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1. Introduction

1.1 Aim and collection unit

This publication presents estimates in respect of the 2019 mining census. The census covers all mines that were registered for mineral rights with the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) in 2019 and which were actively engaged in the mining industry.

The last survey was conducted in 2015 (Report No. 20-01-02 (2015)).

The statistical unit for the collection of the information is known as a mine, operating as a single business unit under a manager.

1.2 Scope and coverage

This survey covers the mineral rights-registered mines that are mainly engaged in the mining industry in the following activities, classified at 5-digit SIC sub-group level according to the January 1993 edition of the *Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities* (SIC), Fifth edition, Report No. 09-90-02:

- Mining of coal and lignite (SIC 21000);
- Mining of gold and uranium ore (SIC 23000);
- Mining of iron ore (SIC 24100);
- Mining of chrome ore (SIC 24210);
- Mining of copper ore (SIC 24220);
- Mining of manganese ore (SIC 24230);
- Mining of platinum group metal ore (SIC 24240);
- Other metal ore mining (SIC 24290);
- Dimension stone (granite, slate and wonderstone) (SIC 25110);
- Limestone and limeworks (SIC 25120);
- Other stone quarrying, including stone crushing and clay and sandpits (SIC 25190);
- Mining of diamonds (including alluvial diamonds) (SIC 25200);
- Phosphates (SIC 25311);
- Other chemical and fertiliser minerals (SIC 25319);
- Extraction and evaporation of salt (SIC 25320);
- Mining of precious and semi-precious stones, except diamonds (SIC 25391);
- Other minerals and materials n.e.c. (SIC 25399); and
- Service activities incidental to mining of minerals (SIC 29000).

Exclusions: extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas.

1.3 Data items

The following categories of data items were collected: industrial classification, employment, trading income, expenditure, sales, purchases, services subcontracted out, capital expenditure on new assets, inventories, and information and communication technology usage.

1.4 Reference period

The questionnaires were completed for the financial year of the mine which **ended on any date between 1 July 2018 and 30 June 2019**, according to the usual reporting schedule of the mine, with the following exception:

- Employment as at the end of June 2019.

1.5 Current prices

The rand values are at current prices.

1.6 Reliability of data

All estimates compiled for this industry are subject to non-sampling errors.

The following are some of the likely sources of non-sampling errors: sampling frame not up to date, wrong definitions and classification, phrasing of questions, non-response, processing and estimation. Every effort is made to minimise non-sampling errors by the careful design of questionnaires, testing them in pilot studies, editing reported data and implementing efficient operating procedures. Non-sampling errors occur in both sample surveys and censuses.

1.7 Confidentiality

According to section 17 of the Statistics Act, 1999 (Act No. 6 of 1999), completed questionnaires remain confidential to Statistics South Africa (Stats SA). Individual business information is never disclosed. Results are presented in aggregated form only.

2 Summary of findings for the year 2019

2.1. Income

Table A – Income in the mining industry, 2012–2019

Type of mining	2012		2015		2019	
	R million	% contribution	R million	% contribution	R million	% contribution
Mining of coal and lignite	96 097	24,4	133 451	29,8	156 145	28,3
Mining of gold and uranium ore	66 957	17,0	64 026	14,3	63 388	11,5
Mining of iron ore	68 061	17,3	60 687	13,5	65 321	11,8
Mining of chrome ore	11 412	2,9	16 951	3,8	20 983	3,8
Mining of manganese ore	10 254	2,6	17 196	3,8	33 448	6,1
Mining of platinum group metal ore	106 555	27,2	108 912	24,3	153 688	27,9
Dimension stone (granite, marble, slate and sandstone)	630	0,2	1 146	0,3	2 487	0,5
Limestone and limeworks	2 398	0,6	2 800	0,6	3 775	0,7
Other stone quarrying, including stone crushing and clay and sandpits	10 289	2,6	10 753	2,4	11 713	2,1
Mining of diamonds (including alluvial diamonds)	8 694	2,2	15 056	3,4	15 703	2,8
Other chemical and fertiliser mineral mining	3 330	0,8	5 889	1,3	6 048	1,1
Extraction and evaporation of salt	280	0,1	207	0,0	195	0,0
Other mining activities and service activities incidental to mining	7 822	2,0	10 294	2,3	18 465	3,3
Other minerals and materials n.e.c.	582	0,1	733	0,2	704	0,1
Total	393 361	100,0	448 101	100,0	552 063	100,0

The total income for the mining industry in 2019 was R552,1 billion. The total income represents an increase of 5,4% per annum over the income reported in the corresponding survey of 2015 (R448,1 billion). 'Mining of coal and lignite' earned the largest share of income (R156,1 billion or 28,3%), followed by 'mining of platinum group metal ore' (R153,7 billion or 27,9%), 'mining of iron ore' (R65,3 billion or 11,8%) and 'mining of gold and uranium ore' (R63,4 billion or 11,5%).

Comparing 2015 and 2019, large increases were reported for 'mining of platinum group metal ore' (+R44,8 billion), 'mining of coal and lignite' (+R22,7 billion), 'mining of manganese ore' (+R16,3 billion) and 'other mining activities and service activities incidental to mining' (+R8,2 billion). However, 'mining of gold and uranium ore' reported a decrease (-R0,6 billion).

Between 2012 and 2019, the 'mining of coal and lignite' group gained the biggest percentage share of income (+3,9 percentage points) (from a percentage contribution of 24,4% in 2012 to 28,3% in 2019). The 'mining of gold and uranium ore' and 'mining of iron ore' groups each lost the biggest percentage share of income over the same period (-5,5 percentage points in each case).

Table B – Local and export sales in the mining industry, 2012–2019

Commodity type	Local sales						Export sales					
	2012		2015		2019		2012		2015		2019	
	R million	% contribution	R million	% contribution	R million	% contribution	R million	% contribution	R million	% contribution	R million	% contribution
Chromium ore	5 821	6,5	8 760	5,6	13 034	6,4	3 203	1,1	5 528	2,1	9 543	2,9
Coal	38 948	43,2	71 084	45,3	90 902	44,6	51 838	18,5	51 525	19,1	57 068	17,6
Diamonds	3 937	4,4	5 638	3,6	7 307	3,6	4 517	1,6	9 219	3,4	11 910	3,7
Gold	2 474	2,7	16 210	10,3	12 604	6,2	64 398	22,9	47 118	17,5	48 309	14,9
Iron ore	4 900	5,4	4 949	3,2	5 035	2,5	57 760	20,6	51 974	19,3	56 505	17,5
Manganese ore	1 711	1,9	1 512	1,0	1 228	0,6	9 225	3,3	14 605	5,4	30 998	9,6
Nickel	3 048	3,4	3 609	2,3	2 914	1,4	4 308	1,5	4 934	1,8	5 905	1,8
Platinum group metals	8 320	9,2	24 740	15,8	39 232	19,3	76 652	27,3	71 070	26,4	93 587	28,9
Other minerals	20 996	23,3	20 326	12,9	31 458	15,4	8 862	3,2	13 443	5,0	9 999	3,1
Total	90 155	100,0	156 828	100,0	203 714	100,0	280 763	100,0	269 416	100,0	323 824	100,0

Local sales

Local sales for the mining industry in 2019 were R203,7 billion, representing an increase of 6,8% per annum over the income from local sales reported in the corresponding survey of 2015 (R156,8 billion). The largest contributor to local sales in 2019 was 'coal' (R90,9 billion or 44,6%), followed by 'platinum group metals' (R39,2 billion or 19,3%), 'chromium ore' (R13,0 billion or 6,4%) and 'gold' (R12,6 billion or 6,2%).

Between 2015 and 2019, 'platinum group metals' gained the biggest percentage share of local sales (+3,5 percentage points) (from a percentage contribution of 15,8% in 2015 to 19,3% in 2019). 'Gold' lost the biggest percentage share of local sales (-4,1 percentage points) in the same period (from 10,3% in 2015 to 6,2% in 2019).

Export sales

Export sales for the mining industry in 2019 were R323,8 billion, representing an increase of 4,7% per annum over the income reported in the corresponding survey of 2015 (R269,4 billion). The largest contributor to export sales in 2019 was 'platinum group metals' (R93,6 billion or 28,9%), followed by 'coal' (R57,1 billion or 17,6%), 'iron ore' (R56,5 billion or 17,5%) and 'gold' (R48,3 billion or 14,9%).

