	**6,9**	**5,4**	**5,1**
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	7,1	7,0	0,8	-2,3	5,1	6,9	7,4	3,9	2,1
Transport and communication	6,3	19,8	16,4	4,4	2,5	2,3	5,7	6,1	5,0
Finance, real estate and business services	-6,1	7,5	1,3	5,7	5,0	8,7	11,2	7,3	8,3
Community, social and other personal services	4,7	2,3	2,5	5,4	1,6	3,9	6,5	5,6	4,3
General government services	-1,6	-0,9	0,6	1,2	1,3	4,1	3,4	4,2	4,3
All industries at basic prices	**0,5**	**7,0**	**4,5**	**2,4**	**2,9**	**4,3**	**4,8**	**4,4**	**3,0**
Taxes less subsidies on products	-2,3	5,5	2,8	1,8	5,1	4,2	4,8	5,4	3,2
GDPR at market prices	**0,2**	**6,8**	**4,3**	**2,4**	**3,1**	**4,3**	**4,8**	**4,5**	**3,0**

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

a. Current prices - Rand million

Province	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Western Cape	6 028	7 211	9 620	8 479	9 075	8 876	10 436	14 227	15 674
Eastern Cape	1 727	2 116	2 076	2 270	2 252	2 034	2 488	3 349	3 377
Northern Cape	1 280	1 412	1 448	2 396	2 525	2 228	2 736	3 691	4 172
Free State	2 829	3 320	5 538	4 416	3 666	2 967	4 271	5 831	5 377
KwaZulu-Natal	7 687	9 154	10 920	10 128	10 409	10 091	11 603	14 820	18 593
North West	2 059	2 539	4 797	2 213	2 336	2 797	3 132	4 130	4 182
Gauteng	1 617	1 805	3 130	2 679	2 533	2 292	2 870	3 826	3 674
Mpumalanga	2 751	3 259	4 805	3 913	3 703	3 404	4 398	5 939	5 778
Limpopo	1 473	1 771	1 898	3 151	2 990	2 713	3 420	4 557	4 785
Value added at basic prices	**27 451**	**32 588**	**44 232**	**39 644**	**39 490**	**37 402**	**45 351**	**60 370**	**65 612**

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Province	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Western Cape	22,0	22,1	21,7	21,4	23,0	23,7	23,0	23,6	23,9
Eastern Cape	6,3	6,5	4,7	5,7	5,7	5,4	5,5	5,5	5,1
Northern Cape	4,7	4,3	3,3	6,0	6,4	6,0	6,0	6,1	6,4
Free State	10,3	10,2	12,5	11,1	9,3	7,9	9,4	9,7	8,2
KwaZulu-Natal	28,0	28,1	24,7	25,5	26,4	27,0	25,6	24,5	28,3
North West	7,5	7,8	10,8	5,6	5,9	7,5	6,9	6,8	6,4
Gauteng	5,9	5,5	7,1	6,8	6,4	6,1	6,3	6,3	5,6
Mpumalanga	10,0	10,0	10,9	9,9	9,4	9,1	9,7	9,8	8,8
Limpopo	5,4	5,4	4,3	7,9	7,6	7,3	7,5	7,5	7,3
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 2005 prices - Rand million

Province	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Western Cape	7 643	7 700	8 243	8 179	8 382	8 876	8 370	8 572	9 479
Eastern Cape	2 189	2 718	2 413	2 376	2 392	2 034	2 319	2 403	2 648
Northern Cape	1 621	1 617	1 719	1 810	1 765	2 228	1 907	1 979	2 174
Free State	3 584	3 041	3 028	2 807	2 821	2 967	2 676	2 752	3 075
KwaZulu-Natal	9 741	9 707	10 158	10 685	10 717	10 091	10 145	10 621	11 683
North West	2 609	2 031	2 451	2 460	2 505	2 797	2 408	2 487	2 807
Gauteng	2 047	1 913	2 099	2 039	2 035	2 292	1 985	2 048	2 264
Mpumalanga	3 487	2 972	3 563	3 517	3 563	3 404	3 023	3 107	3 498
Limpopo	1 866	1 940	2 153	2 197	2 199	2 713	2 527	2 640	2 963
Value added at basic prices	**34 787**	**33 639**	**35 826**	**36 070**	**36 380**	**37 402**	**35 359**	**36 610**	**40 590**

d. Constant 2005 prices - percentage changes

Province	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Western Cape	-2,3	0,8	7,1	-0,8	2,5	5,9	-5,7	2,4	10,6
Eastern Cape	-5,6	24,2	-11,2	-1,5	0,7	-15,0	14,0	3,6	10,2
Northern Cape	1,4	-0,2	6,3	5,3	-2,5	26,3	-14,4	3,8	9,8
Free State	23,1	-15,1	-0,4	-7,3	0,5	5,2	-9,8	2,8	11,7
KwaZulu-Natal	3,8	-0,4	4,7	5,2	0,3	-5,8	0,5	4,7	10,0
North West	35,9	-22,1	20,7	0,4	1,8	11,6	-13,9	3,3	12,9
Gauteng	1,8	-6,5	9,7	-2,8	-0,2	12,6	-13,4	3,2	10,5
Mpumalanga	4,5	-14,7	19,9	-1,3	1,3	-4,5	-11,2	2,8	12,6
Limpopo	-2,3	4,0	11,0	2,0	0,1	23,4	-6,9	4,5	12,2
Value added at basic prices	**4,7**	**-3,3**	**6,5**	**0,7**	**0,9**	**2,8**	**-5,5**	**3,5**	**10,9**

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

a. Current prices - Rand million

Province	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Western Cape	326	331	393	443	428	469	592	678	2 175
Eastern Cape	95	116	135	184	230	159	330	372	674
Northern Cape	5 858	6 727	7 467	6 988	7 345	8 114	9 750	11 527	14 552
Free State	4 636	4 947	8 228	7 719	8 305	8 678	11 377	13 573	15 015
KwaZulu/Natal	2 766	3 042	3 188	3 094	3 178	3 706	4 704	5 540	14 936
North West	15 686	19 274	20 246	20 242	21 800	26 478	31 959	37 886	44 987
Gauteng	9 535	9 885	14 558	12 119	12 686	13 683	18 060	21 634	20 671
Mpumalanga	12 239	16 246	18 031	16 100	17 100	20 587	25 418	30 122	48 172
Limpopo	12 250	16 647	20 484	18 882	20 126	24 118	30 113	35 637	48 898
Value added at basic prices	**63 391**	**77 214**	**92 730**	**85 770**	**91 198**	**105 992**	**132 301**	**156 969**	**210 079**

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Province	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Western Cape	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,4	1,0
Eastern Cape	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,3
Northern Cape	9,2	8,7	8,1	8,1	8,1	7,7	7,4	7,3	6,9
Free State	7,3	6,4	8,9	9,0	9,1	8,2	8,6	8,6	7,1
KwaZulu-Natal	4,4	3,9	3,4	3,6	3,5	3,5	3,6	3,5	7,1
North West	24,7	25,0	21,8	23,6	23,9	25,0	24,2	24,1	21,4
Gauteng	15,0	12,8	15,7	14,1	13,9	12,9	13,7	13,8	9,8
Mpumalanga	19,3	21,0	19,4	18,8	18,8	19,4	19,2	19,2	22,9
Limpopo	19,3	21,6	22,1	22,0	22,1	22,8	22,8	22,7	23,3
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 2005 prices - Rand million

Province	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Western Cape	508	440	434	439	445	469	443	446	416
Eastern Cape	148	159	160	167	169	159	161	159	146
Northern Cape	9 162	8 576	8 603	8 927	8 980	8 114	8 647	8 541	8 051
Free State	7 248	6 400	7 734	8 079	8 216	8 678	8 157	8 005	7 397
KwaZulu-Natal	4 318	4 098	3 661	3 876	3 953	3 706	3 582	3 671	3 443
North West	24 519	25 217	23 806	25 882	26 349	26 478	27 093	26 771	25 523
Gauteng	14 900	13 194	13 436	12 619	12 539	13 683	12 505	12 553	11 548
Mpumalanga	19 128	19 186	18 830	19 427	19 940	20 587	20 628	20 772	19 789
Limpopo	19 137	21 701	23 295	23 939	24 323	24 118	24 149	24 416	23 335
Value added at basic prices	**99 069**	**98 970**	**99 960**	**103 355**	**104 915**	**105 992**	**105 364**	**105 335**	**99 648**

d. Constant 2005 prices - percentage changes

Province	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Western Cape	7,5	-13,4	-1,3	1,2	1,3	5,2	-5,6	0,8	-6,7
Eastern Cape	-11,8	7,3	0,7	4,6	1,2	-6,3	1,4	-1,2	-8,5
Northern Cape	3,5	-6,4	0,3	3,8	0,6	-9,6	6,6	-1,2	-5,7
Free State	-7,9	-11,7	20,8	4,5	1,7	5,6	-6,0	-1,9	-7,6
KwaZulu-Natal	-2,6	-5,1	-10,7	5,9	2,0	-6,3	-3,3	2,5	-6,2
North West	-3,2	2,8	-5,6	8,7	1,8	0,5	2,3	-1,2	-4,7
Gauteng	-0,5	-11,5	1,8	-6,1	-0,6	9,1	-8,6	0,4	-8,0
Mpumalanga	2,7	0,3	-1,9	3,2	2,6	3,2	0,2	0,7	-4,7
Limpopo	-1,8	13,4	7,3	2,8	1,6	-0,8	0,1	1,1	-4,4
Value added at basic prices	**-1,1**	**-0,1**	**1,0**	**3,4**	**1,5**	**1,0**	**-0,6**	**0,0**	**-5,4**

Table 28 - Gross domestic product by region: Manufacturing

a. Current prices - Rand million

Province	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Western Cape	24 006	26 275	29 997	33 207	36 176	38 733	39 984	44 548	49 582
Eastern Cape	12 661	14 687	16 278	17 780	19 154	20 111	21 803	23 736	26 473
Northern Cape	707	745	869	980	1 021	1 107	1 156	1 119	1 248
Free State	5 674	7 396	8 203	9 063	9 644	9 898	11 172	12 080	13 471
KwaZulu-Natal	34 255	37 560	43 775	47 700	51 876	55 027	58 496	65 140	72 648
North West	4 101	4 432	5 191	5 736	6 686	6 677	7 165	7 755	8 648
Gauteng	64 197	70 209	82 047	89 759	98 065	105 281	110 496	122 479	136 698
Mpumalanga	11 240	13 169	15 111	16 629	17 984	18 719	20 512	22 674	25 288
Limpopo	2 265	2 433	2 747	3 062	3 360	3 547	3 718	4 256	4 747
Value added at basic prices	**159 107**	**176 907**	**204 219**	**223 917**	**243 967**	**259 101**	**274 502**	**303 788**	**338 802**

