

Labour force survey

September 2005

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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 12: SEPTEMBER 2005

This statistical release presents a selection of key findings and tables from Stats SA's twelfth Labour Force Survey (LFS), conducted in September 2005. 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 2004 to September 2005, also referred to as 'the year to September 2005'). 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 69 000 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 eight sections, each of which focuses on a particular area of relevance to labour market issues and associated concerns. In total, the questionnaire contains 120 questions.

Table A: Contents of the LFS 12 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	22	Biographical information (marital status, language, migration, education, training, literacy, etc.
Section 2	8	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
Section 7	9	Migrant workers
Section 8	9	Household members running businesses
All sections	120	Comprehensive coverage of all aspects of the labour market

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

² For definitions of terms see p. xxiv.

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. (These definitions conform to the standards of the International Labour Organisation.)

Table B: Principal variables and the corresponding September 2005 estimates

Labour market variable (All variables refer to the seven days prior to the survey interview)		Estimate for September 2005
Levels (thousands)		
a	Employed ¹	12 301
b	Unemployed (official definition) ²	4 487
c	Labour force ³ = a + b	16 788
d	Not in the labour force ⁴	12 909
e	Population of working age ⁵ = c + d	29 697
f	Discouraged work-seekers ⁶	3 312
Rates (percentages)		
g	Unemployment rate ⁷ = $b / c \times 100$	26,7
h	Labour force participation rate ⁸ = $c / e \times 100$	56,5
i	Labour absorption rate ⁹ = $a / e \times 100$	41,4

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 able 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

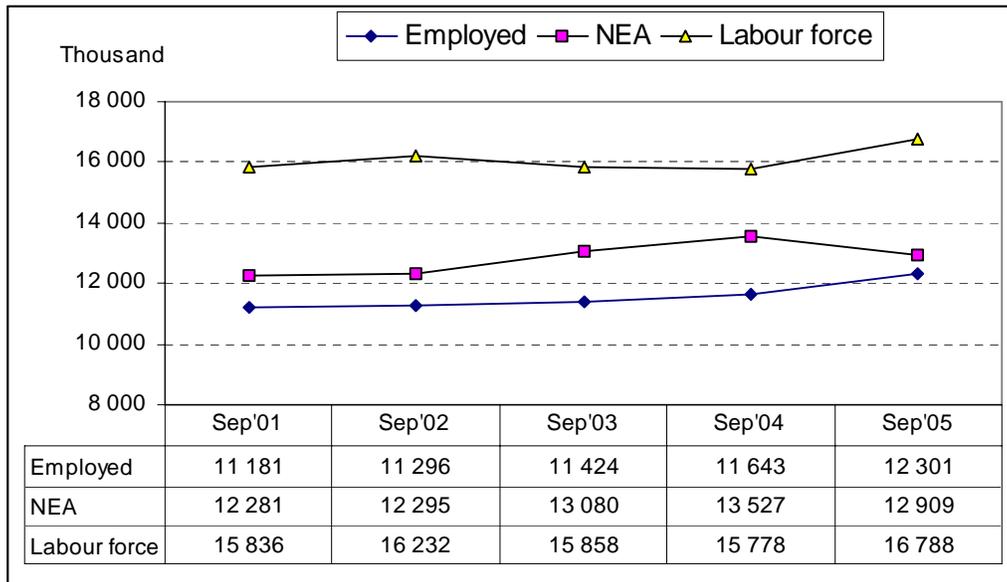
9 *Labour absorption rate*: The percentage of the population of working age who were employed

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

2 The labour market in September 2005

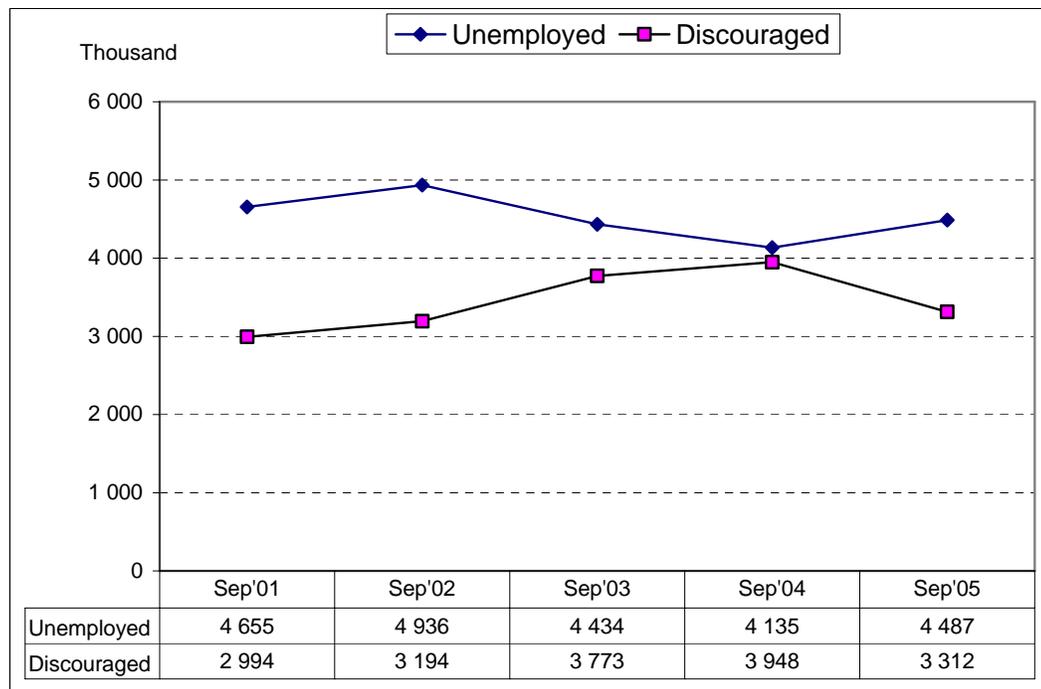
This section presents an overview of developments in the labour market based on information from the LFS over the period from September 2001 to September 2005. The discussion of the labour absorption rate and labour force participation/activity rate in this section provides a useful context to the analysis of employment that follows later in this report.

Figure 1: Key labour market components, September 2001 to September 2005



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

Figure 2: Unemployment and discouraged work-seekers, September 2001 to September 2005



- After several years of decline, employment has generally been on an upward trend in recent years. Over the period September 2004 to September 2005, as many as 658 000 additional jobs were recorded, and the number of employed persons rose to 12 301 000 – higher than it was in September 2001 (Figure 1). Looking over the whole period from September 2001 to September 2005, employment grew by over a million.
- After several years of successive increases, unemployment declined steadily to 4 135 000 in September 2004. A year later, in September 2005, the number of unemployed persons had risen to 4 487 000. On the other hand, in the year to September 2005, the number of discouraged work-seekers declined by more than 600 000. The rise in unemployment in the face of improving job prospects may therefore reflect discouraged work-seekers beginning to engage in active job-searching. By actively seeking work they become classified as unemployed (Figure 2).
- There was an expansion in the number of economically active persons from 15 778 000 in September 2004 to 16 788 000 in September 2005. But since the working-age population increased less rapidly than the labour force – from 29 305 000 to 29 697 000 over the same period – the labour force participation/activity rate rose from 53,8% in September 2004 to 56,5% in September 2005 (Table C and Figure 3).
- Despite the modest increases in unemployment in recent rounds of the LFS, the unemployment rate has remained stable since September 2004, largely as a result of robust employment growth. Consequently, the unemployment rate was virtually unchanged in September 2005 (26,7%) compared with 26,2% in September 2004 (Table C and Figure 3).

2.1 Unemployment and other rates

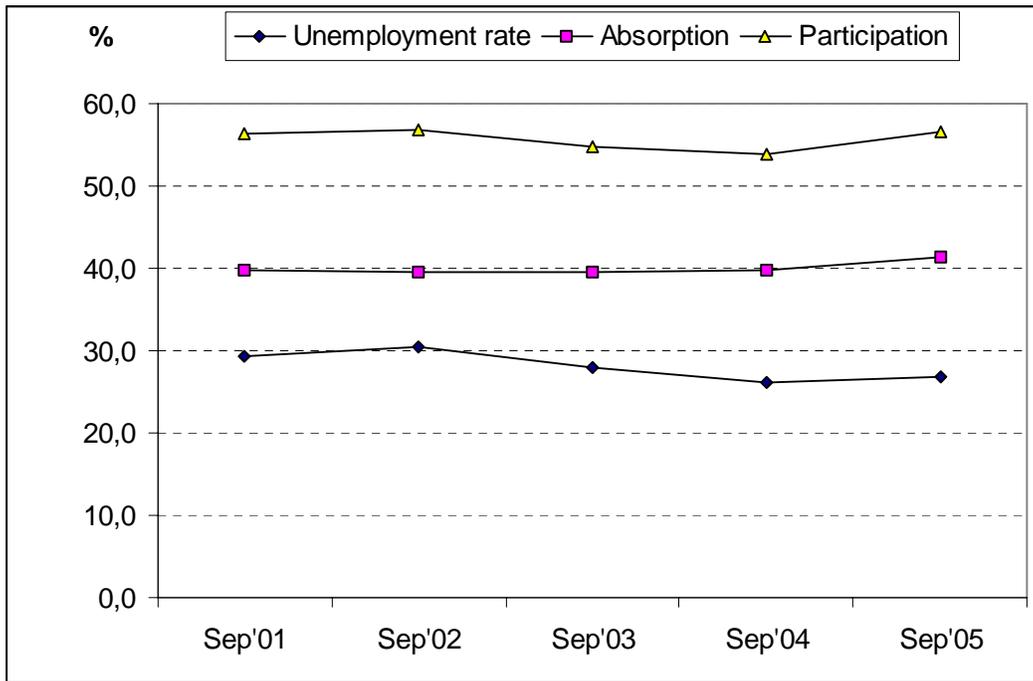
Table C: Labour market indicators, September 2001 to September 2005

	Sep'01	Sep'02	Sep'03	Sep'04	Sep'05
	Percentage				
Unemployment rate					
Male	25,8	25,9	24,7	23,1	22,6
Female	33,8	35,9	32,0	30,2	31,7
Average	29,4	30,4	28,0	26,2	26,7
Absorption					
Male	47,3	47,6	47,2	47,7	49,3
Female	32,7	32,0	32,2	32,2	34,1
Average	39,8	39,6	39,5	39,7	41,4
Labour force participation rate					
Male	63,7	64,2	62,7	62,0	63,7
Female	49,4	49,9	47,4	46,2	49,9
Average	56,3	56,9	54,8	53,8	56,5

Table C shows that:

- Female unemployment rates have been higher than male rates in every period and a similar pattern is evident in absorption and labour force participation rates.
- Robust employment growth in the year to September 2005 resulted in increases in both male and female absorption rates. As a result, the percentage of South Africans in the working-age population with jobs rose from 39,7% in September 2004 to 41,4% in September 2005 (Table C and Figure 3).
- The expansion in the labour force or economically active population caused by the boost to employment in the year to September 2005, coupled with the increase in unemployment, resulted in higher labour force participation or activity rates. This was particularly evident among women.

Figure 3: Unemployment, absorption and participation rates, September 2001 to September 2005



3 Employment patterns in September 2005

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

3.1 Employment by industry

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

Table D: Employment by industry, September 2001 to September 2005

Industry	Sep'01	Sep'02	Sep'03	Sep'04	Sep'05
	Thousand				
Agriculture	1 178	1 420	1 212	1 063	925
Mining	554	559	552	405	411
Manufacturing	1 620	1 633	1 550	1 714	1 706
Utilities	94	84	91	99	100
Construction	634	605	664	824	935
Trade	2 454	2 194	2 429	2 542	3 024
Transport	546	574	537	563	616
Finance	1 035	1 084	1 098	1 147	1 296
Services	1 989	2 043	2 180	2 185	2 192
Private households	1 034	1 029	1 075	1 075	1 067
Unspecified	42	72	34	26	29
Total	11 181	11 296	11 424	11 643	12 301

- The trade industry (which includes both wholesale and retail trade) makes the single largest contribution to total employment, whereas the utilities, mining and transport industries contribute the least.
- For example, in September 2005, trade accounted for 3 024 000 jobs or 24,6% of total employment. During the same period, the service industry was the second largest provider of employment opportunities in the economy – 2 192 000 jobs (17,8%). And the manufacturing industry was the third largest contributor to total employment, with 1 706 000 jobs (13,9%).