Between 2015 and 2019, 'manganese ore' gained the biggest percentage share of export sales (+4,2 percentage points) (from a percentage contribution of 5,4% in 2015 to 9,6% in 2019), followed by 'platinum group metals' (+2,5 percentage points) (from a percentage contribution of 26,4% in 2015 to 28,9% in 2019). 'Gold' lost the biggest percentage share of export sales (-2,6 percentage points) in the same period (from 17,5% in 2015 to 14,9% in 2019), followed by 'iron ore' (-1,8 percentage points) (from a percentage contribution of 19,3% in 2015 to 17,5% in 2019).

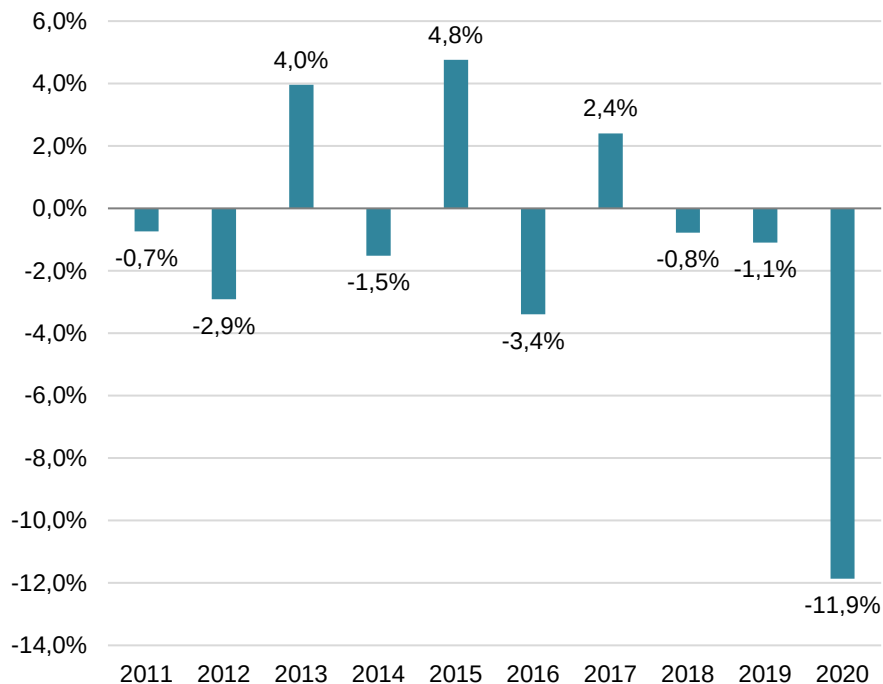
2.2. Employment

Table C – Employment as at the end of June in the mining industry, 2012–2019

Type of mining	2012		2015		2019	
	Number	% contribution	Number	% contribution	Number	% contribution
Mining of coal and lignite	91 605	17,0	110 818	21,7	108 717	21,1
Mining of gold and uranium ore	144 084	26,8	104 369	20,4	101 993	19,8
Mining of iron ore	26 975	5,0	25 536	5,0	26 270	5,1
Mining of chrome ore	20 540	3,8	17 144	3,4	21 899	4,3
Mining of manganese ore	6 812	1,3	7 279	1,4	10 032	1,9
Mining of platinum group metal ore	206 764	38,5	206 957	40,4	198 574	38,5
Dimension stone (granite, marble, slate and sandstone)	1 741	0,3	1 801	0,4	3 954	0,8
Limestone and limeworks	3 384	0,6	2 679	0,5	3 571	0,7
Other stone quarrying, including stone crushing and clay and sandpits	15 131	2,8	9 105	1,8	10 882	2,1
Mining of diamonds (including alluvial diamonds)	11 943	2,2	15 410	3,0	14 488	2,8
Other chemical and fertiliser mineral mining	2 023	0,4	1 555	0,3	1 943	0,4
Extraction and evaporation of salt	741	0,1	444	0,1	498	0,1
Other mining activities and service activities incidental to mining	5 489	1,0	7 189	1,4	10 570	2,1
Other minerals and materials n.e.c.	912	0,2	836	0,2	1 468	0,3
Total	538 144	100,0	511 122	100,0	514 859	100,0

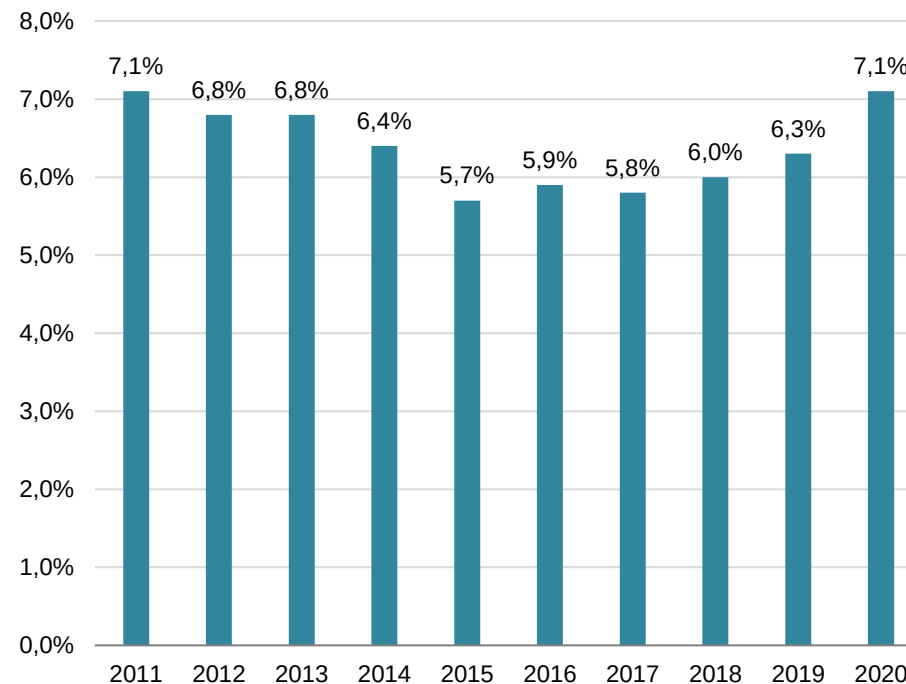
The total number of persons employed in the mining industry as at the end of June 2019 was 514 859. This represents an increase of 0,2% per annum over the employment recorded in 2015. In 2019, 'mining of platinum group metal ore' employed the largest number of persons (198 574 or 38,5%), followed by 'mining of coal and lignite' (108 717 or 21,1%) and 'mining of gold and uranium ore' (101 993 or 19,8%).

Employment in the mining industry declined from 538 144 in 2012 to 514 859 in 2019 (a loss of 23 285 jobs). The biggest losses in jobs were recorded in 'mining of gold and uranium ore' (a loss of 42 091 jobs), 'mining of platinum group metal ore' (a loss of 8 190 jobs) and 'other stone quarrying, including stone crushing and clay and sandpits' (a loss of 4 249 jobs). The biggest gains in jobs were recorded in 'mining of coal and lignite' (a gain of 17 112 jobs) and 'other mining activities and service activities incidental to mining' (a gain of 5 081 jobs).

2.3 Value added**Figure 1 – Mining industry value added, annual percentage change (constant 2015 prices), 2011–2020**

Source: P0441

The annual growth rate in the mining industry fell from 4,8% in 2015 to -11,9% in 2020, based on value added at constant prices. Between 2011 and 2020 the annual growth rate averaged -1,1%.

Figure 2 – Percentage contribution of the mining industry to total value added (current prices), 2011–2020

Source: P0441

The contribution of the mining industry to total value added fell from 7,1% in 2011 to 5,7% in 2015 and increased again to 7,1% in 2020.

2.4 Provincial estimates

Table D – Key statistics in the mining industry by province, 2019

Province	Sales of goods		Salaries and wages ⁴		Total employees	
	R million	% contribution	R million	% contribution	Number	% contribution
Western Cape	5 676	1,1	830	0,8	5 011	1,0
Eastern Cape	879	0,2	197	0,2	2 028	0,4
Northern Cape	98 735	18,7	10 193	9,6	41 131	8,0
Free State	21 013	4,0	7 831	7,4	35 005	6,8
KwaZulu-Natal	6 820	1,3	1 114	1,1	6 593	1,3
North West	106 081	20,1	28 692	27,0	150 003	29,1
Gauteng	44 869	8,5	14 766	14,0	69 965	13,6
Mpumalanga	137 307	26,0	19 749	18,7	94 804	18,4
Limpopo	106 158	20,1	22 467	21,2	110 319	21,4
Total	527 538	100,0	105 839	100,0	514 859	100,0

⁴ These salaries and wages are for mine employees only (i.e. they do not include salaries and wages of employees of labour brokers and subcontractors).