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Province	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Western Cape	15,1	14,9	14,7	14,8	14,8	14,9	14,6	14,7	14,6
Eastern Cape	8,0	8,3	8,0	7,9	7,9	7,8	7,9	7,8	7,8
Northern Cape	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4
Free State	3,6	4,2	4,0	4,0	4,0	3,8	4,1	4,0	4,0
KwaZulu-Natal	21,5	21,2	21,4	21,3	21,3	21,2	21,3	21,4	21,4
North West	2,6	2,5	2,5	2,6	2,7	2,6	2,6	2,6	2,6
Gauteng	40,3	39,7	40,2	40,1	40,2	40,6	40,3	40,3	40,3
Mpumalanga	7,1	7,4	7,4	7,4	7,4	7,2	7,5	7,5	7,5
Limpopo	1,4	1,4	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,4
Value added at basic prices	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**

c. Constant 2005 prices - Rand million

Province	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Western Cape	34 167	35 174	35 546	34 717	36 767	38 733	41 157	43 267	43 798
Eastern Cape	17 631	18 627	18 943	18 504	19 226	20 111	21 338	22 313	22 661
Northern Cape	976	1 012	1 022	942	957	1 107	1 179	1 241	1 290
Free State	8 789	8 969	9 247	9 163	9 530	9 898	10 583	11 072	11 448
KwaZulu-Natal	47 271	48 678	49 961	49 503	51 830	55 027	58 348	61 300	62 918
North West	5 658	5 847	6 105	5 878	6 213	6 677	7 080	7 477	7 792
Gauteng	89 332	92 056	95 130	93 883	98 485	105 281	112 317	117 835	121 597
Mpumalanga	15 625	16 101	16 890	16 752	17 556	18 719	19 987	21 066	21 803
Limpopo	3 130	3 238	3 289	3 239	3 401	3 547	3 792	4 023	4 185
Value added at basic prices	**222 579**	**229 701**	**236 133**	**232 581**	**243 965**	**259 101**	**275 782**	**289 593**	**297 491**

d. Constant 2005 prices - percentage changes

Province	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Western Cape	5,7	2,9	1,1	-2,3	5,9	5,3	6,3	5,1	1,2
Eastern Cape	13,1	5,6	1,7	-2,3	3,9	4,6	6,1	4,6	1,6
Northern Cape	5,8	3,7	1,0	-7,9	1,6	15,7	6,5	5,2	3,9
Free State	8,7	2,0	3,1	-0,9	4,0	3,9	6,9	4,6	3,4
KwaZulu-Natal	8,6	3,0	2,6	-0,9	4,7	6,2	6,0	5,1	2,6
North West	9,8	3,3	4,4	-3,7	5,7	7,5	6,0	5,6	4,2
Gauteng	7,6	3,0	3,3	-1,3	4,9	6,9	6,7	4,9	3,2
Mpumalanga	9,4	3,0	4,9	-0,8	4,8	6,6	6,8	5,4	3,5
Limpopo	6,1	3,4	1,6	-1,5	5,0	4,3	6,9	6,1	4,0
Value added at basic prices	**8,1**	**3,2**	**2,8**	**-1,5**	**4,9**	**6,2**	**6,4**	**5,0**	**2,7**

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

a. Current prices - Rand million

Province	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Western Cape	2 147	2 181	2 487	3 088	3 177	3 477	3 868	4 343	4 878
Eastern Cape	1 101	1 130	909	1 179	1 288	1 317	1 584	1 797	2 051
Northern Cape	559	552	498	565	670	661	820	892	985
Free State	1 564	1 597	1 831	2 035	2 202	2 265	2 574	2 953	3 418
KwaZulu-Natal	4 095	4 268	5 268	5 031	5 263	5 691	6 310	7 217	8 084
North West	599	602	769	910	894	971	1 039	1 193	1 391
Gauteng	7 671	7 713	9 035	9 945	9 805	11 194	12 185	13 653	15 343
Mpumalanga	3 366	3 289	3 763	4 322	4 434	4 666	5 506	6 213	7 041
Limpopo	1 689	1 691	1 930	2 479	2 443	2 767	3 061	3 468	3 947
Value added at basic prices	**22 788**	**23 023**	**26 489**	**29 553**	**30 176**	**33 010**	**36 946**	**41 729**	**47 140**

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Province	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Western Cape	9,4	9,5	9,4	10,4	10,5	10,5	10,5	10,4	10,3
Eastern Cape	4,8	4,9	3,4	4,0	4,3	4,0	4,3	4,3	4,4
Northern Cape	2,5	2,4	1,9	1,9	2,2	2,0	2,2	2,1	2,1
Free State	6,9	6,9	6,9	6,9	7,3	6,9	7,0	7,1	7,3
KwaZulu-Natal	18,0	18,5	19,9	17,0	17,4	17,2	17,1	17,3	17,1
North West	2,6	2,6	2,9	3,1	3,0	2,9	2,8	2,9	3,0
Gauteng	33,7	33,5	34,1	33,7	32,5	33,9	33,0	32,7	32,5
Mpumalanga	14,8	14,3	14,2	14,6	14,7	14,1	14,9	14,9	14,9
Limpopo	7,4	7,3	7,3	8,4	8,1	8,4	8,3	8,3	8,4
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 2005 prices - Rand million

Province	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Western Cape	2 692	2 642	2 718	3 055	3 279	3 477	3 546	3 649	3 651
Eastern Cape	1 383	1 361	1 059	1 192	1 263	1 317	1 365	1 402	1 418
Northern Cape	701	655	567	563	592	661	658	680	688
Free State	1 961	1 905	1 971	2 013	2 170	2 265	2 333	2 403	2 433
KwaZulu-Natal	5 137	5 129	5 627	4 979	5 343	5 691	5 879	6 067	6 118
North West	749	721	803	854	896	971	984	1 015	1 036
Gauteng	9 631	9 145	9 509	9 898	10 603	11 194	11 595	12 010	12 136
Mpumalanga	4 222	3 954	4 143	4 321	4 560	4 666	4 881	5 057	5 131
Limpopo	2 122	2 028	2 105	2 469	2 629	2 767	2 898	3 003	3 034
Value added at basic prices	**28 597**	**27 539**	**28 503**	**29 344**	**31 335**	**33 010**	**34 139**	**35 286**	**35 646**

d. Constant 2005 prices - percentage changes

Province	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Western Cape	2,8	-1,9	2,9	12,4	7,3	6,0	2,0	2,9	0,1
Eastern Cape	4,3	-1,5	-22,2	12,6	5,9	4,3	3,6	2,7	1,2
Northern Cape	-5,0	-6,5	-13,5	-0,7	5,1	11,7	-0,4	3,4	1,2
Free State	0,8	-2,9	3,5	2,1	7,8	4,4	3,0	3,0	1,3
KwaZulu-Natal	5,9	-0,2	9,7	-11,5	7,3	6,5	3,3	3,2	0,9
North West	-0,4	-3,8	11,4	6,3	5,0	8,3	1,3	3,2	2,1
Gauteng	0,3	-5,0	4,0	4,1	7,1	5,6	3,6	3,6	1,1
Mpumalanga	8,6	-6,3	4,8	4,3	5,5	2,3	4,6	3,6	1,5
Limpopo	5,8	-4,4	3,8	17,3	6,5	5,3	4,7	3,6	1,1
Value added at basic prices	**3,1**	**-3,7**	**3,5**	**3,0**	**6,8**	**5,3**	**3,4**	**3,4**	**1,0**

Table 30 - Gross domestic product by region: Construction

a. Current prices - Rand million

Province	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Western Cape	4 344	3 701	5 110	5 275	5 897	7 691	8 941	10 928	13 835
Eastern Cape	1 230	1 463	1 312	1 769	2 120	2 409	2 382	3 011	3 821
Northern Cape	277	356	308	313	392	423	547	742	897
Free State	831	915	850	928	1 011	1 230	1 362	1 753	2 138
KwaZulu-Natal	3 320	4 505	3 559	3 904	5 358	5 729	6 715	8 113	10 500
North West	1 084	1 208	1 401	1 386	1 559	1 918	2 322	2 851	3 743
Gauteng	7 917	7 991	9 049	10 695	12 890	15 736	19 442	23 577	29 850
Mpumalanga	920	1 073	1 168	1 256	1 402	1 742	2 366	3 111	4 035
Limpopo	1 191	1 204	1 364	1 221	1 410	1 680	2 081	2 537	3 323
Value added at basic prices	**21 114**	**22 416**	**24 120**	**26 747**	**32 039**	**38 558**	**46 158**	**56 622**	**72 143**

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Province	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Western Cape	20,6	16,5	21,2	19,7	18,4	19,9	19,4	19,3	19,2
Eastern Cape	5,8	6,5	5,4	6,6	6,6	6,2	5,2	5,3	5,3
Northern Cape	1,3	1,6	1,3	1,2	1,2	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,2
Free State	3,9	4,1	3,5	3,5	3,2	3,2	3,0	3,1	3,0
KwaZulu-Natal	15,7	20,1	14,8	14,6	16,7	14,9	14,5	14,3	14,6
North West	5,1	5,4	5,8	5,2	4,9	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,2
Gauteng	37,5	35,6	37,5	40,0	40,2	40,8	42,1	41,6	41,4
Mpumalanga	4,4	4,8	4,8	4,7	4,4	4,5	5,1	5,5	5,6
Limpopo	5,6	5,4	5,7	4,6	4,4	4,4	4,5	4,5	4,6
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 2005 prices - Rand million

Province	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Western Cape	5 437	4 579	6 143	6 238	6 849	7 691	8 514	9 740	10 566
Eastern Cape	1 538	1 809	1 596	2 089	2 229	2 409	2 660	2 966	3 233
Northern Cape	345	439	373	371	377	423	453	512	559
Free State	1 040	1 132	1 035	1 097	1 169	1 230	1 305	1 501	1 639
KwaZulu-Natal	4 156	5 573	4 403	4 612	5 045	5 729	6 164	7 009	7 666
North West	1 355	1 493	1 703	1 636	1 724	1 918	2 077	2 369	2 608
Gauteng	9 901	9 875	10 997	12 606	13 985	15 736	17 586	20 241	22 115
Mpumalanga	1 151	1 325	1 417	1 482	1 568	1 742	1 919	2 202	2 434
Limpopo	1 487	1 486	1 655	1 445	1 504	1 680	1 905	2 124	2 382
Value added at basic prices	**26 410**	**27 711**	**29 321**	**31 575**	**34 451**	**38 558**	**42 582**	**48 665**	**53 202**

d. Constant 2005 prices - percentage changes

Province	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Western Cape	5,0	-15,8	34,2	1,5	9,8	12,3	10,7	14,4	8,5
Eastern Cape	-0,5	17,6	-11,8	30,9	6,7	8,1	10,4	11,5	9,0
Northern Cape	-12,2	27,1	-15,0	-0,7	1,8	12,3	6,9	13,1	9,2
Free State	-9,3	8,8	-8,6	6,0	6,6	5,2	6,1	15,0	9,2
KwaZulu-Natal	3,9	34,1	-21,0	4,7	9,4	13,6	7,6	13,7	9,4
North West	3,3	10,2	14,1	-4,0	5,4	11,3	8,3	14,1	10,1
Gauteng	15,2	-0,3	11,4	14,6	10,9	12,5	11,8	15,1	9,3
Mpumalanga	-23,9	15,2	7,0	4,6	5,8	11,1	10,1	14,8	10,5
Limpopo	12,5	-0,1	11,4	-12,7	4,1	11,7	13,4	11,5	12,1
Value added at basic prices	**5,6**	**4,9**	**5,8**	**7,7**	**9,1**	**11,9**	**10,4**	**14,3**	**9,3**