Table E shows the annual employment gains (also shown in Figure 1) and losses by industry since September 2001. The last column of Table E shows the cumulative change between September 2001 and September 2005

Table E: Annual change in employment by industry, September 2001 to September 2005

Industry	Sep'02	Sep'03	Sep'04	Sep'05	Change Sep'01–Sep'05
	Thousand				
Agriculture	242	-207	-150	-138	-253
Mining	5	-7	-148	6	-144
Manufacturing	13	-83	164	-8	86
Utilities	-11	7	8	0	4
Construction	-30	60	159	111	300
Trade	-260	235	113	482	570
Transport	28	-37	26	53	70
Finance	49	14	49	148	260
Community services	54	138	5	7	204
Private households	-4	46	0	-8	34
Unspecified	30	-38	-8	3	-13
Total	116	127	219	658	1 120

- As discussed earlier, Table E shows that in the year to September 2005, the overall level of employment rose from 11 643 000 in September 2004 to 12 301 000 by September 2005 – an increase of 658 000 jobs.
- Table E also shows that in the year to September 2005, agricultural employment declined by an additional 138 000, following the employment losses in the sector that had occurred in earlier drought-stricken years.
- However, as shown in Figure 4, the contraction in agricultural employment in the year to September 2005 was more than offset by employment gains in trade (which increased by 482 000 jobs), finance (up 148 000) and construction (up 111 000).
- The employment gains in the year to September 2005, plus the increases in previous years, resulted in an overall increase of over one million jobs (1 120 000) in the labour market since September 2001. And over the same period, more than half (51%) of the employment gains in the South African labour market were in the trade industry, while 27% were in construction (Table E).

Figure 4: Industries with the largest employment gains in September 2005

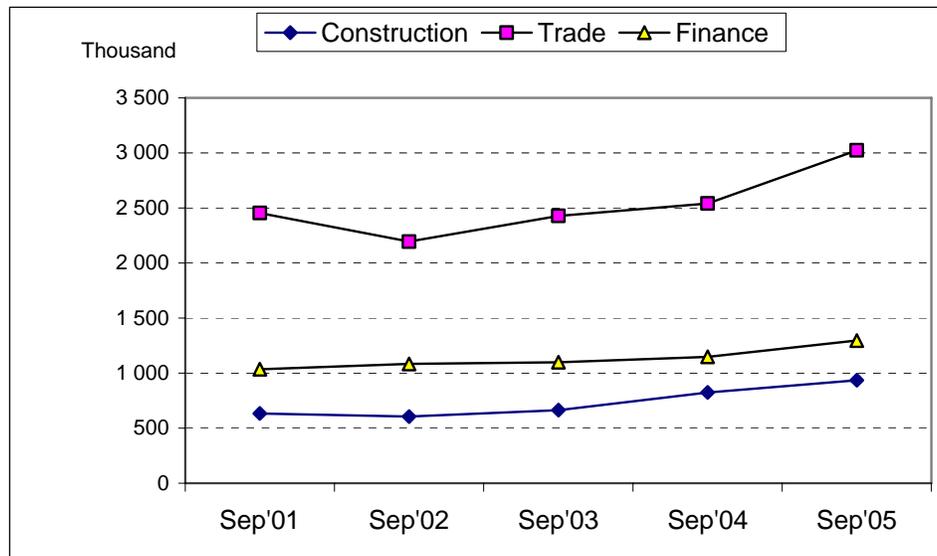


Table F shows that in the year to September 2005, the percentage of working-age South Africans with jobs rose in every province except Limpopo and Mpumalanga. The largest increases occurred in Gauteng and North West.

Table F: Absorption rates by province, September 2001 to September 2005

Province	Sep'01	Sep'02	Sep'03	Sep'04	Sep'05
	Percentage				
Western Cape	54,6	52,7	54,3	53,7	54,3
Eastern Cape	31,9	31,4	30,1	31,9	33,9
Northern Cape	43,5	44,0	40,7	40,3	40,7
Free State	45,0	42,7	42,4	40,7	41,6
KwaZulu-Natal	34,7	36,7	35,5	35,3	36,0
North West	36,8	36,8	36,1	34,8	38,4
Gauteng	48,2	47,8	48,9	49,0	53,3
Mpumalanga	38,9	38,4	40,1	40,6	39,6
Limpopo	28,0	26,7	26,0	28,2	27,6
South Africa	39,8	39,6	39,5	39,7	41,4

3.2 Employment by occupation

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

Table G: Distribution of employment by occupation, September 2001 to September 2005

Occupation	Sep'01	Sep'02	Sep'03	Sep'04	Sep'05
	Thousand				
Manager	664	731	822	910	857
Professional	486	502	544	458	589
Technician	1 176	1 207	1 159	1 149	1 196
Clerk	1 091	1 110	1 156	1 169	1 188
Sales and service	1 429	1 244	1 361	1 453	1 607
Skilled agriculture	521	706	341	329	302
Craft	1 529	1 460	1 454	1 538	1 744
Machine operator	1 127	1 156	1 145	1 113	1 127
Elementary (labourer)	2 253	2 296	2 530	2 619	2 811
Domestic worker	881	844	895	881	859
Unspecified	24	40	17	23	21
Total	11 181	11 296	11 424	11 643	12 301

Table G shows that in September 2005:

- Persons employed in elementary occupations (2 811 000) accounted for the largest single share of total employment (22,9%).
- And the more skilled occupations such as managers, professionals and technicians together accounted for 2 642 000 or 21,5% of all jobs.

Table H: Annual change in employment by occupation, September 2001 to September 2005

Occupation	Sep'02	Sep'03	Sep'04	Sep'05	Change Sep'01-Sep'05
	Thousand				
Manager	67	91	88	-52	193
Professional	16	42	-85	130	103
Technician	31	-49	-9	47	20
Clerk	19	47	13	19	97
Sales and service	-185	117	93	153	178
Skilled agriculture	185	-365	-12	-27	-219
Craft	-70	-6	84	206	215
Machine operator	28	-10	-32	14	0
Elementary (labourer)	43	234	90	192	559
Domestic worker	-37	51	-14	-22	-22
Unspecified	16	-23	5	-2	-3
Total	116	127	219	658	1 120

In the year to September 2005, employment gains were recorded across all occupations except among managers (down 53 000), skilled agricultural workers (down 27 000) and domestic workers (down 22 000). Over the same period, there was particularly strong growth in the number of persons employed in crafts (an increase of 206 000 jobs), followed by elementary workers (up by 192 000 jobs) and persons employed at the professional level (up by 131 000 jobs). And of the 1 120 000 additional jobs in the South African labour market over the period September 2001 to September 2005, as many as 28% were in the more skilled occupations.

3.3 Employment in the formal and informal sector

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

Table I: Employment in the formal and informal sector, September 2001 to September 2005

Sector	Sep'01	Sep'02	Sep'03	Sep'04	Sep'05
	Thousand				
Formal sector (excluding agriculture)	7 027	7 181	7 373	7 692	7 987
Informal sector (excluding agriculture)	1 967	1 780	1 903	1 946	2 462
Domestic workers	881	844	895	881	859
Agriculture*	1 178	1 420	1 212	1 063	925
Unspecified	128	72	40	60	67
Total employment	11 181	11 296	11 424	11 643	12 301
	Percentage				
Formal sector (excluding agriculture)	63,6	64	64,8	66,4	64,9
Informal sector (excluding agriculture)	17,8	15,9	16,7	16,8	20,0
Domestic workers	8,0	7,5	7,9	7,6	7,0
Agriculture	10,7	12,6	10,7	9,2	7,5
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

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

Table I and Figure 5 show that:

- The formal sector (excluding agriculture) accounts for the largest share of employment in the South African economy.
- For example, in September 2005, employment in the formal sector was 7 987 000 or 64,9% of total employment, whereas informal sector employment was 2 462 000 (20,0%) and domestic work accounted for 859 000 jobs (7,0%).

Figure 5: Employment in the formal and informal sectors, September 2001 to September 2005

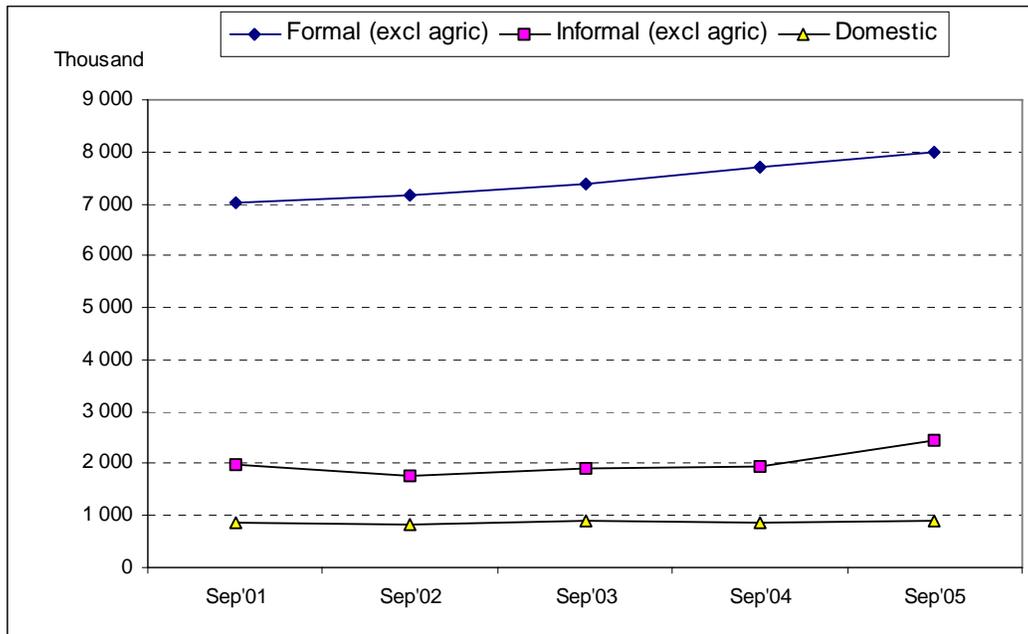


Table J: Annual change in the distribution of employment by sector, September 2001 to September 2005

Sector	Sep'02	Sep'03	Sep'04	Sep'05	Change
	Thousand				Sep'01-Sep'05
Formal sector (excluding agriculture)	154	192	319	295	960
Informal sector (excluding agriculture)	-187	123	43	516	495
Domestic workers	-37	51	-14	-22	-22
Agriculture	242	-207	-150	-138	-253
Unspecified	-56	-31	20	7	-61
Total employment	116	127	219	658	1 120

Table J shows that in the year to September 2005, there was a larger increase in non-agricultural employment in the informal sector than in the formal sector. But in the period September 2001 to September 2005, nearly one million (960 000) of the additional jobs in the economy were in the formal sector (excluding agriculture).

Table K: Employment in the formal and informal sectors by industry (excluding agriculture), September 2001 and September 2005

	Formal		Informal		Domestic		Total*	
	Sep'01	Sep'05	Sep'01	Sep'05	Sep'01	Sep'05	Sep'01	Sep'05
Thousand								
Mining	550	409	3	2			554	411
Manufacturing	1 393	1 442	203	255			1 620	1 706
Utilities	93	98	1	2			94	100
Construction	337	580	276	346			634	935
Trade	1 431	1 805	989	1 204			2 454	3 024
Transport	430	457	105	155			546	616
Finance	948	1 217	78	74			1 035	1 296
Services	1 818	1 972	308	423	930	859	3 022	3 260
Unspecified	27	9	4	1			42	29
Total excl. agric	7 027	7 987	1 968	2 462	930	859	10 003	11 376
Total incl agric	7 793	8 566	2 351	2 801	930	859	11 181	12 301

* Including unspecified sector.

Table L: Employment shares by industry in the formal and informal sectors, September 2001 and September 2005

	Formal		Informal		Domestic		Total*	
	Sep'01	Sep'05	Sep'01	Sep'05	Sep'01	Sep'05	Sep'01	Sep'05
Percentage								
Mining	7,8	5,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	5,5	3,6
Manufacturing	19,8	18,1	10,3	10,3	0,0	0,0	16,2	15,0
Utilities	1,3	1,2	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,9	0,9
Construction	4,8	7,3	14,0	14,1	0,0	0,0	6,3	8,2
Trade	20,4	22,6	50,2	48,9	0,0	0,0	24,5	26,6
Transport	6,1	5,7	5,3	6,3	0,0	0,0	5,5	5,4
Finance	13,5	15,2	4,0	3,0	0,0	0,0	10,3	11,4
Services	25,9	24,7	15,7	17,2	100,0	100,0	30,2	28,7
Unspecified	0,4	0,1	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,4	0,3
Total excl. agric	100,0							

* Including unspecified sector

Table K and Table L show that:

- The largest group of persons employed in the formal sector work in the community, social and personal services industry (24,7% in September 2005), whereas in the informal sector the largest group work in trade (48,9%).
- In the formal sector, the downturn in the mining industry in recent years is reflected in the falling share of mining in total employment from 7,8% in September 2001 to 5,1% in September 2005.
- In the formal sector, the percentage of persons employed in manufacturing has declined, whereas in the informal sector it was stable over the period September 2001 to September 2005.
- In the formal sector the percentage of persons employed in the construction, trade and finance industries increased over the period September 2001 to September 2005.

