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Enquiries:

	Printing and distribution	User information services
tel:	(012) 310 8251	(012) 310 8600
fax:	(012) 321 7381	(012) 310 8500/ 8495
email:	distribution@statssa.gov.za	info@statssa.gov.za

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LABOUR FORCE SURVEY ROUND 16: SEPTEMBER 2007

This statistical release presents a selection of key findings and tables from Stats SA's sixteenth Labour Force Survey (LFS), conducted in September 2007. This release includes historical data back to September 2001.

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

The LFS is a twice-yearly household survey,¹ specifically designed to measure the labour market. 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 September 2001 are presented in this report, the analysis that follows focuses mainly on changes in key labour market variables in the most recent year (September 2006 to September 2007, also referred to as 'the year to September 2007'). The historical LFS data have already been published by Stats SA (*Labour force survey, September 2000 to March 2005: Historical series of revised estimates*, Statistical Release P0210) and more detailed analysis, in the form of thematic reports, will be published at a later stage. 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 approximately 67 000 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 completed 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 six sections, each of which focuses on a particular area of relevance to labour market issues and associated concerns. In total, the questionnaire contains 98 questions.

Table A: Contents of the LFS 16 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)
Section 1	19	Biographical information (marital status, language, 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	35	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 seven days
All sections	98	Comprehensive coverage of all aspects of the labour market

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

² For definitions of terms see p. xxvii.

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 be precisely estimated from the sample and the sampling error of those estimates can be computed from the survey itself. It must be noted however, that small subgroups with small sample sizes may show larger variance, and should therefore not be compared over time since such estimates are unreliable.

Table B: Principal variables and the corresponding September 2007 estimates

Labour market variable (All variables refer to the seven days prior to the survey interview)		Estimate for September 2007
Levels (thousands)		
a	Employed ¹	13 306
b	Unemployed (official definition) ²	3 905
c	Labour force ³ = a + b	17 211
d	Not in the labour force ⁴	13 209
e	Population of working age ⁵ = c + d	30 420
f	Discouraged work-seekers ⁶	3 443
Rates (percentages)		
g	Unemployment rate ⁷ = $b / c \times 100$	22,7
h	Labour force participation rate ⁸ = $c / e \times 100$	56,6
i	Labour absorption rate ⁹ = $a / e \times 100$	43,7

1 *Employed*: 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

2 *Unemployed (official definition)*: 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 available to take up work within two weeks of the interview

3 *Labour force*: The sum of employed and unemployed persons

4 *Not in the labour force (not economically active)*: Persons who are neither employed nor unemployed

5 *Population of working age*: All persons living in South Africa aged 15–65 inclusive at the time of the survey

6 *Discouraged work-seekers*: Persons who want to work and are available to work but who say that they are not actively looking for work

7 *Unemployment rate*: The number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force

8 *Labour force participation rate*: The number of persons in the labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15–65

9 *Labour absorption rate*: The percentage of the population of working age who were employed

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

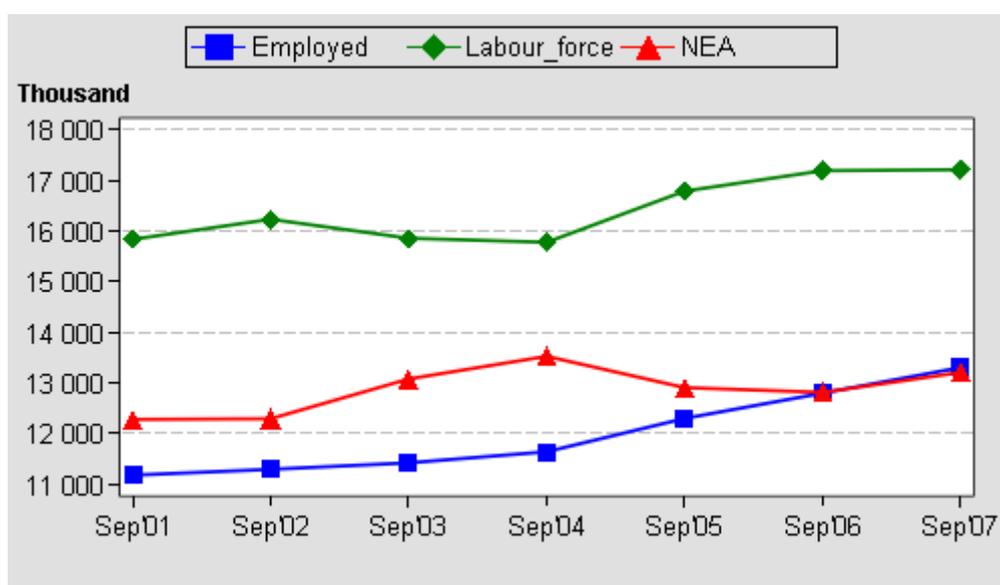
2 The labour market in September 2007

This section presents an overview of developments in the labour market based on information from the LFS. Although the focus is mainly on developments in the year to September 2007, a broader perspective is also taken to include the period September 2001 to September 2007.

The key labour market indicators such as the unemployment rate, absorption rate and labour force participation/activity rate analysed in this section are summary measures whose component parts (employment, unemployment and inactivity) are discussed in greater detail in subsequent sections of this report.

Small discrepancies in the numbers reported throughout this report may arise as a consequence of rounding.

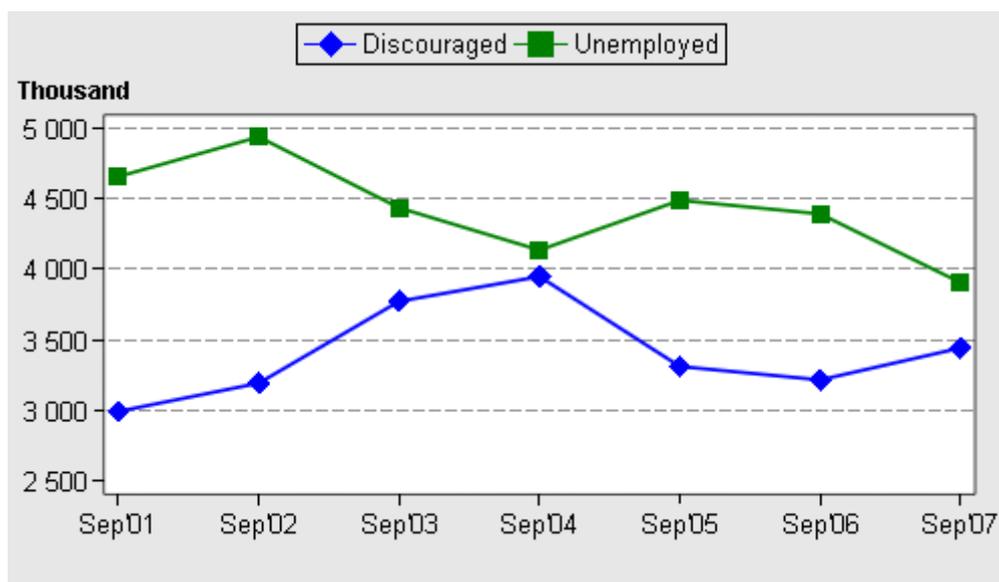
Figure 1: Key labour market components, September 2001 to September 2007



NEA = not economically active (not in the labour force)

- The number of employed people has risen from 11 181 000 in September 2001 to 13 306 000 in September 2007 (Figure 1).
- Employment growth has been particularly strong in the three years to September 2007 when 1,7 million additional people were employed.
- As a result, over the period September 2001 to September 2007, the cumulative employment gains in the South African labour market totalled 2,1 million.
- In September 2007, the number of economically active persons (labour force) was virtually unchanged at 17 211 000 compared with September 2006 (17 191 000). This coupled with an expansion in the working age population, resulted in a decline in the labour force participation/activity rate from 57,3% in September 2006 to 56,6% in September 2007 (See also Table C and Figure 3).

Figure 2: Unemployment and discouraged work-seekers, September 2001 to September 2007



- In September 2007, the number of unemployed persons fell for the second consecutive year to 3 905 000 from 4 391 000 in September 2006.
- The decline in unemployment in September 2007 was accompanied by an increase in the number of discouraged work-seekers. As indicated in Figure 2, the number of discouraged work-seekers rose from 3 217 000 in September 2006 to 3 443 000 in September 2007, suggesting that people that had previously been unemployed gave up looking for work.

2.1 Unemployment rates and other key labour market measures

The expansion of employment in the year to September 2007, together with a decline in the number of people in unemployment, resulted in a fall in the unemployment rate from 25,5% in September 2006 to 22,7% in September 2007 (Table C and Figure 3).

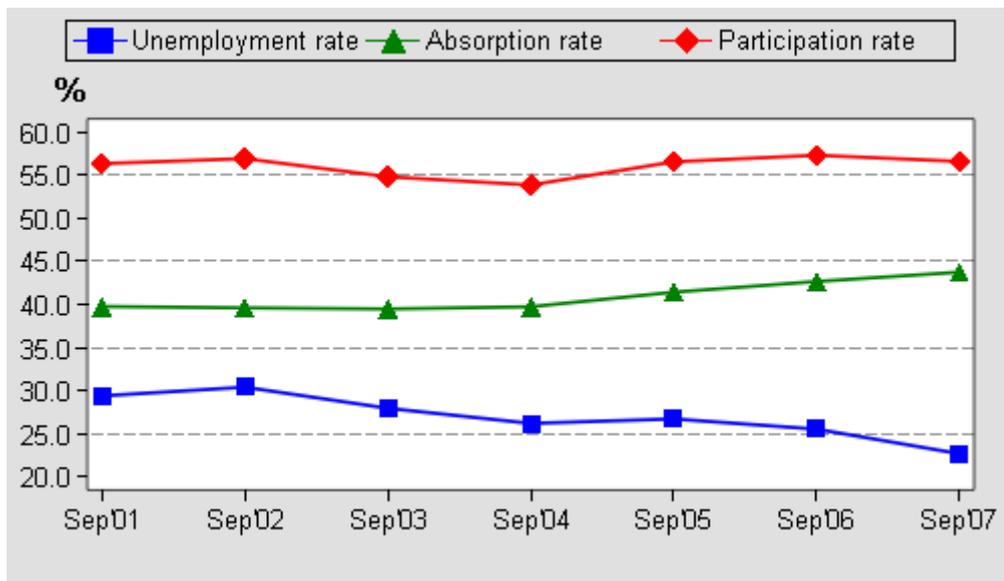
Table C: Labour market indicators, September 2001 to September 2007

Labour market indicators	Sep'01	Sep'02	Sep'03	Sep'04	Sep'05	Sep'06	Sep'07
	Percent						
Unemployment rate							
Male	25.8	25.9	24.7	23.1	22.6	21.2	19.8
Female	33.8	35.9	32.0	30.2	31.7	30.7	26.1
Average	29.4	30.4	28.0	26.2	26.7	25.5	22.7
Absorption rate							
Male	47.3	47.6	47.2	47.7	49.3	50.4	51.2
Female	32.7	32.0	32.2	32.2	34.1	35.4	36.7
Average	39.8	39.6	39.5	39.7	41.4	42.7	43.7
Participation rate							
Male	63.7	64.2	62.7	62.0	63.7	63.9	63.9
Female	49.4	49.9	47.4	46.2	49.9	51.1	49.7
Average	56.3	56.9	54.8	53.8	56.5	57.3	56.6

Table C shows that:

- Gender differences in the South African labour market are pronounced. Male unemployment rates are lower than female rates, while male absorption and labour force participation rates are higher than those of women.
- Reflecting the expansion in employment in the year to September 2007, absorption rates among both men and women increased. As a result, the percentage of South Africans in the working-age population with jobs rose from 42,7% in September 2006 to 43,7% in September 2007 (Table C and Figure 3).
- The decline in unemployment in September 2007 was more than offset by the increase in employment, such that the labour force (economically active population) increased. However, this increase in the labour force was modest when compared with the increase in the working age population, and the labour force participation rate declined from 57,3% in September 2006 to 56,6% in September 2007. This decline in the labour force participation rate is attributed solely to the fall in the rate among women (Table C and Figure 3).

Figure 3: Unemployment, absorption and participation rates, September 2001 to September 2007



Note: LFPR refers to the labour force participation rate

3 Employment patterns in September 2007

This section discusses various aspects of the employment situation in the South African labour market in the year to September 2007. Time series data over the period September 2001 to September 2007 are also presented. The analysis focuses initially on the industries in which South Africans are employed and then the types of jobs (occupations) in which people are engaged. The section concludes with an overview of developments in the formal and informal sectors of the economy.

3.1 Employment by industry

Table D and Table E show a large variation in employment across the major industries, as described below.

Table D: Distribution of employment by industry, September 2001 to September 2007

Industry	Sep'01	Sep'02	Sep'03	Sep'04	Sep'05	Sep'06	Sep'07
	Thousand						
Agriculture	1 178	1 420	1 212	1 063	925	1 088	1 041
Mining	554	559	552	405	411	398	432
Manufacturing	1 620	1 633	1 550	1 714	1 706	1 737	1 757
Utilities	94	84	91	99	100	119	98
Construction	634	605	664	824	935	1 024	1 054
Trade	2 454	2 194	2 429	2 542	3 024	3 055	2 935
Transport	546	574	537	563	616	611	696
Finance	1 035	1 084	1 098	1 147	1 296	1 309	1 482
Services	1 989	2 043	2 180	2 185	2 192	2 319	2 560
Private households	1 034	1 029	1 075	1 075	1 067	1 108	1 196
Unspecified/ Other	42	72	34	26	29	33	54
Total	11 181	11 296	11 424	11 643	12 301	12 800	13 306

Table E: Distribution of employment by industry, September 2001 to September 2007

Industry	Sep'01	Sep'02	Sep'03	Sep'04	Sep'05	Sep'06	Sep'07
	Percent						
Agriculture	10.5	12.6	10.6	9.1	7.5	8.5	7.8
Mining	5.0	5.0	4.8	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.2
Manufacturing	14.5	14.5	13.6	14.7	13.9	13.6	13.2
Utilities	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7
Construction	5.7	5.4	5.8	7.1	7.6	8.0	7.9
Trade	21.9	19.4	21.3	21.8	24.6	23.9	22.1
Transport	4.9	5.1	4.7	4.8	5.0	4.8	5.2
Finance	9.3	9.6	9.6	9.9	10.5	10.2	11.1
Services	17.8	18.1	19.1	18.8	17.8	18.1	19.2
Private households*	9.2	9.1	9.4	9.2	8.7	8.7	9.0
Unspecified/ Other	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
Total	100.0						

- In September 2007, the trade industry (including the wholesale and retail sectors) – in which 2 935 000 people were employed - continued to make the single largest contribution to total employment (22,1%).
- Over the same period, the community and social services industry - in which 2 560 000 were employed - made the second largest contribution to total employment (19,2%).
- Manufacturing (with employment levels of 1 757 000 in September 2007) accounted for the third largest share of total employment (13,2%).
- And over the same period, the utilities (electricity, gas and water) – in which 98 000 people were employed - accounted for the smallest share (0,7%) of total employment.

- The decline in agricultural employment by 4,3% - from 1 088 000 in September 2006 to 1 041 000 in September 2007 – is reflected in the falling share of agriculture in total employment, from 8,5% in September 2006 to 7,8% in September 2007.

Figure 4 shows the trend in employment in the three industries with the largest employment gains in the year to September 2007.