The province with the largest income from sales of goods in the mining industry in 2019 was Mpumalanga with R137,3 billion (or 26,0% of the industry total). The province with the second largest income from sales of goods was Limpopo (R106,2 billion or 20,1%), followed by North West (R106,1 billion or 20,1%) and Northern Cape (R98,7 billion or 18,7%).

However, the largest contributor to salaries and wages was North West (R28,7 billion or 27,0%), followed by Limpopo (R22,5 billion or 21,2%), Mpumalanga (R19,7 billion or 18,7%) and Gauteng (R14,8 billion or 14,0%).

In terms of employment, North West was the largest contributor with 150 003 (29,1%) persons working in the industry, followed by Limpopo (110 319 or 21,4%), Mpumalanga (94 804 or 18,4%) and Gauteng (69 965 or 13,6%).

Table E – Key statistics in the mining industry by province, 2015 and 2019

Province	Sales of goods			Salaries and wages ⁴			Total employees		
	2015	2019	Annualised % change	2015	2019	Annualised % change	2015	2019	Annualised % change
	R million			R million			Number		
Western Cape	5 289	5 676	1,8	722	830	3,5	3 771	5 011	7,4
Eastern Cape	698	879	5,9	120	197	13,2	935	2 028	21,4
Northern Cape	70 590	98 735	8,8	7 315	10 193	8,6	35 501	41 131	3,7
Free State	20 329	21 013	0,8	7 039	7 831	2,7	32 173	35 005	2,1
KwaZulu-Natal	6 491	6 820	1,2	1 004	1 114	2,6	7 515	6 593	-3,2
North West	83 776	106 081	6,1	22 841	28 692	5,9	162 850	150 003	-2,0
Gauteng	42 817	44 869	1,2	15 873	14 766	-1,8	67 945	69 965	0,7
Mpumalanga	119 748	137 307	3,5	18 535	19 749	1,6	115 648	94 804	-4,8
Limpopo	76 506	106 158	8,5	15 539	22 467	9,7	84 784	110 319	6,8
Total	426 244	527 538	5,5	88 988	105 839	4,4	511 122	514 859	0,2

⁴ These salaries and wages are for mine employees only (i.e. they do not include salaries and wages of employees of labour brokers and subcontractors).

Total income from sales of goods in the mining industry increased from R426 244 million in 2015 to R527 538 million in 2019, an annualised growth rate of 5,5%. Northern Cape had the largest annualised increase (8,8%), followed by Limpopo (8,5%) and North West (6,1%).

Total employees increased from 511 122 to 514 859 (a gain of 3 737 jobs). Limpopo had the largest increase in total employees, from 84 784 to 110 319 (a gain of 25 535 jobs), followed by Northern Cape (a gain of 5 630 jobs) and Free State (a gain of 2 832 jobs). The worst provinces in terms of job losses were Mpumalanga (a drop of 20 844 jobs) and North West (a drop of 12 847 jobs).

Expenditure on salaries and wages increased from R89,0 billion in 2015 to R105,8 billion in 2019 (growth of R16,9 billion). Large increases were reported for Limpopo (growth of R6,9 billion), North West (growth of R5,8 billion) and Northern Cape (growth of R2,9 billion).

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3 Tables

Table 1 – Principal statistics in the mining industry, 2015 and 2019

Type of mining	Total value opening inventory			Sales of goods			Total income		
	2015 ¹	2019 ²	Annualised % change	2015 ¹	2019 ²	Annualised % change	2015 ¹	2019 ²	Annualised % change
	R million			R million			R million		
Mining of coal and lignite	8 802	3 493	-20,6	121 992	148 002	5,0	133 451	156 145	4,0
Mining of gold and uranium ore	688	1 142	13,5	62 806	61 055	-0,7	64 026	63 388	-0,3
Mining of iron ore	4 644	7 199	11,6	59 677	63 937	1,7	60 687	65 321	1,9
Mining of chrome ore	1 152	1 965	14,3	16 588	20 758	5,8	16 951	20 983	5,5
Mining of manganese ore	2 522	1 894	-6,9	16 832	32 842	18,2	17 196	33 448	18,1
Mining of platinum group metal ore	20 451	22 584	2,5	103 662	148 546	9,4	108 912	153 688	9,0
Dimension stone (granite, marble, slate and sandstone)	126	184	9,9	1 038	2 341	22,5	1 146	2 487	21,4
Limestone and limeworks	114	189	13,5	2 651	3 548	7,6	2 800	3 775	7,8
Other stone quarrying, including stone crushing and clay and sandpits	353	565	12,5	9 797	10 206	1,0	10 753	11 713	2,2
Mining of diamonds (including alluvial diamonds)	791	1 409	15,5	14 743	15 325	1,0	15 056	15 703	1,1
Other chemical and fertiliser mineral mining	1 081	195	-34,8	5 796	3 761	-10,2	5 889	6 048	0,7
Extraction and evaporation of salt	3	16	52,0	195	171	-3,2	207	195	-1,5
Other mining activities and service activities incidental to mining	608	206	-23,7	9 827	16 422	13,7	10 294	18 465	15,7
Other minerals and materials n.e.c.	25	4	-36,8	640	624	-0,6	733	704	-1,0
Total	41 360	41 045	-0,2	426 244	527 538	5,5	448 101	552 063	5,4

¹ Revised figures.

² Preliminary figures.

Table 1 – Principal statistics in the mining industry, 2015 and 2019 (concluded)

Type of mining	Total expenditure			Total value of closing inventory			Total employees		
	2015 ¹	2019 ²	Annualised % change	2015 ¹	2019 ²	Annualised % change	2015 ¹	2019 ²	Annualised % change
	R million			R million			R million		
Mining of coal and lignite	103 990	109 855	1,4	9 683	5 095	-14,8	110 818	108 717	-0,5
Mining of gold and uranium ore	79 773	76 282	-1,1	447	868	18,0	104 369	101 993	-0,6
Mining of iron ore	41 897	45 270	2,0	6 498	8 433	6,7	25 536	26 270	0,7
Mining of chrome ore	16 804	21 184	6,0	1 157	2 065	15,6	17 144	21 899	6,3
Mining of manganese ore	19 112	22 649	4,3	2 184	2 310	1,4	7 279	10 032	8,4
Mining of platinum group metal ore	105 583	126 795	4,7	16 200	28 303	15,0	206 957	198 574	-1,0
Dimension stone (granite, marble, slate and sandstone)	1 150	2 223	17,9	113	205	16,1	1 801	3 954	21,7
Limestone and limeworks	2 533	3 781	10,5	126	119	-1,4	2 679	3 571	7,4
Other stone quarrying, including stone crushing and clay and sandpits	8 630	9 494	2,4	369	664	15,8	9 105	10 882	4,6
Mining of diamonds (including alluvial diamonds)	12 103	16 543	8,1	651	1 470	22,6	15 410	14 488	-1,5
Other chemical and fertiliser mineral mining	5 869	5 840	-0,1	1 072	213	-33,2	1 555	1 943	5,7
Extraction and evaporation of salt	218	197	-2,5	3	19	58,6	444	498	2,9
Other mining activities and service activities incidental to mining	13 513	18 682	8,4	737	232	-25,1	7 189	10 570	10,1
Other minerals and materials n.e.c.	717	630	-3,2	42	7	-36,1	836	1 468	15,1
Total	411 892	459 425	2,8	39 282	50 003	6,2	511 122	514 859	0,2

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.