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

a. Current prices - Rand million

Province	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Western Cape	19 216	21 182	23 310	26 339	31 417	32 236	38 313	42 597	46 526
Eastern Cape	11 339	11 103	12 011	13 378	13 455	15 829	16 798	18 657	21 180
Northern Cape	2 270	2 188	2 352	2 946	3 296	3 604	4 353	4 911	5 882
Free State	6 039	5 806	6 363	7 161	8 106	8 462	10 087	11 232	12 946
KwaZulu-Natal	19 454	21 860	24 119	26 605	28 923	32 960	36 010	39 937	44 929
North West	7 275	7 091	7 935	8 672	9 654	10 529	11 518	12 612	15 340
Gauteng	42 858	45 565	50 451	55 441	61 970	69 639	74 639	82 426	93 454
Mpumalanga	6 770	7 257	7 837	8 586	8 772	10 146	11 386	12 583	15 269
Limpopo	7 482	8 334	8 815	9 658	10 852	11 608	12 726	13 954	16 249
Value added at basic prices	**122 702**	**130 387**	**143 192**	**158 786**	**176 445**	**195 012**	**215 831**	**238 910**	**271 774**

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Province	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Western Cape	15,7	16,2	16,3	16,6	17,8	16,5	17,8	17,8	17,1
Eastern Cape	9,2	8,5	8,4	8,4	7,6	8,1	7,8	7,8	7,8
Northern Cape	1,9	1,7	1,6	1,9	1,9	1,8	2,0	2,1	2,2
Free State	4,9	4,5	4,4	4,5	4,6	4,3	4,7	4,7	4,8
KwaZulu-Natal	15,9	16,8	16,8	16,8	16,4	16,9	16,7	16,7	16,5
North West	5,9	5,4	5,5	5,5	5,5	5,4	5,3	5,3	5,6
Gauteng	34,9	34,9	35,2	34,9	35,1	35,7	34,6	34,5	34,4
Mpumalanga	5,5	5,6	5,5	5,4	5,0	5,2	5,3	5,3	5,6
Limpopo	6,1	6,4	6,2	6,1	6,2	6,0	5,9	5,8	6,0
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 2005 prices - Rand million

Province	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Western Cape	25 384	26 842	27 204	28 038	29 533	32 236	33 926	35 758	35 829
Eastern Cape	14 885	13 999	14 299	14 380	15 004	15 829	16 526	17 253	17 298
Northern Cape	2 981	2 762	2 774	3 220	3 353	3 604	3 753	3 937	3 977
Free State	7 930	7 315	7 566	7 790	8 213	8 462	8 978	9 346	9 439
KwaZulu-Natal	25 691	27 698	28 377	29 361	30 957	32 960	35 070	37 031	37 369
North West	9 545	8 933	9 241	9 322	9 828	10 529	11 079	11 595	11 721
Gauteng	56 394	57 393	58 990	61 209	64 780	69 639	74 046	78 422	79 442
Mpumalanga	8 889	9 142	9 335	9 201	9 654	10 146	10 796	11 315	11 601
Limpopo	9 805	10 488	10 571	10 325	10 854	11 608	12 463	12 949	13 220
Value added at basic prices	**161 503**	**164 572**	**168 357**	**172 845**	**182 175**	**195 012**	**206 636**	**217 607**	**219 897**

d. Constant 2005 prices - percentage changes

Province	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Western Cape	9,9	5,7	1,3	3,1	5,3	9,2	5,2	5,4	0,2
Eastern Cape	6,7	-6,0	2,1	0,6	4,3	5,5	4,4	4,4	0,3
Northern Cape	10,5	-7,3	0,4	16,1	4,1	7,5	4,1	4,9	1,0
Free State	5,4	-7,8	3,4	3,0	5,4	3,0	6,1	4,1	1,0
KwaZulu-Natal	8,2	7,8	2,4	3,5	5,4	6,5	6,4	5,6	0,9
North West	7,6	-6,4	3,4	0,9	5,4	7,1	5,2	4,7	1,1
Gauteng	8,4	1,8	2,8	3,8	5,8	7,5	6,3	5,9	1,3
Mpumalanga	5,9	2,9	2,1	-1,4	4,9	5,1	6,4	4,8	2,5
Limpopo	7,1	7,0	0,8	-2,3	5,1	6,9	7,4	3,9	2,1
Value added at basic prices	**8,1**	**1,9**	**2,3**	**2,7**	**5,4**	**7,0**	**6,0**	**5,3**	**1,1**

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

a. Current prices - Rand million

Province	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Western Cape	12 160	13 399	15 207	16 882	18 458	20 897	23 117	24 512	28 238
Eastern Cape	6 029	6 464	7 295	8 168	9 167	9 799	11 132	11 930	13 673
Northern Cape	1 834	2 017	2 220	2 427	2 551	2 930	3 270	3 332	3 852
Free State	4 257	4 480	4 640	5 225	5 700	6 447	7 079	7 608	8 778
KwaZulu-Natal	17 678	19 758	22 487	24 902	27 274	29 976	33 506	35 909	41 070
North West	4 688	5 420	6 088	6 859	7 216	7 889	8 856	9 493	10 788
Gauteng	24 763	27 135	30 692	34 258	38 827	44 449	48 293	51 239	59 563
Mpumalanga	4 927	5 833	6 438	7 301	7 703	8 380	9 459	10 118	11 470
Limpopo	4 537	5 005	5 918	6 614	7 891	8 703	9 064	9 694	10 951
Value added at basic prices	**80 872**	**89 511**	**100 983**	**112 637**	**124 786**	**139 472**	**153 775**	**163 833**	**188 382**

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Province	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Western Cape	15,0	15,0	15,1	15,0	14,8	15,0	15,0	15,0	15,0
Eastern Cape	7,5	7,2	7,2	7,3	7,3	7,0	7,2	7,3	7,3
Northern Cape	2,3	2,3	2,2	2,2	2,0	2,1	2,1	2,0	2,0
Free State	5,3	5,0	4,6	4,6	4,6	4,6	4,6	4,6	4,7
KwaZulu-Natal	21,9	22,1	22,3	22,1	21,9	21,5	21,8	21,9	21,8
North West	5,8	6,1	6,0	6,1	5,8	5,7	5,8	5,8	5,7
Gauteng	30,6	30,3	30,4	30,4	31,1	31,9	31,4	31,3	31,6
Mpumalanga	6,1	6,5	6,4	6,5	6,2	6,0	6,2	6,2	6,1
Limpopo	5,6	5,6	5,9	5,9	6,3	6,2	5,9	5,9	5,8
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 2005 prices - Rand million

Province	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Western Cape	15 126	15 999	16 888	18 171	19 168	20 897	21 775	23 212	23 862
Eastern Cape	7 571	7 927	8 788	8 972	9 241	9 799	10 223	10 775	11 098
Northern Cape	2 339	2 246	2 471	2 613	2 728	2 930	3 044	3 239	3 371
Free State	5 448	5 639	5 962	6 091	6 237	6 447	6 770	7 169	7 449
KwaZulu-Natal	22 195	23 152	25 318	27 088	28 302	29 976	31 535	33 679	35 093
North West	5 893	6 163	6 892	7 463	7 664	7 889	8 349	8 766	9 253
Gauteng	32 323	34 465	37 520	39 912	42 617	44 449	46 881	49 788	51 713
Mpumalanga	6 277	6 522	6 959	7 675	7 996	8 380	8 833	9 387	9 816
Limpopo	5 701	6 831	7 951	8 300	8 507	8 703	9 197	9 757	10 249
Value added at basic prices	**102 874**	**108 944**	**118 749**	**126 287**	**132 459**	**139 472**	**146 607**	**155 772**	**161 904**

d. Constant 2005 prices - percentage changes

Province	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Western Cape	7,9	5,8	5,6	7,6	5,5	9,0	4,2	6,6	2,8
Eastern Cape	5,2	4,7	10,9	2,1	3,0	6,0	4,3	5,4	3,0
Northern Cape	4,2	-4,0	10,0	5,8	4,4	7,4	3,9	6,4	4,1
Free State	6,1	3,5	5,7	2,2	2,4	3,4	5,0	5,9	3,9
KwaZulu-Natal	6,5	4,3	9,4	7,0	4,5	5,9	5,2	6,8	4,2
North West	5,3	4,6	11,8	8,3	2,7	2,9	5,8	5,0	5,6
Gauteng	12,9	6,6	8,9	6,4	6,8	4,3	5,5	6,2	3,9
Mpumalanga	5,6	3,9	6,7	10,3	4,2	4,8	5,4	6,3	4,6
Limpopo	6,3	19,8	16,4	4,4	2,5	2,3	5,7	6,1	5,0
Value added at basic prices	**8,3**	**5,9**	**9,0**	**6,3**	**4,9**	**5,3**	**5,1**	**6,3**	**3,9**

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

a. Current prices - Rand million

Province	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Western Cape	31 360	36 435	40 975	46 698	54 905	60 411	68 804	81 951	90 510
Eastern Cape	12 378	14 585	16 628	18 660	21 468	23 620	25 690	30 024	34 370
Northern Cape	2 342	2 709	3 071	3 070	3 766	4 138	5 036	5 988	6 570
Free State	7 057	8 190	9 434	10 041	11 266	12 831	14 587	16 850	18 508
KwaZulu-Natal	21 523	24 432	28 503	32 572	35 740	41 534	47 742	55 542	63 127
North West	6 740	7 709	8 904	10 277	11 034	13 117	13 999	16 233	17 883
Gauteng	60 447	66 980	81 420	87 900	99 068	113 556	131 593	161 894	176 230
Mpumalanga	5 901	6 667	7 577	9 204	10 719	10 802	13 585	16 201	18 406
Limpopo	8 503	9 824	11 198	12 753	13 319	15 495	18 274	20 844	23 941
Value added at basic prices	**156 253**	**177 531**	**207 711**	**231 176**	**261 285**	**295 504**	**339 311**	**405 527**	**449 545**