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 September quarter 2005 with the corresponding estimates from the September 2005 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 two reference periods differ. The QES refers to average employment over a quarter while the LFS refers to employment in a reference week. During periods of rapid change in employment levels, this difference in reference periods will contribute to the difference in employment between the two surveys.
- The QES does not cover agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing, nor does it include domestic workers, whereas the LFS covers these industries.

Figure 6a: Formal employment figures in LFS

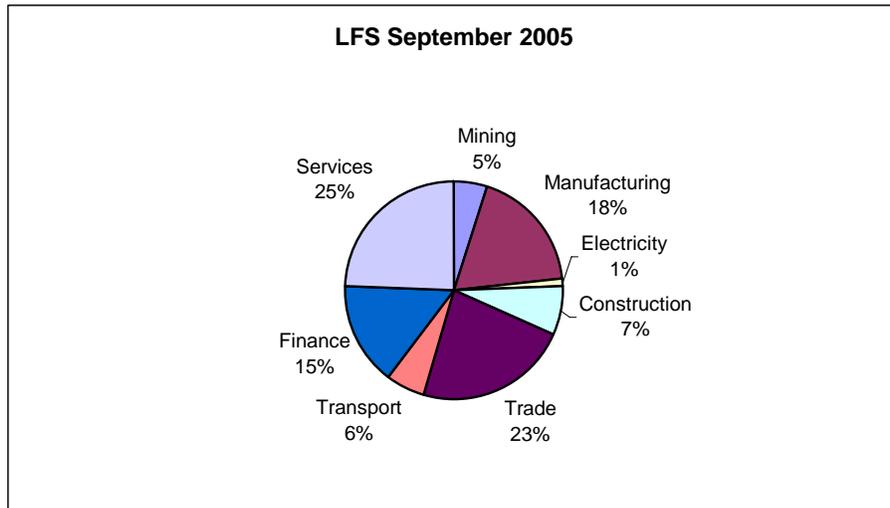


Figure 6b: Formal employment figures in QES

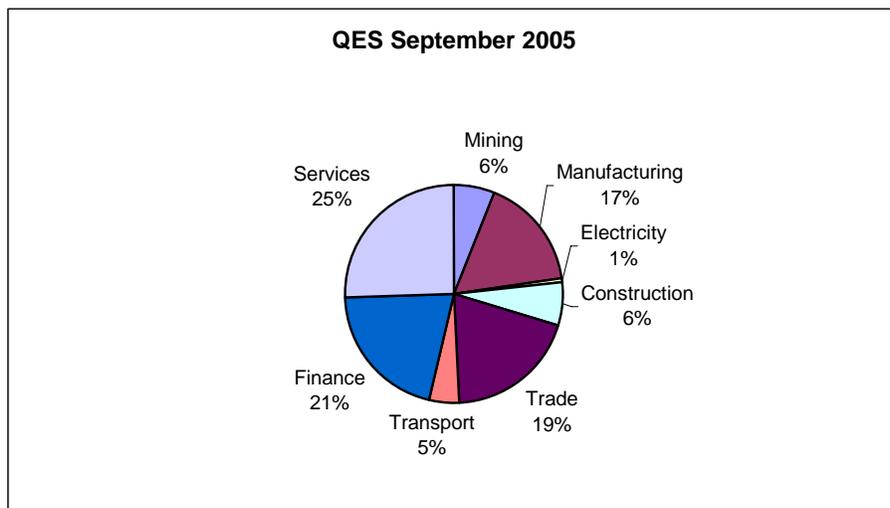


Table M: Formal sector employment according to the LFS and the QES of September 2005

Industry	LFS Sep	QES Sep
	Thousand	
Mining	409	444
Manufacturing	1 442	1 195
Electricity	98	45
Construction	580	443
Trade	1 805	1 397
Transport	457	333
Finance (inc business services)	1 217	1 494
Community services (excluding domestic)	1 958	1 826
Total (excluding agriculture, private households, other and unspecified)	7 964	7 177

5 Unemployment patterns in September 2005 (official definition)

This section highlights key aspects of the pattern of unemployment over the period September 2001 to September 2005. 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 rates are no longer provided according to the expanded definition, to avoid any confusion.

5.1 Provincial unemployment rates

As discussed earlier, the unemployment rate according to the official definition has remained relatively stable since September 2004 but the trend in provincial rates varies.

Table N: Unemployment rate by province, September 2001 to September 2005

Province	Sep'01	Sep'02	Sep'03	Sep'04	Sep'05
Percentage					
Western Cape	17,7	19,6	19,5	18,6	18,9
Eastern Cape	31,4	32,7	31,7	29,6	29,9
Northern Cape	25,0	24,9	26,4	24,5	24,7
Free State	27,0	29,1	28,0	28,6	30,2
KwaZulu-Natal	33,8	35,0	31,6	28,7	32,8
North West	28,6	30,6	28,4	28,0	27,4
Gauteng	30,4	30,5	27,6	25,7	22,8
Mpumalanga	29,2	30,1	25,3	24,8	26,9
Limpopo	34,6	34,1	31,1	27,8	30,1
RSA Average	29,4	30,4	28,0	26,2	26,7

- Table N indicates that over the period September 2001 to September 2005, Western Cape had the lowest unemployment rate, while in provinces such as KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape, Free State and Limpopo unemployment rates were higher than elsewhere.
- In provinces such as Gauteng and North West, there has been a steady decline in the unemployment rate since September 2003.
- In provinces such as Free State, the unemployment rate rose steadily over the period September 2003 to September 2005.
- In the other provinces the decline in the unemployment rate in September 2004 was followed by an increase in September 2005.

5.2 Unemployment by population group

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

Figure 7 and Table O show that the unemployment rate according to the official definition among black African people is higher than among Indian/Asian, coloured and white people by a large margin. For example, in September 2005, the unemployment rate among black Africans was 31,5% as against 22,4% among coloured people, 15,8% among Indians/Asians and 5,1% among white people (Figure 8). And as indicated in Table O, irrespective of population group, the unemployment rate among women – in particular Black African women – is substantially higher than their male counterparts.

Figure 7: Unemployment rate by population group, September 2001 to September 2005

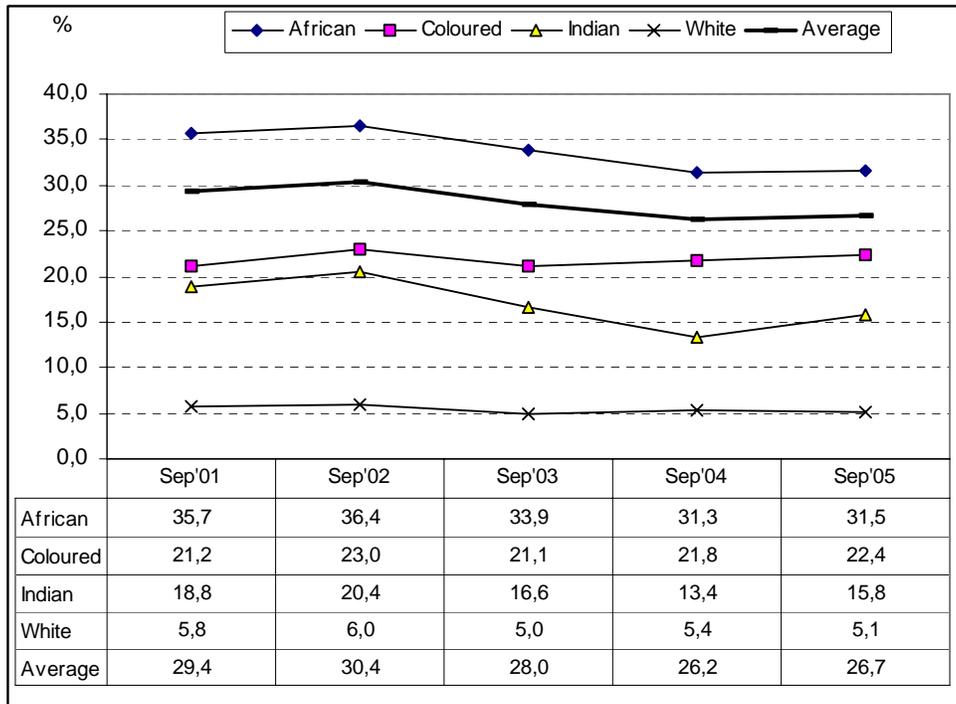


Table O: Unemployment rate by population group and sex, September 2001 to September 2005

	Sep'01	Sep'02	Sep'03	Sep'04	Sep'05
	Percentage				
Male					
Black African	31,5	31,5	30,0	27,6	26,6
Coloured	19,5	19,9	18,8	19,7	20,6
Indian/Asian	15,7	15,6	15,5	12,4	14
White	4,7	5,0	4,0	5,1	3,6
Average	25,8	25,9	24,7	23,1	22,6
Female					
Black African	40,7	42,3	38,7	36,0	37,1
Coloured	23,1	26,6	23,6	24,1	24,6
Indian/Asian	23,5	27,1	18,4	15,4	18,6
White	7,4	7,4	6,2	5,8	6,9
Average	33,8	35,9	32,0	30,2	31,7

Figure 8: Unemployment rate by age, September 2001 to September 2005

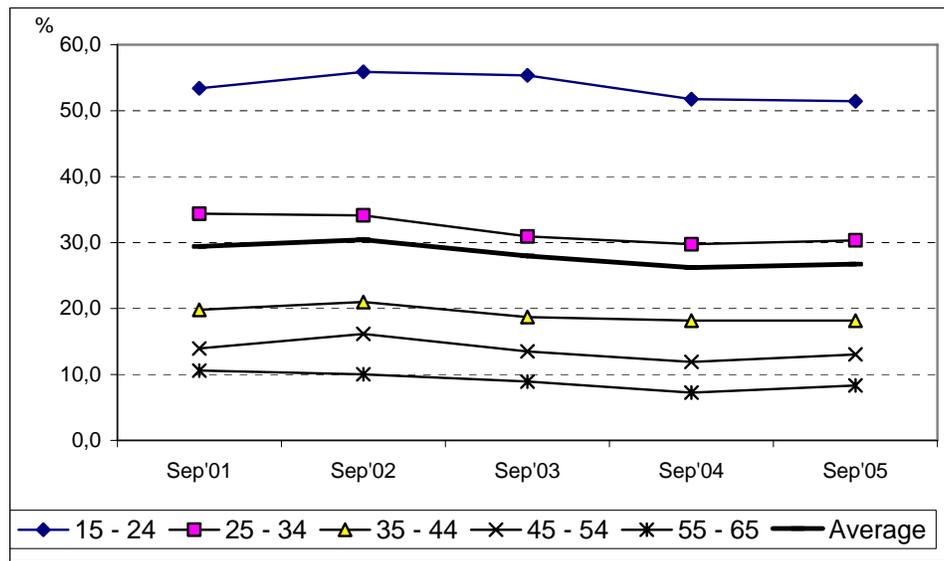


Figure 8 shows a strong association between age and unemployment rates. Unemployment rates are increasingly lower in the higher age groups. For example, the unemployment rate among persons aged 15–24 years is substantially higher than those in the 25–34 year age group. And in turn, the unemployment rate among persons aged 35–44 is higher than among those in the 45–54 year age group.

