CHAPTER 9: STATISTICAL ALMANAC

Indicators are critical to effective planning and management in increasingly complex urban contexts

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THE IMPORTANCE OF INDICATORS AND BUILDING ON THE WORK ALREADY DONE

The importance of indicators

Indicators are critical to effective planning and management in increasingly complex urban contexts, organising information sets into simple, easy to grasp and easy to compare 'measures' of what is happening. Good indicator sets allow for comparison between cities, giving each city a basis by which to benchmark their current conditions or performance. They also allow for comparison over time, enabling cities to see whether or not they are achieving their objectives.

The South African Cities Network has done considerable work in constructing a City Development Index (CDI). This measures city performance across five diverse areas, all indicative in one way or another of the city's total state of development. The five areas making up the composite index are education, health, waste, infrastructure, and city-level gross geographic product.

Over the last year the SACN Urban Indicators Working Group has also developed a core set of indictors to measure development progress in each of the four planning quadrants: productive cities, inclusive cities, sustainable cities and well-governed cities

This State of the South African Cities Report has a further level of indicators, compiled in them in this consolidated statistical almanac. This data set forms the basis of much of the analysis presented in this report.

Main data sources

In the course of writing this report, data has been collected through four processes.

- First, census information for 1996 and 2001 has been compiled using the base data available from the Municipal Demarcation Board. This was in turn compiled for the Demarcation Board by Dataworld using raw data available from StatsSA. The 'fitting' of census data from 1996 to new municipal boundaries drawn in 2000, so that it can be compared to 2001 census figures, involves a process of interpretation. It involves attributing 1996 census Enumerator Areas, which may cross the new municipal boundaries, to the new municipal areas. Different methods can be used for this. All 2001 enumerator areas fell inside new municipal boundaries. The process of 'fitting' census data to new municipal boundaries, to arrive at a statistical shape-file, was undertaken by Dataworld. Their work has been approved by StatsSA.

  Using the shape-files available from StatsSA for 1996 and 2001 sometimes generates minutely different data results than that available on the Demarcation Board website for public access. The Demarcation Board results have been used in this report.

  Census results are only as good as the census process that generated them. For example, census results for the query 'number of homeless' in the nine

SACN cities give numbers far too small to be accurate. This clearly reflects the inability of census enumerators to capture this grouping of city dwellers. The limitations of census data need to be recognised, but limitations do not give licence to simply reject any figure as 'wrong'. In reality, given the nature of cities, there can never be a perfect data set. Barring over-counts and under-counts, which are identified by StatsSA, the census results need to be taken as being as close to 'the truth' as we are ever likely to get.

Census results, and calculations based on them, were double checked and verified by a demographic specialist from the University of the Witwatersrand. The SACN municipalities were also given an opportunity to check that the information reflected for their cities was correct.

- National and provincially held data on the nine Cities was compiled in a separate process by Research Surveys. Research Surveys also collected and disaggregated to the nine cities results from the bi-annual All Media and Products Survey (AMPS) commissioned by the South African Advertising Research Foundation (SAARF).
- A survey of the nine SACN city municipalities was conducted specifically for this report by Dataworld, on a range on indicators agreed by the Urban Indicators Working Group. Both Dataworld and Research Surveys worked under the direction of Dr Owen Crankshaw of the Department of Sociology, University of Cape Town.
- Through the broader research process for report other datasets were found by the writing team.

The combined results make up the almanac. However, in the interests of utility and brevity not every indicator collected has been included.

A living resource

This statistical almanac represents work in progress. First careful consultation has established that all the proposed indicators are feasible. But not all currently have available data that would make them useful. Second, on some indicators information is available for some SACN cities, but not for all. Third, it is hoped that the almanac will be actively used in the years to come by SACN city councillors and officials, government and business stakeholders, community organisations and urban researchers. In the process of use, it is inevitable that some indicators will be identified as not useful, and will fall away to be replaced by others.

Corresponding with the release of this report the latest statistical almanac has been posted on the website of the South African Cities Network where it will be a living resource. As new information becomes available, and indicators are replaced, updated issues of the almanac will be posted (old versions will be available for comparative purposes).

Accompanying the almanac on the website is a complete set of 'source notes'. These fully explain the indicators and the basis for compiling the data, which could not be included here for reasons of space.

STRUCTURE AND APPROACH

The almanac provides five sets of indicators. These correspond to the key chapters in this report, and are: Urban Population Indicators; Productive

City Indicators; Inclusive City Indicators; Sustainable City Indicators; and Well-Governed City Indicators.

Outcome indicators, asset indicators and general indicators

The last four indicator sets are each broken into three components. Borrowing from a state of the cities report on English cities, a distinction is made between a limited set of core 'outcome indicators', and a more extended set of indicators showing what 'assets' a city has that underpin (and therefore explain) the outcomes being seen. The outcome indicators show the final 'results' cities would typically want to see if they were concerned with being more 'productive', 'inclusive', 'sustainable' and 'well-governed'. The asset indicators illustrate how well the cities are doing at building the conditions necessary for improved outcomes in the four areas. Some of these asset indicators could serve equally well as outcome indicators, but they have been carefully selected to illustrate things that city stakeholders, led by a municipality, may have a direct or indirect influence over.

In addition to the outcome and asset indicators are a much more extended set of general indicators. These speak very broadly to how well SACN cities are doing in each of the four areas of planning concern.

Indicator choice and relationship between indicators

The indicators in the outcomes and assets sets have been carefully selected. It is hoped that whereas general indicators may change, there will be reasonable stability in these banks of indicators so that results can be tracked over time. The indicators will be much more meaningful in years to come, as it becomes possible to correlate relations between changing results.

The indicators in the outcomes sets have been selected with a view to getting a balanced perspective on those results that cities will likely want in each planning area. The indicators in the assets sets have been selected with a view to identifying those things that might explain the outcomes. Quite obviously there are therefore implicit understandings of 'relationships' between indicators, and in turn real-world dynamics, embedded in the selections. For example it is assumed that the 'Value of building plans passed annually', a productive city indicator reflecting the amount of urban fixed investment going into a city, and therefore in turn expanding economic activity, can be explained by urban efficiency factors as such as the 'Average processing time (in days) for industrial and commercial planning applications' and the 'Hours of electricity blackouts per year in commercial and industrial'. Similarly it is assumed that assets such as the number of burglaries per year, or the average level of education in the population will have effects on the growth of new businesses, measured by the indicator 'Net new RSC business registrations as % of total'. These assumed relationships are based on a wide reading of the urban development literature. They reflect current common sense on what causes urban economies to grow. It is acknowledged, however, that they are assumptions, and are obviously open to competing interpretations. Future research, debate, and regression analysis may well prove them false. But even if this is the case, some important conclusions about what does and does not encourage or inhibit urban economic growth will nonetheless have been reached.

Drawing composite indices that can be related

It is hoped that over time, as cities collect information for these indicator sets, it will be possible to construct composite indices for 'productive cities',

'inclusive cities', 'sustainable cities' and 'well governed cities'.

A distinction between an 'outcomes index' and an 'assets index' is also possible within this framework. In the State of English Cities Report 2000, this division was used to map which cities were performing up to economic expectations given their economic asset base, which were performing better than might be expected, and which were underperforming. Being able to correlate outcomes to assets should give cities an extremely useful planning tool, by helping to explain relatively good or bad performance in each of the four SACN planning quadrants. The method will also enable cities to compare how well they are doing across perspectives, and over time. This will allow cities to see, for example, whether good or bad economic performance may also be explicable in terms of improving or worsening outcomes or assets in the 'inclusive city' or 'well-governed city' areas of planning and action. In time this will give South African cities powerful insight into what is driving city development in its various dimensions.

DATA LIMITATIONS AND THE NEED TO INVEST IN INFORMATION

The usefulness of the Statistical Almanac depends on cities buying in to a bank of common indicators that can be used to collectively measure comparative progress over the long term. It is also conditional on a systematic investment in indicator setting and data collection and processing capability by all cities in network.

Inadequate data

One of the key challenges in drafting this report was with finding appropriate data. There is a very serious dearth of readily accessible data on the SACN cities. This needs to be addressed.

The most important source of information for cities concerned with city development is the national five-yearly census conducted by StatsSA, which also has quarterly and annual 'surveys' on a range of matters important to understanding city development. While vitally important, there are weaknesses in StatsSA being cities' primary source of development information. First, five-yearly censuses are too far apart for cities to keep proper track of fast changing circumstances, especially in population size, dynamic and well-being. Second, many of the other surveys conducted by StatsSA do not provide data disaggregated to the municipal level. And even when the do they are not always as user-friendly as they could be from a municipal perspective.

If cities ought not to rely solely on current StatsSA releases for their development information, what should they do instead? There are various options. The first is to more actively engage with StatsSA around city-level development information requirements. This is already happening through the SACN Indicators Working Group. Over time it should be possible to encourage StatsSA to collect and release information more in line with cities' data needs.

Second, a number of the cities in the SACN are already collecting their own information. Some cities have much more capability than others. Where some cities do not have the requisite capacity, the Indicators Working Group will be exploring options for mutual support and shared learning to help relatively under-resourced partners. Furthermore, even the most capacitated cities in the network could be doing more of their own data collection. For example,

though clearly very time consuming and expensive, there is no reason why some SACN cities could not be doing the sorts of comprehensive area-based demographic surveillance systems surveys, done each year in Agincourt, Bushbuckridge, as described in Chapter 3. Such surveys could provide cities with the very finely grained data needed to better understanding settlement dynamics in key areas that could be considered as indicative of city functioning, transformation and progress.

Last, stakeholders other than municipalities hold city level development information. Research institutes, universities, NGOs, individual firms and business associations, provincial and national government, and donors, all collect information for their own purposes. A CDS is about mobilising the resources and energies of city stakeholders towards common goals. There is no reason why this effort cannot start with trying to structure information banking and sharing networks.

The need to further develop analytical skills

Cities do not only lack information, they also could do with better capacity to process, makes sense of and make practical use of the information at their disposal. Skills for analysing international and local market shifts and opportunities, sector business environment and logistics requirements, infrastructure cost-benefit profiles, land and property market developments, human development trends and community dynamics are not present in municipalities and often not in private sector either. There is a need for a long-term plan for skills development in city development analysis.

STATISTICAL ALMANAC

POPULATION INDICATORS

INDICATOR	Data date	Joburg	eThekwini	Cape Town	Ekurhuleni	Tshwane	Nelson Mandela	Buffalo City	Mangaung	Msunduzi	Total or average
Population, population growth and density											
Current rank in 2001 population size		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Census population	2001	3 225 812	3 090 122	2 893 247	2 480 276	1 985 983	1 005 778	701 890	645 441	553 223	**16 581 772**
Census population	1996	2 639 110	2 751 193	2 563 612	2 026 807	1 682 701	969 771	682 287	603 704	521 805	**14 440 990**
Five year population growth	1996-2001	22,23%	12,32%	12,86%	22,37%	18,02%	3,71%	2,87%	6,91%	6,02%	**14,82%**
Average annual population growth	1996-2001	4,10%	2,35%	2,45%	4,12%	3,37%	0,73%	0,57%	1,35%	1,18%	**2,80%**
Average annual population growth	1970-1996	2,04%	3,62%	2,97%	2,90%	3,78%	2,78%	3,79%	4,63%	4,59%	**3,09%**
Average annual population growth	1946-1970	2,67%	4,41%	3,70%	2,74%	4,15%	3,86%	4,11%	4,49%	3,18%	**3,45%**
Size in land area	2001	1 644 km²	2 292 km²	2 499 km²	1 923 km²	2 198 km²	1 952 km²	2 516 km²	6 283 km²	648 km²	**21 955 km²**
Average density	2001	1 962 / km²	1 348 / km²	1 158 / km²	1 290 / km²	904 / km²	515 / km²	279 / km²	103 / km²	854 / km²	**755 / km²**
% of total national population	2001	7,20%	6,89%	6,46%	5,53%	4,43%	2,24%	1,57%	1,44%	1,23%	**37,00%**
% of total national population	1996	6,50%	6,78%	6,32%	4,99%	4,15%	2,39%	1,68%	1,49%	1,29%	**35,58%**
Birth, age and life expectancy											
Crude birth rate (per 1000 of pop)	2001	19,34	18,08	18,81	19,37	17,28	15,09	15,02	18,74	17,47	**18,25**
ASSA estimated province life expectancy at 2003	2000	52	45	62	52	52	52	52	49	45	**50**
ASSA estimated province life expectancy at 1010	2000	42	37	57	42	42	40	40	39	37	**41**
% of city's population aged 0-4	2001	8,24%	8,50%	8,32%	8,75%	7,77%	7,31%	7,15%	8,23%	8,43%	**8,22%**
% of city's population aged 0-4	1996	8,81%	9,23%	9,05%	9,75%	9,04%	8,30%	8,40%	8,84%	8,85%	**9,04%**
% of city's population aged 15-34	2001	40,85%	39,02%	38,03%	39,99%	39,69%	36,63%	37,77%	37,86%	38,26%	**39,14%**
% of city's population aged 15-34	1996	39,42%	39,12%	37,50%	39,14%	38,40%	37,46%	37,35%	38,78%	39,67%	**38,61%**
% of city's population aged 35-64	2001	31,42%	29,22%	30,54%	30,56%	30,67%	32,24%	30,26%	29,11%	28,33%	**30,44%**
% of city's population aged 35-64	1996	29,48%	27,45%	28,52%	28,30%	28,21%	28,85%	27,69%	26,72%	26,11%	**28,23%**
% of city's population aged >65	2001	4,95%	5,06%	5,81%	4,29%	5,35%	6,21%	6,21%	6,14%	5,99%	**5,29%**
% of city's population aged >65	1996	5,23%	4,82%	5,87%	4,38%	5,52%	5,72%	5,74%	5,70%	5,49%	**5,27%**
Household growth and composition											
Number of households	2001	1 006 932	786 747	759 767	744 935	562 652	260 800	191 046	185 012	130 387	**4 628 278**
Number of households	1996	728 304	643 482	650 678	539 796	429 187	224 932	159 440	152 945	115 933	**3 644 697**
Five year household growth	1996-2001	38,26%	22,26%	16,77%	38,00%	31,10%	15,95%	19,82%	20,97%	12,47%	**26,99%**
Avergage annual household growth	1996-2001	6,69%	4,10%	3,15%	6,65%	5,56%	3,00%	3,68%	3,88%	2,38%	**4,89%**
% households with 1 person	2001	23,68%	21,29%	16,05%	21,20%	20,43%	15,31%	20,33%	18,49%	17,75%	**20,24%**
% households with 2-5 persons	2001	64,31%	58,66%	67,51%	65,86%	65,16%	66,13%	61,59%	67,12%	58,64%	**64,17%**
% households with 6+ persons	2001	12,00%	20,05%	16,44%	12,94%	14,41%	18,56%	18,09%	14,39%	23,61%	**15,59%**
Average number of people per household	2001	3,20	3,93	3,81	3,33	3,53	3,86	3,67	3,49	4,24	**3,58**
Average number of people per household	1996	3,66	4,27	3,95	3,79	3,95	4,32	4,27	3,95	4,47	**3,98**

