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Department:
Statistics South Africa
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Mining industry, 2022

Embargoed until:
26 June 2024
13:00

Report No.: 20-01-02 (2022)

Statistics South Africa

Risenga Maluleke
Statistician-General

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Published by Statistics South Africa, Private Bag X44, Pretoria, 0001

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Stats SA Library Cataloguing-in-Publication (CIP) Data

Mining industry, 2022 / Statistics South Africa. Pretoria: Statistics South Africa, 2024

Report No.: 20-01-02 (2022)

42 pages

ISBN: 978-0-621-51956-3

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For technical enquiries, please contact: Tshepo Pekane / Stanley Mashego

Tel.: (012) 310 8191 / (012) 337 6252

Email: tshepop@statssa.gov.za / stanleyma@statssa.gov.za

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1. Introduction

This publication presents estimates in respect of the 2022 mining census. The data for the number of employees were provided for employees who received salaries and wages for the last pay period ended on or before 30 June 2022.

The last mining census was conducted in 2019 (Report No.: 20-01-02 (2019)).

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

1.1 Objectives of the survey

- To generate information on the size, structure and nature of the industry at provincial level.
- To provide data to be used for benchmarking and reconciliation of Statistics South Africa's (Stats SA) surveys, e.g. the gross domestic product (GDP) and the producer price index (PPI).
- To provide data for monitoring the performance and contribution of the industry to the South African economy and the effectiveness of industry policies, and for private sector users in analyses of comparative business and industry performance.

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, inventories, and information and communication technology usage.

1.4 Reference period

The questionnaires were completed for the financial year of the enterprise which ends on any date between 1 July 2021 and 30 June 2022 according to the usual reporting schedule of the enterprise.

Example

- 01 August 2020 – 31 July 2021
- 01 October 2020 – 30 September 2021
- 01 January 2021 – 31 December 2021
- 01 February 2021 – 31 January 2022
- 01 March 2021 – 28 February 2022
- 01 April 2021 – 31 March 2022
- 01 July 2021 – 30 June 2022

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, incorrect definitions and classifications, 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 Stats SA. Individual business information is never disclosed. Results are presented in aggregated form only.

2. Summary of findings for the year 2022

2.1. Income

Table A – Income in the mining industry, 2012–2022

Type of mining	2012		2015		2019		2022	
	R million	% contribution	R million	% contribution	R million	% contribution	R million	% contribution
Mining of coal and lignite	96 097	24,4	133 451	29,8	144 756	28,4	198 914	21,9
Mining of gold and uranium ore	66 957	17,0	64 026	14,3	62 745	12,3	81 928	9,0
Mining of iron ore	68 061	17,3	60 687	13,5	60 686	11,9	119 241	13,2
Mining of chrome ore	11 412	2,9	16 951	3,8	15 028	2,9	25 771	2,8
Mining of manganese ore	10 254	2,6	17 196	3,8	33 797	6,6	36 188	4,0
Mining of platinum group metal ore	106 555	27,2	108 912	24,3	142 765	28,0	373 222	41,2
Dimension stone (granite, marble, slate and sandstone)	630	0,2	1 146	0,3	1 745	0,3	1 762	0,2
Limestone and limeworks	2 398	0,6	2 800	0,6	4 037	0,8	4 461	0,5
Other stone quarrying, including stone crushing and clay and sandpits	10 289	2,6	10 753	2,4	10 916	2,1	9 358	1,0
Mining of diamonds (including alluvial diamonds)	8 694	2,2	15 056	3,4	14 030	2,8	25 310	2,8
Other chemical and fertiliser mineral mining	3 330	0,8	5 889	1,3	6 082	1,2	3 130	0,3
Extraction and evaporation of salt	280	0,1	207	0,0	282	0,1	498	0,1
Other mining activities and service activities incidental to mining	7 822	2,0	10 294	2,3	11 526	2,3	25 017	2,8
Other minerals and materials n.e.c.	582	0,1	733	0,2	1 412	0,3	1 890	0,2
Total	393 361	100,0	448 101	100,0	509 807	100,0	906 690	100,0

The total income for the mining industry in 2022 was R906,7 billion. The total income represents an increase of 21,2% per annum compared with the income reported in the corresponding survey of 2019 (R509,8 billion). 'Mining of platinum group metal ore' earned the largest share of income (R373,2 billion or 41,2%), followed by 'mining of coal and lignite' (R198,9 billion or 21,9%) and 'mining of iron ore' (R119,2 billion or 13,2%).

Comparing 2019 and 2022, large increases were reported for 'mining of platinum group metal ore' (+R230,5 billion), 'mining of iron ore' (+R58,6 billion) and 'mining of coal and lignite' (+R54,2 billion).

Between 2012 and 2022, the 'mining of platinum group metal ore' group gained the biggest percentage share of income (+14,0 percentage points) (from a percentage contribution of 27,2% in 2012 to 41,2% in 2022). The 'mining of gold and uranium ore' group lost the biggest percentage share of income over the same period (-8,0 percentage points), followed by the 'mining of iron ore' group (-4,1 percentage points) and the 'mining of coal and lignite' group (-2,5 percentage points).

Table B – Local and export sales in the mining industry, 2015–2022

Commodity type	Local sales						Export sales					
	2015		2019		2022		2015		2019		2022	
	R million	% contribution	R million	% contribution	R million	% contribution	R million	% contribution	R million	% contribution	R million	% contribution
Chromium ore	8 760	5,6	12 044	6,8	11 801	5,2	5 528	2,1	9 501	3,1	17 428	2,7
Coal	71 084	45,2	82 125	46,2	96 040	42,4	51 525	19,1	60 623	19,5	88 802	13,8
Diamonds	5 638	3,6	4 370	2,5	8 079	3,6	9 219	3,4	9 423	3,0	14 310	2,2
Gold	16 210	10,3	15 434	8,7	8 314	3,7	47 118	17,5	48 230	15,5	75 957	11,8
Iron ore	4 949	3,2	1 866	1,1	1 141	0,5	51 974	19,3	55 107	17,7	116 506	18,1
Manganese ore	1 512	1,0	1 895	1,1	2 730	1,2	14 605	5,4	30 614	9,9	40 337	6,3
Nickel	3 609	2,3	2 609	1,5	3 132	1,4	4 934	1,8	5 635	1,8	8 159	1,3
Platinum group metals	24 740	15,8	33 433	18,9	66 415	29,3	71 070	26,4	86 794	28,0	255 111	39,8
Other minerals	20 326	13,0	23 324	13,2	28 794	12,7	13 443	5,0	4 794	1,5	25 743	4,0
Total	156 828	100,0	177 100	100,0	226 446	100,0	269 416	100,0	310 721	100,0	642 353	100,0

Local sales

Local sales for the mining industry in 2022 were R226,4 billion, representing an increase of 8,5% per annum compared with the local sales reported in the corresponding survey of 2019 (R177,1 billion). The largest contributor to local sales in 2022 was 'coal' (R96,0 billion or 42,4%), followed by 'platinum group metals' (R66,4 billion or 29,3%), 'chromium ore' (R11,8 billion or 5,2%) and 'gold' (R8,3 billion or 3,7%).

Between 2019 and 2022, 'platinum group metals' gained the biggest percentage share of local sales (+10,4 percentage points) (from a percentage contribution of 18,9% in 2019 to 29,3% in 2022). 'Gold' lost the biggest percentage share of local sales (-5,0 percentage points) over the same period (from 8,7% in 2019 to 3,7% in 2022).

Export sales

Export sales for the mining industry in 2022 were R642,4 billion, representing an increase of 27,4% per annum compared with the export sales reported in the corresponding survey of 2019 (R310,7 billion). The largest contributor to export sales in 2022 was 'platinum group metals' (R255,1 billion or 39,8%), followed by 'iron ore' (R116,5 billion or 18,1%), 'coal' (R88,8 billion or 13,8%) and 'gold' (R76,0 billion or 11,8%).

