

# INTRODUCTION

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The release of a Nedlac Bulletin is an important development for the institution. Nedlac has, apart from its annual report, sporadically released important research papers and other information. But for the first time a comprehensive compilation of key socio- economic data that presents a coherent statistical picture of South Africa has been put together in one document.

Included in the Bulletin are issues relating to:

- social development, including
  - health care;
  - infrastructure developments; and
  - education levels;
- economic data, including:
  - inflation levels;
  - currency developments; and
  - government spending.

When looking at the full picture, as presented in the Bulletin, it is clear that the challenges to the social partners at Nedlac are extensive. The quality of life of South Africans, particularly black South Africans, still remains poor. For instance, the levels of HIV/AIDS are high, and increasing and the infant mortality rate is on an upward trend. While there have been significant developments in the delivery of housing, water and electricity, there is still a major infrastructural backlog. There is still significant inequality in the labour market, and the economy continues to lose jobs.

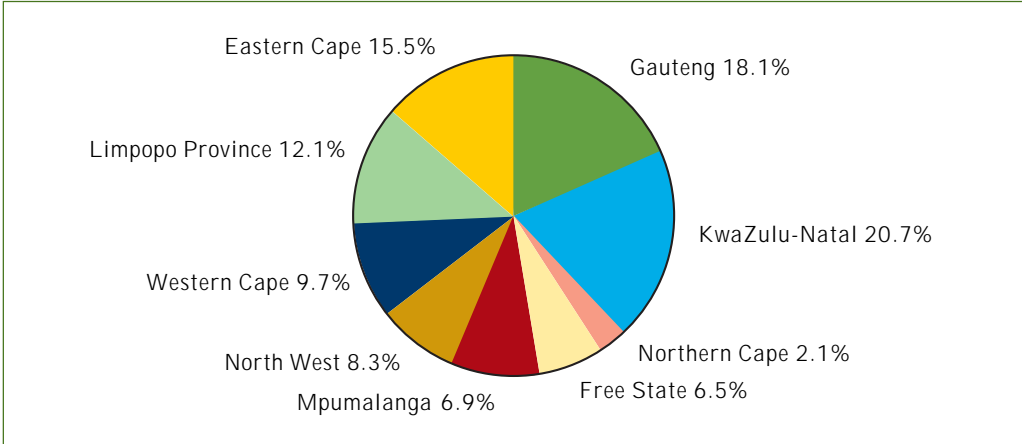
The promotion of economic growth is one of the biggest areas requiring co-operation between the social partners. Macro economic stability has been achieved in the years following the democratic elections, in that inflation has decreased, there is a lower fiscal deficit, and there is an improved balance of payments. However, inflation and interest rates appear to be moving upwards again. There is still much to be done to achieve the necessary levels of investment and growth so that the structural inequalities in the economy will become much easier to reduce and eventually eradicate. The pattern of spiraling job losses must be reversed not only to improve the quality of life but also so that opportunities for saving and spending may be increased.

The data in the Bulletin is essentially descriptive rather than analytical in nature and in compiling it, no attempts were made to engage with the methodologies of the various statistical data. Data has been obtained from both public and private sector sources, which must be evaluated on their own merit. This bulletin is obviously a living entity and it is hoped that it would stimulate interaction between the constituencies and a re-dedication to social dialogue aimed at addressing the challenges that face us in South Africa. We would further encourage comments and interaction about the future shape and content of the bulletin from readers within the Nedlac constituencies and the public at large.

# SOCIAL INDICATORS

## POPULATION

FIGURE 1: POPULATION PER PROVINCE

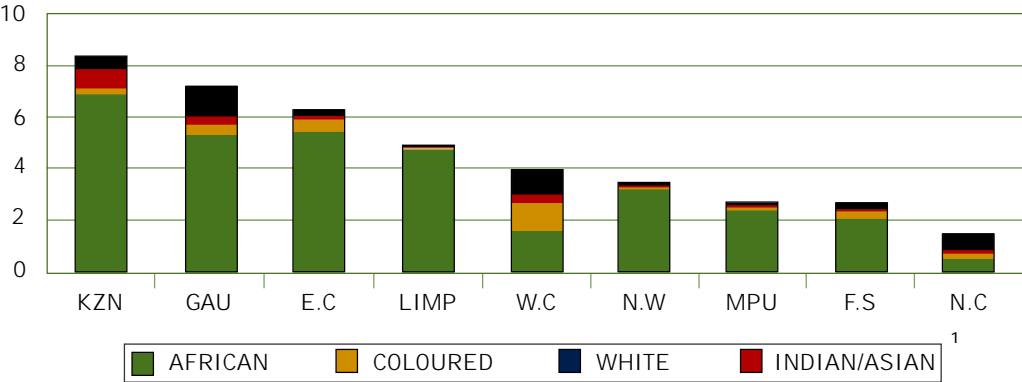


Source: Census '96 (Stats SA)

The figures used in this chart are set out in table 1 of the Annexure.

The total population of South Africa as measured in the 1996 census was 40,5 million. The province with the largest population (shown as the largest slice of the pie diagram) is KwaZulu-Natal, followed by Gauteng, while the province with the smallest population, even though it contains the largest proportion of land, is the Northern Cape.

FIGURE 2: RACIAL BREAKDOWN OF POPULATION FIGURES PER PROVINCE

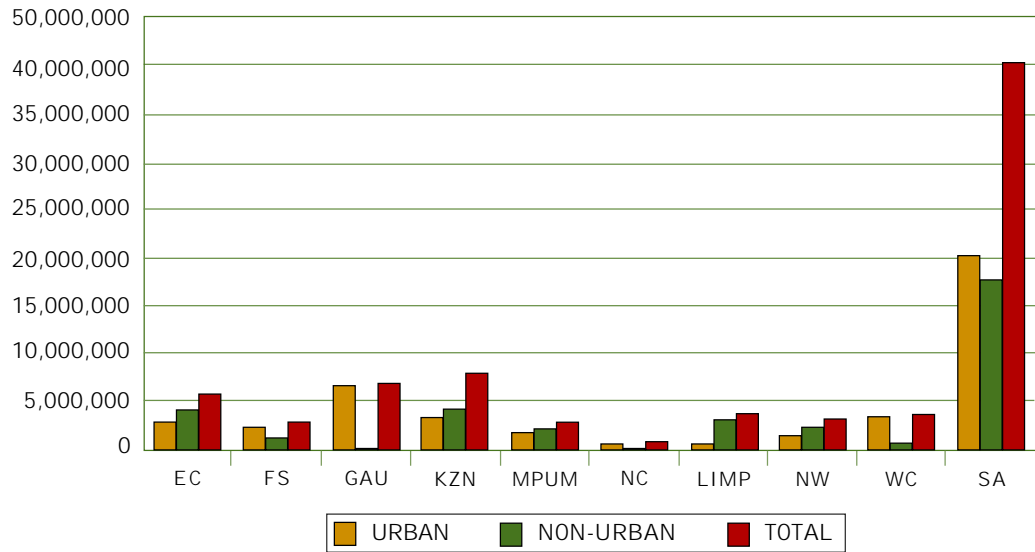


Source: Census '96 (Stats SA)

The figures used in this graph are set out in table 2 of the Annexure.

Africans are the majority population in the country. In the Western Cape, while they are the largest group of people in total, they are not the majority. This situation is similar in the Northern Cape. In all other provinces Africans make up the majority of the population.

FIGURE 3: URBAN AND NON-URBAN POPULATION PER PROVINCE

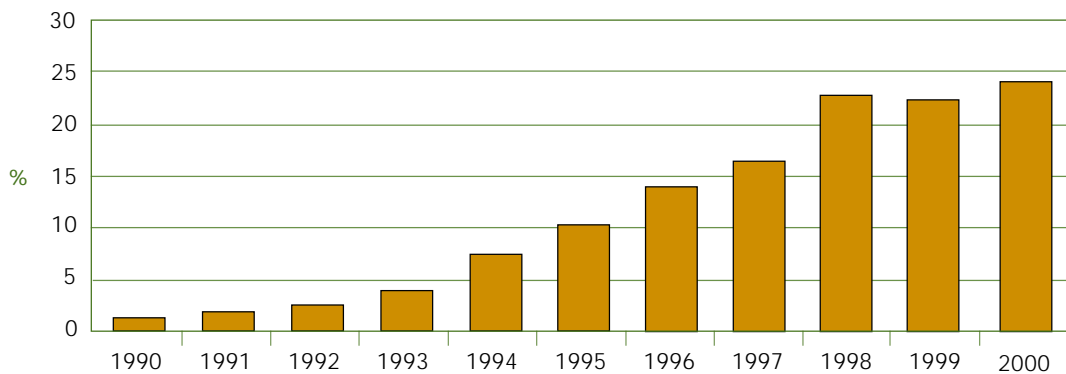


Source: Census '96 (Stats SA)

The figures used in this graph are set out in table 3 of the Annexure.

21,7 million people (53%) in South Africa are urban residents and 18,8 million are rural dwellers. Four provinces, namely the Free State, Gauteng, Western Cape and Northern Cape have a higher percentage of urban than rural residents.

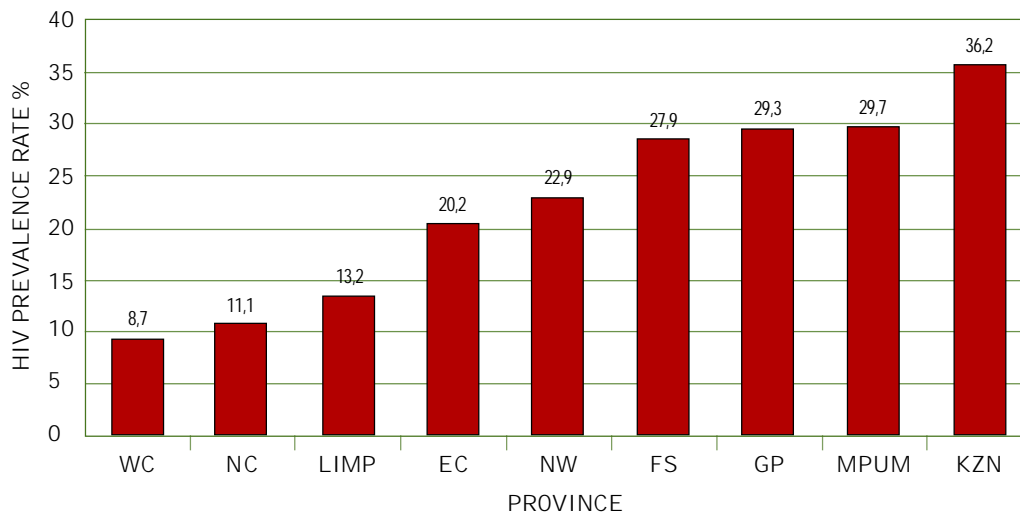
FIGURE 4: NATIONAL HIV PREVALENCE TRENDS AMONG ANTENATAL CLINIC ATTENDEES IN SOUTH AFRICA 1990-2000



Source: Department of Health 2000

The graph shows that the incidence of HIV positive women, as measured by attendees at public antenatal clinics, has grown from 2% to 24,5% in the period 1990 to 2000. However these percentages may not accurately reflect the increase in HIV trends as the samples, locations and number of antenatal clinics in 1990 were different to those in 2000. At best percentages constitute an estimate based on available data for this period.

**FIGURE 5: HIV PREVALENCE BY PROVINCE AMONG ANTENATAL ATTENDEES IN SOUTH AFRICA IN 2000**

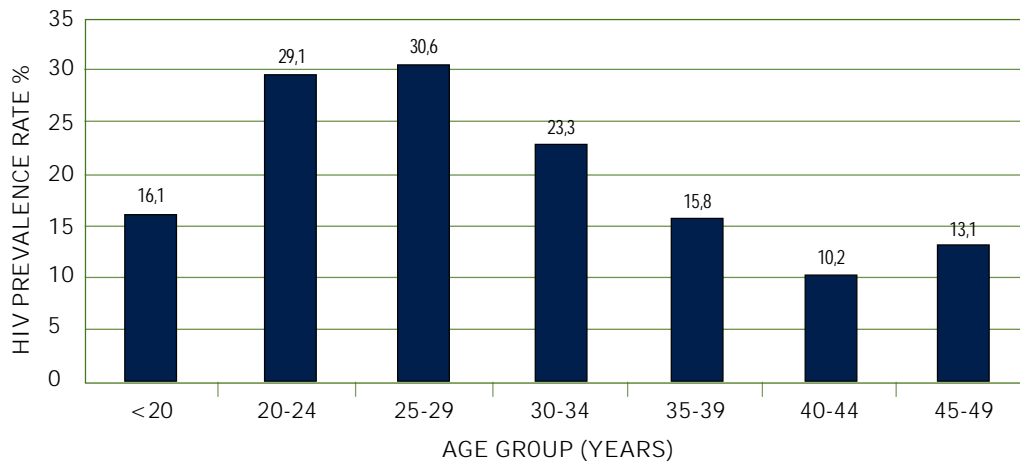


Source: Department of Health 2000

The figures used in this graph are set out in table 4 of the Annexure.