Table 2 – Income in the mining industry, 2015 and 2019

Type of mining	Sales of goods			Other income			Total income		
	2015 ¹	2019 ²	Annualised % change	2015 ¹	2019 ²	Annualised % change	2015 ¹	2019 ²	Annualised % change
	R million			R million			R million		
Mining of coal and lignite	121 992	148 002	5,0	11 459	8 143	-8,2	133 451	156 145	4,0
Mining of gold and uranium ore	62 806	61 055	-0,7	1 220	2 333	17,6	64 026	63 388	-0,3
Mining of iron ore	59 677	63 937	1,7	1 010	1 384	8,2	60 687	65 321	1,9
Mining of chrome ore	16 588	20 758	5,8	363	225	-11,3	16 951	20 983	5,5
Mining of manganese ore	16 832	32 842	18,2	364	606	13,6	17 196	33 448	18,1
Mining of platinum group metal ore	103 662	148 546	9,4	5 250	5 142	-0,5	108 912	153 688	9,0
Dimension stone (granite, marble, slate and sandstone)	1 038	2 341	22,5	108	146	7,8	1 146	2 487	21,4
Limestone and limeworks	2 651	3 548	7,6	149	227	11,1	2 800	3 775	7,8
Other stone quarrying, including stone crushing and clay and sandpits	9 797	10 206	1,0	956	1 507	12,1	10 753	11 713	2,2
Mining of diamonds (including alluvial diamonds)	14 743	15 325	1,0	313	378	4,8	15 056	15 703	1,1
Other chemical and fertiliser mineral mining	5 796	3 761	-10,2	93	2 287	122,7	5 889	6 048	0,7
Extraction and evaporation of salt	195	171	-3,2	12	24	18,9	207	195	-1,5
Other mining activities and service activities incidental to mining	9 827	16 422	13,7	467	2 043	44,6	10 294	18 465	15,7
Other minerals and materials n.e.c.	640	624	-0,6	93	80	-3,7	733	704	-1,0
Total	426 244	527 538	5,5	21 857	24 525	2,9	448 101	552 063	5,4

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.

Table 3 – Expenditure in the mining industry, 2015 and 2019

Type of mining	Purchases ³			Subcontractors paid (mining contractors)			Salaries and wages ⁴		
	2015 ¹	2019 ²	Annualised % change	2015 ¹	2019 ²	Annualised % change	2015 ¹	2019 ²	Annualised % change
	R million			R million			R million		
Mining of coal and lignite	22 046	25 468	3,7	14 291	15 888	2,7	18 238	20 142	2,5
Mining of gold and uranium ore	16 943	11 606	-9,0	3 307	3 898	4,2	23 678	22 528	-1,2
Mining of iron ore	6 187	8 445	8,1	4 984	4 439	-2,9	5 947	7 394	5,6
Mining of chrome ore	6 300	6 430	0,5	1 300	2 361	16,1	2 485	5 067	19,5
Mining of manganese ore	3 277	2 884	-3,1	1 675	1 659	-0,2	1 678	2 484	10,3
Mining of platinum group metal ore	38 032	45 891	4,8	6 212	9 776	12,0	30 455	38 672	6,2
Dimension stone (granite, marble, slate and sandstone)	539	747	8,5	35	328	75,0	185	414	22,3
Limestone and limeworks	654	914	8,7	209	150	-8,0	415	642	11,5
Other stone quarrying, including stone crushing and clay and sandpits	3 261	3 789	3,8	1 159	854	-7,4	1 345	1 579	4,1
Mining of diamonds (including alluvial diamonds)	2 663	2 128	-5,5	2 505	937	-21,8	2 488	2 971	4,5
Other chemical and fertiliser mineral mining	1 761	2 345	7,4	0	724	-	505	674	7,5
Extraction and evaporation of salt	97	65	-9,5	0	0		38	42	2,5
Other mining activities and service activities incidental to mining	4 869	4 616	-1,3	4 399	4 772	2,1	1 419	3 134	21,9
Other minerals and materials n.e.c.	92	74	-5,3	70	100	9,3	112	96	-3,8
Total	106 721	115 402	2,0	40 146	45 886	3,4	88 988	105 839	4,4

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.³ These purchases exclude details of materials purchased for capital work done in Table 9.⁴ These salaries and wages are for mine employees only (i.e. they do not include salaries and wages of employees of labour brokers and subcontractors).

Table 3 – Expenditure in the mining industry, 2015 and 2019 (continued)

Type of mining	Water and electricity			Labour/employment brokers			Other expenditure		
	2015 ¹	2019 ²	Annualised % change	2015 ¹	2019 ²	Annualised % change	2015 ¹	2019 ²	Annualised % change
	R million			R million			R million		
Mining of coal and lignite	2 935	3 340	3,3	279	309	2,6	46 201	44 708	-0,8
Mining of gold and uranium ore	9 222	8 875	-1,0	312	305	-0,6	26 311	29 070	2,5
Mining of iron ore	931	1 100	4,3	103	369	37,6	23 745	23 523	-0,2
Mining of chrome ore	1 301	1 038	-5,5	95	66	-8,7	5 323	6 222	4,0
Mining of manganese ore	265	196	-7,3	31	1	-57,6	12 186	15 425	6,1
Mining of platinum group metal ore	6 343	8 639	8,0	1 332	697	-14,9	23 209	23 120	-0,1
Dimension stone (granite, marble, slate and sandstone)	29	49	14,0	14	5	-22,7	348	680	18,2
Limestone and limeworks	181	279	11,4	0	0		1 074	1 796	13,7
Other stone quarrying, including stone crushing and clay and sandpits	254	268	1,4	77	196	26,3	2 534	2 808	2,6
Mining of diamonds (including alluvial diamonds)	510	587	3,6	18	1	-51,5	3 919	9 919	26,1
Other chemical and fertiliser mineral mining	259	333	6,5	0	0		3 344	1 764	-14,8
Extraction and evaporation of salt	5	5	0,0	0	0		78	85	2,2
Other mining activities and service activities incidental to mining	453	752	13,5	7	240	142,0	2 366	5 168	21,6
Other minerals and materials n.e.c.	41	37	-2,5	0	0		402	323	-5,3
Total	22 729	25 498	2,9	2 268	2 189	-0,9	151 040	164 611	2,2

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.

Table 3 – Expenditure in the mining industry, 2015 and 2019 (concluded)

Type of mining	Total expenditure		
	2015 ¹	2019 ²	Annualised % change
	R million		
Mining of coal and lignite	103 990	109 855	1,4
Mining of gold and uranium ore	79 773	76 282	-1,1
Mining of iron ore	41 897	45 270	2,0
Mining of chrome ore	16 804	21 184	6,0
Mining of manganese ore	19 112	22 649	4,3
Mining of platinum group metal ore	105 583	126 795	4,7
Dimension stone (granite, marble, slate and sandstone)	1 150	2 223	17,9
Limestone and limeworks	2 533	3 781	10,5
Other stone quarrying, including stone crushing and clay and sandpits	8 630	9 494	2,4
Mining of diamonds (including alluvial diamonds)	12 103	16 543	8,1
Other chemical and fertiliser mineral mining	5 869	5 840	-0,1
Extraction and evaporation of salt	218	197	-2,5
Other mining activities and service activities incidental to mining	13 513	18 682	8,4
Other minerals and materials n.e.c.	717	630	-3,2
Total	411 892	459 425	2,8

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.

Table 4 – Employment in the mining industry, 2015 and 2019

Type of mining	Mine employees			Employees employed through labour brokers (excluding other subcontractors)			Employees of subcontractors		
	2015 ¹	2019 ²	Annualised % change	2015 ¹	2019 ²	Annualised % change	2015 ¹	2019 ²	Annualised % change
	Number			Number			Number		
Mining of coal and lignite	82 235	62 538	-6,6	6 063	2 859	-17,1	22 073	37 438	14,1
Mining of gold and uranium ore	82 558	77 196	-1,7	7 142	4 618	-10,3	10 163	16 791	13,4
Mining of iron ore	13 407	12 143	-2,4	1 982	5 257	27,6	8 727	8 800	0,2
Mining of chrome ore	8 823	14 174	12,6	2 396	3 032	6,1	5 755	4 517	-5,9
Mining of manganese ore	5 028	5 396	1,8	250	131	-14,9	1 961	2 741	8,7
Mining of platinum group metal ore	149 832	144 005	-1,0	10 310	13 557	7,1	38 889	33 355	-3,8
Dimension stone (granite, marble, slate and sandstone)	1 438	2 463	14,4	214	87	-20,1	131	1 265	76,3
Limestone and limeworks	2 007	2 125	1,4	318	2	-71,8	345	1 114	34,0
Other stone quarrying, including stone crushing and clay and sandpits	7 218	7 709	1,7	212	329	11,6	1 472	2 014	8,2
Mining of diamonds (including alluvial diamonds)	8 122	7 040	-3,5	548	45	-46,5	5 933	6 527	2,4
Other chemical and fertiliser mineral mining	1 549	1 756	3,2	1	0		4	0	
Extraction and evaporation of salt	444	458	0,8	0	0		0	3	
Other mining activities and service activities incidental to mining	2 407	5 243	21,5	98	106	2,0	4 670	5 216	2,8
Other minerals and materials n.e.c.	611	811	7,3	5	0		204	657	34,0
Total	365 679	343 057	-1,6	29 539	30 023	0,4	100 327	120 438	4,7

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.

