

## TABLES

Table 2.1:	Forms of enterprise ownership of SAACE member firms as in January
Table 2.2:	SAACE member firm information: Current firm size distribution (by number of staff members per firm)
Table 2.3:	SAACE members: Percentage of total fee income earned from various engineering disciplines or areas of competence as at December 2000
Table 3.1:	Racial demographics of the South African Engineering Profession
Table 3.2:	Persons still registered with ECSA, but staying abroad
Table 3.3:	Cancelled ECSA registrations due to emigration
Table 5.1:	The relationship of management information systems and operational information systems to business operations and the levels of management
Table 5.2:	Information requirements by management level and the amount of structure present in decision-making
Table 5.3:	Information systems supporting the decision-making process
Table 5.4:	Examples of decisions by the type of decision structure and by the level of management
Table 9.1:	Firm size categories by number of staff employed
Table 9.2:	Statistical representivity per province
Table 9.3:	Work categories used in answering the question: "What type of work have you been engaged in over the past 12 months?"
Table 9.4:	Percentage income per client type
Table 9.5:	Establishing workflow ratios between project stages
Table 9.6:	Representivity of response: first full-scale survey and pilot survey

Table 10.1:	National census data on consulting engineering, reformatted per province for use as benchmarks
Table 10.2:	Estimated historic ratios of fees as a percentage of construction value
Table 10.3:	Historic time series for estimated fee income
Table 10.4:	Ratios and historic time series for estimated salaries
Table 10.5:	Ratios and historic time series for estimated net profit
Table 10.6:	Ratios and historic time series for estimated number of people employed
Table 10.7:	Historic ratios estimated for number of owners
Table 10.8:	Proportion of construction industry activity per province
Table 11.1:	Survey periods
Table 11.2:	Number of respondents per survey
Table 12.1:	Total employment in the South African consulting engineering industry
Table 12.2:	Correction of survey information on employment using historic time series constructed from secondary data
Table 12.3:	Productivity, measured as the total number of people employed to earn R1 million in professional fees
Table 12.4:	Total salaries paid by the South African consulting engineering industry
Table 12.5:	Annual total fee income earned by the South African consulting engineering industry
Table 12.6:	Percentage year-on-year change in inflation-adjusted key business area indicators
Table 12.7:	Fee income earned from various disciplines or categories of competence

- Table 12.8: Geographic distribution of total South African consulting engineering fee income
- Table 12.9: Value of fees earned from each client sector type [2000 prices]
- Table 12.10: Firm size distribution
- Table 12.11: Profitability by firm size
- Table 12.12: Targeted Procurement: Response of the South African consulting engineering industry
- Table 12.13: Participation in Public-Private Partnerships
- Table 12.14: South African consulting engineering industry expenditure on education and training
- Table 12.15: Fee payments outstanding for longer than 90 days as a percentage of gross fee income, by client category for the survey period January to June 2001
- Table 13. 1: Information provided by the consulting engineering SMIS with regard to generic strategic management issues
- Table 13.2: Meeting the management information needs of various stakeholders