Between 2019 and 2022, 'platinum group metals' gained the biggest percentage share of export sales (+11,8 percentage points) (from a percentage contribution of 28,0% in 2019 to 39,8% in 2022). 'Coal' lost the biggest percentage share of export sales (-5,7 percentage points) over the same period (from 19,5% in 2019 to 13,8% in 2022), followed by 'gold' (-3,7 percentage points) (from 15,5% in 2019 to 11,8% in 2022).

2.2. Employment

Table C – Employment as at the end of June in the mining industry, 2012–2022

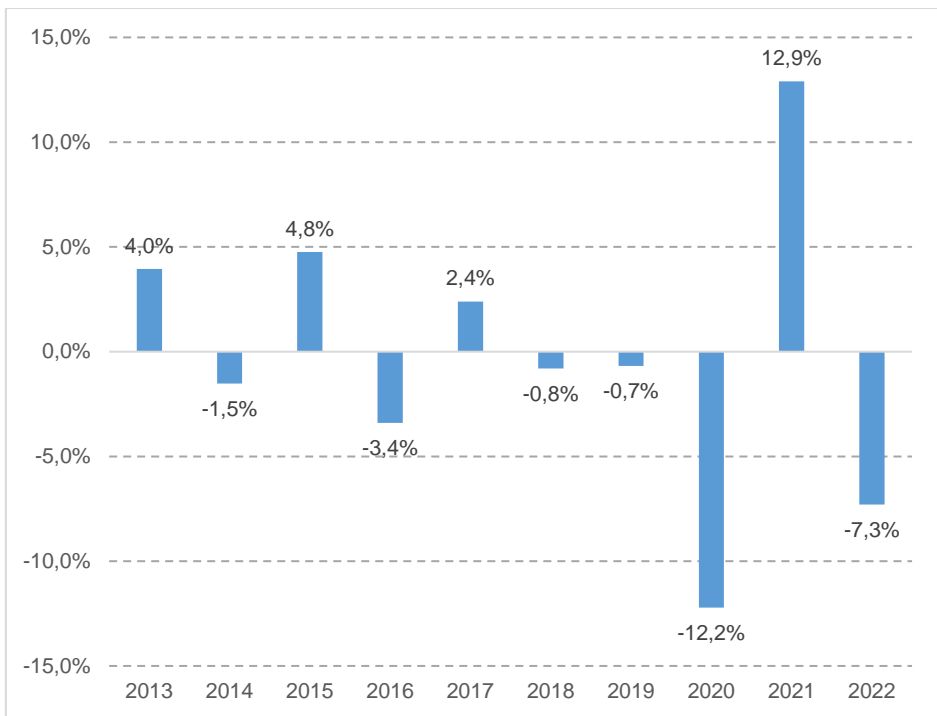
Type of mining	2012		2015		2019		2022	
	Number	% contribution	Number	% contribution	Number	% contribution	Number	% contribution
Mining of coal and lignite	91 605	17,0	110 818	21,7	88 916	21,3	95 863	22,6
Mining of gold and uranium ore	144 084	26,8	104 369	20,4	90 216	21,6	88 451	20,9
Mining of iron ore	26 975	5,0	25 536	5,0	21 927	5,3	21 987	5,2
Mining of chrome ore	20 540	3,8	17 144	3,4	18 375	4,4	14 747	3,5
Mining of manganese ore	6 812	1,3	7 279	1,4	9 630	2,3	6 956	1,6
Mining of platinum group metal ore	206 764	38,5	206 957	40,4	144 382	34,6	148 388	35,1
Dimension stone (granite, marble, slate and sandstone)	1 741	0,3	1 801	0,4	2 444	0,6	2 583	0,6
Limestone and limeworks	3 384	0,6	2 679	0,5	4 242	1,0	4 018	0,9
Other stone quarrying, including stone crushing and clay and sandpits	15 131	2,8	9 105	1,8	13 538	3,2	12 325	2,9
Mining of diamonds (including alluvial diamonds)	11 943	2,2	15 410	3,0	12 449	3,0	14 344	3,4
Other chemical and fertiliser mineral mining	2 023	0,4	1 555	0,3	1 847	0,4	2 689	0,6
Extraction and evaporation of salt	741	0,1	444	0,1	815	0,2	1 099	0,3
Other mining activities and service activities incidental to mining	5 489	1,0	7 189	1,4	7 954	1,9	9 330	2,2
Other minerals and materials n.e.c.	912	0,2	836	0,2	845	0,2	1 049	0,2
Total	538 144	100,0	511 122	100,0	417 580	100,0	423 829	100,0

The total number of persons employed in the mining industry as at the end of June 2022 was 423 829. This represents an increase of 0,5% per annum compared with the employment recorded in 2019. In 2022, 'mining of platinum group metal ore' employed the largest number of persons (148 388 or 35,1%), followed by 'mining of coal and lignite' (95 863 or 22,6%) and 'mining of gold and uranium ore' (88 451 or 20,9%).

Employment in the mining industry declined from 538 144 in 2012 to 423 829 in 2022 (a loss of 114 315 jobs). The biggest losses in jobs were recorded in 'mining of platinum group metal ore' (a loss of 58 376 jobs), 'mining of gold and uranium ore' (a loss of 55 633 jobs) and 'mining of chrome ore' (a loss of 5 793 jobs). The biggest gains in jobs were recorded in 'mining of coal and lignite' (a gain of 4 258 jobs), 'other mining activities and service activities incidental to mining' (a gain of 3 841 jobs) and 'mining of diamonds (including alluvial diamonds)' (a gain of 2 401 jobs).

2.3. Value added

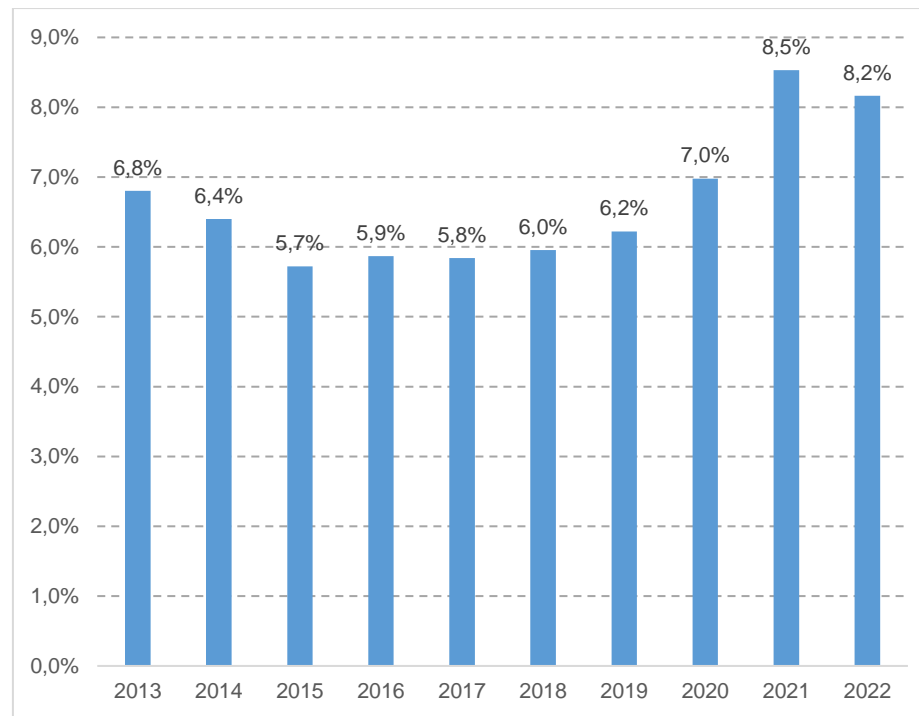
Figure 1 – Mining industry value added, annual percentage change (constant 2015 prices), 2013–2022



Source: P0441

The annual growth rate in the mining industry fell from 12,9% in 2021 to -7,3% in 2022, based on value added at constant 2015 prices. Between 2013 and 2022, the annual growth rate averaged -0,2%.