Table 4 – Employment in the mining industry, 2015 and 2019 (concluded)

Type of mining	Capital employees			Total employees		
	2015 ¹	2019 ²	Annualised % change	2015 ¹	2019 ²	Annualised % change
	Number			Number		
Mining of coal and lignite	447	5 882	90,5	110 818	108 717	-0,5
Mining of gold and uranium ore	4 506	3 388	-6,9	104 369	101 993	-0,6
Mining of iron ore	1 420	70	-52,9	25 536	26 270	0,7
Mining of chrome ore	170	176	0,9	17 144	21 899	6,3
Mining of manganese ore	40	1 764	157,7	7 279	10 032	8,4
Mining of platinum group metal ore	7 926	7 657	-0,9	206 957	198 574	-1,0
Dimension stone (granite, marble, slate and sandstone)	18	139	66,7	1 801	3 954	21,7
Limestone and limeworks	9	330	146,1	2 679	3 571	7,4
Other stone quarrying, including stone crushing and clay and sandpits	203	830	42,2	9 105	10 882	4,6
Mining of diamonds (including alluvial diamonds)	807	876	2,1	15 410	14 488	-1,5
Other chemical and fertiliser mineral mining	1	187	269,8	1 555	1 943	5,7
Extraction and evaporation of salt	0	37		444	498	2,9
Other mining activities and service activities incidental to mining	14	5	-22,7	7 189	10 570	10,1
Other minerals and materials n.e.c.	16	0		836	1 468	15,1
Total	15 577	21 341	8,2	511 122	514 859	0,2

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.

Table 5 – Employees employed directly by mines in the mining industry, 2015 and 2019

Type of mining	Mine employees								
	2015 ¹	2019 ²	Annualised % change	2015 ¹	2019 ²	Annualised % change	2015 ¹	2019 ²	Annualised % change
	Male			Female			Total		
	Number			Number			Number		
Mining of coal and lignite	69 791	52 113	-7,0	12 444	10 425	-4,3	82 235	62 538	-6,6
Mining of gold and uranium ore	66 321	66 101	-0,1	16 237	11 095	-9,1	82 558	77 196	-1,7
Mining of iron ore	11 310	9 944	-3,2	2 097	2 199	1,2	13 407	12 143	-2,4
Mining of chrome ore	7 062	11 375	12,7	1 761	2 799	12,3	8 823	14 174	12,6
Mining of manganese ore	4 473	4 549	0,4	555	847	11,1	5 028	5 396	1,8
Mining of platinum group metal ore	127 809	120 141	-1,5	22 023	23 864	2,0	149 832	144 005	-1,0
Dimension stone (granite, marble, slate and sandstone)	1 297	2 162	13,6	141	301	20,9	1 438	2 463	14,4
Limestone and limeworks	1 508	1 776	4,2	499	349	-8,6	2 007	2 125	1,4
Other stone quarrying, including stone crushing and clay and sandpits	6 174	6 562	1,5	1 044	1 147	2,4	7 218	7 709	1,7
Mining of diamonds (including alluvial diamonds)	6 760	4 901	-7,7	1 362	2 139	11,9	8 122	7 040	-3,5
Other chemical and fertiliser mineral mining	1 279	1 343	1,2	270	413	11,2	1 549	1 756	3,2
Extraction and evaporation of salt	355	340	-1,1	89	118	7,3	444	458	0,8
Other mining activities and service activities incidental to mining	1 913	4 216	21,8	494	1 027	20,1	2 407	5 243	21,5
Other minerals and materials n.e.c.	530	677	6,3	81	134	13,4	611	811	7,3
Total	306 582	286 200	-1,7	59 097	56 857	-1,0	365 679	343 057	-1,6

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.

Table 6 – Employees employed through labour brokers in the mining industry, 2015 and 2019

Type of mining	Employees employed through labour brokers (excluding other subcontractors)								
	2015 ¹	2019 ²	Annualised % change	2015 ¹	2019 ²	Annualised % change	2015 ¹	2019 ²	Annualised % change
	Male			Female			Total		
	Number			Number			Number		
Mining of coal and lignite	5 668	2 705	-16,9	395	154	-21,0	6 063	2 859	-17,1
Mining of gold and uranium ore	6 199	4 131	-9,6	943	487	-15,2	7 142	4 618	-10,3
Mining of iron ore	1 766	4 457	26,0	216	800	38,7	1 982	5 257	27,6
Mining of chrome ore	2 220	2 773	5,7	176	259	10,1	2 396	3 032	6,1
Mining of manganese ore	180	118	-10,0	70	13	-34,4	250	131	-14,9
Mining of platinum group metal ore	8 893	11 261	6,1	1 417	2 296	12,8	10 310	13 557	7,1
Dimension stone (granite, marble, slate and sandstone)	214	87	-20,1	0	0		214	87	-20,1
Limestone and limeworks	296	2	-71,3	22	0		318	2	-71,8
Other stone quarrying, including stone crushing and clay and sandpits	198	313	12,1	14	16	3,4	212	329	11,6
Mining of diamonds (including alluvial diamonds)	494	41	-46,3	54	4	-47,8	548	45	-46,5
Other chemical and fertiliser mineral mining	1	0		0	0		1	0	
Extraction and evaporation of salt	0	0		0	0		0	0	
Other mining activities and service activities incidental to mining	95	103	2,0	3	3	0,0	98	106	2,0
Other minerals and materials n.e.c.	5	0		0	0		5	0	
Total	26 229	25 991	-0,2	3 310	4 032	5,1	29 539	30 023	0,4

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.

Table 7 – Employment in the mining industry by type of mine, end June 2019²

Type of mine	Mine employees			Employees employed through labour brokers (excluding other subcontractors)		
	Number					
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
On surface (including office employees)	56 132	17 994	74 126	8 347	1 576	9 923
In opencast workings	34 840	5 763	40 603	5 579	695	6 274
In underground workings	179 679	30 615	210 294	10 528	1 297	11 825
At sea	202	92	294	0	0	0
Other	15 347	2 393	17 740	1 537	464	2 001
Total	286 200	56 857	343 057	25 991	4 032	30 023

² Preliminary figures.

Table 8 – Details of sales and inventories in the mining industry by commodity, 2015 and 2019

Commodity type	Measurement unit	Total value of opening inventory			Local sales				
		2015 ¹	2019 ²	Annualised % change	2015 ¹	2019 ²	2015 ¹	2019 ²	Annualised % change
		Value (R million)			Mass		Value (R million)		
Building materials		414	607	10,0			7 499	8 653	3,6
Chromium ore	ton	1 146	1 960	14,4	11 596 616	12 228 572	8 760	13 034	10,4
Coal	ton	8 797	3 493	-20,6	225 553 522	234 027 204	71 084	90 902	6,3
Copper	ton	1 008	1 334	7,3	44 706	32 722	3 153	2 618	-4,5
Diamonds	carat	791	1 559	18,5	2 584 823	1 436 714	5 638	7 307	6,7
Gold	kilogram	668	1 151	14,6	35 253	22 849	16 210	12 604	-6,1
Iron ore	ton	3 704	5 974	12,7	7 521 331	7 362 644	4 949	5 035	0,4
Manganese ore	ton	2 522	1 895	-6,9	1 744 975	1 022 585	1 512	1 228	-5,1
Nickel	ton	2 747	1 817	-9,8	21 411	23 860	3 609	2 914	-5,2
Platinum	oz	12 049	9 832	-5,0	1 197 986	1 341 625	14 264	14 277	0,0
Palladium	oz	4 341	6 572	10,9	1 089 872	997 539	7 804	16 136	19,9
Rhodium	oz	1 646	3 500	20,8	579 578	207 057	1 803	7 254	41,6
Ruthenium	oz	29	414	94,4	58 538	257 911	527	629	4,5
Iridium	oz	37	6	-36,5	112 062	73 191	342	936	28,6
Other minerals		1 461	931	-10,7			9 674	20 187	20,2
Total		41 360	41 045	-0,2			156 828	203 714	6,8

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.