Figure 4: Industries with the largest employment gains in September 2007

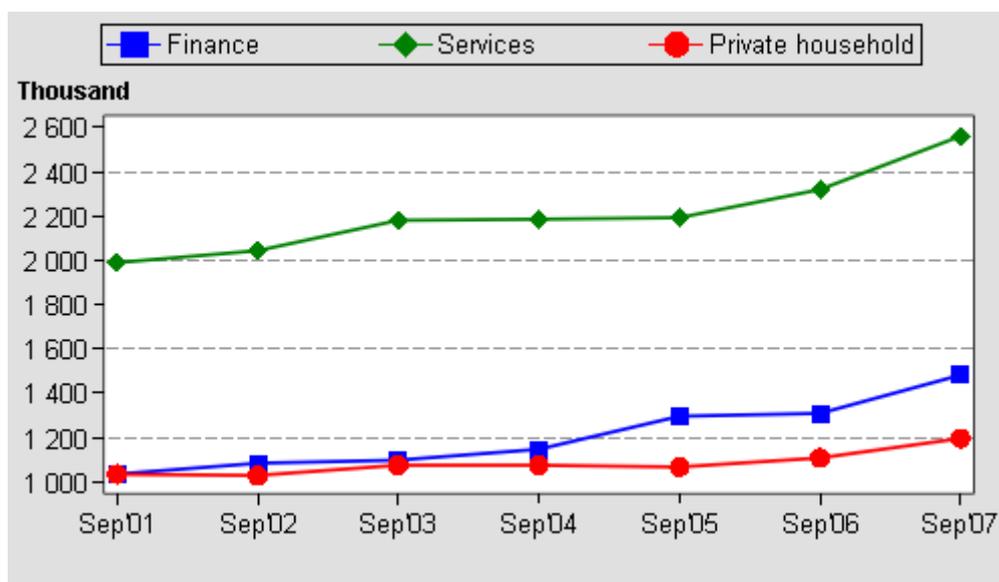


Figure 4 shows that:

- Over the period September 2001 to September 2007, the trend in employment has been generally upward in the community and social services industry and in the financial services industry. In contrast, the reverse is true in terms of agricultural employment (Figure 4) where employment declined between September 2002 and September 2005. Although in September 2006 the agricultural sector posted employment gains of 163 000, one year later employment again declined by 47 000.

Table F: Annual change in employment by industry, September 2001 to September 2007

Industry	Sep'02	Sep'03	Sep'04	Sep'05	Sep'06	Sep'07	Change Sep'01-Sep'07
	Thousand						
Agriculture	242	-207	-150	-138	163	-47	-137
Mining	5	-7	-148	6	-13	35	-122
Manufacturing	13	-83	164	-8	31	20	137
Utilities	-11	7	8	0	19	-21	4
Construction	-30	60	159	111	89	30	420
Trade	-260	235	113	482	31	-119	481
Transport	28	-37	26	53	-5	86	150
Finance	49	14	49	148	14	172	446
Community and social services	54	138	5	7	127	240	571
Private households*	-4	46	0	-8	40	89	162
Unspecified/ Other	30	-38	-8	3	5	21	12
Total	116	127	219	658	500	506	2 126

Table F shows the annual employment gains and losses by industry since September 2001. The last column of Table F shows the cumulative change in each industry between September 2001 and September 2007.

- As noted earlier, the number of employed persons rose by 506 000 in the year to September 2007. This continued expansion in employment resulted in an additional 2,1 million jobs (2 126 000) in the labour market between September 2001 and September 2007 (Table F).
- After three successive years of contraction, the number of persons employed in the agriculture industry increased by 163 000 in the year to September 2006 but declined by 47 000 one year later.
- In the year to September 2007, the community and social services industry also recorded strong employment gains (up 240 000) followed by finance (up 172 000).
- And except for the decline in employment in the utilities (electricity, gas and water) and trade industries in the year to September 2007, employment in all other industries increased.

Table G: Absorption rates by province, September 2001 to September 2007

Province	Sep'01	Sep'02	Sep'03	Sep'04	Sep'05	Sep'06	Sep'07
	Percent						
Western Cape	54.6	52.7	54.3	53.7	54.3	57.6	56.3
Eastern Cape	31.9	31.4	30.1	31.9	33.9	34.6	34.0
Northern Cape	43.5	44.0	40.7	40.3	40.7	43.0	42.7
Free State	45.0	42.7	42.4	40.7	41.6	40.7	42.8
KwaZulu-Natal	34.7	36.7	35.5	35.3	36.0	39.8	36.6
North West	36.8	36.8	36.1	34.8	38.4	37.1	39.1
Gauteng	48.2	47.8	48.9	49.0	53.3	53.2	57.5
Mpumalanga	38.9	38.4	40.1	40.6	39.6	41.4	45.2
Limpopo	28.0	26.7	26.0	28.2	27.6	25.8	28.8
South Africa	39.8	39.6	39.5	39.7	41.4	42.7	43.7

Table G shows that as a result of the expansion of employment in September 2007, the percentage of working age South Africans with jobs rose in five of the nine provinces. Only in Western Cape, Eastern Cape, Northern Cape and KwaZulu- Natal did absorption rates decline.

3.2 Employment by occupation

This section focuses on the major occupation groups into which jobs are categorised. The highest occupational category is the group that includes “legislators, senior officials and managers” abbreviated in Table H and Table I as “managers”. At the bottom end of the occupational hierarchy is “elementary” and “domestic” work – jobs that typically require few skills and low education levels.

Table H: Distribution of employment by occupation (persons), September 2001 to September 2007

Occupation	Sep'01	Sep'02	Sep'03	Sep'04	Sep'05	Sep'06	Sep'07
	Thousand						
Manager	664	731	822	910	857	873	1 012
Professional	486	502	544	458	589	601	1 011
Technician	1 176	1 207	1 159	1 149	1 196	1 231	1 349
Clerk	1 091	1 110	1 156	1 169	1 188	1 246	1 189
Sales and service	1 429	1 244	1 361	1 453	1 607	1 638	1 605
Skilled agriculture	521	706	341	329	302	432	341
Craft	1 529	1 460	1 454	1 538	1 744	1 921	1 839
Machine operator	1 127	1 156	1 145	1 113	1 127	1 118	1 203
Elementary (labourer)	2 253	2 296	2 530	2 619	2 811	2 841	2 693
Domestic worker	881	844	895	881	859	886	1 023
Unspecified	24	42	17	23	21	14	41
Total	11 181	11 296	11 424	11 643	12 301	12 800	13 306

Table I: Distribution of employment by occupation, September 2001 to September 2007

Occupation	Sep'01	Sep'02	Sep'03	Sep'04	Sep'05	Sep'06	Sep'07
	Percent						
Manager	5.9	6.5	7.2	7.8	7.0	6.8	7.6
Professional	4.3	4.4	4.8	3.9	4.8	4.7	7.6
Technician	10.5	10.7	10.1	9.9	9.7	9.6	10.1
Clerk	9.8	9.8	10.1	10.0	9.7	9.7	8.9
Sales and service	12.8	11.0	11.9	12.5	13.1	12.8	12.1
Skilled agriculture	4.7	6.2	3.0	2.8	2.5	3.4	2.6
Craft	13.7	12.9	12.7	13.2	14.2	15.0	13.8
Machine operator	10.1	10.2	10.0	9.6	9.2	8.7	9.0
Elementary (labourer)	20.1	20.3	22.1	22.5	22.9	22.2	20.2
Domestic worker	7.9	7.5	7.8	7.6	7.0	6.9	7.7
Unspecified	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table H and Table I show that in September 2007:

- Elementary work dominated the employment opportunities available in the job market. In September 2007, more than one in every five employed persons (20,2%) were engaged in elementary work and an additional 7,7% were domestic workers (whose jobs are also classified as elementary).
- The increase in the number of professionals in the year to September 2007, is reflected in a rise in the percentage of persons engaged in professional work, from 4,7% in September 2006 to 7,6% in September 2007.
- As a result, the combined share of three highest occupation levels – managers, professionals and technicians – rose from 21,1% of total employment in September 2006 to 25,3% in September 2007.

Table J: Annual change in employment by occupation, September 2001 to September 2007

Occupation	Sep'02	Sep'03	Sep'04	Sep'05	Sep'06	Sep'07	Change Sep'01-Sep'07
	Thousand						
Manager	67	91	88	-52	16	139	348
Professional	16	42	-85	130	12	410	525
Technician	31	-49	-9	47	35	118	173
Clerk	19	47	13	19	58	-57	98
Sales and service	-185	117	93	153	31	-32	176
Skilled agriculture	185	-365	-12	-27	131	-91	-180
Craft	-70	-6	84	206	177	-82	309
Machine operator	28	-11	-32	14	-9	85	76
Elementary (labourer)	43	234	89	192	30	-148	440
Domestic worker	-37	51	-14	-22	27	137	142
Unspecified	18	-24	5	-2	-7	27	17
Total	116	127	219	658	500	506	2 126

In the year to September 2007, an additional 410 000 persons had professional jobs such that more than four in every five of the total job gains (506 000) were in the professional job category. Over the same period, the number of managers rose by 139 000.

As discussed earlier, the decline in agricultural employment in September 2007 (See Table F and Figure 4), is reflected in a decline in the number of skilled agricultural workers (Table J). And over the same period, the number of craft workers fell by 82 000.

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. Given the importance of agriculture (commercial and subsistence) the discussion also focuses in greater detail on developments in agriculture in terms of the formal/informal sector distinctions.

The definition of formal and informal sector is guided by the self-perception of respondents with the following qualification. *Respondents are told that formal sector employment occurs where the employer (institution, business or private individual) is registered to perform the activity, whereas informal sector employment does not require the employer to be registered.*

Table K: Employment in the formal and informal sector, September 2001 to September 2007

Sector	Sep'01	Sep'02	Sep'03	Sep'04	Sep'05	Sep'06	Sep'07
Thousand							
Formal sector (excluding agric)	7 027	7 181	7 373	7 692	7 987	8 384	9 044
Informal sector (excluding agric)	1 967	1 780	1 903	1 946	2 462	2 379	2 086
Domestic workers	881	844	895	881	859	886	1 023
Agriculture	1 178	1 420	1 212	1 063	925	1 088	1 041
Unspecified	128	72	40	60	67	64	112
Total employment	11 181	11 296	11 424	11 643	12 301	12 800	13 306
Percent							
Formal sector (excluding agric)	62.8	63.6	64.5	66.1	64.9	65.5	68.0
Informal sector (excluding agric)	17.6	15.8	16.7	16.7	20.0	18.6	15.7
Domestic workers	7.9	7.5	7.8	7.6	7.0	6.9	7.7
Agriculture	10.5	12.6	10.6	9.1	7.5	8.5	7.8
Unspecified	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8
Total	100.0						

Table K and Figure 5 suggest that:

- In September 2007, formal sector employment (excluding agriculture) accounted for 68,0% of total employment while an additional 15,7% of total employment was in the informal sector.
- In line with international norms, domestic workers are identified as a separate group. They accounted for 7,7% of total employment in September 2007.
- And as discussed earlier, employment in the agriculture industry accounted for 7,8% of total employment or 1,0 million jobs (1 041 000) in September 2007. Because of the extreme seasonal variation of the industry, agriculture is also identified separately and excluded from the distinction made between the formal and informal sectors. There are two components of agricultural employment as follows:
 - Commercial agriculture
 - Subsistence agriculture

Subsistence farming has become an increasingly important source of employment in the South African economy. The results of the LFS indicate that people who are engaged in subsistence activity tend to regard themselves as being employed in the informal sector. On the other hand, people who are engaged in commercial agriculture tend to regard themselves as being employed in the formal sector. This report analyses formal and informal agriculture in greater detail at the end of this section.

Table L: Annual change in the distribution of employment by sector, September 2001 to September 2007

Sector	Sep'02	Sep'03	Sep'04	Sep'05	Sep'06	Sep'07	Change Sep'01-Sep'07
Thousand							
Formal sector (excluding agric)	154	192	319	295	397	660	2 017
Informal sector (excluding agric)	-187	123	43	516	-84	-293	119
Domestic workers	-37	51	-14	-22	27	137	142
Agriculture	242	-207	-150	-138	163	-47	-137
Unspecified	-56	-31	20	7	-3	48	-15
Total employment	116	127	219	658	500	506	2 126

Table L shows that in the year to September 2007 non-agricultural employment in the formal sector increased by 660 000 jobs while there was a substantial decline in employment in the informal sector (down 293 000). And in the period September 2001 to September 2007, 2,0 million (2 017 000) of the additional jobs in the economy occurred in the formal sector (excluding agriculture).

Table M: Employment in the formal and informal sectors by industry (excluding agriculture), September 2001 and September 2007

Industry	Formal		Informal		Domestic		Total *	
	Sep'01	Sep'07	Sep'01	Sep'07	Sep'01	Sep'07	Sep'01	Sep'07
Thousand								
Mining	550	427	3	3			554	432
Manufacturing	1 393	1 534	203	212			1 620	1 757
Utilities	93	90	1	6			94	98
Construction	337	693	276	342			634	1 054
Trade	1 431	2 001	989	927			2 454	2 935
Transport	430	556	105	137			546	696
Finance	948	1 390	78	69			1 035	1 482
Services	1 805	2 324	170	223			1 989	2 560
Private households	12	8	138	164	881	1 023	1 034	1 196
Unspecified/ other	27	20	3	3			42	54
Total excl. agric	7 027	9 044	1 967	2 086	881	1 023	10 003	12 265

* Total includes unspecified sector

Table N: Employment shares by industry in the formal and informal sectors, September 2001 and September 2007

Industry	Formal		Informal		Domestic		Total *	
	Sep'01	Sep'07	Sep'01	Sep'07	Sep'01	Sep'07	Sep'01	Sep'07
Percent								
Mining	7.8	4.7	0.1	0.1	.	.	5.5	3.5
Manufacturing	19.8	17.0	10.3	10.2	.	.	16.2	14.3
Utilities	1.3	1.0	0.1	0.3	.	.	0.9	0.8
Construction	4.8	7.7	14.0	16.4	.	.	6.3	8.6
Trade	20.4	22.1	50.3	44.5	.	.	24.5	23.9
Transport	6.1	6.1	5.3	6.6	.	.	5.5	5.7
Finance	13.5	15.4	4.0	3.3	.	.	10.3	12.1
Services	25.7	25.7	8.6	10.7	.	.	19.9	20.9
Private households	0.2	0.1	7.0	7.9	100.0	100.0	10.3	9.8
Unspecified/ other	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	.	.	0.4	0.4
Total excl. agric	100.0							

* Total includes unspecified sector

Table M and Table N show that:

- The largest group of persons employed in the formal sector worked in the community, social and personal services industry (25,7% in September 2007) whereas in the informal sector the largest group worked in trade (44,5% in September 2007).

3.3.1 Employment in agriculture (formal and informal sector)

As noted earlier this section focuses in greater detail on formal and informal sector agriculture.