Figure 2 – Percentage contribution of the mining industry to total value added (current prices), 2013–2022



Source: P0441

Between 2013 and 2022, the contribution of the mining industry to total value added was the highest in 2021 at 8,5%.

2.4 Provincial estimates

Table D – Key statistics in the mining industry by province, 2022

Province	Sales of goods		Salaries and wages ⁴		Total employees	
	R million	% contribution	R million	% contribution	Number	% contribution
Western Cape	2 392	0,3	439	0,3	3 494	0,8
Eastern Cape	917	0,1	186	0,1	1 608	0,4
Northern Cape	155 195	17,9	11 233	8,6	32 422	7,6
Free State	24 877	2,9	9 310	7,1	31 558	7,4
KwaZulu-Natal	14 928	1,7	2 643	2,0	12 910	3,0
North West	193 081	22,2	28 350	21,6	100 790	23,9
Gauteng	66 713	7,7	18 332	14,0	68 530	16,2
Mpumalanga	172 988	19,9	29 842	22,8	85 673	20,2
Limpopo	237 708	27,3	30 667	23,5	86 844	20,5
Total	868 799	100,0	131 002	100,0	423 829	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 2022 was Limpopo with R237,7 billion (or 27,3% of the industry total). The province with the second largest income from sales of goods was North West (R193,1 billion or 22,2%), followed by Mpumalanga (R173,0 billion or 19,9%) and Northern Cape (R155,2 billion or 17,9%).

The largest contributor to salaries and wages was also Limpopo (R30,7 billion or 23,5%), followed by Mpumalanga (R29,8 billion or 22,8%), North West (R28,4 billion or 21,6%) and Gauteng (R18,3 billion or 14,0%).

In terms of employment, North West was the largest contributor with 100 790 (23,9%) persons working in the industry, followed by Limpopo (86 844 or 20,5%), Mpumalanga (85 673 or 20,2%) and Gauteng (68 530 or 16,2%).

Table E – Key statistics in the mining industry by province, 2019 and 2022

Province	Sales of goods			Salaries and wages ⁴			Total employees		
	2019	2022	Annualised % change	2019	2022	Annualised % change	2019	2022	Annualised % change
	R million			R million			Number		
Western Cape	1 992	2 392	6,3	289	439	15,0	2 751	3 494	8,3
Eastern Cape	1 111	917	-6,2	215	186	-4,7	1 869	1 608	-4,9
Northern Cape	93 901	155 195	18,2	9 879	11 233	4,4	36 116	32 422	-3,5
Free State	20 072	24 877	7,4	7 116	9 310	9,4	29 374	31 558	2,4
KwaZulu-Natal	7 454	14 928	26,0	1 350	2 643	25,1	7 140	12 910	21,8
North West	97 332	193 081	25,6	25 104	28 350	4,1	114 846	100 790	-4,3
Gauteng	45 125	66 713	13,9	14 904	18 332	7,1	66 578	68 530	1,0
Mpumalanga	122 242	172 988	12,3	19 462	29 842	15,3	73 075	85 673	5,4
Limpopo	98 592	237 708	34,1	18 376	30 667	18,6	85 831	86 844	0,4
Total	487 821	868 799	21,2	96 695	131 002	10,7	417 580	423 829	0,5

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 R487,8 billion in 2019 to R868,8 billion in 2022, an annualised growth rate of 21,2%. Limpopo had the largest annualised increase (34,1%), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (26,0%) and North West (25,6%).

Expenditure on salaries and wages increased from R96,7 billion in 2019 to R131,0 billion in 2022 (growth of R34,3 billion). Large increases were reported for Limpopo (growth of R12,3 billion), Mpumalanga (growth of R10,4 billion) and Gauteng (growth of R3,4 billion).

Total employees increased from 417 580 in 2019 to 423 829 in 2022 (a gain of 6 249 jobs). Mpumalanga had the largest increase in total employees, from 73 075 in 2019 to 85 673 in 2022 (a gain of 12 598 jobs), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (a gain of 5 770 jobs) and Free State (a gain of 2 184 jobs). The provinces with the largest job losses were North West (a loss of 14 056 jobs) and Northern Cape (a loss of 3 694 jobs).



Risenga Maluleke
Statistician-General

3. Tables

Table 1 – Principal statistics in the mining industry, 2019 and 2022

Type of mining	Total value of opening inventory			Sales of goods			Total income		
	2019 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change	2019 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change	2019 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change
	R million			R million			R million		
Mining of coal and lignite	4 288	7 060	18,1	137 221	192 455	11,9	144 756	198 914	11,2
Mining of gold and uranium ore	1 055	947	-3,5	60 532	79 421	9,5	62 745	81 928	9,3
Mining of iron ore	6 769	8 201	6,6	59 331	118 120	25,8	60 686	119 241	25,3
Mining of chrome ore	2 698	2 493	-2,6	14 972	24 372	17,6	15 028	25 771	19,7
Mining of manganese ore	1 994	2 036	0,7	33 183	34 557	1,4	33 797	36 188	2,3
Mining of platinum group metal ore	17 995	56 456	46,4	137 623	354 638	37,1	142 765	373 222	37,8
Dimension stone (granite, marble, slate and sandstone)	237	242	0,7	1 601	1 616	0,3	1 745	1 762	0,3
Limestone and limeworks	268	366	10,9	3 759	4 166	3,5	4 037	4 461	3,4
Other stone quarrying, including stone crushing and clay and sandpits	675	784	5,1	9 332	8 571	-2,8	10 916	9 358	-5,0
Mining of diamonds (including alluvial diamonds)	1 136	4 410	57,2	13 785	22 392	17,6	14 030	25 310	21,7
Other chemical and fertiliser mineral mining	808	904	3,8	3 822	3 121	-6,5	6 082	3 130	-19,9
Extraction and evaporation of salt	10	39	57,4	248	462	23,0	282	498	20,9
Other mining activities and service activities incidental to mining	1 969	3 367	19,6	11 100	23 048	27,6	11 526	25 017	29,5
Other minerals and materials n.e.c.	44	52	5,7	1 312	1 860	12,3	1 412	1 890	10,2
Total	39 946	87 357	29,8	487 821	868 799	21,2	509 807	906 690	21,2

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.

Table 1 – Principal statistics in the mining industry, 2019 and 2022 (concluded)

Type of mining	Total expenditure			Total value of closing inventory			Total employees		
	2019 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change	2019 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change	2019 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change
	R million			R million			Number		
Mining of coal and lignite	114 683	159 078	11,5	4 998	8 336	18,6	88 916	95 863	2,5
Mining of gold and uranium ore	72 634	88 912	7,0	838	1 133	10,6	90 216	88 451	-0,7
Mining of iron ore	41 196	52 266	8,3	7 915	8 934	4,1	21 927	21 987	0,1
Mining of chrome ore	18 475	26 681	13,0	2 539	2 917	4,7	18 375	14 747	-7,1
Mining of manganese ore	23 041	19 755	-5,0	2 395	3 520	13,7	9 630	6 956	-10,3
Mining of platinum group metal ore	114 394	240 788	28,2	21 692	47 652	30,0	144 382	148 388	0,9
Dimension stone (granite, marble, slate and sandstone)	1 583	1 664	1,7	246	244	-0,3	2 444	2 583	1,9
Limestone and limeworks	4 147	4 305	1,3	216	336	15,9	4 242	4 018	-1,8
Other stone quarrying, including stone crushing and clay and sandpits	9 321	8 136	-4,4	825	1 067	9,0	13 538	12 325	-3,1
Mining of diamonds (including alluvial diamonds)	14 823	35 435	33,7	1 199	3 108	37,4	12 449	14 344	4,8
Other chemical and fertiliser mineral mining	6 035	2 917	-21,5	1 035	762	-9,7	1 847	2 689	13,3
Extraction and evaporation of salt	268	432	17,3	15	40	38,7	815	1 099	10,5
Other mining activities and service activities incidental to mining	10 444	20 222	24,6	2 624	3 433	9,4	7 954	9 330	5,5
Other minerals and materials n.e.c.	1 082	1 617	14,3	51	56	3,2	845	1 049	7,5
Total	432 126	662 208	15,3	46 588	81 538	20,5	417 580	423 829	0,5

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.