PRODUCTIVE CITIES

KEY URBAN ECONOMY INDICATORS

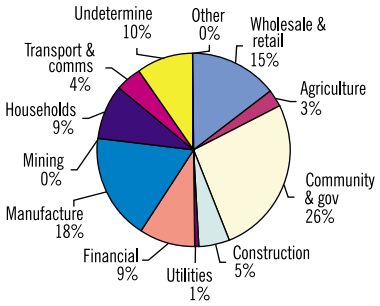
INDICATOR	Data date	Joburg	eThekwini	Cape Town	Ekurhuleni	Tshwane	Nelson Mandela	Buffalo City	Mangaung	Msunduzi	Total or average
Core productive city indicators											
Core indicators: Productive city outcomes											
Gross Value Add per capita 2002 (Rand)	2002	30 129	15 987	27 389	17 216	30 313	17 817	10 944	13 461	9 023	**22 239**
Annual GVA growth over the last year (%)	2001-2	2,3	4,4	1,6	2,9	5,0	2,2	-1,1	0,5	3,1	**2,3**
Net new RSC business registrations as % of total											
Labour Force Survey (LFS) expanded unemployment rate	Feb-02	31,95%	37,39%	27,10%	42,47%	28,90%	45,59%	42,93%	38,42%	47,60%	**35,72%**
Value of building plans passed annually ('000)	2002	R3 882 000	R2 263 000	R4 189 000	R 2,394,000	R3 059 000	R802 000	R403 000	R434 000	R338 000	**R17 765 000**
Ratio RSC remuneration to turnover levy assessments	2003	13:87	12:88	14:86	13:87	16:84	13:87				**14:86**
Core indicators: Productive city assets											
Average length of road per square kilometre	2003	4,57 / km									
Av process time (days) for indust & com plan applications	2002/03	27	38		35			10	25	5	
Hours of electricty blackouts per yr (comm, & Ind areas)											
Av % operating cost of property of rates & services											
Total property tax revenue per capita	2001/02	R607,41	R605,28	R666,55	R409,53	R559,72	R337,86	R260,17	R248,24	R381,24	**R534,56**
% over-20's with post-school education	2001	24,80%	18,92%	19,93%	19,07%	38,76%	19,34%	15,61%	24,97%	16,16%	**22,59%**
% 15-24's enrolled in post-school study	2001	27,57%	18,23%	23,81%	20,46%	33,52%	16,26%	17,37%	16,83%	16,37%	**22,98%**
AMPS: % who accessed internet last 4 weeks	2002B	8,00%	11,04%	11,69%	3,29%	11,22%	7,29%	6,80%	7,55%	11,87%	
Burglaries (non-residential) + fraud + bus robbery	2002/03	16 062	10 761	13 518	6 912	8 494	3 710	2 671			
General economic indicators											
Gross Value Add											
GVA in 1996 (R Million)	1996	79 261	43 278	71 497	41 759	46 276	14 566	7 595	8 314	4 955	**317 501**
GVA per capita 1996 (Rand)	1996	30 033	15 731	27 889	20 603	27 501	15 020	11 132	13 772	9 495	**21 986**
GVA in 2002 (R Million)	2002	101 172	50 562	81 183	44 459	62 231	18 052	7 725	8 805	5 050	**379 239**
2002 GVA as % of National Total	2002	16,4	8,1	13,2	7,0	10,0	2,9	1,3	1,4	0,8	**62,6**
Average annual GVA growth since 1996 (%)	1996-2002	4,2	2,6	2,1	1,0	5,1	3,6	0,3	1,0	0,3	**2,2**
GVA in 1996 (R Million)	1996	79 261	43 278	71 497	41 759	46 276	14 566	7 595	8 314	4 955	**317 501**
Employment & income											
Census number of unemployed	2001	647 039	591 026	386 781	516 011	306 034	196 112	157 526	104 935	112 419	**3 017 883**
Census number of unemployed	1996	392 777	382 182	219 842	319 517	186 321	138 498	101 349	75 290	84 632	**1 900 408**
Five year % change in number unemployed	1996-2001	64,73%	54,65%	75,94%	61,50%	64,25%	41,60%	55,43%	39,37%	32,83%	**58,80%**
Census % unemployed	2001	37,35%	43,02%	29,16%	40,41%	31,86%	46,39%	53,11%	40,09%	48,20%	**38,28%**
Census % unemployed	1996	29,15%	32,37%	19,55%	32,11%	24,19%	36,15%	38,76%	30,97%	39,48%	**29,15%**
Census number of employed	2001	1 085 546	782 934	939 440	761 048	654 484	226 617	139 088	156 829	120 822	**4 866 808**

INDICATOR	Data date	Joburg	eThekwini	Cape Town	Ekurhuleni	Tshwane	Nelson Mandela	Buffalo City	Mangaung	Msunduzi	Total or average
Census number of employed	1996	954 605	798 396	904 471	675 544	583 814	244 612	160 156	167 798	129 740	**4 619 136**
Five year % change in number of people employed	1996-2001	13,72%	-1,94%	3,87%	12,66%	12,10%	-7,36%	-13,15%	-6,54%	-6,87%	**5,36%**
Census % employed	2001	62,65%	56,98%	70,84%	59,59%	68,14%	53,61%	46,89%	59,91%	51,80%	**61,72%**
Census % employed	1996	70,85%	67,63%	80,45%	67,89%	75,81%	63,85%	61,24%	69,03%	60,52%	**70,85%**
% of total national employment provided	2001	11,33%	8,17%	9,80%	7,94%	6,83%	2,36%	1,45%	1,64%	1,26%	**50,78%**
% of total national employment provided	1996	10,26%	8,58%	9,72%	7,26%	6,27%	2,63%	1,72%	1,80%	1,39%	**49,63%**
% of total national unemployment	2001	9,48%	8,66%	5,67%	7,56%	4,48%	2,87%	2,31%	1,54%	1,65%	**44,22%**
% of total national unemployment	1996	8,28%	8,06%	4,64%	6,74%	3,93%	2,92%	2,14%	1,59%	1,78%	**40,08%**
Average monthly income peRemployed person (AMI)	2001	R6 408,63	R4 226,88	R5 186,44	R5 085,60	R6 483,81	R4 298,54	R3 694,04	R3 561,97	R3 985,00	**R5 297,22**
Difference in city AMI & national AMI	2001	R2 345,89	R164,13	R1 123,70	R1 022,85	R2 421,07	R235,79	- R368,70	- R500,77	- R77,74	**R1 234,47**
Diff in city AMI & national AMI excluding 9 SACN cities	2001	R3 619,57	R1 437,82	R2 397,38	R2 296,54	R3 694,75	R1 509,48	R904,98	R772,91	R1 195,94	**R2 508,16**
% change in community /government employment	1996-2001	22,76%	14,82%	4,44%	24,26%	13,07%	5,74%	0,10%	1,69%	18,83%	**13,18%**
% change in wholesale/ retail employment	1996-2001	33,01%	38,21%	23,95%	38,71%	22,95%	26,80%	11,85%	12,01%	30,36%	**29,76%**
% change in finance/ business employment	1996-2001	34,86%	33,02%	18,80%	23,21%	19,72%	34,66%	44,02%	24,75%	11,14%	**26,81%**
% change in manufacturing employment	1996-2001	17,17%	-3,23%	-11,91%	26,12%	25,00%	1,06%	-15,19%	7,21%	1,77%	**4,79%**
% change in private household employment	1996-2001	-12,15%	-22,54%	-9,58%	-17,14%	-15,15%	-35,11%	-26,86%	-24,57%	-24,18%	**-17,54%**
% change in transport/ communications employment	1996-2001	-0,69%	-3,40%	-4,04%	-0,55%	-0,73%	-5,71%	-26,66%	-24,29%	-24,23%	**-4,00%**
% change in construction employment	1996-2001	-3,02%	-14,41%	0,73%	0,78%	4,49%	-12,93%	-26,83%	-24,89%	-12,87%	**-4,63%**
% change in agriculture employment	1996-2001	92,94%	54,30%	33,11%	95,98%	78,48%	24,65%	-7,65%	-11,59%	51,21%	**45,88%**
% change in electricity/ gas/water employment	1996-2001	-48,91%	-35,37%	-41,68%	-49,38%	-45,53%	-68,92%	-39,86%	-53,01%	-33,56%	**-45,90%**
% change in mining employment	1996-2001	-41,14%	-24,36%	-21,41%	-27,77%	-20,99%	-54,92%	-74,39%	-58,84%	31,67%	**-32,89%**
% change in people employed as managers etc	1996-2001	53,11%	56,04%	12,32%	61,10%	45,98%	-3,47%	0,33%	7,33%	53,98%	**38,02%**
% change in people employed as professionals	1996-2001	15,87%	-21,52%	-12,28%	-3,03%	0,43%	-28,66%	-40,72%	-36,28%	-34,50%	**-8,25%**
% change in people employed as technicians etc	1996-2001	34,45%	45,84%	23,55%	50,99%	44,78%	31,26%	41,08%	49,27%	66,98%	**38,78%**
% change in people employed as craft/ trade workers	1996-2001	-16,21%	-5,51%	-4,56%	-5,92%	-6,45%	3,59%	-23,34%	-25,47%	-14,35%	**-9,08%**
% change in people employed as machine operators	1996-2001	3,74%	6,03%	-0,59%	2,20%	14,70%	-2,21%	4,50%	19,92%	0,86%	**4,01%**
% change in people employed as clerks	1996-2001	46,28%	53,46%	26,13%	51,77%	38,91%	34,19%	34,93%	18,37%	36,10%	**40,56%**
% change in people employed as service workers	1996-2001	28,45%	27,06%	23,05%	24,69%	19,61%	15,62%	-1,20%	-1,87%	18,06%	**22,39%**
% change in people employed as elementary workers	1996-2001	15,26%	0,39%	0,60%	13,95%	12,19%	-12,84%	-18,30%	-4,22%	-1,41%	**4,92%**

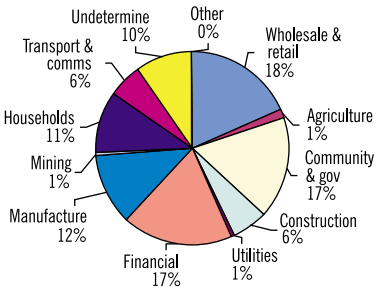
INDICATOR	Data date	Joburg	eThekwini	Cape Town	Ekurhuleni	Tshwane	Nelson Mandela	Buffalo City	Mangaung	Msunduzi	Total or average
RSC levy growth											
RSC-levy assessment of total company turnover (R m)	2003	R 813 472 977	R 255 063 359	R 235 429 490	R 280 685 328	R 236 205 619	R 93 175 529	NA	NA	NA	**R 1 914 034 305**
RSC-levy assessment of total company turnover (R m)	2002	R 450 619 264	R 234 747 438	R 208 644 613	R 184 601 831	R 213 941 298	R 85 190 392	NA	NA	NA	**R 1 377 744 836**
RSC-levy assessment of total company turnover (R m)	2001	R 483 130 000	R 190 237 000	R 200 181 000	R 169 798 000	R 186 702 000	R 74 309 000	NA	NA	NA	**R 1 304 357 000**
RSC-levy assess of total employee remuneration (R m)	2003	R 125 013 451	R 35 345 422	R 38 801 540	R 41 292 068	R 45 784 011	R 13 605 241	NA	NA	NA	**R 299 841 733**
RSC-levy assess of total employee remuneration (R m)	2002	R 64 524 411	R 30 489 537	R 32 860 695	R 22 813 399	R 42 473 640	R 10 634 106	NA	NA	NA	**R 203 795 788**
RSC-levy assess of total employee remuneration (R m)	2001	R 67 311 000	R 29 214 000	R 31 970 000	R 27 390 000	R 37 065 000	R 12 061 000	NA	NA	NA	**R 205 011 000**
Ratio RSC remuneration to turnover levy assessments	2002	13:87	11:89	14:86	11:89	17:83	11:89	NA	NA	NA	**13:87**
Ratio RSC remuneration to turnover levy assessments	2001	12:88	13:87	14:86	14:86	17:83	14:86	NA	NA	NA	**14:86**
Property investments											
Total number of planning applications received	2002/03	12 021	13 983		13 026			3 363	5 096	932	
Total estimated value of applications ('000)	2002/03	R3 567 715	R2 517 168	R4 122 588	R2 073 921			R385 812	R361 097	R465 977	
Value of industrial building plans passed ('000)	2002	R248 056	R126 843	R191 250	R216 345	R176 001	R55 665	R32 656	R13 481	R159 420	**R1 219 717**
Value of commercial building plans passed ('000)	2002	R474 864	R181 825	R221 041	R101 195	R225 244	R53 245	R12 197	R30 402	R15 023	**R1 315 036**
Decentralised (suburb) A grade office space % vacancy	2003	12,54%	5,92%	9,37%		5,61%					
Decentralised (suburb) A grade max gross asking rental	2003	R70,07	R70,33	R73,40		R63,16					
Centralised (CBD) A grade office space % vacancy	2003	14,27%	12,76%	11,87%		7,48%					
Centralised (CBD) A grade max gross asking rental	2003	R40,00	R60,00	R58,00		R75,00					
Mobility & logistics capability/efficiency											
Municipal electricity customers excluding domestic	2001	25 303	39 978	19 742	23 242	14 558	8 637	5 242	4 400	NA	
Metric tons of cargo handled by port (000)	2000	NA	32 743	7 597	NA	NA	6 676	581	NA	NA	
Metric tons of cargo handled by port (000)	1996	NA	31 511	6 768	NA	NA	5 300	1 271	NA	NA	
Vessels handled by port	2000	NA	3 713	3 737	NA	NA	1 243	273	NA	NA	
Vessels handled by port	1996	NA	5 690	3 730	NA	NA	1 935	347	NA	NA	
Number of airport passengers flying international	2000	2 539 613	29 755	502 657	See Joburg	See Joburg	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Number of airport passengers flying international	1996	1 729 218	89 438	162 627	See Joburg	See Joburg	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Number of airport passengers flying domestic	2000	2 974 990	1 231 745	1 686 993	See Joburg	See Joburg	425 826	172 521	107 854	NA	
Number of airport passengers flying domestic	1996	2 408 820	1 028 231	446 875	See Joburg	See Joburg	384 484	No data	No data	NA	
AMPS: % of population flying internationally in last year	2002b	2,01%	3,46%	2,57%	1,02%	3,07%	0,64%	1,33%	0,87%	2,02%	
AMPS: Total number of local business flights	2002b	34 932	38 003	58 267	16 219	28 795	16 879	6 827	4 028	2 724	**206 674**
AMPS: % of pop flying on local business trip last year	2002b	10,38%	9,56%	8,93%	11,10%	8,92%	10,70%	9,72%	8,24%	4,78%	**9,44%**

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC SECTOR (SHARE OF EACH CITY'S TOTAL EMPLOYMENT)

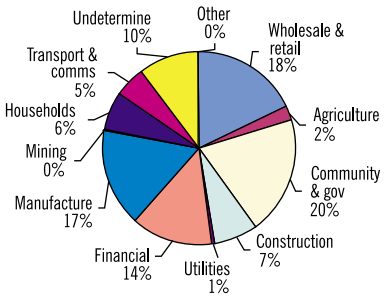
BUFFALO CITY



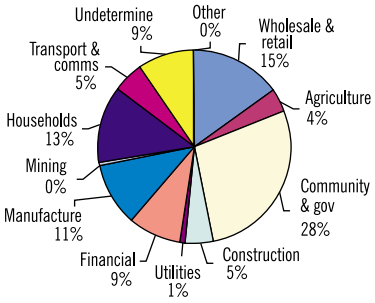
JOHANNESBURG



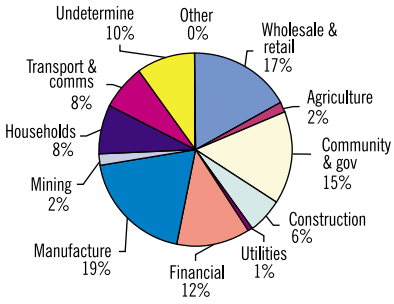
CAPE TOWN



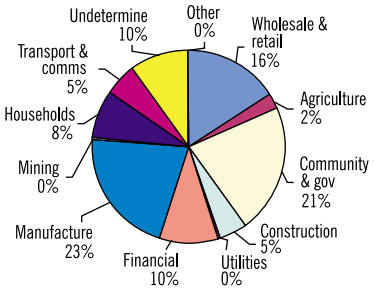
MANGAUNG



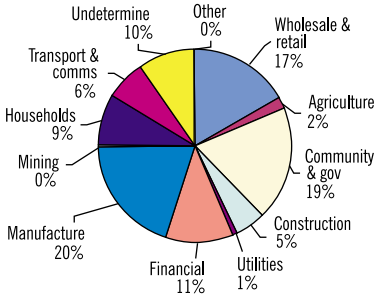
EKURHULENI



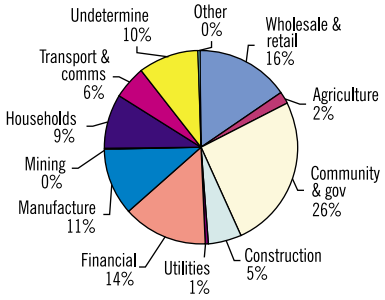
NELSON MANDELA



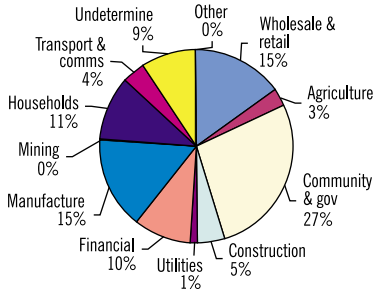
ETHEKWINI



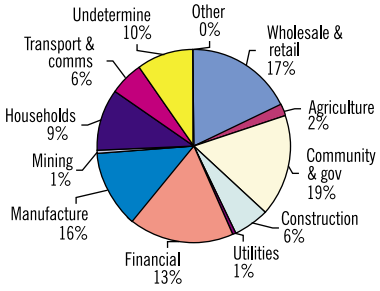
TSHWANE



MSUNDUZI

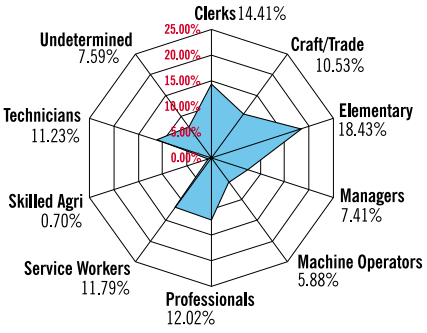


ALL CITIES

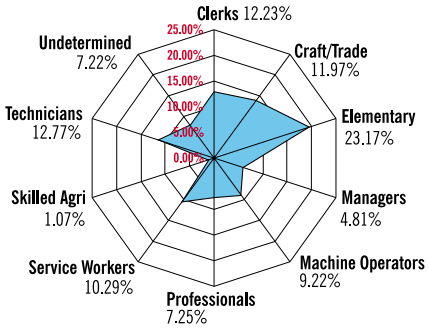


EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATIONS (SHARE OF EACH CITY'S TOTAL EMPLOYMENT)