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Province	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Western Cape	20,1	20,5	19,7	20,2	21,0	20,4	20,3	20,2	20,1
Eastern Cape	7,9	8,2	8,0	8,1	8,2	8,0	7,6	7,4	7,6
Northern Cape	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,5	1,5	1,5
Free State	4,5	4,6	4,5	4,3	4,3	4,3	4,3	4,2	4,1
KwaZulu-Natal	13,8	13,8	13,7	14,1	13,7	14,1	14,1	13,7	14,0
North West	4,3	4,3	4,3	4,4	4,2	4,4	4,1	4,0	4,0
Gauteng	38,7	37,7	39,2	38,0	37,9	38,4	38,8	39,9	39,2
Mpumalanga	3,8	3,8	3,6	4,0	4,1	3,7	4,0	4,0	4,1
Limpopo	5,4	5,5	5,4	5,5	5,1	5,2	5,4	5,1	5,3
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 2005 prices - Rand million

Province	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Western Cape	43 492	47 798	50 310	53 629	57 856	60 411	66 090	71 512	77 090
Eastern Cape	17 164	18 795	19 469	20 624	22 065	23 620	24 985	26 784	28 846
Northern Cape	3 246	3 557	3 595	3 489	3 764	4 138	4 346	4 624	4 975
Free State	9 786	10 716	11 076	11 314	12 207	12 831	14 085	15 156	16 277
KwaZulu-Natal	29 877	31 580	33 176	35 031	37 562	41 534	44 730	48 208	51 964
North West	9 351	9 978	10 208	10 709	11 564	13 117	14 320	15 454	16 690
Gauteng	83 849	90 669	99 676	103 546	110 260	113 556	126 336	136 463	147 243
Mpumalanga	8 187	8 678	8 813	9 208	10 011	10 802	11 873	12 799	13 849
Limpopo	11 795	12 679	12 841	13 572	14 255	15 495	17 238	18 489	20 024
Value added at basic prices	**216 747**	**234 450**	**249 165**	**261 123**	**279 544**	**295 504**	**324 002**	**349 488**	**376 959**

d. Constant 2005 prices - percentage changes

Province	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Western Cape	4,0	9,9	5,3	6,6	7,9	4,4	9,4	8,2	7,8
Eastern Cape	-1,0	9,5	3,6	5,9	7,0	7,0	5,8	7,2	7,7
Northern Cape	-7,3	9,6	1,1	-3,0	7,9	9,9	5,0	6,4	7,6
Free State	-2,3	9,5	3,4	2,2	7,9	5,1	9,8	7,6	7,4
KwaZulu-Natal	1,2	5,7	5,1	5,6	7,2	10,6	7,7	7,8	7,8
North West	-5,4	6,7	2,3	4,9	8,0	13,4	9,2	7,9	8,0
Gauteng	9,3	8,1	9,9	3,9	6,5	3,0	11,3	8,0	7,9
Mpumalanga	-5,9	6,0	1,6	4,5	8,7	7,9	9,9	7,8	8,2
Limpopo	-6,1	7,5	1,3	5,7	5,0	8,7	11,2	7,3	8,3
Value added at basic prices	**3,2**	**8,2**	**6,3**	**4,8**	**7,1**	**5,7**	**9,6**	**7,9**	**7,9**

Table 34 - Gross domestic product by region: Personal services

a. Current prices - Rand million

Province	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Western Cape	6 366	6 972	7 999	9 053	10 049	11 122	12 279	13 698	14 778
Eastern Cape	6 768	7 421	8 483	9 567	10 579	11 683	12 807	14 284	15 499
Northern Cape	1 650	1 808	2 072	2 342	2 596	2 888	3 161	3 526	3 689
Free State	5 264	5 771	6 603	7 452	8 247	9 113	10 008	11 163	12 199
KwaZulu-Natal	8 565	9 383	10 757	12 164	13 492	14 395	16 453	18 352	19 874
North West	4 587	5 034	5 739	6 453	7 116	7 957	8 552	9 537	10 368
Gauteng	12 226	13 388	15 367	17 398	19 321	21 007	23 637	26 370	28 741
Mpumalanga	3 127	3 431	3 913	4 402	4 857	5 361	5 844	6 517	7 204
Limpopo	2 828	3 104	3 541	3 983	4 394	4 928	5 288	5 898	6 493
Value added at basic prices	**51 382**	**56 313**	**64 474**	**72 814**	**80 651**	**88 455**	**98 028**	**109 345**	**118 844**

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Province	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Western Cape	12,4	12,4	12,4	12,4	12,5	12,6	12,5	12,5	12,4
Eastern Cape	13,2	13,2	13,2	13,1	13,1	13,2	13,1	13,1	13,0
Northern Cape	3,2	3,2	3,2	3,2	3,2	3,3	3,2	3,2	3,1
Free State	10,2	10,2	10,2	10,2	10,2	10,3	10,2	10,2	10,3
KwaZulu-Natal	16,7	16,7	16,7	16,7	16,7	16,3	16,8	16,8	16,7
North West	8,9	8,9	8,9	8,9	8,8	9,0	8,7	8,7	8,7
Gauteng	23,8	23,8	23,8	23,9	24,0	23,7	24,1	24,1	24,2
Mpumalanga	6,1	6,1	6,1	6,0	6,0	6,1	6,0	6,0	6,1
Limpopo	5,5	5,5	5,5	5,5	5,4	5,6	5,4	5,4	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 2005 prices - Rand million

Province	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Western Cape	9 482	9 687	9 916	10 469	10 663	11 122	11 596	12 226	12 643
Eastern Cape	10 125	10 334	10 592	11 145	11 324	11 683	12 302	12 954	13 402
Northern Cape	2 475	2 530	2 592	2 729	2 773	2 888	3 072	3 256	3 389
Free State	7 877	8 046	8 244	8 699	8 852	9 113	9 578	10 086	10 437
KwaZulu-Natal	12 367	12 655	12 960	13 683	13 925	14 395	15 158	15 992	16 525
North West	6 850	7 005	7 175	7 562	7 675	7 957	8 411	8 907	9 238
Gauteng	17 658	18 079	18 544	19 646	20 029	21 007	22 004	23 268	24 159
Mpumalanga	4 676	4 781	4 895	5 155	5 235	5 361	5 702	6 011	6 222
Limpopo	4 225	4 321	4 428	4 668	4 743	4 928	5 250	5 547	5 785
Value added at basic prices	**75 735**	**77 438**	**79 346**	**83 756**	**85 219**	**88 455**	**93 073**	**98 247**	**101 801**

d. Constant 2005 prices - percentage changes

Province	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Western Cape	4,8	2,2	2,4	5,6	1,9	4,3	4,3	5,4	3,4
Eastern Cape	4,8	2,1	2,5	5,2	1,6	3,2	5,3	5,3	3,5
Northern Cape	4,9	2,2	2,5	5,3	1,6	4,1	6,4	6,0	4,1
Free State	4,8	2,2	2,5	5,5	1,8	3,0	5,1	5,3	3,5
KwaZulu-Natal	4,7	2,3	2,4	5,6	1,8	3,4	5,3	5,5	3,3
North West	4,9	2,3	2,4	5,4	1,5	3,7	5,7	5,9	3,7
Gauteng	4,9	2,4	2,6	5,9	2,0	4,9	4,7	5,7	3,8
Mpumalanga	4,8	2,2	2,4	5,3	1,6	2,4	6,3	5,4	3,5
Limpopo	4,7	2,3	2,5	5,4	1,6	3,9	6,5	5,6	4,3
Value added at basic prices	**4,8**	**2,2**	**2,5**	**5,6**	**1,7**	**3,8**	**5,2**	**5,6**	**3,6**

Table 35 - Gross domestic product by region: Government services

a. Current prices - Rand million

Province	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Western Cape	13 146	13 928	15 337	17 078	18 583	20 751	22 334	24 231	28 172
Eastern Cape	15 203	15 883	17 786	19 437	21 365	23 111	25 367	28 204	32 120
Northern Cape	2 704	2 866	3 152	3 525	3 410	4 278	4 074	4 733	5 883
Free State	6 893	7 331	8 208	8 954	10 263	10 741	12 253	13 945	15 549
KwaZulu-Natal	18 054	19 523	21 821	23 932	27 423	28 432	32 784	36 767	43 086
North West	7 589	8 094	9 056	9 906	10 602	11 599	12 940	14 512	15 984
Gauteng	52 381	56 374	61 567	68 868	73 859	83 093	90 294	99 744	115 922
Mpumalanga	5 870	6 271	7 024	7 669	8 652	9 227	10 501	11 821	14 122
Limpopo	11 318	12 056	13 595	14 737	16 406	17 329	19 570	22 096	24 869
Value added at basic prices	**133 158**	**142 325**	**157 547**	**174 106**	**190 563**	**208 561**	**230 116**	**256 054**	**295 708**

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Province	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Western Cape	9,9	9,8	9,7	9,8	9,8	9,9	9,7	9,5	9,5
Eastern Cape	11,4	11,2	11,3	11,2	11,2	11,1	11,0	11,0	10,9
Northern Cape	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,0	1,8	2,1	1,8	1,8	2,0
Free State	5,2	5,2	5,2	5,1	5,4	5,2	5,3	5,4	5,3
KwaZulu-Natal	13,6	13,7	13,9	13,7	14,4	13,6	14,2	14,4	14,6
North West	5,7	5,7	5,7	5,7	5,6	5,6	5,6	5,7	5,4
Gauteng	39,3	39,6	39,1	39,6	38,8	39,8	39,2	39,0	39,2
Mpumalanga	4,4	4,4	4,5	4,4	4,5	4,4	4,6	4,6	4,8
Limpopo	8,5	8,5	8,6	8,5	8,6	8,3	8,5	8,6	8,4
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 2005 prices - Rand million