Table O: Formal and informal sector employment in agriculture, September 2001 to September 2007

Sector and industry	Sep'01	Sep'02	Sep'03	Sep'04	Sep'05	Sep'06	Sep'07
	Thousand						
Formal	766	853	833	626	579	606	668
Informal	383	551	366	426	338	473	369
Unspecified	28	16	14	11	7	8	4
Total	1 178	1 420	1 212	1 063	925	1 088	1 041
	Change (Thousand)						
Formal	-	87	-20	-207	-46	27	61
Informal	-	167	-185	60	-87	135	-105
Unspecified	-	-12	-2	-2	-4	1	-4
Total	-	242	-207	-150	-138	163	-47

In September 2007, of the 1 041 000 persons employed in agriculture, 668 000 were in the formal sector while 369 000 regarded themselves as being employed in the informal sector (Table O). The decline in agricultural employment in September 2007 was due to a loss of 105 000 jobs in informal agriculture (Table O). As indicated in Figure 5, over the period September 2001 to September 2007, agricultural employment in the informal sector tends to be less stable than agricultural employment in the formal sector,

Figure 5: Employment in formal and informal sector agriculture, September 2007

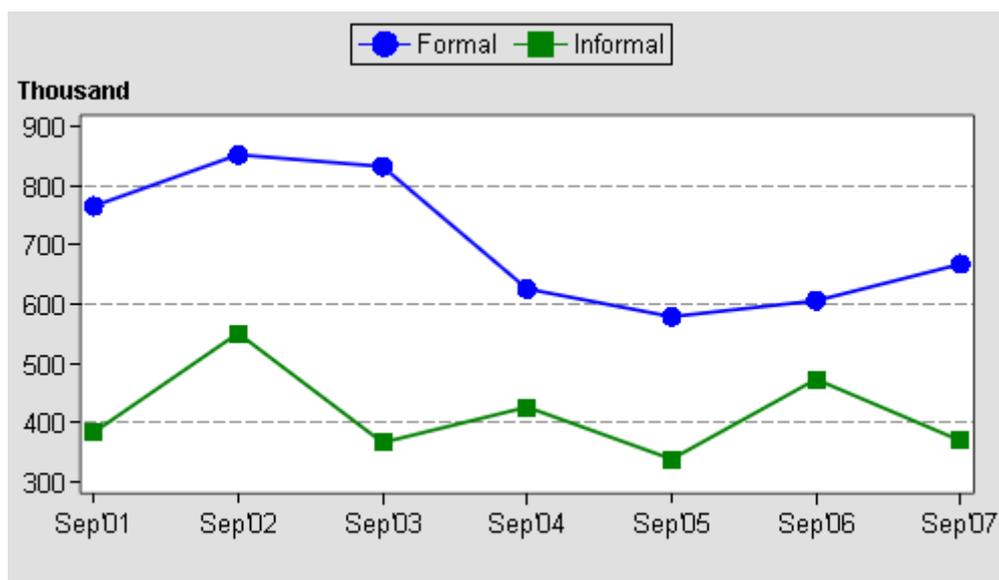


Table P: Distribution of employment in formal sector agriculture by province, September 2001 to September 2007

Province	Sep'01	Sep'02	Sep'03	Sep'04	Sep'05	Sep'06	Sep'07
Thousand							
Western Cape	187	218	213	143	119	140	126
Eastern Cape	74	78	78	58	57	51	60
Northern Cape	61	61	58	41	38	46	53
Free State	114	119	106	67	59	56	69
KwaZulu-Natal	122	134	137	88	92	93	109
North West	50	52	50	33	55	42	40
Gauteng	6	17	20	38	41	46	41
Mpumalanga	60	81	81	81	60	84	99
Limpopo	92	94	89	77	58	49	70
Total	766	853	833	626	579	606	668
Percent							
Western Cape	24.4	25.5	25.6	22.9	20.6	23.2	18.9
Eastern Cape	9.6	9.1	9.4	9.2	9.8	8.5	9.0
Northern Cape	7.9	7.2	7.0	6.5	6.5	7.6	8.0
Free State	14.9	13.9	12.7	10.7	10.2	9.2	10.4
KwaZulu-Natal	15.9	15.7	16.5	14.1	16.0	15.3	16.2
North West	6.5	6.1	6.0	5.3	9.5	6.9	5.9
Gauteng	0.8	2.0	2.5	6.1	7.1	7.5	6.2
Mpumalanga	7.8	9.5	9.8	12.9	10.3	13.9	14.9
Limpopo	12.0	11.0	10.6	12.3	10.0	8.0	10.5
Total	100.0						

In Limpopo, agricultural employment in the formal sector rose by 21 000 in the year to September 2007, thus accounting for one-third of the total employment gains (62 000) in formal sector agriculture.

Table Q: Distribution of employment in informal sector agriculture by province, September 2001 to September 2007

Province	Sep'01	Sep'02	Sep'03	Sep'04	Sep'05	Sep'06	Sep'07
Thousand							
Western Cape	10	6	4	8	6	6	5
Eastern Cape	177	183	115	149	121	176	105
Northern Cape	11	6	9	3	6	11	4
Free State	14	15	10	5	8	11	13
KwaZulu-Natal	38	191	101	119	113	202	136
North West	38	47	58	51	24	16	24
Gauteng	15	40	4	23	12	14	30
Mpumalanga	30	32	34	31	29	19	30
Limpopo	50	30	30	36	20	19	20
Total	383	551	366	426	338	473	369
Percent							
Western Cape	2.7	1.0	1.2	1.8	1.8	1.3	1.5
Eastern Cape	46.1	33.3	31.5	35.1	35.9	37.2	28.6
Northern Cape	2.9	1.1	2.4	0.8	1.7	2.3	1.0
Free State	3.7	2.7	2.8	1.2	2.3	2.3	3.6
KwaZulu-Natal	9.9	34.8	27.6	27.9	33.5	42.7	36.9
North West	9.8	8.6	15.8	11.9	7.1	3.3	6.6
Gauteng	3.9	7.3	1.2	5.5	3.5	2.9	8.1
Mpumalanga	7.8	5.8	9.3	7.4	8.6	4.0	8.2
Limpopo	13.1	5.5	8.2	8.4	5.8	4.0	5.5
Total	100.0						

The decline in employment in informal sector agriculture in September 2007 was due largely to contractions in KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape. Table Q shows that informal sector agriculture is dominated by these two provinces.

Figure 6: Formal and informal sector agriculture by province, September 2007

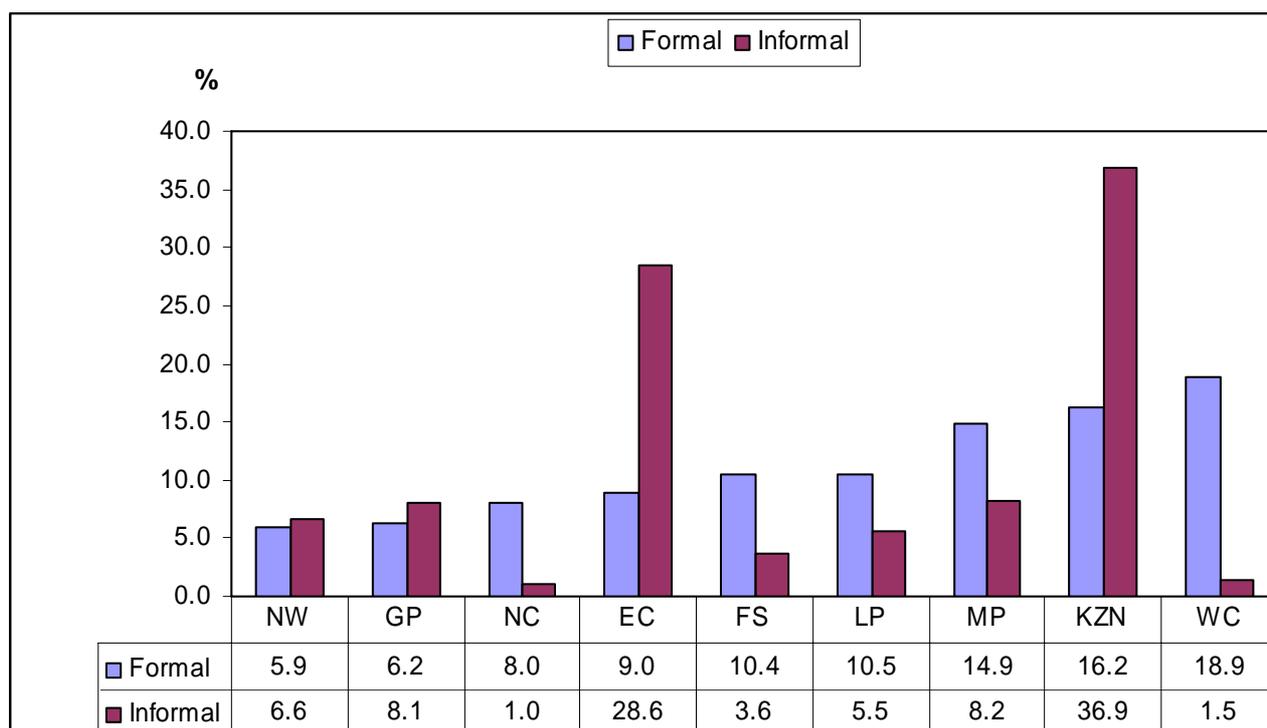


Figure 6 shows that formal sector agriculture is generally more widespread across the provinces than informal sector agriculture. In September 2007:

- Among persons engaged in formal sector agriculture, Western Cape (18,9%) had the highest percentage followed by KwaZulu-Natal (16,2%), Mpumalanga (14,9%) and Limpopo (10,5%). Only 5,9% of formal sector agricultural employment occurred in North West. (See also Table P).
- On the other hand, informal sector agriculture is overwhelmingly a feature of the labour market in Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal. As many as 36,9% of persons engaged in informal sector agriculture were located in KwaZulu-Natal and an additional 28,6% were in Eastern Cape (See also Table Q).

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 July-September quarter of 2007 with the corresponding estimates from the September 2007 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 Stats SA'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 reference periods for the two surveys 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 6a: Formal sector employment figures in LFS

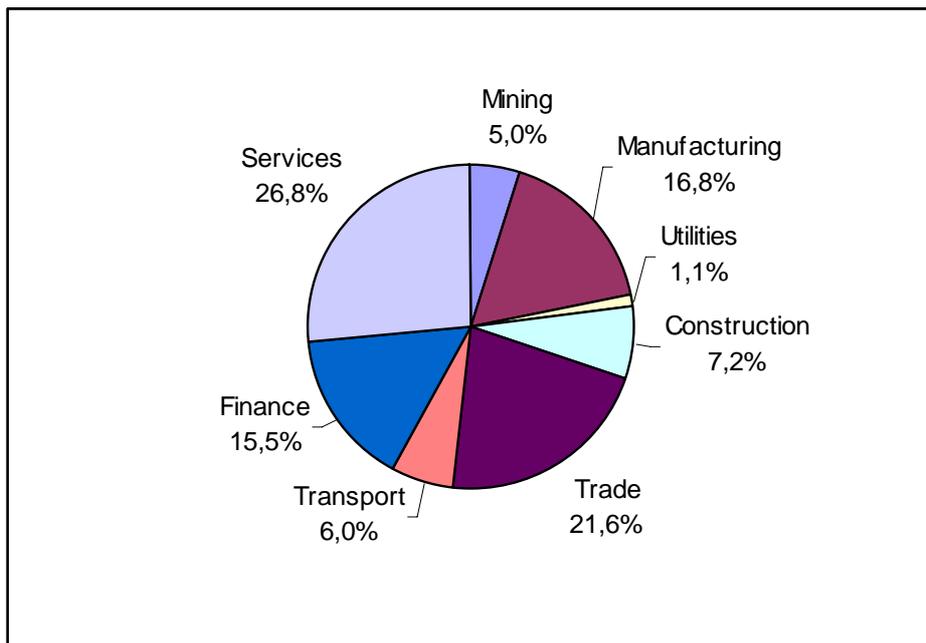


Figure 6b: Formal sector employment figures in QES

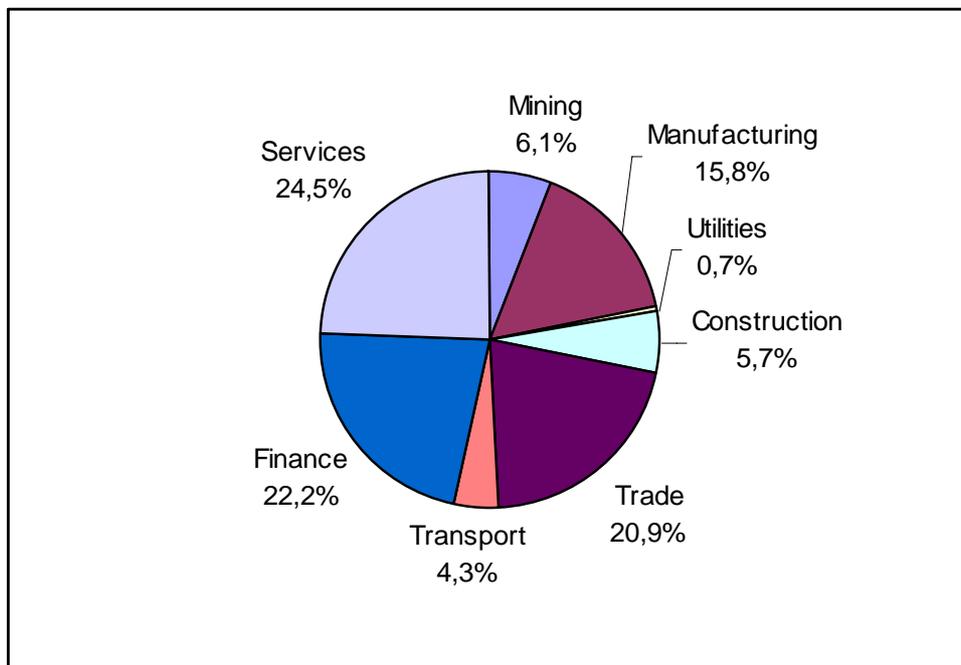


Table R: Formal sector employment according to the LFS and the QES of September 2007

Industry	LFS	QES
Mining	426	505
Manufacturing	1 422	1 318
Utilities	90	55
Construction	612	475
Trade	1 828	1 741
Transport	504	358
Finance (including business services)	1 308	1 851
Community services (excluding domestic workers)	2 261	2 040
Total (excluding agriculture, private households, other and unspecified)	8 451	8 343

5 Unemployment patterns in September 2007 (official definition)

The unemployment rate is widely regarded as a good measure of current economic activity. But unemployment rates should be analysed in conjunction with other related labour market indicators such as the absorption rate and the labour force participation rate, since all of these rates are intrinsically linked. Section 1 of this report provided the required linkages. In this section, the focus is rather to provide a more in-depth analysis of the pattern of unemployment rates in September 2007 and where relevant highlight important aspects of unemployment over a longer time-frame (September 2001 to September 2007).

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 prevalence 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 to avoid confusion, rates based on the expanded definition are no longer provided.

5.1 Provincial unemployment rates

As discussed earlier, the unemployment rate according to the official definition declined from 25,5% in September 2006 to 22,7% in September 2007 but the pattern in provincial rates varied.

Table S: Unemployment rate by province, September 2001 to September 2007

Province	Sep'01	Sep'02	Sep'03	Sep'04	Sep'05	Sep'06	Sep'07
	Percent						
Western cape	17.7	19.6	19.5	18.6	18.9	15.0	15.7
Eastern Cape	31.4	32.7	31.7	29.6	29.9	32.0	26.1
Northern Cape	25.0	24.9	26.4	24.5	24.7	28.7	26.0
Free State	27.0	29.1	28.0	28.6	30.2	26.5	25.2
KwaZulu-Natal	33.8	35.0	31.6	28.7	32.8	26.6	30.0
North West	28.6	30.6	28.4	28.0	27.4	29.7	24.6
Gauteng	30.4	30.5	27.6	25.7	22.8	23.2	17.4
Mpumalanga	29.2	30.1	25.3	24.8	26.9	28.0	22.0
Limpopo	34.6	34.1	31.1	27.8	30.1	32.0	27.3
RSA Average	29.4	30.4	28.0	26.2	26.7	25.5	22.7

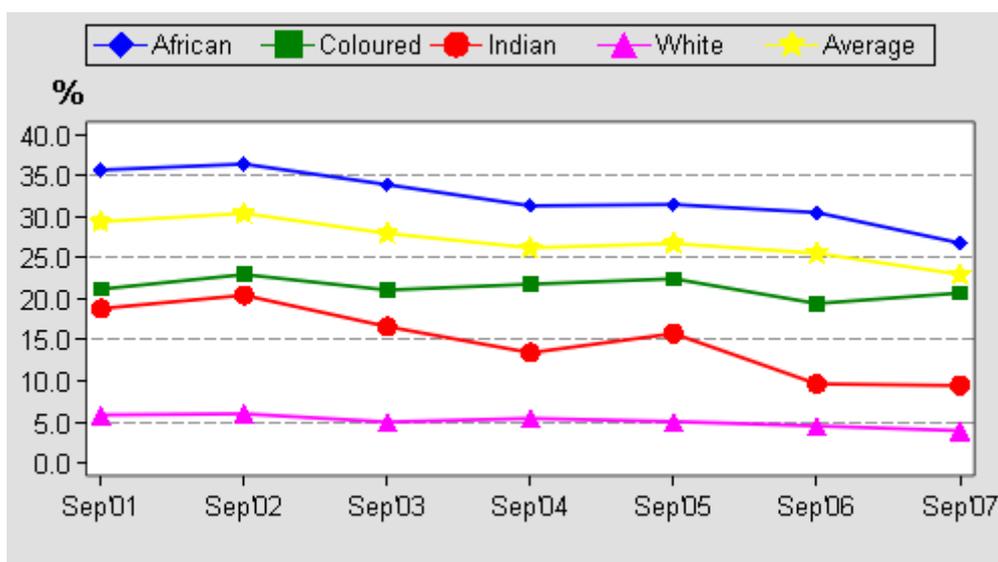
- In the year to September 2007, the unemployment rate in Western Cape (15,7%) and in Gauteng (17,4%) were lower than elsewhere in the country. In contrast, the unemployment rate in KwaZulu-Natal (30,0%) and Limpopo (27,3%) were the highest in the country (Table S).
- In the year to September 2007, the unemployment rate declined in every province except Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal. In Eastern Cape and Mpumalanga the decline was larger than in the other seven provinces.