KwaZulu-Natal has recorded the greatest percentage of HIV positive antenatal attendees, while the Western Cape has recorded the lowest percentage of HIV positive antenatal attendees.

**FIGURE 6: HIV PREVALENCE BY AGE GROUP AMONG ANTENATAL ATTENDEES IN SOUTH AFRICA IN 2000**

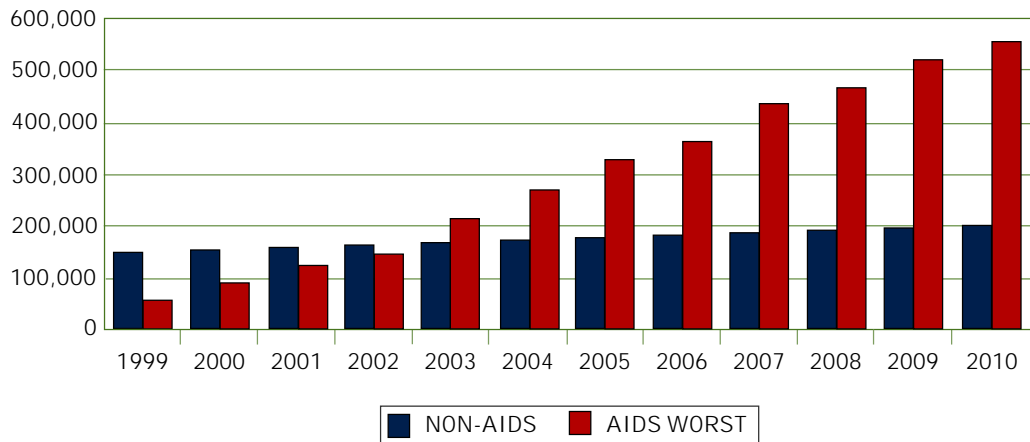


Source: Department of Health 2000

The figures used in this graph are set out in table 5 of the Annexure.

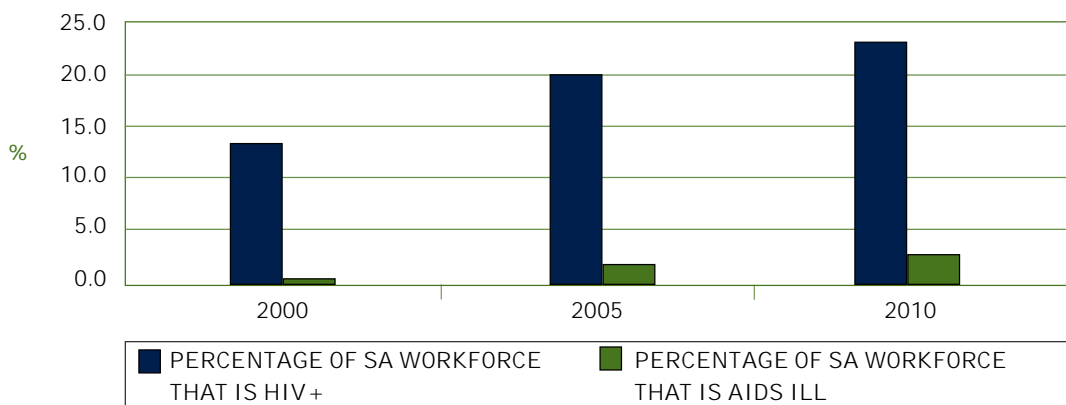
The sample used for figures 5 and 6 represents a survey of 400 clinics situated across the country in both rural and urban areas. As only public sector clinics were used, there is consequently an inherent under representation of race groups other than African women. Women between the ages of 25 and 29 are most likely to be affected by HIV.

**FIGURE 7: PROJECTED NUMBERS OF DEATHS FROM AIDS AND OTHER NON-AIDS RELATED CAUSES AMONG ADULTS AGED 20-64**



Source: Metropolitan Life: Doyle Model 2002

**FIGURE 8: PROJECTED PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYEES WHO ARE HIV+ AND AIDS ILL**



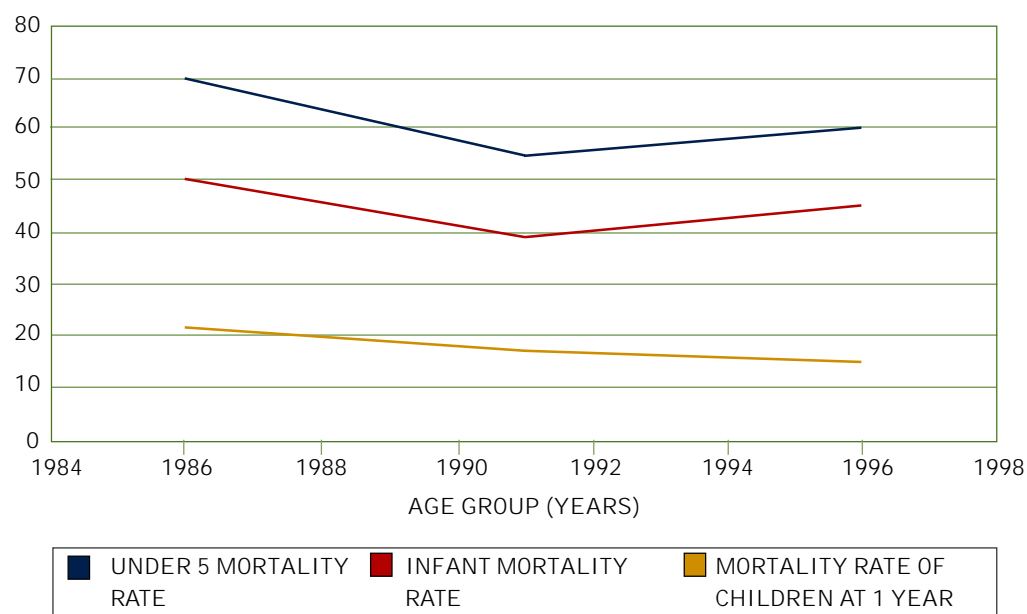
Source: Metropolitan Life: Doyle Model 2002

The figures used in this graph are set out in table 6 of the Annexure.

From these figures it is clear that the cost to business and society in general of HIV positive employees who may later develop AIDS will be considerable. Given this, employers and employees must put in place mechanisms such as HIV/AIDS plans in order to manage the impact of the virus.

The Metropolitan Doyle Model, as does the Department of Health, bases its data on samples collected at South African antenatal clinics. In assessing a workplace, the individual characteristics of an employee are assessed against the demographic data collected at the antenatal clinics. From this the likelihood of the employees' HIV status may be calculated. It is a combination model which uses both macro and micro data.

FIGURE 9: CHILD MORTALITY TRENDS, SOUTH AFRICA



Source: Department of Health 1998.

The information in this graph is supplemented in table 7 of the Annexure, which also shows socio-economic data and the provinces.

Whilst the mortality rate of children at one year has been decreasing, that of children between the ages of one and four has seen an upward trend. All rates are expressed per 1,000 live births, except for child mortality, which is expressed per 1,000 children surviving to 12 months of age.

## ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES – HEALTH AND WELFARE

### Number of Primary Health Care facilities and clinics in South Africa: 2001

- There are more than 3 500 clinics in the public sector
- These are managed through 53 health districts and 231 sub districts
- About 55 clinics were built in the last five years
- All services are free at the point of delivery.

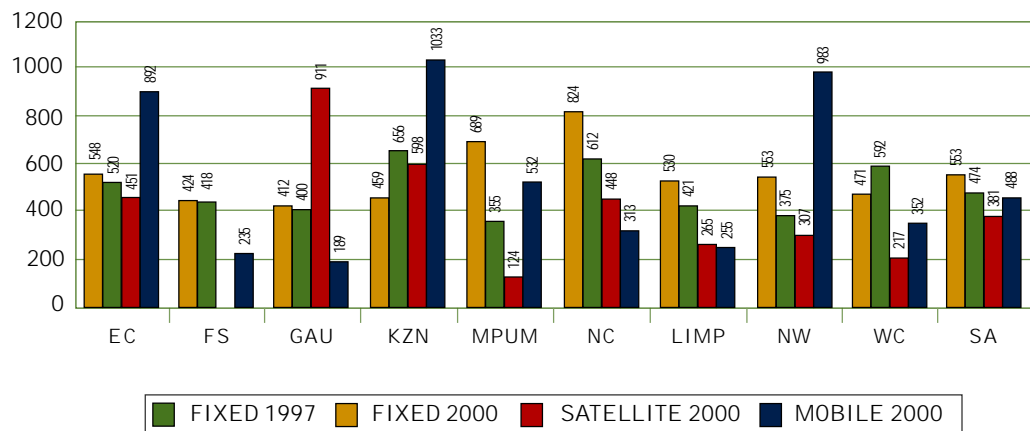
(Department of Health: Annual Report 2001)

### Number of public hospitals and beds in use in South Africa: 2001

- On average 60% of public health sector funds are spent on hospitals
- Total number of beds in use is 100 413
- Average bed occupancy rate is 56%
- Total number of admissions 3 324 339 (it is not indicated whether this includes both in and out patients.)

(Department of Health Annual Report 2001)

**FIGURE 10: AVERAGE NUMBER OF PATIENTS CONSULTED PER NURSE PER MONTH AT PRIMARY HEALTH CARE CLINICS**



Source: South African Health Services Trust: 2001

There are no satellite clinics in the Free State.

In 1997 no mobile or satellite clinics were sampled as few existed. These clinics were only taken into account in 2000. This indicates that substantially more people have access to nurses overall as they can attend either fixed, mobile or satellite clinics.

The Department of Public Service and Administration’s data base indicates that the number of nurses in the public sector has decreased as follows:

	1999	2000	2001
PROFESSIONAL NURSES	41 859	41 866	41 234
ENROLLED NURSES	20 873	20 560	20 599

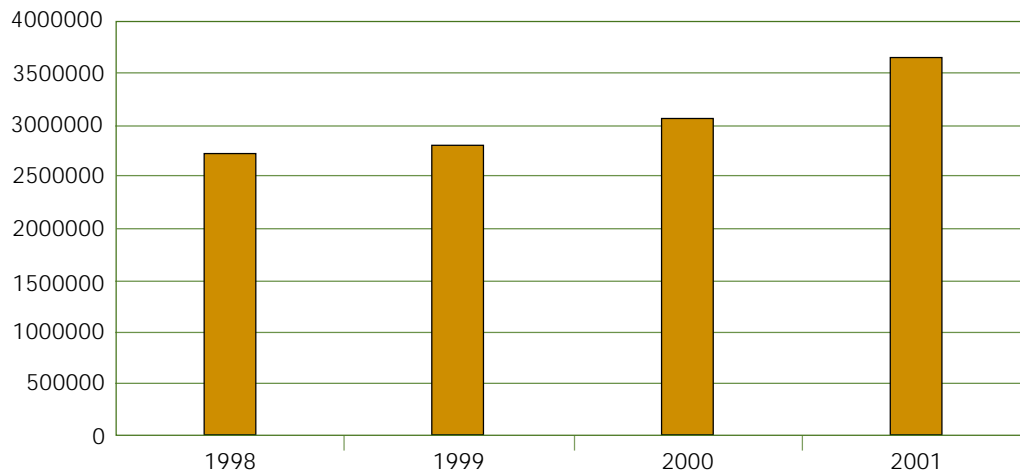
DPSA, 2002

This indicates that individual nurses are seeing more patients.

### ACCESS TO SOCIAL WELFARE GRANTS

Figure 11 on page 9 shows the overall social welfare grants paid out between 1998 and 2001, which have increased substantially. Table 8 in the annexure gives the breakdown into types of grants.

FIGURE 11: BENEFICIARIES OF GRANTS 1998-2001



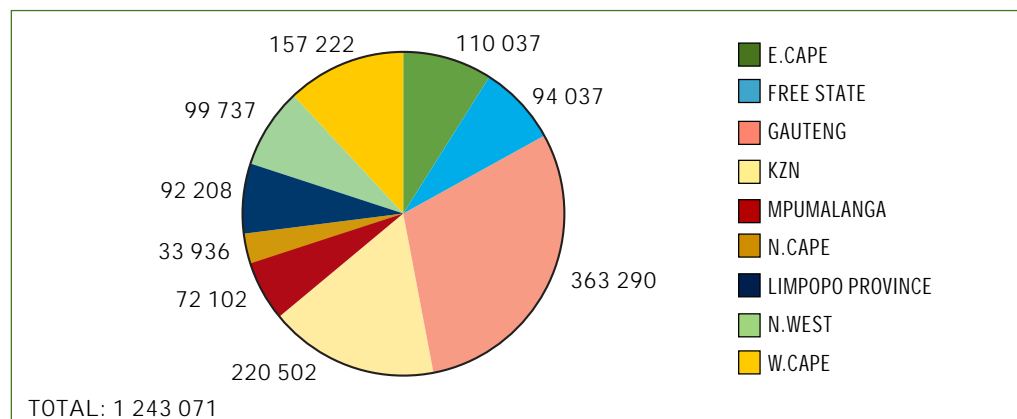
Source: Department of Social Development (Welfare) Annual Report 2001

There was no universal child care support system before 1998, even though white, coloured and Indian children were eligible for grants which were administered by the racially differentiated departments. The new system was first introduced in the 1998 budget.