5.3 Discouraged work-seekers

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

Figure 9 shows that in September 2005 there were:

- 29 697 000 persons aged 15–65 years comprising the labour market, of which:
 - 12 301 000 persons were employed
 - 4 487 000 persons were unemployed (official definition)
 - 12 909 000 persons were not economically active
 - 16 788 000 persons were in the labour force or economically active
 - 3 312 000 persons were discouraged work-seekers

Figure 9: Discouraged work-seekers in the labour market (thousands), September 2005

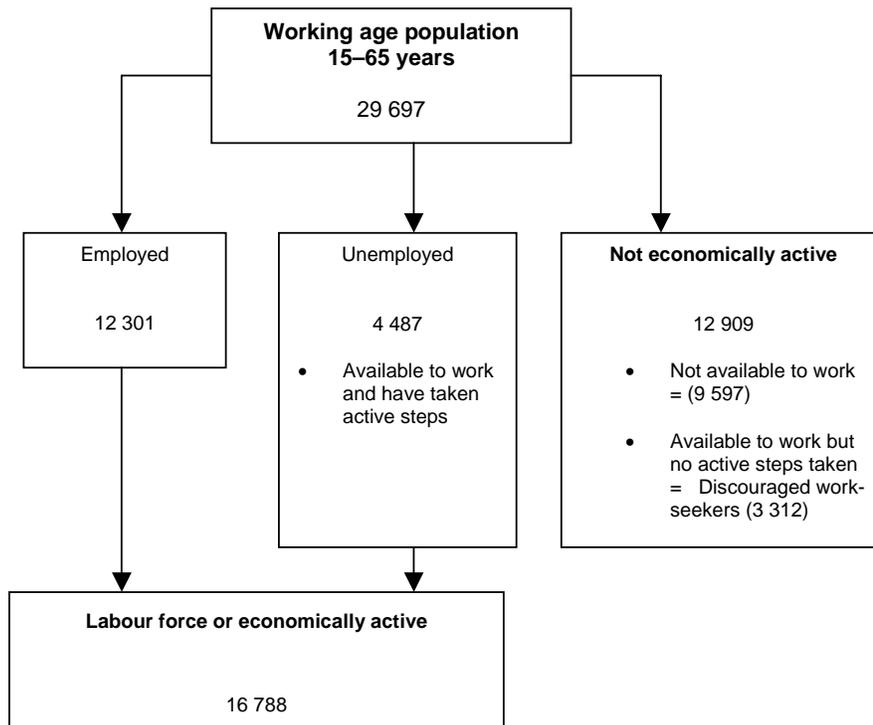


Table P: Discouraged work-seekers, September 2001 to September 2005

	Sep'01	Sep'02	Sep'03	Sep'04	Sep'05
Discouraged work-seekers	Thousand				
Male	1 084	1 185	1 387	1 449	1 169
Female	1 910	2 008	2 387	2 497	2 140
Unspecified.	0	0	0	2	3
Total	2 994	3 194	3 773	3 948	3 312
As a percentage of the working-age population	Percentage				
Male	8,0	8,5	9,9	10,2	8,2
Female	13,2	13,7	16,0	16,5	13,9
Total	10,6	11,2	13,0	13,5	11,2

Table Q: Annual change in discouraged work-seekers, September 2001 to September 2005

	Sep'02	Sep'03	Sep'04	Sep'05	Change Sep'01-Sep'05
	Thousand				
Male	101	201	63	-281	84
Female	98	379	110	-356	231
Unspecified	0	0	2	1	3
Total	199	580	175	-636	318

As indicated in Table Q, the number of discouraged work-seekers declined by 636 000 in the year to September 2005, following steady increases in the previous three years. The decline was more substantial among women than among men. As a result, the percentage of female discouraged work-seekers in the female working age population fell from 16,5% in September 2004 to 13,9% in September 2005, whereas among men the decline was slightly less pronounced.

Figure 10: Gender differences among discouraged work-seekers, September 2001 to September 2005

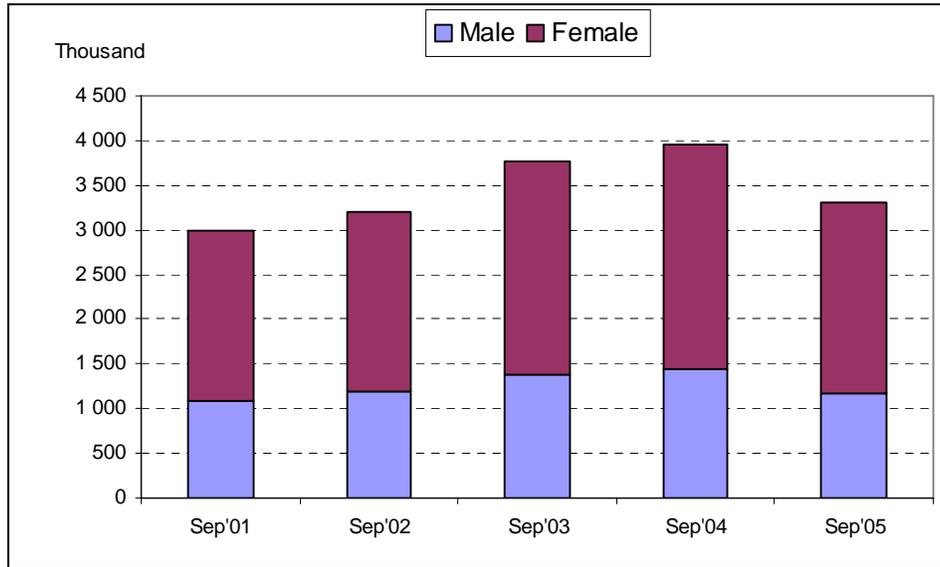


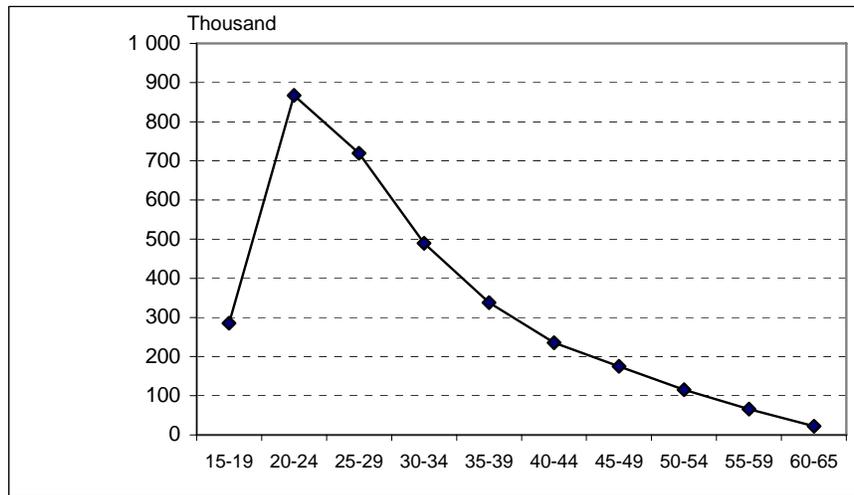
Figure 10 and Table P show that discouraged work-seekers are predominantly women. For example, in September 2005 two out of every three discouraged work-seekers (65%) were female as against one in every three (35%) that were male.

Table R: Discouraged work-seekers by age group, September 2005

Age group	Discouraged	
	Thousand	Percentage
15-19 yrs	285	8,6
20-24 yrs	867	26,2
25-29 yrs	719	21,7
30-34 yrs	489	14,8
35-39 yrs	338	10,2
40-44 yrs	235	7,1
45-49 yrs	175	5,3
50-54 yrs	115	3,5
55-59 yrs	66	2,0
60-65 yrs	22	0,7
Total	3 312	100,0

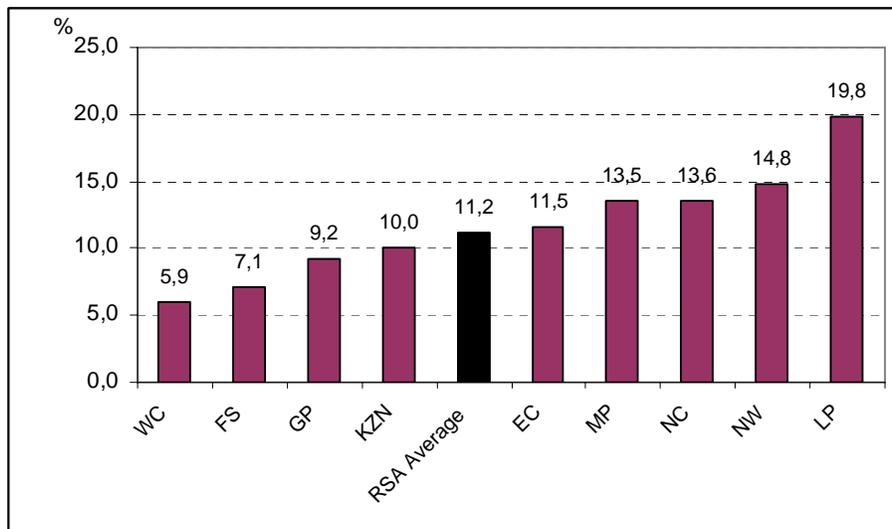
Discouraged work-seekers are predominantly in the younger age groups. More than half the number of persons reported as a discouraged work-seeker is below 30 years old (Table R and Figure 11).

Figure 11: Distribution of discouraged work-seekers by age group, September 2005



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

Figure 12: Discouraged work-seekers as a percentage of the working-age population, September 2005



As shown in Figure 12, in September 2005, nearly one in every five persons aged 15–65 years (19,8%) in Limpopo was reported as a discouraged work-seeker – as against under 10% in provinces such as Western Cape, Free State and Gauteng.

Table S provides insight into the reasons why discouraged work-seekers did not take active steps to find employment or start a business in the month prior to the LFS survey of September 2005.

Table S: The main reasons for not seeking work or starting a business among discouraged work-seekers, September 2004 and September 2005

Reason	Sep'04	Sep'05	Annual change Sep'04 – Sep'05
	Thousand		
Temporarily laid off	12	9	-3
Ill health/physical disability	42	40	-2
Pregnancy	45	73	28
Family concerns	298	196	-102
Undergoing training	46	37	-9
No jobs available in the area	2 072	1 852	-220
Lack of transport money	676	504	-172
Unable to find work	110	102	-8
Lost hope of finding work	381	329	-52
No transport available	16	12	-4
Other	211	105	-106
Unspecified	36	53	17
Total	3 948	3 312	-634

In September 2005, more than half (56,0%) of discouraged work-seekers did not actively seek employment because no jobs were available in the area in which they resided. An additional 15,2% had no money for transport to try and find employment or start a business and 9,9% had lost hope of finding work.

Summary

There were positive developments in the labour market in the year to September 2005. The number of employed persons rose from 11 643 000 in September 2004 to 12 301 000 in September 2005 – an increase of 658 000 jobs. As a result of the robust employment growth, the unemployment rate remained stable at 26,7% in September 2005 and the percentage of working-age South Africans with jobs rose to over 41%.



PJ Lehohla
Statistician-General: Statistics South Africa

Technical notes

1. Response details

Response rates at the national level have been 85% or higher for most rounds of the LFS. Table (i) below shows response rates in each province for the September 2005 LFS. Nationally, while 87,5% of the expected 32 464 household interviews were successfully completed, it was not possible to complete interviews in 2,4% of the sampled dwelling units because they had become vacant. An additional 2,5% of all interviews were also not conducted because persons in the sampled dwelling units could not be contacted. But the non-contact rate in provinces such as Western Cape (6,3%) and Gauteng (5,0%) in part reflects the increasing difficulty in gaining access to the sampled dwelling units in high-walled security areas and golf estates.

Table (ii): Response rates by households, September 2005

Result code	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Completed	77,9	87,7	82,9	86,9	94,6	88,6	84,5	83,8	92,6	87,5
Non-contact	6,3	0,8	2,4	2,2	0,2	1,8	5,0	4,4	0,9	2,5
Refusal	4,3	1,0	1,1	1,6	0,3	1,1	2,9	3,0	1,4	1,7
Partly completed	0,0	0,0				0,1	0,2	0,4	0,1	0,1
No usable information			0,1	0,1						0,0
Vacant	3,5	2,1	3,8	3,6	1,6	1,9	1,6	2,5	2,3	2,4
Listing error	1,7	0,1	0,5	0,2	0,4	0,3	1,0	0,3	0,2	0,6
Other	3,8	2,1	2,2	2,4	1,2	1,5	3,3	3,1	1,0	2,2
Unoccupied	2,5	6,0	6,5	2,9	1,8	4,6	1,4	2,4	1,6	3,0
	0,1	0,1	0,6	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,1
Total (%)	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
*Total (number)	4 145	4 197	2 140	2 581	7 316	2 721	3 989	2 444	2 931	32 464

*Totals include households with no qualifying members.

2. Data limitations

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

3. Official and expanded unemployment rates

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

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

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 Master Sample frame included all institution EAs except workers' hostels, convents and monasteries. EAs in the census database that were found to have less than sixty dwelling units during listing were pooled.

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

The sampled PSUs were listed with the dwelling unit as the listing unit. From these listings systematic samples of dwelling units per PSU were drawn. These samples of dwelling units form clusters. The size of

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 contains 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 added to the sample to replace those that are taken out. The advantage of this type of design is that it provides the basis for monitoring changes in the work situation of members of the same households over time, while retaining the larger picture of the overall employment situation in the country. It also allows for both longitudinal and cross-sectional analysis.