Table 2 – Income in the mining industry, 2019 and 2022

Type of mining	Sales of goods			Other income			Total income		
	2019 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change	2019 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change	2019 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change
	R million			R million			R million		
Mining of coal and lignite	137 221	192 455	11,9	7 535	6 459	-5,0	144 756	198 914	11,2
Mining of gold and uranium ore	60 532	79 421	9,5	2 213	2 507	4,2	62 745	81 928	9,3
Mining of iron ore	59 331	118 120	25,8	1 355	1 121	-6,1	60 686	119 241	25,3
Mining of chrome ore	14 972	24 372	17,6	56	1 399	192,3	15 028	25 771	19,7
Mining of manganese ore	33 183	34 557	1,4	614	1 631	38,5	33 797	36 188	2,3
Mining of platinum group metal ore	137 623	354 638	37,1	5 142	18 584	53,5	142 765	373 222	37,8
Dimension stone (granite, marble, slate and sandstone)	1 601	1 616	0,3	144	146	0,5	1 745	1 762	0,3
Limestone and limeworks	3 759	4 166	3,5	278	295	2,0	4 037	4 461	3,4
Other stone quarrying, including stone crushing and clay and sandpits	9 332	8 571	-2,8	1 584	787	-20,8	10 916	9 358	-5,0
Mining of diamonds (including alluvial diamonds)	13 785	22 392	17,6	245	2 918	128,4	14 030	25 310	21,7
Other chemical and fertiliser mineral mining	3 822	3 121	-6,5	2 260	9	-84,1	6 082	3 130	-19,9
Extraction and evaporation of salt	248	462	23,0	34	36	1,9	282	498	20,9
Other mining activities and service activities incidental to mining	11 100	23 048	27,6	426	1 969	66,6	11 526	25 017	29,5
Other minerals and materials n.e.c.	1 312	1 860	12,3	100	30	-33,1	1 412	1 890	10,2
Total	487 821	868 799	21,2	21 986	37 891	19,9	509 807	906 690	21,2

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.

Table 3 – Expenditure in the mining industry, 2019 and 2022

Type of mining	Purchases ³			Subcontractors paid (mining contractors)			Salaries and wages ⁴		
	2019 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change	2019 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change	2019 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change
	R million			R million			R million		
Mining of coal and lignite	26 095	34 989	10,3	17 830	20 733	5,2	20 325	32 197	16,6
Mining of gold and uranium ore	11 551	13 732	5,9	4 062	6 914	19,4	22 014	26 357	6,2
Mining of iron ore	7 749	9 372	6,5	3 957	4 388	3,5	6 602	8 172	7,4
Mining of chrome ore	4 826	5 549	4,8	3 612	4 602	8,4	3 866	5 551	12,8
Mining of manganese ore	2 986	4 941	18,3	2 060	1 914	-2,4	3 207	3 178	-0,3
Mining of platinum group metal ore	44 843	116 001	37,3	9 431	14 027	14,1	32 286	44 859	11,6
Dimension stone (granite, marble, slate and sandstone)	547	554	0,4	325	269	-6,1	309	333	2,5
Limestone and limeworks	1 183	1 509	8,5	351	658	23,3	700	747	2,2
Other stone quarrying, including stone crushing and clay and sandpits	2 943	1 997	-12,1	872	1 077	7,3	1 795	1 763	-0,6
Mining of diamonds (including alluvial diamonds)	2 089	4 799	31,9	906	1 310	13,1	2 450	3 451	12,1
Other chemical and fertiliser mineral mining	2 343	942	-26,2	828	301	-28,6	713	989	11,5
Extraction and evaporation of salt	102	173	19,3	17	47	40,4	56	94	18,8
Other mining activities and service activities incidental to mining	1 634	4 103	35,9	2 901	5 863	26,4	2 194	3 027	11,3
Other minerals and materials n.e.c.	387	153	-26,6	107	181	19,2	178	284	16,9
Total	109 278	198 814	22,1	47 259	62 284	9,6	96 695	131 002	10,7

¹ Revised figures.

² Preliminary figures.

³ These purchases exclude details of materials purchased for capitalised 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, 2019 and 2022 (continued)

Type of mining	Water and electricity			Labour/employment brokers			Other expenditure		
	2019 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change	2019 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change	2019 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change
	R million			R million			R million		
Mining of coal and lignite	3 321	8 597	37,3	139	252	21,9	46 973	62 310	9,9
Mining of gold and uranium ore	8 781	11 796	10,3	282	30	-52,6	25 944	30 083	5,1
Mining of iron ore	1 039	1 597	15,4	365	408	3,8	21 484	28 329	9,7
Mining of chrome ore	2 192	2 533	4,9	3	0	-100,0	3 976	8 446	28,5
Mining of manganese ore	198	305	15,5	0	0		14 590	9 417	-13,6
Mining of platinum group metal ore	7 735	12 371	16,9	456	2 096	66,3	19 643	51 434	37,8
Dimension stone (granite, marble, slate and sandstone)	29	28	-1,2	0	0		373	480	8,8
Limestone and limeworks	271	193	-10,7	0	0		1 642	1 198	-10,0
Other stone quarrying, including stone crushing and clay and sandpits	244	192	-7,7	157	163	1,3	3 310	2 944	-3,8
Mining of diamonds (including alluvial diamonds)	488	676	11,5	1	0	-100,0	8 889	25 199	41,5
Other chemical and fertiliser mineral mining	344	110	-31,6	0	0		1 807	575	-31,7
Extraction and evaporation of salt	5	8	17,0	0	0		88	110	7,7
Other mining activities and service activities incidental to mining	719	794	3,4	233	1	-83,7	2 763	6 434	32,5
Other minerals and materials n.e.c.	39	85	29,7	0	0		371	914	35,1
Total	25 405	39 285	15,6	1 636	2 950	21,7	151 853	227 873	14,5

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.

Table 3 – Expenditure in the mining industry, 2019 and 2022 (concluded)

Type of mining	Total expenditure		
	2019 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change
	R million		
Mining of coal and lignite	114 683	159 078	11,5
Mining of gold and uranium ore	72 634	88 912	7,0
Mining of iron ore	41 196	52 266	8,3
Mining of chrome ore	18 475	26 681	13,0
Mining of manganese ore	23 041	19 755	-5,0
Mining of platinum group metal ore	114 394	240 788	28,2
Dimension stone (granite, marble, slate and sandstone)	1 583	1 664	1,7
Limestone and limeworks	4 147	4 305	1,3
Other stone quarrying, including stone crushing and clay and sandpits	9 321	8 136	-4,4
Mining of diamonds (including alluvial diamonds)	14 823	35 435	33,7
Other chemical and fertiliser mineral mining	6 035	2 917	-21,5
Extraction and evaporation of salt	268	432	17,3
Other mining activities and service activities incidental to mining	10 444	20 222	24,6
Other minerals and materials n.e.c.	1 082	1 617	14,3
Total	432 126	662 208	15,3

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.