Disability grants issued have decreased since 1998 by 30 000. This may be a result of the provincial departments withdrawing a number of grants in order to assess whether or not disability claims were genuine. This process resulted in a number of high profile court actions. Since the department's actions were challenged in court, a number of disability grants have been reinstated.

## HOUSING

FIGURE 12: HOUSES COMPLETED OR UNDER CONSTRUCTION BY PROVINCE: APRIL 1994 - NOVEMBER 2001



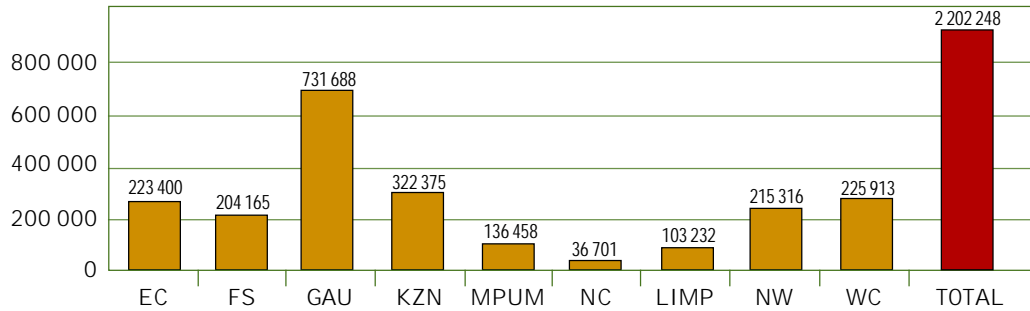
Source: Department of Housing (2001)

Progress is being made in terms of the delivery of houses.

As can be seen from figure 12, a total of 1 243 071 houses had been completed or were under construction in the period April 1994 to November 2001.

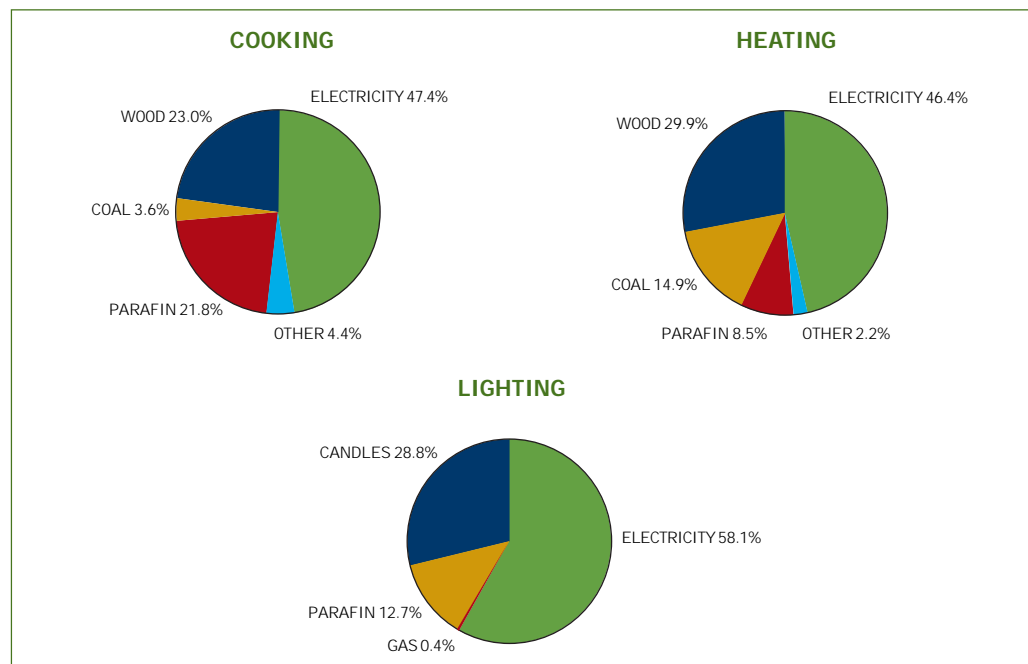
At the census in 1996 it was estimated that there was a backlog of 2 202 248 houses, distributed per province as shown in the graph below.

FIGURE 13: HOUSING BACKLOG, 1996



Source: Stats SA (census, 1996)

FIGURE 14: MAIN ENERGY SOURCES USED BY HOUSEHOLDS FOR COOKING, HEATING AND LIGHTING – OCTOBER 1996

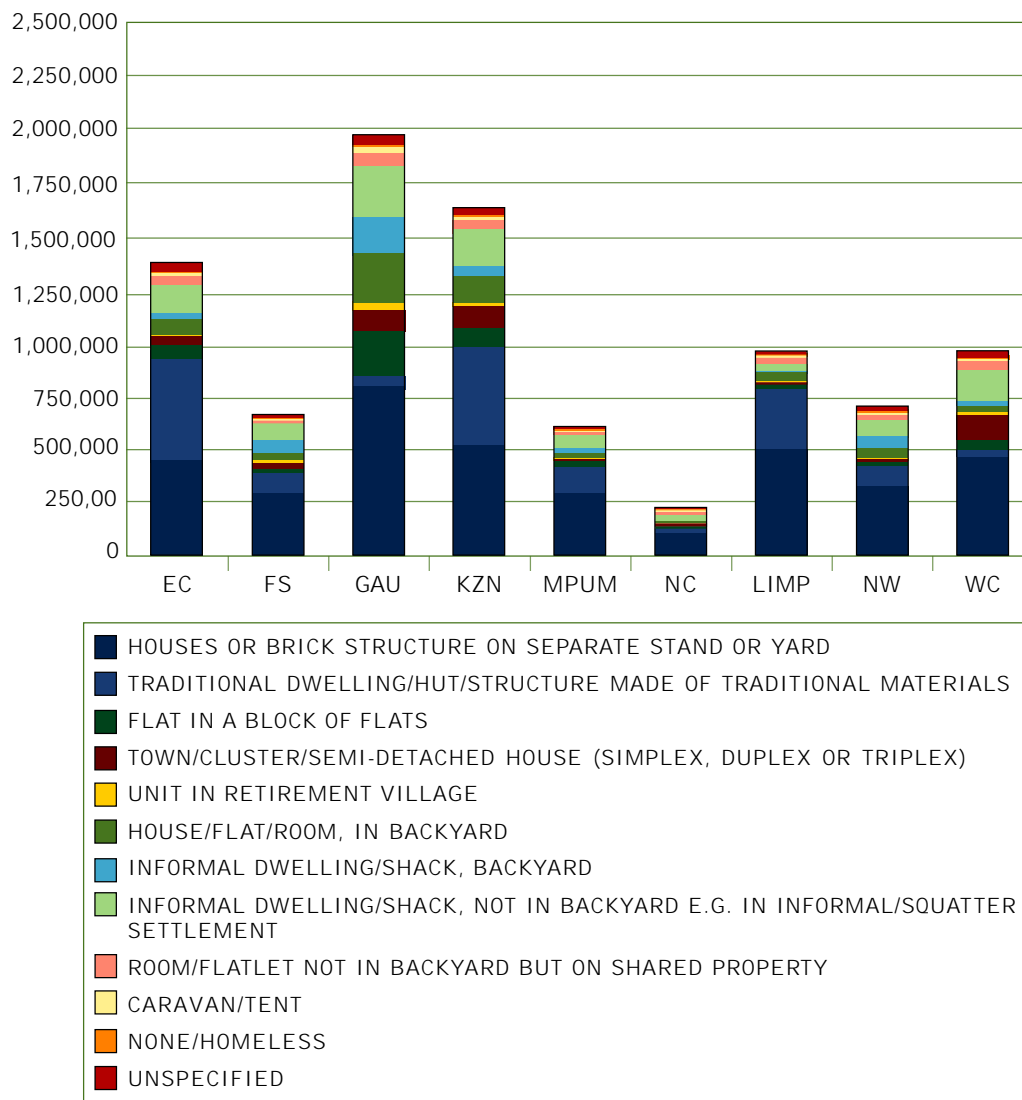


Source: Census '96 (Stats SA)

The figures used in these charts are set out in table 9 of the Annexure.

A substantial portion of households still use wood, coal and paraffin as an energy source. This is particularly prevalent in the provinces that have a greater portion of rural residents, where electrification of dwellings is partial or non-existent.

FIGURE 15: TYPES OF DWELLING PER PROVINCE



Source: Census '96 (Stats SA)

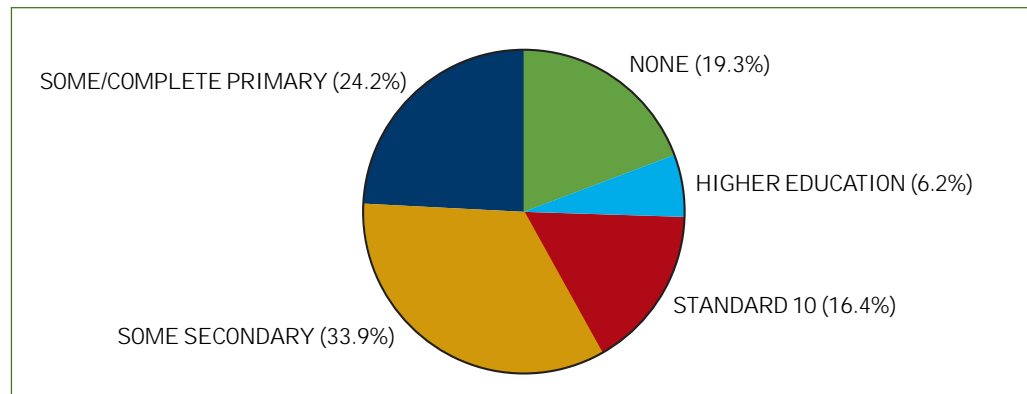
The figures used in this graph are set out in table 10 of the Annexure.

Substantial numbers of South Africans still do not have access to adequate housing. In a survey of just over 9 million people, only half of the people surveyed lived in houses made of brick on a separate stand. One and a half million people lived in traditional structures, these being more prevalent in provinces with a high number of rural dwellers.

A further one and a half million people lived in shacks, half a million of these in the backyard of another property.

## EDUCATION LEVELS

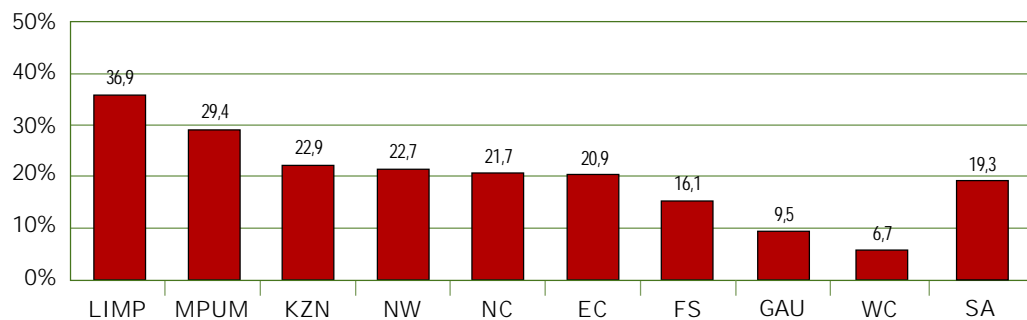
FIGURE 16: PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION AGED 20 YEARS OR MORE BY HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION COMPLETED



Source: Census '96 (Stats SA)

Almost 20% of South Africans aged 20 years or more have received no education. On the other end of the scale only 6.2% have post school qualifications and 16.4% standard 10.

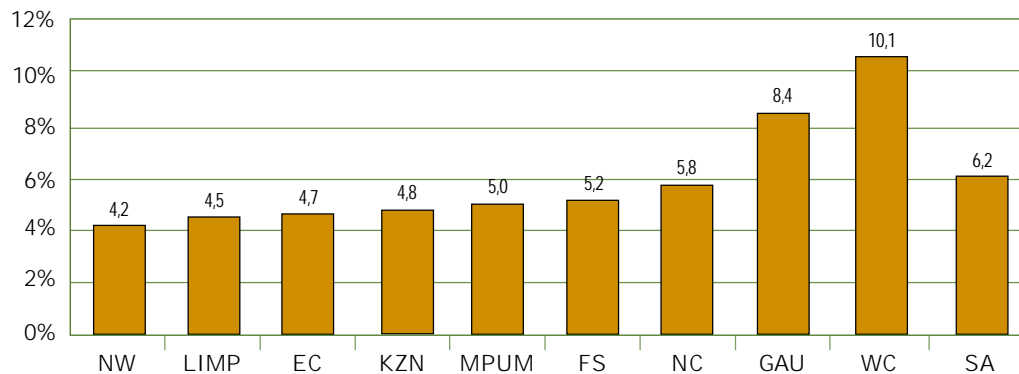
FIGURE 17: PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AGED 20 YEARS OR MORE WITH NO EDUCATION IN EACH PROVINCE AND IN SOUTH AFRICA OVERALL



Source: Census '96 (Stats SA)

A larger proportion of people in Limpopo Province (37%) and Mpumalanga (29%) have received no education. This is significant as these provinces do not constitute the poorest provinces. The Eastern Cape and the Free State, the two poorest South African provinces, have fewer people who have no education. The Western Cape and Gauteng, these being the two wealthiest provinces, have substantially fewer people who have received no education, namely 6,7% and 9,5% respectively.