6. Coverage

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

7. Weighting the LFS of September 2005

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

The household inclusion probability per PSU is given by

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

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

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

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

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 2005 (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 2005

Thousand	Sep'01	Mar'02	Sep'02	Mar'03	Sep'03	Mar'04	Sep'04	Mar'05	Sep'05
Employed	11 181	11 617	11 296	11 304	11 424	11 392	11 643	11 907	12 301
Unemployed	4 655	4 897	4 936	5 116	4 434	4 415	4 135	4 283	4 487
Not economically active	12 281	11 819	12 295	12 337	13 080	13 324	13 527	13 334	12 909
Labour force	15 836	16 514	16 232	16 420	15 858	15 807	15 778	16 190	16 788
Working age	28 117	28 333	28 527	28 756	28 938	29 131	29 305	29 524	29 697
Percent									
Unemployment rate	29,4	29,7	30,4	31,2	28,0	27,9	26,2	26,5	26,7
Absorption rate	39,8	41,0	39,6	39,3	39,5	39,1	39,7	40,3	41,4
Labour force participation rate	56,3	58,3	56,9	57,1	54,8	54,3	53,8	54,8	56,5

Table A2: Labour market measurements, September 2001 to September 2005 (official definition of unemployment)

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

1. Population

1.1 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	37 206	18 209	18 965	4 148	2 039	2 106	1 153	599	553	4 367	2 191	2 165	46 971	23 089	23 834
0-4	4 229	2 257	1 968	445	240	204	79	44	34	298	153	143	5 060	2 700	2 352
5-9	4 202	2 161	2 034	430	233	197	93	55	38	275	147	128	5 012	2 602	2 401
10-14	4 291	2 209	2 079	435	215	218	99	51	46	254	139	112	5 093	2 624	2 460
15-19	4 125	2 138	1 984	390	199	191	96	54	42	277	142	134	4 898	2 536	2 357
20-24	3 841	1 868	1 967	376	180	195	99	57	42	297	122	175	4 618	2 231	2 380
25-29	3 464	1 670	1 794	327	159	168	101	47	54	311	149	162	4 210	2 027	2 182
30-34	2 869	1 411	1 457	355	179	175	128	66	62	403	192	211	3 765	1 853	1 912
35-39	2 076	983	1 092	280	131	149	84	39	45	347	192	153	2 792	1 346	1 443
40-44	1 803	827	974	259	122	138	97	52	44	306	151	155	2 476	1 159	1 314
45-49	1 552	703	847	243	104	139	71	39	32	317	163	153	2 188	1 011	1 175
50-54	1 238	536	701	191	91	100	59	25	34	270	141	129	1 763	796	967
55-59	993	467	525	144	70	74	42	23	18	246	122	124	1 426	683	742
60-64	838	350	488	99	43	56	46	18	28	266	119	147	1 250	530	720
65+	1 624	591	1 032	172	72	100	59	27	32	482	248	234	2 341	941	1 400

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

Totals include unspecified population group, sex and age.

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

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

2.1 By economic activity, population group and sex

1 000

Economic activity and population group	Involved**			Not involved			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Run or do any kind of business, big or small, for himself/herself									
Total	2 090	1 105	985	27 595	13 187	14 387	29 697	14 297	15 379
Black African	1 570	729	841	21 451	10 307	11 127	23 026	11 038	11 972
Coloured	65	45	20	2 618	1 238	1 379	2 682	1 283	1 398
Indian/Asian	77	68	*	756	355	401	834	424	410
White	373	258	114	2 718	1 264	1 450	3 097	1 525	1 567
Do any work for a wage, salary, commission or any payment in kind									
Total	8 771	5 564	3 204	20 915	8 728	12 168	29 697	14 297	15 379
Black African	5 656	3 809	1 847	17 366	7 228	10 122	23 026	11 038	11 972
Coloured	1 149	672	476	1 534	610	923	2 682	1 283	1 398
Indian/Asian	348	208	139	486	215	271	834	424	410
White	1 596	861	732	1 495	661	832	3 097	1 525	1 567
Do any work as a domestic worker for a wage, salary or any payment in kind									
Total	1 004	221	783	28 682	14 071	14 589	29 697	14 297	15 379
Black African	912	206	706	22 109	10 831	11 262	23 026	11 038	11 972
Coloured	89	15	74	2 593	1 268	1 324	2 682	1 283	1 398
Indian/Asian	*	*	-	833	423	410	834	424	410
White	*	*	*	3 089	1 522	1 563	3 097	1 525	1 567
Help unpaid in a family business of any kind									
Total	132	43	89	29 554	14 249	15 283	29 697	14 297	15 379
Black African	98	35	63	22 923	11 001	11 906	23 026	11 038	11 972
Coloured	*	*	*	2 681	1 282	1 397	2 682	1 283	1 398
Indian/Asian	11	*	*	823	421	402	834	424	410
White	21	*	17	3 070	1 518	1 547	3 097	1 525	1 567
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	317	154	163	29 368	14 138	15 209	29 697	14 297	15 379
Black African	291	137	154	22 730	10 900	11 815	23 026	11 038	11 972
Coloured	*	*	*	2 673	1 276	1 396	2 682	1 283	1 398
Indian/Asian	*	-	*	833	423	410	834	424	410
White	15	*	*	3 075	1 512	1 559	3 097	1 525	1 567

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

1 000

Economic activity and population group	Involved**			Not involved			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	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	56	36	20	29 630	14 256	15 352	29 697	14 297	15 379
Black African	48	30	18	22 974	11 007	11 951	23 026	11 038	11 972
Coloured	*	*	-	2 681	1 281	1 398	2 682	1 283	1 398
Indian/Asian	-	-	-	833	423	410	834	424	410
White	*	*	*	3 083	1 517	1 562	3 097	1 525	1 567
Catch any fish, prawns, shells, wild animals or other food for sale or family food									
Total	15	11	*	29 671	14 281	15 367	29 697	14 297	15 379
Black African	*	*	*	23 014	11 032	11 966	23 026	11 038	11 972
Coloured	*	*	-	2 681	1 281	1 398	2 682	1 283	1 398
Indian/Asian	*	*	*	833	423	410	834	424	410
White	*	*	*	3 085	1 518	1 562	3 097	1 525	1 567
Beg for money or food in public									
Total	*	*	*	29 675	14 285	15 368	29 697	14 297	15 379
Black African	*	*	*	23 011	11 030	11 965	23 026	11 038	11 972
Coloured	-	-	-	2 682	1 282	1 398	2 682	1 283	1 398
Indian/Asian	-	-	-	833	423	410	834	424	410
White	*	-	*	3 090	1 522	1 564	3 097	1 525	1 567
Involved in at least one economic activity except begging									
Total	12 136	6 988	5 145	17 561	7 309	10 234	29 697	14 297	15 379
Black African	8 387	4 841	3 545	14 640	6 197	8 427	23 026	11 038	11 972
Coloured	1 301	730	570	1 381	552	828	2 682	1 283	1 398
Indian/Asian	434	278	156	399	145	254	834	424	410
White	1 983	1 120	860	1 114	405	707	3 097	1 525	1 567

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

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

Totals include other and unspecified population groups 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

1 000

Economic activity and sex	Involved**	Not involved	Total
Run or do any kind of business, big or small for himself/herself			
Total	2 090	27 595	29 697
Male	1 105	13 187	14 297
Female	985	14 387	15 379
Do any work for a wage, salary, commission or any payment in kind			
Total	8 771	20 915	29 697
Male	5 564	8 728	14 297
Female	3 204	12 168	15 379
Do any work as a domestic worker for a wage, salary or any payment in kind			
Total	1 004	28 682	29 697
Male	221	14 071	14 297
Female	783	14 589	15 379
Help unpaid in a family business of any kind			
Total	132	29 554	29 697
Male	43	14 249	14 297
Female	89	15 283	15 379
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	317	29 368	29 697
Male	154	14 138	14 297
Female	163	15 209	15 379
Do any construction or major repair work on his/her own home, plot, cattle post or business or those of the family			
Total	56	29 630	29 697
Male	36	14 256	14 297
Female	20	15 352	15 379

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

2.2 By economic activity, involvement and sex (concluded)

1 000

Economic activity and sex	Involved**	Not involved	Total
Catch any fish, prawns, shells, wild animals or other food for sale or family food			
Total	15	29 671	29 697
Male	11	14 281	14 297
Female	*	15 367	15 379
Beg for money or food in public			
Total	*	29 675	29 697
Male	*	14 285	14 297
Female	*	15 368	15 379
Involved in at least one of these activities except begging			
Total	12 136	17 561	29 697
Male	6 988	7 309	14 297
Female	5 145	10 234	15 379

* 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	Not economically active	Economically active				Total	Not economically active	Economically active				Total	Not economically active	Economically active			
			Total	Workers	Unemployed	Rate			Total	Workers	Unemployed	Rate			Total	Workers	Unemployed	Rate
	N (1 000)						N (1 000)						N (1 000)					
All population groups	14 297	5 184	9 112	7 055	2 057	22,6	15 379	7 709	7 669	5 242	2 428	31,7	29 697	12 909	16 788	12 301	4 487	26,7
Black African	11 038	4 371	6 667	4 893	1 774	26,6	11 972	6 226	5 746	3 613	2 133	37,1	23 026	10 610	12 416	8 507	3 910	31,5
Coloured	1 283	349	933	741	192	20,6	1 398	618	780	588	192	24,6	2 682	968	1 714	1 330	385	22,4
Indian/Asian	424	98	326	280	46	14,0	410	213	197	160	37	18,6	834	311	523	441	82	15,8
White	1 525	360	1 165	1 123	42	3,6	1 567	636	931	867	64	6,9	3 097	998	2 099	1 993	106	5,0

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

Totals include other and unspecified population groups and sex.

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

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

2.4 By province, sex and labour market status (official definition of unemployment)

Province	Male						Female						Total					
	Total	Not economically active	Economically active				Total	Not economically active	Economically active				Total	Not economically active	Economically active			
			Total	Workers	Unemployed	Rate			Total	Workers	Unemployed	Rate			Total	Workers	Unemployed	Rate
	N (1 000)						N (1 000)						N (1 000)					
South Africa	14 297	5 184	9 112	7 055	2 057	22,6	15 379	7 709	7 669	5 242	2 428	31,7	29 697	12 909	16 788	12 301	4 487	26,7
Western Cape	1 537	388	1 149	955	194	16,9	1 638	659	979	770	209	21,3	3 177	1 048	2 128	1 726	403	18,9
Eastern Cape	1 815	848	967	692	275	28,4	2 165	1 205	960	659	301	31,3	3 986	2 059	1 927	1 352	575	29,9
Northern Cape	277	105	172	139	32	18,8	290	155	135	91	44	32,4	567	260	306	231	76	24,7
Free State	917	297	620	469	150	24,3	994	472	522	327	195	37,3	1 913	771	1 142	797	345	30,2
KwaZulu-Natal	2 896	1 181	1 715	1 200	514	30,0	3 153	1 629	1 524	978	546	35,8	6 057	2 816	3 241	2 178	1 063	32,8
North West	1 179	455	724	558	166	22,9	1 237	683	554	370	184	33,2	2 416	1 138	1 277	928	350	27,4
Gauteng	3 372	801	2 571	2 118	453	17,6	3 082	1 199	1 884	1 323	561	29,8	6 454	1 999	4 455	3 441	1 014	22,8
Mpumalanga	916	330	585	461	125	21,3	1 046	570	476	315	161	33,9	1 967	902	1 064	778	286	26,9
Limpopo	1 389	778	611	462	149	24,4	1 774	1 137	636	410	227	35,6	3 162	1 915	1 247	871	375	30,1

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

Totals include unspecified sex.

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

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

2.5 By highest level of education, sex and labour market status (official definition of unemployment)

2.5.1 All population groups

	Male						Female						Total					
	Total	Not economically active	Economically active				Total	Not economically active	Economically active				Total	Not economically active	Economically active			
			Total	Workers	Unemployed	Rate			Total	Workers	Unemployed	Rate			Total	Workers	Unemployed	Rate
Highest level of education	N (1 000)						N (1 000)						N (1 000)					
Total	14 297	5 184	9 112	7 055	2 057	22,6	15 379	7 709	7 669	5 242	2 428	31,7	29 697	12 909	16 788	12 301	4 487	26,7
None	764	335	429	362	67	15,7	1 146	733	413	329	84	20,4	1 911	1 069	843	691	152	18,0
Grade 0 to Grade 3/ Std 1	576	236	340	268	71	21,0	527	320	207	166	41	19,7	1 105	559	547	435	112	20,5
Grade 4/ Std 2	398	157	240	184	57	23,6	407	238	169	116	54	31,8	805	395	410	299	111	27,0
Grade 5/ Std 3	494	204	290	228	61	21,2	483	278	205	134	72	34,9	980	485	495	362	133	26,9
Grade 6/ Std 4	724	323	400	292	108	27,0	735	424	311	207	104	33,5	1 459	747	712	499	212	29,8
Grade 7/ Std 5	1 098	492	606	465	142	23,4	1 138	670	468	312	156	33,3	2 237	1 162	1 074	777	298	27,7
Grade 8/ Std 6	1 395	659	735	547	188	25,6	1 391	831	561	384	177	31,6	2 787	1 491	1 296	931	365	28,2
Grade 9/ Std 7	1 356	716	640	428	212	33,2	1 467	916	551	332	219	39,7	2 828	1 637	1 191	760	431	36,2
Grade 10/ Std 8	1 555	662	893	660	233	26,1	1 675	990	684	404	280	40,9	3 231	1 654	1 578	1 065	513	32,5
Grade 11/ Std 9	1 356	545	811	557	254	31,3	1 651	867	784	407	377	48,1	3 007	1 412	1 595	965	631	39,5
Grade 12/ Std 10	3 042	638	2 404	1 845	560	23,3	3 325	1 166	2 159	1 423	735	34,1	6 373	1 806	4 568	3 271	1 297	28,4
NTC I to NTC III	155	38	118	99	18	15,5	62	26	36	23	13	35,9	217	63	154	122	31	20,3
Dipl./cert. with less than Grade 12/ Std 10	112	12	99	92	*	7,6	109	19	90	72	18	20,0	221	31	190	164	26	13,6
Dipl./cert. with Grade 12/ Std 10	643	55	588	541	47	8,0	769	148	621	540	80	12,9	1 412	203	1 209	1 081	127	10,5
Degree and higher	496	65	432	418	14	3,2	394	52	343	327	16	4,6	891	116	775	745	30	3,9
Other	46	23	23	18	*	23,5	13	*	*	*	*	31,7	59	30	28	21	*	25,1
Don't know/ unspecified	62	12	50	42	*	15,6	49	14	35	32	*	9,1	111	26	85	74	11	12,9

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

Totals include other and unspecified population groups and sex.