Province	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Western Cape	18 890	18 801	18 959	19 381	19 971	20 751	21 295	22 138	23 035
Eastern Cape	21 825	21 264	21 519	21 744	22 080	23 111	23 827	24 637	25 673
Northern Cape	3 885	3 878	3 975	4 014	4 040	4 278	4 402	4 578	4 775
Free State	9 913	9 797	9 826	10 159	10 398	10 741	11 122	11 567	12 049
KwaZulu-Natal	25 917	26 158	26 267	26 844	27 206	28 432	29 279	30 509	31 840
North West	10 907	10 856	10 965	11 017	11 121	11 599	11 980	12 530	13 056
Gauteng	75 301	74 269	74 806	77 782	79 529	83 093	85 583	89 006	92 745
Mpumalanga	8 429	8 397	8 363	8 827	8 955	9 227	9 548	9 933	10 370
Limpopo	16 273	16 132	16 229	16 425	16 646	17 329	17 911	18 655	19 457
Value added at basic prices	**191 340**	**189 552**	**190 910**	**196 193**	**199 947**	**208 561**	**214 947**	**223 552**	**233 001**

d. Constant 2005 prices - percentage changes

Province	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Western Cape	-3,2	-0,5	0,8	2,2	3,0	3,9	2,6	4,0	4,1
Eastern Cape	2,7	-2,6	1,2	1,0	1,5	4,7	3,1	3,4	4,2
Northern Cape	1,9	-0,2	2,5	1,0	0,7	5,9	2,9	4,0	4,3
Free State	-1,5	-1,2	0,3	3,4	2,4	3,3	3,5	4,0	4,2
KwaZulu-Natal	-0,3	0,9	0,4	2,2	1,3	4,5	3,0	4,2	4,4
North West	-0,2	-0,5	1,0	0,5	0,9	4,3	3,3	4,6	4,2
Gauteng	-1,9	-1,4	0,7	4,0	2,2	4,5	3,0	4,0	4,2
Mpumalanga	1,8	-0,4	-0,4	5,5	1,4	3,0	3,5	4,0	4,4
Limpopo	-1,6	-0,9	0,6	1,2	1,3	4,1	3,4	4,2	4,3
Value added at basic prices	**-0,9**	**-0,9**	**0,7**	**2,8**	**1,9**	**4,3**	**3,1**	**4,0**	**4,2**

Table 35 - Supply and use table: 2002 (R million)

Supply table 2002	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	Manufac-turing	Electricity, gas and water	Construc-tion	Trade, hotels, restaurants	Transport, commu-nication	Finance, business services	Other services	Total industry	Imports	C.i.f / f.o.b. adjustment
Agriculture,forestry,fishing	100 329	2 410	7 206	90 713	84 967	-	1 426	-	-	-	-	-	-	86 393	4 320	-
Ores,minerals,electricity,water	224 135	2 927	5 603	215 605	-	164 694	-	9 178	-	-	-	-	-	173 872	41 733	-
Food,beverages,textiles,apparel	302 595	24 844	46 473	231 278	-	-	201 006	-	-	-	-	-	-	201 006	30 272	-
Wood,chemicals,non-metallic	477 451	31 268	84 168	362 015	-	-	304 652	-	-	-	-	-	-	304 652	57 362	-
Metal,machinery,equipment	524 843	15 795	69 867	439 181	1 083	-	288 994	-	-	-	3 404	-	-	292 389	146 783	-
Construction	100 882	2 124	-	98 758	-	-	-	-	97 407	-	-	-	-	98 490	268	-
Trade,transport,distribution	245 831	2 420	-213 317	456 728	-	667	-	43 491	-	242 551	148 389	-	-	435 098	41 051	-19 420
Financial,real estate,leasing	309 237	7 946	-	301 291	-	140	3 433	100	2 574	2 062	1 097	288 275	269	297 950	5 691	-2 349
Business,production services	277 264	5 151	-	272 113	-	2 029	51 975	-	-	30 689	92 095	84 291	-	261 079	11 034	-
Community,social,personal	401 501	10 504	-	390 997	-	3 310	5 431	-	-	4 197		4 905	368 862	386 705	4 292	-
C.i.f / f.o.b. adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-21 769	21 769
Purchases by residents	19 601	-	-	19 601	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19 601	-
Total supply at basic prices	2 983 669	105 389	-	2 878 280	86 050	170 840	856 917	52 769	99 981	279 499	244 985	377 471	369 131	2 537 643	340 638	-

Use table 2002	Total supply at purchasers' prices	Taxes less subsidies on products	Trade and transport margins		Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufac-turing	Electricity, gas and water	Construc-tion	Trade, hotels, restaurants	Transport, commu-nication	Finance, business services	Other services	Total industry	Total economy	Components of final demand
Agriculture,forestry,fishing	100 329				1 677	18	50 786	6	2	261	4	47	201	53 002		47 327
Ores,minerals,electricity,water	224 135				1 234	2 932	92 098	9 789	1 665	46	673	-	1 020	109 457		114 678
Food,beverages,textiles,apparel	302 595				9 333	1 832	56 153	50	1 316	8 829	3 457	791	2 906	84 667		217 928
Wood,chemicals,non-metallic	477 451				14 899	18 254	157 525	1 658	29 496	28 744	40 528	17 871	17 726	326 701		150 750
Metal,machinery,equipment	524 843				3 681	18 531	141 145	3 828	22 947	10 965	15 346	6 579	21 562	244 584		280 259
Construction	100 882				151	2 426	10 190	225	5 507	889	11 054	5 947	1 824	38 213		62 669
Trade,transport,distribution	245 831				5 864	20 916	40 907	5 741	1 236	14 885	23 659	18 971	6 320	138 499		107 332
Financial,real estate,leasing	309 237				2 720	7 209	23 028	2 917	2 692	31 727	13 191	75 840	12 847	172 171		137 066
Business,production services	277 264				314	4 164	52 307	1 996	10 669	39 034	30 202	32 888	58 095	229 669		47 595
Community,social,personal	401 501				1 945	1 828	28 559	70	331	927	5 888	10 826	24 609	74 983		326 518
Purchases by residents	19 601				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		19 601
Purchases by non-residents	-				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Total uses(purchasers prices)	2 983 669				41 818	78 110	652 698	26 280	75 861	136 307	144 002	169 760	147 109	1 471 947		1 511 723
Gross value added / GDP		105 389			44 232	92 730	204 219	26 489	24 120	143 192	100 983	207 711	222 022	1 065 696	1 171 085	
Total output at basic prices					86 050	170 840	856 917	52 769	99 981	279 499	244 985	377 471	369 131	2 537 643		

Table 36 - Supply and use table: 2003 (R million)

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	Manufac-turing	Electricity, gas and water	Construc-tion	Trade, hotels, restaurants	Transport, commu-nication	Finance, business services	Other services	Total industry	Imports	C.i.f / f.o.b. adjustment
Agriculture,forestry,fishing	99 597	2 682	7 961	88 954	83 370	-	1 534	-	-	-	-	-	-	84 904	4 050	-
Ores,minerals,electricity,water	210 981	3 244	6 361	201 376	-	150 384	-	11 036	-	-	-	-	-	161 420	39 956	-
Food,beverages,textiles,apparel	323 430	27 625	51 209	244 596	-	-	216 863	-	-	-	-	-	-	216 863	27 733	-
Wood,chemicals,non-metallic	500 328	33 512	92 746	374 070	-	-	324 672	-	-	-	-	-	-	324 672	49 398	-
Metal,machinery,equipment	541 540	16 811	76 852	447 877	-	-	296 458	-	-	-	3 716	-	-	300 174	147 703	-
Construction	116 581	2 376	-	114 205	1 049	-	-	-	112 860	-	-	-	-	113 908	297	-
Trade,transport,distribution	263 546	3 668	-235 129	495 007	-	615	-	48 725	-	264 924	160 608	-	-	474 872	38 214	-18 079
Financial,real estate,leasing	348 581	8 901	-	339 680	-	138	3 672	125	3 036	2 245	1 165	326 038	316	336 735	5 170	-2 225
Business,production services	301 455	5 870	-	295 585	-	1 956	55 662	-	-	33 242	99 414	95 199	-	285 473	10 112	-
Community,social,personal	454 679	12 698	-	441 981	-	3 078	8 512	-	-	4 572	-	5 539	419 091	438 092	3 889	-
C.i.f / f.o.b. adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-20 304	20 304
Purchases by residents	18 819	-	-	18 819	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18 819	-
Total supply at basic prices	3 179 537	117 387	-	3 062 150	84 419	156 171	904 673	59 886	115 896	304 983	264 903	426 776	419 407	2 737 113	325 037	-

Use table 2003	Total supply at purchasers' prices	Taxes less subsidies on products	Trade and transport margins		Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufac-turing	Electricity, gas and water	Construc-tion	Trade, hotels, restaurants	Transport, commu-nication	Finance, business services	Other services	Total industry	Total economy	Components of final demand
Agriculture,forestry,fishing	99 597				1 602	13	51 265	6	2	249	4	46	205	53 392		46 205
Ores,minerals,electricity,water	210 981				1 449	2 565	92 547	10 644	2 187	41	706	-	1 177	111 316		99 665
Food,beverages,textiles,apparel	323 430				10 047	1 306	61 791	54	1 466	9 004	3 536	904	3 258	91 366		232 064
Wood,chemicals,non-metallic	500 328				15 845	15 822	165 667	2 009	34 650	31 490	42 536	19 751	19 841	347 611		152 717
Metal,machinery,equipment	541 540				3 906	14 833	143 233	4 302	25 546	11 344	15 197	6 772	23 139	248 272		293 268
Construction	116 581				153	2 179	9 693	256	6 453	891	11 126	6 252	2 005	39 008		77 573
Trade,transport,distribution	263 546				6 118	20 381	43 567	6 525	1 645	16 003	24 892	21 878	7 271	148 280		115 266
Financial,real estate,leasing	348 581				2 937	7 449	24 187	4 047	3 721	34 959	15 520	90 728	15 619	199 167		149 414
Business,production services	301 455				335	3 895	54 299	2 394	13 002	41 084	31 573	35 667	66 856	249 105		52 350
Community,social,personal	454 679				2 383	1 958	34 507	96	477	1 132	7 176	13 602	33 116	94 446		360 233
Purchases by residents	18 819				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		18 819
Purchases by non-residents	-				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Total uses(purchasers prices)	3 179 537				44 775	70 401	680 756	30 333	89 149	146 197	152 266	195 600	172 487	1 581 963		1 597 574
Gross value added / GDP		117 387			39 644	85 770	223 917	29 553	26 747	158 786	112 637	231 176	246 920	1 155 150	1 272 537	
Total output at basic prices					84 419	156 171	904 673	59 886	115 896	304 983	264 903	426 776	419 407	2 737 113		

Table 37 - Supply and use table: 2004 (R million)