**FIGURE 18: PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION AGED 20 YEARS OR MORE WITH TERTIARY QUALIFICATIONS IN EACH PROVINCE AND IN SOUTH AFRICA OVERALL**



Source: Census '96 (Stats SA)

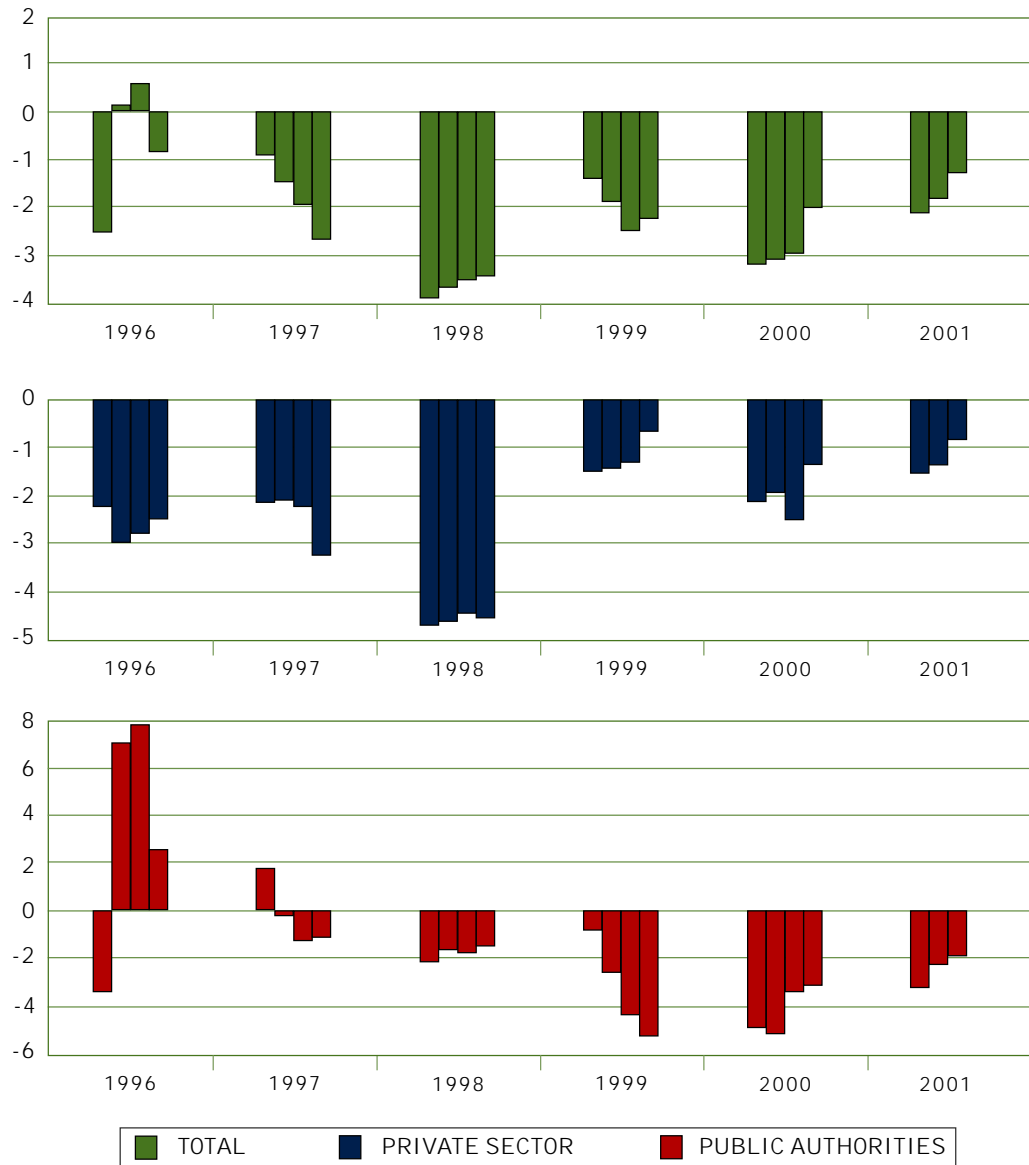
The figures used in figures 17, 18 and 19 are set out in table 11 of the Annexure.

The number of people with tertiary education in South Africa is still low. In the Northern Cape, 5,8% of the population aged 20 years or more has tertiary qualifications. This is the third highest percentage after Gauteng and the Western Cape. The North West Province, which is not the poorest province in the country, has the least number of residents with tertiary education, this being 4,2% of the population aged 20 years or more. Gauteng and the Western Cape have the highest percentage of residents who have tertiary education.

# ECONOMIC INDICATORS

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA

FIGURE 19: NON-AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT – PERCENTAGE CHANGE OVER FOUR QUARTERS

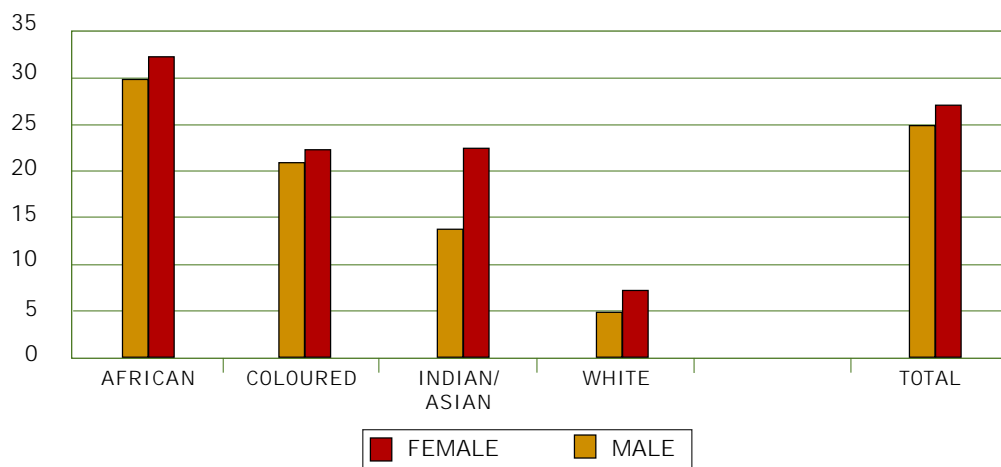


Source: South African Reserve Bank Quarterly Bulletin March 2002

Table 12 of the Annexure sets out the percentage change in private sector employment in 2001.

The percentage drop in non-agricultural employment has been declining since the first quarter of 2000. In terms of public versus private sectors the drop in the public sector is almost double that in the private sector.

FIGURE 20: OFFICIAL<sup>2</sup> UNEMPLOYMENT RATE<sup>3</sup> BY POPULATION GROUP AND GENDER (FEBRUARY 2001)

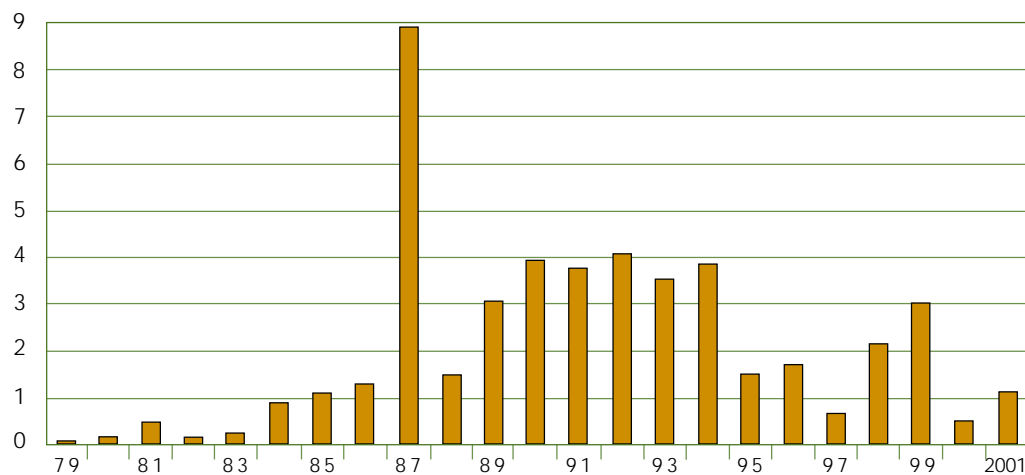


Source: Stats SA, Labour Force Survey February 2001

Table 13 of the Annexure sets out the number of people employed per sector.

**African people are most likely to be unemployed. Overall, women are more affected than men by joblessness.**

FIGURE 21: WORK DAYS LOST THROUGH STRIKES (1979-2001)

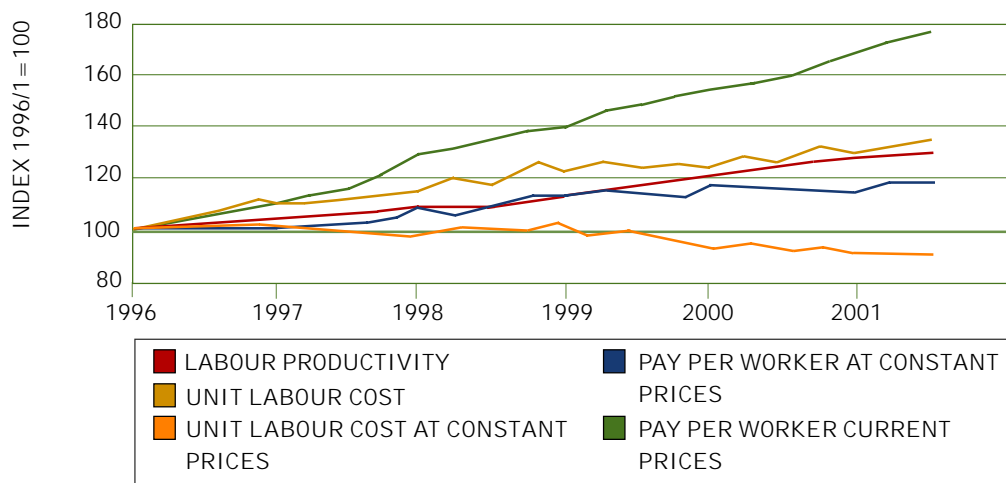


Source: NMG Levy 2001

Table 14 of the Annexure gives numbers from 1990 to 2001.

**After reaching its lowest level since 1983 in 2000, strike action increased in 2001. However on average, strike action in the period 1995-2001 has been substantially less than strike action before 1994. This survey does not take into account socio-economic protest action.**

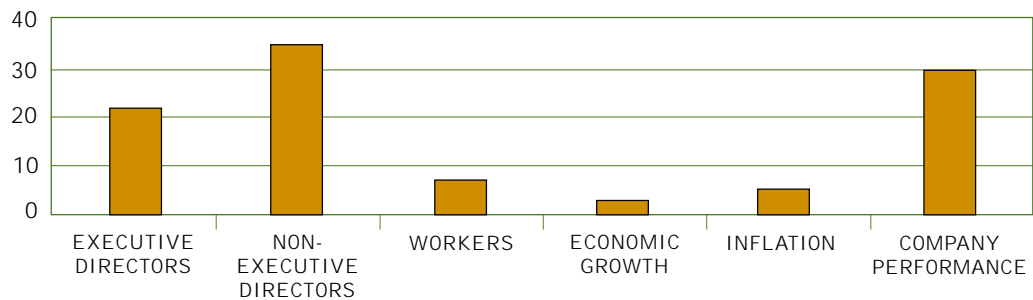
FIGURE 22: AVERAGE PRODUCTIVITY, UNIT LABOUR COST AND PAY PER WORKER IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR 1996-01 TO 2001-03



Source: National Productivity Institute

Real pay per worker has increased at a lower rate than labour productivity. Unit labour cost is the relative cost of employee compensation paid by the industry, adjusted by gains or losses in productivity. This is usually only calculated in nominal values, as it is a competitive measure and not bought in constant prices. However, the graph above shows that real unit labour cost has declined significantly since 1996.

