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LABOUR FORCE SURVEY ROUND 13: MARCH 2006

This statistical release presents a selection of key findings and tables from Statistics SA's (Stats SA) thirteenth Labour Force Survey (LFS), conducted in March 2006. This release includes historical data back to March 2001.

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

The LFS is a biannual household survey,¹ specifically designed to measure labour market issues. It also provides insight into a variety of issues related to the labour market, including the level and pattern of unemployment and the industrial and occupational structure of the economy. The design of the questionnaire and definitions used conform to the requirements set by international bodies such as the International Labour Organisation (ILO).²

Although data since March 2001 are presented in this report, the analysis that follows focuses mainly on changes in key labour market variables in the most recent years (March 2005 to March 2006, also referred to as 'the year to March 2006'). The historical LFS data have already been published by Stats SA (*Labour Force Survey, September 2000 to September 2005: Historical series of revised estimates*, Statistical Release P0210). Appendix 1 of this report provides the historical data for each round of the LFS for key labour market variables as well as the confidence limits of the estimates.

After a brief overview of the key findings, the analysis highlights industrial and sectoral employment patterns, followed by a review of the unemployment situation.

1.2 How the LFS was conducted

Detailed information was collected about the labour market situation of 68 386 adults of working age (15 – 65 years) living in over 30 000 households across the country. The households living in sampled dwelling units in each of the nine provinces were visited by field staff employed and trained by Stats SA, and an LFS questionnaire was administered through face-to-face interviews for each household visited.

1.3 The questionnaire

Details about the questions included in the LFS questionnaire administered by field staff are presented below. As indicated in Table A, the LFS questionnaire has seven sections, each of which focuses on a particular area of relevance to labour market issues and associated concerns. In total, the questionnaire contains 107 questions.

Table A: Contents of the LFS 13 questionnaire

Section	Number of questions	Details of each section
Cover page		Household information, response details, field staff information, result codes, etc.
Flap	7	Demographic information (name, age, sex, population group.)/ particulars of each person in the household
Section 1	19	Biographical information (marital status, language, migration, education, training, literacy, etc.
Section 2	7	Activities related to work in the past seven days
Section 3	17	Unemployment and non-economic activities
Section 4	34	Main work activities in the past seven days
Section 5	8	Job creation and expanded public works programme activities in the past six months
Section 6	5	Agricultural activities, uncompensated activities in the past 12 months
Section 7	10	Information about young people aged 10 to 17 inclusive
All sections	107	Comprehensive coverage of all aspects of the labour market

¹ Details of the sampling methodology are provided in the technical notes, p. xxi.

² For definitions of terms see pp. xxiv–xxv.

1.4 Interpretation of LFS data

This section provides brief definitions of some of the principal LFS variables for which data are presented in this report. Most surveys are designed so that the key statistics can precisely be estimated from the sample and the sampling error from those estimates can be computed from the survey itself. This implies that the sample surveys are large enough that the estimates satisfy the requirements of large-sample statistical theory developed for sample surveys. Please note that small subgroups with small sample sizes may show larger variance, therefore small subgroups should not be compared over time as it would not provide reliable estimates.

The methodology and sampling frames of other surveys differ substantially. The sampling frame for instance, for UIF-data is dependent on the number of people that register and does not cover those that do not register; therefore it is not advisable to compare these data sets.

Table B: Key indicators and the corresponding March 2006 estimates

Labour market indicators		Estimate for March 2006
	Levels	Thousand
A	Employed ¹	12 451
B	Unemployed (official definition) ²	4 275
C	Labour force ³ = a + b	16 726
D	Not in the labour force* ⁴	13 126
E	Population of working age ⁵ = c + d	29 852
F	Discouraged work-seekers ⁶	3 683
	Rates (percentages)	Percentages
G	Unemployment rate ⁷ = $b / c \times 100$	25,6
H	Labour force participation rate ⁸ = $c / e \times 100$	56,0
I	Labour absorption rate ⁹ = $a / e \times 100$	41,7

* Not economically active

a *Employed (12 451 000)*: Persons aged 15–65 who did any work or who did not work but had a job or business in the seven days prior to the survey interview

b *Unemployed (official definition) (4 275 000)*: Persons aged 15–65 who did not have a job or business in the seven days prior to the survey interview but had looked for work or taken steps to start a business in the four weeks prior to the interview and were able to take up work within two weeks of the interview

c *Labour force (16 726 000)*: The sum of employed and unemployed persons

d *Not in the labour force (not economically active)(13 126 000)*: Persons who are not available for work. These include scholars and students, full-time homemakers, those who are retired, and those who are unavailable or unwilling to work.

e *Population of working age (29 852 000)*: All persons living in South Africa aged 15–65 inclusive at the time of the survey

f *Discouraged work-seekers (3 683 000)*: Unemployed persons who are available to work but who say that they are not actively looking for work

g *Unemployment rate (25,6%)*: The number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force

h *Labour force participation rate (56,0%)*: The number of persons in the labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15–65

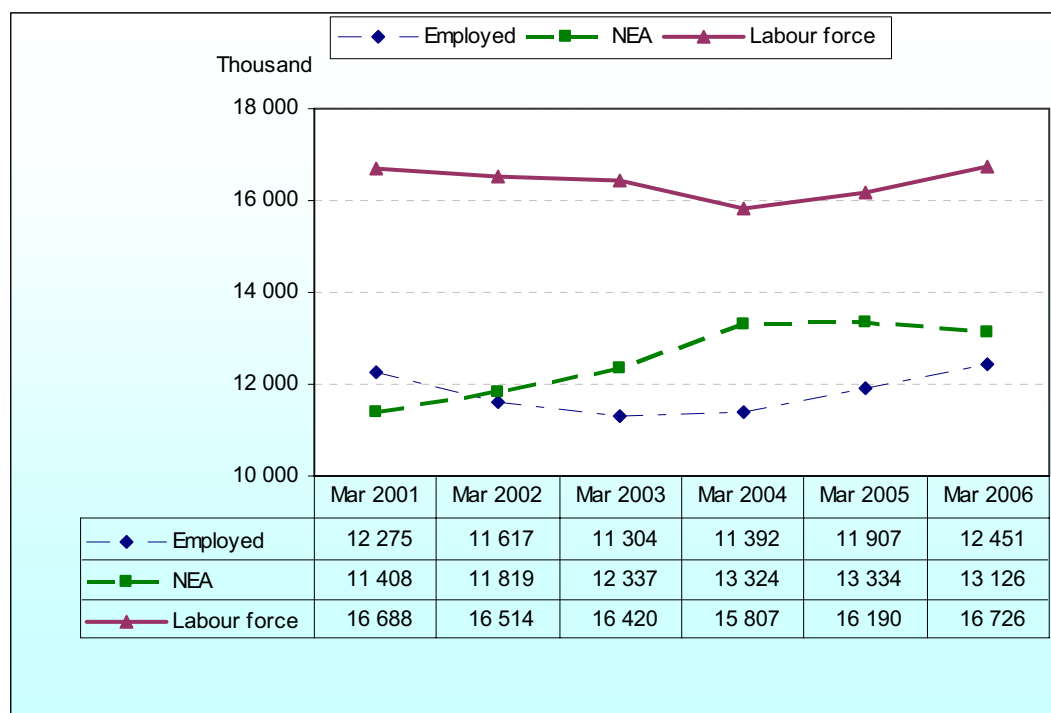
i *Labour absorption rate(41,7%)*: The percentage of the population of working age who were employed

The totals shown in Table B and subsequent tables may sometimes be slightly different due to rounding.

2 The labour market in March 2006

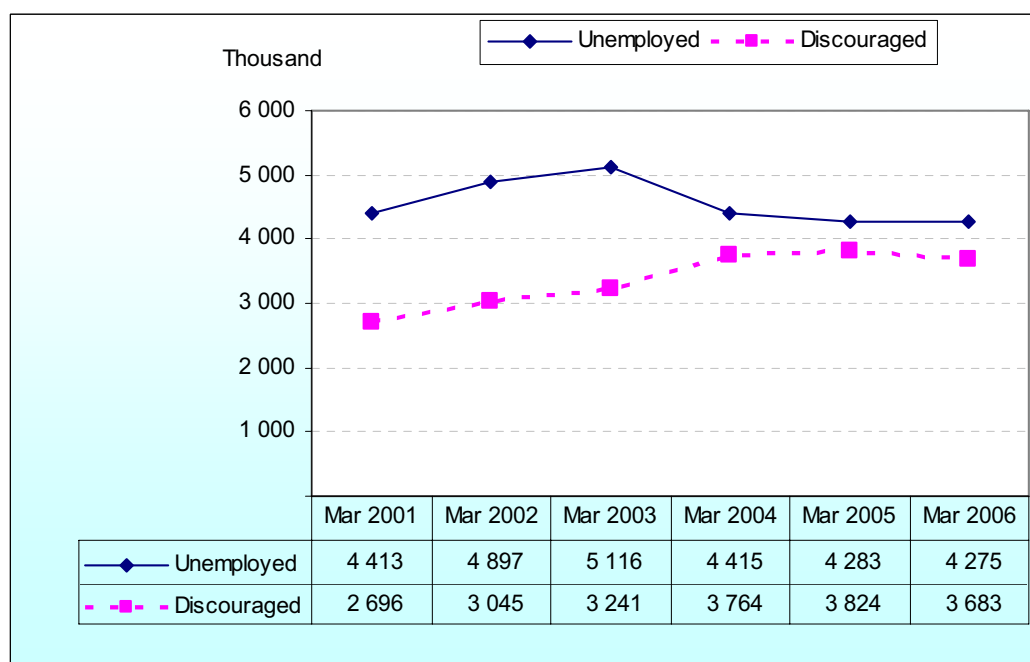
This section presents an overview of developments in the labour market based on information from the LFS over the period from March 2001 to March 2006. The discussion of the labour absorption rate and labour force participation/activity rate in this section provides a useful context to the analysis of employment that follows later in this report.

Figure 1: Key labour market components, March 2001 to March 2006 (Thousand)



NEA = not economically active

Figure 2: Unemployment and discouraged work-seekers, March 2001 to March 2006 (Thousand)



- After several years of decline, employment has generally been on a slightly upward trend since March 2003. In the year to March 2006, the number of employed persons rose from 11 907 000 in

March 2001 to 12 451 000 in March 2006 (Figure 1), thus showing that slightly more than half a million people were employed during that period. Looking over the whole period from March 2002 to March 2006, the number of persons that were employed grew by over 800 000.

- A slight decline is noted from 4 283 000 unemployed persons in March 2005 to 4 275 000 persons in March 2006. In the year to March 2006, the number of discouraged work-seekers also declined by more than 141 000 (Figure 2).
- There was an expansion in the number of economically active persons from 16 190 000 in March 2005 to 16 726 000 in March 2006. Since the working-age population increased less rapidly than the labour force – from 29 524 000 to 29 852 000 over the same period – the labour force participation/activity rate rose from 54,8% in March 2005 to 56,0% in March 2006 (Table C and Figure 3).
- The unemployment rate has remained fairly stable over time and since March 2004 it is showing a modest decline in March 2005 from 26,5% compared to 25,6% in March 2006 (Table C and Figure 3). This shows that the level of unemployment is declining whilst the unemployment rate is remaining fairly stable.

2.1 Unemployment and other rates

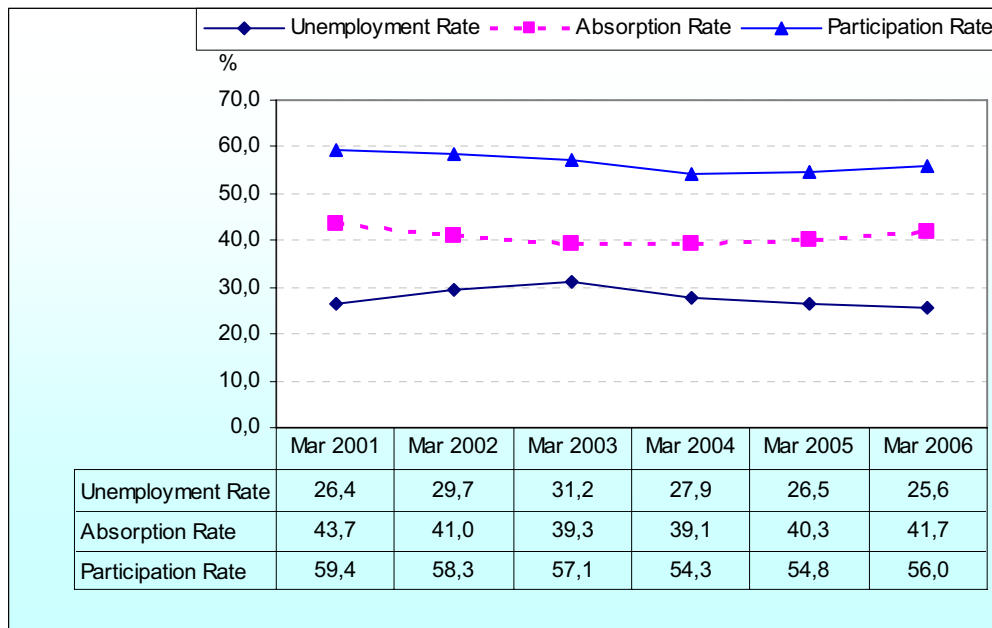
Table C: Labour market indicators, March 2001 to March 2006

Labour market indicator	Mar 2001	Mar 2002	Mar 2003	Mar 2004	Mar 2005	Mar 2006
	Percentage					
Unemployment rate						
Male	24,6	26,1	27,2	23,9	22,4	21,6
Female	28,6	33,9	35,9	32,9	31,4	30,3
Total	26,4	29,7	31,2	27,9	26,5	25,6
Absorption rate						
Male	49,7	48,2	46,7	47,2	48,5	49,3
Female	38,0	34,2	32,4	31,6	32,7	34,6
Total	43,7	41,0	39,3	39,1	40,3	41,7
Participation rate						
Male	65,9	65,2	64,1	62,0	62,5	62,9
Female	53,3	51,8	50,5	47,1	47,7	49,6
Total	59,4	58,3	57,1	54,3	54,8	56,0

Table C shows that:

- Female unemployment rates have been higher than male rates in every period and a similar pattern is evident in absorption and labour force participation rates.
- Employment growth in the year to March 2006 resulted in increases in both male and female absorption rates. As a result, the percentage of South Africans in the working-age population with jobs rose from 40,3% in March 2005 to 41,7% in March 2006 (Table C and Figure 3).
- The expansion in the labour force or economically active population in the year to March 2006, coupled with the decline in unemployment, resulted in higher labour force participation or activity rates. This was particularly evident among women.

Figure 3: Unemployment, absorption and participation rates, March 2001 to March 2006 (Percentage)



3 Employment patterns in March 2006

This section discusses employment by industry and occupation and provides an overview of developments in the formal and informal sector.

3.1 Employment by industry

Table D shows a large variation in employment levels across industries, as described below.

Table D: Employment by industry, March 2001 to March 2006

Industry	Mar 2001	Mar 2002	Mar 2003	Mar 2004	Mar 2005	Mar 2006
	Thousand					
Agriculture	1 577	1 739	1 288	1 258	1 170	1 318
Mining and quarrying	566	543	558	558	426	399
Manufacturing	1 619	1 598	1 585	1 594	1 652	1 726
Utilities	101	82	86	106	125	103
Construction	639	578	591	659	813	864
Wholesale and retail trade	3 052	2 318	2 327	2 355	2 649	2 996
Transport	580	571	580	582	593	555
Financial intermediation	1 009	1 038	1 038	1 070	1 141	1 194
Community and personal services	2 017	2 009	2 119	2 158	2 235	2 183
Private households*	1 036	1 082	1 088	1 025	1 075	1 087
Unspecified/Other	78	59	45	27	29	28
Total **	12 275	11 617	11 304	11 392	11 907	12 451
	Percentage					
Agriculture	12.8	15.0	11.4	11.0	9.8	10.6
Mining and quarrying	4.6	4.7	4.9	4.9	3.6	3.2
Manufacturing	13.2	13.8	14.0	14.0	13.9	13.9
Utilities	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8
Construction	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.8	6.8	6.9
Wholesale and retail trade	24.9	20.0	20.6	20.7	22.2	24.1
Transport	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.5
Financial intermediation	8.2	8.9	9.2	9.4	9.6	9.6
Community and personal services	16.4	17.3	18.7	18.9	18.8	17.5
Private households*	8.4	9.3	9.6	9.0	9.0	8.7
Unspecified/Other	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total Percentage**	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Domestic workers included in private households

** Unspecified sector (formal and informal) included in the total

- The trade industry (which includes both wholesale and retail trade) makes the single largest contribution to total employment, whereas the utilities, mining and transport industries contribute the least.
- In March 2006, trade accounted for 2 996 000 jobs or 24,1% of total employment. During the same period, the community and service industry was the second largest provider of employment opportunities in the economy – 2 183 000 jobs (17,5%). Slight increases were noted in the trade and service industries. The manufacturing industry was the third largest contributor to total employment, with 1 726 000 jobs (13,9%).

Table E shows the annual employment gains (also shown in Figure 1) and losses by industry since March 2001.

Table E: Annual change in employment by industry, March 2001 to March 2006

Industry	Mar 2001- Mar 2002	Mar 2002- Mar 2003	Mar 2003- Mar 2004	Mar 2004- Mar 2005	Change Mar 2005- Mar 2006
Thousand					
Agriculture	162	-451	-30	-88	147
Mining and quarrying	-23	15	0	-132	-27
Manufacturing	-21	-13	9	58	74
Utilities	-19	4	20	19	-22
Construction	-61	13	68	154	51
Wholesale and retail trade	-734	9	28	294	347
Transport	-9	8	2	11	-38
Financial intermediation	29	-1	32	71	53
Community and personal services	-8	110	40	76	-52
Private households*	46	7	-63	50	11
Unspecified/Other	-19	-14	-18	2	-1
Total	-658	-314	88	515	544

* Domestic workers included in private households

** Unspecified sector (formal and informal) included in the total

- As discussed earlier, Table D and E show that in the year to March 2006, the overall level of employment rose from 11 907 000 in March 2005 to 12 451 000 by March 2006 – an increase of 544 000 employed persons.
- Table E also shows that in the year to March 2006, agricultural employment increased with 147 000 persons being employed.
- As shown in Figure 4, employment gains are noted in both agricultural employment (which increased with 147 000), trade (up 347 000 employed persons), finance (up 53 000) and construction (up 51 000).
- Over the same period, more than half (61,2%) of the employment gains in the South African labour market were in the trade industry, while 25,6% were noted in the agricultural sector (Table E).