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	Manufac-turing	Electricity, gas and water	Construc-tion	Trade, hotels, restaurants	Transport, commu-nication	Finance, business services	Other services	Total industry	Imports	C.i.f / f.o.b. adjustment
Agriculture,forestry,fishing	103 009	3 275	8 768	90 966	84 653	-	1 611	-	-	-	-	-	-	86 264	4 702	-
Ores,minerals,electricity,water	226 936	3 975	7 023	215 938	-	159 502	-	12 240	-	-	-	-	-	171 742	44 196	-
Food,beverages,textiles,apparel	354 478	32 625	56 391	265 462	-	-	231 390	-	-	-	-	-	-	231 390	34 072	-
Wood,chemicals,non-metallic	540 426	40 080	102 133	398 213	-	-	341 857	-	-	-	-	-	-	341 857	56 356	-
Metal,machinery,equipment	607 527	21 397	84 617	501 513	-	-	321 141	-	-	-	4 074	-	-	325 215	176 298	-
Construction	127 525	2 887	-	124 638	1 061	-	-	-	123 234	-	-	-	-	124 295	343	-
Trade,transport,distribution	284 788	5 949	-258 932	537 771	-	654	-	50 636	-	288 956	175 129	-	-	515 375	43 729	-21 333
Financial,real estate,leasing	394 814	10 838	-	383 976	-	156	3 906	146	3 244	2 452	1 272	369 204	343	380 723	5 765	-2 512
Business,production services	327 699	7 304	-	320 395	-	2 149	59 520	-	-	36 852	104 051	105 484	-	308 056	12 338	-
Community,social,personal	496 028	16 343	-	497 685	-	3 291	6 220	-	-	4 976	-	6 104	454 758	475 349	4 336	-
C.i.f / f.o.b. adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-23 845	23 845
Purchases by residents	19 887	-	-	19 887	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19 887	-
Total supply at basic prices	3 483 117	144 673	-	3 338 444	85 714	165 752	965 645	63 022	126 478	333 236	284 526	480 792	455 101	2 960 266	378 177	-

Use table 2004	Total supply at purchasers' prices	Taxes less subsidies on products	Trade and transport margins		Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufac-turing	Electricity, gas and water	Construc-tion	Trade, hotels, restaurants	Transport, commu-nication	Finance, business services	Other services	Total industry	Total economy	Components of final demand
Agriculture,forestry,fishing	103 009				1 670	11	54 566	6	2	271	4	54	238	56 822		46 187
Ores,minerals,electricity,water	226 936				1 640	2 853	102 791	12 605	2 887	46	908	-	1 654	125 384		101 552
Food,beverages,textiles,apparel	354 478				10 545	1 257	64 000	55	1 518	10 234	3 785	904	3 577	95 784		258 694
Wood,chemicals,non-metallic	540 426				16 165	15 767	171 371	2 207	36 622	33 361	44 250	21 476	22 252	363 471		176 955
Metal,machinery,equipment	607 527				4 040	14 977	157 344	4 756	27 504	12 715	16 198	7 750	26 872	272 156		335 371
Construction	127 525				160	2 365	9 269	295	6 664	984	11 849	7 165	2 333	41 084		86 441
Trade,transport,distribution	284 788				6 316	22 174	45 536	6 624	1 737	18 087	26 965	24 092	8 653	160 184		124 604
Financial,real estate,leasing	394 814				3 225	8 751	22 647	3 637	3 934	35 852	16 136	105 652	16 488	216 322		178 492
Business,production services	327 699				331	4 153	55 950	2 553	13 050	43 938	32 166	38 235	75 275	265 651		62 048
Community,social,personal	496 028				2 223	2 246	38 204	108	521	1 303	7 479	14 179	36 545	92 808		403 220
Purchases by residents	19 887				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		19 887
Purchases by non-residents	-				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Total uses(purchasers prices)	3 483 117				46 224	74 554	721 678	32 846	94 439	156 791	159 740	219 507	183 887	1 689 666		1 793 450
Gross value added / GDP		144 673			39 490	91 198	243 967	30 176	32 039	176 445	124 786	261 285	271 214	1 270 600	1 415 273	
Total output at basic prices					85 714	165 752	965 645	63 022	126 478	333 236	284 526	480 792	455 101	2 960 266		

Table 38 - Supply and use table: 2005 (R million)

Supply table 2005	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	Manufac-turing	Electricity, gas and water	Construc-tion	Trade, hotels, restaurants	Transport, commu-nication	Finance, business services	Other services	Total industry	Imports	C.i.f / f.o.b. adjustment
Agriculture,forestry,fishing	104 594	3 870	9 462	91 262	83 496	-	1 666	-	-	-	-	-	-	85 162	6 100	-
Ores,minerals,electricity,water	255 861	4 724	7 493	243 644	-	182 411	-	12 769	-	-	-	-	-	195 180	48 464	-
Food,beverages,textiles,apparel	386 851	39 662	60 921	286 268	-	-	245 352	-	-	-	-	-	-	245 352	40 916	-
Wood,chemicals,non-metallic	586 021	45 951	110 336	429 734	-	-	363 678	-	-	-	-	-	-	363 678	66 056	-
Metal,machinery,equipment	670 792	26 835	91 481	552 476	-	-	343 921	-	-	-	4 422	-	-	348 343	204 133	-
Construction	145 997	3 389	-	142 608	1 028	-	-	-	141 210	-	-	-	-	142 238	370	-
Trade,transport,distribution	314 190	4 880	-279 693	589 003	-	743	-	54 332	-	318 219	189 705	-	-	562 999	50 779	-24 775
Financial,real estate,leasing	453 978	12 689	-	441 289	-	176	4 276	152	3 757	2 699	1 377	424 702	385	437 524	6 809	-3 044
Business,production services	362 893	8 332	-	354 561	-	2 430	64 272	-	-	40 824	112 781	119 965	-	340 272	14 289	-
Community,social,personal	552 451	19 683	-	532 768	-	3 735	6 703	-	-	5 450	-	6 967	504 548	527 403	5 365	-
C.i.f / f.o.b. adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-27 819	27 819
Purchases by residents	22 097	-	-	22 097	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22 097	-
Total supply at basic prices	3 855 725	170 015	-	3 685 710	84 524	189 495	1 029 868	67 253	144 967	367 192	308 285	551 634	504 933	3 248 151	437 559	-

Use table 2005	Total supply at purchasers' prices	Taxes less subsidies on products	Trade and transport margins		Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufac-turing	Electricity, gas and water	Construc-tion	Trade, hotels, restaurants	Transport, commu-nication	Finance, business services	Other services	Total industry	Total economy	Components of final demand
Agriculture,forestry,fishing	104 594				1514	10	54 226	7	2	279	4	57	248	56 347		48 247
Ores,minerals,electricity,water	255 861				1 577	3 230	111 564	12 915	3 024	50	891	-	1 732	134 983		120 878
Food,beverages,textiles,apparel	386 851				10 754	1 394	67 270	60	1 677	11 649	4 163	1 036	4 020	102 023		284 828
Wood,chemicals,non-metallic	586 021				16 305	17 461	181 860	2 257	41 336	35 875	46 406	24 429	24 679	390 608		195 413
Metal,machinery,equipment	670 792				3 924	16 211	166 584	4 920	30 302	13 452	16 441	8 717	29 579	290 130		380 662
Construction	145 997				166	2 569	10 445	289	7 523	1 082	12 260	8 071	2 536	44 941		101 056
Trade,transport,distribution	314 190				6 950	25 406	49 740	7 349	1 974	19 852	29 044	28 340	9 994	178 649		135 541
Financial,real estate,leasing	453 978				3 183	9 727	25 357	3 574	4 532	40 539	17 130	125 976	18 402	248 420		205 558
Business,production services	362 893				338	4 837	60 774	2 753	15 408	47 919	34 224	42 514	85 791	294 558		68 335
Community,social,personal	552 451				2 411	2 658	42 947	119	631	1 483	8 250	16 990	30 936	106 425		446 026
Purchases by residents	22 097				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		22 097
Purchases by non-residents	-				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Total uses(purchasers prices)	3 855 725				47 122	83 503	770 767	34 243	106 409	172 180	168 813	256 130	207 917	1 847 084		2 008 641
Gross value added / GDP		170 015			37 402	105 992	259 101	33 010	38 558	195 012	139 472	295 504	297 016	1 401 067	1 571 082	
Total output at basic prices					84 524	189 495	1029 868	67 253	144 967	367 192	308 285	551 634	504 933	3 248 151		

Table 39 - Supply and use table: 2006 (R million)

Supply table 2006	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	Manufac-turing	Electricity, gas and water	Construc-tion	Trade, hotels, restaurants	Transport, commu-nication	Finance, business services	Other services	Total industry	Imports	C.i.f / f.o.b. adjustment
Agriculture,forestry,fishing	121 085	4 599	10 596	105 890	97 751	-	1 784	-	-	-	-	-	-	99 535	6 355	-
Ores,minerals,electricity,water	319 183	5 628	8 229	305 326	-	229 781		14 368	-	-	-	-	-	244 149	61 177	-
Food,beverages,textiles,apparel	429 968	46 374	68 347	315 247	-	-	265 440	-	-	-	-	-	-	265 440	49 807	-
Wood,chemicals,non-metallic	668 754	52 224	123 784	492 746	-	-	394 467	-	-	-	-	-	-	394 467	98 279	-
Metal,machinery,equipment	784 640	32 695	102 759	649 186	-	-	372 239	-	-	-	4 829	-	-	377 068	272 118	-
Construction	172 186	4 014	-	168 172	1 219	-	-	-	166 494	-	-	-	-	167 713	459	-
Trade,transport,distribution	346 103	4 274	-313 715	655 543	-	925	-	61 451	-	354 592	207 336	-	-	624 304	63 810	-32 571
Financial,real estate,leasing	524 203	15 011	-	509 192	-	198	4 726	171	4 580	3 025	1 477	490 097	448	504 722	8 472	-4 002
Business,production services	401 504	9 699	-	391 805	-	2 820	67 255	-	-	46 881	120 639	137 204	-	374 799	17 006	-
Community,social,personal	624 561	20 585	-	603 976	-	4 579	6 979	-	-	6 060	-	7 896	571 288	596 802	7 174	-
C.i.f / f.o.b. adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-36 573	36 573
Purchases by residents	25 501	-	-	25 501	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25 501	-
Total supply at basic prices	4 417 687	195 103	-	4 222 584	98 970	238 303	1 112 891	75 990	171 074	410 558	334 281	635 197	571 736	3 649 000	573 584	-