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.

- In terms of the four major population groups, Figure 7 shows that the unemployment rate among black African people (26,8% in September 2007) was higher than among coloured (20,6%), Indian/Asian (8,2%), and white people (3,8%) by a large margin.
- And except for the white population group, the unemployment rate among women – in particular Black African women – is in general, substantially higher than their male counterparts (Table T).

Figure 7: Unemployment rate by population group, September 2001 to September 2007



The decline in the unemployment rate from 25,5% in September 2006 to 22,7% in September 2007, reflects a marked decline in the rate among Black Africans from 30,5% in September 2006 to 26,8% in September 2007. Among the coloured population group the unemployment rate increased from 19,4% to 20,6% over the same period, among the Indian/Asian group the rate declined from 9,2% to 8,2% and among the white group the unemployment rate fell from 4,5% to 3,8% (Figure 7).

Table T: Unemployment rate by population group and sex, September 2001 to September 2007

Population group	Sep'01	Sep'02	Sep'03	Sep'04	Sep'05	Sep'06	Sep'07
	Percent						
Male							
Black African	31.5	31.5	30.0	27.6	26.6	25.3	23.3
Coloured	19.5	19.9	18.8	19.7	20.6	16.6	20.0
Indian/ Asian	15.7	15.6	15.5	12.4	14.0	6.6	7.4
White	4.7	5.0	4.0	5.1	3.6	4.6	3.5
Average	25.8	25.9	24.7	23.1	22.6	21.2	19.8
Female							
Black African	40.7	42.3	38.7	36.0	37.1	36.4	30.9
Coloured	23.1	26.6	23.6	24.1	24.6	22.6	21.3
Indian/ Asian	23.5	27.1	18.4	15.4	18.6	14.3	10.2
White	7.4	7.4	6.2	5.8	6.9	4.4	4.2
Average	33.8	35.9	32.0	30.2	31.7	30.7	26.1

The decline in the unemployment rate in September 2007 among Black African women was more pronounced than the decline among their male counterparts. Within the white population group, whereas the unemployment rate among men declined from 4,6% in September 2006 to 3,5% in September 2007, among women the unemployment rate was virtually unchanged at 4,2% in September 2007 as against 4,4% in September 2006 (Table T).

Figure 8: Unemployment rate by age, September 2001 to September 2007

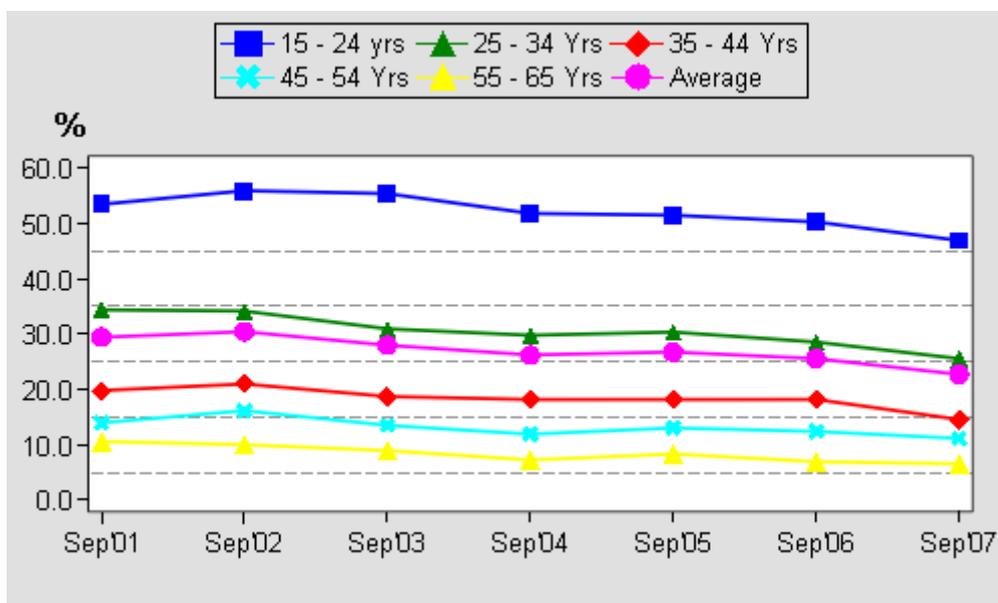


Figure 8 shows a strong association between age and unemployment rates as follows:

- Unemployment rates are increasingly lower in the higher age groups. For example, 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

Discouraged work-seekers are an important element of the labour market in South Africa. People who fall into the category “discouraged work-seeker” differ from those regarded as unemployed (on the basis of the official definition) in one respect only - 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 9 shows that in September 2007 there were:

- 30 420 000 persons aged 15–65 years comprising the labour market, of which:
 - o 13 306 000 persons were employed
 - o 3 905 000 persons were unemployed (official definition)
 - o 13 209 000 persons were not economically active
 - o 17 211 000 persons were in the labour force or economically active
 - o 3 443 000 persons were discouraged work-seekers

Figure 9: Major elements of the labour market including discouraged work-seekers (thousands), September 2007

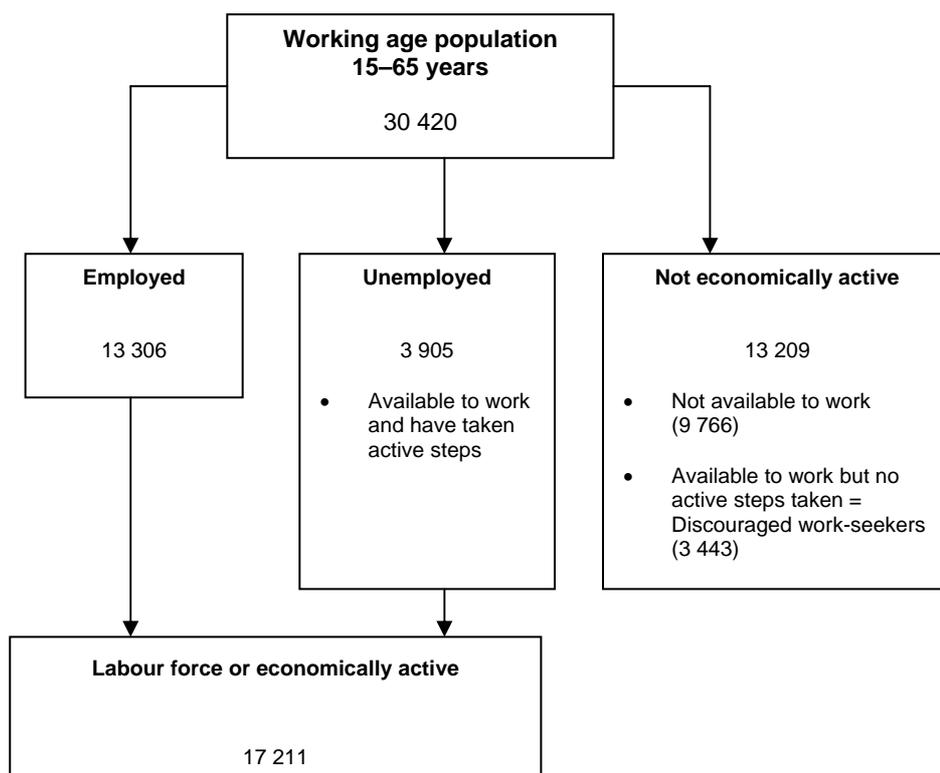


Table U: Discouraged work-seekers, September 2001 to September 2007

Discouraged work-seekers	Sep'01	Sep'02	Sep'03	Sep'04	Sep'05	Sep'06	Sep'07
	Thousand						
Male	1 084	1 185	1 386	1 449	1 169	1 173	1 248
Female	1 910	2 008	2 387	2 497	2 140	2 043	2 194
Total	2 994	3 194	3 773	3 948	3 312	3 217	3 443
	Percent						
Male	8.0	8.5	9.9	10.2	8.2	8.1	8.5
Female	13.2	13.7	16.0	16.5	13.9	13.2	14.0
Total	10.6	11.2	13.0	13.5	11.2	10.7	11.3

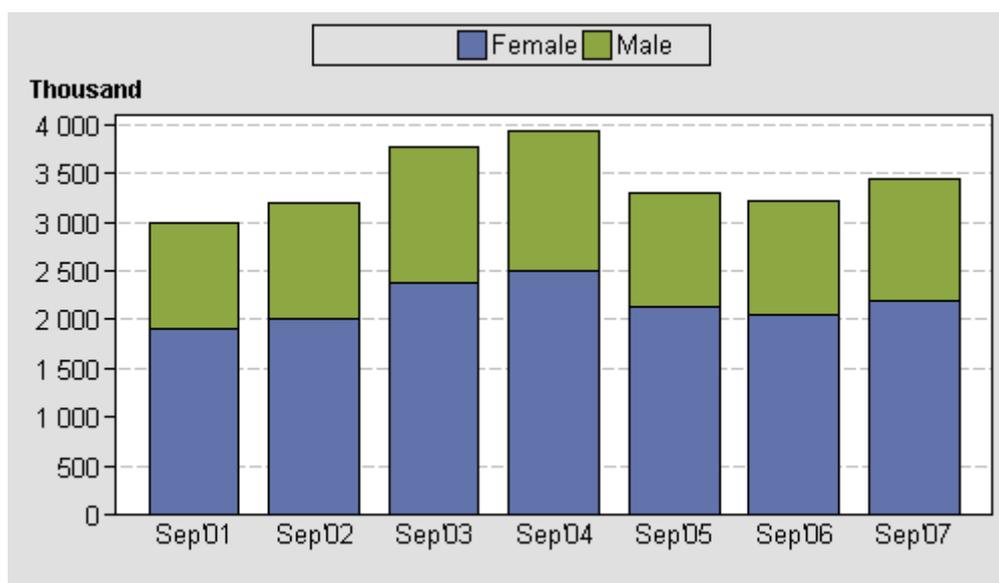
The number of discouraged work-seekers rose from 3 217 000 in September 2006 to 3 443 000 in September 2007. And as indicated in Table U, the percentage of working-age women that are discouraged work-seekers (14,0% in September 2007) is higher than that of men (8,5% in September 2007).

Table V: Annual change in discouraged work-seekers, September 2001 to September 2007

Discouraged work-seekers	Sep'02	Sep'03	Sep'04	Sep'05	Sep'06	Sep'07	Annual Change Sep'01- Sep'07
	Thousand						
Male	101	201	63	-281	4	74	164
Female	98	379	110	-356	-97	151	284
Total	199	579	175	-636	-96	226	449

Table V shows that the number of discouraged work-seekers rose by 226 000 in September 2007, following the declines that had occurred during the previous two years. In September 2007, the increase was largely on account of women (up 151 000).

Figure 10: Gender differences among discouraged work-seekers, September 2001 to September 2007



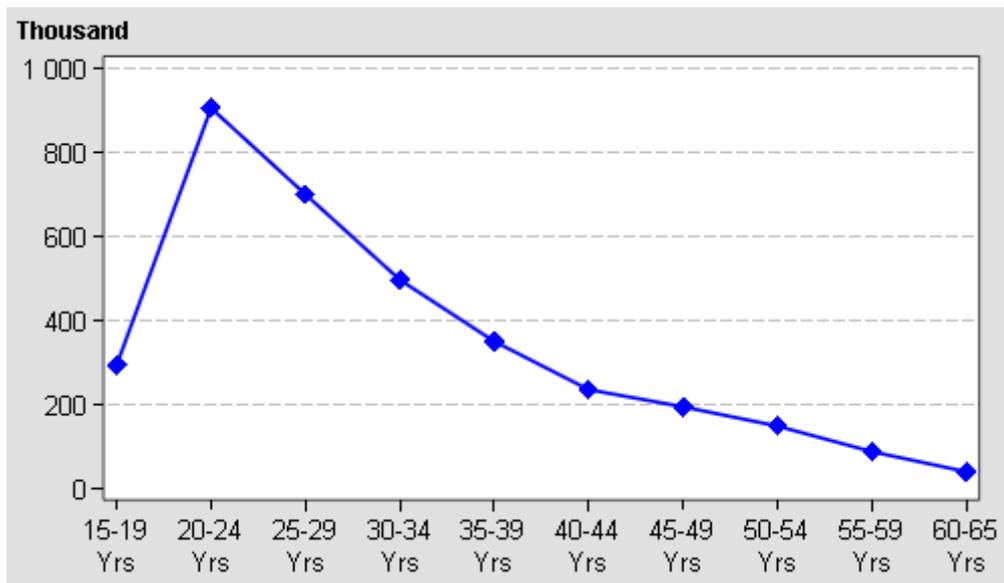
Discouraged work-seekers are predominantly women (Figure 10 and Table V). For example, in September 2007 two out of every three discouraged work-seekers (64%) were female as against one in every three (36%) that were male.

Table W: Discouraged work-seekers by age group, September 2007

Age group	Discouraged	
	Thousand	Percent of the working age population
15-19 Yrs	292	5.9
20-24 Yrs	905	19.4
25-29 Yrs	700	16.1
30-34 Yrs	496	12.9
35-39 Yrs	348	11.6
40-44 Yrs	234	9.8
45-49 Yrs	193	8.7
50-54 Yrs	147	7.8
55-59 Yrs	85	5.8
60-65 Yrs	38	2.4
Total	3 443	11.3

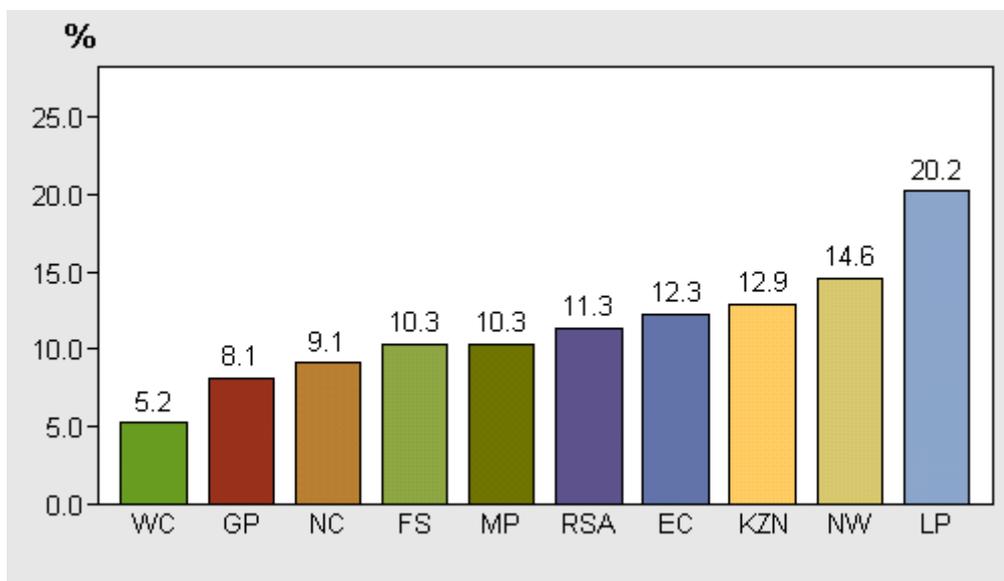
The age profile of discouraged work-seekers (Table W and Figure 11) suggests that the majority are in the younger age groups. In September 2007, the percentage of working-age persons that were in the category “discouraged work-seeker” was highest in the 20-24 year age range.