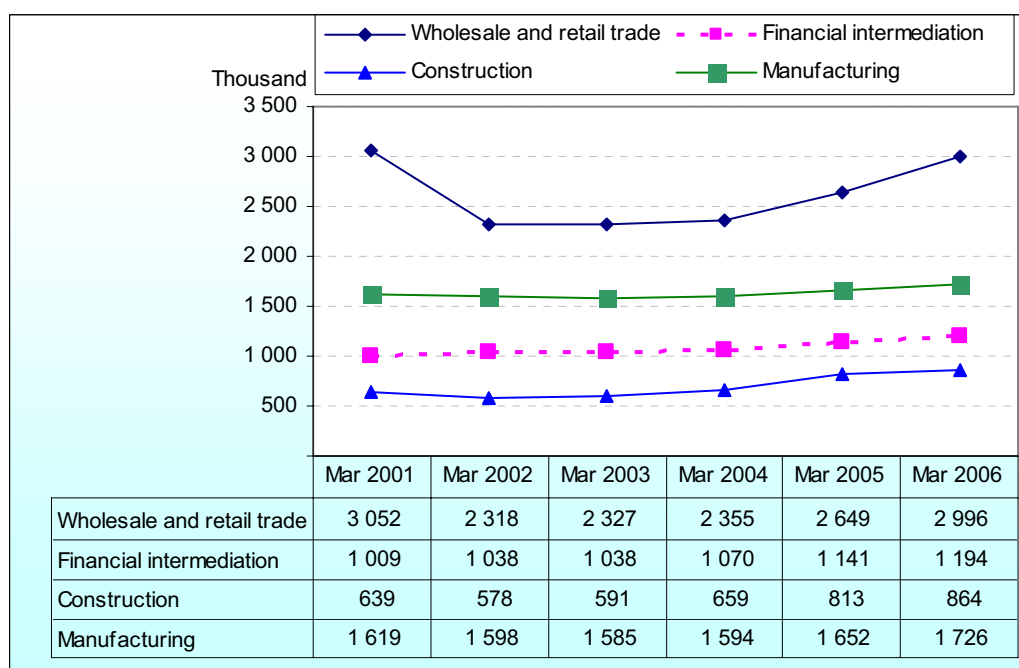
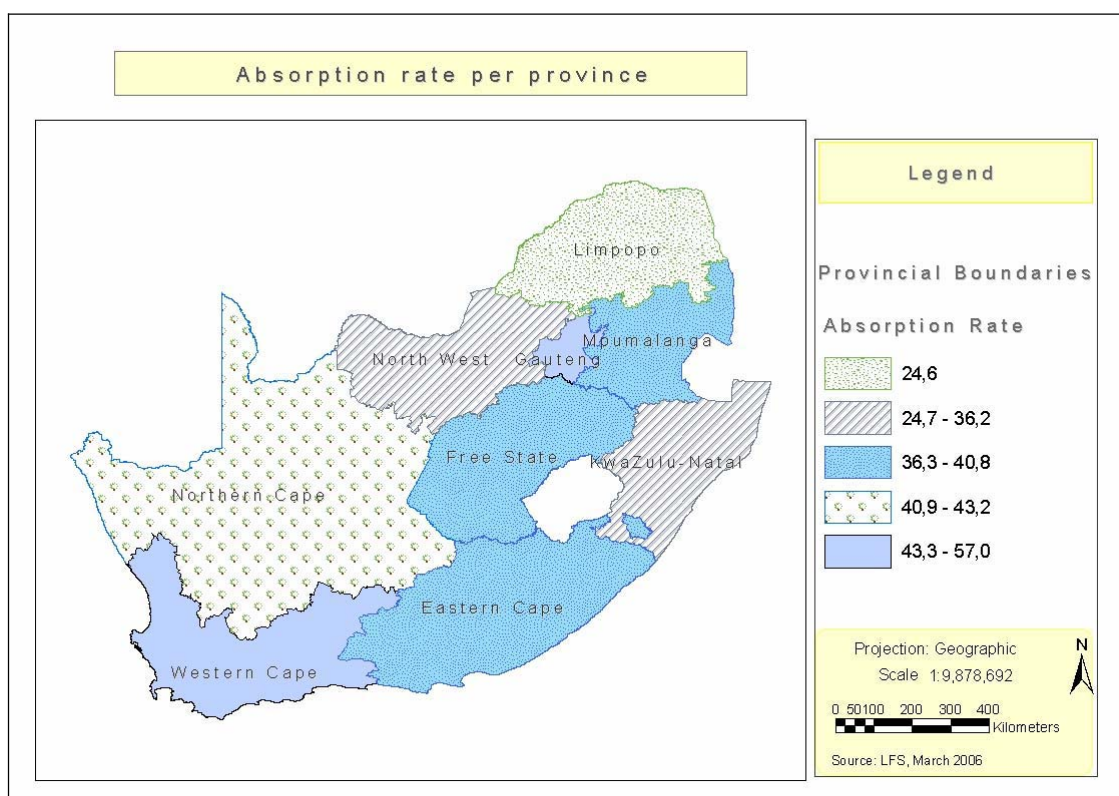
Figure 4: Industries with the largest employment gains, March 2001 to March 2006 (Thousand)

Table F and Figure 5 indicate that in the year to March 2006, the percentage of working-age South Africans with jobs rose in every province except Free State and Limpopo.

Table F: Absorption rates by province, March 2001 to March 2006

Province	Mar 2001	Mar 2002	Mar 2003	Mar 2004	Mar 2005	Mar 2006
	Percentage					
Western Cape	54,4	55,5	54,5	55,8	54,2	57,0
Eastern Cape	36,0	41,4	34,1	28,1	34,6	40,8
Northern Cape	47,1	43,1	42,7	42,6	39,8	43,2
Free State	46,5	44,3	42,8	43,1	41,3	40,7
KwaZulu-Natal	42,4	34,5	34,3	34,3	35,4	36,1
North West	39,6	36,2	35,3	35,3	36,0	36,2
Gauteng	51,1	47,4	47,3	48,5	50,9	50,9
Mpumalanga	44,3	39,3	38,2	39,7	39,3	40,3
Limpopo	31,5	28,4	25,7	26,0	25,3	24,6
Average	43,7	41,0	39,3	39,1	40,3	41,7

Figure 5: Distribution of absorption rate by province, March 2006 (Percentage)



3.2 Employment by occupation

This section focuses on the occupation groupings into which jobs were categorised.

Table G: Distribution of employment by occupation, March 2001 to March 2006

Occupation	Mar 2001	Mar 2002	Mar 2003	Mar 2004	Mar 2005	Mar 2006
Thousand						
Legislators, senior officials and managers	633	708	708	834	798	852
Professionals	463	477	554	534	533	603
Technical and associate professionals	1 185	1 207	1 131	1 132	1 129	1 176
Clerks	1 071	1 108	1 100	1 172	1 198	1 207
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	1 670	1 325	1 291	1 347	1 460	1 557
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	951	1 055	428	311	432	644
Craft and related trades workers	1 559	1 417	1 405	1 417	1 642	1 708
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1 168	1 160	1 198	1 158	1 172	1 095
Elementary occupation	2 679	2 241	2 561	2 624	2 670	2 738
Domestic workers	843	877	884	847	850	850
Unspecified/others	52	43	44	15	24	20
Total	12 275	11 617	11 304	11 392	11 907	12 451

* Total includes unspecified sector.

Table G shows that in March 2006:

- Persons employed in elementary occupations (2 738 000) accounted for the largest single share of total employment (22,0%).
- The more skilled occupations such as managers, professionals and technical and associated professionals together accounted for 2 632 000 or 21,1% of all those people who are employed.

Table H: Annual change in employment by occupation, March 2001 to March 2006

Occupation	Mar 2001- Mar 2002	Mar 2002- Mar 2003	Mar 2003- Mar 2004	Mar 2004- Mar 2005	Annual Change Mar 2005- Mar 2006
Thousand					
Legislators, senior officials and managers	75	0	126	-36	54
Professionals	15	76	-19	-2	71
Technical and associate professionals	21	-76	1	-4	48
Clerks	37	-8	71	27	8
Service, shop and market sales workers	-346	-34	56	113	97
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	105	-627	-117	121	212
Craft and related trades workers	-142	-13	13	224	66
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	-8	39	-40	14	-78
Elementary occupation	-438	320	63	45	69
Domestic workers	34	7	-37	3	0
Unspecified/others	-10	1	-28	8	-3
Total	-658	-314	88	515	544

* Total includes unspecified sector.

In the year to March 2006, employment gains were recorded across all occupations except among skilled agricultural workers (down 212 000), service, shops and market sales workers (down 97 000). Over the same period, there was particularly strong growth in the number of persons employed as managers (an increase of 54 000 jobs), followed by craft and related trades workers (up by 66 000), professionals (up by 71 000 jobs) and clerks (up by 8 000 jobs).

3.3 Employment in the formal and informal sector

This section discusses the overall pattern of employment in the formal and informal sectors and then highlights important provincial and gender differences in the distribution of persons employed in each of these sectors.

Table I: Employment in the formal and informal sector, March 2001 to March 2006

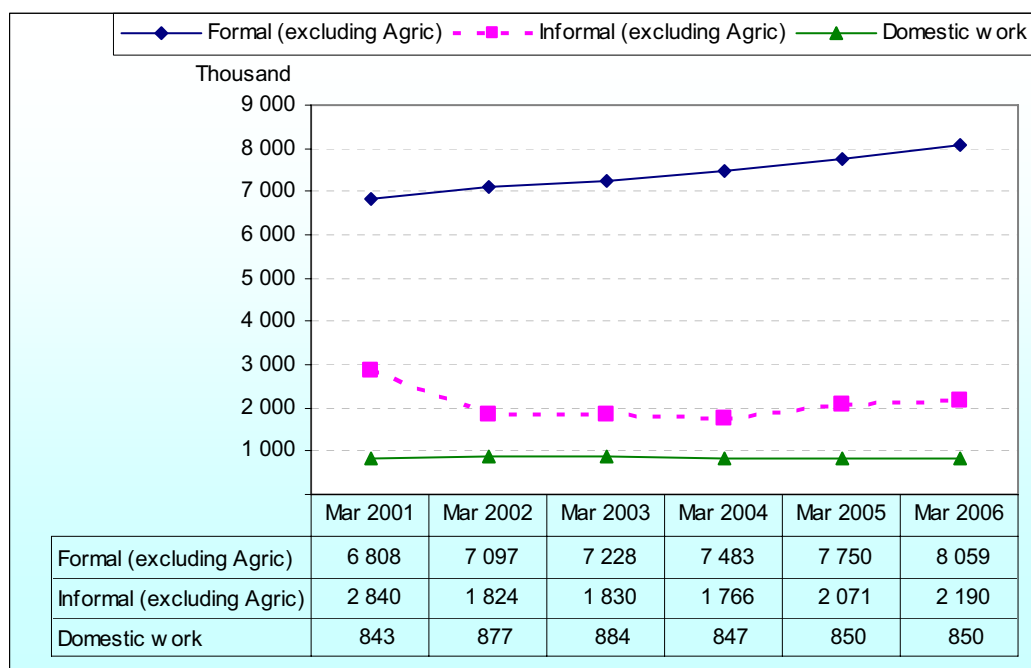
Sector and industry	Mar 2001	Mar 2002	Mar 2003	Mar 2004	Mar 2005	Mar 2006
Thousand						
Formal excluding agric	6 808	7 097	7 228	7 483	7 750	8 059
Informal excluding agric	2 840	1 824	1 830	1 766	2 071	2 190
Domestic work	843	877	884	847	850	850
Unspecified sector	255	90	77	41	75	41
Agriculture	1 530	1 730	1 285	1 254	1 163	1 311
Total employment	12 275	11 617	11 304	11 392	11 907	12 451
Percentage						
Formal excluding agric	55,5	61,1	63,9	65,7	65,1	64,7
Informal excluding agric	23,1	15,7	16,2	15,5	17,4	17,6
Domestic work	6,9	7,5	7,8	7,4	7,1	6,8
Unspecified sector	2,1	0,8	0,7	0,4	0,6	0,3
Agriculture	12,5	14,9	11,4	11,0	9,8	10,5
Total employment	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

* Agriculture is excluded because of the extreme seasonal variation of the industry.

Table I and Figure 6 show that:

- The formal sector (excluding agriculture) accounts for the largest share of employment in the South African economy.
- In March 2006, employment in the formal sector was 8 059 000 or 64,7% of total employment, whereas informal sector employment was 2 190 000 (17,6%) and domestic work accounted for 850 000 jobs (6,8%).

Figure 6: Employment in the formal and informal sectors, March 2001 to March 2006 (Thousand)



- Classification of informal and formal as perceived by the respondents

Figure 6 shows that in the period March 2001 to March 2006, more than one million (1 251 000) of the additional jobs in the economy were in the formal sector (excluding agriculture).

Table J: Annual change in the distribution of employment by sector, March 2001 to March 2006

Sector	Mar 2001- Mar 2002	Mar 2002- Mar 2003	Mar 2002- Mar 2004	Mar 2002- Mar 2005	Annual change Mar 2005- Mar 2006
	Thousand				
Formal (excluding agric)	289	131	256	266	310
Informal (excluding agric)	- 1 016	6	- 63	304	120
Domestic work	34	7	- 37	3	
Unspecified sector	- 164	- 14	- 36	34	- 34
Agriculture	200	- 444	- 31	- 92	148
Total employment	- 658	- 314	88	515	544

* Classification of informal and formal as perceived by the respondents

Table J shows that in the year to March 2006, there was a larger increase in non-agricultural employment in the informal sector than in the formal sector.

Table K: Employment in the formal and informal sectors by industry (excluding agriculture), March 2001 and March 2006

Sector and industry	Formal		Informal		Domestic		Total*	
	Mar 2001	Mar 2005	Mar 2001	Mar 2005	Mar 2001	Mar 2005	Mar 2001	Mar 2005
Thousand								
Mining and quarrying	561	396	3	2			564	398
Manufacturing	1 318	1 512	270	207			1 588	1 719
Utilities	96	100	4	3			100	103
Construction	348	548	248	314			596	861
Wholesale and retail trade	1 381	1 946	1 636	1 041			3 017	2 987
Transport	425	415	142	139			567	554
Financial intermediation	879	1 126	110	66			989	1 192
Services	1 728	1 987	255	193			1 983	2 180
Private households **	22	11	165	226	843	850	1 030	1 087
Unspecified/Other	49	19	6				394	60
Total excluding agric *	6 808	8 059	2 840	2 190	843	850	10 830	11 140

* Total including unspecified (formal and informal) sector.

** Domestic workers are included in the private households

Table L: Employment shares by industry in the formal and informal sectors, March 2001 to March 2006

Industry	Formal		Informal		Domestic		Total	
	Mar 2001	Mar 2006	Mar 2001	Mar 2006	Mar 2001	Mar 2006	Mar 2001	Mar 2006
Percentage								
Mining and quarrying	8,2	4,9	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	5,2	3,6
Manufacturing	19,4	18,8	9,5	9,4	0,0	0,0	14,7	15,4
Utilities	1,4	1,2	0,2	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,9	0,9
Construction	5,1	6,8	8,7	14,3	0,0	0,0	5,5	7,7
Wholesale and retail trade	20,3	24,1	57,6	47,5	0,0	0,0	27,9	26,8
Transport	6,2	5,1	5,0	6,3	0,0	0,0	5,2	5,0
Financial intermediation	12,9	14,0	3,9	3,0	0,0	0,0	9,1	10,7
Services	25,4	24,7	9,0	8,8	0,0	0,0	18,3	19,6
Private households **	0,3	0,1	5,8	10,3	100,0	100,0	9,5	9,8
Unspecified/Other	0,7	0,2	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,5	0,2
Total excluding agric *	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

** Domestic workers are included in the private households

Table K and Table L show that:

- The largest group of persons employed in the formal sector work resided in the services industry (24,7% in March 2006), whereas in the informal sector the largest group work in wholesale and trade (47,5%).
- In the formal sector, the downturn in the mining industry in recent years is reflected in the falling share of mining in total employment from 8,2% in March 2001 to 4,9% in March 2006.
- Slight increases are noted over the period March 2001 to March 2006 in the wholesale and retail trade industries and financial intermediation where increases are noted from 20,3% to 24,1% and 12,9% to 14,0% respectively.
- A fairly large decrease is noted in the informal sector in the wholesale and trade industries (from 57,6% to 47,5%) from March 2001 to March 2006.

4 Comparison of formal employment figures in the LFS and QES

This section compares the employment estimates from the Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) for the March 2006 quarter with the corresponding estimates from the March 2006 LFS. The QES employment estimates are obtained from surveys of businesses and the coverage of the QES has recently been extended to include more businesses.

In all countries that measure employment in these two ways, the estimates of employment derived from household surveys and surveys of business differ. In the South African context, a survey of registered businesses obviously yields employment estimates only for registered businesses, which in turn means that the QES can provide estimates of employment only for the formal sector. The LFS, however, being a survey of households, provides estimates of employment in both the formal and informal sectors.

This basic difference in respondents of the QES and LFS means that differences in estimates of formal sector employment between the QES and LFS are to be expected. The reasons for this difference include:

- In the LFS, the determination that someone is employed in the formal sector is based on answers provided by survey respondents. They are asked whether their employer is registered in any way. The possibility exists that some respondents misunderstand the questions and incorrectly identify very small businesses as registered, even though they may not be. Alternatively, they may understand the question correctly but the information that they have about the business's registration status is incorrect. In addition, where a proxy is providing the information, they may not be sufficiently informed.
- The estimates of employment by industry provided from the LFS are also based on responses to interviewer questions, and are dependent on the respondents' knowledge of the industry of the business in which they are employed. On the other hand, the estimates of employment by industry from the QES (and other business-based surveys) are determined by the industry classification of the responding businesses on Statistics South Africa's business register. The industry codes on the business register are based on detailed knowledge of the main activities of the businesses.
- Businesses are constantly being created and dissolved or merged. In this environment, it is very challenging to keep the business register absolutely up to date.
- Both the LFS and QES are sample surveys and are, therefore, subject to sampling variability. Even in the absence of all other sources of difference, this would result in differences in the two estimates.
- In the QES, employers working in the enterprise who are not remunerated through the firm's payroll are not included in the count of employees in the firm. They are, however, included in the LFS estimates of employment.
- The two reference periods differ. The QES refers to average employment over a quarter while the LFS refers to employment in a reference week. During periods of rapid change in employment levels, this difference in reference periods will contribute to the difference in employment between the two surveys.
- The QES does not cover agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing, nor does it include domestic workers, whereas the LFS covers these industries.