FIGURE 23: PERCENTAGE INCREASE OF DIRECTOR'S FEES, WORKERS' WAGES, GDP, CPIX, COMPANY PERFORMANCE FOR 2001



Labour Research Service, 2002

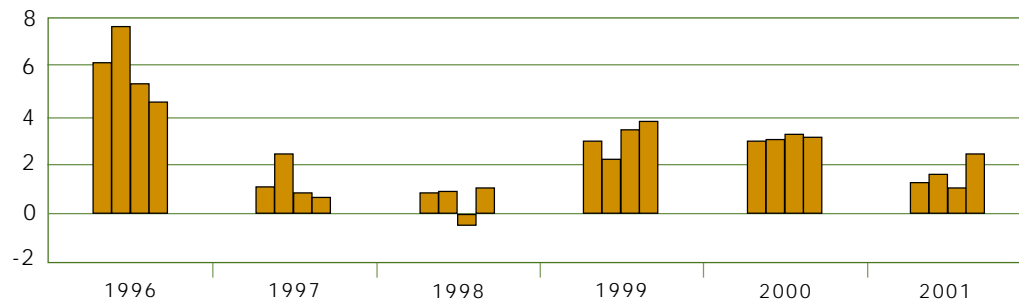
Average Real Wage % levels attained in 2001 are given in Table 15 in the Annexure.

Executive directors' earnings are up from last year by 23% from an average of R1 511 323 for 2000 to an average of R1 859 626 for 2001. The earnings of non-executive directors have also increased, from an average of R120 091 in 2000 to R162 008 in 2002 – an increase of 35%. As against this, workers wages increased by 7%.

Company performance, measured by net pre-tax profit, improved by 30% between 2000 and 2001.

The average real wage for employees has increased by 3.03% (see Table 15)

**FIGURE 24: REAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT PERCENTAGE CHANGE OVER FOUR QUARTERS**

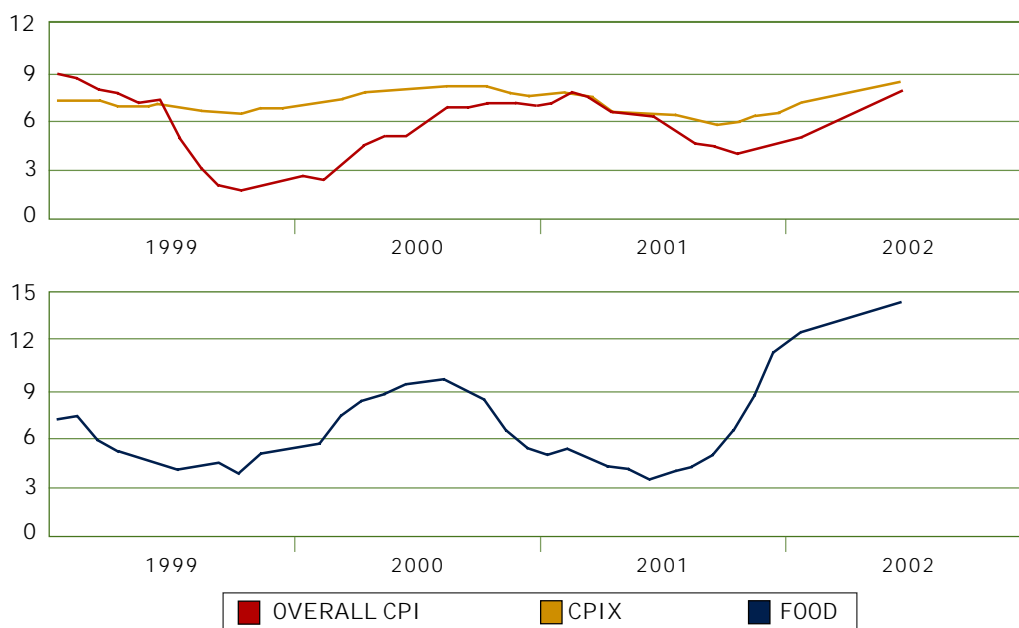


Source: South African Reserve Bank Quarterly Bulletin March 2002

The percentage changes shown in this graph are set out in table 15 of the Annexure.

The seasonally adjusted and annualised growth in real gross domestic product accelerated from 1% in the third quarter of 2001 to 2½% in the fourth quarter. There was almost a 1% increase in economic growth in the fourth quarter of 2001, and a decline in year to year growth from 3½% in 2000 to 2% in 2001. The Reserve Bank is of the view that this was a result of the global slow down.

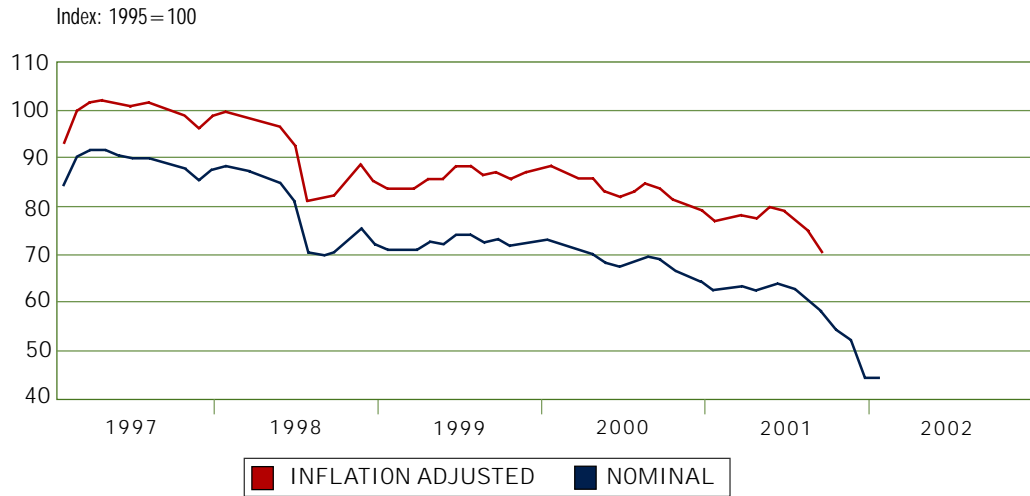
**FIGURE 25: CONSUMER PRICE INFLATION – PERCENTAGE CHANGE OVER 12 MONTHS**



Source: Stats (SA) April 2002

The average annual inflation has been in single digits since 1993. In the early part of 2001 inflation began to increase and has since been rising. The core inflation rate as of April 2002 was 8% which is 1.5% higher than inflation in March 2002. The food price index reflects an annual increase of 14.2% as of April 2002. Stats (SA) states that in April 2002 the poorest 40% of the population faced inflation of 11%, while the wealthiest 20% experienced inflation of 7.2%.

FIGURE 26: EFFECTIVE EXCHANGE RATES OF THE RAND

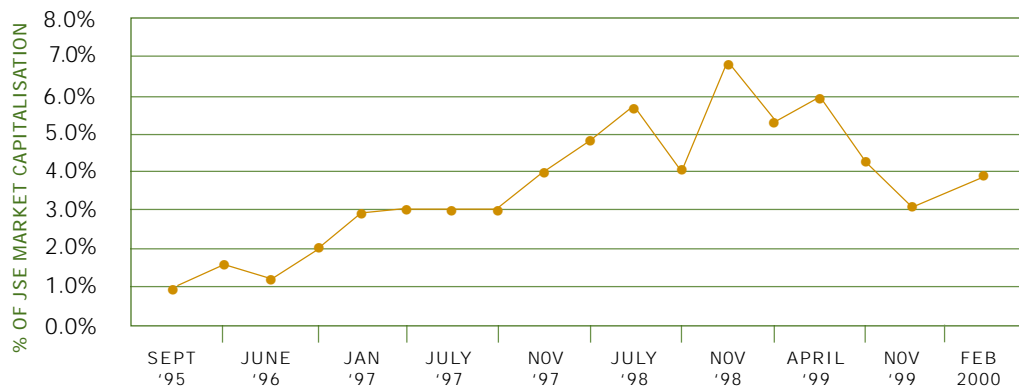


Source: South African Reserve Bank Quarterly Bulletin March 2002

The rand has depreciated sharply in the past decade. This has been attributed to a number of factors. Among these are the global slowdown, uncertainty over exchange control regulation and other external factors that impact on the South African economy, such as the price of crude oil. However, since early 2002 the value of the rand has strengthened against the dollar.

## BLACK BUSINESS OWNERSHIP<sup>4</sup> OF LISTED COMPANIES

FIGURE 27: MARKET CAPITALISATION OF BLACK-CONTROLLED FIRMS LISTED ON THE JSE



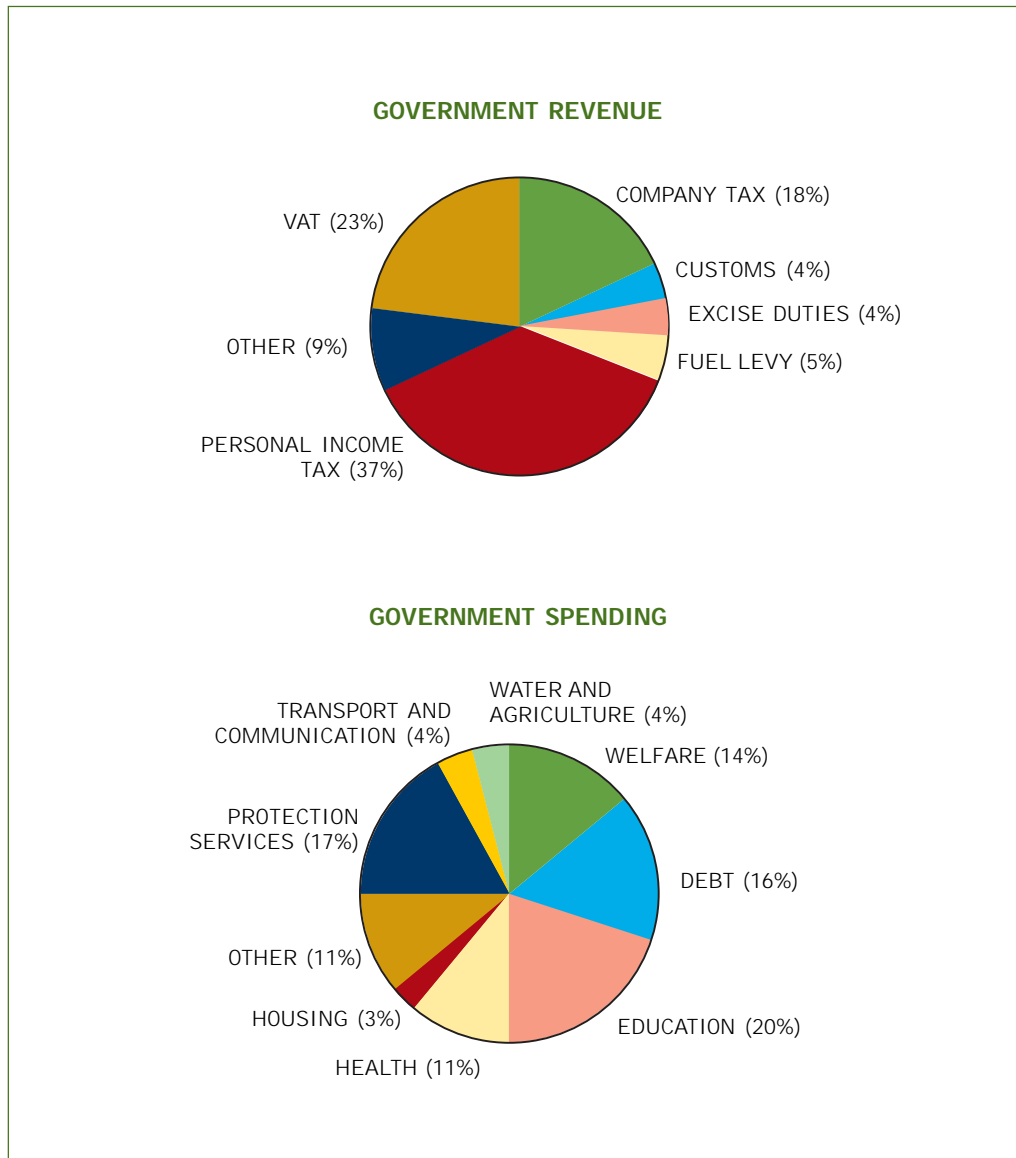
Source: Business Map (Update: Various issues)

The figures used in this graph are set out in table 16 of the Annexure.

Since 1995 there has been a significant increase in black business ownership of listed companies. In 1999 this decreased sharply, a drop largely attributed to a loss of confidence of financial institutions in Black-owned companies.

## GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE TRENDS

FIGURE 28: GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND GOVERNMENT SPENDING

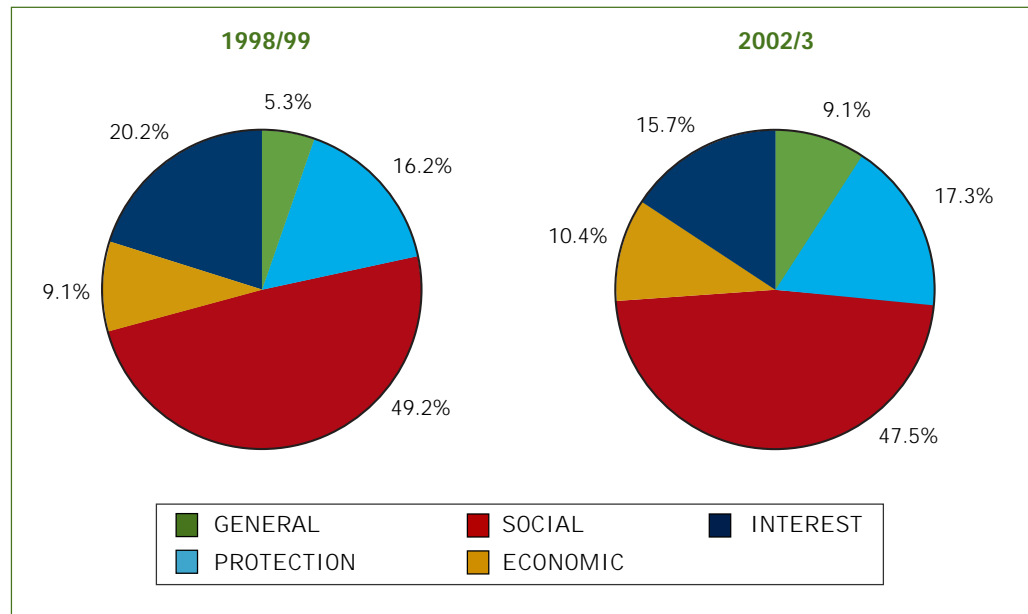


Source: National Treasury, Budget 2002

Personal income tax and VAT are the biggest contributors to Government Revenue in 2002/2003.

In terms of government spending, education receives the biggest allocation, followed by protection services. Figure 29 on the next page shows how the interest paid on debt has reduced from 20,2% of expenditure to 15,7% of expenditure in the period 1998/99 to 2002/3.

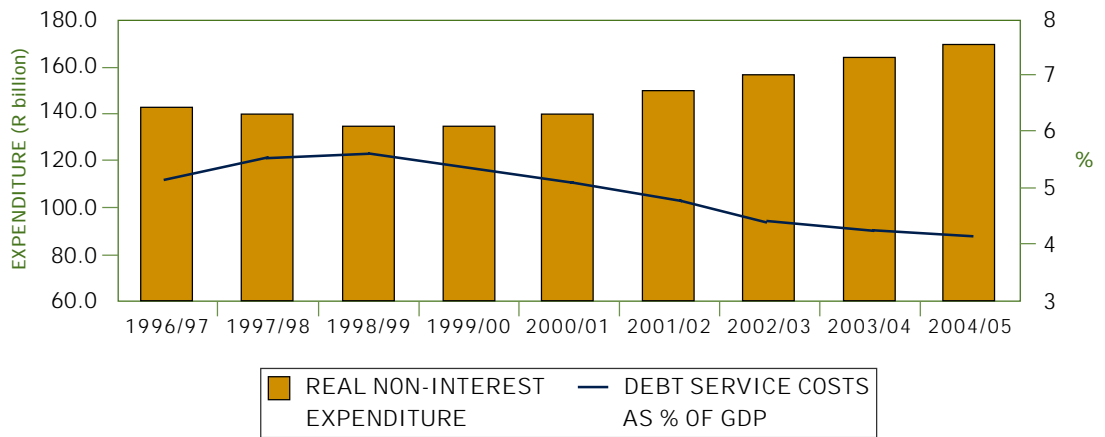
**FIGURE 29: FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF CONSOLIDATED NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE**



Source: South African Reserve Bank Quarterly Bulletin March 2002

The actual percentages shown in this chart are set out in table 18 of the Annexure.

**FIGURE 30: DEBT SERVICE COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF EXPENDITURE**



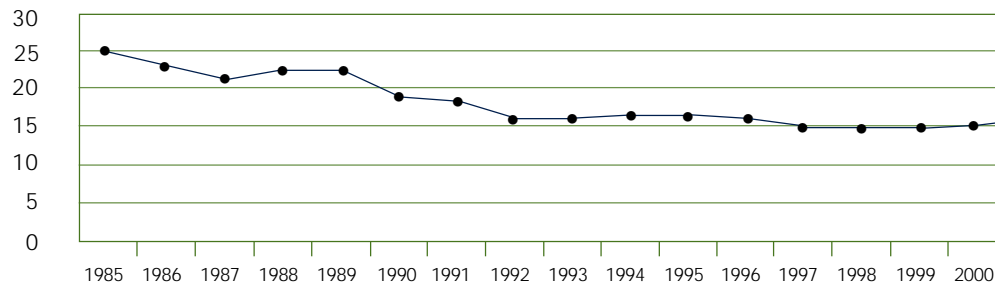
Source: Department of Finance Budget, 2002

Since 1996 government has consistently reduced the budget deficit. It has therefore had to borrow less each year and spend less on servicing debt. The graph shows that real non-interest expenditure has consistently increased over the same period.



## GROSS SAVING

FIGURE 31: GROSS SAVINGS AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP



Source: South African Reserve Bank Annual Economic Report 2001

Gross savings have steadily decreased since the 1980s. Since 1985 it has decreased from 25% to 15% in 2000. Since 1992 gross savings has consistently averaged approximately 15% p.a.

## THE BUDGET

### On the economy

The government is of the view that:

- Growth is expected to increase from 2,3% this year to 3,3% in 2003 as the global economy recovers.
- Inflation will average about 6,9% in 2002
- Following the depreciation of the rand, both exports and inward investment may strengthen in 2002 and the years ahead.

### Tax proposals

Government has implemented:

- Income tax cuts to the value of R15 billion.
- Individual's earning below R27 000 a year (R42 640 for taxpayers over 65) will not pay any personal income tax.
- The interest income exemption was raised to R6000 (R10 000 for senior citizens).
- A tax allowance to encourage employers to provide training.
- Allowances to encourage investment and employment.

- Tax relief for small business.
- The general fuel levy remained unchanged, while the Road Accidents Fund levy was increased by 2c a litre.

### Spending plans

Government announced in the 2002 budget that:

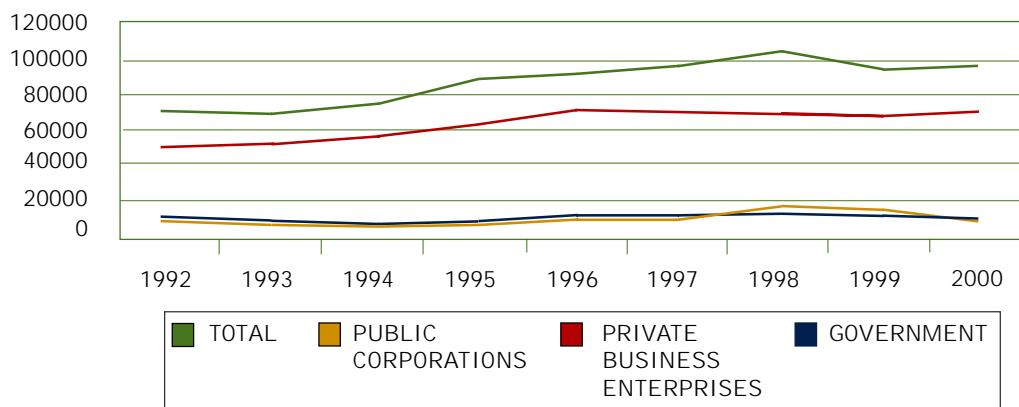
- Real spending on services will grow by 4,1% in this year, while interest on debt is falling.
- Education remains one of government's priorities, rising to R59,8 billion next year.
- R31,8 billion is allocated to fight crime, while R20,6 billion is allocated to defense and intelligence.
- Provinces receive R132,4 billion in 2002/2003, including:
  - improved spending on hospital services and an enhanced response to HIV/AIDS
  - increases in social grants
  - additional funding for roads, schools, clinics and rural development.
- Municipalities will get more money for services and local development.

(Department of Finance: 2002)

## INVESTMENT TRENDS

### Fixed domestic investment trends

FIGURE 32: GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION AT CONSTANT 1995 PRICES

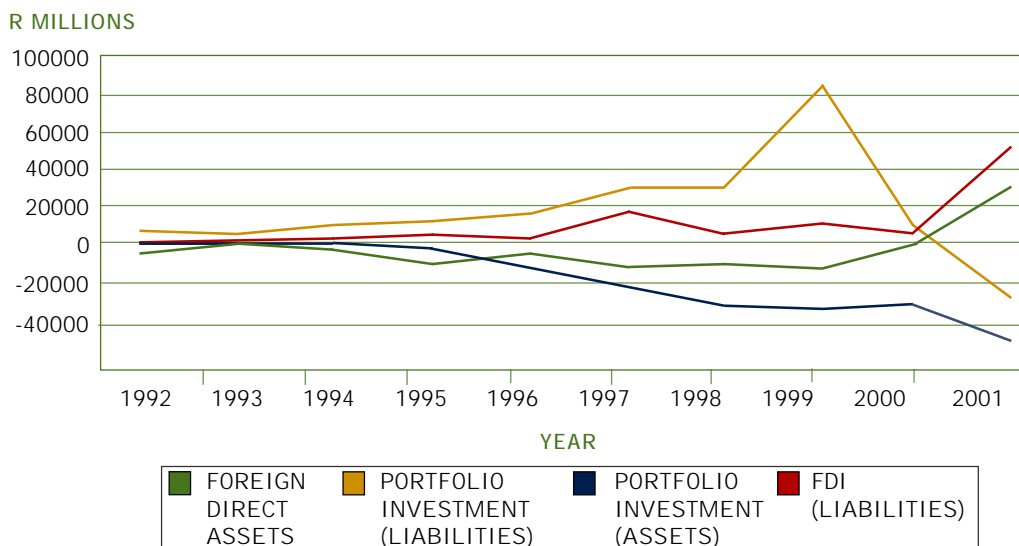


Source: SARB Quarterly Bulletin December 2001

On average, real gross fixed capital formation has increased since 1992. In 1999, there was an overall decline in outlays on fixed capital, but this trend has been reversed, apart from in public corporations, which has still seen a decline.

### Foreign Investment Trends

FIGURE 33: INVESTMENT TRENDS



Source: SARB Quarterly Bulletin December 2001

Foreign Portfolio Investment (liabilities) refers to investment by foreigners in local equities. This has declined significantly since 1999.

Foreign Direct Investment (liabilities) means “investment by foreigners in undertakings in South Africa in which they individually or collectively...have at least 10% voting rights”. This has seen a marked increase in 2001.

Foreign Direct Assets means “investment by South African residents in undertakings abroad in which they individually or collectively...have at least 10% of the voting rights”. (SARB, December 2000) This has seen a marked increase in 2001.

Foreign Portfolio Investment (assets) refers to investment by South African residents in foreign equities. There has been a significant decline in Portfolio Investment (assets) in 2001.

## FOOTNOTES

- <sup>1</sup> The race classifications are those used during the apartheid era and are for comparative purposes.
- <sup>2</sup> According to Stats SA, official unemployment rate refers to “those people within the economically active population who: (a) did not work during the seven days prior to the interview, (b) want to work and are available to start work within a week of the interview, and (c) have taken active steps to look for work or start some form of self-employment in the four weeks prior to the interview. The expanded unemployment rate excludes criterion (c)” (Stat SA OHS).
- <sup>3</sup> The expanded definition of unemployment is much higher than the official definition. For example the unemployment rate in 1999 according to the expanded definition is 36.2% compared to 23.3% using the official definition.
- <sup>4</sup> Unlisted black-controlled firms are not included in this section.