Table 4 – Employment in the mining industry, 2019 and 2022

Type of mining	Mine employees			Employees employed through labour brokers (excluding other subcontractors)			Employees of subcontractors		
	2019 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change	2019 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change	2019 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change
	Number			Number			Number		
Mining of coal and lignite	41 133	48 796	5,9	582	3 672	84,8	41 365	41 321	0,0
Mining of gold and uranium ore	65 627	64 506	-0,6	4 583	2 580	-17,4	16 704	16 755	0,1
Mining of iron ore	10 394	11 031	2,0	3 999	3 643	-3,1	7 534	7 313	-1,0
Mining of chrome ore	15 925	9 206	-16,7	615	0	-100,0	1 835	5 541	44,5
Mining of manganese ore	4 709	4 771	0,4	124	0	-100,0	3 034	2 072	-11,9
Mining of platinum group metal ore	101 920	97 405	-1,5	7 220	9 850	10,9	27 711	38 237	11,3
Dimension stone (granite, marble, slate and sandstone)	1 597	1 458	-3,0	19	0	-100,0	753	1 125	14,3
Limestone and limeworks	2 346	1 971	-5,6	1	2	26,0	1 565	2 045	9,3
Other stone quarrying, including stone crushing and clay and sandpits	9 059	6 653	-9,8	332	659	25,7	3 426	4 977	13,3
Mining of diamonds (including alluvial diamonds)	6 386	5 904	-2,6	45	0	-100,0	5 837	6 790	5,2
Other chemical and fertiliser mineral mining	1 522	1 982	9,2	0	0		100	214	28,9
Extraction and evaporation of salt	667	871	9,3	0	0		111	228	27,1
Other mining activities and service activities incidental to mining	3 233	5 214	17,3	0	0		4 535	3 885	-5,0
Other minerals and materials n.e.c.	624	884	12,3	0	0		221	165	-9,3
Total	265 142	260 652	-0,6	17 520	20 406	5,2	114 731	130 668	4,4

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.

Table 4 – Employment in the mining industry, 2019 and 2022 (concluded)

Type of mining	Capital employees			Total employees		
	2019 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change	2019 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change
	Number			Number		
Mining of coal and lignite	5 836	2 074	-29,2	88 916	95 863	2,5
Mining of gold and uranium ore	3 302	4 610	11,8	90 216	88 451	-0,7
Mining of iron ore	0	0		21 927	21 987	0,1
Mining of chrome ore	0	0		18 375	14 747	-7,1
Mining of manganese ore	1 763	113	-60,0	9 630	6 956	-10,3
Mining of platinum group metal ore	7 531	2 896	-27,3	144 382	148 388	0,9
Dimension stone (granite, marble, slate and sandstone)	75	0	-100,0	2 444	2 583	1,9
Limestone and limeworks	330	0	-100,0	4 242	4 018	-1,8
Other stone quarrying, including stone crushing and clay and sandpits	721	36	-63,2	13 538	12 325	-3,1
Mining of diamonds (including alluvial diamonds)	181	1 650	108,9	12 449	14 344	4,8
Other chemical and fertiliser mineral mining	225	493	29,9	1 847	2 689	13,3
Extraction and evaporation of salt	37	0	-100,0	815	1 099	10,5
Other mining activities and service activities incidental to mining	186	231	7,5	7 954	9 330	5,5
Other minerals and materials n.e.c.	0	0		845	1 049	7,5
Total	20 187	12 103	-15,7	417 580	423 829	0,5

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.

Table 5 – Employees employed directly by mines in the mining industry, 2019 and 2022

Type of mining	Mine employees								
	2019 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change	2019 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change	2019 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change
	Male			Female			Total		
	Number			Number			Number		
Mining of coal and lignite	33 201	38 297	4,9	7 932	10 499	9,8	41 133	48 796	5,9
Mining of gold and uranium ore	56 220	53 757	-1,5	9 407	10 749	4,5	65 627	64 506	-0,6
Mining of iron ore	8 332	8 405	0,3	2 062	2 626	8,4	10 394	11 031	2,0
Mining of chrome ore	12 695	7 178	-17,3	3 230	2 028	-14,4	15 925	9 206	-16,7
Mining of manganese ore	3 828	3 930	0,9	881	841	-1,5	4 709	4 771	0,4
Mining of platinum group metal ore	91 367	82 777	-3,2	10 553	14 628	11,5	101 920	97 405	-1,5
Dimension stone (granite, marble, slate and sandstone)	1 402	1 255	-3,6	195	203	1,3	1 597	1 458	-3,0
Limestone and limeworks	1 963	1 612	-6,3	383	359	-2,1	2 346	1 971	-5,6
Other stone quarrying, including stone crushing and clay and sandpits	7 792	5 589	-10,5	1 267	1 064	-5,7	9 059	6 653	-9,8
Mining of diamonds (including alluvial diamonds)	4 365	4 598	1,7	2 021	1 306	-13,5	6 386	5 904	-2,6
Other chemical and fertiliser mineral mining	1 165	1 495	8,7	357	487	10,9	1 522	1 982	9,2
Extraction and evaporation of salt	536	686	8,6	131	185	12,2	667	871	9,3
Other mining activities and service activities incidental to mining	2 606	3 880	14,2	627	1 334	28,6	3 233	5 214	17,3
Other minerals and materials n.e.c.	524	766	13,5	100	118	5,7	624	884	12,3
Total	225 996	214 225	-1,8	39 146	46 427	5,9	265 142	260 652	-0,6

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.

Table 6 – Employees employed through labour brokers in the mining industry, 2019 and 2022

Type of mining	Employees employed through labour brokers (excluding other subcontractors)								
	2019 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change	2019 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change	2019 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change
	Male			Female			Total		
	Number			Number			Number		
Mining of coal and lignite	494	3 014	82,7	88	658	95,5	582	3 672	84,8
Mining of gold and uranium ore	4 098	2 363	-16,8	485	217	-23,5	4 583	2 580	-17,4
Mining of iron ore	3 219	3 057	-1,7	780	586	-9,1	3 999	3 643	-3,1
Mining of chrome ore	551	0	-100,0	64	0	-100,0	615	0	-100,0
Mining of manganese ore	113	0	-100,0	11	0	-100,0	124	0	-100,0
Mining of platinum group metal ore	6 273	8 467	10,5	947	1 383	13,5	7 220	9 850	10,9
Dimension stone (granite, marble, slate and sandstone)	18	0	-100,0	1	0	-100,0	19	0	-100,0
Limestone and limeworks	1	2	26,0	0	0		1	2	26,0
Other stone quarrying, including stone crushing and clay and sandpits	312	557	21,3	20	102	72,1	332	659	25,7
Mining of diamonds (including alluvial diamonds)	41	0	-100,0	4	0	-100,0	45	0	-100,0
Other chemical and fertiliser mineral mining	0	0		0	0		0	0	
Extraction and evaporation of salt	0	0		0	0		0	0	
Other mining activities and service activities incidental to mining	0	0		0	0		0	0	
Other minerals and materials n.e.c.	0	0		0	0		0	0	
Total	15 120	17 460	4,9	2 400	2 946	7,1	17 520	20 406	5,2

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.

Table 7 – Employment in the mining industry by type of mine, as at the end of June 2022²

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)	56 070	22 053	78 123	7 334	1 697	9 031
In opencast workings	27 906	5 772	33 678	6 218	900	7 118
In underground workings	129 052	18 212	147 264	3 898	349	4 247
At sea	204	8	212	0	0	0
Other	993	382	1 375	10	0	10
Total	214 225	46 427	260 652	17 460	2 946	20 406

² Preliminary figures.