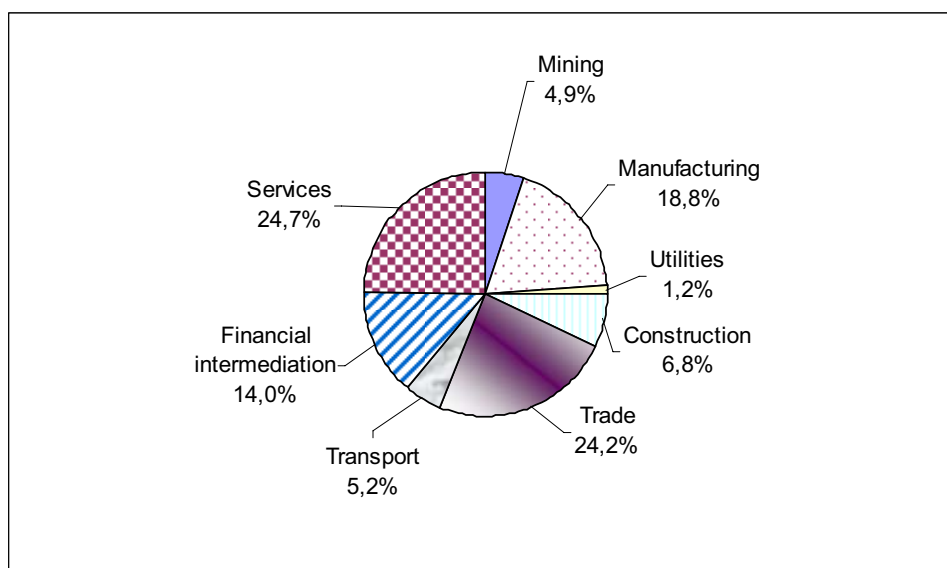
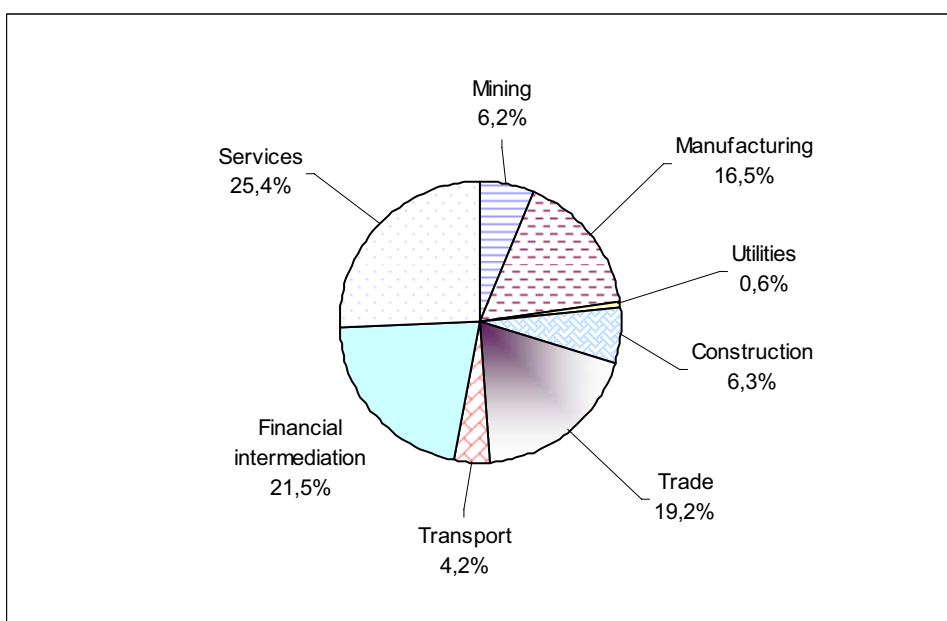
Figure 7a: Formal employment figures in LFS (Percentage)**Figure 7b: Formal employment figures in QES (Percentage)**

Figure 7a and 7b show a slightly lower proportion of people in the mining industry in the LFS (4,9%), compared to 6,2% in the QES while slightly larger proportions are indicated in the wholesale and trade industry in the LFS (24,2%) compared to those in the QES (19,2%). The largest difference is noted for financial intermediation as more respondents indicated to be employed in the industrial sector in the QES (21,5%) than in the LFS (14,0%).

The differences in the data can be explained by the following:

- Different sampling frames are used. The estimates for the QES include registered businesses while the LFS uses households and thus implicitly uses population as a frame.
- The LFS measures the perception of the respondents of being employed in either a formal or informal industry.

Table M: Formal sector employment according to the LFS and the QES of March 2006

	QES Mar 2006	LFS Mar 2006	Difference
Industry	Thousand		
Mining and quarrying	446	396	- 50
Manufacturing	1 193	1 512	319
Utilities	46	100	54
Construction	457	548	91
Wholesale and retail trade	1 393	1 946	553
Transport	306	415	109
Financial intermediation	1 557	1 126	- 431
Community and personal services	1 840	1 987	147
Total (excluding agriculture, private households, other and unspecified)	7 238	8 029	791

5 Unemployment patterns in March 2006 (official definition)

This section highlights key aspects of the pattern of unemployment over the period March 2001 to March 2006. The discussion initially focuses on unemployment rates in the nine provinces and among the four major population groups, noting gender differences where appropriate. Given the youthfulness of the South African labour force and also the increasing international levels of youth unemployment, special attention is given to the unemployment rate by age group. The section concludes with an overview of discouraged work-seekers. It should be noted that rates are no longer provided according to the expanded definition, to avoid any confusion.

5.1 Provincial unemployment rates

As discussed earlier, the unemployment rate has declined slightly since March 2005 but the trend in provincial rates varies.

Table N: Unemployment rate by province, March 2001 to March 2006

Province	Mar 2001	Mar 2002	Mar 2003	Mar 2004	Mar 2005	Mar 2006
	Percentage					
Western Cape	19,0	18,4	19,9	16,8	17,6	15,9
Eastern Cape	28,4	26,4	29,8	32,6	27,1	22,1
Northern Cape	23,8	27,7	28,9	22,4	29,4	23,5
Free State	27,4	31,1	31,2	26,0	30,6	28,3
KwaZulu-Natal	26,2	35,9	36,3	33,0	31,7	29,9
North West	27,9	30,3	32,3	30,8	28,8	31,8
Gauteng	28,2	29,8	30,8	27,7	22,7	23,3
Mpumalanga	26,3	29,9	30,8	25,7	27,4	27,4
Limpopo	28,1	35,1	39,4	31,2	32,4	35,6
Total	26,4	29,7	31,2	27,9	26,5	25,6

- Table N indicates that the unemployment rate in the Western Cape is continuing to decline over the period March 2001 to March 2006, while the largest unemployment rates are noted in three provinces, namely Limpopo (35,6%), followed by North West (31,8%) and KwaZulu-Natal (29,9%).

5.2 Unemployment by population group

The variation in provincial unemployment discussed above reflects differences in natural resource endowments and also differences in the composition of the labour force in terms of the four major population groups.

Figure 8 and Table O show that the unemployment rate according to the official definition among black African people is higher than among Indian/Asian, coloured and white people by a large margin. In March 2006, the unemployment rate among black Africans was 30,7% as against 18,9% among coloured people, 11,2% among Indians/Asians and 4,7% among white people (Figure 8). As indicated in Table O, irrespective of population group, the unemployment rate among women – in particular black African women - is substantially higher than their male counterparts.

Figure 8: Unemployment rate by population group, March 2001 to March 2006 (Percentage)

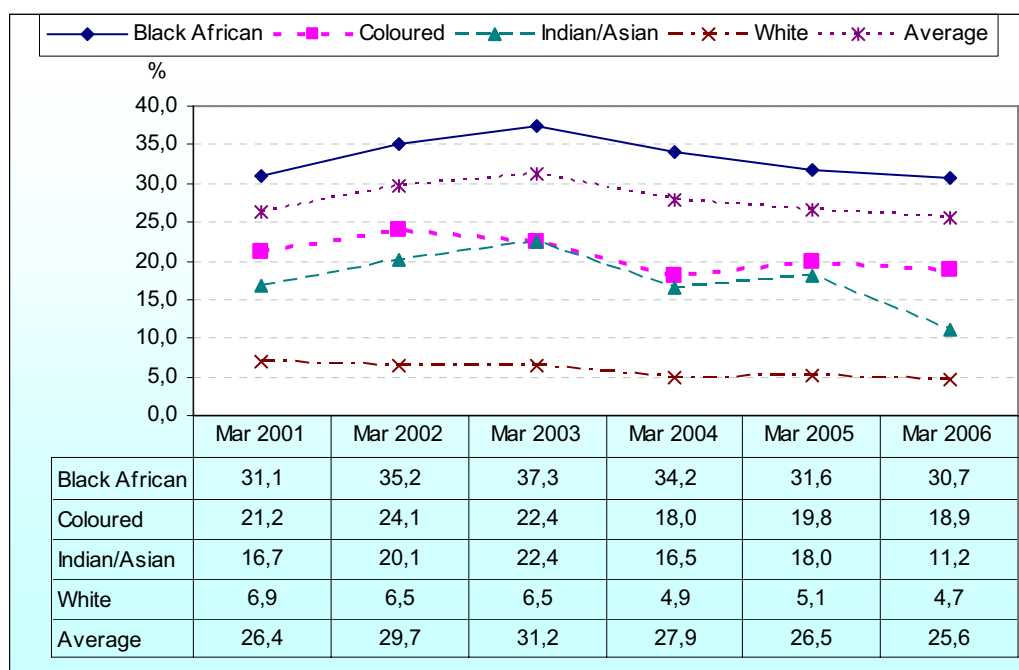


Table O: Unemployment rate by population group and gender, March 2001 to March 2006

Sex and population group	Mar 2001	Mar 2002	Mar 2003	Mar 2004	Mar 2005	Mar 2006
Percentage						
Male						
Black African	29,4	31,4	32,8	29,4	26,7	25,8
Coloured	19,9	21,4	20,3	16,2	18,6	18,3
Indian/Asian	14,4	17,5	18,2	14,0	15,4	11,8
White	6,0	5,0	5,6	3,9	4,4	3,6
Average	24,6	26,1	27,2	23,9	22,4	21,6
Female						
Black African	33,0	39,5	42,6	39,9	37,6	36,2
Coloured	22,8	27,2	24,7	20,2	21,2	19,6
Indian/Asian	20,5	24,0	28,7	21,0	22,6	10,2
White	8,2	8,6	7,7	6,3	5,9	6,2
Average	28,6	33,9	35,9	32,9	31,4	30,3

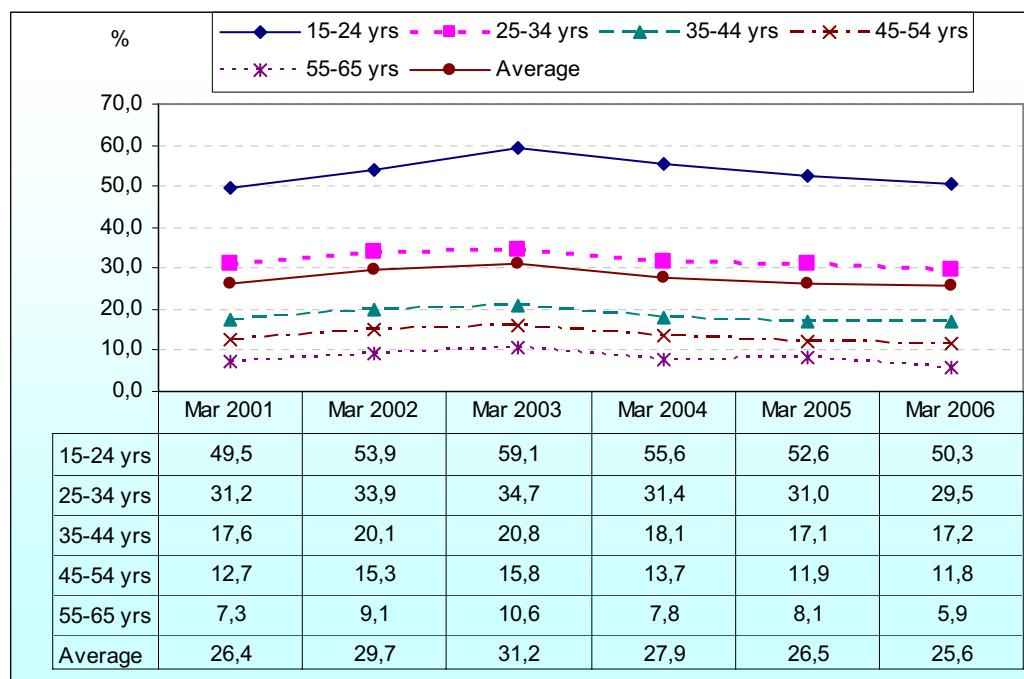
Figure 9: Unemployment rate by age, March 2001 to March 2006 (Percentage)

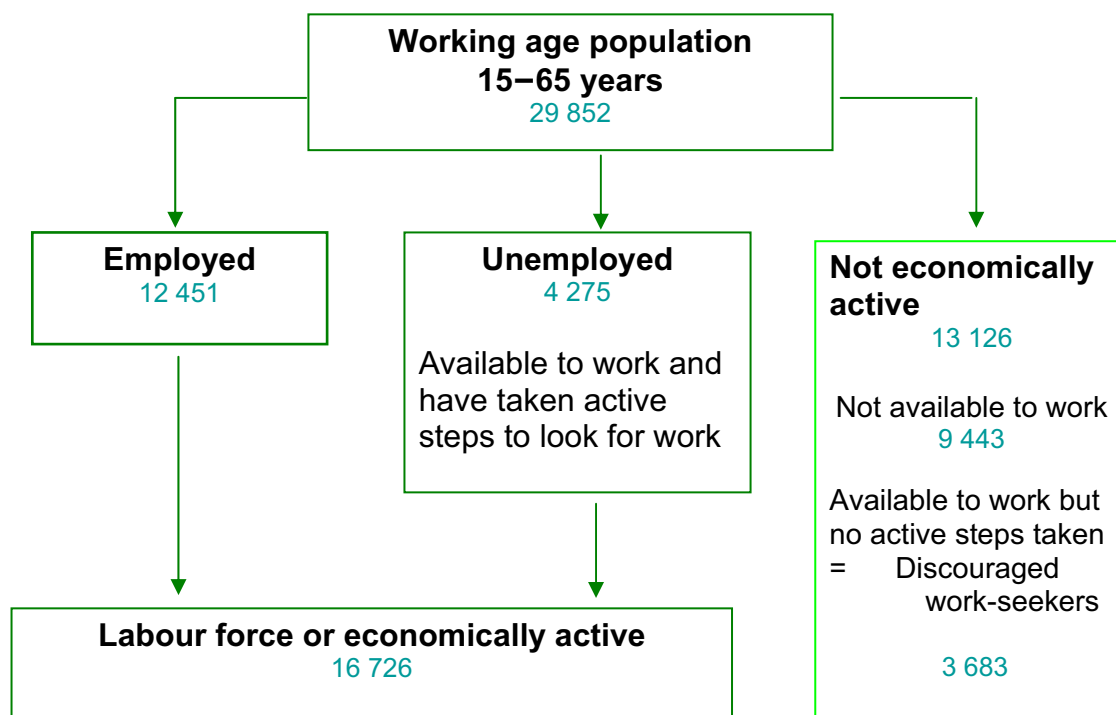
Figure 9 shows a difference between age and unemployment rates. Unemployment rates are increasingly reported lower in the higher age groups. The unemployment rate among persons aged 15–24 years is substantially higher than those in the 25–34 year age group and in turn, the unemployment rate among persons aged 35–44 is higher than among those in the 45–54 year age group.

5.3 Discouraged work-seekers

This section provides a brief overview of an important component of the South African labour market, namely discouraged work-seekers. As indicated earlier, persons regarded as such differ from those regarded as officially unemployed in one respect only, that they did not take active steps to find employment in the month prior to the survey interview in spite of their declared desire for work.

Figure 10 shows that in March 2006 there were:

- 29 852 000 persons aged 15–65 years comprising the labour market, of which:
- 12 451 000 persons were employed (41,7%)
- 4 275 000 persons were unemployed (14,3%)
- 13 126 000 persons were not economically active (43,9%)
- 16 726 000 persons were in the labour force or economically active (56,1%)
- 3 683 000 persons were discouraged work-seekers (8,9%)

Figure 10: Discouraged work-seekers in the labour market (thousands), March 2006**Table P: Discouraged work-seekers, March 2001 to March 2006**

Discouraged work-seekers	Mar 2001	Mar 2002	Mar 2003	Mar 2004	Mar 2005	Mar 2006
	Thousand					
Male	1 030	1 125	1 182	1 405	1 414	1 385
Female	1 667	1 920	2 058	2 360	2 406	2 298
Total	2 696	3 045	3 241	3 764	3 824	3 683
	Percentage					
Male	7,5	8,2	8,5	10,0	9,9	9,6
Female	11,5	13,1	13,9	15,7	15,8	14,9
Total	9,6	10,7	11,3	12,9	13,0	12,3

* Unspecified sex included in the total

Table Q: Annual change in discouraged work-seekers, March 2001 to March 2006

Discouraged work-seekers	Mar 2002	Mar 2003	Mar 2004	Mar 2005	Annual change Mar 2001- Mar 2006	Change over period Mar 2001- Mar 2006
Thousand						
Male	95	57	223	9	- 29	355
Female	253	139	301	47	- 108	631
Total	348	196	523	59	- 141	987
As a percentage of the working-age population						
Percentage						
Male	0,7	0,2	1,5	-0,1	-0,3	2,1
Female	1,6	0,8	1,8	0,1	-0,9	3,3
Total	1,1	0,5	1,7	0,0	-0,6	2,7

* Unspecified sex included in the total

As indicated in Table Q, the number of discouraged work-seekers declined by 141 000 in the year to March 2006, following fluctuating increases in the previous three years. The decline was more substantial among women than among men. As a result, the percentage of female discouraged work-seekers in the female working age population fell from 15,8% in March 2005 to 14,9% in March 2006, whereas among men the decline was slightly less pronounced.