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

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

2.5 By highest level of education, sex and labour market status (official definition of unemployment)

2.5.2 Black African

	Male						Female						Total					
	Total	Not economically active	Economically active				Total	Not economically active	Economically active				Total	Not economically active	Economically active			
			Total	Workers	Unemployed	Rate			Total	Workers	Unemployed	Rate			Total	Workers	Unemployed	Rate
Highest level of education	N (1 000)					%	N (1 000)					%	N (1 000)					%
Total	11 038	4 371	6 667	4 893	1 774	26,6	11 972	6 226	5 746	3 613	2 133	37,1	23 026	10 610	12 416	8 507	3 910	31,5
None	713	313	400	335	65	16,3	1 077	682	396	316	80	20,1	1 791	996	796	651	145	18,2
Grade 0 to Grade 3/ Std 1	532	223	309	243	66	21,3	488	296	192	154	39	20,3	1 023	521	502	397	105	20,9
Grade 4/ Std 2	362	144	217	164	53	24,4	372	217	155	107	48	30,9	734	362	372	271	101	27,1
Grade 5/ Std 3	445	184	261	207	54	20,7	433	245	188	120	68	36,0	881	432	449	327	122	27,1
Grade 6/ Std 4	651	293	358	260	98	27,5	633	366	267	176	91	34,0	1 284	659	625	436	189	30,3
Grade 7/ Std 5	970	445	525	404	122	23,2	972	582	391	261	130	33,3	1 943	1 027	916	664	252	27,5
Grade 8/ Std 6	1 158	569	590	430	160	27,2	1 145	686	460	308	151	32,9	2 305	1 255	1 049	738	312	29,7
Grade 9/ Std 7	1 155	629	526	347	179	34,0	1 214	759	455	268	187	41,2	2 374	1 393	981	615	366	37,3
Grade 10/ Std 8	1 191	546	645	451	194	30,0	1 319	788	531	290	241	45,4	2 511	1 335	1 177	741	435	37,0
Grade 11/ Std 9	1 145	466	679	453	226	33,3	1 437	752	685	332	353	51,6	2 581	1 218	1 363	785	579	42,4
Grade 12/ Std 10	2 000	465	1 535	1 057	477	31,1	2 111	733	1 377	746	631	45,8	4 113	1 199	2 914	1 804	1 110	38,1
NTC I to NTC III	74	26	48	33	16	32,6	45	22	23	*	12	54,4	119	48	71	43	28	39,6
Dipl./cert. with less than Grade 12/ Std 10	55	*	47	40	*	15,4	70	*	61	45	17	27,3	126	17	109	85	24	22,3
Dipl./cert. with Grade 12/ Std 10	347	29	318	277	41	12,9	447	64	382	312	70	18,4	794	93	701	589	111	15,9
Degree and higher	182	14	168	159	*	5,4	173	10	162	152	*	6,2	355	25	330	311	19	5,8
Other	13	*	*	*	-	0,0	*	*	*	*	*	44,7	20	11	*	*	*	13,6
Don't know/ unspecified	44	*	34	27	*	20,7	28	*	18	15	*	16,8	72	20	52	42	*	19,4

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

Totals include unspecified sex.

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

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

2.5 By highest level of education, sex and labour market status (official definition of unemployment)

2.5.3 Other¹

	Male						Female						Total					
	Total	Not economically active	Economically active				Total	Not economically active	Economically active				Total	Not economically active	Economically active			
			Total	Workers	Unemployed	Rate			Total	Workers	Unemployed	Rate			Total	Workers	Unemployed	Rate
	N (1 000)						N (1 000)						N (1 000)					
Highest level of education	N (1 000)						N (1 000)						N (1 000)					
Total	3 231	807	2 424	2 144	280	11,5	3 376	1 468	1 908	1 616	293	15,3	6 613	2 277	4 336	3 763	573	13,2
None	51	22	29	26	*	8,1	68	50	18	13	*	26,5	119	73	46	39	*	15,2
Grade 0 to Grade 3/ Std 1	43	12	31	25	*	17,6	39	25	14	13	*	12,1	82	37	45	38	*	15,9
Grade 4/ Std 2	36	13	23	19	*	16,7	35	20	14	*	42,9	70	33	37	27	*	26,7	
Grade 5/ Std 3	48	20	28	21	*	25,2	49	31	18	14	*	22,9	98	52	46	35	11	24,3
Grade 6/ Std 4	72	30	42	32	*	22,9	101	58	43	30	12	29,0	173	88	85	63	22	26,0
Grade 7/ Std 5	128	47	81	61	20	24,3	165	88	77	51	26	33,2	293	135	158	113	45	28,6
Grade 8/ Std 6	235	90	145	117	28	19,2	244	144	100	74	26	25,8	480	235	245	191	54	21,9
Grade 9/ Std 7	200	86	114	81	33	29,3	252	157	96	64	31	32,6	453	243	210	145	65	30,8
Grade 10/ Std 8	363	115	248	209	39	15,9	352	199	152	114	38	25,1	716	315	401	323	78	19,4
Grade 11/ Std 9	211	78	132	104	28	21,4	214	114	99	76	24	24,0	424	193	231	179	52	22,5
Grade 12/ Std 10	1 029	171	858	777	82	9,5	1 198	425	773	670	103	13,4	2 230	596	1 634	1 449	185	11,3
NTC I to NTC III	81	12	69	67	*	3,6	17	*	14	13	*	4,9	98	15	83	80	*	3,8
Dipl./cert. with less than Grade 12/ Std 10	56	*	52	52	*	0,5	37	*	28	26	*	4,7	94	14	80	78	*	1,9
Dipl./cert. with Grade 12/ Std 10	295	26	269	263	*	2,2	321	83	237	227	*	4,3	616	109	506	490	16	3,2
Degree and higher	334	63	271	264	*	2,4	258	51	207	203	*	1,6	592	114	477	468	*	2,0
Other	32	16	16	11	*	33,9	*	*	*	*	*	21,3	37	19	18	12	*	32,3
Don't know/ unspecified	18	*	16	15	*	4,3	21	*	17	17	*	1,2	39	*	33	32	*	2,7

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

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

Totals include unspecified sex.

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

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

3.1 By main industry and sector

1 000

Main industry	Formal	Informal	Domestic	Total
Total	8 566	2 801	859	12 301
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	579	338	-	925
Mining and quarrying	409	*	-	411
Manufacturing	1 442	255	-	1 706
Electricity, gas and water supply	98	*	-	100
Construction	580	346	-	935
Wholesale and retail trade	1 805	1 204	-	3 024
Transport, storage and communication	457	155	-	616
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	1 217	74	-	1 296
Community, social and personal services	1 958	229	-	2 192
Private households with employed persons	14	194	859	1 067
Exterritorial organisations and foreign governments/ other/ unspecified	*	*	-	29

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

Totals include the 'don't know' and 'unspecified' categories of the sector variable.

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

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

3.2 By main occupation and sector

1 000

Main occupation	Formal	Informal	Domestic	Total
Total	8 566	2 801	859	12 301
Legislators, senior officials and managers	748	104	-	857
Professionals	564	22	-	589
Technical and associate professionals	1 088	107	-	1 196
Clerks	1 148	35	-	1 188
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	1 185	418	-	1 607
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	76	223	-	302
Craft and related trades workers	1 170	567	-	1 744
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	995	128	-	1 127
Elementary occupation	1 591	1 197	-	2 811
Domestic workers	-	-	859	859
Unspecified	*	*	-	21

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

Totals include the 'don't know' and 'unspecified' categories of the sector variable.

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

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

3.3 By population group, sex and sector

1 000

Population group and sex	Formal	Informal	Domestic	Total
All population groups				
Total	8 566	2 801	859	12 301
Male	5 400	1 575	29	7 055
Female	3 162	1 225	831	5 242
Black African				
Total	5 136	2 540	784	8 507
Male	3 429	1 403	28	4 893
Female	1 707	1 137	757	3 613
Coloured				
Total	1 116	132	74	1 330
Male	643	91	*	741
Female	472	40	73	588
India/Asian				
Total	406	32	-	441
Male	250	28	-	280
Female	155	*	-	160
White				
Total	1 881	95	*	1 993
Male	1 061	52	*	1 123
Female	817	43	-	867

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

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

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

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

3.4 By main industry, population group and sex

3.4.1 All sectors

Main industry	1 000														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	8 507	4 893	3 613	1 330	741	588	441	280	160	1 993	1 123	867	12 301	7 055	5 242
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	716	461	254	121	85	37	*	*	*	83	60	23	925	608	317
Mining and quarrying	350	339	11	*	*	*	*	*	-	52	41	11	411	388	23
Manufacturing	1 036	672	364	264	158	106	116	79	37	284	201	83	1 706	1 113	593
Electricity, gas and water supply	63	50	12	12	*	*	*	*	*	24	16	*	100	77	23
Construction	734	677	58	108	99	*	17	16	*	74	64	*	935	858	77
Wholesale and retail trade	2 140	1 030	1 110	280	147	133	150	103	48	446	258	186	3 024	1 543	1 479
Transport, storage and communication	412	347	65	70	52	18	31	26	*	100	63	37	616	491	125
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	634	416	218	135	63	71	57	30	27	465	229	236	1 296	739	556
Community, social and personal services	1 433	689	744	238	104	134	64	23	41	451	181	271	2 192	1 000	1 192
Private households with employed persons	973	202	771	91	14	76	*	*	-	*	*	*	1 067	217	850
Exterritorial organisations and foreign governments/ other/ unspecified	14	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	12	*	*	29	22	*

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

Totals include other and unspecified population groups and sex.

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

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

3.4 By main industry, population group and sex

3.4.2 Formal sector

Main industry	1 000														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	5 136	3 429	1 707	1 116	643	472	406	250	155	1 881	1 061	817	8 566	5 400	3 162
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	391	279	113	110	77	33	*	*	*	75	54	21	579	411	168
Mining and quarrying	348	337	11	*	*	*	*	*	-	52	41	11	409	386	23
Manufacturing	798	567	231	254	150	103	111	74	36	273	194	79	1 442	988	454
Electricity, gas and water supply	61	48	12	11	*	*	*	*	*	23	16	*	98	74	23
Construction	426	392	33	80	71	*	*	*	*	65	56	*	580	528	52
Wholesale and retail trade	1 004	581	423	239	122	117	136	93	44	418	244	172	1 805	1 044	758
Transport, storage and communication	268	225	43	61	45	16	28	23	*	98	61	37	457	357	100
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	571	374	197	131	61	70	57	30	27	453	225	228	1 217	691	525
Community, social and personal services	1 253	611	641	220	99	121	61	21	41	419	167	252	1 958	902	1 056
Private households with employed persons	13	13	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	13	*
Exterritorial organisations and foreign governments/ other/ unspecified	*	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	*	*	*

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

Totals include other and unspecified population groups and sex.

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

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

Main industry	1 000								
	Black African			Other ¹			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	2 540	1 403	1 137	258	171	88	2 801	1 575	1 225
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	320	179	141	17	12	*	338	192	146
Mining and quarrying	*	*	-	*	*	-	*	*	-
Manufacturing	229	97	132	26	20	*	255	117	138
Electricity, gas and water supply	*	*	-	*	*	-	*	*	-
Construction	303	279	24	43	41	*	346	321	25
Wholesale and retail trade	1 125	443	682	79	47	31	1 204	490	713
Transport, storage and communication	142	120	22	13	11	*	155	131	25
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	62	42	20	12	*	*	74	48	26
Community, social and personal services	178	77	101	51	19	32	229	96	133
Private households with employed persons	176	162	15	18	13	*	194	175	19
Exterritorial organisations and foreign governments/ other/ unspecified	*	*	-	*	*	-	*	*	-

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

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

Totals include other and unspecified population groups and sex.