Use table 2006	Total supply at purchasers' prices	Taxes less subsidies on products	Trade and transport margins		Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufac-turing	Electricity, gas and water	Construc-tion	Trade, hotels, restaurants	Transport, commu-nication	Finance, business services	Other services	Total industry	Total economy	Components of final demand
Agriculture,forestry,fishing	121 085				1 779	15	62 958	8	2	354	6	68	334	65 524		55 560
Ores,minerals,electricity,water	319 183				1 860	4 206	124 964	14 834	3 960	60	1 069	-	2 335	153 288		165 895
Food,beverages,textiles,apparel	429 968				12 150	1 909	70 935	71	2 063	12 986	4 533	1 240	5 110	110 997		318 971
Wood,chemicals,non-metallic	668 754				18 905	23 810	200 857	2 603	48 829	41 685	52 938	27 216	30 877	447 720		221 034
Metal,machinery,equipment	784 640				4 297	21 922	179 903	5 581	35 707	15 714	17 623	9 658	35 380	325 785		458 855
Construction	172 186				192	2 512	9 852	295	8 100	1 218	12 037	8 209	2 609	45 024		127 162
Trade,transport,distribution	346 103				7 904	29 545	51 941	8 096	2 219	22 069	29 258	30 603	11 976	193 611		152 492
Financial,real estate,leasing	524 203				3 698	13 145	27 619	4 495	5 402	45 990	18 710	155 209	21 272	295 540		228 663
Business,production services	401 504				345	5 773	63 252	2 930	17 880	52 950	35 561	44 560	100 724	323 975		77 529
Community,social,personal	624 561				2 489	3 165	46 108	131	754	1 701	8 771	19 123	32 975	115 217		509 344
Purchases by residents	25 501				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		25 501
Purchases by non-residents	-				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Total uses(purchasers prices)	4 417 687				53 619	106 002	838 389	39 044	124 916	194 727	180 506	295 886	243 592	2 076 681		2 341 006
Gross value added / GDP		195 103			45 351	132 301	274 502	36 946	46 158	215 831	153 775	339 311	328 144	1 572 319	1 767 422	
Total output at basic prices					98 970	238 303	1 112 891	75 990	171 074	410 558	334 281	635 197	571 736	3 649 000		

Table 40 - Supply and use table: 2007 (R million)

Supply table 2007	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	Manufac-turing	Electricity, gas and water	Construc-tion	Trade, hotels, restaurants	Transport, commu-nication	Finance, business services	Other services	Total industry	Imports	C.i.f / f.o.b. adjustment
Agriculture,forestry,fishing	148 795	5 194	11 595	132 006	123 292	-	2 012	-	-	-	-	-	-	125 304	6 702	-
Ores,minerals,electricity,water	373 210	6 361	8 893	357 956	-	267 315	-	16 114	-	-	-	-	-	283 429	74 527	-
Food,beverages,textiles,apparel	493 234	52 116	74 878	366 240	-	-	302 821	-	-	-	-	-	-	302 821	63 419	-
Wood,chemicals,non-metallic	753 189	59 301	135 614	558 274	-	-	435 037	-	-	-	-	-	-	435 037	123 237	-
Metal,machinery,equipment	897 034	37 265	112 668	747 101	-	-	416 120	-	-	-	5 208	-	-	421 328	325 773	-
Construction	211 777	4 526	-	207 251	1 572	-	-		205 180	-	-	-	-	206 752	499	-
Trade,transport,distribution	383 408	7 726	-343 648	719 330	-	1 140	-	69 119	-	393 451	224 530	-	-	668 240	68 850	-37 760
Financial,real estate,leasing	625 326	16 971	-	608 355	-	219	5 260	194	5 878	3 339	1 621	586 180	511	603 202	9 584	-4 431
Business,production services	436 418	11 270	-	425 148	-	3 182	72 747	-	-	52 624	128 378	148 165	-	405 096	20 052	-
Community,social,personal	711 171	23 225	-	687 946	-	5 300	7 525	-	-	6 668	-	8 488	651 111	679 092	8 854	-
C.i.f / f.o.b. adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-42 191	42 191
Purchases by residents	30 755	-	-	30 755	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30 755	-
Total supply at basic prices	5 064 317	223 955	-	4 840 362	124 864	277 156	1 241 522	85 427	211 058	456 082	359 737	742 833	651 622	4 150 301	690 061	-

Use table 2007	Total supply at purchasers' prices	Taxes less subsidies on products	Trade and transport margins		Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufac-turing	Electricity, gas and water	Construc-tion	Trade, hotels, restaurants	Transport, commu-nication	Finance, business services	Other services	Total industry	Total economy	Components of final demand
Agriculture,forestry,fishing	148 795				2 375	20	77 849	10	3	444	6	76	411	81 194		67 601
Ores,minerals,electricity,water	373 210				2 339	4 825	141 182	16 376	5 821	72	1 276	-	2 911	174 802		198 408
Food,beverages,textiles,apparel	493 234				14 445	2 069	79 835	76	2 540	14 141	4 505	1 260	5 611	124 483		368 751
Wood,chemicals,non-metallic	753 189				23 056	27 976	224 576	2 931	59 306	46 789	58 975	28 329	35 267	507 205		245 984
Metal,machinery,equipment	897 034				5 010	24 308	198 046	5 757	42 351	17 546	18 580	9 423	38 624	359 645		537 389
Construction	211 777				228	2 505	9 843	302	10 213	1 368	11 949	7 956	2 660	47 024		164 753
Trade,transport,distribution	383 408				8 649	32 616	57 497	9 651	2 993	26 270	34 015	33 511	14 014	219 216		164 192
Financial,real estate,leasing	625 326				4 471	16 034	29 902	5 229	6 925	50 294	19 853	190 226	21 999	311 933		280 393
Business,production services	436 418				395	6 307	68 139	3 212	23 270	58 259	36 813	43 991	108 914	349 300		87 118
Community,social,personal	711 171				3 526	3 527	50 865	153	1 014	1 989	9 932	22 534	55 812	149 352		561 819
Purchases by residents	30 755				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		30 755
Purchases by non-residents	-				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Total uses(purchasers prices)	5 064 317				64 494	120 187	937 734	43 698	154 436	217 172	195 904	337 306	286 223	2 357 154		2 707 163
Gross value added / GDP		223 955			60 370	156 969	303 788	41 729	56 622	238 910	163 833	405 527	365 399	1 793 147	2 017 102	
Total output at basic prices					124 864	277 156	1241 522	85 427	211 058	456 082	359 737	742 833	651 622	4 150 301		

Table 41 - Supply and use table: 2008 (R million)

Supply table 2008	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	Manufac- turing	Electricity, gas and water	Construc- tion	Trade, hotels, restaurants	Transport, commu- nication	Finance, business services	Other services	Total industry	Imports	C.i.f / f.o.b. adjustment
Agriculture,forestry,fishing	176 390	5 384	12 684	158 322	146 512	-	2 362	-	-	-	-	-	-	148 874	9 448	-
Ores,minerals,electricity,water	470 517	6 576	9 608	454 333	-	334 945	-	18 255	-	-	-	-	-	353 200	101 133	-
Food,beverages,textiles,apparel	561 181	56 115	81 999	423 067	-	-	347 573	-	-	-	-	-	-	347 573	75 494	-
Wood,chemicals,non-metallic	873 148	60 935	148 510	663 702	-	-	515 670	-	-	-	-	-	-	515 670	148 032	-
Metal,machinery,equipment	1 044 237	37 523	123 476	883 238	-	-	464 130	-	-	-	6 183	-	-	470 313	412 925	-
Construction	261 793	4 709	-	257 084	1 851	-	-	-	254 482	-	-	-	-	256 333	751	-
Trade,transport,distribution	454 088	3 762	-376 278	826 604	-	1 414	-	79 176	-	438 257	257 872	-	-	776 719	91 436	-41 551
Financial,real estate,leasing	699 126	17 597	-	681 529	-	290	6 193	217	6 924	3 694	1 736	655 045	541	674 640	11 653	-4 764
Business,production services	494 906	11 239	-	483 667	-	4 216	86 388	-	-	57 931	130 506	181 085	-	460 126	23 541	-
Community,social,personal	795 210	21 954	-	773 256	-	6 721	8 940	-	-	7 381	-	10 345	729 566	762 953	10 303	-
C.i.f / f.o.b. adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-46 315	46 315
Purchases by residents	40 134	-	-	40 134	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40 134	-
Total supply at basic prices	5 870 730	225 794	-	5 644 936	148 363	347 586	1 431 256	97 648	261 406	507 263	396 297	846 475	730 107	4 766 401	878 535	-

Use table 2008	Total supply at purchasers' prices	Taxes less subsidies on products	Trade and transport margins		Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufac- turing	Electricity, gas and water	Construc- tion	Trade, hotels, restaurants	Transport, commu- nication	Finance, business services	Other services	Total industry	Total economy	Components of final demand
Agriculture,forestry,fishing	176 390				2 712	19	86 290	7	4	446	7	89	405	89 979		86 411
Ores,minerals,electricity,water	470 517				2 724	6 857	147 999	21 421	5 544	103	1 153	-	2 800	215 601		254 916
Food,beverages,textiles,apparel	561 181				17 139	2 256	93 670	78	3 130	15 824	4 556	1 780	5 931	144 364		416 817
Wood,chemicals,non-metallic	873 148				29 063	31 435	261 940	2 988	71 094	50 210	59 546	36 987	37 925	581 189		291 959
Metal,machinery,equipment	1 044 237				6 597	28 420	215 890	5 849	53 162	17 844	17 922	12 328	40 055	398 067		646 170
Construction	261 793				283	3 234	13 759	335	13 126	1 426	13 154	10 511	3 169	58 997		202 796
Trade,transport,distribution	454 088				13 622	37 356	72 777	11 166	3 655	29 953	39 359	44 571	17 207	269 666		184 422
Financial,real estate,leasing	699 126				6 080	17 069	36 920	5 366	8 991	55 872	22 593	214 235	25 396	392 522		306 604
Business,production services	494 906				524	7 352	82 266	3 151	29 453	61 907	40 001	53 432	120 988	399 074		95 832
Community,social,personal	795 210				4 007	3 509	53 943	146	1 104	1 904	9 624	24 997	61 680	160 914		634 296
Purchases by residents	40 134				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		40 134
Purchases by non-residents	-				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Total uses(purchasers prices)	5 870 730				82 751	137 507	1092 454	50 508	189 263	235 489	207 915	398 930	315 556	2 710 373		3 160 357
Gross value added / GDP		225 794			65 612	210 079	338 802	47 140	72 143	271 774	188 382	449 545	414 551	2 058 028	2 283 822	
Total output at basic prices					148 363	347 586	1431 256	97 648	261 406	507 263	396 297	848 475	730 107	4 768 401		

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Explanatory notes

Introduction

This Statistical Release contains independently compiled annual estimates of the gross domestic product (GDP) for the period 1993 to 2008. It also contains quarterly estimates of the GDP for the period 2000 to the third quarter of 2009. 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. The estimates of real GDP are expressed in terms of a 2005 base year. .

Methodology

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 bottom-up method and other less detailed data are used 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

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. The Central Product Classification (CPC) has now been adopted and used to classify the supply and use of products and services.

Seasonal adjustment

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

Revision of the estimates for all components of the national accounts is 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 three latest years.