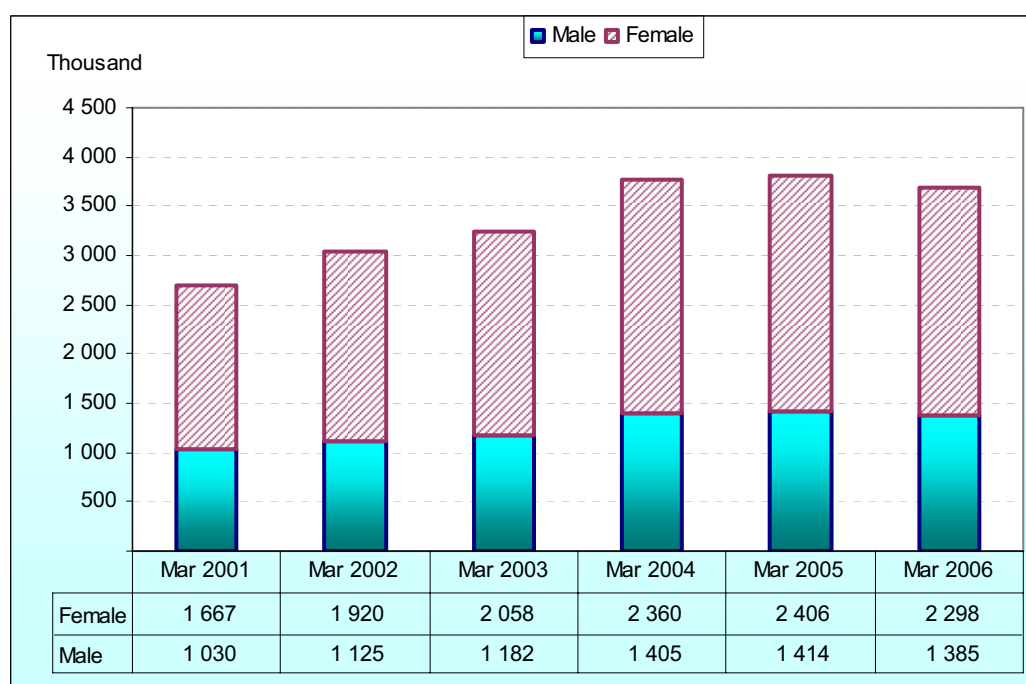
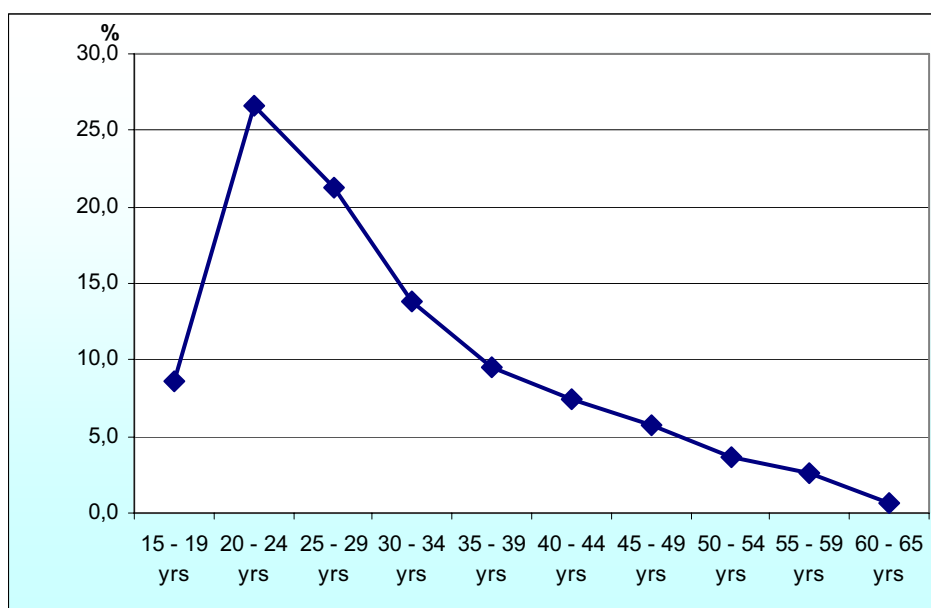
Figure 11: Gender differences among discouraged work-seekers, March 2001 to March 2006

Figure 11 and Table P show that discouraged work-seekers are predominantly women. For example, in March 2006 almost two out of every three discouraged work-seekers (62,4%) were female as against one in every three (37,6%) that were male.

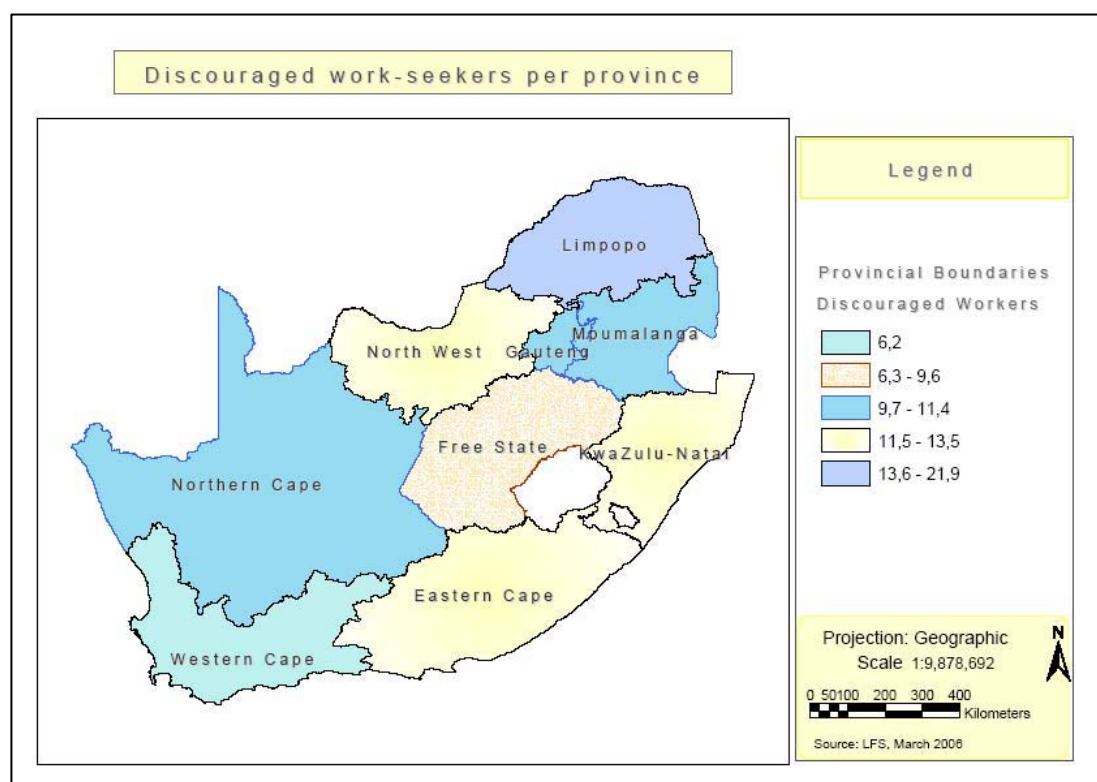
Table R: Discouraged work-seekers by age group, March 2006

Age group	Discouraged work-seekers	
	Thousand	Percentage
15 – 19 yrs	319	8,7
20 – 24 yrs	980	26,6
25 – 29 yrs	782	21,2
30 – 34 yrs	508	13,8
35 – 39 yrs	349	9,5
40 – 44 yrs	274	7,4
45 – 49 yrs	213	5,8
50 – 54 yrs	135	3,7
55 – 59 yrs	98	2,7
60 – 65 yrs	24	0,7
Total	3 683	100,0

Discouraged work-seekers are predominantly in the younger age groups. More than half the number of persons reported as a discouraged work-seeker is below 30 years old (Table R and Figure 11).

Figure 12: Distribution of discouraged work-seekers by age group, March 2006

A variation can be noted across the provinces in the number of discouraged work-seekers expressed as a percentage of the working-age population in each province (Figure 12).

Figure 13: Discouraged work-seekers as a percentage of the working-age population, March 2006

As shown in Figure 13, in March 2006, nearly one in every five persons aged 15–65 years (21,9%) in Limpopo was reported as a discouraged work-seeker – as against fewer than 10% in provinces such as Western Cape and Free State.

Table S provides insight into the reasons why discouraged work-seekers did not take active steps to find employment or start a business in the month prior to the LFS survey of March 2006.

Table S: The main reasons for not seeking work or starting a business among discouraged work-seekers, March 2006

Main reason	Thousand	Percentage
Has been temporarily laid off work	8	0,2
Ill health/injury/physical disability	35	1,0
Pregnancy	62	1,7
Family considerations/Child care	207	5,6
Undergoing training to help find work	45	1,2
No jobs available in the area	2 036	55,3
Lack of money to pay for transport to look for work	631	17,1
Unable to find work requiring his/her skills	161	4,4
Lost hope of finding any kind of work	320	8,7
No transport available	17	0,5
Other reason	103	2,8
Not applicable	2	0,0
Unspecified	57	1,6
Total	3 683	100,0

In March 2006, more than half (55,3%) of discouraged work-seekers did not actively seek employment because no jobs were available in the area in which they resided. An additional 17,1% had no money for transport to try and find employment or start a business and 8,8% had lost hope of finding work.

Summary

The LFS-13 results indicate that the labour market situation stabilised from March 2001 to March 2006 although a slight decline is noted from 26,5% during the year from March 2005 to 25,6% in March 2006. The number of employed persons rose from 11 907 000 in March 2005 to 12 451 000 in March 2006 –indicating an employment gain of slightly more than half-a-million. As a result of this employment growth, the percentage of working-age South Africans with jobs rose from 40,3% to 41,7%.



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Technical notes

1 Response details

Response rates at the national level have been 85% or higher for most rounds of the LFS. Table (i) below shows response rates in each province for the March 2006 LFS. Nationally, while 87,1% of the expected 32 857 000 household interviews were successfully completed, it was not possible to complete interviews in 2,7% of the sampled dwelling units because they had become vacant. An additional 2,3% of all interviews were also not conducted because persons in the sampled dwelling units could not be contacted. But the non-contact rate in provinces such as Western Cape (6,9%) and Gauteng (6,8%) in part reflects the increasing difficulty in gaining access to the sampled dwelling units in high-walled security areas and golf estates.

Table (i): Response rates by households, March 2006

Result code	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
	Percentage									
Completed	77,6	88,5	86,1	86,1	94,0	87,5	80,8	85,4	92,8	87,1
Non-contact	6,9	0,3	0,0	1,4	0,1	2,0	6,8	2,6	0,6	2,3
Refusal	2,9	0,7	0,7	1,3	0,5	1,6	4,2	2,3	1,3	1,7
Partly completed	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,2	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,1
No usable information	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Vacant	3,6	2,9	4,8	4,6	2,0	1,6	1,7	3,1	2,1	2,7
Listing error	1,9	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,6	0,6	1,2	0,4	0,2	0,7
Other	5,5	2,4	3,0	3,3	1,6	2,4	3,6	3,6	1,0	2,8
Unoccupied	1,4	4,9	5,2	2,9	1,2	3,9	1,1	2,5	1,9	2,5
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Total (number)	4 195	4 226	2 182	2 584	7 451	2 787	4 025	2 471	2 936	32 857

*Totals include households with no qualifying members.

2 Data limitations

Revisions to the LFS data based on the new population estimates involved benchmarking at the national level in terms of age, sex and population group while at the provincial level, benchmarking was by population group only. As a result, caution should be exercised when interpreting the results of the LFS at levels of disaggregation below the national picture.

During 2001 the Survey of Employed and Self-Employed (SESE 2001) was conducted in households simultaneously with the LFS in September 2001. The main purpose of the SESE was to gain more information about employment and the self-employed in the informal sector (i.e. those households who run businesses which are not registered for Value Added Tax). Both questionnaires were administered simultaneously and as a result of this and the payment system at the time more job gains were recorded in 2001 than during any other year. Statistics SA has since improved on these methodologies.

3 Official and expanded unemployment rates

Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) uses the following definition of unemployment as its *official* definition. The *unemployed* are those people within the *economically active population* who: (a) did not work during the seven days prior to the interview, (b) want to work and are available to start work within two weeks³ of the interview, and (c) have taken active steps to look for work or to start some form of self-employment in the four weeks prior to the interview. The *expanded definition of unemployment* excludes criterion (c).

The expanded definition therefore includes persons who said they were unemployed but had not taken active steps to find work in the four weeks prior to the interview (i.e. discouraged work-seekers).

³ This reference period increased from one week to two weeks from mid-2004.

4 Sample design

Enumeration Areas (EAs) that had a household count of less than twenty-five were omitted from the census frame that was used to draw the sample of Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) for the Master Sample. Other omissions from the Master Sample frame included all institution EAs except workers' hostels, convents and monasteries. EAs in the census database that were found to have less than sixty dwelling units during listing were pooled.

The Master Sample is a multi-stage stratified sample. The overall sample size of PSUs was 3000. The explicit strata were the 53 district councils. The 3000 PSUs were allocated to these using the power allocation method. The PSUs were then sampled using probability proportional to size principles. The measure of size used was the number of households in a PSU as calculated in the census.

The sampled PSUs were listed with the dwelling unit as the listing unit. From these listings systematic samples of dwelling units per PSU were drawn. These samples of dwelling units form clusters. The size of the clusters differs depending on the specific survey requirements. The LFS uses one of the clusters that contain ten dwelling units.

5 Rotating panel methodology

Statistics South Africa uses a rotating panel methodology for the LFS, to ultimately obtain a better picture of movements into and out of the labour market over time. The rotating panel methodology involves visiting the same dwelling units on a number of occasions (in this instance, five at most). After the panel is established, a proportion of the dwelling units is replaced each round (in this instance, 20%). New dwelling units are added to the sample to replace those that are taken out. The advantage of this type of design is that it provides the basis for monitoring changes in the work situation of members of the same households over time, while retaining the larger picture of the overall employment situation in the country. It also allows for both longitudinal and cross-sectional analysis.

6 Coverage

The target population is all households, as well as residents in workers' hostels and convents/monasteries. The survey does not cover institutions such as old age homes, hospitals, prisons and military barracks.

7 Weighting the LFS of March 2006

A two-stage weighting procedure was applied to the LFS

The PSU inclusion probability is given by

$$P_{PSU} = \frac{n_{PSU}}{N_{PSU}} n_S,$$

where n_{PSU} is the number of households constituting the selected PSU during census fieldwork, n_S is the number of PSUs per stratum, in this case the District Council (DC) and N_{PSU} is the number of households constituting the selected stratum during census fieldwork.

The household inclusion probability per PSU is given by

$$P_{HH} = \frac{n_{HH}}{H_{HH}},$$

where n_{HH} is the number of selected dwelling units per PSU, H_{HH} is the number of dwelling units in the PSU in question at a particular time different from the census time.

The non-response adjustment factor is given by $\frac{1}{r_{HH}}$, where r_{HH} is the response rate and is given by

$$r_{HH} = \frac{n_{RESP}}{n_T} \text{ where } n_{RESP} \text{ is the number of responding households and } n_T \text{ is the total number of visited}$$

households (in the sampled dwelling units) per PSU. The design weights adjusted for non-response are now given by

$$W_{HH} = \frac{1}{P_{PSU} \cdot P_{HH} \cdot r_{HH}}$$

A SAS macro called CALMAR was used to benchmark W_{HH} to the population estimates. The mid-year population estimates were adjusted to give population estimates for March 2006 (when survey fieldwork took place).

8 Symbols used in the tables that follow

When a dash (-) is shown there were no respondents in the category.

When a single asterisk (*) is shown in the table, the sample size was too small to give reliable estimates.

Definitions of terms

A *household* is defined as a person, or group of persons, who occupy a common dwelling unit (or part of it) for at least four days in a week on average during the four weeks prior to the survey interview. Basically, they live together and share resources as a unit. Other explanatory phrases can be “eating from the same pot” and “cook and eat together”.

A *dwelling unit* is any structure or part of a structure or group of structures but could be occupied by one or more than one household; or which is vacant or under construction but could be lived in at the time of the survey. The dwelling unit is the major listing unit for this survey. However, if multiple households are identified during listing, then each household is listed separately. But the listing unit is not primarily households, as multiple households are sometimes discovered at the time of the survey. In workers hostels, (1) where rooms are occupied by individual persons/households, then each room is treated as a dwelling unit, and (2) in the case of dormitories/communal rooms, each bed is listed separately and treated as a dwelling unit. It is important to note that the dwelling unit as defined here was also the selection unit for this sample.

Population group describes the racial classification of a particular group of South African citizens. The previous government used legislation to impose this type of classification, to divide the South African population into distinct groupings on which to base apartheid policies. For quite a different reason it remains important for Stats SA to continue to use this classification wherever possible. It clearly indicates the effects of discrimination of the past, and permits monitoring of policies to alleviate discrimination. Note that, in the past, population group was based on a legal definition, but it is now based on self-perception and self-classification. A *black African* person is someone who classifies him/herself as such. The same applies to a *coloured*, *Indian/Asian* or *white* person.

Workers' hostel is a communal living quarter for workers, provided by a public organisation such as a local authority, or a private organisation such as a mining company. These were residential dormitories established for migrant workers during the apartheid era, and they continue to house people working in certain industries, such as the mining industry.

The *working-age population* comprises all persons aged 15–65 years.

The *economically active population* consists of both those who are employed and those who are unemployed.

The *employed* are those who performed work for pay, profit or family gain in the seven days prior to the survey interview for at least one hour, or who were absent from work during these seven days, but did have some form of work to which to return.

The *unemployed* are those people within the *economically active population* who: (a) did not work during the seven days prior to the interview, (b) want to work and are available to start work within two weeks of the interview, and (c) have taken active steps to look for work or to start some form of self-employment in the four weeks prior to the interview. This is referred to as the *official definition of unemployment*.