Table 8 – Details of sales and inventories in the mining industry by commodity, 2019 and 2022

Commodity type	Measurement unit	Total value of opening inventory			Local sales				
		2019 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change	2019 ¹	2022 ²	2019 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change
		R million			Mass		R million		
Building materials		726	979	10,5			7 788	9 772	7,9
Chromium ore	ton	2 774	3 656	9,6	11 416 720	9 266 308	12 044	11 801	-0,7
Coal	ton	4 057	6 573	17,4	196 405 425	174 035 356	82 125	96 040	5,4
Copper	ton	1 269	954	-9,1	8 064	9 647	621	1 244	26,1
Diamonds	carat	1 136	4 410	57,2	754 703	3 162 800	4 370	8 079	22,7
Gold	kilogram	1 193	1 157	-1,0	27 719	9 239	15 434	8 314	-18,6
Iron ore	ton	5 544	7 491	10,6	2 646 852	1 673 387	1 866	1 141	-15,1
Manganese ore	ton	1 994	2 036	0,7	1 826 493	3 125 044	1 895	2 730	12,9
Nickel	ton	1 640	2 368	13,0	15 090	10 103	2 609	3 132	6,3
Platinum	oz	7 899	13 164	18,6	1 124 945	1 041 490	12 090	15 161	7,8
Palladium	oz	5 278	15 738	43,9	848 103	655 980	14 043	21 333	15,0
Rhodium	oz	2 669	22 780	104,4	164 602	226 728	6 031	26 038	62,8
Ruthenium	oz	18	323	161,8	202 964	339 190	512	2 136	61,0
Iridium	oz	4	532	410,4	57 583	53 528	757	1 747	32,1
Other minerals		3 745	5 196	11,5			14 915	17 778	6,0
Total		39 946	87 357	29,8			177 100	226 446	8,5

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.

Note: Average prices may vary due to the aggregation of different grades of commodities.

Table 8 – Details of sales and inventories in the mining industry by commodity, 2019 and 2022 (continued)

Commodity type	Measurement unit	Export sales					Total sales				
		2019 ¹	2022 ²	2019 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change	2019 ¹	2022 ²	2019 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change
		Mass		R million			Mass		R million		
Building materials				48	36	-9,1			7 836	9 808	7,8
Chromium ore	ton	5 142 040	6 961 721	9 501	17 428	22,4	16 558 760	16 228 029	21 545	29 229	10,7
Coal	ton	66 165 517	55 428 760	60 623	88 802	13,6	262 570 942	229 464 116	142 748	184 842	9
Copper	ton	50 949	36 724	4 143	4 557	3,2	59 013	46 371	4 764	5 801	6,8
Diamonds	carat	8 142 109	5 829 801	9 423	14 310	14,9	8 896 812	8 992 601	13 793	22 389	17,5
Gold	kilogram	70 798	82 227	48 230	75 957	16,3	98 517	91 466	63 664	84 271	9,8
Iron ore	ton	58 298 288	60 223 511	55 107	116 506	28,3	60 945 140	61 896 898	56 973	117 647	27,3
Manganese ore	ton	12 873 034	14 594 310	30 614	40 337	9,6	14 699 527	17 719 354	32 509	43 067	9,8
Nickel	ton	38 140	28 540	5 635	8 159	13,1	53 230	38 643	8 244	11 291	11,1
Platinum	oz	3 312 521	4 253 291	38 363	63 936	18,6	4 437 466	5 294 781	50 453	79 097	16,2
Palladium	oz	1 764 115	2 293 078	28 159	74 841	38,5	2 612 218	2 949 058	42 202	96 174	31,6
Rhodium	oz	492 726	413 935	15 058	100 788	88,5	657 328	640 663	21 089	126 826	81,9
Ruthenium	oz	786 229	900 089	2 512	6 252	35,5	989 193	1 239 279	3 024	8 388	40,5
Iridium	oz	140 532	146 842	2 702	9 294	51	198 115	200 370	3 459	11 041	47,2
Other minerals				603	21 150	227,3			15 518	38 928	35,9
Total				310 721	642 353	27,4			487 821	868 799	21,2

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.

Table 8 – Details of sales and inventories in the mining industry by commodity, 2019 and 2022 (concluded)

Commodity type	Total value of closing inventory		Annualised % change
	2019 ¹	2022 ²	
	R million		
Building materials	853	1 281	14,5
Chromium ore	2 617	3 744	12,7
Coal	4 718	7 389	16,1
Copper	955	1 297	10,7
Diamonds	1 199	3 108	37,4
Gold	945	1 356	12,8
Iron ore	7 061	8 176	5,0
Manganese ore	2 395	3 520	13,7
Nickel	1 579	3 530	30,8
Platinum	8 469	11 199	9,8
Palladium	6 114	10 660	20,4
Rhodium	4 613	17 724	56,6
Ruthenium	159	1 192	95,7
Iridium	336	1 988	80,9
Other minerals	4 575	5 374	5,5
Total	46 588	81 538	20,5

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.

Table 9 – Purchases in the mining industry, 2019 and 2022

Commodity type	Purchases for own account			Purchases for capitalised work done			Total		
	2019 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change	2019 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change	2019 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change
	R million			R million			R million		
Buckets, shovels, grabs and grips for cranes, excavators	1 137	3 539	46,0	127	177	11,7	1 264	3 716	43,3
Cement, sand, stone, clay, concrete, shotcrete, fibre-crete and concrete products (e.g. bricks, pipes, refractory products), including GRP (glass reinforced pipes)	1 151	1 306	4,3	197	107	-18,4	1 348	1 413	1,6
Chemicals, chemical compounds and compressed air	5 998	8 051	10,3	37	7	-42,6	6 035	8 058	10,1
Cleaning, washing and toilet preparations, other industrial chemical products, paints, coatings, medical and pharmaceutical products	1 218	1 464	6,3	9	8	-3,9	1 227	1 472	6,3
Consumables (e.g. interchangeable tools, sundry hand tools, welding consumables)	5 823	5 825	0,0	216	83	-27,3	6 039	5 908	-0,7
Electrical components and equipment (e.g. insulated wire and cables, globes)	4 213	6 095	13,1	1 600	271	-44,7	5 813	6 366	3,1
Fire equipment	160	242	14,8	29	23	-7,4	189	265	11,9
Hardhats (protective headgear)	168	83	-20,9	2	0	-100,0	170	83	-21,3

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.

Table 9 – Purchases in the mining industry, 2019 and 2022 (continued)

Commodity type	Purchases for own account			Purchases for capitalised work done			Total		
	2019 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change	2019 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change	2019 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change
	R million			R million			R million		
Liquid petroleum fuels and solid fuels (e.g. petrol, diesel, lubricants, LPG, coal and charcoal)	17 443	22 249	8,5	168	126	-9,1	17 611	22 375	8,3
Machinery (e.g. conveyors)	2 960	4 515	15,1	1 586	1 289	-6,7	4 546	5 804	8,5
Mining timber (e.g. mat packs, drill packs, wedges, chocks and slabs, pallets, pipe supports)	3 137	4 970	16,6	150	7	-64,0	3 287	4 977	14,8
Ore purchases (including coal buy-ins)	33 329	90 810	39,7	0	0		33 329	90 810	39,7
Other health and safety equipment/systems	258	205	-7,4	313	24	-57,5	571	229	-26,3
Other metal products, machinery and equipment	1 097	1 876	19,6	3 329	151	-64,3	4 426	2 027	-22,9
Other personal protective equipment	314	409	9,2	0	6	0,0	314	415	9,7
Pipes and pipe fittings (metal)	1 184	2 235	23,6	182	107	-16,2	1 366	2 342	19,7
Prepared explosives	4 010	6 961	20,2	157	58	-28,2	4 167	7 019	19,0
Rubber and plastic products (e.g. pipes)	1 004	1 329	9,8	146	21	-47,6	1 150	1 350	5,5

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.