Figure 11: Distribution of discouraged work-seekers by age group, September 2007



There is a large variation across the provinces in the number of discouraged work-seekers expressed as a percentage of the working-age population (Figure 12).

Figure 12: Discouraged work-seekers by province as a percentage of the working-age population, September 2007



In September 2007, one in every five persons aged 15–65 years (20,2%) in Limpopo was reported as a discouraged work-seeker – as against under 10% in provinces such as Western Cape, Northern Cape and Gauteng (Figure 12).

Summary

In September 2007 there were:

30 420 000 persons aged 15–65 years comprising the labour market, of which:

- 13 306 000 persons were employed
 - 3 905 000 persons were unemployed (official definition)
 - 13 209 000 persons were not economically active
 - 17 211 000 persons were in the labour force or economically active
 - 3 443 000 persons were discouraged work-seekers
-
- In terms of the annual change in employment, an additional 506 000 people were employed in the year to September 2007.
 - In September 2007, agricultural employment declined by 47 000 - solely on account of informal sector agriculture.
 - The unemployment rate declined from 25,5% in September 2006 to 22,7% in September 2007.
 - The percentage of working-age South Africans with jobs rose from 42,7% in September 2006 to 43,7% in September 2007.
 - The labour force participation rate declined from 57,3% in September 2006 to 56,6% in September 2007.
 - In the year to September 2007, the number of discouraged work-seekers increased. This coupled with the decline in unemployment, suggests that people that had been previously looking for work gave up hope of finding employment.



PJ Lehohla

Statistician, General: Statistics South Africa

Technical notes

1. Response details

Table (i) shows that nationally, while 93,4% of the expected 34 364 household interviews were successfully completed, provincial response rates differed - ranging from 98,9% in Eastern Cape, to 80,7% in Western Cape.

Table (i): Response rates by households, September 2007

Province	Response	Non-response	Out of scope	Total	Total excluding out of scope	Response Rate
Western Cape	2 923	699	748	4 370	3 622	80.7
Eastern Cape	3 802	41	607	4 450	3 843	98.9
Northern Cape	1 911	62	361	2 334	1 973	96.9
Free State	2 255	66	410	2 731	2 321	97.2
KwaZulu Natal	6 665	83	714	7 462	6 748	98.8
North West	2 461	125	378	2 964	2 586	95.2
Gauteng	3 111	668	496	4 275	3 779	82.3
Mpumalanga	2 125	131	397	2 653	2 256	94.2
Limpopo	2 731	116	278	3 125	2 847	95.9
RSA	27 984	1 991	4 389	34 364	29 975	93.4

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.

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 or start a business in the four weeks prior to the interview (i.e. discouraged work-seekers).

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 PSUs for the Master Sample. Other omissions from the 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 3 000. The explicit strata were the 53 district councils. The 3 000 PSUs were allocated to these strata 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 counted 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

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

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 labour force survey, 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 included in 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 September 2007

A two-stage weighting procedure was applied to the LFS

The PSU inclusion probability is given by

$$P_{PSU} = \frac{n_{PSU}}{N_{PSU}} \cdot n_s$$

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

$$r_{HH} = \frac{n_{RESP}}{n_T}$$

where n_{RESP} is the number of responding households and n_T 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 September 2007 (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 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 September 2001 to September 2007

Labour market indicator	Sep'01	Mar'02	Sep'02	Mar'03	Sep'03	Mar'04	Sep'04	Mar'05	Sep'05	Mar'06	Sep'06	Mar'07	Sep'07
	Thousand												
Employed	11 181	11 617	11 296	11 304	11 424	11 392	11 643	11 907	12 301	12 451	12 800	12 648	13 306
Unemployed	4 655	4 897	4 936	5 116	4 434	4 415	4 135	4 283	4 487	4 275	4 391	4 336	3 905
Not economically active	12 281	11 819	12 295	12 337	13 080	13 324	13 527	13 334	12 909	13 126	12 815	13 211	13 209
Labour force	15 836	16 514	16 232	16 420	15 858	15 807	15 778	16 190	16 788	16 726	17 191	16 984	17 211
Working age	28 117	28 333	28 527	28 756	28 938	29 131	29 305	29 524	29 697	29 852	30 006	30 195	30 420
	Percent												
Unemployment rate	29.4	29.7	30.4	31.2	28.0	27.9	26.2	26.5	26.7	25.6	25.5	25.5	22.7
Absorption rate	39.8	41.0	39.6	39.3	39.5	39.1	39.7	40.3	41.4	41.7	42.7	41.9	43.7
Participation rate	56.3	58.3	56.9	57.1	54.8	54.3	53.8	54.8	56.5	56.0	57.3	56.2	56.6

Table A2: Labour market measurements, September 2001 to September 2007 (official definition of unemployment)

	Lower limit	Estimate	Upper limit
a. Employed	Thousand		
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	12 135	12 451	12 768
Sep'06	12 461	12 800	13 140
Mar'07	12 287	12 648	13 010
Sep'07	12 693	13 306	13 919
b. Unemployed(Official definition)			
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
Sep'06	4 184	4 391	4 598
Mar'07	4 123	4 336	4 549
Sep'07	3 683	3 905	4 127
c. Not economically active			
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
Sep'06	12 444	12 815	13 185
Mar'07	12 834	13 211	13 588
Sep'07	12 821	13 209	13 597
d. Unemployment rate	Percentage		
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'05	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
Sep'06	24,5	25,5	26,5
Mar'07	24,6	25,5	26,5
Sep'07	21,4	22,7	24,0

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	38 085	18 641	19 423	4 246	2 053	2 192	1 173	656	518	4 340	2 185	2 146	47 936	23 591	24 313
Western Cape	1 185	594	586	2 502	1 181	1 321	28	12	16	1 142	587	556	4 860	2 375	2 480
Eastern Cape	6 183	2 947	3 228	477	237	240	18	12	*	217	108	109	6 908	3 310	3 590
Northern Cape	449	220	230	561	271	289	*	*	*	86	43	43	1 103	539	565
Free State	2 580	1 262	1 318	139	62	77	*	*	*	243	131	112	2 966	1 458	1 508
KwaZulu-Natal	8 690	4 224	4 463	204	102	101	722	365	356	394	193	199	10 028	4 896	5 127
North West	3 121	1 536	1 584	71	37	34	*	*	*	190	95	95	3 398	1 678	1 718
Gauteng	7 321	3 928	3 392	271	153	119	330	221	109	1 762	860	895	9 721	5 183	4 530
Mpumalanga	3 283	1 552	1 731	20	*	11	18	*	*	215	127	87	3 541	1 702	1 838
Limpopo	5 274	2 379	2 892	*	*	*	39	26	13	92	42	50	5 410	2 450	2 957

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

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	Female
RSA	38 085	18 641	19 423	4 246	2 053	2 192	1 173	656	518	4 340	2 185	2 146	47 936	23 591	24 313
00 - 04	4 325	2 275	2 046	411	233	178	135	98	37	285	180	104	5 165	2 789	2 370
05 - 09	4 163	2 146	2 014	456	252	203	75	37	37	280	171	109	4 988	2 617	2 367
10 - 14	4 327	2 211	2 114	408	195	213	81	41	41	256	134	121	5 078	2 583	2 492
15 - 19	4 191	2 185	2 004	435	244	191	73	34	39	269	133	137	4 972	2 600	2 370
20 - 24	3 872	1 927	1 943	370	167	203	95	58	37	324	162	160	4 671	2 321	2 346
25 - 29	3 578	1 771	1 805	365	169	196	100	54	45	284	118	166	4 340	2 117	2 221
30 - 34	3 027	1 482	1 542	327	147	180	120	61	59	368	208	161	3 856	1 909	1 945
35 - 39	2 210	1 079	1 131	285	134	150	78	40	38	418	175	243	2 995	1 431	1 564
40 - 44	1 792	816	974	255	106	149	82	45	37	255	162	93	2 390	1 132	1 257
45 - 49	1 542	672	870	252	108	144	125	90	36	294	137	156	2 217	1 009	1 206
50 - 54	1 369	594	776	204	82	122	60	30	31	243	113	130	1 878	818	1 060
55 - 59	1 040	455	584	156	80	76	55	27	28	237	96	139	1 489	659	827
60 - 64	860	339	521	120	56	64	35	14	22	296	149	146	1 311	558	752
65 +	1 739	658	1 079	194	74	120	58	28	30	495	227	265	2 488	988	1 496

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

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

Economic activity and population group	1 000								
	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	1 993	1 119	873	28 423	13 569	14 839	30 420	14 690	15 713
Black African	1 451	748	702	22 242	10 674	11 559	23 696	11 423	12 262
Coloured	84	53	31	2 709	1 248	1 461	2 793	1 301	1 492
India/Asian	73	60	13	758	395	363	831	455	376
White	373	248	125	2 668	1 226	1 435	3 041	1 475	1 560
Do any work for a wage, salary, commission or any payment in kind									
Total	9 709	5 957	3 745	20 707	8 732	11 967	30 420	14 690	15 713
Black African	6 415	4 146	2 267	17 278	7 277	9 994	23 696	11 423	12 262
Coloured	1 183	638	545	1 609	663	946	2 793	1 301	1 492
India/Asian	392	269	123	439	186	253	831	455	376
White	1 696	887	804	1 345	588	756	3 041	1 475	1 560
Do any work as a domestic worker for a wage, salary or any payment in kind									
Total	1 201	264	937	29 215	14 424	14 775	30 420	14 690	15 713
Black African	1 096	244	851	22 597	11 178	11 410	23 696	11 423	12 262
Coloured	99	18	81	2 694	1 282	1 411	2 793	1 301	1 492
India/Asian	*	*	*	829	454	374	831	455	376
White	*	*	*	3 037	1 474	1 556	3 041	1 475	1 560
Help unpaid in a family business of any kind									
Total	58	23	35	30 358	14 665	15 677	30 420	14 690	15 713
Black African	45	19	27	23 647	11 404	12 235	23 696	11 423	12 262
Coloured	*	*	*	2 790	1 300	1 489	2 793	1 301	1 492
India/Asian	*	*	*	830	455	375	831	455	376
White	*	*	*	3 033	1 471	1 555	3 041	1 475	1 560
Do any work in his/her own or 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	356	182	174	30 060	14 506	15 538	30 420	14 690	15 713
Black African	326	160	166	23 367	11 263	12 096	23 696	11 423	12 262
Coloured	11	*	*	2 782	1 294	1 488	2 793	1 301	1 492
India/Asian	*	*	-	831	455	376	831	455	376
White	19	15	*	3 021	1 459	1 556	3 041	1 475	1 560

Economic activity and population group	Involved			Not Involved			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	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	60	27	33	30 356	14 661	15 679	30 420	14 690	15 713
Black African	55	25	31	23 638	11 397	12 231	23 696	11 423	12 262
Coloured	*	*	*	2 792	1 301	1 491	2 793	1 301	1 492
India/Asian	-	-	-	831	455	376	831	455	376
White	*	*	*	3 036	1 472	1 557	3 041	1 475	1 560
Catch any fish, prawns, shells, wild animals or other food for sale or household food									
Total	14	11	*	30 401	14 677	15 709	30 420	14 690	15 713
Black African	*	*	*	23 688	11 418	12 261	23 696	11 423	12 262
Coloured	*	*	-	2 792	1 300	1 492	2 793	1 301	1 492
India/Asian	-	-	-	831	455	376	831	455	376
White	*	*	*	3 032	1 468	1 558	3 041	1 475	1 560
Beg for money or food in public									
Total	*	*	*	30 411	14 686	15 711	30 420	14 690	15 713
Black African	*	*	*	23 690	11 421	12 260	23 696	11 423	12 262
Coloured	*	*	-	2 792	1 300	1 492	2 793	1 301	1 492
India/Asian	*	*	-	830	455	376	831	455	376
White	-	-	-	3 041	1 474	1 560	3 041	1 475	1 560
Involved in at least one of these activities except begging									
Total	13 195	7 471	5 716	17 225	7 219	9 997	30 420	14 690	15 713
Black African	9 255	5 275	3 978	14 441	6 149	8 284	23 696	11 423	12 262
Coloured	1 358	703	655	1 435	598	837	2 793	1 301	1 492
India/Asian	468	331	137	363	125	239	831	455	376
White	2 078	1 135	938	964	340	622	3 041	1 475	1 560

* 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.

Total includes 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		Total
	Involved	Not involved	
Run or do any kind of business, big or small, for himself/herself			
Total	1 993	28 423	30 420
Male	1 119	13 569	14 690
Female	873	14 839	15 713
Do any work for a wage, salary, commission or any payment in kind			
Total	9 709	20 707	30 420
Male	5 957	8 732	14 690
Female	3 745	11 967	15 713
Do any work as a domestic worker for a wage, salary or any payment in kind			
Total	1 201	29 215	30 420
Male	264	14 424	14 690
Female	937	14 775	15 713
Help unpaid in a family business of any kind			
Total	58	30 358	30 420
Male	23	14 665	14 690
Female	35	15 677	15 713
Do any work in his/her own or 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	356	30 060	30 420
Male	182	14 506	14 690
Female	174	15 538	15 713
Do any construction or major repair work on his/her own home, plot, cattle post or business or those of the family			
Total	60	30 356	30 420
Male	27	14 661	14 690
Female	33	15 679	15 713

Economic activity and sex	Involved	Not involved	Total
Catch any fish, prawns, shells, wild animals or other food for sale or household food			
Total	14	30 401	30 420
Male	11	14 677	14 690
Female	*	15 709	15 713
Beg for money or food in public			
Total	*	30 411	30 420
Male	*	14 686	14 690
Female	*	15 711	15 713
Involved in at least one of these activities except begging			
Total	13 195	17 225	30 420
Male	7 471	7 219	14 690
Female	5 716	9 997	15 713

* 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					
	Total	Inactive	Economically active				Total	Inactive	Economically active				Total	Inactive	Economically active			
			Total	Workers	Unemployed	Rate			Total	Workers	Unemployed	Rate			Total	Workers	Unemployed	Rate
All population	14 690	5 303	9 387	7 525	1 862	19.8	15 713	7 900	7 813	5 773	2 040	26.1	30 420	13 209	17 211	13 306	3 905	22.7
Black African	11 423	4 488	6 935	5 319	1 616	23.3	12 262	6 428	5 834	4 030	1 804	30.9	23 696	10 921	12 775	9 352	3 423	26.8
Coloured	1 301	412	889	711	178	20.0	1 492	656	836	658	178	21.3	2 793	1 068	1 725	1 369	356	20.6
Indian / Asian	455	98	357	331	26	7.4	376	223	153	137	16	10.2	831	321	510	468	42	8.2
White	1 475	297	1 178	1 136	42	3.5	1 560	579	981	940	42	4.2	3 041	877	2 164	2 081	83	3.8