Person who are *not in the labour force (not economically active)* are neither employed nor unemployed. This category includes full-time scholars and students, full-time homemakers, those who are retired, and those who are unable or unwilling to work.

Discouraged work-seekers are persons who want to work and are available to work but have not taken active steps to look for work or to start some form of self-employment in the four weeks prior to the survey interview.

The *formal sector* includes all businesses that are registered in any way. For the LFS this is identified by the respondents.

The *informal sector* consists of those businesses that are not registered in any way. They are generally small in nature, and are seldom run from business premises. Instead, they are run from homes, street pavements or other informal arrangements.

Workers include the self-employed, employers and employees.

Appendix 1

Table A1: Key labour market variables, March 2001 to March 2006

Labour market indicator	Mar 2001	Sep 2001	Mar 2002	Sep 2002	Mar 2003	Sep 2003	Mar 2004	Sep 2004	Mar 2005	Sep 2005	Mar 2006
	Thousand										
Employed	12 275	11 181	11 617	11 296	11 304	11 424	11 392	11 643	11 907	12 301	12 451
Unemployed	4 413	4 655	4 897	4 936	5 116	4 434	4 415	4 135	4 283	4 487	4 275
Not economically active	11 408	12 281	11 819	12 295	12 337	13 080	13 324	13 527	13 334	12 909	13 126
Labour force	16 688	15 836	16 514	16 232	16 420	15 858	15 807	15 778	16 190	16 788	16 726
Working age	28 096	28 117	28 333	28 527	28 756	28 938	29 131	29 305	29 524	29 697	29 852
Unemployment rate	26,4	29,4	29,7	30,4	31,2	28,0	27,9	26,2	26,5	26,7	25,6
Absorption rate	43,7	39,8	41,0	39,6	39,3	39,5	39,1	39,7	40,3	41,4	41,7
Participation rate	69,0	67,0	69,0	68,1	68,4	67,8	67,2	67,3	67,8	67,7	68,4
Discouraged work-seekers	2 696	2 994	3 045	3 194	3 241	3 773	3 764	3 948	3 824	3 312	3 683

Table A2: Labour market measurements, September 2001 to March 2006 (official definition of unemployment)

Indicator	Lower limit	Estimate	Upper limit
A Employed	Thousand		
Sep'01	10 893	11 181	11 468
Mar'02	11 319	11 617	11 915
Sep'02	10 972	11 296	11 620
Mar'03	10 979	11 304	11 628
Sep'03	11 087	11 424	11 761
Mar'04	11 033	11 392	11 751
Sep'04	11 348	11 643	11 938
Mar'05	11 602	11 907	12 213
Sep'05	11 937	12 301	12 665
Mar'06	12 253	12 451	12 650
B Unemployed(Official definition)			
Sep'01	4 447	4 655	4 863
Mar'02	4 692	4 897	5 102
Sep'02	4 717	4 936	5 154
Mar'03	4 898	5 116	5 334
Sep'03	4 229	4 434	4 639
Mar'04	4 211	4 415	4 620
Sep'04	3 930	4 135	4 341
Mar'05	4 074	4 283	4 491
Sep'05	4 256	4 487	4 718
Mar'06	4 124	4 275	4 425
C Not economically active			
Sep'01	11 929	12 281	12 634
Mar'02	11 476	11 819	12 161
Sep'02	11 922	12 295	12 667
Mar'03	11 951	12 337	12 722
Sep'03	12 687	13 080	13 473
Mar'04	12 913	13 324	13 735
Sep'04	13 147	13 527	13 906
Mar'05	12 954	13 334	13 714
Sep'05	12 520	12 909	13 299
Mar'06	12 864	13 126	13 388
D Unemployment rate	Percentage		
Sep'01	28,4	29,4	30,4
Mar'02	28,7	29,7	30,6
Sep'02	29,3	30,4	31,4
Mar'03	30,1	31,2	32,2
Sep'03	27,0	28,0	28,9
Mar'04	26,9	27,9	29,0
Sep'04	25,1	26,2	27,3
Mar'05	25,4	26,5	27,5
Sep'05	25,6	26,7	27,9
Mar'06	24,5	25,6	26,6

1. Population
1.1 By province, population group and sex

Province	N(1000)															
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total			
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
South Africa	37 490	18 359	19 130	4 180	2 070	2 110	1 160	571	589	4 365	2 224	2 138	47 238	23 247	23 986	
Western Cape	1 216	624	591	2 488	1 223	1 264	34	14	20	968	505	463	4 713	2 372	2 341	
Eastern Cape	6 106	2 939	3 167	524	268	256	*	*	*	387	200	187	7 046	3 423	3 622	
Northern Cape	357	181	176	461	229	231	*	*	*	86	44	41	909	457	450	
Free State	2 520	1 244	1 276	132	60	72	*	*	*	294	140	152	2 956	1 448	1 506	
KwaZulu-Natal	8 137	3 907	4 230	224	109	116	791	382	409	555	278	276	9 707	4 675	5 031	
North West	3 462	1 724	1 738	100	51	49	13	*	*	271	134	137	3 850	1 919	1 931	
Gauteng	7 158	3 749	3 409	238	123	115	268	141	127	1 479	744	735	9 153	4 761	4 392	
Mpumalanga	3 024	1 466	1 558	*	*	*	*	*	*	213	120	93	3 245	1 590	1 655	
Limpopo	5 510	2 524	2 985	*	*	*	28	16	12	112	58	54	5 660	2 603	3 058	

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.
 Due to rounding numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.
 Totals include other and unspecified population group and sex.

1. Population

1.2 By age, population group and sex

1 000

Age group	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total	
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male
RSA	37 490	18 359	19 130	4 180	2 070	2 110	1 160	571	589	4 365	2 224	2 138	47 238	23 247
0-4	4 305	2 261	2 044	444	231	213	94	54	40	300	142	158	5 149	2 692
5-9	4 204	2 199	2 005	440	242	198	95	49	47	272	156	116	5 015	2 648
10-14	4 299	2 225	2 074	429	211	218	98	46	52	252	150	102	5 080	2 633
15-19	4 155	2 148	2 007	384	196	187	83	42	41	297	159	137	4 920	2 545
20-24	3 830	1 862	1 968	401	207	194	108	56	51	295	154	140	4 641	2 284
25-29	3 476	1 684	1 792	342	160	181	108	47	61	316	144	172	4 250	2 041
30-34	2 963	1 475	1 487	364	184	180	122	64	58	364	171	193	3 817	1 897
35-39	2 099	1 011	1 088	259	127	132	90	40	50	360	198	162	2 809	1 376
40-44	1 765	795	970	235	102	133	81	40	41	348	175	173	2 430	1 112
45-49	1 544	683	861	262	117	145	86	44	42	313	167	146	2 207	1 012
50-54	1 291	569	722	204	99	106	60	32	28	244	119	125	1 804	821
55-59	1 000	458	543	130	63	67	30	17	13	282	128	154	1 443	667
60-64	846	354	493	102	49	52	49	13	37	260	134	126	1 257	550
65+	1 711	634	1 078	184	80	104	55	27	29	462	226	235	2 416	967

*For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Totals include unspecified population group, sex and age.

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

1 000

Economic activity and population group	Involved**			Not involved			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Run or do any kind of business, big or small, for himself/herself									
Total	2 025	1 142	883	27 824	13 269	14 550	29 852	14 414	15 433
Black African	1 424	713	711	21 735	10 397	11 337	23 162	11 112	12 048
Coloured	108	78	31	2 594	1 233	1 361	2 703	1 310	1 392
Indian/Asian	60	48	13	763	351	412	824	399	425
White	425	297	127	2 709	1 279	1 428	3 134	1 576	1 555
Do any work for a wage, salary, commission or any payment in kind									
Total	8 693	5 451	3 241	21 155	8 960	12 191	29 852	14 414	15 433
Black African	5 535	3 704	1 831	17 623	7 405	10 217	23 162	11 112	12 048
Coloured	1 183	656	527	1 520	655	865	2 703	1 310	1 392
Indian/Asian	366	218	149	457	181	276	824	399	425
White	1 601	869	731	1 533	707	824	3 134	1 576	1 555
Do any work as a domestic worker for a wage, salary or any payment in kind									
Total	1 043	245	797	28 806	14 166	14 635	29 852	14 414	15 433
Black African	956	229	727	22 202	10 881	11 320	23 162	11 112	12 048
Coloured	83	16	68	2 619	1 295	1 324	2 703	1 310	1 392
Indian/Asian	*	-	*	823	399	425	824	399	425
White	*	*	*	3 131	1 575	1 553	3 134	1 576	1 555
Help unpaid in a family business of any kind									
Total	83	25	58	29 765	14 386	15 375	29 852	14 414	15 433
Black African	68	21	47	23 090	11 089	12 001	23 162	11 112	12 048
Coloured	*	*	*	2 702	1 310	1 391	2 703	1 310	1 392
Indian/Asian	*	*	*	821	397	424	824	399	425
White	11	*	*	3 123	1 574	1 546	3 134	1 576	1 555
Do any work in his/her own or the family's plot, farm, food garden, cattle post or kraal or help in growing farm produce or in looking after animals for the household									
Total	668	293	376	29 180	14 119	15 057	29 852	14 414	15 433
Black African	637	271	366	22 521	10 838	11 682	23 162	11 112	12 048
Coloured	23	14	*	2 680	1 296	1 383	2 703	1 310	1 392
Indian/Asian	*	*	*	823	398	424	824	399	425
White	*	*	*	3 126	1 570	1 553	3 134	1 576	1 555

2. Estimated population of working age (15-65 years)

2.1 By economic activity, population group and sex (concluded)

1 000

Economic activity and population group	Involved**		Not involved		Total	
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Do any construction or major repair work on his/her own home, plot, cattle post or business or those of the family						
Total	38	21	17	29 810	14 390	15 416
Black African	25	12	13	23 133	11 097	12 035
Coloured	*	*	-	2 697	1 305	1 392
Indian/Asian	-	-	-	824	399	425
White	*	*	*	3 127	1 572	1 551
Catch any fish, prawns, shells, wild animals or other food for sale or family food						
Total	*	*	*	29 842	14 406	15 431
Black African	*	*	*	23 154	11 107	12 047
Coloured	*	*	-	2 701	1 309	1 392
Indian/Asian	-	-	-	824	399	425
White	*	*	*	3 133	1 575	1 555
Beg for money or food in public						
Total	*	*	*	29 846	14 410	15 432
Black African	*	*	*	23 156	11 108	12 047
Coloured	-	-	-	2 703	1 310	1 392
Indian/Asian	-	-	-	824	399	425
White	-	-	-	3 134	1 576	1 555
Involved in at least one economic activity except begging						
Total	12 359	7 073	5 284	17 493	7 341	10 149
Black African	8 506	4 878	3 628	14 655	6 234	8 420
Coloured	1 377	751	625	1 326	559	766
Indian/Asian	429	267	162	396	132	263
White	2 031	1 166	865	1 103	410	691
Total	29 852	14 414	15 433	29 852	14 414	15 433
Black African	23 162	11 112	12 048	23 162	11 112	12 048
Coloured	2 703	1 310	1 392	2 703	1 310	1 392
Indian/Asian	824	399	425	824	399	425
White	3 134	1 576	1 555	3 134	1 576	1 555

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

** In this table, people who are normally engaged in an economic activity but were temporarily absent from work are not counted as involved.

Totals include other and unspecified population groups, sex and those who did not specify their involvement in the economic activities.

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

2. Estimated population of working age (15-65 years)
2.2 By economic activity, involvement and sex

Economic activity and sex	1 000		
	Involved**	Not involved	Total
Run or do any kind of business, big or small for himself/herself			
Total	2 025	27 824	29 852
Male	1 142	13 269	14 414
Female	883	14 550	15 433
Do any work for a wage, salary, commission or any payment in kind			
Total	8 693	21 155	29 852
Male	5 451	8 960	14 414
Female	3 241	12 191	15 433
Do any work as a domestic worker for a wage, salary or any payment in kind			
Total	1 043	28 806	29 852
Male	245	14 166	14 414
Female	797	14 635	15 433
Help unpaid in a family business of any kind			
Total	83	29 765	29 852
Male	25	14 386	14 414
Female	58	15 375	15 433
Do any work in his/her own or the family's plot, farm, food garden, cattle post or kraal or help in growing farm produce or in looking after animals for the household			
Total	668	29 180	29 852
Male	293	14 119	14 414
Female	376	15 057	15 433
Do any construction or major repair work on his/her own home, plot, cattle post or business or those of the family			
Total	38	29 810	29 852
Male	21	14 390	14 414
Female	17	15 416	15 433

2. Estimated population of working age (15-65 years)
2.2 By economic activity, involvement and sex (concluded)

Economic activity and sex	1 000		
	Involved**	Not involved	Total
Catch any fish, prawns, shells, wild animals or other food for sale or family food			
Total	*	29 842	29 852
Male	*	14 406	14 414
Female	*	15 431	15 433
			*
Beg for money or food in public			*
Total	*	29 846	29 852
Male	*	14 410	14 414
Female	*	15 432	15 433
			*
Involved in at least one of these activities except begging			*
Total	12 359	17 493	29 852
Male	7 073	7 341	14 414
Female	5 284	10 149	15 433

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

** In this table, people who are normally engaged in an economic activity but were temporarily absent from work are not counted as involved.
 Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

2. Estimated population of working age (15-65 years)
2.3 By population group, sex and labour market status (official definition of unemployment)

Population group	Male						Female						Total					
	Not economically active			Economically active			Not economically active			Economically active			Not economically active			Economically active		
	Total	Unemployed	Rate	Workers	Unemployed	Rate	Total	Unemployed	Rate	Workers	Unemployed	Rate	Total	Unemployed	Rate	Workers	Unemployed	Rate
	N (1 000)						N (1 000)						N (1 000)					
	%						%						%					
All population groups	14 414	5 348	21.6	9 066	7 111	1 955	15 433	7 775	30.3	7 658	5 339	2 319	29 852	13 126	30.3	12 451	4 275	25.6
Black African	11 112	4 502	25.8	6 610	4 906	1 705	12 048	6 290	36.2	5 758	3 671	2 087	23 162	10 792	36.2	8 577	3 792	30.7
Coloured	1 310	383	18.3	927	757	170	1 392	605	19.6	787	632	154	2 703	989	19.6	1 390	324	18.9
Indian/Asian	399	95	11.8	304	268	36	425	245	10.2	180	162	18	824	340	10.2	430	54	11.2
White	1 576	364	3.6	1 212	1 169	43	1 555	629	6.2	926	869	58	3 134	994	6.2	2 038	101	4.7

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Totals include other and unspecified population groups and sex.

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

2. Estimated population of working age (15-65 years)
2.4 By province, sex and labour market status (official definition of unemployment)

Province	Male						Female						Total					
	Not economically active			Economically active			Not economically active			Economically active			Not economically active			Economically active		
	Total	Not economically active	Workers	Unemployed	Rate	%	Total	Not economically active	Workers	Unemployed	Rate	%	Total	Not economically active	Workers	Unemployed	Rate	%
	N (1 000)						N (1 000)						N (1 000)					
South Africa	14 414	5 348	9 066	7 111	1 955	21.6	15 433	7 775	7 658	5 339	2 319	30.3	29 852	13 126	16 726	12 451	4 275	25.6
Western Cape	1 612	399	1 213	1 033	180	14.9	1 624	643	981	812	169	17.2	3 236	1 042	2 194	1 845	349	15.9
Eastern Cape	1 831	802	1 029	811	218	21.2	2 164	1 100	1 064	819	245	23.0	3 996	1 903	2 094	1 630	464	22.1
Northern Cape	287	100	187	150	37	19.6	292	152	139	99	40	28.8	580	253	327	250	77	23.5
Free State	915	334	581	465	115	19.8	990	490	500	309	191	38.1	1 906	825	1 081	775	306	28.3
KwaZulu-Natal	2 843	1 235	1 608	1 175	434	27.0	3 227	1 707	1 521	1 020	501	32.9	6 072	2 943	3 129	2 195	935	29.9
North West	1 194	450	745	557	187	25.2	1 237	690	547	324	223	40.7	2 431	1 140	1 291	881	410	31.8
Gauteng	3 391	897	2 495	2 016	479	19.2	3 083	1 285	1 798	1 277	521	29.0	6 474	2 181	4 293	3 293	1 000	23.3
Mpumalanga	944	345	599	475	124	20.7	1 048	541	507	328	180	35.4	1 992	886	1 106	803	303	27.4
Limpopo	1 396	786	609	428	181	29.7	1 768	1 167	600	351	249	41.5	3 163	1 953	1 210	780	430	35.6

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Totals include unspecified sex.