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

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

3.5 By monthly income and sector

1 000

Monthly income	Formal	Informal	Domestic	Total
Total	8 566	2 801	859	12 301
None	50	297	*	349
R1-R500	387	988	325	1 707
R501-R1 000	1 144	652	354	2 163
R1 000-R2 500	2 396	568	147	3 120
R2 501-R8 000	2 754	192	*	2 953
R8 001+	1 118	26	*	1 153
Don't know/ refused	705	76	26	820
Unspecified	12	*	*	36

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

Totals include 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 educational level	Formal	Informal	Domestic	Total
Total	8 566	2 801	859	12 301
None	270	307	109	691
Grade 0 to Grade 3/ Std 1	197	165	70	435
Grade 4/ Std 2	143	122	32	299
Grade 5/ Std 3	191	128	42	362
Grade 6/ Std 4	246	180	70	499
Grade 7/ Std 5	400	275	98	777
Grade 8/ Std 6	516	280	122	931
Grade 9/ Std 7	427	256	74	760
Grade 10/ Std 8	721	273	68	1 065
Grade 11/ Std 9	639	235	85	965
Grade 12/ Std 10	2 735	439	77	3 271
NTC I to NTC III	108	14	-	122
Dipl./cert. with less than Grade 12/ Std 10	152	11	*	164
Dipl./cert. with Grade 12/ Std 10	999	75	*	1 081
Degree and higher	760	17	*	784
Other	16	*	*	21
Don't know/ unspecified	46	18	*	74

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

Totals include 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

1 000

Highest level of education	None	R2 500 or less	R2 501-R8 000	R8 001 or more	Total
Total	349	6 990	2 953	1 153	12 301
None	40	581	52	*	691
Grade 0 to Grade 3/ Std 1	27	351	43	*	435
Grade 4/ Std 2	13	243	33	*	299
Grade 5/ Std 3	19	301	39	*	362
Grade 6/ Std 4	21	394	71	*	499
Grade 7/ Std 5	33	616	101	*	777
Grade 8/ Std 6	37	701	145	12	931
Grade 9/ Std 7	32	583	110	*	760
Grade 10/ Std 8	31	702	240	35	1 065
Grade 11/ Std 9	26	692	164	26	965
Grade 12/ Std 10	50	1 462	1 053	351	3 271
NTC I to NTC III	*	34	43	36	122
Dipl./cert. with less than Grade 12/ Std 10	*	36	80	29	164
Dipl./cert. with Grade 12/ Std 10	*	205	518	255	1 081
Degree and higher	*	42	244	386	784
Other	-	*	*	*	21
Don't know/ unspecified	*	39	12	*	74

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

Totals include the 'don't know', 'refused' and 'unspecified' categories of the income variable.

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

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

1 000

Highest level of education	None	R2 500 or less	R2 501-R8 000	R8 001 or more	Total
Total	311	5 928	1 616	349	8 507
Grade 0 to Grade 3/ Std 1	26	325	38	*	397
Grade 4/ Std 2	13	222	31	*	271
Grade 5/ Std 3	19	271	34	*	327
Grade 6/ Std 4	21	345	60	*	436
Grade 7/ Std 5	32	530	80	*	664
Grade 8/ Std 6	35	583	104	*	738
Grade 9/ Std 7	31	490	76	*	615
Grade 10/ Std 8	29	575	108	*	741
Grade 11/ Std 9	25	616	104	*	785
Grade 12/ Std 10	33	1 177	434	67	1 804
NTC I to NTC III	*	24	13	*	43
Dipl./cert. with less than Grade 12/ Std 10	*	26	48	*	85
Dipl./cert. with Grade 12/ Std 10	*	142	323	93	589
Degree and higher	*	21	112	153	311
Other	-	*	*	*	*
Don't know/ unspecified	-	29	*	*	42

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

Totals include 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-R8 000	R8 001 or more	Total
Total	37	1 059	1 322	793	3 763
None	-	32	*	-	39
Grade 0 to Grade 3/ Std 1	*	26	*	*	38
Grade 4/ Std 2	*	20	*	-	27
Grade 5/ Std 3	*	30	*	-	35
Grade 6/ Std 4	*	49	*	-	63
Grade 7/ Std 5	*	86	22	*	113
Grade 8/ Std 6	*	118	40	12	191
Grade 9/ Std 7	*	93	34	*	145
Grade 10/ Std 8	*	127	133	30	323
Grade 11/ Std 9	*	76	60	20	179
Grade 12/ Std 10	15	285	609	278	1 449
NTC I to NTC III	*	*	30	31	80
Dipl./cert. with less than Grade 12/ Std 10	-	*	30	23	78
Dipl./cert. with Grade 12/ Std 10	*	62	194	161	490
Degree and higher	*	21	131	230	468
Other	-	*	*	*	12
Don't know/ unspecified	*	*	*	*	32

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

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

Totals include unspecified population group and 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

1 000

Field of study	None	R2 500 or less	R2 501-R8 000	R8 001 or more	Total
Total	18	283	841	670	2 029
Communication studies and languages	*	*	16	27	58
Education, training and development	*	54	315	119	524
Manufacturing, engineering and technology	*	25	83	113	257
Human and social studies	*	*	34	30	92
Law, military science and security	*	13	42	30	100
Health sciences and social services	*	27	97	92	230
Agriculture and nature conservation	*	*	15	17	43
Arts and culture	*	*	19	11	40
Business, commerce and management studies	*	83	141	155	438
Physical, mathematical, computer and life sciences	*	36	44	47	148
Services	*	*	12	*	31
Physical planning and construction	-	*	*	*	22
Don't know/ unspecified	*	*	18	12	48

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

Totals include 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

1 000

Main industry	None	R2 500 or less	R2 501-R8 000	R8 001 or more	Total
Total	349	6 990	2 953	1 153	12 301
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	208	612	56	25	925
Mining and quarrying	-	166	181	43	411
Manufacturing	16	917	479	165	1 706
Electricity, gas and water supply	-	27	43	20	100
Construction	14	699	134	48	935
Wholesale and retail trade	89	2 076	490	148	3 024
Transport, storage and communication	*	295	197	75	616
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	*	487	393	249	1 296
Community, social and personal services	13	681	973	378	2 192
Private households with employed persons	*	1 027	*	*	1 067
Exterritorial organisations and foreign governments	-	*	-	*	*
Other activities not adequately defined	-	-	*	*	*
Unspecified	*	*	*	-	23

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

Totals include 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

1 000

Main occupation	None	R2 500 or less	R2 501-R8 000	R8 001 or more	Total
Total	349	6 990	2 953	1 153	12 301
Legislators, senior officials and managers	*	125	249	315	857
Professionals	*	37	231	249	589
Technical and associate professionals	*	271	568	253	1 196
Clerks	16	365	553	110	1 188
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	44	1 096	316	58	1 607
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	187	70	19	14	302
Craft and related trades workers	23	1 168	372	88	1 744
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	*	647	391	35	1 127
Elementary occupation	60	2 383	248	30	2 811
Domestic workers	*	827	*	*	859
Unspecified	*	*	*	-	21

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

Totals include 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
Both sexes				
Total	8 566	2 801	859	12 301
Working for someone else	7 976	764	65	8 843
Working for one or more private households as a domestic employee, gardener or security guard	15	204	794	1 013
Working on his/her own small farm/plot or collecting natural products from the forest or sea	*	233	-	240
Working on his/her own or with a partner, in any type of business (including commercial farms)	527	1 518	-	2 060
Helping without pay in a family business	43	82	-	125
Unspecified	*	-	-	19
Male				
Total	5 400	1 575	29	7 055
Working for someone else	4 999	564	*	5 593
Working for one or more private households as a domestic employee, gardener or security guard	12	181	27	220
Working on his/her own small farm/plot or collecting natural products from the forest or sea	*	109	-	113
Working on his/her own or with a partner, in any type of business (including commercial farms)	376	693	-	1 076
Helping without pay in a family business	11	27	-	38
Unspecified	*	-	-	14

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

3.11 By employment status

3.11.1 By sector and sex (concluded)

1 000

Employment status	Formal	Informal	Domestic worker	Total
Female				
Total	3 162	1 225	831	5 242
Working for someone else	2 974	200	64	3 248
Working for one or more private households as a domestic employee, gardener or security guard	*	22	767	793
Working on his/her own small farm/plot or collecting natural products from the forest or sea	*	124	-	127
Working on his/her own or with a partner, in any type of business (including commercial farms)	150	825	-	982
Helping without pay in a family business	32	55	-	87
Unspecified	-	-	-	*

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

Totals include 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

1 000

Employment status	Black African			Other ¹			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Formal sector									
Total	5 136	3 429	1 707	3 402	1 955	1 444	8 566	5 400	3 162
Working for someone else for pay	4 963	3 324	1 639	2 991	1 663	1 325	7 976	4 999	2 974
Working for one or more private households as a gardener or security guard	12	11	*	*	*	*	15	12	*
Working on his/her own or on a small family farm/plot or collecting natural products from the forest or sea	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Working on his/her own or with a partner, in any type of business (including commercial farms)	143	88	56	379	284	94	527	376	150
Helping without pay in a family business	13	*	*	29	*	23	43	11	32
Unspecified	*	*	-	-	-	-	*	*	-
Informal sector									
Total	2 540	1 403	1 137	258	171	88	2 801	1 575	1 225
Working for someone else for pay	655	490	165	107	73	34	764	564	200
Working for one or more private households as a gardener or security guard	186	168	18	18	13	*	204	181	22
Working on his/her own or on a small family farm/plot or collecting natural products from the forest or sea	226	105	121	*	*	*	233	109	124
Working on his/her own or with a partner, in any type of business (including commercial farms)	1 394	613	781	123	80	44	1 518	693	825
Helping without pay in a family business	79	27	52	*	*	*	82	27	55

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

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

Totals include unspecified population group and sex. Domestic workers are not included in this table.

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

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

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	781	1 848	445	5 420	8 566
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	12	26	*	534	579
Mining and quarrying	84	101	19	205	409
Manufacturing	111	295	62	964	1 442
Electricity, gas and water supply	12	38	*	37	98
Construction	15	34	18	507	580
Wholesale and retail trade	111	182	77	1 414	1 805
Transport, storage and communication	41	118	30	268	457
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	163	278	65	692	1 217
Community, social and personal services	228	773	163	784	1 958
Private households with employed persons	-	-	-	14	14
Exterritorial organisations and foreign governments/ other/ unspecified	*	*	*	*	*

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

Totals include 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	24	47	*	2 721	2 801
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	*	*	*	331	338
Mining and quarrying	*	*	-	*	*
Manufacturing	*	*	*	248	255
Electricity, gas and water supply	*	*	-	*	*
Construction	*	*	*	342	346
Wholesale and retail trade	*	*	*	1 188	1 204
Transport, storage and communication	*	*	*	153	155
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	*	*	*	70	74
Community, social and personal services	*	26	*	192	229
Private households with employed persons	*	*	*	193	194
Unspecified	-	-	-	*	*

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

Totals include the 'don't know' and 'unspecified' categories of the medical aid coverage variable.

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

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

3.13 By main industry and location of business

3.13.1 Formal sector

1 000

Main industry	In the owner's home/ On the owner's farm	In someone else's home	Inside formal business premises such as factory or office	At a service outlet such as a shop, school, post office	At a market	On a foot path, street, corner, open space or field	No fixed location	Total
Total	724	137	4 967	2 413	32	77	185	8 566
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	447	15	87	*	*	10	*	579
Mining and quarrying	*	*	381	16	*	*	*	409
Manufacturing	41	*	1 269	103	*	*	*	1 442
Electricity, gas and water supply	*	-	79	12	-	*	*	98
Construction	47	19	360	30	-	16	107	580
Wholesale and retail trade	75	28	783	874	21	12	*	1 805
Transport, storage and communication	26	20	337	45	*	*	19	457
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	52	17	898	223	*	*	22	1 217
Community, social and personal services	27	20	764	1 102	*	20	*	1 958
Private households with employed persons	*	*	*	-	-	-	*	14
Exterritorial organisations and foreign governments/ other/ unspecified	*	-	*	*	-	-	-	*

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

Totals include other and unspecified location of business.