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.
 Total includes 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					
	Total	Inactive	Economically active				Total	Inactive	Economically active				Total	Inactive	Economically active			
			Total	Workers	Unemployed	Rate			Total	Workers	Unemployed	Rate			Total	Workers	Unemployed	Rate
South Africa	14 690	5 303	9 387	7 525	1 862	19.8	15 713	7 900	7 813	5 773	2 040	26.1	30 420	13 209	17 211	13 306	3 905	22.7
Western Cape	1 576	411	1 165	998	167	14.3	1 679	667	1 012	836	176	17.4	3 258	1 080	2 178	1 835	343	15.7
Eastern Cape	1 812	884	928	704	224	24.1	2 113	1 233	880	632	248	28.2	3 930	2 118	1 811	1 338	474	26.1
Northern Cape	349	111	238	191	47	19.9	366	192	174	115	60	34.3	715	303	412	305	107	26.0
Free State	941	327	614	492	123	20.0	988	497	491	335	156	31.8	1 930	825	1 105	826	279	25.2
KwaZulu-Natal	2 915	1 225	1 690	1 204	485	28.7	3 246	1 715	1 531	1 049	482	31.5	6 161	2 941	3 221	2 254	967	30.0
North West	1 060	427	632	505	128	20.2	1 080	603	476	331	145	30.5	2 141	1 031	1 109	837	273	24.6
Gauteng	3 647	833	2 814	2 376	438	15.6	3 371	1 301	2 071	1 657	414	20.0	7 025	2 135	4 891	4 039	852	17.4
Mpumalanga	1 055	357	698	593	105	15.0	1 139	567	573	398	175	30.5	2 194	923	1 271	991	280	22.0
Limpopo	1 336	729	607	461	146	24.0	1 730	1 124	605	420	185	30.6	3 067	1 854	1 212	882	331	27.3

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

2.5.1 All population groups

Highest level of education	Male						Female						Total					
	Total	Inactive	Economically active				Total	Inactive	Economically active				Total	Inactive	Economically active			
			Total	Workers	Unemployed	Rate			Total	Workers	Unemployed	Rate			Total	Workers	Unemployed	Rate
Total	14 690	5 303	9 387	7 525	1 862	19.8	15 713	7 900	7 813	5 773	2 040	26.1	30 420	13 209	17 211	13 306	3 905	22.7
None	726	304	422	370	52	12.2	997	661	336	292	44	13.1	1 723	965	758	662	96	12.6
Grade 0 to Grade 3/ std 1	534	237	298	246	52	17.3	559	331	228	181	47	20.6	1 094	568	526	427	99	18.7
Grade 4/std 2	393	154	239	184	54	22.8	391	242	149	110	39	26.0	784	396	388	295	93	24.0
Grade 5/std 3	447	193	254	196	58	22.7	480	278	202	154	48	23.8	927	471	456	350	106	23.2
Grade 6/std 4	713	297	416	320	96	23.1	680	403	278	208	69	25.0	1 394	700	694	528	166	23.9
Grade 7/std 5	1 069	483	585	435	150	25.6	1 091	658	434	301	132	30.5	2 160	1 141	1 020	737	283	27.7
Grade 8/std 6	1 308	661	646	497	149	23.0	1 397	880	517	366	151	29.2	2 706	1 542	1 164	864	300	25.7
Grade 9/std 7	1 516	797	719	537	182	25.3	1 487	981	506	315	192	37.9	3 005	1 779	1 225	852	374	30.5
Grade 10/std 8	1 559	705	854	631	223	26.1	1 746	1 038	708	450	258	36.5	3 307	1 744	1 562	1 080	482	30.9
Grade 11/std 9	1 568	650	919	667	252	27.4	1 807	906	901	546	356	39.5	3 375	1 556	1 820	1 213	607	33.4
Grade 12/std 10	3 109	658	2 450	1 959	491	20.1	3 330	1 196	2 134	1 557	577	27.0	6 444	1 856	4 588	3 519	1 069	23.3
NTC I TO NTC III	126	33	93	81	12	12.8	38	17	21	16	*	24.6	165	50	115	97	18	15.5
Dipl./Cert. With less than Grade 12/Std 10	121	12	109	96	12	11.3	142	31	110	97	13	12.0	262	44	219	193	25	11.6
Dipl./Cert. with Grade 12/Std 10	802	64	738	675	63	8.6	892	144	747	658	89	11.9	1 694	208	1 486	1 334	152	10.3
Degree/Higher	592	24	568	556	11	2.0	615	104	511	496	16	3.0	1 209	127	1 082	1 055	27	2.5
Other	48	13	35	34	*	3.2	12	*	*	*	*	40.8	61	22	39	36	*	6.4
Don't know/ Unspecified	61	17	43	40	*	9.1	48	21	27	24	*	9.7	111	40	70	64	*	9.3

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.
 Total includes 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	Inactive	Economically active				Total	Inactive	Economically active				Total	Inactive	Economically active			
			Total	Workers	Unemployed	Rate			Total	Workers	Unemployed	Rate			Total	Workers	Unemployed	Rate
Total	11 423	4 488	6 935	5 319	1 616	23.3	12 262	6 428	5 834	4 030	1 804	30.9	23 696	10 921	12 775	9 352	3 423	26.8
None	674	279	395	346	49	12.4	929	620	309	268	41	13.3	1 603	898	704	614	90	12.8
Grade 0 to Grade 3/ std 1	487	212	275	225	50	18.2	513	305	208	166	42	20.4	1 001	517	484	391	92	19.1
Grade 4/std 2	361	141	219	169	50	23.0	345	209	136	101	36	26.3	706	350	356	269	86	24.3
Grade 5/std 3	407	180	228	178	50	22.0	422	242	180	137	43	24.0	830	421	408	315	93	22.9
Grade 6/std 4	640	264	376	289	87	23.1	597	353	244	185	60	24.5	1 238	617	620	474	147	23.6
Grade 7/std 5	939	438	501	366	135	26.9	929	567	361	249	112	31.0	1 868	1 006	863	616	247	28.6
Grade 8/std 6	1 106	577	529	410	120	22.6	1 162	730	432	302	130	30.1	2 269	1 307	962	712	250	26.0
Grade 9/std 7	1 225	675	550	400	150	27.3	1 219	806	413	242	171	41.4	2 445	1 482	963	642	321	33.4
Grade 10/std 8	1 267	609	657	478	180	27.3	1 383	843	540	315	225	41.7	2 651	1 453	1 198	792	405	33.8
Grade 11/std 9	1 312	519	793	567	227	28.6	1 601	813	788	468	319	40.5	2 913	1 332	1 581	1 035	546	34.5
Grade 12/std 10	2 174	503	1 671	1 235	437	26.1	2 239	806	1 434	927	506	35.3	4 414	1 309	3 106	2 162	943	30.4
NTC I TO NTC III	63	23	40	33	*	17.7	32	14	17	12	*	28.7	95	37	58	45	13	21.9
Dipl./Cert. With less than Grade 12/Std 10	58	*	50	41	*	19.5	78	15	63	50	13	20.9	136	23	113	90	23	20.3
Dipl./Cert. with Grade 12/Std 10	436	38	398	347	51	12.7	558	75	483	400	83	17.2	995	113	882	748	134	15.2
Degree/Higher	218	*	213	203	*	4.6	212	12	200	187	13	6.4	430	17	413	390	23	5.5
Other	12	*	*	*	*	18.5	*	*	*	*	*	43.2	21	12	*	*	*	26.8
Don't know/ Unspecified	45	13	32	28	*	12.2	35	12	23	20	*	11.2	82	26	55	49	*	11.8

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

Highest level of education	Male						Female						Total					
	Total	Inactive	Economically active				Total	Inactive	Economically active				Total	Inactive	Economically active			
			Total	Workers	Unemployed	Rate			Total	Workers	Unemployed	Rate			Total	Workers	Unemployed	Rate
Total	3 266	815	2 452	2 206	246	10.0	3 451	1 472	1 979	1 743	236	11.9	6 724	2 288	4 436	3 954	482	10.9
None	52	25	27	24	*	10.4	68	42	27	24	*	10.6	120	67	53	48	*	10.5
Grade 0 to Grade 3/ std 1	48	25	23	21	*	6.8	46	26	20	15	*	23.7	94	51	42	36	*	14.7
Grade 4/std 2	32	13	20	16	*	20.4	45	33	12	*	22.9	78	46	32	25	*	21.3	
Grade 5/std 3	40	14	26	18	*	29.3	58	36	22	17	*	21.9	97	50	48	35	12	25.9
Grade 6/std 4	73	33	40	30	*	23.7	83	50	33	24	*	28.4	156	83	73	54	19	25.8
Grade 7/std 5	130	45	85	69	15	18.3	163	90	72	52	20	28.1	292	135	157	121	36	22.8
Grade 8/std 6	201	84	117	88	29	24.9	235	150	85	65	21	24.2	437	234	202	153	50	24.6
Grade 9/std 7	291	122	169	137	32	18.8	269	175	94	73	21	22.3	560	297	262	210	53	20.0
Grade 10/std 8	292	96	196	153	43	22.1	364	195	168	135	34	20.0	656	291	365	288	77	21.1
Grade 11/std 9	256	131	125	100	25	19.7	206	93	114	77	36	31.9	462	224	239	178	61	25.5
Grade 12/std 10	935	156	779	724	55	7.0	1 091	390	700	630	71	10.1	2 029	547	1 482	1 356	125	8.5
NTC I TO NTC III	63	*	53	48	*	9.1	*	*	*	*	*	6.4	70	13	57	52	*	8.9
Dipl./Cert. With less than Grade 12/Std 10	63	*	58	56	*	4.2	64	16	47	47	-	.	127	21	106	103	*	2.3
Dipl./Cert. with Grade 12/Std 10	366	26	340	327	13	3.7	334	69	265	259	*	2.2	699	95	604	586	19	3.1
Degree/Higher	374	19	355	353	*	0.5	403	91	312	309	*	0.9	779	110	669	665	*	0.7
Other	36	*	29	29	-	-	*	*	*	*	-	-	39	*	29	29	-	-
Don't know/ Unspecified	16	*	11	11	-	.	13	*	*	*	*	0.9	29	14	15	15	*	0.2

¹Other 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.

Total includes 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			Total
	Formal	Informal	Domestic	
Total	9 711	2 455	1 023	13 306
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	668	369	-	1 041
Mining and quarrying	427	*	-	432
Manufacturing	1 534	212	-	1 757
Electricity, gas and water supply	90	*	-	98
Construction	693	342	-	1 054
Wholesale and retail trade	2 001	927	-	2 935
Transport, storage and communication	556	137	-	696
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	1 390	69	-	1 482
Community, social and personal services	2 324	223	-	2 560
Private households	*	164	1 023	1 196
Exterritorial organizations and foreign government/ other/ unspecified	20	*	-	54

* 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

Main occupation	1 000			Total
	Formal	Informal	Domestic	
Total	9 711	2 455	1 023	13 306
Legislators, senior officials and managers	929	81	-	1 012
Professionals	969	35	-	1 011
Technical and associate professionals	1 230	98	-	1 349
Clerks	1 161	24	-	1 189
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	1 258	343	-	1 605
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	92	248	-	341
Craft and related trades workers	1 260	558	-	1 839
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1 058	139	-	1 203
Elementary Occupation	1 749	926	-	2 693
Domestic workers	-	-	1 023	1 023
Other/ unspecified	*	*	-	41

* 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 and sex

Population group and sex	1 000			
	Formal	Informal	Domestic	Total
All population groups				
Total	9 711	2 455	1 023	13 306
Male	5 926	1 435	97	7 525
Female	3 779	1 019	926	5 773
Black African				
Total	6 152	2 197	933	9 352
Male	3 917	1 262	93	5 319
Female	2 233	934	840	4 030
Coloured				
Total	1 163	109	86	1 369
Male	627	73	*	711
Female	536	36	81	658
Indian/ Asian				
Total	425	41	*	468
Male	295	34	-	331
Female	129	*	*	137
White				
Total	1 949	94	*	2 081
Male	1 068	55	-	1 136
Female	876	39	*	940

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.
 Total includes 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	9 352	5 319	4 030	1 369	711	658	468	331	137	2 081	1 136	940	13 306	7 525	5 773
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	832	541	292	141	91	50	*	*	*	63	48	15	1 041	684	357
Mining and quarrying	377	354	23	*	*	*	*	*	*	43	35	*	432	399	31
Manufacturing	1 075	746	328	250	138	112	86	60	26	341	258	82	1 757	1 206	550
Electricity, gas and water supply	69	47	22	16	11	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	98	70	29
Construction	792	692	100	102	99	*	15	15	*	143	96	47	1 054	902	152
Wholesale and retail trade	2 173	1 016	1 157	278	124	154	134	105	30	335	208	128	2 935	1 462	1 472
Transport, storage and communication	496	406	89	63	42	21	32	24	*	98	56	41	696	537	159
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	725	487	238	139	64	74	58	30	28	557	263	293	1 482	847	633
Community, social and personal services	1 695	780	915	262	113	148	127	85	42	473	151	319	2 560	1 130	1 427
Private households	1 091	237	854	99	18	82	*	*	*	*	*	*	1 196	256	940
Exterritorial organizations and foreign governments/ other/ unspecified	27	14	13	*	*	*	*	*	*	17	15	*	54	31	24

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.
 Total includes 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
3.4.2 Formal sector

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	6 152	3 917	2 233	1 163	627	536	425	295	129	1 949	1 068	876	9 711	5 926	3 779
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	475	332	142	132	85	46	*	*	-	59	45	14	668	465	202
Mining and quarrying	373	350	23	*	*	*	*	*	*	42	35	*	427	396	30
Manufacturing	876	654	222	236	129	107	86	60	26	332	251	80	1 534	1 097	436
Electricity, gas and water supply	61	42	19	15	11	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	90	64	26
Construction	469	404	65	79	76	*	11	11	*	133	85	47	693	577	116
Wholesale and retail trade	1 339	693	646	253	113	140	111	84	27	295	183	112	2 001	1 073	927
Transport, storage and communication	371	293	78	53	32	21	28	20	*	96	55	41	556	408	148
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	667	448	218	130	61	69	57	29	28	533	257	275	1 390	799	590
Community, social and personal services	1 508	691	817	245	110	136	121	82	39	447	146	299	2 324	1 029	1 293
Private households	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*
Exterritorial organizations and foreign government/ other/ unspecified	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	*	20	*	*

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

3.4.3 Informal sector

Main industry	1 000								
	Black African			Other ¹			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	2 197	1 262	934	244	162	82	2 455	1 435	1 019
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	354	206	148	15	*	*	369	216	153
Mining and quarrying	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	*
Manufacturing	191	87	104	19	13	*	212	101	111
Electricity, gas and water supply	*	*	-	*	*	-	*	*	-
Construction	306	272	34	36	35	*	342	307	34
Wholesale and retail trade	828	321	506	88	55	33	927	386	541
Transport, storage and communication	122	111	11	15	15	*	137	126	12
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	52	34	18	16	*	*	69	43	26
Community, social and personal services	182	86	96	41	11	30	223	97	126
Private households	150	138	12	14	13	*	164	151	13
Exterritorial organisations and foreign government/ other/ unspecified	*	*	*	-	-	-	*	*	*

¹Other 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.