Table 9 – Purchases in the mining industry, 2019 and 2022 (concluded)

Commodity type	Purchases for own account			Purchases for capitalised work done			Total		
	2019 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change	2019 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change	2019 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change
	R million			R million			R million		
Safety boots and gumboots	168	394	32,9	0	3	0,0	168	397	33,2
Safety clothing (e.g. protective work wear), excluding safety boots and hardhats	2 338	2 349	0,2	1	1	0,0	2 339	2 350	0,2
Safety equipment (e.g. jaws of life, cables, rescue equipment, harnesses)	219	190	-4,6	43	7	-45,4	262	197	-9,1
Spare parts for mining machinery and equipment (e.g. casting, foundry, lifting and handling equipment)	11 781	17 364	13,8	1 279	326	-36,6	13 060	17 690	10,6
Structural steel and other steel products (e.g. wire, chains, fasteners), excluding pipes and pipe fittings	3 091	4 019	9,1	555	342	-14,9	3 646	4 361	6,2
Ventilation bratticing	243	241	-0,3	83	9	-52,3	326	250	-8,5
Other purchases and transfers-in of goods	6 834	12 093	21,0	6 943	1 771	-36,6	13 777	13 864	0,2
Total purchases	109 278	198 814	22,1	17 152	4 924	-34,0	126 430	203 738	17,2

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.

Table 10 – Services subcontracted / outsourced by the mining industry, 2019 and 2022

Type of service	2019 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change
	R million		
Support services to oil and gas extraction	36	36	0,0
Mining activity	19 477	32 672	18,8
Transport/loading and haulage	8 613	7 403	-4,9
Draining and pumping	264	345	9,3
Geotechnical services	416	510	7,0
Crushing and screening	994	3 085	45,9
Other support services to other mining	2 278	3 112	11,0
Shaft sinking	477	465	-0,8
Raise drilling	67	93	11,5
Tunnelling	511	250	-21,2
Hoisting	61	50	-6,4
Earth moving/excavating/stoping	492	441	-3,6
Drilling and boring	1 490	1 255	-5,6
Blasting	1 395	1 523	3,0
Backfill and landfill	116	174	14,5
Site preparation/overburden removal	483	429	-3,9
Toll refining and treatment services	349	1 059	44,8
Engineering services	3 498	5 603	17,0
Prospecting/exploration undertaken by mines	351	449	8,6
Rehabilitation (environmental) and waste (decontamination) management	752	1 096	13,4
Other services	6 775	5 184	-8,5
Total	48 895	65 234	10,1

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.

Table 11 – Income and employment in the mining industry by province, 2019 and 2022

Province	Total income				Employment			
	2019 ¹	2022 ²	2019	2022	2019 ¹	2022 ²	2019	2022
	R million		% contribution		Number		% contribution	
Western Cape	2 093	2 549	0,4	0,3	2 751	3 494	0,7	0,8
Eastern Cape	1 195	992	0,2	0,1	1 869	1 608	0,4	0,4
Northern Cape	95 574	160 297	18,7	17,7	36 116	32 422	8,6	7,6
Free State	20 760	25 652	4,1	2,8	29 374	31 558	7,0	7,4
KwaZulu-Natal	7 861	15 156	1,5	1,7	7 140	12 910	1,7	3,0
North West	100 781	197 374	19,8	21,8	114 847	100 789	27,5	23,8
Gauteng	47 112	68 833	9,2	7,6	66 578	68 530	15,9	16,2
Mpumalanga	130 194	178 696	25,5	19,7	73 075	85 673	17,5	20,2
Limpopo	104 237	257 141	20,4	28,4	85 830	86 845	20,6	20,5
Total	509 807	906 690	100,0	100,0	417 580	423 829	100,0	100,0

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.

Table 12 – Income in the mining industry by province, 2019 and 2022

Province	Sales of goods			Other income			Total income		
	2019 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change	2019 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change	2019 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change
	R million			R million			R million		
Western Cape	1 992	2 392	6,3	101	157	15,8	2 093	2 549	6,8
Eastern Cape	1 111	917	-6,2	84	75	-3,7	1 195	992	-6,0
Northern Cape	93 901	155 195	18,2	1 673	5 102	45,0	95 574	160 297	18,8
Free State	20 072	24 877	7,4	688	775	4,0	20 760	25 652	7,3
KwaZulu-Natal	7 454	14 928	26,0	407	228	-17,6	7 861	15 156	24,5
North West	97 332	193 081	25,6	3 449	4 293	7,6	100 781	197 374	25,1
Gauteng	45 125	66 713	13,9	1 987	2 120	2,2	47 112	68 833	13,5
Mpumalanga	122 242	172 988	12,3	7 952	5 708	-10,5	130 194	178 696	11,1
Limpopo	98 592	237 708	34,1	5 645	19 433	51,0	104 237	257 141	35,1
Total	487 821	868 799	21,2	21 986	37 891	19,9	509 807	906 690	21,2

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.

Table 13 – Expenditure in the mining industry by province, 2019 and 2022

Province	Purchases ³			Subcontractors paid (mining contractors)			Salaries and wages ⁴		
	2019 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change	2019 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change	2019 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change
	R million			R million			R million		
Western Cape	563	731	9,1	176	379	29,1	289	439	15,0
Eastern Cape	390	266	-12,0	116	124	2,2	215	186	-4,7
Northern Cape	11 143	17 514	16,3	7 391	9 433	8,5	9 879	11 233	4,4
Free State	3 769	4 218	3,8	1 034	1 316	8,4	7 116	9 310	9,4
KwaZulu-Natal	1 586	2 682	19,1	1 278	4 475	51,9	1 350	2 643	25,1
North West	37 732	75 221	25,9	10 672	11 107	1,3	25 104	28 350	4,1
Gauteng	10 019	12 388	7,3	3 889	6 763	20,3	14 904	18 332	7,1
Mpumalanga	23 278	33 138	12,5	17 392	18 781	2,6	19 462	29 842	15,3
Limpopo	20 798	52 656	36,3	5 311	9 906	23,1	18 376	30 667	18,6
Total	109 278	198 814	22,1	47 259	62 284	9,6	96 695	131 002	10,7

¹ Revised figures.

² Preliminary figures.

³ These purchases exclude details of materials purchased for capitalised 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, 2019 and 2022 (continued)

Province	Water and electricity			Labour/employment brokers			Other expenditure		
	2019 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change	2019 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change	2019 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change
	R million			R million			R million		
Western Cape	59	62	1,7	8	17	28,6	523	661	8,1
Eastern Cape	19	13	-11,9	2	6	44,2	317	307	-1,1
Northern Cape	1 351	2 108	16,0	332	409	7,2	36 244	41 014	4,2
Free State	2 156	2 809	9,2	26	25	-1,3	6 293	11 544	22,4
KwaZulu-Natal	208	107	-19,9	22	9	-25,8	2 367	3 915	18,3
North West	6 809	6 208	-3,0	441	522	5,8	17 155	29 725	20,1
Gauteng	6 185	8 742	12,2	151	135	-3,7	22 952	22 647	-0,4
Mpumalanga	3 320	10 204	45,4	596	246	-25,5	40 526	55 070	10,8
Limpopo	5 298	9 032	19,5	58	1 581	201,0	25 476	62 990	35,2
Total	25 405	39 285	15,6	1 636	2 950	21,7	151 853	227 873	14,5

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.

Table 13 – Expenditure in the mining industry by province, 2019 and 2022 (concluded)

Province	Total expenditure		
	2019 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change
	R million		
Western Cape	1 618	2 289	12,3
Eastern Cape	1 059	902	-5,2
Northern Cape	66 340	81 711	7,2
Free State	20 394	29 222	12,7
KwaZulu-Natal	6 811	13 831	26,6
North West	97 913	151 133	15,6
Gauteng	58 100	69 007	5,9
Mpumalanga	104 574	147 281	12,1
Limpopo	75 317	166 832	30,4
Total	432 126	662 208	15,3

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.