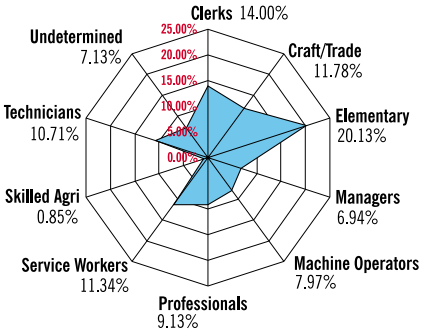
TSHWANE



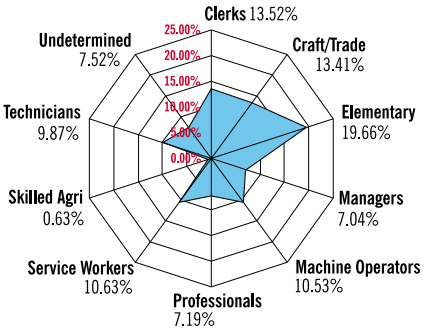
BUFFALO CITY



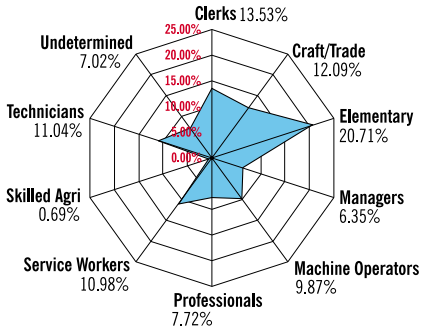
CAPE TOWN



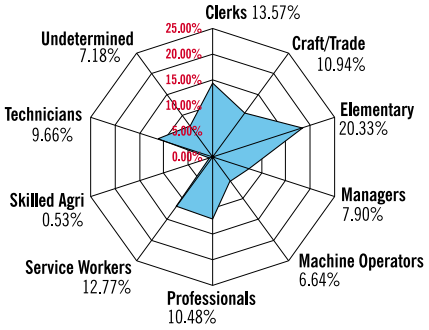
EKURHULENI



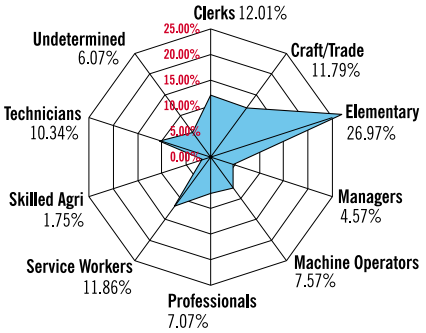
ETHEKWINI



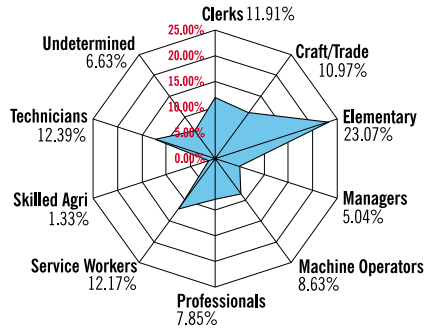
JOHANNESBURG



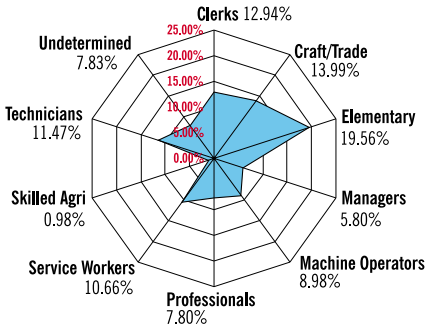
MANGAUNG



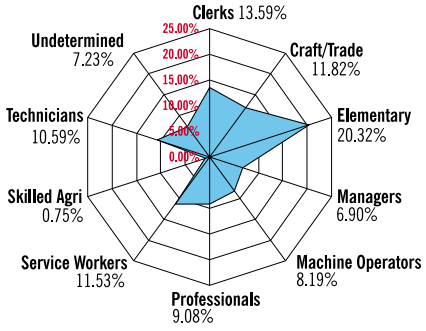
MSUNDUZI



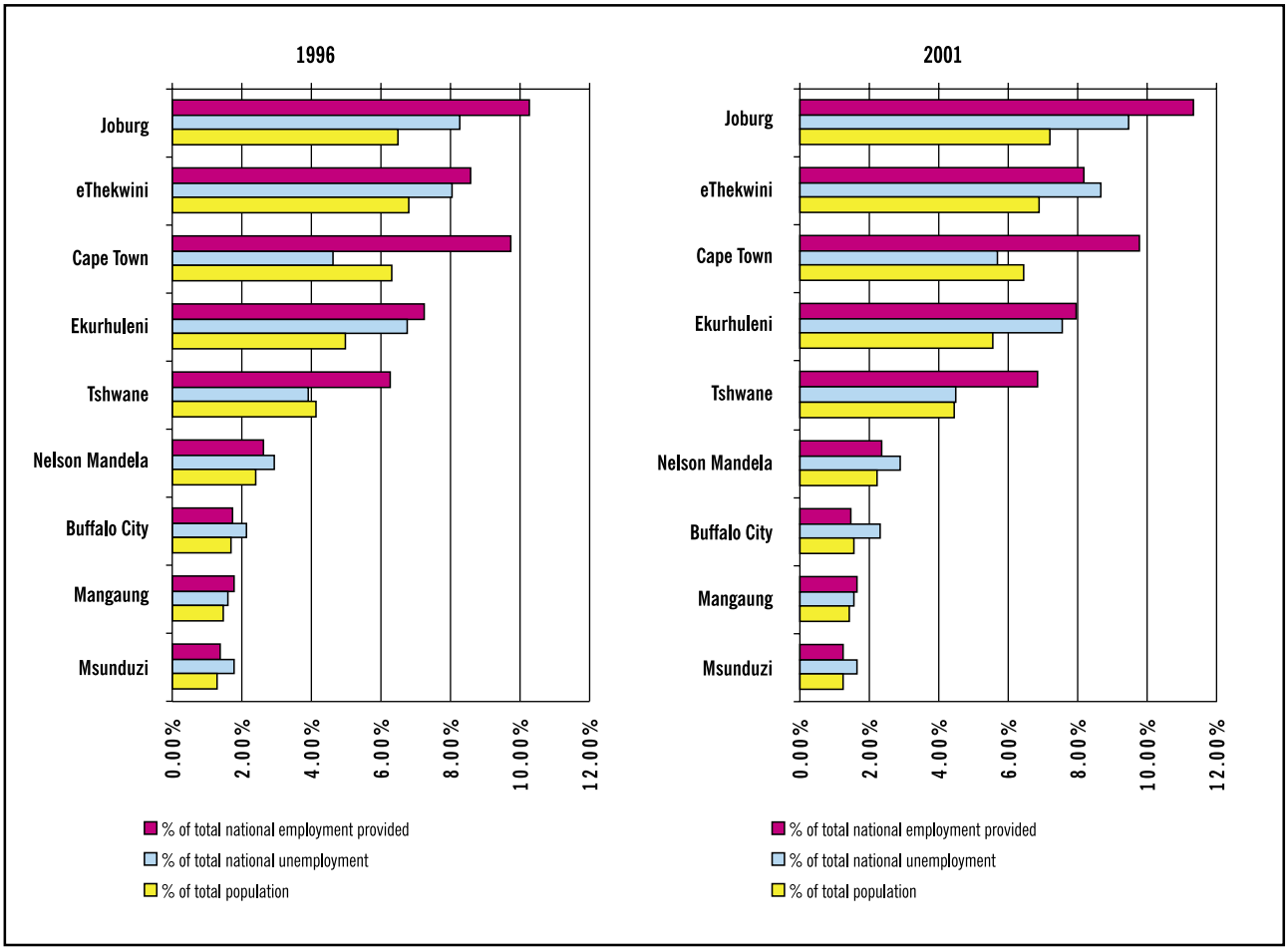
NELSON MANDELA



ALL CITIES



COMPARISON OF 1996 AND 2001 % OF TOTAL NATIONAL POPULATION, % OF TOTAL NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT AND % OF TOTAL NATIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT PER CITY



INCLUSIVE CITIES

KEY SOCIAL TRENDS INDICATORS

INDICATOR	Data date	Joburg	eThekwini	Cape Town	Ekurhuleni	Tshwane	Nelson Mandela	Buffalo City	Mangaung	Msunduzi	Total or average
Core inclusive city indicators											
Core indicators: Inclusive city outcomes											
% of residents satisfied with quality of life	2002-3		41,00%					35,00%			
% of households without formal shelter	2001	22,54%	27,20%	21,06%	30,01%	24,81%	24,79%	36,95%	28,29%	30,89%	**25,75%**
Household gini co-efficient (PDG method)	2001	0,78	0,75	0,69	0,77	0,75	0,75	0,79	0,78	0,76	**0,76**
Dependency ratio (dependents to each employed person)	2001	2,97	3,95	3,08	3,26	3,03	4,44	5,05	4,12	4,58	**3,41**
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	2003	54,8							55,5	21,7	
% of 10-14yr olds not attending school	2001	4,7%	4,8%	3,9%	4,4%	3,7%	4,6%	3,9%	3,7%	4,9%	**4,3%**
Core indicators: inclusive city assets											
Value of residential building plans <80m2 ('000)	2002	R115 287	R49 750	R459 312	R153 744	R210 904	R153 193	R91 570	R54 550	R21 668	**R1 309 978**
% of hsh without water on site (ie in dwelling or yard)	2001	15,52%	30,31%	15,58%	18,10%	20,23%	20,26%	41,11%	31,17%	29,97%	**21,39%**
% of households with VIP toilet or less	2001	13,44%	31,11%	12,57%	16,95%	28,00%	20,45%	32,47%	49,64%	41,48%	**22,06%**

INDICATOR	Data date	Joburg	eThekwini	Cape Town	Ekurhuleni	Tshwane	Nelson Mandela	Buffalo City	Mangaung	Msunduzi	Total or average
% of households without telephone in home	2001	42,35%	46,10%	31,40%	47,61%	37,64%	48,10%	59,33%	57,52%	50,39%	**43,32%**
% of households not using electricity for lighting	2001	14,98%	20,10%	11,15%	25,00%	19,30%	24,92%	36,91%	14,90%	14,22%	**18,80%**
% of households without weekly refuse collection	2001	8,75%	14,58%	5,62%	12,03%	21,76%	13,91%	28,65%	40,19%	40,94%	**14,61%**
Average travel cost to work per month	2003	R186,00									
% of commuters spending >10% of income on transport	2003	46,00%									
% of residents walking to school or work	2001	17,32%	19,27%	19,03%	17,14%	19,49%	22,68%	28,81%	29,04%	23,82%	**19,70%**
% hsh income on muni account for hsh earning R2 263/m	2002	13,84%	20,14%		17,67%	18,10%	17,54%	18,96%	15,25%	22,55%	
Annual grants in aid (incl social rates rebates)											
General access, poverty and exclusion indicators											
Access to shelter											
Number of households without formal shelter	2001	212 408	150 390	142 983	213 091	129 688	59 795	54 647	43 811	16 321	**1 023 134**
Number of households without formal shelter	1996	155 459	139 801	125 233	156 283	82 582	60 673	42 063	34 747	10 102	**806 943**
% of households without formal shelter	1996	22,20%	29,45%	20,04%	29,75%	20,77%	28,13%	37,80%	28,84%	28,73%	**25,59%**
% change in households without formal shelter	1996-2001	41,55%	13,33%	23,50%	40,07%	57,74%	2,72%	17,22%	19,16%	20,61%	**28,54%**
Number of households with formal shelter	2001	780 017	572 746	599 745	521 385	423 086	196 148	120 464	132 668	90 110	**3 436 369**
Number of households with formal shelter	1996	561 856	452 339	516 867	376 893	337 609	160 784	99 074	108 405	82 849	**2 696 676**
% Households with formal shelter	2001	77,46%	72,80%	78,94%	69,99%	75,19%	75,21%	63,05%	71,71%	69,11%	**74,25%**
% Households with formal shelter	1996	77,80%	70,55%	79,96%	70,25%	79,23%	71,87%	62,20%	71,16%	71,27%	**74,41%**
Change HsH with formal shelter	1996-2001	38,83%	26,62%	16,03%	38,34%	25,32%	21,99%	21,59%	22,38%	8,76%	**27,43%**
% of households sharing a single room	2001	15,96%	18,88%	15,91%	14,26%	17,31%	13,09%	9,39%	18,44%	20,42%	**16,04%**
% of households sharing a single room	1996	8,62%	7,67%	8,85%	10,18%	11,50%	7,03%	4,88%	8,38%	8,03%	**8,74%**
% change in households sharing a single room 96-01	1996-2001	165,33%	216,94%	163,14%	89,25%	122,46%	125,18%	97,74%	171,19%	147,02%	**147,28%**
Number households in informal dwellings not in backyard	2001	145 401	183 280	124 952	171 157	113 973	55 972	59 308	43 801	37 077	**934 921**
Number households in informal dwellings not in backyard	1996	57 335	28 349	21 688	38 358	19 469	9 229	11 600	11 668	1 598	**199 294**
% of households in informal dwellings not in backyard	2001	14,48%	23,40%	16,50%	23,05%	20,32%	21,53%	31,12%	23,74%	28,52%	**20,26%**
% of households in informal dwellings not in backyard	1996	8,03%	4,46%	3,37%	7,23%	4,66%	4,15%	7,56%	7,69%	1,39%	**5,56%**
% change in hsh in informal dwellings not in backyard	1996-2001	153,60%	546,51%	476,13%	346,21%	485,41%	506,48%	411,28%	275,39%	2220,21%	**369,12%**
Income distribution											
Average annual household income	2001	R86 105	R61 579	R87 811	R65 318	R91 395	R53 227	R39 389	R42 398	R49 165	**R71 836**
Number of households with 0 income	2001	196 722	186 664	101 928	174 936	98 704	57 270	55 253	43 118	28 500	**943 095**
Number of households with 0 income	1996	60 718	73 812	38 436	55 101	28 906	27 415	20 915	15 728	16 233	**337 264**
% of households with 0 income	2001	18,74%	22,66%	13,11%	22,53%	16,51%	21,60%	28,47%	22,86%	21,08%	**19,61%**
% of households with 0 income	1996	10,08%	12,96%	6,79%	12,31%	7,58%	13,69%	13,93%	11,03%	16,39%	**10,68%**
% change in households with 0 income	1996-2001	223,99%	152,89%	165,19%	217,48%	241,47%	108,90%	164,18%	174,15%	75,57%	**179,63%**
Income share of highest quartile (households in q)	2001	33,82%	41,35%	24,54%	38,80%	31,45%	42,25%	54,04%	50,13%	45,16%	**36,36%**
Income share of 2nd highest quartile (households in q)	2001	45,12%	42,58%	48,36%	43,07%	43,40%	41,62%	35,03%	38,35%	40,81%	**43,68%**