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

2. Estimated population of working age (15-65 years)
2.5 By highest level of education, sex and labour market status (official definition of unemployment)
2.5.1 All population groups

Highest level of education	Male					Female					Total							
	Total	Not economically active	Economically active			Total	Not economically active	Economically active			Total	Not economically active	Economically active					
			Total	Workers	Unemployed			Total	Workers	Unemployed			Total	Workers	Unemployed			
																Rate		
	N (1 000)					N (1 000)					N (1 000)							
					%												%	
Total	14 414	5 348	9 066	7 111	1 955	21.6	15 433	7 775	7 658	5 339	2 319	30.3	29 852	13 126	16 726	12 451	25.6	
None	698	306	391	324	68	17.3	1 092	687	405	315	89	22.1	1 790	993	796	639	157	19.7
Grade 0 to Grade 3/ Std 1	542	228	313	259	54	17.4	522	306	216	165	51	23.6	1 064	534	530	424	105	19.9
Grade 4/ Std 2	400	161	239	191	48	20.2	384	210	173	138	35	20.4	784	371	413	329	84	20.2
Grade 5/ Std 3	458	190	268	203	65	24.4	507	283	224	162	62	27.5	965	473	492	365	127	25.8
Grade 6/ Std 4	675	286	388	304	84	21.6	692	388	304	222	82	26.9	1 367	675	692	526	166	23.9
Grade 7/ Std 5	1 059	505	555	425	130	23.4	1 085	623	462	325	136	29.5	2 144	1 128	1 016	751	266	26.1
Grade 8/ Std 6	1 347	635	712	531	181	25.5	1 396	857	539	373	165	30.7	2 744	1 492	1 251	904	347	27.8
Grade 9/ Std 7	1 441	758	683	496	188	27.5	1 461	914	547	343	204	37.3	2 902	1 672	1 230	838	391	31.8
Grade 10/ Std 8	1 672	724	948	715	233	24.6	1 789	1 080	709	431	278	39.3	3 461	1 805	1 657	1 145	512	30.9
Grade 11/ Std 9	1 355	594	761	517	244	32.0	1 567	836	732	389	343	46.8	2 923	1 430	1 493	906	587	39.3
Grade 12/ Std 10	3 244	743	2 501	1 950	550	22.0	3 461	1 283	2 178	1 446	731	33.6	6 707	2 028	4 679	3 397	1 282	27.4
NTC I to NTC III	125	34	91	84	*	7.9	65	30	35	28	*	20.0	190	64	126	112	14	11.2
Dipl./cert. with less than Grade 12/ Std 10	103	17	85	70	15	17.7	95	18	77	60	17	22.3	198	36	162	130	32	19.9
Dipl./cert. with Grade 12/ Std 10	695	77	619	557	62	10.0	842	155	686	583	104	15.1	1 537	232	1 305	1 140	166	12.7
Degree and higher	525	57	468	447	21	4.5	422	67	355	345	*	2.8	947	124	823	792	31	3.8
Other	27	18	*	*	*	4.9	20	16	*	*	*	7.1	48	34	14	13	*	5.6
Don't know/ unspecified	48	15	34	30	*	10.2	33	20	13	*	*	29.0	81	34	47	40	*	15.5

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Totals include other and unspecified population groups and sex.

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

2. Estimated population of working age (15-65 years)
2.5 By highest level of education, sex and labour market status (official definition of unemployment)
2.5.2 Black African

Highest level of education	Male					Female					Total								
	Total	Not economically active	Economically active			Total	Not economically active	Economically active			Total	Not economically active	Economically active						
			Total	Workers	Unemployed			Total	Workers	Unemployed			Total	Workers	Unemployed				
N (1 000)		%		N (1 000)		%		N (1 000)		%									
Total		%		Total		%		Total		%									
Total	11 112	4 502	6 610	4 906	1 705	25.8	12 048	6 290	5 758	3 671	2 087	36.2	23 162	10 792	12 369	8 577	3 792	30.7	30.7
None	642	276	366	301	65	17.7	1 025	637	387	300	87	22.5	1 666	913	753	601	152	20.2	20.2
Grade 0 to Grade 3/ Std 1	489	203	287	236	50	17.5	481	278	203	155	48	23.7	970	481	490	391	98	20.1	20.1
Grade 4/ Std 2	373	153	220	174	46	20.8	340	183	157	124	33	21.1	713	336	377	298	79	20.9	20.9
Grade 5/ Std 3	420	181	239	180	58	24.4	449	251	199	147	52	26.1	869	432	437	327	110	25.2	25.2
Grade 6/ Std 4	600	257	342	267	75	22.0	611	341	270	196	73	27.2	1 210	598	612	463	149	24.3	24.3
Grade 7/ Std 5	922	445	477	363	113	23.8	923	531	393	269	124	31.5	1 845	975	870	633	237	27.3	27.3
Grade 8/ Std 6	1 123	550	573	428	145	25.3	1 160	715	445	300	145	32.5	2 283	1 265	1 019	728	290	28.5	28.5
Grade 9/ Std 7	1 192	655	537	378	159	29.5	1 222	774	448	268	179	40.0	2 414	1 429	984	647	338	34.3	34.3
Grade 10/ Std 8	1 293	604	689	490	199	28.9	1 405	869	535	293	242	45.2	2 698	1 473	1 225	783	441	36.0	36.0
Grade 11/ Std 9	1 176	525	650	427	223	34.4	1 394	737	657	333	324	49.3	2 569	1 262	1 307	760	547	41.9	41.9
Grade 12/ Std 10	2 111	538	1 573	1 097	476	30.2	2 226	835	1 391	742	649	46.7	4 337	1 373	2 964	1 839	1 125	38.0	38.0
NTC I to NTC III	47	19	28	22	*	22.0	37	19	18	12	*	36.8	84	38	46	33	13	27.8	27.8
Dipl./cert. with less than Grade 12/ Std 10	66	13	53	40	13	24.0	60	12	48	31	17	35.4	126	25	101	71	30	29.4	29.4
Grade 12/ Std 10	403	44	359	302	58	16.0	498	74	424	330	94	22.1	901	118	783	632	151	19.3	19.3
Degree and higher	198	14	185	170	15	8.0	184	12	173	164	*	4.9	383	26	357	334	23	6.5	6.5
Other	21	14	*	*	*	6.0	*	*	*	*	*	21.2	31	22	*	*	*	8.7	8.7
Don't know/ unspecified	36	11	25	22	*	13.7	25	15	*	*	*	39.4	61	26	35	28	*	20.8	20.8

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Totals include unspecified sex.

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

2. Estimated population of working age (15-65 years)
2.5 By highest level of education, sex and labour market status (official definition of unemployment)
2.5.3 Other¹

	Male						Female						Total						
	Total	Not economy- ally active	Economically active				Total	Not economy- ally active	Economically active				Total	Not economy- ally active	Economically active				
			Total	Workers	Unem- ployed	Rate			Total	Workers	Unem- ployed	Rate			Total	Workers	Unem- played	Rate	
Highest level of education		N (1 000)						N (1 000)						N (1 000)					
Total		3 286	842	2 443	2 194	249	10.2	3 372	1 478	1 894	1 663	230	12.2	6 661	2 323	4 338	3 858	480	11.1
None		56	30	26	23	3	10.3	66	49	18	15	2	13.6	122	79	43	38	5	11.6
Grade 0 to Grade 3/ Std 1		52	26	27	22	4	15.4	41	28	14	11	3	22.2	93	53	40	33	7	17.7
Grade 4/ Std 2		28	8	19	17	2	12.9	44	28	16	14	2	13.3	71	36	35	31	5	13.1
Grade 5/ Std 3		38	9	29	22	7	24.3	58	33	25	16	10	38.2	96	41	54	38	17	30.7
Grade 6/ Std 4		75	29	46	37	9	18.9	81	47	34	26	8	24.1	156	77	80	63	17	21.1
Grade 7/ Std 5		138	60	78	61	16	20.8	161	93	69	56	12	18.1	299	153	147	118	29	19.5
Grade 8/ Std 6		223	85	138	102	36	26.0	236	143	93	72	21	22.2	459	228	231	175	57	24.5
Grade 9/ Std 7		248	102	146	117	29	19.9	239	140	98	74	24	24.7	487	243	244	191	53	21.9
Grade 10/ Std 8		378	120	259	224	34	13.3	383	210	173	137	36	20.8	761	330	432	361	70	16.3
Grade 11/ Std 9		177	69	108	87	20	18.9	173	98	75	56	19	25.3	350	167	183	144	39	21.5
Grade 12/ Std 10		1 124	203	921	847	74	8.1	1 228	445	782	702	80	10.3	2 354	650	1 704	1 549	155	9.1
NTC I to NTC III		77	15	63	62	1	1.6	28	11	17	17		1.6	105	26	79	78	1	1.6
Dipl./cert. with less than Grade 12/ Std 10		37	4	32	30	2	7.5	35	6	29	29		0.7	72	10	61	59	3	4.3
Dipl./cert. with Grade 12/ Std 10		292	33	259	255	4	1.6	343	81	262	252	10	3.9	635	114	521	507	14	2.7
Degree and higher		325	41	283	277	7	2.3	238	56	182	181	2	0.8	563	97	466	458	8	1.7
Other		6	5	2	2	-	-	10	7	3	3	-	-	17	12	5	5	-	-
Don't know/ unspecified		12	3	8	8	-	-	8	5	4	4	-	-	20	8	12	12	-	-

¹ Other includes coloured, Indian/Asian and white. These population groups are aggregated due to the small sample size.

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Totals include unspecified sex.

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

3. Workers (employers, employees and self-employed) aged 15-65 years
3.1 By main industry and sector

Main industry	1 000			
	Formal	Informal	Domestic	Total
Total	8 666	2 894	850	12 451
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	607	704	-	1 318
Mining and quarrying	396	*	-	399
Manufacturing	1 512	207	-	1 726
Electricity, gas and water supply	100	*	-	103
Construction	548	314	-	864
Wholesale and retail trade	1 946	1 041	-	2 996
Transport, storage and communication	415	139	-	555
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	1 126	66	-	1 194
Community, social and personal services	1 987	193	-	2 183
Private households with employed persons	11	226	850	1 087
Exterritorial organisations and foreign governments/ other/ unspecified	19	*	-	28

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Total includes the 'don't know' and 'unspecified' categories of the sector variable.

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

3. Workers (employers, employees and self-employed) aged 15-65 years
3.2 By main occupation and sector

1 000

Main occupation	Formal	Informal	Domestic	Total
Total	8 666	2 894	850	12 451
Legislators, senior officials and managers	777	75	-	852
Professionals	584	18	-	603
Technical and associate professionals	1 079	95	-	1 176
Clerks	1 175	28	-	1 207
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	1 174	382	-	1 557
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	78	563	-	644
Craft and related trades workers	1 185	519	-	1 708
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	970	122	-	1 095
Elementary occupation	1 633	1 093	-	2 738
Domestic workers	-	-	850	850
Other/ unspecified	11	*	-	20

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Total includes the 'don't know' and 'unspecified' categories of the sector variable.

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

3. Workers (employers, employees and self-employed) aged 15-65 years
3.3 By population group, sex and sector

Population group and sex	1 000			
	Formal	Informal	Domestic	Total
All population groups				
Total	8 666	2 894	850	12 451
Male	5 445	1 637	*	7 111
Female	3 220	1 257	843	5 339
Black African				
Total	5 163	2 613	775	8 577
Male	3 436	1 450	*	4 906
Female	1 727	1 163	768	3 671
Coloured				
Total	1 165	146	73	1 390
Male	643	111	-	757
Female	521	35	73	632
India/Asian				
Total	401	28	*	430
Male	248	19	-	268
Female	153	*	*	162
White				
Total	1 924	105	*	2 038
Male	1 108	56	-	1 169
Female	815	50	*	869

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Totals include other and unspecified population groups, sex and sector.

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

3. Workers (employers, employees and self-employed) aged 15-65 years
3.4 By main industry, population group and sex
3.4.1 All sectors

1 000

Main industry	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	8 577	4 906	3 671	1 390	757	632	430	268	162	2 038	1 169	869	12 451	7 111	5 339
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	1 069	599	471	154	99	55	*	*	*	91	68	23	1 318	766	551
Mining and quarrying	337	328	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	52	47	*	399	383	15
Manufacturing	1 030	683	347	277	173	104	104	73	31	313	212	101	1 726	1 142	584
Electricity, gas and water supply	68	46	21	*	*	*	*	*	*	23	20	*	103	74	28
Construction	677	604	74	98	92	*	16	13	*	72	63	*	864	771	93
Wholesale and retail trade	1 993	999	994	316	140	176	165	110	55	512	293	218	2 996	1 550	1 445
Transport, storage and communication	385	338	47	57	46	11	28	22	*	82	62	20	555	470	85
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	585	399	186	127	65	61	59	26	33	421	206	215	1 194	696	498
Community, social and personal services	1 428	685	744	250	110	140	51	21	30	452	191	262	2 183	1 006	1 176
Private households with employed persons	995	221	773	89	16	74	*	-	*	*	*	*	1 087	238	849
Exterritorial organisations and foreign governments/ other/ unspecified	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	16	*	*	28	14	14

* For values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Totals include other and unspecified population groups and sex.

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

1 000

* For values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates. Totals include other and unspecified population groups and sex. Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

3. Workers (employers, employees and self-employed) aged 15-65 years
3.4 By main industry, population group and sex
3.4.3 Informal sector

Main industry	1 000							
	Black African				Other ¹		Total	
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male
Total	2 613	1 450	1 163	279	185	94	2 894	1 637
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	683	327	356	21	15	*	704	342
Mining and quarrying	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing	182	79	103	25	18	*	207	97
Electricity, gas and water supply	*	*	-	*	*	-	*	*
Construction	275	247	28	38	38	*	314	285
Wholesale and retail trade	929	385	544	110	62	49	1 041	448
Transport, storage and communication	124	112	13	15	15	-	139	126
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	54	29	25	12	*	*	66	32
Community, social and personal services	152	64	88	40	18	22	193	82
Private households with employed persons	210	204	*	16	15	*	226	220
Other/ unspecified	*	-	*	*	-	*	*	-

¹ Other includes coloured, Indian/Asian and white. These population groups are aggregated due to the small sample size.

* For values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Totals include other and unspecified population groups and sex.

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

3. Workers (employers, employees and self-employed) aged 15-65 years
3.5 By monthly income and sector

Monthly income	1 000			
	Formal	Informal	Domestic	Total
Total	8 666	2 894	850	12 451
None	33	600	*	636
R1-R500	313	860	306	1 482
R501-R1 000	1 076	602	348	2 031
R1 001-R2 500	2 541	503	164	3 216
R2 501-R8 000	3 007	209	*	3 229
R8 001+	1 187	32	*	1 223
Don't know/ refused	505	81	17	608
Unspecified	*	*	*	26

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Total includes the 'don't know' and 'unspecified' categories of the sector variable.

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

3. Workers (employers, employees and self-employed) aged 15-65 years
3.6 By highest level of education and sector

Highest educational level	1 000			
	Formal	Informal	Domestic	Total
Total	8 666	2 894	850	12 451
None	250	289	98	639
Grade 0 to Grade 3/ Std 1	179	194	50	424
Grade 4/ Std 2	152	137	38	329
Grade 5/ Std 3	161	148	54	365
Grade 6/ Std 4	260	198	65	526
Grade 7/ Std 5	375	270	104	751
Grade 8/ Std 6	492	286	124	904
Grade 9/ Std 7	501	260	75	838
Grade 10/ Std 8	780	290	71	1 145
Grade 11/ Std 9	583	246	72	906
Grade 12/ Std 10	2 857	438	94	3 397
NTC I to NTC III	104	*	-	112
Dipl./cert. with less than Grade 12/ Std 10	114	14	-	130
Dipl./cert. with Grade 12/ Std 10	1 060	75	*	1 140
Degree and higher	762	28	-	792
Other	11	*	*	13
Don't know/ unspecified	26	11	*	40

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Total includes the 'don't know' and 'unspecified' categories of the sector variable.

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

3. Workers (employers, employees and self-employed) aged 15-65 years
3.7 By highest level of education and monthly income
3.7.1 All population groups

Highest level of education	1 000				
	None	R2 500 or less	R2 501-R8 000	R8 001 or more	Total
Total	636	6 729	3 229	1 223	12 451
None	83	494	50	*	639
Grade 0 to Grade 3/ Std 1	55	319	45	*	424
Grade 4/ Std 2	36	257	29	*	329
Grade 5/ Std 3	43	273	43	*	365
Grade 6/ Std 4	58	384	66	*	526
Grade 7/ Std 5	60	569	89	*	751
Grade 8/ Std 6	76	630	158	*	904
Grade 9/ Std 7	56	620	130	14	838
Grade 10/ Std 8	50	721	301	33	1 145
Grade 11/ Std 9	45	648	157	17	906
Grade 12/ Std 10	58	1 505	1 195	365	3 397
NTC I to NTC III	*	19	58	26	112
Dipl./cert. with less than Grade 12/ Std 10	*	22	67	35	130
Dipl./cert. with Grade 12/ Std 10	*	209	575	264	1 140
Degree and higher	*	32	250	441	792
Other	*	*	*	*	13
Don't know/ unspecified	*	20	12	*	40

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Total includes the 'don't know', 'refused' and 'unspecified' categories of the income variable.
 Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

3. Workers (employers, employees and self-employed) aged 15-65 years
3.7 By highest level of education and monthly income
3.7.2 Black African

1 000					
Highest level of education	None	R2 500 or less	R2 501-R8 000	R8 001 or more	Total
Total	612	5 653	1 699	366	8 577
Grade 0 to Grade 3/ Std 1	54	294	39	*	391
Grade 4/ Std 2	36	228	29	*	298
Grade 5/ Std 3	42	240	39	*	327
Grade 6/ Std 4	57	340	52	*	463
Grade 7/ Std 5	60	482	67	*	633
Grade 8/ Std 6	73	525	108	*	728
Grade 9/ Std 7	55	503	78	*	647
Grade 10/ Std 8	50	561	149	*	783
Grade 11/ Std 9	45	582	100	*	760
Grade 12/ Std 10	48	1 194	463	58	1 839
NTC I to NTC III	*	13	18	*	33
Dipl./cert. with less than Grade 12/ Std 10	*	20	44	*	71
Dipl./cert. with Grade 12/ Std 10	*	168	335	97	632
Degree and higher	*	23	123	169	334
Other	-	*	*	-	*
Don't know/ unspecified	-	15	*	*	28

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Total includes the 'don't know', 'refused' and 'unspecified' categories of the income variable.

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

3. Workers (employers, employees and self-employed) aged 15-65 years
3.7 By highest level of education and monthly income
3.7.3 Other¹

Highest level of education	None	1 000			Total
		R2 500 or less	R2 501-R8 000	R8 001 or more	
Total	24	1 073	1 522	853	3 858
None	*	33	*	-	38
Grade 0 to Grade 3/ Std 1	*	25	*	*	33
Grade 4/ Std 2	-	29	*	-	31
Grade 5/ Std 3	*	34	*	*	38
Grade 6/ Std 4	*	44	14	*	63
Grade 7/ Std 5	*	87	22	*	118
Grade 8/ Std 6	*	106	50	*	175
Grade 9/ Std 7	*	117	51	13	191
Grade 10/ Std 8	*	160	152	23	361
Grade 11/ Std 9	-	66	54	12	144
Grade 12/ Std 10	10	307	729	304	1 549
NTC I to NTC III	-	*	40	24	78
Dipl./cert. with less than Grade 12/ Std 10	*	*	23	29	59
Dipl./cert. with Grade 12/ Std 10	*	41	239	166	507
Degree and higher	*	*	127	271	458
Other	*	*	-	*	*
Don't know/ unspecified	*	*	*	-	12

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

¹ Other includes coloured, Indian/Asian and white. These groups are aggregated due to the small sample size.