Table 14 – Employment in the mining industry by province, 2019 and 2022

Province	Mine employees								
	Male		Annualised % change	Female		Annualised % change	Total		Annualised % change
	2019 ¹	2022 ²		2019 ¹	2022 ²		2019 ¹	2022 ²	
	Number			Number			Number		
Western Cape	1 360	1 476	2,8	197	296	14,5	1 557	1 772	4,4
Eastern Cape	1 127	800	-10,8	218	184	-5,5	1 345	984	-9,9
Northern Cape	13 300	13 617	0,8	3 574	3 999	3,8	16 874	17 616	1,4
Free State	19 043	17 670	-2,5	3 607	3 979	3,3	22 650	21 649	-1,5
KwaZulu-Natal	2 506	4 148	18,3	593	1 295	29,7	3 099	5 443	20,7
North West	70 883	56 948	-7,0	8 344	8 457	0,4	79 227	65 405	-6,2
Gauteng	39 879	39 355	-0,4	7 385	7 392	0,0	47 264	46 747	-0,4
Mpumalanga	30 158	35 490	5,6	6 622	9 245	11,8	36 780	44 735	6,7
Limpopo	47 740	44 721	-2,2	8 606	11 580	10,4	56 346	56 301	0,0
Total	225 996	214 225	-1,8	39 146	46 427	5,9	265 142	260 652	-0,6

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.

Table 14 – Employment in the mining industry by province, 2019 and 2022 (continued)

Province	Employees employed through labour brokers (excluding other subcontractors)								
	Male		Annualised % change	Female		Annualised % change	Total		Annualised % change
	2019 ¹	2022 ²		2019 ¹	2022 ²		2019 ¹	2022 ²	
	Number		Number		Number				
Western Cape	76	306	59,1	4	75	165,7	80	381	68,2
Eastern Cape	4	21	73,8	0	4		4	25	84,2
Northern Cape	3 147	3 062	-0,9	720	587	-6,6	3 867	3 649	-1,9
Free State	90	442	70,0	12	119	114,8	102	561	76,5
KwaZulu-Natal	73	46	-14,3	6	4	-12,6	79	50	-14,1
North West	2 280	304	-48,9	290	157	-18,5	2 570	461	-43,6
Gauteng	2 960	2 982	0,2	349	290	-6,0	3 309	3 272	-0,4
Mpumalanga	1 050	2 097	25,9	128	480	55,4	1 178	2 577	29,8
Limpopo	5 440	8 200	14,7	891	1 230	11,3	6 331	9 430	14,2
Total	15 120	17 460	4,9	2 400	2 946	7,1	17 520	20 406	5,2

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.

Table 14 – Employment in the mining industry by province, 2019 and 2022 (concluded)

Province	Employees of subcontractors			Capital employees			Total employees		
	2019 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change	2019 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change	2019 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change
	Number			Number			Number		
Western Cape	989	1 338	10,6	125	3	-71,2	2 751	3 494	8,3
Eastern Cape	388	598	15,5	132	1	-80,4	1 869	1 608	-4,9
Northern Cape	13 251	10 744	-6,8	2 124	413	-42,1	36 116	32 422	-3,5
Free State	4 268	7 077	18,4	2 354	2 271	-1,2	29 374	31 558	2,4
KwaZulu-Natal	3 885	7 416	24,0	77	1	-76,5	7 140	12 910	21,8
North West	25 711	33 814	9,6	7 338	1 110	-46,7	114 846	100 790	-4,3
Gauteng	14 210	14 261	0,1	1 795	4 250	33,3	66 578	68 530	1,0
Mpumalanga	33 682	36 187	2,4	1 435	2 174	14,9	73 075	85 673	5,4
Limpopo	18 347	19 233	1,6	4 807	1 880	-26,9	85 831	86 844	0,4
Total	114 731	130 668	4,4	20 187	12 103	-15,7	417 580	423 829	0,5

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.

Table 15 – Information and communication technology usage in the mining industry, 2022²

Type of mining	Use computers	Use internet	Use email	Use internet banking	Have a web page	IT outsourced	
						Fully	Partially
%							
Mining of coal and lignite	100,0	100,0	93,6	66,0	53,2	12,8	21,3
Mining of gold and uranium ore	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	97,0	3,0	39,4
Mining of iron ore	100,0	100,0	100,0	55,6	55,6	22,2	0,0
Mining of chrome ore	100,0	100,0	100,0	88,2	70,6	0,0	17,6
Mining of manganese ore	100,0	100,0	100,0	71,4	71,4	0,0	14,3
Mining of platinum group metal ore	100,0	100,0	88,2	88,2	70,6	11,8	23,5
Dimension stone (granite, marble, slate and sandstone)	100,0	100,0	98,9	94,3	93,1	1,1	1,1
Limestone and limeworks	100,0	100,0	100,0	93,8	75,0	0,0	18,8
Other stone quarrying, including stone crushing and clay and sandpits	98,9	98,9	97,8	91,3	55,4	6,5	1,1
Mining of diamonds (including alluvial diamonds)	100,0	100,0	80,0	90,0	50,0	30,0	10,0
Other chemical and fertiliser mineral mining	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	25,0	25,0	0,0
Extraction and evaporation of salt	100,0	100,0	100,0	84,6	7,7	15,4	0,0
Other mining activities and service activities incidental to mining	100,0	100,0	100,0	82,4	52,9	11,8	11,8
Other minerals and materials n.e.c.	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	66,7	11,1	0,0
Total	99,7	99,7	97,4	87,8	68,0	7,1	10,3

² Preliminary figures.

Explanatory notes

Background	<p>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.</p> <p>The results presented in this publication have been derived from the 2022 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.</p> <p>The frame used was derived from the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy mine list, which is a database that has all the mines that are registered for mineral rights.</p>
Value-added tax (VAT)	All figures exclude value-added tax (VAT).
Reference period	The information was collected from enterprises for their financial year which ended on any date between 1 July 2021 and 30 June 2022.
Statistical unit	The statistical unit for the collection of the information is a mine, operating as a single business unit under a manager.
Purpose of the survey	Results of the survey are used within Stats SA for benchmarking the gross domestic product (GDP) and its components. These statistics are also used by government policy advisors in monitoring the performance and contribution of individual industries to the South African economy and the effectiveness of industry policies, and by private sector users in analyses of comparative business and industry performance.
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.
Survey methodology and design	<p>The survey was conducted by email, telephone and personal visits.</p> <p>A list of mines registered for mineral rights in 2022 from the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy was used.</p>
Collection rate	The collection rate was 89,8%. $\text{Collection rate} = ((\text{collected} + \text{finalised investigations}) / \text{sample size}) \times 100$.
Response rate	The weighted response rate was 90,5%. $\text{Weighted response rate} = (\text{weighted income response}) / (\text{weighted income response} + \text{weighted income non-response}) \times 100$.
Revised figures	Revised figures are mainly due to late submission of data to Stats SA, or respondents reporting revisions or corrections to their figures. Figures for 2022 are preliminary and subject to revision.

Non-sampling errors

Inaccuracies may occur because of imperfections in reporting by enterprises 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

The figures in the tables have, where necessary, been rounded off to the nearest final digit shown. There may therefore be slight discrepancies between the sums of the constituent items and the totals shown.

Symbols and abbreviations

GDP	Gross domestic product
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities
PPI	Producer price index
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
n.e.c.	Not elsewhere classified
A blank space	Changes from a zero in the preceding period cannot be calculated as a percentage

Glossary

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 2022 (<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.
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 and service activities incidental to mining	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, barytes, bentonite, calcite, dolomite, natural gas, natural gas condensate, petroleum crude, feldspar, fluorspar, gypsum, 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: 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.