Related publications

Users may also wish to refer to the following publications from Stats SA -

Annual Financial Statistics

Quarterly Financial Statistics

Quarterly Employment Statistics

Quarterly Labour Force Survey

Producer Price Index

Consumer Price Index

Financial statistics of consolidated general government

Various monthly surveys

Unpublished Statistics

In some cases Stats SA can also make available information which is not published. This information can be made available electronically or through printouts. Generally a charge is made for providing unpublished information.

Pre-release policy

Stats SA keep new estimates of economic indicators strictly confidential 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 allows 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

CPC	Central Product Classification
DoA	Department of Agriculture
DME	Department of Minerals and Energy
DWAF	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry
SARB	South African Reserve Bank
SARS	South African Revenue Service
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
SNA	System of National Accounts
Stats SA	Statistics South Africa

Classification of industries

The industries used in estimating the value added were 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 T showing only those categories of the SIC which have been used in the national accounts tables in this statistical release and table U showing the full version of SIC (5th edition).

Table T - 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		24
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
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

Table T - Categories used in the national accounts (concluded)

Title in the national accounts tables	Major division of SIC	Division of SIC
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 U - 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
Service activities incidental to mining of minerals		29
Manufacturing	3	
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products		30
Manufacture of textiles, clothing and leather goods		31
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials; manufacture of paper and paper products; publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media		32
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel; manufacture of chemicals and chemical products; manufacture of rubber and plastic products		33
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products		34
Manufacture of basic metals, fabricated metal products, machinery and equipment and of office, accounting and computing machinery		35
Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.		36
Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus and of medical, precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks		37
Manufacture of transport equipment		38
Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.; recycling		39
Electricity, gas and water supply	4	
Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply		41
Collection, purification and distribution of water		42
Construction	5	
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles and personal and household goods; catering and accommodation	6	
Wholesale and commission trade, except of motor vehicles and motor cycle		61

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

Title of category	Major division	Division
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
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, exterritorial organisations, representatives of foreign governments and other activities not adequately defined	0	
Private households with employed persons		01
Exterritorial organisations		02
Representatives of foreign governments		03
Other activities not adequately defined		04

Classification of products

The supply and use tables allow for the comparison of statistics at a commodity level. The aggregated tables in this publication are 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 V provides a key between the commodity group and the SIC-code that would generally be the principal producer of the commodity.

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

Supply and Use Table	CPC	CPC Description
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	**01 – 04**	Agriculture, forestry and fishery products
Ores, minerals, electricity, water	**11 – 18**	Ores and minerals; electricity, gas and water
Food , beverage, textile, apparel	**211 – 293**	Food products, beverages and tobacco; textiles, apparel and leather products
Wood, chemical, non-metallic	**31 – 39**	Other transportable goods, except metal products, machinery and equipment
Metal, machinery, equipment	**411 – 499**	Metal products, machinery and equipment
Construction	**53 – 54**	Constructions and construction services
Trade, transport, distribution	**61 – 692**	Distributive trade services; accommodation, food and beverage serving services; transport services; and electricity, gas and water distribution services
Financial, real estate, leasing	**711 – 73**	Financial and related services; real estate services; and rental and leasing services
Business, production services	**81 – 89**	Business and production services
Community, social, personal	**91 – 95**	Community, social and personal services

Data sources

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

Table W - Statistical sources used in estimating benchmark, annual and quarterly value added and GDP

Industry	Nominal estimates	Real estimates
Cross industry	Benchmark/annual Unless stated otherwise, the estimation of benchmark and annual estimates is based on the Annual Financial Statistics 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. Regional A mixture between "bottom-up" and "top-down" approaches is 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, e.g. Telkom. "Top-down" sources are distribution keys based on population census results, employment data, administrative data etc. Quarterly 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.	Benchmark/annual 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. Regional Unless stated otherwise, the national deflator for the specific industry is used to derive the real estimates. Quarterly 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.
	Non-observed economy Information was obtained from administrative and enforcement records of the South African Police Service (SAPS), South African Revenue Service (SARS), other associations (e.g. SWEAT for prostitution) and information on other country experiences. Estimates on housing stock and rental values were obtained from the 2007 Community Survey, 2005/6 Income and Expenditure survey and 2005 General Household Survey Informal sector estimates were based on the Survey of Employers and Self-employed 2004 as well as the Labour Force Survey	Non-observed economy 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.

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

Agriculture, forestry and fishing (SIC 1)	Benchmark/annual The census of commercial agriculture 2007, conducted by Stats SA on behalf of the National Department of Agriculture (DoA) was used. Regional Selected variables are supplied by the DoA on a provincial level to use as distribution keys Quarterly Quarterly information on the value of crops, animal products and related expenditure is sourced from the DoA	Quarterly Relevant price indices are provide by the DoA on a quarterly basis
Mining and quarrying (SIC 2)	Benchmark/annual Mining 2004 large sample survey data published by Stats SA Supplemented by gold mining industry information from the Chamber of Mines and information from the Department of Minerals and Energy (DME). Regional Information for distribution keys sourced from DME and Chamber of Mines Quarterly Monthly data on production and sales for the various sectors of the mining industry as published by Stats SA. Estimates of the gold mining industry are supplemented with information from the Chamber of mines	Quarterly Monthly data on production and sales for the various sectors of the mining industry as published by Stats SA. Estimates of the gold mining industry are supplemented with information from the Chamber of mines
Manufacturing (SIC 3)	Benchmark/annual Manufacturing 2005 large sample survey data published by Stats SA. Regional Similar to the data sources for annual estimates Quarterly Monthly statistics on production and sales for the various sectors of the manufacturing industry as published by Stats SA.	Quarterly Monthly statistics on production and sales for the various sectors of the manufacturing industry as published by Stats SA

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

Electricity, gas and water (SIC 4)	Benchmark/annual Electricity, gas and water 2006 large sample survey data published by Stats SA Estimates are supplemented by annual reports from ESKOM, a number of water boards and local government statistics Regional Information used as distribution keys is provided by ESKOM and local authorities Quarterly Real estimates are inflated with relevant producer price indices	Quarterly Monthly statistics regarding generation and consumption of electricity published by Stats SA.
Construction (SIC 5)	Benchmark/annual Construction 2004 large sample survey data published by Stats SA 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 Regional 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 Quarterly Information based on the trend in gross domestic fixed investment of residential and non-residential buildings and construction works as compiled by the SARB	Quarterly Monthly statistics regarding building plans passed and approved as published by Stats SA.
Wholesale-, retail-, motor trade and accommodation (SIC 6)	Benchmark/annual Wholesale and Retail trade 2005; Motor trade 2006 and Accommodation 2004 large sample surveys conducted by Stats SA Regional Similar to the data sources used for the annual estimates. Quarterly Monthly trade sales statistics covering wholesale, retail & motor trade published by Stats SA.	

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

Transport, storage and communication (SIC 7)	Benchmark/annual Financial statements of major role players such as Transnet, Telkom and South African Post Office Studies by research institutions on relevant sub-industries e.g. the taxi industry Transport and communication 2006 large sample surveys conducted by Stats SA. Regional Similar to the data sources for annual estimates Quarterly Real estimates are inflated with relevant producer price indices and implied indices	Quarterly Monthly volume indicators information collected from the major role players in each sub industry as collected by Stats SA
Financial intermediation, real estate and business services (SIC 8)	Benchmark/annual Business Services 2006 large sample survey data published by Stats SA Statistics from the 2001 population census and the annual General Household surveys are used in conjunction with information and estimates from SARB Regional Similar to the data sources for annual estimate Quarterly Information and estimates from SARB, as well as trends in related aggregates such as private consumption expenditure	Benchmark/annual Information and estimates from SARB Quarterly Information and estimates from SARB, as well as trends in related aggregates such as private consumption expenditure
General government (SIC 91)	Benchmark Annual Stat SA conducts a number of surveys on the three tiers of government that are used to derive the estimates. They are supplemented with information from SARB. Regional Similar to the data sources for annual estimate Quarterly Real estimates are inflated with relevant implied indices	Quarterly Quarterly information from the quarterly employment survey conducted by Stats SA.

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

Personal services (SIC 9, excl SIC 91)	Benchmark/annual Personal Services 2004 large sample survey data published by Stats SA Regional Information of distribution keys is sourced from the 2001 population census and the General Household Survey Quarterly Estimates are extrapolated using relevant items of the private consumption expenditure as estimated by the SARB	Quarterly Employment estimates in the domestic services industry.

Glossary

Table X describes and defines relevant national accounting and other terms used in this publication.

Table X - Glossary of statistical sources used in estimating benchmark, annual and quarterly value added and GDP

Term	Description
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. The base period for national accounts estimates at constant prices is 2005, which means that they have been restated at 2005 prices.
Consumer Price Index (CPI)	An index that measures the prices of a fixed basket of consumer goods and services
Current prices	A valuation at current prices is expressed at the prices prevailing during the period being referred to.

Table X - Glossary of statistical sources used in estimating benchmark, annual and quarterly value added and GDP (continued)

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, *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.
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.

Table X - Glossary of statistical sources used in estimating benchmark, annual and quarterly value added and GDP (continued)

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 *minus* compensation of employees payable *minus* taxes on production payable *plus* 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.
Illegal economy	The illegal economy is the activities in the resale, distribution or ownership of goods and services forbidden by law and legal activities carried out by unauthorised producers.
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.
Informal economy	The informal economy is broadly characterised as consisting of units engaged in the production of goods or services with the primary objective of generating employment and incomes to the persons concerned. These units typically operate at a low level of organisation, with little or no division between labour and capital as factors of production and on a small scale.
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.
Non-observed economy	The non-observed economy is the extent of the economic activity missing from statistical data collections and from administrative sources.

Table X - Glossary of statistical sources used in estimating benchmark, annual and quarterly value added and GDP (continued)

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 the 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 licences, 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	The percentage change in a variable from one period to another is its change in value (value in the second period less its value in the first period) divided by its value in the first period, multiplied by 100. Growth in GDP is usually measured by its percentage change.
Primary industries	The primary industries include the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry and the 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.
Producer Price Index (PPI)	The producer price index indicates changes in producer prices of locally produced commodities (including exports), imports and exports
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.

Table X - Glossary of statistical sources used in estimating benchmark, annual and quarterly value added and GDP (continued)

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 is 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 surveys 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 towards the 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 2008, although South Africa still uses SNA 1993.
Taxes on production and imports	Taxes on production and imports are taxes which add to the cost of production and which 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).

Table X - Glossary of statistical sources used in estimating benchmark, annual and quarterly value added and GDP (concluded)

Underground economy	The underground economy includes activities that may be both productive in an economic sense and also quite legal but deliberately concealed from public authorities to avoid the payment of taxes, payment of social security contributions, meeting certain legal standards or complying with certain administrative procedures.
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 between 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 from 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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