# ANNEXURE

**TABLE 1: POPULATION OF SOUTH AFRICA BY PROVINCE**

	EC	FS	GAU	KZN	MPUM	NC	LIMP	NW	WC	SA
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,302,525</b>	<b>2,633,504</b>	<b>7,348,423</b>	<b>8,417,021</b>	<b>2,800,711</b>	<b>840,321</b>	<b>4,929,368</b>	<b>3,354,825</b>	<b>3,956,875</b>	<b>40,583,573</b>

Source: Census '96 (Stats SA)

**TABLE 2: POPULATION GROUP BY PROVINCE (NUMBERS)**

	EC	FS	GAU	KZN	MPUM	NC	LIMP	NW	WC	SA
AFRICAN	5,448,495	2,223,940	5,147,444	6,880,652	2,497,834	278,633	4,765,255	3,058,686	826,691	31,127,631
COLOURED	468,532	79,038	278,692	117,951	20,283	435,368	7,821	46,652	2,146,109	3,600,446
INDIAN/ ASIAN	19,356	2,805	161,289	790,813	13,083	2,268	5,510	10,097	40,376	1,045,596
WHITE	330,294	316,459	1,702,343	558,182	253,392	111,844	117,878	222,755	821,551	4,434,697
UN- SPECIFIED/ OTHER	35,849	11,262	58,654	69,423	16,120	12,208	32,904	16,635	122,148	375,204
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,302,525</b>	<b>2,633,504</b>	<b>7,348,423</b>	<b>8,417,021</b>	<b>2,800,711</b>	<b>840,321</b>	<b>4,929,368</b>	<b>3,354,825</b>	<b>3,956,875</b>	<b>40,583,573</b>

Source: Census '96 (Stats SA)

**TABLE 3: URBAN AND NON-URBAN POPULATION BY PROVINCE (NUMBERS)**

	EC	FS	GAU	KZN	MPUM	NC	LIMP	NW	WC	SA
URBAN	2,304,378	1,806,651	7,130,277	3,628,268	1,094,287	588,906	541,301	1,171,734	3,516,007	21,781,807
NON- URBAN	3,998,148	826,853	218,146	4,788,753	1,706,425	251,415	4,388,067	2,183,091	440,867	18,801,765
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,302,525</b>	<b>2,633,504</b>	<b>7,348,423</b>	<b>8,417,021</b>	<b>2,800,711</b>	<b>840,321</b>	<b>4,929,368</b>	<b>3,354,825</b>	<b>3,956,875</b>	<b>40,583,573</b>

Source: Census '96 (Stats SA)

**TABLE 4: PROVINCIAL HIV PREVALENCE – ANTENATAL CLINIC ATTENDEES, SOUTH AFRICA 1998-2000**

PROVINCE	EST (HIV+) 95% CI 1998	EST (HIV+) 95% CI 1999	EST (HIV+) 95% CI 2000
KWAZULU-NATAL	32.5 (29.3 - 35.7)	32.5 (30.1 - 35.0)	36.2 (33.4 - 39.0)
MPUMALANGA	30.0 (24.3 - 35.8)	27.3 (25.2 - 30.7)	29.7 (25.9 - 33.6)
GAUTENG	22.5 (19.2 - 25.7)	23.9 (21.7 - 26.0)	29.4 (27.9 - 31.5)
FREE STATE	22.8 (20.2 - 25.3)	27.9 (24.7 - 29.8)	27.9 (24.6 - 31.3)
NORTH WEST	21.3 (19.1 - 23.4)	23.0 (19.7 - 26.3)	22.9 (20.1 - 25.7)
EASTERN CAPE	15.9 (11.8 - 20.0)	18.0 (14.9 - 21.1)	20.2 (17.2 - 23.1)
LIMPOPO	11.5 (9.2 - 13.7)	11.4 (9.1 - 13.5)	13.2 (11.7 - 14.8)
NORTHERN CAPE	9.9 (6.4 - 13.4)	10.1 (6.6 - 13.5)	11.2 (8.5 - 13.8)
WESTERN CAPE	5.2 (3.2 - 7.2)	7.1 (4.4 - 9.9)	8.7 (6.0 - 11.4)
NATIONAL	22.8 (21.2 - 24.3)	22.4 (21.3 - 23.6)	24.5 (23.4 - 25.6)

N.B. The true value is estimated to fall within the two confidence limits, thus the confidence interval is important to refer to when interpreting data.

All the provincial increases were not significant except in Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal that showed significant increases for 2000.

Source: Department of Health, 2000

**TABLE 5: HIV PREVALENCE TRENDS BY AGE AMONG ANTENATAL CLINIC ATTENDEES IN SA 1998-2000**

AGE GROUP	EST (HIV+) 95% CI 1998	EST (HIV+) 95% CI 1999	EST (HIV+) 95% CI 2000
< 20	21.0 (18.4-23.8)	16.5 (14.9-18.1)	16.1 (14.5 -17.7)
20-24	26.1 (24.1-28.1)	25.6 (24.0-27.3)	29.1 (27.4-30.8)
25-29	26.9 (24.7-29.0)	26.4 (24.6-28.3)	30.6 (28.8-32.4)
30-34	19.1 (17.1-21.1)	21.7 (19.1-23.8)	23.3 (21.5-25.1)
35-39	13.4 (11.2-15.6)	16.2 (14.1-18.3)	15.8 (13.9-17.7)
40-44*	10.5 (6.8-14.1)	12.0 (8.5- 15.6)	10.2 (6.9- 13.3)
45-49*	10.2 (0.4-20.0)	7.5 (-0.77-15.9)	13.1 (2.09-24.0)

\* Note the wide Confidence Intervals (CI) is a result of the smaller numbers of women who participated

Source: Department of Health, 2000

**TABLE 6: PROJECTED PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYEES WHO ARE HIV+ AND AIDS ILL**

	2000	2005	2010
PERCENTAGE OF SA WORKFORCE THAT IS HIV +	13.5%	20%	22.5%
PERCENTAGE OF SA WORKFORCE THAT IS AIDS SICK	0.5%	1.65%	2.74%
NEW AIDS CASES PER ANNUM	191 000	397 000	541 000
LIFE EXPECTANCY OF SA POPULATION: FEMALE	52	43	37
LIFE EXPECTANCY OF SA POPULATION: MALE	49	43	38

Source: Metropolitan Life, Doyle Model, 2000

TABLE 7: INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY BY SOCIO ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Infant and child mortality rates by selected socioeconomic background characteristics for the ten-year period preceding the survey, South Africa 1998.

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTIC(NN)	NEONATAL MORTALITY (PNN)	POST-NEONATAL MORTALITY ( ${}_1Q_0$ )	INFANT MORTALITY ( ${}_4Q_1$ )	CHILD MORTALITY ( ${}_5Q_0$ )	UNDER-5 MORTALITY
<b>RESIDENCE</b>					
URBAN	16.4	16.2	32.6	11.0	43.2
NON-URBAN	22.0	30.1	52.2	20.1	71.2
<b>PROVINCE</b>					
WESTERN CAPE	4.0	4.4	8.4	4.8	13.2
EASTERN CAPE	24.7	36.5	61.2	20.5	80.5
NORTHERN CAPE	20.5	21.3	41.8	14.3	55.5
FREE STATE	9.9	26.9	36.8	13.7	50.0
KWAZULU NATAL	23.2	28.9	52.1	23.6	74.5
NORTH WEST	20.0	16.8	36.8	8.8	45.3
GAUTENG	17.8	18.5	36.3	9.3	45.3
MPUMALANGA	23.6	23.6	47.3	17.3	63.7
LIMPOPO	18.3	18.9	37.2	15.7	52.3
<b>EDUCATION</b>					
NO EDUCATION	19.7	39.1	58.8	26.5	83.8
SUB A - STD 3	25.1	28.6	53.7	26.4	78.7
STD 4 - STD 5	19.3	22.3	41.5	14.5	55.4
STD 6 - STD 9	16.5	22.9	39.3	13.8	52.6
STD 10	18.2	12.0	30.2	3.2	33.3
HIGHER	21.9	7.3	29.3	0.0	29.3
<b>POPULATION GROUP</b>					
AFRICAN	20.6	26.5	47.0	17.4	63.6
AFR. URBAN	18.3	20.4	38.7	12.7	50.9
AFR. NON-URBAN	22.3	31.3	53.6	21.2	73.7
COLOURED	9.6	9.2	18.8	9.6	28.2
WHITE	(11.4)	(0.0)	(11.4)	(3.9)	(15.3)
ASIAN	*	*	*	*	*
<b>SEX OF CHILD</b>					
MALE	23.7	25.4	49.0	17.7	65.9
FEMALE	14.6	20.7	35.3	13.0	47.9
<b>MOTHER'S AGE AT BIRTH</b>					
LESS THAN 20	20.3	22.3	42.5	19.2	60.9
20-29	19.3	20.9	40.2	14.9	54.5
30-39	18.4	24.1	42.5	13.3	55.2
40-49	(18.2)	(56.3)	(74.5)	(30.2)	(102.5)
<b>BIRTH ORDER</b>					
1	19.2	21.4	40.6	15.0	55.0
2-3	15.3	17.7	32.9	14.1	46.6
4-6	23.3	26.8	50.1	19.6	68.7
7+	31.2	59.6	90.8	7.4	97.5
<b>PREVIOUS BIRTH INTERVAL</b>					
< 2 YEARS	35.0	42.0	76.9	25.9	100.8
2-3 YEARS	18.1	20.4	38.5	13.9	51.8
4 YEARS OR MORE	13.7	20.2	33.9	13.1	46.5
<b>TOTAL<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>45.4</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>59.4</b>

<sup>1</sup> Rates are for the five years before the survey.

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 250-500 cases, while an asterisk denotes a figure based on fewer than 250 cases that has been suppressed.

TABLE 8: TRENDS IN NUMBER OF GRANT BENEFICIARIES

	APRIL 1998	APRIL 1999	APRIL 2000	APRIL 2001
OLD AGE	1 702 647	1 812 695	1 848 726	1 882 188
DISABILITY	660 198	633 778	607 537	631 758
CARE DEPENDENCY	10 126	16 835	22 789	30 269
FOSTER CARE	43 906	46 496	49 843	61 268
CHILD SUPPORT	0	34 471	348 532	1 078 884
PARENT ALLOWANCE	160 462	173 662	144 870	296
CHILD ALLOWANCE	230 633	213 762	193 772	153 114
WAR VETERANS	10 441	9 197	7 908	6 062
GRANT-IN-AID	9 113	8 496	8 570	9 715
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2 827 526</b>	<b>2 949 392</b>	<b>3 232 547</b>	<b>3 853 554</b>

Source: Department of Social Development (Welfare), Annual Report 2001

TABLE 9: ENERGY SOURCE FOR COOKING, HEATING AND LIGHTING BY PROVINCE \*

	EC	FS	GAU	KZN	MPUM	NC	LIMP	NW	WC	SA
<b>ENERGY SOURCE FOR COOKING</b>										
ELECTRICITY DIRECT FROM AUTHORITY	306,964	261,311	1,429,910	756,333	213,890	97,247	188,876	241,967	750,190	4,246,688
ELECTRICITY FROM OTHER SOURCE	2,308	1,190	2,795	4,278	1,033	652	2,627	1,509	2,225	18,617
GAS	44,603	24,827	34,285	52,691	14,323	17,753	16,555	33,527	48,093	286,657
PARAFFIN	390,765	223,265	379,994	296,017	104,321	33,091	120,393	264,253	131,761	1,943,862
WOOD	503,438	57,611	18,083	490,122	155,675	34,458	620,960	148,532	44,341	2,073,219
COAL	3,785	43,874	82,696	38,877	106,621	2,573	21,122	20,621	662	320,830
ANIMAL DUNG	71,371	9,660	255	10,533	2,842	109	5,059	6,206	34	106,068
UNSPECIFIED/OTHER	9,113	3,275	16,150	12,085	5,304	1,100	6,865	4,028	5,709	63,629
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,332,348</b>	<b>625,011</b>	<b>1,964,168</b>	<b>1,660,934</b>	<b>604,010</b>	<b>186,984</b>	<b>982,457</b>	<b>720,643</b>	<b>983,015</b>	<b>9,059,571</b>
<b>ENERGY SOURCE FOR HEATING</b>										
ELECTRICITY DIRECT FROM AUTHORITY	276,595	242,943	1,376,783	716,048	197,925	89,271	179,581	230,417	700,721	4,010,283
ELECTRICITY FROM OTHER SOURCE	2,156	1,095	3,491	4,400	1,218	935	3,080	1,594	2,596	20,567
GAS	11,810	9,064	21,412	22,346	6,104	3,151	8,514	10,536	14,752	107,689
PARAFFIN	357,587	134,747	184,209	185,592	49,018	18,296	94,527	135,717	135,272	1,294,964
WOOD	585,435	85,670	48,357	576,192	175,971	56,069	606,342	200,810	82,879	2,417,724
COAL	14,010	124,060	257,104	62,912	133,542	10,106	36,369	95,072	2,458	735,632
ANIMAL DUNG	49,232	10,481	497	10,665	2,640	183	5,056	5,653	41	84,447
UNSPECIFIED/OTHER	35,523	16,952	72,316	82,779	37,593	8,973	48,989	40,845	44,297	388,266
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,332,348</b>	<b>625,011</b>	<b>1,964,168</b>	<b>1,660,934</b>	<b>604,010</b>	<b>186,984</b>	<b>982,457</b>	<b>720,643</b>	<b>983,015</b>	<b>9,059,571</b>

Continued on page 29



**TABLE 9: ENERGY SOURCE FOR COOKING, HEATING AND LIGHTING BY PROVINCE\***  
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 28