Total includes unspecified population group and the 'don't know', 'refused' and 'unspecified' categories of the income variable.

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

3. Workers (employers, employees and self-employed) aged 15-65 years

3.8 Workers with degrees, diplomas and certificates by field of study and monthly income

Field of study	None	1 000			
		R2 500 or less	R2 501-R8 000	R8 001 or more	Total
Total	14	262	892	739	2 061
Communication studies and languages	-	*	16	13	41
Education, training and development	*	55	312	123	518
Manufacturing, engineering and technology	*	31	83	143	288
Human and social studies	-	*	35	23	73
Law, military science and security	*	19	32	38	96
Health sciences and social services	*	23	82	86	209
Agriculture and nature conservation	*	*	22	15	41
Arts and culture	-	*	14	18	40
Business, commerce and management studies	*	63	201	160	470
Physical, mathematical, computer and life sciences	*	25	60	77	171
Services	*	*	*	*	27
Physical planning and construction	-	11	*	21	39
Don't know/ unspecified	*	*	23	13	50

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Total includes 'don't know', 'refused' and 'unspecified' categories of the income variable.

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

3. Workers (employers, employees and self-employed) aged 15-65 years
3.9 By main industry and monthly income

Main industry	None	R2 500 or less	1 000		
			R2 501-R8 000	R8 001 or more	Total
Total	636	6 729	3 229	1 223	12 451
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	538	661	67	31	1 318
Mining and quarrying	-	155	197	32	399
Manufacturing	*	886	533	189	1 726
Electricity, gas and water supply	-	26	32	33	103
Construction	13	648	127	47	864
Wholesale and retail trade	64	1 974	621	168	2 996
Transport, storage and communication	*	257	200	62	555
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	*	448	383	273	1 194
Community, social and personal services	*	626	1 047	380	2 183
Private households with employed persons	*	1 047	13	*	1 087
Exterritorial organisations and foreign governments/ other/ unspecified	-	*	*	*	28

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Total includes the 'don't know', 'refused' and 'unspecified' categories of the income variable.
 Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

3. Workers (employers, employees and self-employed) aged 15-65 years
3.10 By main occupation and monthly income

Main occupation	None	1 000			
		R2 500 or less	R2 501-R8 000	R8 001 or more	Total
Total	636	6 729	3 229	1 223	12 451
Legislators, senior officials and managers	*	96	270	361	852
Professionals	*	37	234	298	603
Technical and associate professionals	*	239	590	256	1 176
Clerks	*	398	605	106	1 207
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	36	1 024	372	50	1 557
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	514	79	27	16	644
Craft and related trades workers	21	1 103	433	80	1 708
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	*	625	394	32	1 095
Elementary occupation	43	2 310	290	22	2 738
Domestic workers	*	818	*	*	850
Other/ unspecified	*	*	*	*	20

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Total includes the 'don't know', 'refused' and 'unspecified' categories of the income variable.

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

3. Workers (employers, employees and self-employed) aged 15-65 years
3.11 By employment status
3.11.1 By sector and sex

Employment status	1 000			
	Formal	Informal	Domestic worker	Total
South Africa				
Total	8 666	2 894	850	12 451
Working for someone else	8 062	593	53	8 733
Working for one or more private households as a domestic employee, gardener or security guard				
Working on his/her own small farm/plot or collecting natural products from the forest or sea	13	239	798	1 050
Working on his/her own or with a partner, in any type of business (including commercial farms)	*	579	-	585
Helping without pay in a family business	563	1 431	-	1 999
Unspecified	25	53	-	78
	*	-	-	*
Male				
Total	5 445	1 637	*	7 111
Working for someone else	5 021	432	*	5 466
Working for one or more private households as a domestic employee, gardener or security guard				
Working on his/her own small farm/plot or collecting natural products from the forest or sea	12	229	*	247
Working on his/her own or with a partner, in any type of business (including commercial farms)	*	242	-	245
Helping without pay in a family business	403	718	-	1 124
Unspecified	*	16	-	24
	*	-	-	*

3. Workers (employers, employees and self-employed) aged 15-65 years

Labour force survey, March 2006

3.11 By employment status
3.11.1 By sector and sex (concluded)

		1 000			
Employment status		Formal	Informal	Domestic worker	Total
Female					
Total		3 220	1 257	843	5 339
Working for someone else		3 040	161	52	3 265
Working for one or more private households as a domestic employee, gardener or security guard					
Working on his/her own small farm/plot or collecting natural products from the forest or sea		*	10	790	802
Working on his/her own or with a partner, in any type of business (including commercial farms)		*	336	-	340
Helping without pay in a family business		160	713	-	876
Unspecified		16	37	-	53
		-	-	-	*

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates. Total includes the 'don't know' and 'unspecified' categories of the sector variable. Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

3. Workers (employers, employees and self-employed) aged 15-65 years
3.11 By employment status
3.11.2 By sector, population group and sex

Employment status	1 000					
	Black African			Other ¹		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Formal sector						
Total	5 163	3 436	1 727	3 490	2 000	1 489
Working for someone else for pay	4 986	3 329	1 657	3 068	1 687	1 380
Working for one or more private households as a gardener or security guard	12	11	*	*	*	*
Working on his/her own or on a small family farm/plot or collecting natural products from the forest or sea	*	*	*	*	*	*
Working on his/her own or with a partner, in any type of business (including commercial farms)	151	91	59	407	306	100
Helping without pay in a family business	12	*	*	13	*	*
Unspecified	-	-	-	*	*	-
Informal sector						
Total	2 613	1 450	1 163	279	185	94
Working for someone else for pay	514	379	136	78	53	25
Working for one or more private households as a gardener or security guard	222	213	*	17	15	*
Working on his/her own or on a small family farm/plot or collecting natural products from the forest or sea	572	238	334	*	*	*
Working on his/her own or with a partner, in any type of business (including commercial farms)	1 253	604	649	176	112	64
Helping without pay in a family business	52	16	35	*	-	*
* For all values of 10 000 and lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.						
¹ Other includes coloured, Indian/Asian and white. These population groups are aggregated due to the small sample size.						
Totals include unspecified population group and sex. Domestic workers are not included in this table.						
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals						

3. Workers (employers, employees and self-employed) aged 15-65 years
3.12 Provision for or contribution towards, medical aid fund/ health insurance, by main industry
3.12.1 Formal sector

Main industry	1 000				
	Medical aid coverage				Total
	Worker only	Worker and dependants	Worker, but he or she is not using it	No medical aid benefits provided	
Total	696	1 863	476	5 593	8 666
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	15	25	*	561	607
Mining and quarrying	69	98	68	160	396
Manufacturing	108	291	72	1 035	1 512
Electricity, gas and water supply	*	33	*	48	100
Construction	13	39	*	487	548
Wholesale and retail trade	100	239	56	1 540	1 946
Transport, storage and communication	26	114	22	249	415
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	132	247	63	680	1 126
Community, social and personal services	216	772	175	815	1 987
Private households with employed persons	-	-	-	11	11
Exterritorial organisations and foreign governments/ other/ unspecified	*	*	-	*	19

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimate

Total includes the 'don't know' and 'unspecified' categories of the medical aid coverage variable.

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

3. Workers (employers, employees and self-employed) aged 15-65 years
3.12 Provision for, or contribution towards, medical aid fund/ health insurance, by main industry
3.12.2 Informal sector

1 000

Main industry	Medical aid coverage			
	Worker only	Worker and dependants	Worker, but he or she is not using it	No medical aid benefits provided
Total		28		2 842
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	*		*	2 894
Mining and quarrying	*	*	-	704
Manufacturing	*	*	-	*
Electricity, gas and water supply	*	*	-	207
Construction	-	-	-	*
Wholesale and retail trade	*	*	*	314
Transport, storage and communication	-	*	*	1 041
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	*		-	139
Community, social and personal services	*	11	*	66
Private households with employed persons	-	*	-	176
Other unspecified	-	-	-	225
				*

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Total includes the 'don't know' and 'unspecified' categories of the medical aid coverage variable.
 Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

3. Workers (employers, employees and self-employed) aged 15-65 years
3.13 By main industry and location of business
3.13.1 Formal sector

1 000

Main industry	In the owner's home/ On the owner's farm	In someone else's home	Inside formal business premises such as factory or office	At a service outlet such as a shop, school, post office	At a market	On a foot path, street, corner, open space or field	No fixed location	Total
Total	724	112	4 934	2 600	14	92	170	8 666
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	479	*	88	12	*	*	12	607
Mining and quarrying	*	-	383	*	-	*	-	396
Manufacturing	44	11	1 332	102	*	*	16	1 512
Electricity, gas and water supply	*	-	86	13	-	*	-	100
Construction	30	25	341	41	-	20	89	548
Wholesale and retail trade	68	23	762	1 057	13	13	*	1 946
Transport, storage and communication	18	21	289	56	-	*	21	415
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	54	*	854	192	*	*	11	1 126
Community, social and personal services	25	11	785	1 120	*	25	13	1 987
Private households with employed persons	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	11
Exterritorial organisations and foreign governments/ other/ unspecified	*	-	14	*	-	-	-	19

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Total includes other and unspecified location of business.

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

3. Workers (employers, employees and self-employed) aged 15-65 years
3.13 By main industry and location of business
3.13.2 Informal sector

1 000

Main industry	In the owner's home/ On the owner's farm	In someone else's home	Inside formal business premises such as factory or office	At a service outlet such as a shop, school, post office etc	At a market	On a foot path, street, corner, open space or field	No fixed location	Total
Total	1 548	469	80	122	19	165	486	2 894
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	604	62	*	*	-	17	16	704
Mining and quarrying	*	-	*	*	-	*	-	*
Manufacturing	120	23	14	*	*	*	30	207
Electricity, gas and water supply	*	*	*	-	-	-	*	*
Construction	51	59	*	*	-	*	190	314
Wholesale and retail trade	580	62	22	66	15	110	185	1 041
Transport, storage and communication	49	37	*	*	*	*	33	139
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	37	*	*	*	*	*	*	66
Community, social and personal services	88	21	16	39	*	16	12	193
Private households with employed persons	18	198	*	-	-	-	*	226
Other unspecified	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	*

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Total includes other location of business.

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

3. Workers (employers, employees and self-employed) aged 15-65 years
3.14 By main industry and whether their company or close corporation is registered

1 000

Main industry	Whether company or close corporation is registered		
	Registered	Not registered	Total
Total	7 755	4 601	12 451
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	616	689	1 318
Mining and quarrying	397	*	399
Manufacturing	1 489	224	1 726
Electricity, gas and water supply	90	11	103
Construction	527	323	864
Wholesale and retail trade	1 894	1 082	2 996
Transport, storage and communication	409	141	555
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	1 081	108	1 194
Community, social and personal services	1 194	980	2 183
Private households with employed persons	45	1 038	1 087
Exterritorial organisations and foreign governments/ other/ unspecified	14	*	28

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Total includes 'don't know' category and those who did not specify whether their company or close corporation is registered.
 Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

3. Workers (employers, employees and self-employed) aged 15-65 years
3.15 By main industry and whether UIF contributions are deducted

Main industry	1 000		
	Deduction of UIF contributions		
	Yes	No	Total
Total	6 383	5 982	12 451
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	369	942	1 318
Mining and quarrying	365	33	399
Manufacturing	1 262	454	1 726
Electricity, gas and water supply	89	13	103
Construction	318	539	864
Wholesale and retail trade	1 387	1 585	2 996
Transport, storage and communication	319	231	555
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	880	307	1 194
Community, social and personal services	1 141	1 030	2 183
Private households with employed persons	247	834	1 087
Exterritorial organisations and foreign governments/ other/ unspecified	*	13	28

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Total includes the 'don't know' and 'unspecified' categories of the UIF contributions variable.
 Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

4. Employees
4.1 Conditions of employment
4.1.1 By main industry and existence of a written contract

Main industry	1 000		
	Written contract		
	Yes	No	Total
Total	6 850	2 879	9 782
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	332	337	671
Mining and quarrying	377	18	397
Manufacturing	1 199	280	1 491
Electricity, gas and water supply	92	*	99
Construction	328	342	673
Wholesale and retail trade	1 310	525	1 844
Transport, storage and communication	325	128	462
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	919	105	1 029
Community, social and personal services	1 691	314	2 010
Private households with employed persons	261	822	1 087
Exterritorial organisations and foreign governments/Other/unspecified	17	*	19

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Table excludes employers, self-employed and those working without pay.

Total includes 'don't know' and 'unspecified' categories of the contract variable.

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

4. Employees
4.1 Conditions of employment
4.1.2 By main industry and terms of employment

Main industry	Terms of employment				
	Permanent	A fixed period contract	Temporary	Casual	Seasonal
Total	7 003	533	1 187	954	91
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	413	17	101	70	70
Mining and quarrying	359	19	*	*	-
Manufacturing	1 170	71	131	111	*
Electricity, gas and water supply	75	15	*	*	*
Construction	258	94	173	143	*
Wholesale and retail trade	1 297	73	221	244	*
Transport, storage and communication	333	31	67	30	*
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	858	85	51	34	-
Community, social and personal services	1 707	108	131	62	*
Private households with employed persons	518	17	294	250	*
Exterritorial organisations and foreign governments/Other/unspecified	14	*	*	*	-
					19

1 000

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Table excludes employers, self-employed and those working without pay.

Total includes 'don't know' and 'unspecified' categories of the terms of employment variable.

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

4. Employees
4.1 Conditions of employment
4.1.3 By main industry and whether they are entitled to paid leave

Main industry	1 000		
	Yes	Paid leave	
		No	Total
Total	5 952	3 786	9 782
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	236	434	671
Mining and quarrying	354	42	397
Manufacturing	1 075	410	1 491
Electricity, gas and water supply	80	19	99
Construction	205	466	673
Wholesale and retail trade	1 070	759	1 844
Transport, storage and communication	283	176	462
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	782	242	1 029
Community, social and personal services	1 642	362	2 010
Private households with employed persons	210	873	1 087
Exterritorial organisations and foreign governments/Other/unspecified	15	*	19

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Table excludes employers, self-employed and those working without pay.

Total includes 'don't know' and 'unspecified' categories of the paid leave variable.

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

4. Employees
4.1 Conditions of employment
4.1.4 By main industry and trade union membership

1 000

Main industry	Trade union membership		
	Yes	No	Total
Total	2 928	6 745	9 782
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	59	610	671
Mining and quarrying	294	99	397
Manufacturing	542	931	1 491
Electricity, gas and water supply	39	60	99
Construction	72	595	673
Wholesale and retail trade	368	1 450	1 844
Transport, storage and communication	154	303	462
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	270	747	1 029
Community, social and personal services	1 109	884	2 010
Private households with employed persons	19	1 058	1 087
Exterritorial organisations and foreign governments/Other/unspecified	*	*	19

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Table excludes employers, self-employed and those working without pay.

Total includes 'don't know' and 'unspecified' categories of the trade union membership variable.

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

4. Employees
4.1 Conditions of employment
4.1.5 By main industry and entitlement to medical aid cover

Main industry	1 000				
	Medical aid coverage				Total
	Worker only	Worker and dependants	Worker, but he or she is not using it	No medical aid benefits provided	
Total	676	1 778	471	6 808	9 782
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	13	13	*	639	671
Mining and quarrying	69	98	68	161	397
Manufacturing	106	285	71	1 020	1 491
Electricity, gas and water supply	*	33	*	48	99
Construction	13	37	*	614	673
Wholesale and retail trade	90	207	55	1 479	1 844
Transport, storage and communication	26	113	22	298	462
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	127	213	62	624	1 029
Community, social and personal services	213	774	174	839	2 010
Private households with employed persons	*	*	-	1 078	1 087
Exterritorial organisations and foreign governments/Other/unspecified	*	*	-	*	19

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Table excludes employers, self-employed and those working without pay.

Total includes 'don't know' and 'unspecified' categories of the entitlement of medical aid cover variable.

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

5. The unemployed (15-65 years)
5.1 By age group, population group and sex (official definition of unemployment)

1 000

Age group	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	3 792	1 705	2 087	324	170	154	54	36	18	101	43	58	4 275	1 955	2 319
15-24	1 235	573	662	141	78	63	20	15	*	40	17	23	1 438	683	755
25-34	1 619	732	887	110	54	56	16	*	*	24	*	14	1 770	806	964
35-44	594	226	367	50	27	24	*	*	*	19	*	11	672	265	407
45-54	278	126	152	22	11	11	*	*	*	14	*	*	322	150	172
55-65	66	48	18	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	73	51	21

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Totals include other and unspecified population groups and sex.

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

5. The unemployed (15-65 years)
5.2 By duration of job seeking, age group and whether they have worked before (official definition of unemployment)

1 000

Duration of job seeking**	15-30 years			31-46 years			47-65 years			Total		
	Total	Worked before	Never worked	Total	Worked before	Never worked	Total	Worked before	Never worked	Total	Worked before	Never worked
Total	2 680	696	1 984	1 306	695	612	289	197	91	4 275	1 588	2 687
Less than a month	231	85	145	106	60	46	22	17	*	359	162	197
1 month - < 2 months	178	64	114	84	52	32	18	13	*	279	129	151
2 months - < 3 months	164	48	116	53	34	18	*	*	*	224	88	136
3 months - < 4 months	140	44	96	40	27	13	10	*	*	191	79	112
4 months - < 6 months	126	32	93	46	28	18	*	*	*	178	67	111
6 months - < 1 year	302	90	212	91	57	34	26	19	*	419	166	253
1 year - < 3 years	758	182	576	247	139	108	44	34	*	1 049	355	694
3 years or more	731	134	596	624	288	335	148	91	57	1 502	514	988
Not applicable	29	13	16	*	*	*	*	*	*	36	18	18
Don't know/ unspecified	23	*	20	11	*	*	*	*	*	37	11	27

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Totals include those that did not specify whether they have worked before.