INDICATOR	Data date	Joburg	eThekwini	Cape Town	Ekurhuleni	Tshwane	Nelson Mandela	Buffalo City	Mangaung	Msunduzi	Total or average
Income share of 3rd highest quartile (households in q)	2001	19,12%	15,33%	25,77%	17,08%	23,41%	15,44%	10,32%	10,88%	13,30%	**18,70%**
Income share of lowest quartile (households in q)	2001	1,95%	0,74%	1,33%	1,05%	1,75%	0,69%	0,61%	0,64%	0,73%	**1,26%**
Income share of highest quartile (income earned in q)	2001	1,03%	1,97%	0,78%	1,45%	0,97%	2,37%	3,86%	3,61%	2,80%	**1,37%**
Income share of 2nd highest quartile (income earned in q)	2001	15,98%	24,92%	19,15%	20,03%	15,41%	24,59%	26,05%	26,42%	26,03%	**19,28%**
Income share of 3rd highest quartile (income earned in q)	2001	49,74%	52,25%	56,96%	53,36%	53,99%	52,78%	47,08%	46,21%	48,19%	**52,65%**
Income share of lowest quartile (income earned in q)	2001	33,24%	20,86%	23,11%	25,16%	29,63%	20,26%	23,01%	23,76%	22,98%	**26,70%**
Income share of highest quartile (households in q)	1996	22,08%	27,23%	14,90%	24,37%	18,34%	29,99%	36,60%	34,67%	35,43%	**23,77%**
Income share of 2nd highest quartile (households in q)	1996	59,14%	57,11%	63,67%	59,27%	58,05%	56,22%	53,87%	54,49%	51,61%	**58,59%**
Income share of 3rd highest quartile (households in q)	1996	18,78%	15,66%	21,43%	16,36%	23,61%	13,79%	9,53%	10,84%	12,97%	**17,64%**
Income share of lowest quartile (households in q)	1996	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	**0,00%**
Income share of highest quartile (income earned in q)	1996	1,37%	1,95%	0,88%	1,59%	1,09%	2,60%	4,41%	4,14%	3,04%	**1,63%**
Income share of 2nd highest quartile (income earned in q)	1996	31,63%	38,75%	36,26%	36,99%	29,69%	41,40%	45,69%	43,53%	40,48%	**35,69%**
Income share of 3rd highest quartile (income earned in q)	1996	67,00%	59,30%	62,86%	61,42%	69,22%	56,01%	49,90%	52,34%	56,49%	**62,68%**
Income share of lowest quartile (income earned in q)	1996	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	**0,00%**
Access to infrastructure and services											
Number of households with water in dwelling	2001	499 469	397 617	526 866	315 704	272 805	121 818	60 104	46 805	48 627	**2 289 815**
Number of households with water in dwelling	1996	479 927	402 227	515 841	368 199	298 205	144 036	76 514	69 926	56 505	**2 411 380**
% of households with water in dwelling	2001	49,60%	50,54%	69,35%	42,38%	48,49%	46,71%	31,46%	25,30%	37,29%	**49,47%**
% of households with water in dwelling	1996	65,90%	62,51%	79,28%	68,21%	69,48%	64,04%	47,99%	45,72%	48,74%	**66,16%**
% change in number of hsh with water in dwelling	1996-2001	4,07%	-1,15%	2,14%	-14,26%	-8,52%	-15,43%	-21,45%	-33,06%	-13,94%	**-5,04%**
Number of households without water on site	2001	156 240	238 472	118 350	134 848	113 852	52 834	78 535	57 672	39 079	**989 882**
Number of households without water on site	1996	98 442	186 855	66 105	84 502	87 934	35 337	60 978	52 453	45 944	**718 550**
% of households without water on site	1996	13,52%	29,04%	10,16%	15,65%	20,49%	15,71%	38,25%	34,30%	39,63%	**19,71%**
% change in households without water on site	1996-2001	58,71%	27,62%	79,03%	59,58%	29,47%	49,51%	28,79%	9,95%	-14,94%	**37,76%**
Number of households without telephone in home	2001	426 465	362 706	238 596	354 677	211 793	125 435	113 343	106 425	65 702	**2 005 142**
Number of households without telephone in home	1996	385 060	354 297	250 210	319 709	209 000	124 298	113 496	107 637	74 002	**1 937 709**
% of households without telephone in home	1996	53,00%	55,14%	38,52%	59,33%	48,81%	55,33%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	**55,28%**
% change in households without telephone in home	1996-2001	10,75%	2,37%	-4,64%	10,94%	1,34%	0,91%	-0,13%	-1,13%	-11,22%	**3,48%**
Number of households without electricity for lighting	2001	152 176	159 442	85 255	187 335	109 413	65 180	70 713	27 793	18 731	**876 038**
Number of households without electricity for lighting	1996	102 526	164 518	82 831	132 171	92 737	64 590	84 071	58 649	30 330	**812 423**
% of households without electricty for lighting	1996	14,12%	25,62%	12,75%	24,58%	21,66%	28,75%	52,81%	38,42%	26,20%	**22,34%**
% change in households without electricty for lighting	1996-2001	48,43%	-3,09%	2,93%	41,74%	17,98%	0,91%	-15,89%	-52,61%	-38,24%	**7,83%**
Number of households without weekly refuse collection	2001	88 140	114 719	42 736	89 627	122 415	36 278	54 730	74 353	53 381	**676 379**
Number of households without weekly refuse collection	1996	82 088	198 047	65 476	71 337	102 924	16 570	64 077	44 940	52 354	**697 813**
% of households without weekly refuse collection	1996	11,45%	31,31%	10,16%	13,34%	24,18%	7,44%	40,58%	29,61%	45,63%	**19,38%**

INDICATOR	Data date	Joburg	eThekwini	Cape Town	Ekurhuleni	Tshwane	Nelson Mandela	Buffalo City	Mangaung	Msunduzi	Total or average
% change in households without weekly refuse collection	1996-2001	7,37%	-42,07%	-34,73%	25,64%	18,94%	118,94%	-14,59%	65,45%	1,96%	**-3,07%**
% of commuters walking/using bicycle to school or work	2001	32,90%	38,78%	34,38%	33,57%	34,63%	46,79%	56,87%	55,24%	47,76%	**37,61%**
% of comms using public transport (Bus, train, minibus)	2001	33,42%	32,75%	30,38%	32,96%	32,11%	25,87%	22,86%	26,02%	26,85%	**31,16%**
% of commuters using other	2001	0,69%	0,80%	0,96%	0,69%	0,64%	0,52%	0,44%	0,32%	0,52%	**0,71%**
Number of households with VIP or less	2001	135 373	244 779	95 524	126 243	157 552	53 334	62 042	91 846	54 090	**1 020 783**
Access to muni community & social facilities/amenities											
Clinics per 10 000 people	2003	0,30	0,84	0,36		0,73			0,32	0,39	
Libraries per 10 000 people	2003	0,24	0,24	0,35		0,20			0,11	0,16	
Swimming pools per 10 000 people	2003	0,18	0,10	0,12		0,11			0,15	0,13	
Parks per 10 000 people	2003		0,17			2,66			1,82	0,09	
Public toilets per 10 000 people	2003	0,49	0,36	0,43					0,24	0,63	
Sports fields per 10 000 people	2003	0,69	0,05	0,23		0,17			0,69	0,75	
Community halls & recreation facilities per 10 000 people	2003	0,29	0,62	0,37					0,31	0,02	
Nursery schools per 10 000 people	2003	0,28		0,03		0,05					
Child care facilities per 10 000 people	2003	0,28		0,04							
Retirement homes per 10 000 people	2003	0,08		0,01							
Rand/capita of CapX spent on new parks & gardens	2002/03	R 7,74		R3,21	R0,15	R2,83	R8,29	R1,30	R1,22	R5,19	
Rand/capita of CapX spent on sports fields	2002/03	R8,92		R6,58	R2,94	R0,49	R10,96	R1,15	R0,73	R5,63	
Rand/capita of CapX spent on community halls	2002/03	R5,87		R0,75	R2,09	R3,78	R0,49	R1,98	R0,76	R4,76	
Rand/capita of CapX spent on libraries	2002/03	R1,65		R0,54	R0,24	R2,72	R0,39	R0,01	R0,00	R11,35	
Rand/capita of CapX spent on recreation facilities	2002/03	R0,60		R3,83	R0,92	R2,17	R2,52	R0,30	R1,00	R1,84	
Rand/capita of CapX spent on clinics	2002/03	R2,23		R4,02	R0,55	R2,37	R2,17	R0,00	R2,07	R0,58	
Rand/capita of CapX spent on museums and art galleries	2002/03	R0,91		R2,36	R0,97	R0,01	R7,50	R0,00	R0,00	R0,00	
Rand/capita of CapX spent on other	2002/03	R1,19		R2,73	R0,00	R2,62	R3,45	R11,31	R0,00	R8,25	
% of total CapX spent on new parks & gardens	2002/03	2,08%		0,50%	0,05%	0,65%	1,92%	0,29%	0,40%	1,58%	
% of total CapX spent on sports fields	2002/03	2,40%		1,02%	1,05%	0,11%	2,54%	0,26%	0,24%	1,71%	
% of total CapX spent on community halls	2002/03	1,58%		0,12%	0,74%	0,87%	0,11%	0,44%	0,25%	1,45%	
% of total CapX spent on libraries	2002/03	0,44%		0,08%	0,09%	0,63%	0,09%	0,00%	0,00%	3,45%	
% of total CapX spent on recreation facilities	2002/03	0,16%		0,59%	0,33%	0,50%	0,58%	0,07%	0,33%	0,56%	
% of total CapX spent on clinics	2002/03	0,60%		0,62%	0,20%	0,55%	0,50%	0,00%	0,68%	0,18%	
% of total CapX spent on museums and art galleries	2002/03	0,24%		0,37%	0,34%	0,00%	1,74%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	
% of total CapX spent on other	2002/03	0,32%		0,42%	0,00%	0,60%	0,80%	2,52%	0,00%	2,51%	
General Human Development Indicators											
Number of residents over 20 years old with no schooling	2001	161 507	190 909	77 190	153 650	109 329	42 809	47 241	42 833	35 472	**860 940**
Number of residents over 20 years old with no schooling	1996	130 664	174 404	68 111	124 504	97 650	37 394	49 235	35 562	36 502	**754 026**
% of residents over 20 years old with no schooling	2001	7,25%	9,98%	4,21%	9,25%	8,32%	6,73%	10,98%	10,90%	10,73%	**8,01%**
% of residents over 20 years old with no schooling	1996	8,06%	10,97%	4,52%	10,23%	9,79%	6,60%	12,75%	10,30%	12,37%	**8,85%**
% change in residents over 20 years with no schooling	1996-2001	23,60%	9,46%	13,33%	23,41%	11,96%	14,48%	-4,05%	20,45%	-2,82%	**14,18%**
Asylum applicants per UNHCR Refugee Reception Centre	2002	11 240	1 922	5 594	NA	1 370	716	NA	NA	NA	**20 842**
Asylum applications approved by RRC	2002	61	148	909	NA	629	248	NA	NA	NA	**1 995**
Asylum applications rejected by RRC	2002	12	74	64	NA	274	113	NA	NA	NA	**537**
AMPS: % of survey pop who make use of …											
Cheque account	2002b	13,5	10,84	15,94	7,1	18,26	9,77	7,23	13,71	7,98	**12,36**
Savings account	2002b	54,93	44,98	57,26	43,68	42,87	39,71	47,99	53,63	44,78	**48,68**
Transmission account	2002b	5,39	6,92	6,5	6,45	3,05	5,58	2,8	4,65	17,43	**5,99**

INDICATOR	Data date	Joburg	eThekwini	Cape Town	Ekurhuleni	Tshwane	Nelson Mandela	Buffalo City	Mangaung	Msunduzi	Total or average
Investment/paid-up shares	2002b	3,02	4,97	6,37	3,13	4,9	3,31	0,93	4,47	4,2	**4,22**
Credit Card	2002b	9,53	9,95	12,66	3,39	9,36	7,18	2,52	10,04	6,13	**8,63**
Petrol/garage card	2002b	3,95	3,68	4,56	1,18	4,98	2,76	1,42	3,48	1,74	**3,43**
ATM Card	2002b	42,9	41,48	57,75	39,77	50,03	35,5	31,26	42,76	38,59	**44,59**
Home loan/mortgage bond	2002b	3,09	6,47	8,85	4,16	4,34	6,88	3,33	5,8	4,62	**5,45**
Other loan	2002b	1,25	2,48	2,34	0,31	0,78	1,93	0,68	2,42	2,77	**1,56**
None of these		38,47	46,28	34,22	52,58	40,43	50,07	49,64	39,33	48,23	**43,13**
AMPS: % of survey pop who have …											
Cover Policy	2002b	17,34	14,03	21,11	12,47	15,13	10,37	10,33	15,11	14,15	**15,47**
Endowment/savings/invest policy	2002b	8,87	10,82	14,88	6,51	10,6	9,75	7,56	9,11	13,24	**10,27**
Retirement annuity	2002b	12,3	8,48	13,71	4,32	9,83	10,88	8,19	9,16	15,22	**10,06**
Funeral insurance	2002b	13,25	10,77	30,2	11,11	15,19	18,15	13,47	12,9	30,58	**16,68**
Medical insurance	2002b	8,26	3,51	6,72	1,69	3,05	5,7	7,62	0,91	7,37	**5,04**
Short term insurance	2002b	4,96	5,76	12,94	3,89	11,04	5,96	2,78	7,22	9,81	**7,31**
Other	2002b	0,15	0,32	0,91	0,18	0,01	0,18	0,23	0,17	0,07	**0,31**
None of above	2002b	68,62	73,02	50,08	78,04	70,11	68,33	78,11	68,21	60,01	**67,75**
Membership of medical aid scheme	2002b	22,58	24,61	34,25	22,25	29,43	25,94	17,88	22,35	28,3	**26,05**
Attended stokvel meeting last 4 wks	2002b	6,14	2,5	1,04	2,95	2,89	1,38	1,45	3,88	3,14	**3**
% of survey pop food & groceries shopping pattern:											
Bulk shop once a month with fill-ups	2002b	60,12	58,61	35,01	57,93	66,16	62,51	66,65	69,98	70,67	**56,88**
Shop twice a month/every 2 weeks	2002b	17,99	10,58	8,43	17,21	7,77	7,73	15,49	6,06	7,33	**12,22**
Shop weekly or almost weekly	2002b	13,13	17,35	35,03	14,32	17,05	17,93	9,67	15,24	12,34	**18,60**
Shop twice a week or almost daily	2002b	3,49	6,06	7,08	4,20	4,66	2,96	6,77	4,42	2,99	**4,90**
Shop other	2002b	0,04	0,03	0,13	0,02	0,18	0,12	0,00	0,92	0,00	**0,10**
AMPS: % of survey population who …											
Own their own home	2002b	64,43	72,28	74,39	69,44	72,59	88,39	80,35	74,30	62,71	**72,01**
Own, use or maintain a vehicle	2002b	57,39	55,70	59,60	64,47	67,42	55,88	41,81	73,02	52,29	**59,61**
Have at least one domestic worker in household	2002b	21,25	18,65	13,94	13,40	22,30	12,21	14,61	16,29	17,63	**17,15**
Have and electric stove in home	2002b	77,86	70,59	83,83	65,20	74,57	70,96	66,56	64,89	82,01	**74,09**
Have a fridge or combined fridge freezer in home	2002b	87,26	80,35	90,44	80,62	82,76	75,69	78,55	83,59	90,89	**83,87**
Have a dishwasher in home	2002b	5,24	4,23	5,66	3,42	6,64	3,31	2,02	4,81	2,09	**4,65**
Have a vacuum cleaner in home	2002b	31,35	29,46	50,19	30,81	33,81	28,39	25,22	35,80	24,27	**34,15**
Have a television in home	2002b	89,53	81,86	93,16	84,62	85,93	85,41	84,71	85,16	93,16	**87,17**
Have a hi-fi or music centre in home	2002b	73,61	62,95	76,33	70,83	62,11	65,50	63,88	65,87	83,16	**69,57**
Have a personal computer in home	2002b	17,86	17,65	27,30	11,11	18,99	12,43	10,02	14,94	14,18	**17,70**
AMPS: % of survey pop who have in last 4 weeks …											
Attended a gymnasium or health club	2002b	8,56	4,75	4,76	6,50	4,22	3,91	3,52	5,92	1,91	**5,56**
Eaten in restaurant / steakhouse	2002b	44,10	37,39	44,02	25,18	43,27	27,76	18,44	30,60	21,98	**36,56**
Bought take-away food from a permanent outlet	2002b	55,26	44,62	58,99	36,71	41,86	34,42	35,11	38,34	41,14	**46,32**
Ordered take-away food delivered to house/work	2002b	10,41	13,25	13,23	5,11	6,18	6,54	8,78	8,84	17,26	**9,84**
Hired a videotape or DVD for home viewing	2002b	13,65	16,65	24,21	10,00	13,18	13,86	9,49	11,32	16,66	**15,32**
Visited a casino	2002b	7,22	5,26	7,54	7,78	4,65	7,07	11,01	4,19	8,01	**6,81**
Bought lottery ticket(s)	2002b	62,36	53,69	47,77	54,86	59,83	49,07	43,39	65,40	53,85	**54,82**
Bought scratch card(s)	2002b	10,41	4,70	5,75	6,53	5,01	10,42	5,51	20,89	3,62	**7,24**
AMPS: % of survey population who have in last year …											
Bought furniture	2002b	6,50	7,02	10,17	2,16	9,01	7,48	5,74	13,80	7,70	**7,14**
Spent money on part time education	2002b	5,69	4,58	4,96	2,31	5,07	3,25	3,26	4,26	3,05	**4,36**
Moved into another house or flat	2002b	10,68	12,93	11,36	6,28	12,83	9,42	8,51	8,32	9,36	**10,44**