Table 8 - Details of sales and inventories in the mining industry by commodity, 2015 and 2019 (continued)

Commodity type	Measurement unit	Export sales					Total sales				
		2015 ¹	2019 ²	2015 ¹	2019 ²	Annualised % change	2015 ¹	2019 ²	2015 ¹	2019 ²	Annualised % change
		Mass		Value (R million)			Mass		Value (R million)		
Building materials				3 218	915	-27,0			10 717	9 568	-2,8
Chromium ore	ton	3 429 001	5 244 275	5 528	9 543	14,6	15 025 617	17 472 847	14 288	22 577	12,1
Coal	ton	76 176 711	71 890 855	51 525	57 068	2,6	301 730 234	305 918 059	122 609	147 970	4,8
Copper	ton	19 975	23 812	1 368	1 925	8,9	64 681	56 534	4 521	4 543	0,1
Diamonds	carat	6 652 468	9 679 489	9 219	11 910	6,6	9 237 291	11 116 203	14 857	19 217	6,6
Gold	kilogram	102 583	74 135	47 118	48 309	0,6	137 835	96 984	63 328	60 913	-1,0
Iron ore	ton	64 262 598	62 070 583	51 974	56 505	2,1	71 783 929	69 433 227	56 923	61 540	2,0
Manganese ore	ton	10 447 865	13 030 833	14 605	30 998	20,7	12 192 840	14 053 418	16 117	32 226	18,9
Nickel	ton	31 800	39 519	4 934	5 905	4,6	53 211	63 379	8 543	8 819	0,8
Platinum	oz	4 161 441	3 587 979	47 452	41 966	-3,0	5 359 427	4 929 604	61 716	56 243	-2,3
Palladium	oz	2 287 969	1 927 618	15 315	30 334	18,6	3 377 841	2 925 157	23 119	46 470	19,1
Rhodium	oz	1 412 855	503 607	5 172	15 463	31,5	1 992 433	710 664	6 975	22 717	34,3
Ruthenium	oz	217 521	879 646	1 266	2 846	22,4	276 059	1 137 557	1 793	3 475	18,0
Iridium	oz	768 424	156 729	1 865	2 978	12,4	880 486	229 920	2 207	3 914	15,4
Other minerals				8 857	7 159	-5,2			18 531	27 346	10,2
Total				269 416	323 824	4,7			426 244	527 538	5,5

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.

Table 8 - Details of sales and inventories in the mining industry by commodity, 2015 and 2019 (concluded)

Commodity type	Total value of closing inventory		Annualised % change
	2015 ¹	2019 ²	
	Value (R million)		
Building materials	430	714	13,5
Chromium ore	1 196	2 059	14,5
Coal	9 683	5 095	-14,8
Copper	943	925	-0,5
Diamonds	651	1 645	26,1
Gold	409	818	18,9
Iron ore	5 586	7 538	7,8
Manganese ore	2 184	2 310	1,4
Nickel	2 174	1 721	-5,7
Platinum	9 368	11 447	5,1
Palladium	3 368	7 574	22,5
Rhodium	1 721	6 685	40,4
Ruthenium	10	167	102,2
Iridium	7	338	163,6
Other minerals	1 552	967	-11,2
Total	39 282	50 003	6,2

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.

Table 9 – Purchases in the mining industry, 2015 and 2019

Commodity type	Purchases for own account			Purchases for capitalised work done			Total		
	2015 ¹	2019 ²	Annualised % change	2015 ¹	2019 ²	Annualised % change	2015 ¹	2019 ²	Annualised % change
	R million			R million			R million		
Buckets, shovels, grabs and grips for cranes, excavators	1 323	1 139	-3,7	137	115	-4,3	1 460	1 254	-3,7
Cement, sand, stone, clay, concrete and concrete products (e.g. bricks, pipes, refractory products), including GRP (glass reinforced pipes)	3 107	3 413	2,4	982	193	-33,4	4 089	3 606	-3,1
Chemicals, chemical compounds and compressed air	9 052	6 972	-6,3	49	45	-2,1	9 101	7 017	-6,3
Cleaning, washing and toilet preparations, other industrial chemical products, explosives, paints, coatings, medical and pharmaceutical products	5 439	5 420	-0,1	185	166	-2,7	5 624	5 586	-0,2
Consumables (e.g. interchangeable tools, sundry hand tools, welding consumables)	10 752	9 905	-2,0	341	3 534	79,4	11 093	13 439	4,9
Electrical components and equipment (e.g. insulated wire and cables, globes)	5 674	8 783	11,5	3 398	4 280	5,9	9 072	13 063	9,5
Liquid petroleum fuels and solid fuels (e.g. petrol, diesel, lubricants, LPG, coal and charcoal)	24 524	19 272	-5,8	560	193	-23,4	25 084	19 465	-6,1
Mining timber (e.g. mat packs, drill packs, wedges, chocks and slabs, pipe supports)	4 614	3 933	-3,9	1 600	202	-40,4	6 214	4 135	-9,7

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.

Table 9 – Purchases in the mining industry, 2015 and 2019 (concluded)

Commodity type	Purchases for own account			Purchases for capitalised work done			Total		
	2015 ¹	2019 ²	Annualised % change	2015 ¹	2019 ²	Annualised % change	2015 ¹	2019 ²	Annualised % change
	R million			R million			R million		
Pipes and pipe fittings (metal)	1 699	1 348	-5,6	664	182	-27,6	2 363	1 530	-10,3
Rubber products, plastic products including hardhats (protective headgear) and ventilation bratticing	2 112	1 851	-3,2	347	250	-7,9	2 459	2 101	-3,9
Safety clothing (e.g. protective work wear)	2 026	2 528	5,7	602	2	-76,0	2 628	2 530	-0,9
Spare parts for mining machinery and equipment (e.g. casting, foundry, lifting and handling equipment)	7 997	13 685	14,4	4 979	1 230	-29,5	12 976	14 915	3,5
Structural steel and other steel products (e.g. wire, chains, fasteners), excluding pipes and pipe fittings	1 736	3 041	15,0	5 749	677	-41,4	7 485	3 718	-16,0
Other purchases and transfers-in of goods	26 666	34 112	6,3	2 720	8 602	33,4	29 386	42 714	9,8
Total purchases	106 721	115 402	2,0	22 313	19 671	-3,1	129 034	135 073	1,2

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.

Table 10 – Services subcontracted / outsourced by the mine mining industry, 2015 and 2019

Type of service	2015 ¹	2019 ²	Annualised % change
	R million		
Support services to oil and gas extraction	543	464	-3,9
Mining activity	12 860	16 039	5,7
Transport/loading and haulage	6 173	7 840	6,2
Drilling	1 374	1 698	5,4
Draining and pumping	146	241	13,3
Geotechnical services	475	475	0,0
Other support services to other mining	2 045	2 874	8,9
Shaft sinking	991	536	-14,2
Tunnelling	395	233	-12,4
Hoisting	431	115	-28,1
Other mining facility construction services	332	383	3,6
Earth moving/excavating/stopping	682	606	-2,9
Blasting	1 728	1 553	-2,6
Backfill and landfill	83	123	10,3
Site preparation/overburden removal	222	109	-16,3
Other site formation and clearance services	93	259	29,2
Engineering services	3 191	4 104	6,5
Prospecting/exploration undertaken by mines	162	350	21,2
Other services	8 220	7 884	-1,0
Total	40 146	45 886	3,4

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.

Table 11 – Income and employment in the mining industry by province, 2015 and 2019

Province	Total income				Employment			
	2015 ¹	2019 ²	2015 ¹	2019 ²	2015 ¹	2019 ²	2015 ¹	2019 ²
	R million		% contribution		R million		% contribution	
Western Cape	5 729	6 145	1,3	1,1	3 771	5 011	0,7	1,0
Eastern Cape	741	931	0,2	0,2	935	2 028	0,2	0,4
Northern Cape	71 644	100 479	16,0	18,2	35 501	41 131	6,9	8,0
Free State	21 164	22 163	4,7	4,0	32 173	35 005	6,3	6,8
KwaZulu-Natal	6 699	7 126	1,5	1,3	7 515	6 593	1,5	1,3
North West	87 728	109 414	19,6	19,8	162 849	150 003	31,9	29,1
Gauteng	43 542	46 974	9,7	8,5	67 945	69 965	13,3	13,6
Mpumalanga	131 450	146 928	29,3	26,6	115 651	94 804	22,6	18,4
Limpopo	79 404	111 903	17,7	20,3	84 782	110 319	16,6	21,4
Total	448 101	552 063	100,0	100,0	511 122	514 859	100,0	100,0

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.