Total includes 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

1 000

Monthly income	Formal	Informal	Domestic	Total
Total	9 711	2 455	1 023	13 306
None	27	290	*	318
R1-R500	287	608	247	1 145
R501-R1 000	941	550	452	1 963
R1 001-R2 500	2 611	619	284	3 533
R2 501-R8 000	3 338	265	22	3 630
R8 001+	1 642	45	*	1 708
Don't know/ refused	786	65	14	870
Unspecified	79	13	*	139

* 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

1 000

Highest level of education	Formal	Informal	Domestic	Total
Total	9 711	2 455	1 023	13 306
None	258	273	122	662
Grade 0 to Grade 3/ std 1	196	157	72	427
Grade 4/std 2	141	113	39	295
Grade 5/std 3	157	130	61	350
Grade 6/std 4	285	150	88	528
Grade 7/std 5	401	220	108	737
Grade 8/std 6	511	212	134	864
Grade 9/std 7	562	207	77	852
Grade 10/std 8	737	225	111	1 080
Grade 11/std 9	858	237	100	1 213
Grade 12/std 10	3 017	392	96	3 519
NTC I TO NTC III	91	*	*	97
Dipl./Cert. With less than Grade 12/Std 10	175	14	-	193
Dipl./Cert. with Grade 12/Std 10	1 251	69	*	1 334
Degree/Higher	1 001	34	*	1 055
Other	34	*	*	36
Don't know/ Unspecified	36	15	*	64

* 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 to R8 000	R8 001 or more	Total
Total	318	6 641	3 630	1 708	13 306
None	41	494	109	*	662
Grade 0 to Grade 3/ std 1	32	336	53	*	427
Grade 4/std 2	18	227	38	*	295
Grade 5/std 3	25	278	39	*	350
Grade 6/std 4	20	401	92	*	528
Grade 7/std 5	30	553	130	*	737
Grade 8/std 6	25	615	192	*	864
Grade 9/std 7	28	569	188	12	852
Grade 10/std 8	26	694	249	49	1 080
Grade 11/std 9	27	841	271	31	1 213
Grade 12/std 10	35	1 374	1 249	391	3 519
NTC I TO NTC III	*	24	33	27	97
Dipl./Cert. With less than Grade 12/Std 10	-	26	66	81	193
Dipl./Cert. with Grade 12/Std 10	*	151	601	449	1 334
Degree/Higher	*	26	277	637	1 055
Other	-	*	27	*	36
Don't know/ Unspecified	*	31	15	-	64

* 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 to R8 000	R8 001 or more	Total
Total	302	5 782	2 246	613	9 352
None	41	454	103	*	614
Grade 0 to Grade 3/ std 1	31	307	46	*	391
Grade 4/std 2	18	207	34	*	269
Grade 5/std 3	24	251	32	*	315
Grade 6/std 4	20	354	86	*	474
Grade 7/std 5	30	475	96	*	616
Grade 8/std 6	25	521	150	*	712
Grade 9/std 7	27	478	116	*	642
Grade 10/std 8	24	583	146	15	792
Grade 11/std 9	25	783	190	13	1 035
Grade 12/std 10	30	1 163	658	120	2 162
NTC I TO NTC III	*	23	16	*	45
Dipl./Cert. With less than Grade 12/Std 10	-	21	39	26	90
Dipl./Cert. with Grade 12/Std 10	*	121	392	192	748
Degree/Higher	*	12	129	219	390
Other	-	*	*	*	*
Don't know/ Unspecified	*	26	14	-	49

* 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

1 000					
Highest level of education	None	R2 500 or less	R2 501 to R8 000	R8 001 or more	Total
Total	16	859	1 383	1 095	3 954
None	*	40	*	*	48
Grade 0 to Grade 3/ std 1	*	28	*	*	36
Grade 4/std 2	*	20	*	-	25
Grade 5/std 3	*	26	*	*	35
Grade 6/std 4	*	47	*	*	54
Grade 7/std 5	*	78	34	*	121
Grade 8/std 6	*	93	42	*	153
Grade 9/std 7	*	91	72	*	210
Grade 10/std 8	*	111	103	34	288
Grade 11/std 9	*	58	82	18	178
Grade 12/std 10	*	211	591	272	1 356
NTC I TO NTC III	*	*	17	24	52
Dipl./Cert. With less than Grade 12/Std 10	-	*	28	55	103
Dipl./Cert. with Grade 12/Std 10	*	30	209	257	586
Degree/Higher	*	13	148	418	665
Other	-	*	26	*	29
Don't know/ Unspecified	-	*	*	-	15

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

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

Total includes unspecified population groups 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	1 000				Total
	None	R2 500 or less	R2 501 to R8 000	R8 001 or more	
Total	*	203	944	1 166	2 582
Communication studies and languages	*	*	38	17	68
Education, training and development	*	36	297	204	587
Manufacturing, engineering and technology	*	20	99	186	339
Human and social studies	*	*	44	140	217
Law, military science and security	*	11	37	58	124
Health sciences and social services	*	22	125	112	283
Agriculture and nature conservation	-	*	13	40	61
Culture and arts	*	*	17	29	64
Business, commerce and management studies	*	41	162	287	546
Physical, mathematical, computer and life s	*	27	47	43	139
Services	*	*	*	13	32
Physical planning and construction	-	*	15	17	37
Don't know/ unspecified	*	11	43	20	87

* 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

3.9 By main industry and monthly income

Main industry	1 000				
	None	R2 500 or less	R2 501 to R8 000	R8 001 or more	Total
Total	318	6 641	3 630	1 708	13 306
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	209	711	58	31	1 041
Education, training and development	*	120	240	58	432
Manufacturing	12	769	568	231	1 757
Electricity, gas and water supply	-	25	29	34	98
Construction	34	628	232	81	1 054
Wholesale and retail trade	44	1 887	655	165	2 935
Transport, storage and communication	*	218	248	110	696
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	*	489	444	396	1 482
Community, social and personal services	13	635	1 129	599	2 560
Private households	*	1 147	24	*	1 196
Exterritorial organisations and foreign government/ other/ unspecified	*	13	*	*	54

* 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	1 000				Total
	None	R2 500 or less	R2 501 to R8 000	R8 001 or more	
Total	318	6 641	3 630	1 708	13 306
Legislators, senior officials and managers	*	112	283	434	1 012
Professionals	*	80	322	474	1 011
Technical and associate professionals	*	252	607	347	1 349
Clerks	*	357	555	139	1 189
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	23	1 011	405	84	1 605
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	175	113	25	14	341
Craft and related trades workers	41	1 006	519	129	1 839
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	*	580	516	49	1 203
Elementary Occupation	62	2 143	373	37	2 693
Domestic workers	*	984	22	*	1 023
Other/ unspecified	*	*	*	-	41

* 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

	1 000			
Employment status	Formal	Informal	Domestic worker	Total
South Africa				
Total	9 711	2 455	1 023	13 306
Working for someone else for pay	9 087	590	*	9 740
Working for one or more private households as a domestic employee, gardener or security guard	12	169	1 023	1 206
Working on his/her own small farm/plot or collecting natural products from the forest or sea	*	311	-	321
Working on his/her own or with a partner, in any type of business (including commercial farms)	584	1 351	-	1 953
Helping without pay in a family business	17	34	-	51
Unspecified	*	-	-	35
Male				
Total	5 926	1 435	97	7 525
Working for someone else for pay	5 498	445	-	5 975
Working for one or more private households as a domestic employee, gardener or security guard	*	154	97	264
Working on his/her own small farm/plot or collecting natural products from the forest or sea	*	148	-	152
Working on his/her own or with a partner, in any type of business (including commercial farms)	405	675	-	1 093
Helping without pay in a family business	*	13	-	19
Unspecified	*	-	-	22
Female				
Total	3 779	1 019	926	5 773
Working for someone else for pay	3 582	145	*	3 759
Working for one or more private households as a domestic employee, gardener or security guard	*	14	926	942
Working on his/her own small farm/plot or collecting natural products from the forest or sea	*	163	-	168
Working on his/her own or with a partner, in any type of business (including commercial farms)	179	676	-	859
Helping without pay in a family business	12	21	-	33
Unspecified	*	-	-	13

* 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		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Formal sector									
Total	6 152	3 917	2 233	3 537	1 991	1 541	9 711	5 926	3 779
Working for someone else for pay	5 897	3 744	2 151	3 170	1 737	1 427	9 087	5 498	3 582
Working for one or more private households as a domestic employee, gardener or security guard	11	*	*	*	*	*	12	*	*
Working on his/her own small 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)	228	157	70	355	248	108	584	405	179
Helping without pay in a family business	*	*	*	*	*	*	17	*	12
Unspecified	*	*	*	-	-	-	*	*	*
Informal sector									
Total	2 197	1 262	934	244	162	82	2 455	1 435	1 019
Working for someone else for pay	518	396	122	69	47	22	590	445	145
Working for one or more private households as a domestic employee, gardener or security guard	154	141	14	14	14	*	169	154	14
Working on his/her own small farm/plot or collecting natural products from the forest or sea	304	145	159	*	*	*	311	148	163
Working on his/her own or with a partner, in any type of business (including commercial farms)	1 189	568	620	152	97	54	1 351	675	676
Helping without pay in a family business	32	13	19	*	*	*	34	13	21

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

¹Other 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

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
Total	813	2 240	559	5 999	9 711
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	14	30	*	613	668
Mining and quarrying	128	87	30	179	427
Manufacturing	130	282	63	1 043	1 534
Electricity, gas and water supply	13	35	*	35	90
Construction	29	49	14	583	693
Wholesale and retail trade	98	166	75	1 628	2 001
Transport, storage and communication	25	204	37	290	556
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	124	394	69	786	1 390
Community, social and personal services	251	991	255	820	2 324
Private households with employed persons	-	-	*	*	*
Exterritorial organisations and foreign governments/ other/ unspecified	*	*	-	15	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 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
Total	16	29	44	2 361	2 455
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	*	*	*	360	369
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	*	*
Manufacturing	*	*	*	208	212
Electricity, gas and water supply	-	-	-	*	*
Construction	*	*	*	340	342
Wholesale and retail trade	*	*	*	916	927
Transport, storage and communication	*	*	-	137	137
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	*	*	-	65	69
Community, social and personal services	*	16	39	162	223
Private households with employed persons	-	-	*	163	164
Exterritorial organisations and foreign governments/ other/ unspecified	-	-	-	*	*

* 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

Main industry	1 000							Total
	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 footpath, street, corner, open space or field	No fixed location	
Total	792	143	5 790	2 648	18	86	118	9 711
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	504	*	128	13	-	*	*	668
Mining and quarrying	*	*	419	*	-	*	-	427
Manufacturing	59	*	1 343	97	*	*	*	1 534
Electricity, gas and water supply	*	*	70	*	-	*	*	90
Construction	35	20	434	80	*	20	72	693
Wholesale and retail trade	76	24	880	973	*	16	*	2 001
Transport, storage and communication	53	20	391	60	*	*	15	556
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	26	26	1 067	239	*	*	*	1 390
Community, social and personal services	33	25	1 049	1 165	*	16	*	2 324
Private households with employed persons	*	*	*	-	-	-	*	*
Exterritorial organisations and foreign governments/ Other/ Unspecified	-	*	11	*	-	-	-	20

* 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

Main industry	1 000							Total
	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 footpath, street, corner, open space or field	No fixed location	
Total	1 144	381	91	140	*	168	486	2 455
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	288	32	*	*	*	18	22	369
Mining and quarrying	*	-	*	-	-	*	*	*
Manufacturing	119	26	17	*	*	16	24	212
Electricity, gas and water supply	*	-	-	-	-	*	*	*
Construction	74	55	14	*	-	13	177	342
Wholesale and retail trade	486	61	16	60	*	96	188	927
Transport, storage and communication	39	21	*	*	*	11	54	137
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	23	*	22	*	-	*	*	69
Community, social and personal services	75	56	11	54	-	*	*	223
Private households	35	122	*	-	-	*	*	164
Exterritorial organisations and foreign governments/Other/Unspecified	*	-	-	*	-	-	*	*

* 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
3.14 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	8 509	4 538	13 306
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	632	387	1 041
Mining and quarrying	416	*	432
Manufacturing	1 479	245	1 757
Electricity, gas and water supply	82	11	98
Construction	654	366	1 054
Wholesale and retail trade	1 902	1 003	2 935
Transport, storage and communication	533	158	696
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	1 368	88	1 482
Community, social and personal services	1 382	1 145	2 560
Private households with employed persons	44	1 122	1 196
Exterritorial organisations and foreign governments/ Other/ Unspecified	19	*	54

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

1 000			
Main industry	Deduction of UIF contributions		
	Yes	No	Total
Total	7 115	5 859	13 306
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	455	573	1 041
Mining and quarrying	382	46	432
Manufacturing	1 228	501	1 757
Electricity, gas and water supply	73	21	98
Construction	408	611	1 054
Wholesale and retail trade	1 434	1 419	2 935
Transport, storage and communication	379	263	696
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	1 054	399	1 482
Community, social and personal services	1 326	1 206	2 560
Private households with employed persons	358	815	1 196
Exterritorial organisations and foreign governments/ Other/ Unspecified	18	*	54

* 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 (15-65 years)
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	8 031	2 798	10 947
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	429	280	712
Mining and quarrying	405	24	431
Manufacturing	1 202	249	1 478
Electricity, gas and water supply	80	15	96
Construction	449	333	791
Wholesale and retail trade	1 394	492	1 906
Transport, storage and communication	439	119	566
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	1 198	153	1 365
Community, social and personal services	2 077	291	2 387
Private households with employed persons	342	839	1 196
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 (15-65 years)
4.1 Conditions of employment
4.1.2 By main industry and terms of employment

1 000

Main industry	Terms of employment					
	Permanent	A fixed period contract	Temporary	Casual	Seasonal	Total
Total	7 875	685	1 360	888	81	10 947
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	473	20	91	65	60	712
Mining and quarrying	386	19	24	*	-	431
Manufacturing	1 063	129	157	117	*	1 478
Electricity, gas and water supply	75	*	*	*	-	96
Construction	346	103	207	126	*	791
Wholesale and retail trade	1 323	103	252	217	*	1 906
Transport, storage and communication	429	34	59	35	*	566
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	1 082	131	86	56	*	1 365
Community, social and personal services	2 078	109	140	52	*	2 387
Private households	610	22	334	215	*	1 196
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 terms of employment variable.
 Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

4. Employees (15-65 years)
4.1 Conditions of employment
4.1.3 By main industry and whether they are entitled to paid leave

Main industry	1 000		
	Paid Leave		
	Yes	No	Total
Total	6 657	4 121	10 947
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	267	441	712
Mining and quarrying	374	54	431
Manufacturing	986	475	1 478
Electricity, gas and water supply	67	26	96
Construction	269	502	791
Wholesale and retail trade	1 128	755	1 906
Transport, storage and communication	341	179	566
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	979	369	1 365
Community, social and personal services	1 950	421	2 387
Private households	288	887	1 196
Exterritorial organisations and foreign governments/ Other/ Unspecified	*	11	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 (15-65 years)
4.1 Conditions of employment
4.1.4 By main industry and trade union membership

Main industry	1 000		
	Trade union membership		
	Yes	No	Total
Total	3 434	7 269	10 947
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	83	626	712
Mining and quarrying	328	98	431
Manufacturing	527	918	1 478
Electricity, gas and water supply	39	53	96
Construction	73	702	791
Wholesale and retail trade	461	1 411	1 906
Transport, storage and communication	203	315	566
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	354	976	1 365
Community, social and personal services	1 333	1 000	2 387
Private households with employed persons	27	1 157	1 196
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.
 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 (15-65 years)
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	798	2 179	586	7 280	10 947
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	11	19	*	671	712
Mining and quarrying	128	87	30	182	431
Manufacturing	127	265	51	1 015	1 478
Electricity, gas and water supply	13	35	*	38	96
Construction	27	41	13	702	791
Wholesale and retail trade	92	146	74	1 560	1 906
Transport, storage and communication	25	200	36	305	566
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	122	386	68	780	1 365
Community, social and personal services	248	994	293	840	2 387
Private households with employed persons	*	*	*	1 172	1 196
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.
 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	3 423	1 616	1 804	356	178	178	42	26	16	83	42	42	3 905	1 862	2 040
15 - 24	1 151	568	581	146	81	65	11	*	*	37	25	12	1 344	681	661
25 - 34	1 415	642	772	115	53	62	11	*	*	20	*	12	1 561	708	852
35 - 44	529	237	292	56	23	32	12	*	*	*	*	*	602	270	332
45 - 54	260	123	137	35	18	17	*	*	*	15	*	*	316	150	166
55 - 65	69	46	23	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	82	54	28

* 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	2 466	818	1 644	1 140	680	459	298	228	70	3 905	1 727	2 174
Less than a month	378	131	247	193	108	85	49	34	15	620	272	348
1 month -< 2 months	217	88	129	91	61	30	30	24	*	338	173	165
2 months -< 3 months	142	56	86	63	46	18	16	*	*	221	112	109
3 months -< 4 months	112	48	64	34	26	*	*	*	*	155	79	75
4 months -< 6 months	137	37	100	41	21	19	*	*	*	188	67	121
6 months -< 1 year	313	116	193	87	61	25	17	16	*	417	194	220
1 year -< 3 years	583	179	403	173	103	69	39	33	*	795	316	478
3 years or more	501	132	369	420	233	188	122	90	32	1 043	454	589
Not applicable	19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	29	18	11
Don't know/ unspecified	64	22	43	30	15	16	*	*	*	100	41	59