AMPS SURVEY LIVING STANDARDS MEASURE (LSM)

LSM	DESCRIPTION OF CATEGORY
LSM 1	Female; 16-24 and 50 + ; up to some primary education; rural; traditional hut; R804/m; minimal access to services; minimal ownership of durables
LSM 2	16-24; up to primary complete; rural; R962/m; water on plot; minimal ownership of durables except radios & stoves
LSM 3	16-49; up to some high school; rural; R1 188/m; electricity & water on plot; minimal ownership except radios and stove
LSM 4	16-34; up to some high school; urban; R1 570/m; electricity, water on plot and flush toilet; ownership of TV sets, hi-fi, stove, fridge
LSM 5	16–34; some high school and to matric; urban; R2 230/m; electricity, water and flush toilet; TV sets, hi-fi, stove, fridge; activities include exercise
LSM 6	16-34; up to post matric but not university; urban; R3 619/m; electricity, hot running water & flush toilet; owns various durables & cell phone; cinema
LSM 7	Male; 35 + ; matric and higher; urban; R5 675/m; full access to services; increased ownership of durables plus motor vehicle; accesses internet
LSM 8	35 + ; matric and higher; urban; R7 587/m; full access to services; full ownership of durables incl PC and satellite dish
LSM 9	Male; 35 + ; matric and higher; urban; R10 245/m; full access to services; full ownership of durables incl PC/satellite; increased participation in activities
LSM 10	35 + ; matric and higher; urban; R15 076/m; full access to services; full ownership of durables incl PC/satellite; increased participation in activities

	CITY OF JOBURG	ETHEKWINI	CAPE TOWN	EKURHULENI	TSHWANE	NELSON MANDELA	BUFFALO CITY	MANGAUNG	MSUNDUZI
LSM 1	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
LSM 2	1,3%	6,2%	0,2%	1,4%	2,7%	5,0%	1,0%	0,5%	0,2%
LSM 3	3,8%	11,8%	1,9%	7,5%	6,2%	9,3%	9,2%	7,7%	5,9%
LSM 4	11,6%	10,9%	9,2%	17,8%	11,6%	13,9%	15,9%	20,4%	8,4%
LSM 5	19,0%	11,3%	11,7%	17,4%	15,3%	19,4%	21,4%	19,6%	26,2%
LSM 6	27,0%	19,3%	20,7%	18,3%	22,9%	21,7%	28,3%	17,6%	22,6%
LSM 7	12,1%	11,0%	14,6%	9,1%	8,7%	10,2%	10,6%	8,8%	12,1%
LSM 8	9,3%	9,7%	13,7%	11,4%	8,6%	7,6%	5,5%	8,4%	10,4%
LSM 9	9,0%	10,8%	14,8%	9,7%	11,1%	6,6%	5,0%	9,5%	8,6%
LSM 10	7,0%	9,0%	11,2%	7,4%	12,9%	6,3%	3,2%	7,5%	5,8%
Population	1 722 261	1 703 823	1 353 592	1 636 139	1 210 563	767 668	388 865	286 766	296 412

SUSTAINABLE CITIES

INDICATOR	Data date	Joburg	eThekwini	Cape Town	Ekurhuleni	Tshwane	Nelson Mandela	Buffalo City	Mangaung	Msunduzi	Total or average
Core sustainable cities indicators											
Core indicators: Sustainable cities outcomes											
Total city ecological footprint in sq km	2004			128,264							
Annual number of air pollution events	2003			45							
Water demand (kl per capita / day)	2003	425				220	1220	133	83	30	
Tuberculosis rate presenting in PHC clinics	2003	414/100000				251/100000			668/100000	1470/100000	
Average travel time to work in minutes	2003	50									
Core indicators: Sustainable city assets											
Total tonnage of Carbon dioxide emissions	2003		1 061 085	1 061 085		1 360 341					
% of wastewater discharge not treated	2003	-5,39%	6,73%	5,54%			-0,23%		0,00%		
Annual tonnes waste disposed to land-fills per capita	2003	0,42	0,51			0,64					

INDICATOR	Data date	Joburg	eThekwini	Cape Town	Ekurhuleni	Tshwane	Nelson Mandela	Buffalo City	Mangaung	Msunduzi	Total or average
% of solid waste recycled	2003		20,00%	8,00%		5,00%				10,00%	
% unnacounted for water in last fiscal year	2003										
Number environmental staff / 1000 population	2003										
% of municipal area actually monitored fpr air quality	2003	50,00%				15,00%					
% of final effluent quality compliance (flow weighted)	2003	95,00%	94,00%	35,00%			87,71%		99,00%		
Sewer blockages per 100km of pipe per year	2003	399	586	1,044			476		1,073	130	
% of built-up municipal area developed as parks	2003										
% increase in 1 room formal houses last 5 yrs	1996-2001	262,23%	202,25%	364,64%	319,31%	224,96%	182,60%	61,71%	95,90%	67,65%	**226,87%**
General environmental and liveability indicators											
Waste management											
Domestic waste total tonnage	2003	393 226	500 000			854 880			30		
% of total waste that is domestic	2003	32,00%		59,00%		52,00%					
Commercial/Industrial waste total tonnage	2003	274 804				361 680			25		
% of total waste that is comm / Industrial	2003	23,00%		38,00%		22,00%					
Illegal Dumping total tonnage	2003	266,139				115,080					
% of total waste that is dumped illegally	2003	22,00%		3,00%		7,00%					
% of solid waste disposed to sanitary landfill											
% of solid waste incinerated (c)											
% of solid waste disposed to open dump											
% of solid waste burned openly											
% of solid waste to compost											
Urban sprawl and transport pressures											
Number of households in formal backyard dwellings	2001	105 193	39 862	25 312	68 705	32 291	9 760	6 348	7 777	7 192	**302 440**
Number of households in formal backyard dwellings	1996	99 024	55 735	31 989	60 235	34 604	8 892	7 602	9 227	11 205	**318 513**
% of households in formal backyard dwellings	2001	10,48%	5,09%	3,34%	9,25%	5,76%	3,75%	3,33%	4,22%	5,53%	**6,56%**
% of households in formal backyard dwellings	1996	13,87%	8,76%	4,97%	11,35%	8,29%	3,99%	4,96%	6,08%	9,73%	**8,89%**
% change in number of formal backyard dwellings	1996-2001	6,23%	-28,48%	-20,87%	14,06%	-6,68%	9,76%	-16,50%	-15,71%	-35,81%	**-5,05%**
Number of households in informal backyard dwellings	2001	78 716	27 292	32 804	50 002	23 915	7 894	10 788	8 010	2 806	**242 227**
Number of households in informal backyard dwellings	1996	99 676	156 739	106 151	119 160	63 102	52 999	44 285	31 894	31 070	**705 076**
% of households in informal backyard dwellings	2001	7,84%	3,48%	4,33%	6,73%	4,26%	3,04%	5,66%	4,34%	2,16%	**5,25%**
% of households in informal backyard dwellings	1996	13,96%	24,65%	16,50%	22,46%	15,12%	23,81%	28,88%	21,02%	26,97%	**19,67%**
% change in number of informal backyard dwellings	1996-2001	-21,03%	-82,59%	-69,10%	-58,04%	-62,10%	-85,11%	-75,64%	-74,89%	-90,97%	**-65,65%**
Number households in 1 room dwellings not in backyard	2001	154 030	107 609	69 303	106 876	53 217	17 592	32 278	37 660	14 006	**592 571**
Number households in 1 room dwellings not in backyard	1996	71 003	32 412	18 475	40 667	19 955	5 630	13 488	12 759	5 268	**219 657**
% of households in 1 room dwellings not in backyard	2001	15,34%	13,74%	9,15%	14,39%	9,49%	6,77%	16,94%	20,41%	10,77%	**12,84%**
% of households in 1 room dwellings not in backyard	1996	9,95%	5,10%	2,87%	7,66%	4,78%	2,53%	8,80%	8,41%	4,57%	**6,13%**
% change in 1 room dwellings not in backyard	1996-2001	116,93%	232,00%	275,12%	162,81%	166,69%	212,47%	139,31%	195,16%	165,87%	**169,77%**
% of commuter using Car/ motorcycle driver or passenger	2001	32,99%	27,67%	34,28%	32,78%	32,63%	26,82%	19,82%	18,43%	24,87%	**30,52%**

INDICATOR	Data date	Joburg	eThekwini	Cape Town	Ekurhuleni	Tshwane	Nelson Mandela	Buffalo City	Mangaung	Msunduzi	Total or average
Wastewater treatment											
Volume of wastewater treated (in-house) (Ml/Day)	2003	839,00	485,00	529,00			132,30		90,00		
Production per person per day	2003	255,00	162,50	175,00			41,25		28,13		
% of treatment capacity utilisation	2003	95,02%	67,36%	85,32%			70,90%		87,38%		
% of dry tons sludge produced not meeting standard	2003	0,00%	5,00%				0,00%		0,00%		
% of wastewater produced that is recycled/reclaimed	2003	6,13%	6,73%	8,50%			4,70%		3,00%		
% of income from sale of by-products	2003	0,00%	0,00%				17,81%		2,81%		
Network density in terms of m of pipe per connection	2003	18,2	14,0	11,9			17,8		23,3	25,9	
Energy usage											
Total city energy ecological footprint in sq km	2004			10 920							
Consumption of electricty per capita per day	2003										

WELL-GOVERNED CITIES

INDICATOR	Data date	Joburg	eThekwini	Cape Town	Ekurhuleni	Tshwane	Nelson Mandela	Buffalo City	Mangaung	Msunduzi	Total or average
Core well-governed cities indicators											
Core indicators: Well governed cities											
% residents satisfied with municipality	2003										
% of total eligible voters registered to vote	2004										
% revenue collected vs revenue billed	2002/3	88%	89%	93%		97%		83%	92%	88%	
Number of incidents of public violence	2002/03	61	43	169	33	27	28	70			
Number of legal claims against municipality per year											
Value townhouse plans passed as % total residential	2002	28,52%	15,67%	7,36%	16,39%	35,75%	10,26%	0,68%	33,90%	7,44%	**19,63%**
Core indicators: Good governance assets											
Number formal muni partnerships with NGOs / CBOs											
Total comm orgs attending general ward meets											
Total municipal revenue per capita	2002/03	R3 269,27	R2 951,76	R3 297,67	R3 131,50	R2 957 11	R2 460,17	R1 869,55	R1 982,82	R2 102,69	**R2 963,23**
Percentage of capital charges to total Opx	2001/02	13,24%	17,04%	16,60%	9,82%	13,51%	11,83%	17,06%	10,71%	13,90%	
Ratio of CapX to OpX	2002/03	11:89	19:81	20:80	9:91	15:85	18:82	24:76	15:85	16:84	**15:85**
% of total OpX spent on maintenance	2002/03	1,93%	10,74%	4,22%	8,61%	13,11%	7,37%	5,70%	8,66%	3,96%	**6,88%**
% of total OpX spent on salaries	2002/03	29,19%	31,80%	22,66%	29,49%	31,39%	28,41%	42,34%	29,69%	28,90%	**28,54%**
Number of municipal employees per 1000 pop											
Electricity reconnections minus disconnections in year	2002/03	-523	-40 816			-53 194		-3 845		-2 315	
Number of formal IGR agreements in terms of IGR act											
General government efficiency & effectiveness indicators											
General governance											
Municipal Category	2004	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B	B	
Political systems type: executive	2004	Exec Mayor	EXCO	Exec Mayor	Exec Mayor	Exec Mayor	Exec Mayor	Exec Mayor	Exec Mayor	EXCO	
Political systems type: participatory	2004	Ward		Sub-Council	Ward	Ward	Ward	Ward	Ward		

INDICATOR	Data date	Joburg	eThekwini	Cape Town	Ekurhuleni	Tshwane	Nelson Mandela	Buffalo City	Mangaung	Msunduzi	Total or average
Financial capacity, stability and efficacy											
Capital budget	2002/3	R1 248m	R1 792m	R1 913m	R727m	R888m	R437m	R317m	R199m	R184m	**R7 707m**
Operating budget	2002/3	R9 730m	R7 544m	R7 861m	R7 360m	R5 182m	R2 055m	R1 002m	R1 097m	R993m	**R42 825m**
Capital budget peRcapita	2002/3	R371,62	R566,59	R645,49	R281,37	R432,68	R431,91	R449,66	R305,53	R329,01	**R451,95**
Operating budget peRcapita	2002/3	R2 897,65	R2 385,18	R2 652,17	R2 850,12	R2 524,43	R2 028,26	R1 419,89	R1 677,29	R1 773,69	**R2 511,29**
Municipal credit rating	2002/3	LT:A; ST:F2	AA		ST:A1, LT: + A	ST:A1; LT:A +		ST:A3; LT:BBB	ST: A1;	ST:A2; LT:BBB	
Agency from which credit rating secured	2002/3	Fitch Ibca	Global Credit		Global Credit	Global Credit		Global Credit	Global Credit	Global Credit	
% of municipal debt < 30 days	end 2003	2	5			NA		5	8	35	
% of municipal debt 30-60 days	end 2003	5	2			17		4	4	4	
% of municipal debt 60-90 days	end 2003	3	2			6		4	3	4	
% of municipal debt over 90 days	end 2003	89	91			78		86	86	57	
% of total OpX spent on bulk electricty purchases	2002/03	18,78%	18,15%	11,68%	23,14%	15,42%	18,31%	22,21%	20,92%	21,62%	**17,26%**
% of total OpX spent on bulk water purchases	2002/03	11,11%	7,45%	3,71%	11,75%	6,68%	0,00%	5,48%	10,69%	8,29%	**7,39%**
% of total OpX contributed to special funds	2002/03	6,36%	0,00%	0,00%	0,66%	5,17%	7,27%	1,18%	2,59%	6,20%	**2,62%**
% of total OpX set aside for working capital	2002/03	5,37%	0,94%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	5,56%	0,80%	0,00%	0,68%	**1,56%**
Administrative efficiency benchmarks											
Number of permanent staff employed	2003	11 562	18 500	27 200	13 420			3 831	4 146	3 332	
Water Dept staff per 1000 water connections	2003	1,63	1,50	3,58		1,95	2,35	3,00	1,96	3,78	
Electricity Dept staff per 1000 electricty connections	2003	6,75	3,22			9,05		2,17		2,52	
Sanitation Dept staff per 1000 sewer connections	2003	2,22	2,09	1,99		1,61	2,23		3,00	2,16	
Av processing time (days) for applications: Minor building	2002/03	5	4		5			10	2	1	
Av processing time (days) for applications: Dwellings	2002/03	10	20		15			10	15	1	
Av processing time (days) for applications: MBW & circ	2002/03	27	20					10	4	1	
Water reconnections minus disconnections/restrictions	2002/03	-626				-39 069			-20 164		
Number of water meters read in the year	2002/03	2 505 572	3 850 000				1 530 312		1 035 120	702 192	
Number of water bills sent in the year	2002/03	4 489 716	4 200 000				1 512 396		1 002 840	702 192	
Number of estimated water bills sent in year	2002/03	1 157 305	350 000				88 576		100 284		
Written queries/complaints received (re billing)	2002/03	7 112	2 000				7 090		2 001	25	
Telephone queries/complaints received (re billing)	2002/03	38 867	730 000				19 025		1 679	7 800	