Table 12 – Income in the mining industry by province, 2015 and 2019

Province	Sales of goods			Other income			Total income		
	2015 ¹	2019 ²	Annualised % change	2015 ¹	2019 ²	Annualised % change	2015 ¹	2019 ²	Annualised % change
	R million			R million			R million		
Western Cape	5 289	5 676	1,8	440	469	1,6	5 729	6 145	1,8
Eastern Cape	698	879	5,9	43	52	4,9	741	931	5,9
Northern Cape	70 590	98 735	8,8	1 054	1 744	13,4	71 644	100 479	8,8
Free State	20 329	21 013	0,8	835	1 150	8,3	21 164	22 163	1,2
KwaZulu-Natal	6 491	6 820	1,2	208	306	10,1	6 699	7 126	1,6
North West	83 776	106 081	6,1	3 952	3 333	-4,2	87 728	109 414	5,7
Gauteng	42 817	44 869	1,2	725	2 105	30,5	43 542	46 974	1,9
Mpumalanga	119 748	137 307	3,5	11 702	9 621	-4,8	131 450	146 928	2,8
Limpopo	76 506	106 158	8,5	2 898	5 745	18,7	79 404	111 903	9,0
Total	426 244	527 538	5,5	21 857	24 525	2,9	448 101	552 063	5,4

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.

Table 13 – Expenditure in the mining industry by province, 2015 and 2019

Province	Purchases ³			Subcontractors paid (mining contractors)			Salaries and wages ⁴		
	2015 ¹	2019 ²	Annualised % change	2015 ¹	2019 ²	Annualised % change	2015 ¹	2019 ²	Annualised % change
	R million			R million			R million		
Western Cape	2 037	2 357	3,7	1 913	1 758	-2,1	722	830	3,5
Eastern Cape	253	197	-6,1	79	97	5,3	120	197	13,2
Northern Cape	9 599	11 439	4,5	7 150	7 253	0,4	7 315	10 193	8,6
Free State	3 249	3 839	4,3	738	1 057	9,4	7 039	7 831	2,7
KwaZulu-Natal	2 337	2 465	1,3	1 146	1 291	3,0	1 004	1 114	2,6
North West	39 654	39 620	0,0	5 672	9 885	14,9	22 841	28 692	5,9
Gauteng	12 919	10 438	-5,2	3 346	3 079	-2,1	15 873	14 766	-1,8
Mpumalanga	22 371	23 525	1,3	15 625	16 377	1,2	18 535	19 749	1,6
Limpopo	14 302	21 522	10,8	4 477	5 089	3,3	15 539	22 467	9,7
Total	106 721	115 402	2,0	40 146	45 886	3,4	88 988	105 839	4,4

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.³ These purchases exclude details of materials purchased for capital work done in Table 9.⁴ These salaries and wages are for mine employees only (i.e. they do not include salaries and wages of employees of labour brokers and subcontractors).

Table 13 – Expenditure in the mining industry by province, 2015 and 2019 (continued)

Province	Water and electricity			Labour/employment brokers			Other expenditure		
	2015 ¹	2019 ²	Annualised % change	2015 ¹	2019 ²	Annualised % change	2015 ¹	2019 ²	Annualised % change
	R million			R million			R million		
Western Cape	204	238	3,9	12	11	-2,2	1 303	1 455	2,8
Eastern Cape	17	17	0,0	3	1	-24,0	215	330	11,3
Northern Cape	1 059	1 505	9,2	138	335	24,8	29 782	40 015	7,7
Free State	1 921	2 303	4,6	64	25	-20,9	9 356	9 169	-0,5
KwaZulu-Natal	160	175	2,3	18	29	12,7	2 066	2 320	2,9
North West	6 127	7 409	4,9	877	497	-13,2	12 090	20 643	14,3
Gauteng	6 788	6 128	-2,5	97	177	16,2	19 033	23 199	5,1
Mpumalanga	3 510	3 335	-1,3	614	808	7,1	42 852	39 640	-1,9
Limpopo	2 943	4 388	10,5	445	306	-8,9	34 343	27 840	-5,1
Total	22 729	25 498	2,9	2 268	2 189	-0,9	151 040	164 611	2,2

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.

Table 13 – Expenditure in the mining industry by province, 2015 and 2019 (concluded)

Province	Total expenditure		
	2015 ¹	2019 ²	Annualised % change
	R million		
Western Cape	6 191	6 649	1,8
Eastern Cape	687	839	5,1
Northern Cape	55 043	70 740	6,5
Free State	22 367	24 224	2,0
KwaZulu-Natal	6 731	7 394	2,4
North West	87 261	106 746	5,2
Gauteng	58 056	57 787	-0,1
Mpumalanga	103 507	103 434	0,0
Limpopo	72 049	81 612	3,2
Total	411 892	459 425	2,8

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.

Table 14 – Employment in the mining industry by province, 2015 and 2019

Province	Mine employees								
	Male		Annualised % change	Female		Annualised % change	Total		Annualised % change
	2015 ¹	2019 ²		2015 ¹	2019 ²		2015 ¹	2019 ²	
	Number			Number			Number		
Western Cape	1 589	1 869	4,1	306	373	5,1	1 895	2 242	4,3
Eastern Cape	610	1 139	16,9	181	172	-1,3	791	1 311	13,5
Northern Cape	16 544	15 881	-1,0	3 125	3 958	6,1	19 669	19 839	0,2
Free State	20 834	23 281	2,8	4 051	4 224	1,1	24 885	27 505	2,5
KwaZulu-Natal	2 708	2 968	2,3	767	542	-8,3	3 475	3 510	0,3
North West	96 429	88 971	-2,0	20 011	20 745	0,9	116 440	109 716	-1,5
Gauteng	42 337	44 441	1,2	10 943	8 213	-6,9	53 280	52 654	-0,3
Mpumalanga	72 307	49 696	-8,9	12 383	9 385	-6,7	84 690	59 081	-8,6
Limpopo	53 224	57 954	2,2	7 330	9 245	6,0	60 554	67 199	2,6
Total	306 582	286 200	-1,7	59 097	56 857	-1,0	365 679	343 057	-1,6

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.

Table 14 – Employment in the mining industry by province, 2015 and 2019 (continued)

Province	Employees employed through labour brokers (excluding other subcontractors)								
	Male		Annualised % change	Female		Annualised % change	Total		Annualised % change
	2015 ¹	2019 ²		2015 ¹	2019 ²		2015 ¹	2019 ²	
	Number			Number			Number		
Western Cape	81	119	10,1	2	5	25,7	83	124	10,6
Eastern Cape	20	3	-37,8	0	0		20	3	-37,8
Northern Cape	807	3 230	41,4	214	742	36,5	1 021	3 972	40,4
Free State	503	80	-36,8	47	9	-33,8	550	89	-36,6
KwaZulu-Natal	1 019	144	-38,7	118	8	-49,0	1 137	152	-39,5
North West	5 224	4 761	-2,3	751	998	7,4	5 975	5 759	-0,9
Gauteng	5 265	2 996	-13,1	683	349	-15,5	5 948	3 345	-13,4
Mpumalanga	5 681	3 329	-12,5	541	194	-22,6	6 222	3 523	-13,3
Limpopo	7 629	11 329	10,4	954	1 727	16,0	8 583	13 056	11,1
Total	26 229	25 991	-0,2	3 310	4 032	5,1	29 539	30 023	0,4

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.