	EC	FS	GAU	KZN	MPUM	NC	LIMP	NW	WC	SA
<b>ENERGY SOURCE FOR LIGHTING</b>										
ELECTRICITY DIRECT FROM AUTHORITY	416,112	355,025	1,559,657	883,944	339,865	128,599	355,204	315,170	835,066	5,188,644
ELECTRICITY FROM OTHER SOURCE	5,993	2,061	3,255	5,458	1,959	3,537	4,585	2,430	2,903	32,182
GAS	7,715	1,520	3,424	8,006	4,673	501	5,191	1,865	2,616	35,512
PARAFFIN	514,529	46,011	48,274	86,235	61,594	14,314	241,400	50,657	80,998	1,144,014
CANDLES	377,213	217,334	331,174	661,996	189,753	38,897	364,817	345,339	56,507	2,583,031
UNSPECIFIED/OTHER	10,786	3,060	18,384	15,294	6,165	1,135	11,261	5,181	4,924	76,190
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,332,348</b>	<b>625,011</b>	<b>1,964,168</b>	<b>1,660,934</b>	<b>604,010</b>	<b>186,984</b>	<b>982,457</b>	<b>720,643</b>	<b>983,015</b>	<b>9,059,571</b>

\* Excluding institutions and hostels

Source: Census '96 (Stats SA)

**TABLE 10: TYPE OF DWELLING BY PROVINCE**

	EC	FS	GAU	KZN	MPUM	NC	LIMP	NW	WC	SA
HOUSE OR BRICK STRUCTURE ON A SEPARATE STAND OR YARD	483,959	328,734	949,973	579,598	338,373	126,425	551,876	435,685	536,963	4,331,586
FLAT IN A BLOCK OF FLATS	45,106	13,606	158,845	114,688	12,003	3,173	7,302	10,357	93,088	458,167
TOWN/ CLUSTER/ SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE (SIMPLEX, DUPLEX OR TRIPLEX)	29,191	12,616	93,141	105,354	6,774	10,256	5,607	6,704	111,898	381,541
UNIT-IN RETIREMENT VILLAGE	2,857	1,907	16,532	6,342	2,290	171	2,003	2,044	6,287	40,433
HOUSE/ FLAT/ ROOM, IN BACKYARD	46,793	25,754	199,830	81,375	22,255	7,248	31,238	36,693	32,273	483,460
TRADITIONAL DWELLING/ HUT/ STRUCTURE MADE OF TRADITIONAL MATERIALS	547,624	63,964	13,999	532,046	108,204	7,224	312,278	50,422	8,627	1,644,388
ROOM/FLATLET NOT IN BACKYARD BUT ON A SHARED PROPERTY	16,443	7,723	32,261	31,436	10,221	2,561	10,984	9,227	18,775	139,632
INFORMAL DWELLING/ SHACK, IN BACKYARD	31,284	50,649	153,504	44,410	24,571	4,970	15,644	45,145	33,153	403,329
INFORMAL DWELLING/ SHACK, NOT IN BACKYARD, E.G. IN AN INFORMAL/SQATTER SETTLEMENT	114,220	112,122	314,860	141,176	69,841	21,283	32,218	114,244	129,720	1,049,686
CARAVAN/ TENT	3,642	754	2,544	2,715	1,112	1,850	1,540	1,012	1,958	17,126
NONE/ HOMELESS	211	137	474	532	104	51	480	216	265	2,470
UNSPECIFIED	11,019	7,045	28,205	21,261	8,262	1,770	11,288	8,895	10,008	107,753
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,332,348</b>	<b>625,011</b>	<b>1,964,168</b>	<b>1,660,934</b>	<b>604,010</b>	<b>186,984</b>	<b>982,457</b>	<b>720,643</b>	<b>983,015</b>	<b>9,059,571</b>

\* Excluding institutions

Source: Census '96 (Stats SA)

**TABLE 11: LEVEL OF EDUCATION AMONGST THOSE AGED 20 YEARS OR MORE BY PROVINCE (NUMBERS)\***

	EC	FS	GAU	KZN	MPUM	NC	LIMP	NW	WC	SA
NO SCHOOLING	617,796	236,148	419,157	957,217	410,337	97,692	771,587	403,143	153,109	4,066,187
SOME PRIMARY	635,475	328,076	516,624	747,586	211,217	94,571	252,286	364,297	362,285	3,512,415
COMPLETE PRIMARY	264,236	130,308	295,643	278,435	95,783	39,578	124,377	139,004	204,411	1,571,774
SOME SECONDARY	966,341	493,148	1,780,368	1,328,708	403,474	139,233	556,667	560,987	901,196	7,130,121
STD 10/GRADE 12	328,637	199,654	1,042,744	665,303	203,102	53,482	293,703	236,188	435,620	3,458,434
HIGHER	139,200	76,265	369,627	200,819	69,551	25,939	94,107	75,258	243,954	1,294,720
UNSPECIFIED/ OTHER	88,987	49,453	402,764	217,428	58,967	18,027	95,312	61,774	119,855	1,112,568
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,040,672</b>	<b>1,513,052</b>	<b>4,826,928</b>	<b>4,395,496</b>	<b>1,452,430</b>	<b>468,521</b>	<b>2,188,040</b>	<b>1,840,651</b>	<b>2,420,430</b>	<b>22,146,220</b>

\* Excluding unspecified/other

Source: Census '96 (Stats SA)

**TABLE 12: YEAR-ON-YEAR CHANGE IN NON-AGRICULTURAL PRIVATE-SECTOR EMPLOYMENT IN THE FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 2001**

SECTOR	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
GOLD MINING	-6,1
NON-GOLD MINING	2,3
MANUFACTURING	-2,9
ELECTRICITY SUPPLY	-1,4
CONSTRUCTION	-0,9
TRADE, CATERING AND ACCOMMODATION SERVICES	1,8
TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION	-1,8
FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION AND INSURANCE	-1,4
WASHING AND DRY-CLEANING SERVICES	-14,8
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR</b>	<b>-1,2</b>

Source: South African Reserve Bank Quarterly Bulletin, March 2002

**TABLE 13: EMPLOYMENT IN THE FORMAL AND INFORMAL SECTORS BY INDUSTRY (INCLUDING AGRICULTURE), FEBRUARY 2001**

INDUSTRY	FORMAL		INFORMAL		DOMESTIC		TOTAL*	
	N (000s)	%	N (000s)	%	N (000s)	%	N (000s)	%
AGRICULTURE	699	9.5	653	19.7			1 394	11.8
MINING	498	6.8	4	0.1			504	4.3
MANUFACTURING	1 336	18.1	261	7.9			1 627	13.7
ELECTRICITY	89	1.2	4	0.1			93	0.8
CONSTRUCTION	332	4.5	223	6.7			589	5.0
TRADE	1 359	18.4	1 525	45.9			2 916	24.6
TRANSPORT	415	5.6	129	3.9			554	4.7
BUSINESS SERVICES	860	11.7	106	3.2			985	8.3
COMMUNITY SERVICES	1 721	23.3	248	7.5			2 000	16.9
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	20	0.3	161	4.8	914	100.0	1 099	9.3
OTHER/ UNSPECIFIED INDUSTRY	48	0.6	6	0.2	0		76	0.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7 377</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3 319</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11 837</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* Total includes unspecified

Source: Stats SA Labour Force Survey, February 2001

**TABLE 14: STRIKE ACTION AND WORK STOPPAGES – WORKDAYS LOST**

YEAR	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
WORK DAYS LOST	4m	3.8m	4.2m	3.6m	3.9m	1.6m	1.7m	0.65m	2.3m	3.1m	0.5m	1.1m

Source: NMG Levy (2001)

TABLE 15: AVERAGE REAL WAGE PERCENTAGE SETTLEMENT LEVELS ATTAINED IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN 2001

INDUSTRY	NO. OF BARGAINING UNITS COVERED	APPROX. NO. OF WORKERS	MEDIAN % INCREASE	AVERAGE % INCREASE
<b>MINING &amp; QUARRYING</b>		190 000		
I) GOLD & URANIUM ORE	16		8%	8.0%
II) DIAMOND	8		10%	9.4%
III) COAL	6		7.5%	7.7%
IV) METAL ORE	2		7%	10.8%
V) OTHER	8		9%	9.2%
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>				
I) PAPER PRODUCTS; PRINTING & PUBLISHING	23	4 217	7%	7.7%
II) CHEMICALS, RUBBER AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	22	16 917	8%	9.4%
III) FOOD PRODUCTS & BEVERAGES	41	24 556	7%	7.6%
IV) AUTOMOBILE	1	21 000	9%	9.0%
V) STEEL & ENGINEERING	6	13 685	7.8%	10.6%
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>				
I) BUILDING & MANUFACTURING OF BRICKS AND CEMENT	12	886	7%	7.6%
<b>WHOLESALE &amp; RETAIL TRADE, CATERING &amp; ACCOMMODATION SERVICES</b>				
I) WHOLESALE & RETAIL	25	19 733	9.6%	10.1%
II) CATERING & ACCOMMODATION	21	1 368	7%	8.3%
<b>TRANSPORT, STORAGE &amp; COMMUNICATION</b>				
I) PUBLIC TRANSPORT	4	7 130	9%	11.0%
<b>FINANCING, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>				
I) BUSINESS SERVICES	7	434	8%	8.3%
<b>ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER</b>				
I) WATER SUPPLY	1	3 537	7.7%	7.7%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>303 443</b>	<b>8.0%</b>	<b>8.3%</b>
<b>ANNUAL INFLATION RATES</b>	CPI = 5.7%		CPIX = 6.9%	

Source: AWARD, Labour Research Service

Industry settlement levels exclude bargaining councils' percentage settlements

TABLE 16: REAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT – PERCENTAGE CHANGE AT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ANNUALISED RATES

SECTORS	2000					2001				
	1 <sup>ST</sup> QR	2 <sup>ND</sup> QR	3 <sup>RD</sup> QR	4 <sup>TH</sup> QR	YEAR	1 <sup>ST</sup> QR	2 <sup>ND</sup> QR	3 <sup>RD</sup> QR	4 <sup>TH</sup> QR	YEAR
PRIMARY SECTORS	2	2	½	-½	2	-4	-½	-1½	-2½	1½
AGRICULTURE	1	1	9½	3½	-2 7½	-10	-4	-1½	-2½	-3
MINING	-3½	-3½	-2 ½	-2	1½	2½	-1	-2½	0	
SECONDARY SECTORS	3	3½	5½	6	4½	1	-½	4	2½	
MANUFACTURING	5	4	6½	7½	5 ½	1	-1	5½	3	
TERTIARY SECTORS	3	3½	3	2½	3½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½
NON-PRIMARY SECTORS	3	3½	3½	3½	3½	2	2	1½	3	2½
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3½</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3½</b>	<b>1½</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2½</b>	<b>2</b>

Source: South African Reserve Bank Quarterly Bulletin, March 2002

TABLE 17: MARKET CAPITALISATION OF BLACK-CONTROLLED FIRM LISTED ON THE JSE

PERIOD	MARKET CAPITALISATION	% OF JSE
SEP '95	4.6	1.0%
FEB '96	7.5	1.5%
JUN '96	7.1	1.2%
SEP '96	10.6	2.0%
JAN '97	26.4	2.9%
APR '97	33.4	2.9%
JUL '97	38	3%
OCT '97	37	3.0%
NOV '97	52	4.0%
FEB '98	55	4.8%
JUL '98	68	5.6%
SEP '98	48	4.0%
NOV '98	66	6.8%
JAN '99	59	5.5%
APR '99	67	6.0%
AUG '99	53	4.2%
NOV '99	42	3.1%
FEB '00	61	3.8%

Source: Business Map (2000)

TABLE 18: FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURE OF CONSOLIDATED NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

SPENDING CATEGORY	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EXPENDITURE				AVERAGE GROWTH 2001/02 - 2004/05 PER CENT
	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	
GENERAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES AND UNALLOCATABLE EXPENDITURE	7,8	9,1	10,1	11,5	23,9
PROTECTION SERVICES	17,2	17,3	17,1	17,0	10,1
DEFENCE	6,6	6,8	6,6	6,4	9,6
POLICE	6,8	6,6	6,7	6,8	10,0
PRISONS	2,5	2,4	2,4	2,4	10,1
JUSTICE	1,3	1,5	1,4	1,4	13,3
SOCIAL SERVICES	47,6	47,5	47,3	46,6	8,8
EDUCATION	20,4	19,6	19,6	19,2	7,2
HEALTH	11,7	11,2	11,2	11,1	7,9
SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE	12,5	13,5	13,1	13,1	11,8
HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	2,4	2,6	2,7	2,6	10,1
OTHER	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,6	13,0
ECONOMIC SERVICES	9,9	10,4	10,2	9,9	11,3
WATER SCHEMES AND RELATED SERVICES	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,2	6,8
FUEL AND ENERGY	0,3	0,5	0,4	0,3	75,2
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING	1,9	2,0	1,9	1,9	9,7
MINING, MANUFACTURING AND CONSTRUCTION	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	6,9
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION	3,7	3,6	3,6	3,6	9,2
OTHER ECONOMIC SERVICES	2,2	2,4	2,4	2,4	17,3
INTEREST	17,5	15,7	15,3	15,0	3,2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>9,6</b>

Source: South African Reserve Bank Quarterly Bulletin, March 2002

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