TABLE OF FIGURES

1 Contribution of major cities
2. Formal housing needs index
3. Relative advantage and disadvantage of SACN cities
4. Growth and decline: population and employment
5. Growth rates in SACN cities and 12 secondary cities
6. Population age and gender pyramids for 3 cities
7. Bushbuckridge Demographic Surveillance Survey
8. Population living in urban areas
9. Census 2001 date on migration and intra-city movement
10. Persons with non-South African citizenship
11. Population and AIDS mortality trends
12. Population growth and economic development
13. GGP and GGP per capita in SACN cities 1970-1994
14a. GVA and GVA per capita growth in SACN cities 1996-2001
14b. Annual GVA growth per sector 1996-2001 and 2001-2002
15. Unemployment rates per city
16. Numbers employed per city 1946-2001
17. Gross value add per sector 1970-2001 and actual employment growth
18. Percentage employment across sectors in 2001
19. Numbers employed in manufacturing
20. Employment growth across sectors and occupations 1996-2001
21. RSC levy assessments 2001-2002
22. Income earned by population group and income category in Tshwane
23. Difference between Census and LFS unemployment rates per city
24a. Utilisation of manufacturing capacity
24b. Reserve bank Time-series Data 1970-2002
25. Constraints on growth and employment in eThekwini
26. Movement of people and goods through airports and ports
27. Length of time taken to process planning applications
28. Levels of crime affecting business directly 1994-2003
29. Value of industrial and commercial building plans passed in 2002
30. Frequency of urban renewal initiatives
31. Comparison of numbers in households without access to services
32. Changes in access to household water services per city 1996-2001
33. Comparison of cities, formal and informal housing
34. Social services and amenities per city per 10 000 people
35. Geographic distribution of health facilities in Johannesburg
36. Proportion of households with access to levels of services and shelter
37. Census data on household income distribution
38. Income distribution across the SACN cities
39. Measures of dependency 1996-2001
40. Reserve Bank data for price of metropolitan services 1970-2002
41. Average monthly expenditure on household items, eThekwini
42. Percentage of income payable on municipal service accounts per city
43. Per capita disposable income and expenditure on housing and utilities
44. Percentages of households with access to typical household goods 2001
45. Ownership and access to goods and services per city (AMPS 2002)
46. Spatial disadvantage in Ekurhuleni
47. Modes of transport, costs and travel time
48. Population over age 65 per city 1996 vs 2001
49. Indicators of gender equality
50. Satisfaction with standards of living across population groups, eThekwini
51. Plans for improving dwellings, eThekwini
52. Density and population group concentration, Tshwane
53. De-densification of office nodes in Johannesburg 1960-2001
54a. Waste challenge in SACN cities, 2003
54b. Areas likely to face severe water shortages in 2025
55. Water and water quality indicators, 2003
56. Air pollution and related diseases in Johannesburg
57. Air pollution indicators for cities, 2003
58. Cape Town's ecological footprint
59. Cars moving in and out of Johannesburg, 2001 and 2003
60. Financial management targets, City of Johannesburg
61a. Revenue management figures, Johannesburg
61b. Municipal debt and margin squeeze, Johannesburg
62. Levels of satisfaction with services across cities
63. Residents satisfaction levels, Johannesburg 2003
64. Participation in SACN cities
65. Incidents of public violence per city 1994-2003
66. Crimes against person statistics in cities, 2002-2003
67. Crime statistics per population group, eThekwini
68. Inner-city membership of organizations, Johannesburg 2003

APPENDIX 1 Movement of people across cities

Gross Value Add per city

APPENDIX 1: MOVEMENT OF POPULATION INTO, WITHIN AND OUT OF THE NINE CITIES 1996 – 2001

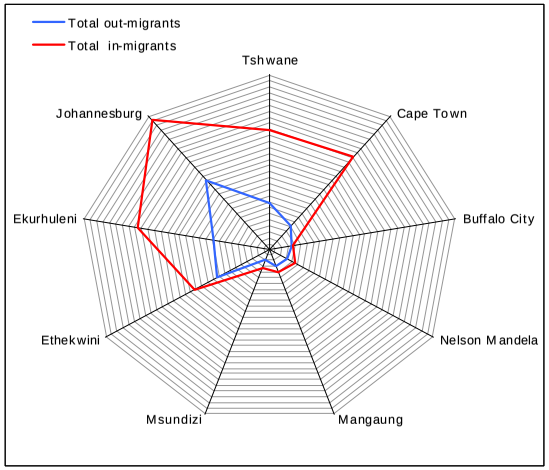
In-migration in last five years from province or other SACN cities <u>into</u> the city in the leftmost column (province figures exclude SACN cities)

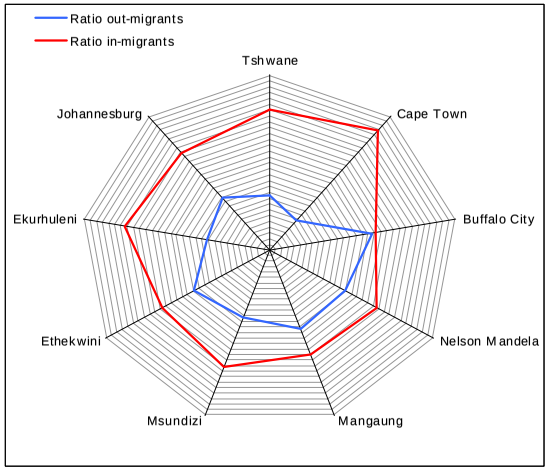
	Total in-migrants	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpmlanga	Limpopo	Tshwane	Cape Town	Buffalo City	Nelson Mandela	Mangaung	Msunduzi	eThekwini	Ekurhuleni	Joburg	Not known
Tshwane	**256239**	3182	7925	3692	6539	7020	41699	12974	33381	61557		7361	1528	2487	3209	1212	8096	12206	18926	23245
Cape Town	**258514**	40630	82446	10878	4417	5849	3745	8720	2648	3106	7006		10038	8169	3473	1271	10336	6575	18928	30279
Buffalo City	**46627**	500	27683	374	626	1306	491	879	314	200	702	2089		2721	200	362	1372	892	1608	4308
Nelson Mndela	**57069**	2347	25494	1018	838	1203	569	1440	728	596	1421	3919	5737		648	145	1699	1358	2298	5611
Mangaung	**50681**	789	3950	3199	21773	1273	3098	1578	734	1145	953	1636	390	642		133	807	734	1573	6274
Msunduzi	**42909**	382	3253	249	410	22199	623	730	564	620	322	560	368	273	76		7001	300	1413	3566
eThekwini	**169783**	1272	24963	861	2318	81147	1505	4990	2872	1493	2580	4239	1752	1412	900	7007		3953	9314	17205
Ekurhuleni	**265474**	1821	22166	2346	11211	27321	7981	20073	27648	46008	8689	4549	1917	2152	2110	1192	11438		42548	24304
Johannesburg	**364792**	2303	24478	3738	12370	32589	24117	37970	16575	54637	14014	10121	4105	4420	3077	3073	25983	36087		55135

Out-migration in last five years to province or other SACN cities <u>from</u> the city in the leftmost column (province figures exclude SACN cities)

	Total out-migrants	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpmlanga	Limpopo	Tshwane	Cape Town	Buffalo City	Nelson Mandela	Mangaung	Msunduzi	eThekwini	Ekurhuleni	Joburg
Tshwane	**99880**	5045	1498	1913	2121	2421	15310	11857	11541	12487		7006	702	1421	953	322	2580	8689	14014
Cape Town	**65891**	3539	12891	5018	1827	1907	1865	1683	1530	1157	7361		2089	3919	1636	560	4239	4549	10121
Buffalo City	**45019**	1916	11021	278	664	1272	1346	1049	985	653	1528	10038		5737	390	368	1752	1917	4105
Nelson Mandela	**40280**	4412	8773	634	830	710	849	806	636	354	2487	8169	2721		642	273	1412	2152	4420
Mangaung	**37936**	1868	1378	2329	11217	677	2808	2010	1169	787	3209	3473	200	648		76	900	2110	3077
Msunduzi	**24445**	290	783	95	309	7217	283	373	574	126	1212	1271	362	145	133		7007	1192	3073
eThekwini	**119823**	2732	4812	842	2082	28936	2543	3697	4398	3049	8096	10336	1372	1699	807	7001		11438	25983
Ekurhuleni	**113444**	3162	4438	1368	3941	4442	5999	10399	8548	9042	12206	6575	892	1358	734	300	3953		36087
Johannesburg	**194604**	6547	7366	2850	5838	9137	13423	30922	8967	12946	18926	18928	1608	2298	1573	1413	9314	42548	

	Total % of 2001 pop that is newly migrant	2001 population that has either stayed in the same place over the last 5 years or has moved within the municipality between 1996 - 2001			Ratio of out-migration to in-migration	
		Stayed in same place	Moved home	% who moved	Out	: In
Tshwane	12.93%	1,373,874	198,550	10.02%	28	: 72
Cape Town	8.96%	2,057,405	318,196	11.03%	20	: 80
Buffalo City	6.66%	544,474	56,187	8.02%	49	: 51
Nelson Mandela	5.71%	774,088	93,076	9.31%	41	: 59
Mangaung	7.78%	492,425	51,259	7.87%	43	: 57
Msunduzi	7.80%	425,900	32,600	5.93%	36	: 64
eThekwini	5.48%	2,435,259	219,668	7.09%	41	: 59
Ekurhuleni	10.70%	1,816,548	187,125	7.54%	30	: 70
Johannesburg	11.33%	2,277,933	314,871	9.78%	35	: 65
ALL CITIES	9.13%	1,373,874	198,550	10.02%	33	: 67





GROSS VALUE ADD: JOHANNESBURG

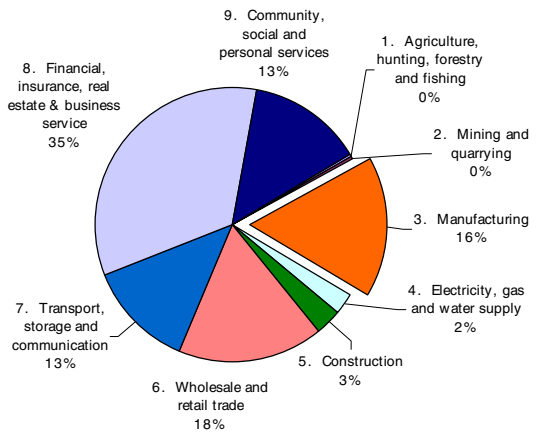
A. TOTAL PRODUCT AND KEY ECONOMIC SECTORS

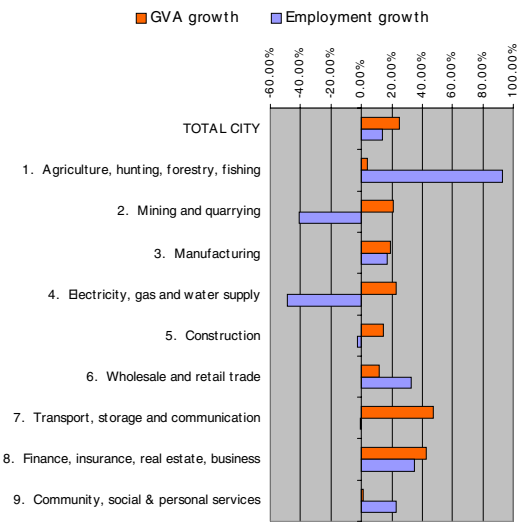
	GVA* in 1996	GVA* in 2001	2002 GVA*	2001/2002 GVA* Growth Rate	% Share of Total National GVA** for City or Sector (2002)	Projected GVA* in 2009
	R Million	R Million	R Million	%	%	R Million
TOTAL CITY PRODUCT	79,261	98,875	101,172	2.32%	15.19%	126,214
1 Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	182	189	196	3.78%	0.76%	225
2 Mining and quarrying	407	492	467	-5.06%	1.08%	457
3 Manufacturing	13,558	16,180	16,548	2.27%	12.59%	20,574
4 Electricity, gas and water supply	2,028	2,491	2,497	0.25%	10.52%	3,127
5 Construction	2,744	3,145	3,168	0.73%	17.05%	3,796
6 Wholesale and retail trade	14,953	16,734	16,970	1.41%	20.10%	20,069
7 Transport, storage and communication	8,467	12,489	13,029	4.32%	17.94%	16,536
8 Financial, insurance, real estate & business service	23,609	33,651	34,644	2.95%	26.95%	44,766
9 Community, social and personal services	13,313	13,503	13,653	1.11%	12.03%	16,665

B. MANUFACTURING SUB-SECTORS

	GVA* in 1996	2002 GVA*	Rank in 1996 by Size	2002 Rank by Size	1996 GVA* Growth Rate	2001/2002 GVA* Growth Rate	1996 Rank by GVA Growth Rate	2002 Rank by GVA Growth Rate
	R Million	R Million	Position	Position	%	%	Position	Position
MANUFACTURING	13,558	16,548	3	3	-0.87%	2.27%	7	4
30 Food, beverages and tobacco products	1,793	2,004	5	5	-1.09%	-4.93%	6	10
31 Textiles, clothing and leather goods	542	550	8	9	-0.10%	4.15%	4	4
32 Wood paper and printing	2,062	2,332	4	4	-0.26%	2.10%	5	6
33 Fuel, petroleum, chemical and rubber products	2,133	2,819	3	2	-2.38%	4.77%	8	2
34 Other non-metallic mineral products	593	651	7	8	-4.84%	1.53%	9	7
35 Metal products, machinery, household appliances	2,467	3,182	1	1	0.63%	5.27%	3	1
36 Electrical machinery and apparatus	533	685	9	7	6.57%	1.34%	1	8
37 Electronic, sound/vision, medical & other appli	414	451	10	10	4.93%	4.64%	2	3
38 Transport equipment	887	1,286	6	6	-6.12%	-0.33%	10	9
39 Furniture and other items NEC and recycling	2,135	2,588	2	3	-1.41%	3.17%	7	5

C. SECTOR SHARE OF TOTAL GVA (2002) AND GVA GROWTH VERSUS EMPLOYMENT GROWTH (1996-2001)





GROSS VALUE ADD: ETHEKWINI

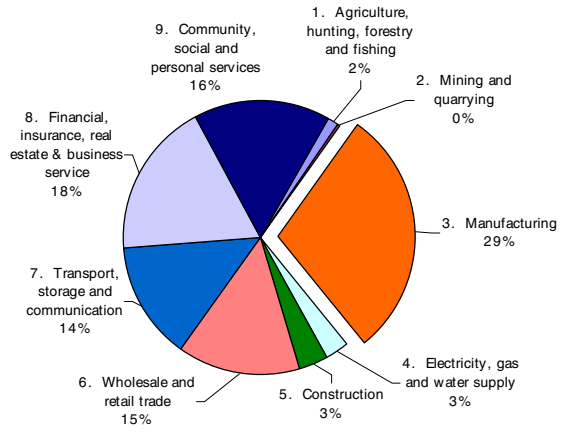
A. TOTAL PRODUCT AND KEY ECONOMIC SECTORS

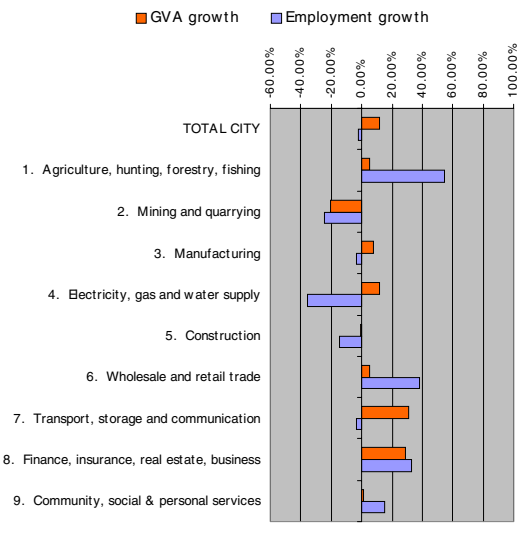
	GVA* in 1996	GVA* in 2001	2002 GVA*	2001/2002 GVA* Growth Rate	% Share of Total National GVA** for City or Sector (2002)	Projected GVA* in 2009
	R Million	R Million	R Million	%	%	R Million
TOTAL CITY PRODUCT	43,278	48,417	50,562	4.43%	8.30%	60,807
1 Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	695	730	760	4.07%	2.89%	873
2 Mining and quarrying	29	23	20	-13.07%	0.07%	21
3 Manufacturing	13,132	14,118	14,743	4.43%	12.25%	17,660
4 Electricity, gas and water supply	1,267	1,413	1,438	1.76%	6.58%	1,724
5 Construction	1,621	1,612	1,668	3.52%	10.07%	1,889
6 Wholesale and retail trade	6,631	6,988	7,357	5.28%	8.90%	8,489
7 Transport, storage and communication	5,023	6,561	7,014	6.90%	10.67%	8,613
8 Financial, insurance, real estate & business service	6,873	8,852	9,351	5.64%	7.87%	11,523
9 Community, social and personal services	8,007	8,120	8,211	1.11%	7.23%	10,015