Table 14 – Employment in the mining industry by province, 2015 and 2019 (concluded)

Province	Employees of subcontractors			Capital employees			Total employees		
	2015 ¹	2019 ²	Annualised % change	2015 ¹	2019 ²	Annualised % change	2015 ¹	2019 ²	Annualised % change
	Number			Number			Number		
Western Cape	1 772	2 507	9,1	21	138	60,1	3 771	5 011	7,4
Eastern Cape	107	585	52,9	17	129	66,0	935	2 028	21,4
Northern Cape	12 557	14 434	3,5	2 254	2 886	6,4	35 501	41 131	3,7
Free State	4 303	4 971	3,7	2 435	2 440	0,1	32 173	35 005	2,1
KwaZulu-Natal	2 892	2 854	-0,3	11	77	62,7	7 515	6 593	-3,2
North West	33 378	27 009	-5,2	7 057	7 519	1,6	162 850	150 003	-2,0
Gauteng	6 625	12 378	16,9	2 092	1 588	-6,7	67 945	69 965	0,7
Mpumalanga	23 312	30 565	7,0	1 424	1 635	3,5	115 648	94 804	-4,8
Limpopo	15 381	25 135	13,1	266	4 929	107,5	84 784	110 319	6,8
Total	100 327	120 438	4,7	15 577	21 341	8,2	511 122	514 859	0,2

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.

Table 15 – Information and communication technology usage in the mining industry, 2019²

Type of mining	Use computers	Use internet	Use email	Use internet banking	Have a web page	IT outsourced
	%					
Mining of coal and lignite	82,5	80,0	77,5	50,0	57,5	50,0
Mining of gold and uranium ore	94,7	94,7	89,5	84,2	89,5	52,6
Mining of iron ore	83,3	83,3	83,3	33,3	83,3	33,3
Mining of chrome ore	83,3	83,3	83,3	83,3	33,3	66,7
Mining of manganese ore	100,0	100,0	100,0	66,7	83,3	50,0
Mining of platinum group metal ore	94,1	94,1	82,4	52,9	82,4	88,2
Dimension stone (granite, marble, slate and sandstone)	100,0	95,8	83,3	75,0	50,0	33,3
Limestone and limeworks	100,0	100,0	100,0	77,8	66,7	22,2
Other stone quarrying, including stone crushing and clay and sandpits	95,7	94,3	91,4	61,4	66,4	30,0
Mining of diamonds (including alluvial diamonds)	93,8	93,8	81,3	81,3	50,0	50,0
Other chemical and fertiliser mineral mining	100,0	100,0	75,0	25,0	50,0	25,0
Extraction and evaporation of salt	100,0	90,0	90,0	80,0	30,0	40,0
Other mining activities and service activities incidental to mining	100,0	100,0	100,0	71,4	42,9	71,4
Other minerals and materials n.e.c.	100,0	66,7	66,7	44,4	55,6	33,3
Total	94,2	91,7	87,2	63,3	63,3	40,6

² Preliminary figures.

Explanatory notes**Background**

The mining census is conducted once every three to five years. It collects data on the nature and structure of the mining industry. The collected information is used by government for policy formulation, decision-making and to monitor performance of the industry. Individual businesses also use these statistics in analysis of comparative business and investment decisions.

The results presented in this publication have been derived from the 2019 mining census. This census measures economic activity in the mining sector of the South African economy. This census is based on private and public mining companies.

The frame used was derived from the Department of Mineral Resources & Energy mine list, which is a database that has all the mines that are registered for mineral rights.

Value added tax

All figures exclude value added tax (VAT).

Reference period

The information was collected from mining companies for their financial year which ended on any date between 1 July 2018 and 30 June 2019.

Purpose of the survey

Results of the survey are used within Stats SA for benchmarking South Africa's national accounts aggregates, e.g. the gross domestic product (GDP). These statistics are also used by the private sector in analyses of comparative business and industry performance.

Scope and coverage

This survey covers the mineral rights-registered mines that are mainly engaged in the mining industry in the following activities, classified at the 5-digit SIC sub-group level according to the January 1993 edition of the *Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities* (SIC), Fifth edition, Report No. 09-90-02:

- Mining of coal and lignite (SIC 21000);
- Mining of gold and uranium ore (SIC 23000);
- Mining of iron ore (SIC 24100);
- Mining of chrome ore (SIC 24210);
- Mining of copper ore (SIC 24220);
- Mining of manganese ore (SIC 24230);
- Mining of platinum group metal ore (SIC 24240);
- Other metal ore mining (SIC 24290);
- Dimension stone (granite, slate and wonderstone) (SIC 25110);
- Limestone and limeworks (SIC 25120);
- Other stone quarrying, including stone crushing and clay and sandpits (SIC 25190);
- Mining of diamonds (including alluvial diamonds) (SIC 25200);
- Phosphates (SIC 25311);
- Other chemical and fertiliser minerals (SIC 25319);
- Extraction and evaporation of salt (SIC 25320);
- Mining of precious and semi-precious stones, except diamonds (SIC 25391);
- Other minerals and materials n.e.c. (SIC 25399); and
- Service activities incidental to mining of minerals (SIC 29000).

Classification by industry	The 1993 edition of the <i>Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities</i> (SIC), Fifth Edition, Report No. 09-90-02, was used to classify the statistical units in the survey. The SIC is based on the 1990 <i>International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities</i> (ISIC) with suitable adaptations for local conditions. Each mine is classified to an industry, which reflects its predominant activity. Statistics in this publication are presented at SIC sub-group (five-digit) level.	
Statistical unit	The statistical unit for the collection of the information is a mine, operating as a single business unit under a manager.	
Survey methodology and design	The survey was conducted by post, email, fax, telephone and personal visits. A list of mines registered for mineral rights in 2019 from the Department of Mineral Resources & Energy was used.	
Collection rate	The collection rate was 82,6%. Collection rate = ((collected + finalised investigations)/ sample size) x 100.	
Non-sampling errors	Inaccuracies might occur because of imperfections in reporting by companies and errors made in the collection and processing of the data. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to as non-sampling errors. Every effort is made to minimise non-sampling errors by careful design of questionnaires, testing them in pilot studies, editing reported data and implementing efficient operating procedures. Non-sampling errors occur in both sample surveys and censuses.	
Rounding-off of figures	Where necessary, the figures in the tables have been rounded off to the nearest final digit shown. There might therefore be slight discrepancies between the sums of the constituent items of the totals shown.	
Abbreviations	DTIC	Department of Trade, Industry and Competition
	GDP	Gross domestic product
	ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities
	SARS	South African Revenue Service
	SIC	Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities
	SNA	System of National Accounts
	Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
	VAT	Value added tax
	0	Nil or less than half the final digit shown

Building materials	Includes: limestone for cement, brickmaking clay, brickmaking shale, granite or norite, aggregate and sand, slate, sandstone, shales for cement and other monumental or building stone.
Capital employees	Employees working on projects which are outside the daily scope of business operations.
Employees	Persons employed by a business or organisation and who received payment (in salaries, wages, commission, piece rates or payments in kind) for the last pay period ended on or before 30 June 2019 (<i>including persons employed through labour brokers</i>).
Enterprise	A legal entity or a combination of legal units that includes and directly controls all functions necessary to carry out its activities.
Income from rental, leasing and hiring	Includes: Income from rental and leasing of land, buildings and other structures and income from leasing and hiring of motor vehicles, other transport equipment, plant, machinery and equipment.
Industry	An industry consists of a group of enterprises engaged in the same or similar kinds of economic activity. Industries are defined in the <i>System of National Accounts</i> (SNA) in the same way as in the <i>Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities</i> (SIC), Fifth Edition, Report No. 09-90-02 of January 1993.
Labour brokers	Agents who recruit and administer workers on behalf of the operational unit. They do not provide any other service.
Mine	An excavation in the earth from which ore or minerals can be extracted.
Other mining activities	Includes: mining of copper ore (SIC 24220), other metal ore mining (SIC 24290) and mining of precious and semi-precious stones, except diamonds (SIC 25391).
Other minerals	Includes: asphalt, andalusite, barites, bentonite, calcite, dolomite, natural gas, natural gas condensate, petroleum crude, feldspar, fluorspar, gypsum, limestone and lime (excluding limestone for cement), magnesite, perlite, pigment minerals, phosphate minerals, pyrophyllite, salt, semi-precious stones, silica, ammonium sulphate, sodium sulphate, sulphur ores, talc, vermiculite and special clays, other chemicals and fertilisers, mica, graphite, ammonium sulphate, phosphoric acid, iron pyrites and other by-products of mining, expanded minerals, silver, antimony, cobalt, lead concentrate, titanium, tin, uranium oxide, silicon metal, zinc and zirconium minerals concentrate.

Other purchases and transfers-in	Includes: textile articles and products and other purchases.
Other services	Includes: Crushing and screening, toll refining and treatment services, health and safety, cleaning services, security services, and other services subcontracted/outsourced.
Subcontractors	Outside contractors involved in mining production on a fee or contract basis.

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