* 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	140	40	272	12	207	402	66	154	148	280	1 727
1 week - < 1 month	*	*	*	*	16	15	*	*	*	*	72
1 month - < 2 months	11	*	17	-	23	23	*	*	*	22	110
2 months - < 3 months	*	*	11	*	26	20	*	*	*	14	95
3 months - < 4 months	*	*	*	-	13	12	*	*	*	12	65
4 months - < 5 months	*	*	13	-	*	11	*	*	*	*	51
5 months - < 6 months	*	*	*	*	14	23	*	*	*	*	68
6 months - < 1 year	27	*	41	*	24	58	11	15	13	27	218
1 year - < 2 years	20	*	34	*	24	60	*	20	23	44	234
2 years - < 3 years	*	*	25	*	14	36	*	20	17	31	163
3 years or more	35	27	88	*	35	114	16	46	48	81	498
Don't know/ unspecified	11	*	22	*	11	32	*	24	12	28	153

* 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

Length of time since last worked	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
Total	20	21	66	149	257	51	296	154	469	238	1 727
1 week - < 1 month	*	*	*	*	*	*	17	*	18	*	72
1 month - < 2 months	*	*	*	*	*	*	26	*	45	11	110
2 months - < 3 months	*	*	*	*	*	*	27	*	28	12	95
3 months - < 4 months	*	*	*	*	*	*	15	*	17	*	65
4 months - < 5 months	*	*	*	*	*	*	12	*	12	*	51
5 months - < 6 months	*	-	*	*	14	*	15	*	18	*	68
6 months - < 1 year	*	*	*	19	26	12	36	18	71	22	218
1 year - < 2 years	*	*	*	24	41	*	35	21	56	38	234
2 years - < 3 years	*	*	*	16	22	*	23	*	44	29	163
3 years or more	*	*	21	43	75	*	76	60	129	74	498
Don't know/ unspecified	*	*	*	11	37	*	13	19	32	26	153

* 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	818	100.0	680	100.0	228	100.0	1 727	100.0
1 week - < 1 month	40	4.9	27	3.9	5	2.2	72	4.2
1 month - < 2 months	75	9.2	28	4.1	7	3.0	110	6.4
2 months - < 3 months	59	7.2	28	4.1	8	3.7	95	5.5
3 months - < 4 months	39	4.8	24	3.5	2	1.1	65	3.8
4 months - < 5 months	28	3.5	18	2.7	4	1.9	51	2.9
5 months - < 6 months	44	5.4	20	2.9	4	1.8	68	3.9
6 months - < 1 year	127	15.6	73	10.7	18	7.9	218	12.6
1 year - < 2 years	137	16.8	84	12.3	13	5.7	234	13.5
2 years - < 3 years	74	9.1	71	10.4	18	8.0	163	9.4
3 years or more	120	14.7	251	36.9	126	55.4	498	28.8
Don't know/ unspecified	73	8.9	59	8.7	22	9.5	153	8.9

* 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	Female
Total	3 423	1 616	1 804	481	246	235	3 905	1 862	2 040
None	90	49	41	*	*	*	96	52	44
Grade 0 to Grade 3/ std 1	92	50	42	*	*	*	99	52	47
Grade 4/std 2	86	50	36	*	*	*	93	54	39
Grade 5/std 3	93	50	43	12	*	*	106	58	48
Grade 6/std 4	147	87	60	19	*	*	166	96	69
Grade 7/std 5	247	135	112	36	15	20	283	150	132
Grade 8/std 6	250	120	130	49	29	20	300	149	151
Grade 9/std 7	321	150	171	53	32	21	374	182	192
Grade 10/std 8	405	180	225	77	43	34	482	223	258
Grade 11/std 9	546	227	319	61	25	36	607	252	356
Grade 12/std 10	943	437	506	125	55	71	1 069	491	577
NTC I TO NTC III	13	*	*	*	*	*	18	12	*
Dipl./Cert. With less than Grade 12/Std 10	23	*	13	*	*	-	25	12	13
Dipl./Cert. with Grade 12/Std 10	134	51	83	19	13	*	152	63	89
Degree/Higher	23	*	13	*	*	*	27	11	16
Other	*	*	*	-	-	-	*	*	*
Don't know/ Unspecified	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	*

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

¹Other 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		
	Male	Female	Total
Total	87	118	205
Communication studies and language	*	*	*
Education, training and development	*	15	21
Manufacturing, engineering and technology	22	12	34
Human and social studies	*	*	13
Law, military science and security	*	*	*
Health sciences and social services	*	*	12
Agriculture and nature conservation	*	*	*
Culture and arts	*	*	*
Business, commerce and management studies	17	43	60
Physical, mathematical, computer and life sciences	11	12	23
Services	*	*	*
Physical planning and construction	*	-	*
Don't know/ unspecified	*	*	15

* 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. Unemployed and not economically active population by reason for not working and sex
5.8 Official definition of unemployment (15-65 years)

Reason for not working	1 000								
	Male			Female			Total		
	Total	Inactive	Unemployed	Total	Inactive	Unemployed	Total	Inactive	Unemployed
Total	7 165	5 303	1 862	9 940	7 900	2 040	17 114	13 209	3 905
Has found a job, but is only starting at a definite date in the future	18	-	18	11	-	11	29	-	29
Scholar or student, prefers not to work	2 641	2 641	-	2 446	2 446	-	5 088	5 088	-
Housewife/ homemaker, prefers not to work	40	40	-	943	943	-	984	984	-
Retired and prefers not to seek formal work	113	113	-	191	191	-	305	305	-
Illness, invalid, disabled or unable to work	661	661	-	787	787	-	1 449	1 449	-
Too young or too old to work	278	278	-	750	750	-	1 028	1 028	-
Seasonal worker, e.g. fruit picker, wool-shearer	18	13	*	31	21	*	48	34	15
Lack of skills or qualifications for available jobs	212	91	120	302	174	128	514	265	249
Cannot find any work	2 814	1 202	1 613	3 919	2 130	1 789	6 737	3 333	3 404
Cannot find suitable work (salary, location of work or conditions not satisfactory)	67	25	42	74	27	47	141	52	89
Contract worker, e.g. mine worker resting according to contract	*	*	*	*	*	*	17	*	13
Recently retrenched	60	41	19	33	21	12	93	62	31
Other reasons	164	128	37	379	341	38	544	469	75
Unspecified	68	68	-	67	67	-	137	137	-

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.
 Total includes 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		
	Involved	Not Involved	Total
Run or do any kind of business, big or small for himself/ herself			
Total	81	2 105	2 187
Male	37	815	852
Female	44	1 287	1 331
Do any work for a wage, salary, commission or any payment in kind			
Total	67	2 119	2 187
Male	55	797	852
Female	12	1 319	1 331
Do any work as a domestic worker for a wage, salary or any payment in kind			
Total	*	2 177	2 187
Male	*	845	852
Female	*	1 328	1 331
Help unpaid in a family business of any kind			
Total	*	2 185	2 187
Male	*	851	852
Female	*	1 331	1 331
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	49	2 137	2 187
Male	32	820	852
Female	17	1 314	1 331
Do any construction or major repair work on his/her own home, plot, cattle post or business or those of the family			
Total	*	2 181	2 187
Male	*	848	852
Female	*	1 329	1 331

Economic activity and sex	Involved	Not Involved	Total
Catch any fish, prawns, shells, wild animals or other food for sale or family food			
Total	-	2 186	2 187
Male	-	852	852
Female	-	1 331	1 331
Beg for money or food in public			
Total	-	2 186	2 187
Male	-	852	852
Female	-	1 331	1 331
Involved in at least one activity except begging			
Total	207	1 980	2 187
Male	130	722	852
Female	77	1 254	1 331

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.
 Total includes 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	81	2 105	2 187
African	51	1 472	1 523
Other ¹	31	632	664
Do any work for a wage, salary, commission or any payment in kind			
Total	67	2 119	2 187
African	31	1 492	1 523
Other ¹	36	627	664
Do any work as a domestic worker for a wage, salary or any payment in kind			
Total	*	2 177	2 187
African	*	1 515	1 523
Other ¹	*	662	664
Help unpaid in a family business of any kind			
Total	*	2 185	2 187
African	*	1 523	1 523
Other ¹	*	663	664
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	49	2 137	2 187
African	45	1 478	1 523
Other ¹	*	659	664
Do any construction or major repair work on his/her own home, plot, cattle post or business or those of the family			
Total	*	2 181	2 187
African	*	1 519	1 523
Other ¹	*	662	664

Economic activity and population group	Involved	Not Involved	Total
Catch any fish, prawns, shells, wild animals or other food for sale or family food			
Total	-	2 186	2 187
African	-	1 523	1 523
Other ¹	-	663	664
Beg for money or food in public			
Total	-	2 186	2 187
African	-	1 523	1 523
Other ¹	-	663	664
Involved in at least one activity except begging			
Total	207	1 980	2 187
African	137	1 386	1 523
Other ¹	70	593	664

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

¹Other includes Coloured, Indian/Asian and White. These population 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

Population group and sex	1 000		
	Formal	Informal	Total
All population groups			
Total	95	107	209
Male	69	59	131
Female	26	48	78
Black African			
Total	25	95	131
Male	22	51	74
Female	*	44	57
Other¹			
Total	40	11	54
Male	24	*	34
Female	16	*	20

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

¹Other includes Coloured, Indian/Asian and White. These population 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	131	78	209
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	43	18	61
Mining and quarrying	*	-	*
Manufacturing	*	11	17
Construction	*	*	*
Wholesale and retail trade	26	34	61
Transport, storage and communication	*	*	*
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	24	*	27
Community, social and personal services	13	*	19
Private households with employed persons	*	*	*
Exterritorial organisations and foreign government/ Other/ Unspecified	*	*	*

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

Total includes 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	131	78	209
Legislators, senior officials and managers	28	14	42
Professionals	13	*	14
Technical and associate professionals	*	*	*
Clerks	*	*	*
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	*	*	13
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	28	15	43
Craft and related trades workers	*	11	21
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	*	-	*
Elementary Occupation	30	18	48
Domestic workers	*	*	*
Other/ Unspecified	*	*	*

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

Total includes 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

Province	1 000 Involvement in uncompensated work for the benefit of the community		Total
	No	Yes	
RSA	28 880	1 416	30 420
Western Cape	3 042	206	3 258
Eastern Cape	3 617	301	3 930
Northern Cape	669	40	715
Free State	1 809	115	1 930
KwaZulu-Natal	5 982	142	6 161
North West	2 057	71	2 141
Gauteng	6 785	224	7 025
Mpumalanga	2 098	79	2 194
Limpopo	2 821	238	3 067

* 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
Total	964	421	543	452	218	234	1 416	639	777
15 - 24	164	95	69	33	16	17	197	111	86
25 - 34	302	142	160	118	59	59	420	201	219
35 - 44	210	78	132	101	60	40	311	138	172
45 - 54	173	58	115	91	33	58	264	91	173
55 - 65	116	49	67	109	50	59	224	99	126

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

¹Other 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 employment).

1 000

Population group and sex	Total	Not economically active	Economically active		
			Total	Workers	Unemployed
All population group					
Total	1 416	469	947	802	145
Male	639	155	484	422	62
Female	777	314	464	380	83
Black African					
Total	545	180	365	282	84
Male	232	65	167	141	26
Female	313	115	198	141	58
Other¹					
Total	450	105	345	334	11
Male	217	15	202	198	*
Female	233	90	143	136	*

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

¹Other 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	332	113	219	1 074	524	550	1 416	639	777
African	237	71	166	723	349	374	964	421	543
Other ¹	96	42	53	351	175	176	452	218	234
To provide medical care, or counselling, to sick or handicapped people									
Total	231	86	145	1 173	550	624	1 416	639	777
African	154	52	102	804	367	437	964	421	543
Other ¹	77	34	43	369	183	187	452	218	234
To provide training or instruction to others									
Total	175	81	94	1 228	555	673	1 416	639	777
African	65	30	35	893	389	503	964	421	543
Other ¹	110	51	59	335	166	170	452	218	234
To keep law and order in a community									
Total	141	89	51	1 263	547	717	1 416	639	777
African	107	69	37	852	350	502	964	421	543
Other ¹	34	20	14	411	197	214	452	218	234
To maintain or replenish community resources (e.g. building or improving roads, water supply, structures, green areas, etc.)									
Total	159	74	85	1 245	562	683	1 416	639	777
African	134	64	71	824	355	469	964	421	543
Other ¹	25	11	14	420	206	214	452	218	234

Uncompensated activity and population group	Involved			Not involved			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
To organize cultural events (e.g. music, dance or performances), sporting events, or recreational activities for a community, neighbourhood, or a group									
Total	313	143	171	1 091	493	598	1 416	639	777
African	237	109	129	721	310	411	964	421	543
Other ¹	76	34	42	371	183	187	452	218	234
To collect money for an organization/institution									
Total	236	100	136	1 168	536	632	1 416	639	777
African	82	33	49	876	386	491	964	421	543
Other ¹	154	67	87	292	151	141	452	218	234
To organize events to collect money for an organization /institution									
Total	140	66	74	1 264	570	694	1 416	639	777
African	41	22	19	917	397	520	964	421	543
Other ¹	99	44	55	346	173	173	452	218	234
Other uncompensated work									
Total	222	121	101	1 184	515	669	1 416	639	777
African	170	98	72	788	321	467	964	421	543
Other ¹	51	23	28	397	195	202	452	218	234

¹Other 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 years)

8.1 Whether they have ever heard of expanded public works programme by province

1 000

Province	Whether they have ever heard of expanded public works programme		
	Yes	No	Total
RSA	9 122	20 929	30 420
Western Cape	761	2 472	3 258
Eastern Cape	2 288	1 618	3 930
Northern Cape	433	275	715
Free State	961	935	1 930
KwaZulu-Natal	2 005	4 087	6 161
North West	637	1 473	2 141
Gauteng	1 049	5 856	7 025
Mpumalanga	395	1 771	2 194
Limpopo	593	2 442	3 067

* 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

Province	1 000								
	Involved			Not Involved			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
RSA	252	139	113	8 697	4 059	4 636	9 122	4 286	4 835
Western Cape	17	*	*	735	335	400	761	346	415
Eastern Cape	35	23	12	2 242	1 026	1 215	2 288	1 053	1 234
Northern Cape	*	*	*	419	203	216	433	210	224
Free State	26	14	12	924	439	485	961	460	501
KwaZulu-Natal	46	13	33	1 937	865	1 071	2 005	891	1 114
North West	20	12	*	588	280	309	637	308	329
Gauteng	57	44	13	947	490	457	1 049	556	493
Mpumalanga	13	*	*	345	162	183	395	187	209
Limpopo	30	16	15	558	259	299	593	276	317

* 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

1 000

Province	Involved			Not Involved			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
RSA	202	89	113	29 915	14 442	15 456	30 420	14 690	15 713
Western Cape	*	*	*	3 223	1 557	1 663	3 258	1 576	1 679
Eastern Cape	29	11	18	3 872	1 790	2 077	3 930	1 812	2 113
Northern Cape	*	*	*	698	341	357	715	349	366
Free State	30	16	14	1 882	913	969	1 930	941	988
KwaZulu-Natal	42	*	33	6 055	2 875	3 180	6 161	2 915	3 246
North West	*	*	*	2 108	1 045	1 062	2 141	1 060	1 080
Gauteng	36	26	*	6 923	3 586	3 331	7 025	3 647	3 371
Mpumalanga	17	*	11	2 144	1 030	1 114	2 194	1 055	1 139
Limpopo	25	11	14	3 009	1 305	1 703	3 067	1 336	1 730

* 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.