B. MANUFACTURING SUB-SECTORS

	GVA* in 1996	2002 GVA*	Rank in 1996 by Size	2002 Rank by Size	1996 GVA* Growth Rate	2001/2002 GVA* Growth Rate	1996 Rank by GVA Growth Rate	2002 Rank by GVA Growth Rate
	R Million	R Million	Position	Position	%	%	Position	Position
MANUFACTURING	13,132	14,743	1	1	2.57%	4.43%	4	4
30 Food, beverages and tobacco products	2,393	2,422	1	2	2.67%	-2.48%	6	10
31 Textiles, clothing and leather goods	1,638	1,621	3	5	3.90%	7.52%	4	2
32 Wood paper and printing	1,430	1,541	6	7	3.72%	5.15%	5	6
33 Fuel, petroleum, chemical and rubber products	2,262	2,707	2	1	1.43%	7.45%	8	3
34 Other non-metallic mineral products	294	303	9	9	-0.84%	4.34%	9	7
35 Metal products, machinery, household appliances	1,562	1,823	5	4	4.56%	7.97%	3	1
36 Electrical machinery and apparatus	463	530	8	8	10.31%	4.02%	1	8
37 Electronic, sound/vision, medical & other appli	131	126	10	10	8.77%	7.17%	2	4
38 Transport equipment	1,623	2,113	4	3	-2.35%	1.87%	10	9
39 Furniture and other items NEC and recycling	1,336	1,557	7	6	2.53%	6.53%	7	5

C. SECTOR SHARE OF TOTAL GVA (2002) AND GVA GROWTH VERSUS EMPLOYMENT GROWTH (1996-2001)





GROSS VALUE ADD: CAPE TOWN

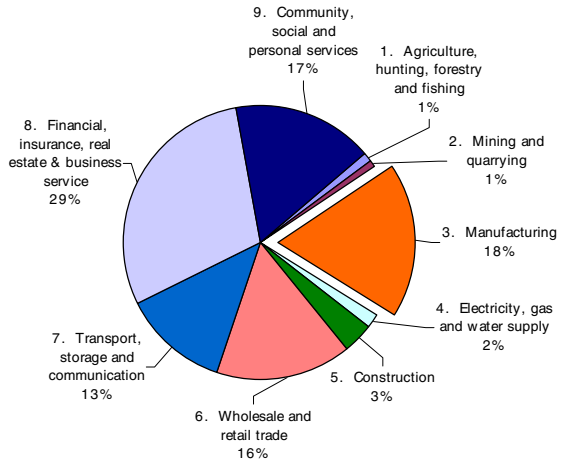
A. TOTAL PRODUCT AND KEY ECONOMIC SECTORS

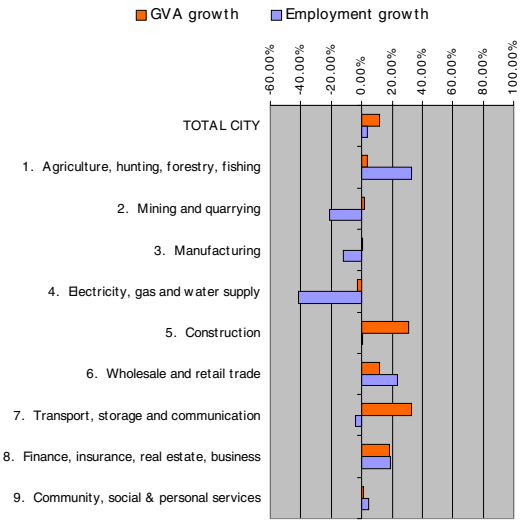
	GVA* in 1996	GVA* in 2001	2002 GVA*	2001/2002 GVA* Growth Rate	% Share of Total National GVA** for City or Sector (2002)	Projected GVA* in 2009
	R Million	R Million	R Million	%	%	R Million
TOTAL CITY PRODUCT	71,497	79,868	81,183	1.65%	13.64%	96,763
1 Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	935	971	1,010	4.00%	4.04%	1,160
2 Mining and quarrying	564	574	525	-8.49%	1.21%	537
3 Manufacturing	14,354	14,404	14,633	1.59%	13.39%	17,050
4 Electricity, gas and water supply	1,504	1,465	1,514	3.37%	7.79%	1,744
5 Construction	2,180	2,856	2,827	-1.00%	13.55%	3,544
6 Wholesale and retail trade	11,441	12,769	12,765	-0.03%	15.37%	14,866
7 Transport, storage and communication	7,437	9,879	10,332	4.58%	15.79%	12,441
8 Financial, insurance, real estate & business service	19,787	23,465	23,942	2.03%	22.23%	28,790
9 Community, social and personal services	13,295	13,485	13,634	1.11%	12.01%	16,632

B. MANUFACTURING SUB-SECTORS

	GVA* in 1996	2002 GVA*	Rank in 1996 by Size	2002 Rank by Size	1996 GVA* Growth Rate	2001/2002 GVA* Growth Rate	1996 Rank by GVA Growth Rate	2002 Rank by GVA Growth Rate
	R Million	R Million	Position	Position	%	%	Position	Position
MANUFACTURING	14,354	14,633	2	2	5.03%	1.59%	5	5
30 Food, beverages and tobacco products	2,101	1,946	2	5	4.63%	-5.77%	7	10
31 Textiles, clothing and leather goods	2,025	1,868	4	6	6.12%	4.06%	4	2
32 Wood paper and printing	2,088	2,128	3	2	5.78%	1.90%	5	6
33 Fuel, petroleum, chemical and rubber products	2,344	2,611	1	1	3.69%	3.63%	8	3
34 Other non-metallic mineral products	572	503	8	8	-0.16%	1.42%	9	7
35 Metal products, machinery, household appliances	1,951	2,044	5	3	6.23%	4.36%	3	1
36 Electrical machinery and apparatus	455	487	9	9	12.99%	0.07%	1	8
37 Electronic, sound/vision, medical & other appli	241	209	10	10	11.03%	2.94%	2	4
38 Transport equipment	660	798	7	7	-0.49%	-0.81%	10	9
39 Furniture and other items NEC and recycling	1,917	2,039	6	4	4.73%	2.61%	6	5

C. SECTOR SHARE OF TOTAL GVA (2002) AND GVA GROWTH VERSUS EMPLOYMENT GROWTH (1996-2001)





GROSS VALUE ADD: EKURHULENI

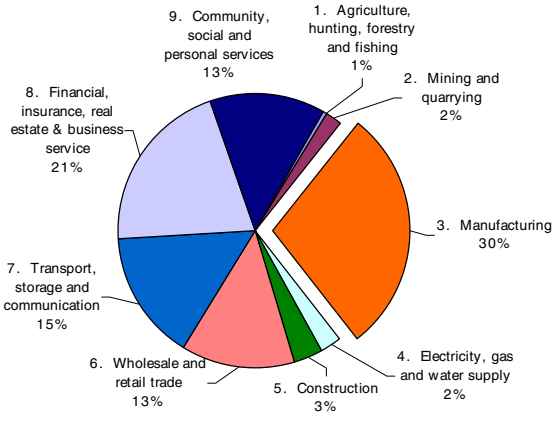
A. TOTAL PRODUCT AND KEY ECONOMIC SECTORS

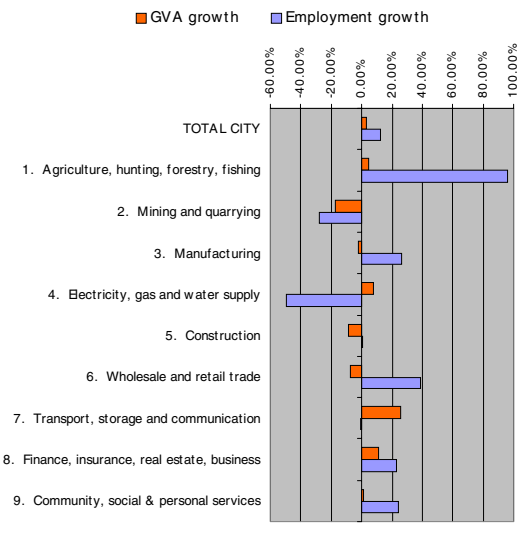
	GVA* in 1996	GVA* in 2001	2002 GVA*	2001/2002 GVA* Growth Rate	% Share of Total National GVA** for City or Sector (2002)	Projected GVA* in 2009
	R Million	R Million	R Million	%	%	R Million
TOTAL CITY PRODUCT	41,759	43,187	44,459	2.94%	7.98%	51,355
1 Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	254	266	277	4.07%	1.06%	318
2 Mining and quarrying	816	673	781	15.94%	2.38%	726
3 Manufacturing	12,683	12,408	12,819	3.31%	11.72%	14,537
4 Electricity, gas and water supply	939	1,015	1,025	0.98%	4.87%	1,216
5 Construction	1,588	1,452	1,470	1.22%	9.87%	1,601
6 Wholesale and retail trade	6,300	5,855	5,978	2.10%	8.46%	6,529
7 Transport, storage and communication	5,250	6,604	6,829	3.40%	10.91%	8,089
8 Financial, insurance, real estate & business service	8,086	8,988	9,289	3.35%	9.41%	11,022
9 Community, social and personal services	5,842	5,925	5,991	1.11%	5.28%	7,316

B. MANUFACTURING SUB-SECTORS

	GVA* in 1996	2002 GVA*	Rank in 1996 by Size	2002 Rank by Size	1996 GVA* Growth Rate	2001/2002 GVA* Growth Rate	1996 Rank by GVA Growth Rate	2002 Rank by GVA Growth Rate
	R Million	R Million	Position	Position	%	%	Position	Position
MANUFACTURING	12,683	12,819	1	1	1.85%	3.31%	3	5
30 Food, beverages and tobacco products	1,482	1,340	3	3	2.00%	-4.85%	6	10
31 Textiles, clothing and leather goods	141	125	10	9	2.07%	6.20%	5	1
32 Wood paper and printing	932	886	5	6	2.33%	4.02%	4	5
33 Fuel, petroleum, chemical and rubber products	2,370	2,586	2	2	1.22%	4.72%	8	4
34 Other non-metallic mineral products	797	726	7	7	-2.22%	2.98%	9	7
35 Metal products, machinery, household appliances	4,316	4,384	1	1	3.11%	5.86%	3	2
36 Electrical machinery and apparatus	424	415	8	8	8.98%	1.27%	1	8
37 Electronic, sound/vision, medical & other appli	147	124	9	10	7.88%	4.89%	2	3
38 Transport equipment	859	1,012	6	5	-3.66%	0.29%	10	9
39 Furniture and other items NEC and recycling	1,213	1,221	4	4	1.37%	3.74%	7	6

C. SECTOR SHARE OF TOTAL GVA (2002) AND GVA GROWTH VERSUS EMPLOYMENT GROWTH (1996-2001)





GROSS VALUE ADD: TSHWANE

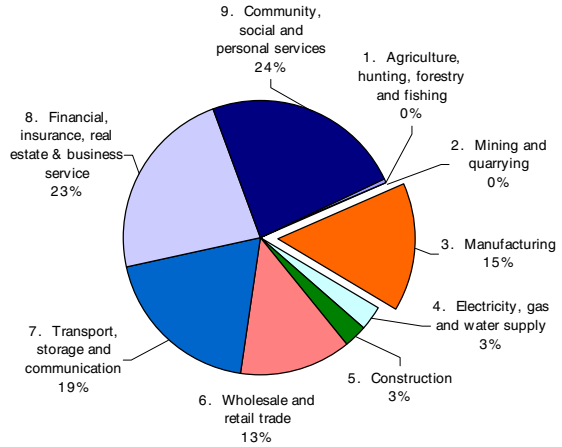
A. TOTAL PRODUCT AND KEY ECONOMIC SECTORS

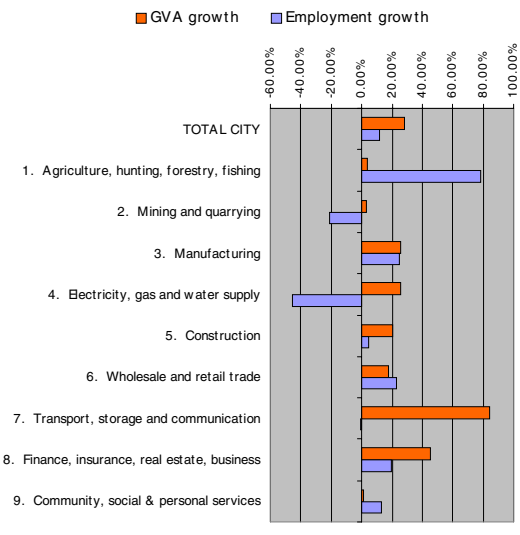
	GVA* in 1996	GVA* in 2001	2002 GVA*	2001/2002 GVA* Growth Rate	% Share of Total National GVA** for City or Sector (2002)	Projected GVA* in 2009
	R Million	R Million	R Million	%	%	R Million
TOTAL CITY PRODUCT	46,276	59,256	62,231	5.02%	8.96%	79,089
1 Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	264	274	284	3.78%	1.11%	326
2 Mining and quarrying	63	65	61	-5.83%	0.15%	68
3 Manufacturing	7,072	8,892	9,362	5.29%	6.52%	11,755
4 Electricity, gas and water supply	1,282	1,613	1,652	2.43%	6.65%	2,092
5 Construction	1,468	1,762	1,826	3.59%	9.12%	2,239
6 Wholesale and retail trade	6,573	7,728	8,088	4.65%	8.83%	9,777
7 Transport, storage and communication	5,833	10,737	11,834	10.22%	12.29%	15,938
8 Financial, insurance, real estate & business service	9,415	13,676	14,454	5.69%	10.83%	19,043
9 Community, social and personal services	14,306	14,510	14,671	1.11%	12.93%	17,851

B. MANUFACTURING SUB-SECTORS

	GVA* in 1996	2002 GVA*	Rank in 1996 by Size	2002 Rank by Size	1996 GVA* Growth Rate	2001/2002 GVA* Growth Rate	1996 Rank by GVA Growth Rate	2002 Rank by GVA Growth Rate
	R Million	R Million	Position	Position	%	%	Position	Position
MANUFACTURING	7,072	9,362	3	4	1.29%	5.29%	5	3
30 Food, beverages and tobacco products	838	976	4	4	1.88%	-2.05%	6	10
31 Textiles, clothing and leather goods	187	203	8	9	2.76%	8.81%	5	1
32 Wood paper and printing	507	632	6	6	3.03%	5.51%	4	6
33 Fuel, petroleum, chemical and rubber products	573	789	5	5	0.38%	7.93%	8	3
34 Other non-metallic mineral products	356	414	7	7	-0.76%	5.49%	9	7
35 Metal products, machinery, household appliances	2,047	2,779	1	1	4.43%	8.16%	3	2
36 Electrical machinery and apparatus	160	209	9	8	9.20%	4.21%	2	8
37 Electronic, sound/vision, medical & other appli	113	128	10	10	9.78%	7.00%	1	5
38 Transport equipment	1,395	2,068	2	2	-5.24%	2.94%	10	9
39 Furniture and other items NEC and recycling	897	1,165	3	3	1.33%	7.02%	7	4

C. SECTOR SHARE OF TOTAL GVA (2002) AND GVA GROWTH VERSUS EMPLOYMENT GROWTH (1996-2001)





GROSS VALUE ADD: NELSON MANDELA

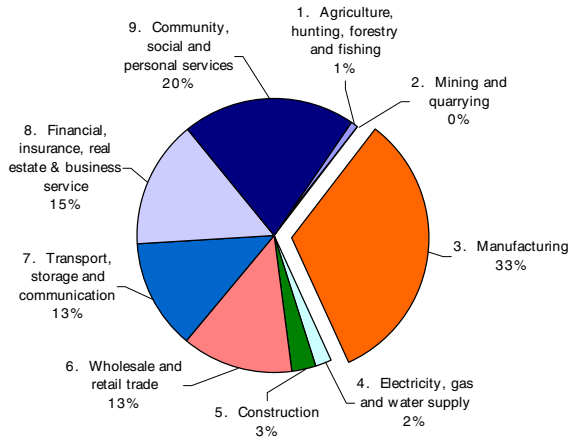
A. TOTAL PRODUCT AND KEY ECONOMIC SECTORS