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

5. The unemployed (15-65 years)
5.3 Unemployed persons who have worked before by length of time since they last worked and previous industry (official definition of unemployment)

1 000

Length of time since last worked	Previous industry										Total
	Agriculture, hunting and forestry	Mining	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade	Transport, storage and communication	Finance and business services	Community, social and personal services	Private households	
Total	145	59	274	14	149	349	66	150	143	234	1 588
1 week - < 1 month	15	*	*	*	*	18	*	*	*	*	71
1 month - < 2 months	16	*	*	*	12	18	*	*	*	14	92
2 months - < 3 months	11	*	*	*	15	16	*	*	*	*	80
3 months - < 4 months	*	*	15	*	*	15	*	*	*	*	65
4 months - < 5 months	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	37
5 months - < 6 months	*	*	*	*	*	11	*	*	*	*	46
6 months - < 1 year	16	*	33	*	24	37	*	20	17	18	182
1 year - < 2 years	18	*	31	*	16	48	*	22	17	38	206
2 years - < 3 years	15	*	28	*	14	43	*	25	24	30	200
3 years or more	33	29	90	*	34	109	17	39	46	83	482
Don't know/ unspecified	*	*	39	*	*	26	*	11	*	18	129

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Totals include extraterritorial organisations and foreign government, other and unspecified industry.

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

5. The unemployed (15-65 years)
5.4 Unemployed persons who have worked before by length of time since they last worked and previous occupation (official definition of unemployment)
 1 000

	Previous occupation										
	Legislators, senior officials and managers	Professionals	Technicians and associate professionals	Clerks	Service workers and shop and market sales workers	Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	Craft and related trades workers	Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Elementary occupations	Domestic workers	Total
Length of time since last worked	15	17	63	135	244	37	245	161	469	200	1 588
Total	*	*	*	*	13	*	13	*	20	*	7
1 week - < 1 month	*	*	*	*	16	*	15	*	28	*	9
1 month - < 2 months	*	*	*	*	*	*	19	*	27	*	8
2 months - < 3 months	*	*	*	*	*	*	15	*	18	*	6
3 months - < 4 months	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
4 months - < 5 months	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17	*	4
5 months - < 6 months	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	23	64	15	18
6 months - < 1 year	*	*	*	18	26	*	25	17	72	33	20
1 year - < 2 years	*	*	*	32	28	*	28	16	46	28	20
2 years - < 3 years	*	*	19	40	69	*	73	64	128	78	48
3 years or more	*	*	*	*	23	*	22	*	39	16	12
Don't know/ unspecified											

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Totals include other and unspecified previous occupation.

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

5. The unemployed (15-65 years)
5.5 Unemployed persons who have worked before by length of time since they last worked and age (official definition of unemployment)

Length of time since last worked	15-30 years		31-46 years		47-65 years		Total	
	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%
Total	696	100.0	695	100.0	197	100.0	1 588	100.0
1 week - < 1 month	46	6.6	22	3.1	*	1.7	71	4.4
1 month - < 2 months	68	9.8	19	2.8	*	2.2	92	5.8
2 months - < 3 months	49	7.1	26	3.7	*	2.5	80	5.0
3 months - < 4 months	39	5.6	23	3.2	*	1.5	65	4.1
4 months - < 5 months	18	2.6	15	2.2	*	1.5	37	2.3
5 months - < 6 months	21	3.0	21	3.1	*	1.7	46	2.9
6 months - < 1 year	105	15.1	63	9.1	14	6.9	182	11.4
1 year - < 2 years	117	16.8	72	10.3	17	8.8	206	13.0
2 years - > 3 years	90	12.9	89	12.8	21	10.8	200	12.6
3 years or more	105	15.0	274	39.4	104	52.6	482	30.4
Don't know/ unspecified	38	5.5	72	10.3	19	9.7	129	8.1

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

5. The unemployed (15-65 years)
5.6 By highest level of education, population group and sex (official definition of unemployment)

1 000

Highest level of education	Black African				Other ¹				Total			
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total	3 792	1 705	2 087	480	249	230	4 275	1 955	4 275	1 955	2 319	
None	152	65	87	*	*	*	157	68	157	68	89	
Grade 0 to Grade 3/ Std 1	98	50	48	*	*	*	105	54	105	54	51	
Grade 4/ Std 2	79	46	33	*	*	*	84	48	84	48	35	
Grade 5/ Std 3	110	58	52	17	*	*	127	65	127	65	62	
Grade 6/ Std 4	149	75	73	17	*	*	166	84	166	84	82	
Grade 7/ Std 5	237	113	124	29	16	12	266	130	266	130	136	
Grade 8/ Std 6	290	145	145	57	36	21	347	181	347	181	165	
Grade 9/ Std 7	338	159	179	53	29	24	391	188	391	188	204	
Grade 10/ Std 8	441	199	242	70	34	36	512	233	512	233	278	
Grade 11/ Std 9	547	223	324	39	20	19	587	244	587	244	343	
Grade 12/ Std 10	1 125	476	649	155	74	80	1 282	550	1 282	550	731	
NTC I to NTC III	13	*	*	*	*	*	14	*	14	*	*	
Dipl./cert. with Grade 11/ Std 9 or lower	30	13	17	*	*	*	32	15	32	15	17	
Dipl./cert. with Grade 12/ Std 10	151	58	94	14	*	*	166	62	166	62	104	
Degree/higher	23	15	*	*	*	*	31	21	31	21	*	
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Don't know/unspecified	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

¹ Other includes coloured, Indian/Asian and white. These population groups are aggregated due to the small sample size.

Total includes unspecified sex.

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

5. The unemployed (15-65 years)
5.7 Unemployed persons with degrees, diplomas and certificates by field of study and sex (official definition of unemployment)

Field of study for degree, diploma or certificate	1 000		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	229	98	131
Communication studies and language	*	*	*
Education, training and development	28	12	16
Manufacturing, engineering and technology	28	22	*
Human and social studies	15	*	*
Law, military science and security	11	*	*
Health sciences and social services	17	*	14
Agriculture and nature conservation	*	*	*
Culture and arts	*	*	*
Business, commerce and management studies	71	29	42
Physical, mathematical, computer and life sciences	28	*	21
Services	*	*	*
Physical planning and construction	*	*	*
Don't know/unspecified	*	*	*

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.
 Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

1 000

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates. Totals include unspecified sex.

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

6. Population aged 66 years and older
6.1 Economically and not economically active by type of economic activity, sex and involvement in the activity

Economic activity and sex	1 000			Total
	Involved	Not involved		
Run or do any kind of business, big or small for himself/herself				
Total	73	2 014		2 087
Male	41	783		824
Female	32	1 231		1 263
Do any work for a wage, salary, commission or any payment in kind				
Total	51	2 036		2 087
Male	39	785		824
Female	12	1 251		1 263
Do any work as a domestic worker for a wage, salary or any payment in kind				
Total	12	2 075		2 087
Male	*	816		824
Female	*	1 259		1 263
Help unpaid in a family business of any kind				
Total	*	2 085		2 087
Male	*	823		824
Female	*	1 262		1 263
Do any work in his/her own or the family's plot, farm, food garden, cattle post or kraal or help in growing farm produce or in looking after animals for the household				
Total	89	1 999		2 087
Male	46	778		824
Female	43	1 221		1 263

6. Population aged 66 years and older
6.1 Economically and not economically active by type of economic activity, sex and involvement in the activity (concluded)

		1 000	
Economic activity and sex	Involvement	Involved	Not involved
Do any construction or major repair work on his/her own home, plot, cattle post or business or those of the family			
Total			2 087
Male	*		824
Female	*		1 263
Catch any fish, prawns, shells, wild animals or other food for sale or family food			
Total			2 087
Male	*		824
Female	-		1 263
Beg for money or food in public			
Total			2 087
Male	-		824
Female	-		1 263
Involved in at least one activity except begging			
Total		226	1 861
Male		134	690
Female		92	1 171

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.
 Totals include unspecified sex and those who did not specify their involvement in the economic activities.
 Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

6. Population aged 66 years and older
6.2 Economically and not economically active by type of economic activity, population group and involvement
in the activity

Economic activity and population group	1 000		
	Involved	Not involved	Total
Run or do any kind of business, big or small for himself/herself			
Total	73	2 014	2 087
African	48	1 435	1 482
Other ¹	26	578	604
Do any work for a wage, salary, commission or any payment in kind			
Total	51	2 036	2 087
African	29	1 453	1 482
Other ¹	22	582	604
Do any work as a domestic worker for a wage, salary or any payment in kind			
Total	12	2 075	2 087
African	11	1 471	1 482
Other ¹	*	603	604
Help unpaid in a family business of any kind			
Total	*	2 085	2 087
African	*	1 481	1 482
Other ¹	*	603	604
Do any work in his/her own or the family's plot, farm, food garden, cattle post or kraal or help in growing farm produce or in looking after animals for the household			
Total	89	1 999	2 087
African	85	1 397	1 482
Other ¹	*	600	604

6. Population aged 66 years and older
6.2 Economically and not economically active by type of economic activity, population group and involvement in the activity (concluded)

1 000			
Economic activity and population group	Involved	Not involved	Total
Do any construction or major repair work on his/her own home, plot, cattle post or business or those of the family			
Total	*	2 084	2 087
African	*	1 479	1 482
Other ¹	*	604	604
Catch any fish, prawns, shells, wild animals or other food for sale or family food			
Total	*	2 087	2 087
African	*	1 482	1 482
Other ¹	-	604	604
Beg for money or food in public			
Total	-	2 087	2 087
African	-	1 482	1 482
Other ¹	-	604	604
Involved in at least one activity except begging			
Total	226	1 861	2 087
African	172	1 310	1 482
Other ¹	54	550	604

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

¹ Other includes coloured, Indian/Asian and white. These groups are aggregated due to the small sample size.

Totals include unspecified population group and those who did not specify their involvement in the economic activities. Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

6. Population aged 66 years and older
6.3 Those who are working by population group, sex and sector

1 000

Population group and sex	Formal	Informal	Total
All population groups			
Total	66	155	227
Male	50	84	134
Female	17	70	93
Black African			
Total	25	143	173
Male	17	76	93
Female	*	67	80
Other¹			
Total	41	12	54
Male	32	*	41
Female	*	*	13

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

¹ Other includes coloured, Indian/Asian and white. These groups are aggregated due to the small sample size.

Total includes the 'domestic workers', 'don't know' and 'unspecified' categories of the sector variable, and unspecified population group and sex. Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

6. Population aged 66 years and older
6.4 Those who are working by main industry and sex

Main industry	1 000		
	Male	Female	Total
Total	134	93	227
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	58	43	101
Mining and quarrying	*	-	*
Manufacturing	11	*	20
Electricity, gas and water supply	-	-	-
Construction	*	*	*
Wholesale and retail trade	22	20	42
Transport, storage and communication	*	*	*
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	*	*	*
Community, social and personal services	15	12	27
Private households with employed persons	*	*	13
Unspecified	-	*	*

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Totals include unspecified sex.

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

**6. Population aged 66 years and older
6.5 Those who are working by main occupation and sex**

Main occupation	1 000		
	Male	Female	Total
Total	134	93	227
Legislators, senior officials and managers	16	*	20
Professionals	*	*	13
Technical and associate professionals	*	*	*
Clerks	-	*	*
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	11	*	21
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	48	41	89
Craft and related trades workers	11	*	17
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	&	*	*
Elementary occupation	27	16	43
Domestic workers	-	*	*
Other unspecified	*	*	*

* For all values of 10 000 the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Totals include unspecified sex.

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

7. Voluntary work among the population of working age (15-65 years)

7.1 Population by province and involvement in uncompensated work

1 000

Province	Involvement in uncompensated work for the benefit of the community		Total
	Yes	No	
RSA	817	29 020	29 852
Western Cape	152	3 084	3 236
Eastern Cape	163	3 832	3 996
Northern Cape	23	557	580
Free State	50	1 854	1 906
KwaZulu-Natal	78	5 995	6 072
North West	52	2 380	2 431
Gauteng	115	6 348	6 474
Mpumalanga	57	1 935	1 992
Limpopo	127	3 036	3 163

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Total includes unspecified involvement in uncompensated work.

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

7. Voluntary work among the population of working age (15-65 years)
7.2 Those engaged in voluntary work by age, population group and sex

1 000

Age group	Black African			Other ¹			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
RSA									
Total	545	232	313	271	114	158	817	346	471
15-24	102	52	49	19	*	*	121	61	59
25-34	181	77	104	46	16	31	227	92	135
35-44	126	50	76	73	29	44	199	78	120
45-54	83	29	53	76	31	45	158	60	98
55-65	55	24	31	57	29	28	112	53	59

* For all values of 10 000 or more the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

¹ Other includes coloured, Indian/Asian and white. These population groups are aggregated due to the small sample size.

Totals include unspecified population group and sex.

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

7. Voluntary work among the population of working age (15-65 years)
7.3 Those engaged in voluntary work by population group, sex and labour market status (official definition of unemployment)

1 000

Population group and sex	Total	Not economically active	Economically active		
			Total	Workers	Unemployed
All population groups					
Total	817	252	565	473	92
Male	346	84	261	233	29
Female	471	168	303	240	63
Black African					
Total	545	180	365	282	84
Male	232	65	167	141	26
Female	313	115	198	141	58
Other¹					
Total	271	72	199	191	*
Male	114	19	94	92	*
Female	158	53	105	100	*

* For all values of 10 000 or more the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

¹ Other includes coloured, Indian/Asian and white. These population groups are aggregated due to the small sample size.

Totals include unspecified population group and sex.

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

7. Voluntary work among the population of working age (15-65 years)
7.4 Those engaged in voluntary work by type of uncompensated activity, population group, involvement in the activity and sex

1 000

Uncompensated activity and population group	Involved			Not involved			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
To help sick or handicapped people in their everyday activities									
Total	198	68	129	615	273	341	817	346	471
Black African	127	42	86	414	186	227	545	232	313
Other ¹	70	27	43	201	87	114	271	114	158
To provide medical care, or counselling, to sick or handicapped people									
Total	147	51	96	667	292	375	817	346	471
Black African	102	36	66	441	193	248	545	232	313
Other ¹	45	15	30	226	99	127	271	114	158
To provide training or instruction to others									
Total	94	50	44	718	292	427	817	346	471
Black African	47	24	23	494	204	290	545	232	313
Other ¹	47	26	21	224	88	137	271	114	158
To keep law and order in a community									
Total	126	88	38	687	254	433	817	346	471
Black African	98	71	27	444	157	286	545	232	313
Other ¹	28	17	11	243	97	146	271	114	158
To maintain or replenish community resources (e.g. building or improving roads, water supply, structures, green areas, etc.)									
Total	127	67	60	686	275	411	817	346	471
Black African	109	54	55	432	174	258	545	232	313
Other ¹	18	13	5	254	101	153	271	114	158
To organise cultural events (e.g. music, dance or performances), sporting events, or recreational activities for a community, neighbourhood, or a group									
Total	171	73	97	642	268	373	817	346	471
Black African	126	52	74	415	176	239	545	232	313
Other ¹	44	21	23	227	92	134	271	114	158

7. Voluntary work among the population of working age (15-65 years)
7.4 Those engaged in voluntary work by type of uncompensated activity, population group, involvement in the activity and sex (concluded)

1 000

Uncompensated activity and population group	Involved			Not involved			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
To collect money for an organisation/institution									
Total	125	51	74	687	291	396	817	346	471
Black African	44	17	26	497	211	286	545	232	313
Other ¹	81	33	48	190	80	110	271	114	158
To organise events to collect money for an organisation/institution									
Total	78	29	49	734	313	421	817	346	471
Black African	12	*	*	529	225	305	545	232	313
Other ¹	66	25	41	205	88	117	271	114	158
Other uncompensated work									
Total	64	25	39	748	316	432	817	346	471
Black African	41	15	26	501	213	288	545	232	313
Other ¹	24	*	14	247	104	144	271	114	158

¹ Other includes coloured, Indian/Asian and white. These population groups are aggregated due to the small sample size.

Totals include those that did not specify the uncompensated activities, population group and sex.

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

8. Expanded public works and government job creation programme, among those of working age (15-65)
8.1 Whether they have ever heard of expanded public works programmes by province

Province	1 000		
	Whether they have ever heard of expanded public works programme		Total
	Yes	No	
RSA	11 097	18 543	29 852
Western Cape	862	2 358	3 236
Eastern Cape	2 059	1 929	3 996
Northern Cape	422	158	580
Free State	1 208	692	1 906
KwaZulu-Natal	2 254	3 744	6 072
North West	761	1 667	2 431
Gauteng	2 040	4 388	6 474
Mpumalanga	597	1 382	1 992
Limpopo	895	2 224	3 163

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.
 Totals include the 'don't know' category and those who did not specify whether they have ever heard of expanded public works programme activities.
 Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

8. Among those who have ever heard of expanded public works programmes, activities (15-65 years)
8.2 Involvement in such activities in the six months prior to the interview by province and sex

1 000

Province	Involved			Not involved			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
RSA	278	127	151	10 729	5 097	5 629	11 097	5 274	5 819
Western Cape	24	11	13	835	411	424	862	422	440
Eastern Cape	43	21	21	2 012	925	1 088	2 059	948	1 110
Northern Cape	14	*	*	408	201	206	422	207	214
Free State	28	13	15	1 180	567	612	1 208	580	627
KwaZulu-Natal	41	17	24	2 213	994	1 217	2 254	1 011	1 241
North West	20	11	*	739	363	376	761	375	386
Gauteng	76	33	44	1 904	993	912	2 040	1 059	981
Mpumalanga	16	*	*	574	277	298	597	289	308
Limpopo	16	*	*	864	367	497	895	383	512

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Totals include other and unspecified sex and those who did not specify their involvement in the job creation or expanded public works programme activities.
 Due to rounding numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

8. Government job creation programme activities among population of working age (15-65 years)
8.3 Involvement in such activities in the six months prior to the interview by province and sex

Province	1 000					
	Involved			Not involved		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
RSA	218	85	133	29 438	14 218	15 216
Western Cape	15	*	12	3 218	1 608	1 611
Eastern Cape	44	22	22	3 935	1 799	2 136
Northern Cape	*	*	*	571	284	286
Free State	21	*	12	1 874	900	973
KwaZulu-Natal	30	11	19	5 995	2 806	3 187
North West	13	*	*	2 406	1 184	1 222
Gauteng	57	21	35	6 337	3 321	3 016
Mpumalanga	17	*	11	1 964	933	1 032
Limpopo	12	*	*	3 137	1 383	1 753
				29 852	14 414	15 433

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.
 Totals include other and unspecified sex and those who did not specify their involvement in the government job creation programme activities
 Due to rounding numbers do not necessarily add up to totals