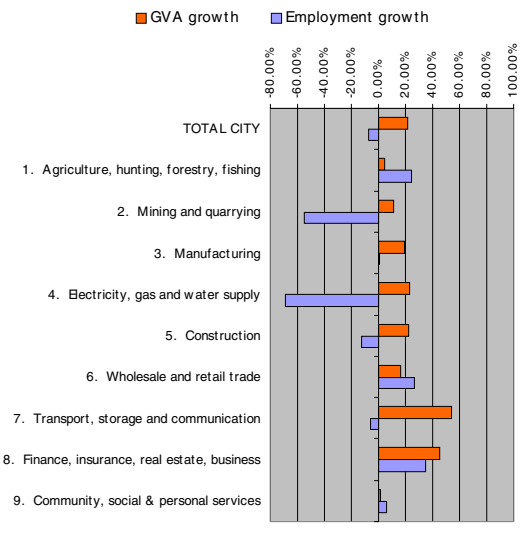
	GVA* in 1996	GVA* in 2001	2002 GVA*	2001/2002 GVA* Growth Rate	% Share of Total National GVA** for City or Sector (2002)	Projected GVA* in 2009
	R Million	R Million	R Million	%	%	R Million
TOTAL CITY PRODUCT	14,566	17,665	18,052	2.19%	2.80%	22,098
1 Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	121	126	130	3.94%	0.52%	150
2 Mining and quarrying	9	10	9	-16.20%	0.02%	9
3 Manufacturing	4,870	5,817	5,894	1.32%	4.53%	7,160
4 Electricity, gas and water supply	289	356	353	-0.82%	1.50%	438
5 Construction	402	491	492	0.24%	2.50%	598
6 Wholesale and retail trade	1,958	2,275	2,348	3.20%	2.63%	2,814
7 Transport, storage and communication	1,459	2,247	2,371	5.52%	3.09%	2,995
8 Financial, insurance, real estate & business service	1,853	2,688	2,759	2.64%	2.10%	3,432
9 Community, social and personal services	3,604	3,655	3,696	1.11%	3.26%	4,503

B. MANUFACTURING SUB-SECTORS

	GVA* in 1996	2002 GVA*	Rank in 1996 by Size	2002 Rank by Size	1996 GVA* Growth Rate	2001/2002 GVA* Growth Rate	1996 Rank by GVA Growth Rate	2002 Rank by GVA Growth Rate
	R Million	R Million	Position	Position	%	%	Position	Position
MANUFACTURING	4,870	5,894	1	1	2.07%	1.32%	4	5
30 Food, beverages and tobacco products	461	483	3	3	3.84%	-5.32%	6	10
31 Textiles, clothing and leather goods	283	288	6	7	5.05%	4.36%	5	3
32 Wood paper and printing	200	224	8	8	5.15%	2.00%	4	6
33 Fuel, petroleum, chemical and rubber products	1,029	1,265	2	2	2.37%	4.45%	8	2
34 Other non-metallic mineral products	176	189	9	9	0.36%	1.36%	9	7
35 Metal products, machinery, household appliances	375	451	4	4	5.66%	4.84%	3	1
36 Electrical machinery and apparatus	277	326	7	6	11.80%	0.73%	1	8
37 Electronic, sound/vision, medical & other appli	40	40	10	10	10.36%	3.78%	2	4
38 Transport equipment	1,678	2,211	1	1	-2.26%	-0.27%	10	9
39 Furniture and other items NEC and recycling	350	415	5	5	3.76%	3.14%	7	5

C. SECTOR SHARE OF TOTAL GVA (2002) AND GVA GROWTH VERSUS EMPLOYMENT GROWTH (1996-2001)





GROSS VALUE ADD: BUFFALO CITY

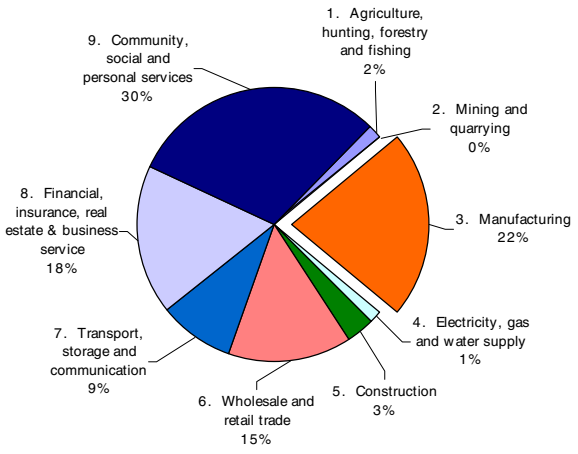
A. TOTAL PRODUCT AND KEY ECONOMIC SECTORS

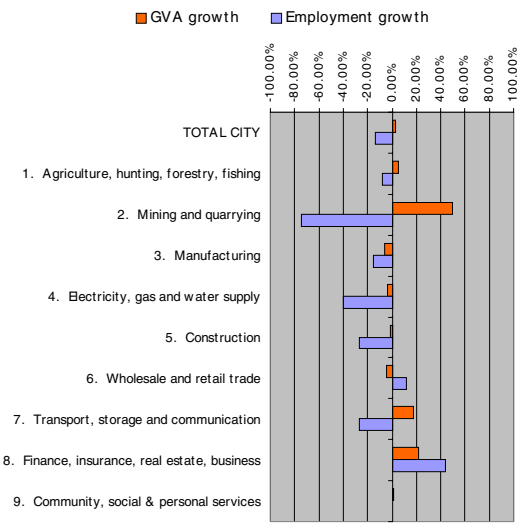
	GVA* in 1996	GVA* in 2001	2002 GVA*	2001/2002 GVA* Growth Rate	% Share of Total National GVA** for City or Sector (2002)	Projected GVA* in 2009
	R Million	R Million	R Million	%	%	R Million
TOTAL CITY PRODUCT	7,595	7,809	7,725	-1.07%	1.47%	8,836
1 Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	119	125	130	4.12%	0.49%	150
2 Mining and quarrying	2	3	3	-9.67%	0.01%	3
3 Manufacturing	1,854	1,742	1,681	-3.46%	1.73%	1,857
4 Electricity, gas and water supply	126	121	114	-6.23%	0.65%	125
5 Construction	276	272	260	-4.29%	1.71%	285
6 Wholesale and retail trade	1,189	1,132	1,124	-0.76%	1.60%	1,226
7 Transport, storage and communication	580	682	680	-0.33%	1.23%	763
8 Financial, insurance, real estate & business service	1,148	1,397	1,373	-1.74%	1.30%	1,551
9 Community, social and personal services	2,301	2,334	2,360	1.11%	2.08%	2,875

B. MANUFACTURING SUB-SECTORS

	GVA* in 1996	2002 GVA*	Rank in 1996 by Size	2002 Rank by Size	1996 GVA* Growth Rate	2001/2002 GVA* Growth Rate	1996 Rank by GVA Growth Rate	2002 Rank by GVA Growth Rate
	R Million	R Million	Position	Position	%	%	Position	Position
MANUFACTURING	1,854	1,681	2	2	3.36%	-3.46%	5	6
30 Food, beverages and tobacco products	367	292	2	2	3.80%	-9.83%	7	10
31 Textiles, clothing and leather goods	294	255	3	3	5.20%	1.32%	4	2
32 Wood paper and printing	100	85	7	7	4.90%	-2.69%	5	7
33 Fuel, petroleum, chemical and rubber products	170	159	6	6	2.58%	-0.73%	8	3
34 Other non-metallic mineral products	50	43	9	9	0.27%	-2.60%	9	6
35 Metal products, machinery, household appliances	213	213	4	4	5.87%	1.34%	3	1
36 Electrical machinery and apparatus	61	55	8	8	11.68%	-3.89%	1	8
37 Electronic, sound/vision, medical & other appli	27	20	10	10	10.05%	-1.15%	2	4
38 Transport equipment	391	398	1	1	-1.42%	-5.69%	10	9
39 Furniture and other items NEC and recycling	182	162	5	5	3.82%	-2.09%	6	5

C. SECTOR SHARE OF TOTAL GVA (2002) AND GVA GROWTH VERSUS EMPLOYMENT GROWTH (1996-2001)





GROSS VALUE ADD: MANGAUNG

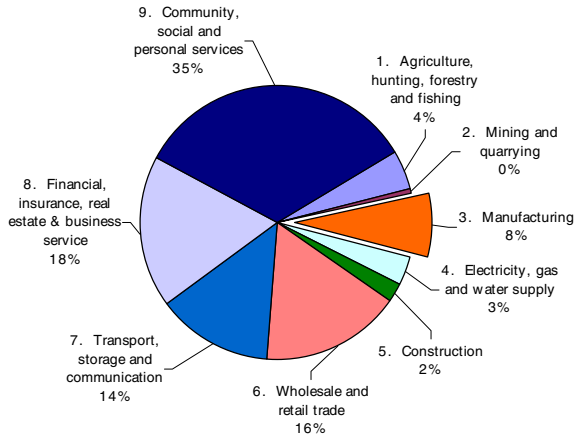
A. TOTAL PRODUCT AND KEY ECONOMIC SECTORS

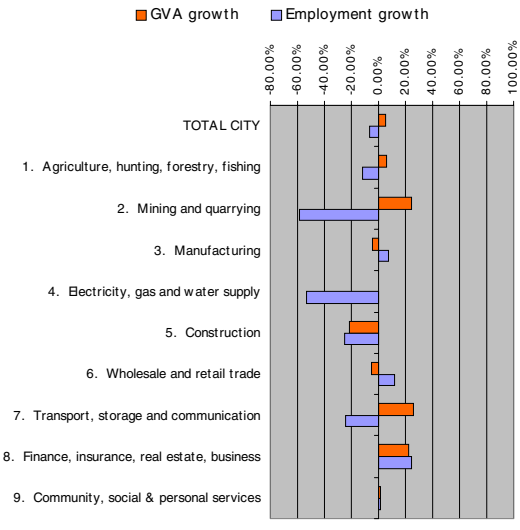
	GVA* in 1996	GVA* in 2001	2002 GVA*	2001/2002 GVA* Growth Rate	% Share of Total National GVA** for City or Sector (2002)	Projected GVA* in 2009
	R Million	R Million	R Million	%	%	R Million
TOTAL CITY PRODUCT	8,314	8,760	8,805	0.51%	1.60%	10,174
1 Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	353	374	390	4.28%	1.45%	447
2 Mining and quarrying	37	46	42	-7.85%	0.08%	44
3 Manufacturing	724	691	672	-2.76%	0.67%	748
4 Electricity, gas and water supply	306	305	290	-4.95%	1.59%	325
5 Construction	267	210	203	-3.31%	1.66%	204
6 Wholesale and retail trade	1,462	1,385	1,428	3.06%	1.96%	1,567
7 Transport, storage and communication	952	1,201	1,215	1.16%	2.02%	1,398
8 Financial, insurance, real estate & business service	1,302	1,596	1,580	-0.96%	1.47%	1,804
9 Community, social and personal services	2,911	2,952	2,985	1.11%	2.63%	3,637

B. MANUFACTURING SUB-SECTORS

	GVA* in 1996	2002 GVA*	Rank in 1996 by Size	2002 Rank by Size	1996 GVA* Growth Rate	2001/2002 GVA* Growth Rate	1996 Rank by GVA Growth Rate	2002 Rank by GVA Growth Rate
	R Million	R Million	Position	Position	%	%	Position	Position
MANUFACTURING	724	672	5	5	3.21%	-2.76%	5	6
30 Food, beverages and tobacco products	195	165	1	1	2.67%	-8.61%	7	10
31 Textiles, clothing and leather goods	67	56	4	6	4.89%	1.92%	3	1
32 Wood paper and printing	56	50	6	8	3.89%	-1.22%	5	6
33 Fuel, petroleum, chemical and rubber products	71	71	3	3	1.50%	0.75%	8	3
34 Other non-metallic mineral products	16	14	9	9	-0.86%	-2.19%	9	7
35 Metal products, machinery, household appliances	60	59	5	5	4.78%	1.30%	4	2
36 Electrical machinery and apparatus	53	50	8	7	10.44%	-2.78%	1	8
37 Electronic, sound/vision, medical & other appli	7	6	10	10	8.80%	0.15%	2	4
38 Transport equipment	55	61	7	4	-2.56%	-4.31%	10	9
39 Furniture and other items NEC and recycling	145	140	2	2	2.80%	-0.57%	6	5

C. SECTOR SHARE OF TOTAL GVA (2002) AND GVA GROWTH VERSUS EMPLOYMENT GROWTH (1996-2001)



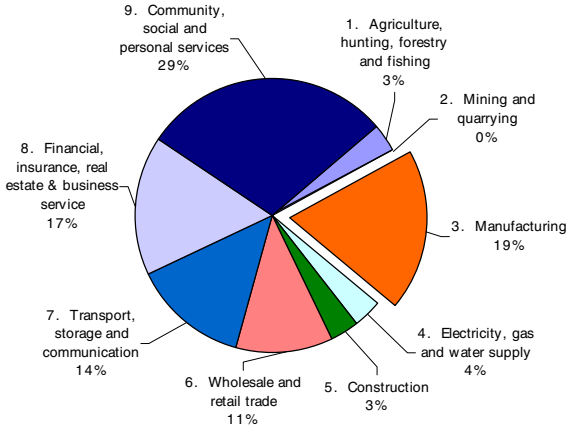
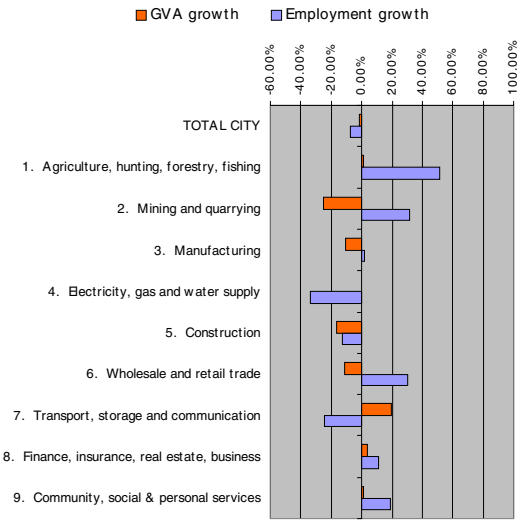


GROSS VALUE ADD: MSUNDUZI

A. TOTAL PRODUCT AND KEY ECONOMIC SECTORS

	GVA* in 1996	GVA* in 2001	2002 GVA*	2001/2002 GVA* Growth Rate	% Share of Total National GVA** for City or Sector (2002)	Projected GVA* in 2009
	R Million	R Million	R Million	%	%	R Million
TOTAL CITY PRODUCT	4,955	4,900	5,050	3.07%	0.95%	5,805
1 Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	156	158	163	3.22%	0.67%	188
2 Mining and quarrying	12	9	7	-16.18%	0.03%	8
3 Manufacturing	1,028	918	946	3.09%	0.96%	1,052
4 Electricity, gas and water supply	180	180	181	1.00%	0.93%	208
5 Construction	183	153	156	1.85%	1.14%	164
6 Wholesale and retail trade	629	558	579	3.76%	0.84%	619
7 Transport, storage and communication	538	645	687	6.56%	1.14%	790
8 Financial, insurance, real estate & business service	774	803	837	4.24%	0.88%	958
9 Community, social and personal services	1,455	1,476	1,492	1.11%	1.31%	1,818

B. MANUFACTURING SUB-SECTORS

	GVA* in 1996	2002 GVA*	Rank in 1996 by Size	2002 Rank by Size	1996 GVA* Growth Rate	2001/2002 GVA* Growth Rate	1996 Rank by GVA Growth Rate	2002 Rank by GVA Growth Rate
	R Million	R Million	Position	Position	%	%	Position	Position
MANUFACTURING	1,028	946	2	2	0.18%	3.09%	6	5
30 Food, beverages and tobacco products	219	185	1	2	-0.47%	-3.80%	7	10
31 Textiles, clothing and leather goods	127	105	5	5	0.73%	6.01%	4	2
32 Wood paper and printing	137	123	3	4	0.56%	3.76%	5	6
33 Fuel, petroleum, chemical and rubber products	129	129	4	3	-1.64%	5.99%	8	3
34 Other non-metallic mineral products	19	17	9	9	-3.91%	3.04%	9	7
35 Metal products, machinery, household appliances	197	192	2	1	1.41%	6.45%	3	1
36 Electrical machinery and apparatus	56	54	7	7	7.08%	2.38%	1	8
37 Electronic, sound/vision, medical & other appli	4	3	10	10	5.53%	5.58%	2	4
38 Transport equipment	46	50	8	8	-5.46%	0.83%	10	9
39 Furniture and other items NEC and recycling	93	89	6	6	-0.45%	4.74%	6	5

C. SECTOR SHARE OF TOTAL GVA (2002) AND GVA GROWTH VERSUS EMPLOYMENT GROWTH (1996-2001)