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

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

3.13 By main industry and location of business

3.13.2 Informal sector

1 000

Main industry	In the owner's home/ On the owner's farm	In someone else's home	Inside formal business premises such as factory or office	At a service outlet such as a shop, school, post office etc	At a market	On a foot path, street, corner, open space or field	No fixed location	Total
Total	1 349	494	119	170	*	183	469	2 801
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	260	46	*	*	*	*	12	338
Mining and quarrying	-	-	*	*	-	-	*	*
Manufacturing	135	33	23	*	*	14	40	255
Electricity, gas and water supply	-	*	*	-	-	*	*	*
Construction	79	92	*	*	-	*	151	346
Wholesale and retail trade	688	99	17	85	*	110	198	1 204
Transport, storage and communication	53	29	13	*	*	18	34	155
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	32	*	15	*	-	*	13	74
Community, social and personal services	78	23	32	60	*	21	15	229
Private households with employed persons	23	167	-	*	-	-	*	194
Unspecified	*	*	-	-	-	-	*	*

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

Totals include other location of business.

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

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

1 000

Main industry	Whether company or close corporation is registered		
	Registered	Not registered	Total
Total	7 489	4 608	12 301
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	559	344	925
Mining and quarrying	401	*	411
Manufacturing	1 388	287	1 706
Electricity, gas and water supply	90	*	100
Construction	546	360	935
Wholesale and retail trade	1 734	1 257	3 024
Transport, storage and communication	432	173	616
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	1 158	123	1 296
Community, social and personal services	1 130	1 031	2 192
Private households with employed persons	43	1 015	1 067
Exterritorial organisations and foreign governments/ other/ unspecified	*	*	29

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

Totals include the 'don't know' and 'unspecified' categories of the registration variable.

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	6 406	5 718	12 301
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	385	524	925
Mining and quarrying	372	31	411
Manufacturing	1 229	452	1 706
Electricity, gas and water supply	77	21	100
Construction	341	580	935
Wholesale and retail trade	1 293	1 693	3 024
Transport, storage and communication	324	286	616
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	979	301	1 296
Community, social and personal services	1 153	1 017	2 192
Private households with employed persons	247	809	1 067
Exterritorial organisations and foreign governments/ other/ unspecified	*	*	29

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

Totals include the 'don't know' and 'unspecified' categories of the UIF deduction variable.

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

4. Conditions of employment

4.1 Employees by main industry and existence of a written contract

1 000

Main industry	Written contract		
	Yes	No	Total
Total	6 800	2 955	9 856
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	328	292	623
Mining and quarrying	371	38	410
Manufacturing	1 144	299	1 457
Electricity, gas and water supply	87	*	97
Construction	357	412	778
Wholesale and retail trade	1 233	495	1 758
Transport, storage and communication	340	172	521
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	990	120	1 119
Community, social and personal services	1 665	339	2 016
Private households with employed persons	276	779	1 066
Exterritorial organisations and foreign governments	*	*	*
Other	*	*	*
Unspecified	*	*	*

* 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. Conditions of employment

4.2 Employees by main industry and terms of employment

1 000

Main industry	Terms of employment					
	Permanent	A fixed period contract	Temporary	Casual	Seasonal	Total
Total	7 048	526	1 340	844	78	9 856
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	395	28	96	48	54	623
Mining and quarrying	376	23	*	*	-	410
Manufacturing	1 105	90	145	107	*	1 457
Electricity, gas and water supply	79	*	*	*	-	97
Construction	287	99	256	128	*	778
Wholesale and retail trade	1 261	57	224	208	*	1 758
Transport, storage and communication	350	34	83	51	*	521
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	929	87	56	45	*	1 119
Community, social and personal services	1 718	88	152	55	*	2 016
Private households with employed persons	538	15	311	194	*	1 066
Exterritorial organisations and foreign governments	*	*	*	*	-	*
Other	*	-	-	-	-	*
Unspecified	*	-	*	-	-	*

* 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. Conditions of employment

4.3 Employees by main industry and whether they are entitled to paid leave

1 000

Main industry	Paid leave		
	Yes	No	Total
Total	5 954	3 840	9 856
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	232	388	623
Mining and quarrying	370	38	410
Manufacturing	999	451	1 457
Electricity, gas and water supply	74	22	97
Construction	216	556	778
Wholesale and retail trade	1 035	710	1 758
Transport, storage and communication	311	207	521
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	870	239	1 119
Community, social and personal services	1 609	399	2 016
Private households with employed persons	229	828	1 066
Exterritorial organisations and foreign governments	*	*	*
Other	*	*	*
Unspecified	*	*	*

* 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. Conditions of employment

4.4 Employees by main industry and trade union membership

1 000

Main industry	Trade union membership		
	Yes	No	Total
Total	3 112	6 531	9 856
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	60	556	623
Mining and quarrying	322	85	410
Manufacturing	558	857	1 457
Electricity, gas and water supply	54	39	97
Construction	82	686	778
Wholesale and retail trade	416	1 293	1 758
Transport, storage and communication	164	340	521
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	269	817	1 119
Community, social and personal services	1 147	836	2 016
Private households with employed persons	36	1 020	1 066
Exterritorial organisations and foreign governments	*	*	*
Other	-	*	*
Unspecified	*	*	*

* 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. Conditions of employment

4.5 Employees by main industry and entitlement to medical aid cover

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	762	1 792	443	6 778	9 856
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	11	*	*	593	623
Mining and quarrying	84	101	19	206	410
Manufacturing	107	287	60	990	1 457
Electricity, gas and water supply	13	38	*	36	97
Construction	16	26	18	712	778
Wholesale and retail trade	103	169	74	1 395	1 758
Transport, storage and communication	40	117	30	331	521
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	150	252	63	637	1 119
Community, social and personal services	233	784	167	821	2 016
Private households with employed persons	*	*	*	1 055	1 066
Exterritorial organisations and foreign governments	*	*	-	*	*
Other	*	-	-	*	*
Unspecified	*	*	*	*	*

* 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	3 910	1 774	2 133	385	192	192	82	46	37	106	42	64	4 487	2 057	2 428
15-24	1 276	603	671	168	90	78	30	18	12	27	*	19	1 501	719	779
25-34	1 628	700	929	112	51	61	28	13	15	38	19	19	1 809	786	1 023
35-44	620	274	345	64	33	31	16	*	*	22	*	14	722	322	399
45-54	297	136	161	33	13	20	*	*	*	17	*	11	356	160	195
55-65	89	62	27	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	100	70	30

* 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	2 792	639	2 154	1 369	686	683	326	217	108	4 487	1 542	2 945
Less than a month	195	47	147	80	55	25	31	21	*	306	124	182
1 month - < 2 months	147	57	90	59	36	23	*	*	*	214	99	115
2 months - < 3 months	112	31	82	43	28	15	11	*	*	167	67	100
3 months - < 4 months	135	50	85	44	25	19	*	*	*	188	83	106
4 months - < 6 months	162	53	109	48	29	19	*	*	*	219	88	131
6 months - < 1 year	434	96	338	127	76	51	28	20	*	589	193	396
1 year - < 3 years	783	159	624	290	155	135	53	42	11	1 125	356	770
3 years or more	767	130	637	639	264	375	162	98	64	1 568	492	1 076
Not applicable	19	*	*	15	10	*	*	*	*	38	22	16
Don't know/ unspecified	38	*	32	24	*	17	*	*	*	72	18	54

* 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										
	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
Total	126	50	295	12	147	366	59	122	143	215	1 542
1 week - < 1 month	*	*	11	*	20	*	*	*	*	*	67
1 month - < 2 months	11	*	*	-	14	18	*	*	*	*	78
2 months - < 3 months	*	*	*	*	*	13	*	*	12	*	63
3 months - < 4 months	*	*	12	*	*	11	*	*	*	*	64
4 months - < 5 months	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	44
5 months - < 6 months	*	-	11	-	*	*	*	*	*	*	48
6 months - < 1 year	19	*	29	*	12	48	*	12	18	25	175
1 year - < 2 years	18	*	47	*	22	65	*	20	21	33	244
2 years - < 3 years	11	*	33	*	14	40	*	11	12	21	158
3 years or more	24	23	112	*	32	122	19	32	42	89	498
Don't know/ unspecified	11	*	17	*	11	26	*	*	*	11	103

* 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										Total
	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	21	11	69	147	220	32	237	166	447	191	1 542
1 week - < 1 month	*	*	*	*	*	*	14	*	30	*	67
1 month - < 2 months	*	*	*	*	*	*	17	*	28	*	78
2 months - < 3 months	*	*	*	*	*	*	15	*	22	*	63
3 months - < 4 months	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	21	*	64
4 months - < 5 months	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13	*	44
5 months - < 6 months	*	*	*	*	*	*	11	*	14	*	48
6 months - < 1 year	*	*	11	17	31	*	21	14	49	21	175
1 year - < 2 years	*	*	*	29	42	*	27	22	78	27	244
2 years - < 3 years	*	*	*	13	22	*	22	25	38	20	158
3 years or more	*	*	20	48	64	*	83	59	122	85	498
Don't know/ unspecified	*	*	*	12	19	*	13	12	32	*	103

* 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 (1000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%
Total	639	100,0	686	100,0	217	100,0	1 542	100,0
1 week - < 1 month	31	4,8	30	4,4	*	2,6	67	4,3
1 month - < 2 months	50	7,9	27	4,0	*	0,2	78	5,1
2 months - < 3 months	37	5,9	21	3,1	*	1,6	63	4,1
3 months - < 4 months	35	5,5	19	2,8	*	4,6	64	4,2
4 months - < 5 months	24	3,7	18	2,6	*	0,8	44	2,8
5 months - < 6 months	32	5,0	15	2,1	*	0,9	48	3,1
6 months - < 1 year	97	15,2	65	9,5	13	6,1	175	11,4
1 year - < 2 years	127	20,0	99	14,5	17	7,9	244	15,8
2 years - > 3 years	63	9,8	74	10,9	21	9,8	158	10,3
3 years or more	95	14,8	271	39,5	132	60,7	498	32,3
Don't know/ unspecified	48	7,5	45	6,5	11	4,8	103	6,7

* 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	3 910	1 774	2 133	573	280	293	4 487	2 057	2 428
None	145	65	80	*	*	*	152	67	84
Grade 0 to Grade 3/ Std 1	105	66	39	*	*	*	112	71	41
Grade 4/ Std 2	101	53	48	*	*	*	111	57	54
Grade 5/ Std 3	122	54	68	11	*	*	133	61	72
Grade 6/ Std 4	189	98	91	22	*	12	212	108	104
Grade 7/ Std 5	252	122	130	45	20	26	298	142	156
Grade 8/ Std 6	312	160	151	54	28	26	365	188	177
Grade 9/ Std 7	366	179	187	65	33	31	431	212	219
Grade 10/ Std 8	435	194	241	78	39	38	513	233	280
Grade 11/ Std 9	579	226	353	52	28	24	631	254	377
Grade 12/ Std 10	1 110	477	631	185	82	103	1 297	560	735
NTC I to NTC III	28	16	12	*	*	*	31	18	13
Dipl./cert. with Grade 11/ Std 9 or lower	24	*	17	*	*	*	26	*	18
Dipl./cert. with Grade 12/ Std 10	111	41	70	16	*	*	127	47	80
Degree/higher	19	*	*	*	*	*	31	17	13
Other	*	-	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Don't know/unspecified	*	*	*	*	*	*	11	*	*

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

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

Total includes unspecified sex.

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

5. The unemployed (15-65 years)

5.7 Unemployed persons with degrees, diplomas and certificates by field of study and sex (official definition of unemployment)

1 000

Field of study for degree, diploma or certificate	Total	Male	Female
Total	184	72	112
Communication studies and language	*	*	*
Education, training and development	23	*	16
Manufacturing, engineering and technology	21	14	*
Human and social studies	*	*	*
Law, military science and security	*	*	*
Health sciences and social services	16	*	14
Agriculture and nature conservation	*	*	*
Culture and arts	*	-	*
Business, commerce and management studies	55	26	29
Physical, mathematical, computer and life sciences	33	11	22
Services	-	-	-
Physical planning and construction	*	*	-
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.

5. The unemployed (15-65 years)

5.8 Unemployed and not economically active population by reason for not working and sex (official definition of unemployment)

Reason for not for working	1 000								
	Male			Female			Total		
	Total	Not economically active	Unemployed	Total	Not economically active	Unemployed	Total	Not economically active	Unemployed
Total	7 242	5 184	2 057	10 137	7 709	2 428	17 397	12 909	4 487
Has found a job, but is only starting at a definite date in the future	18	-	18	21	-	21	38	-	38
Scholar or student, prefers not to work	2 571	2 571	-	2 419	2 419	-	4 995	4 995	-
Housewife/homemaker, prefers not to work	26	26	-	905	905	-	934	934	-
Retired and prefers not to seek formal work	136	136	-	144	144	-	280	280	-
Illness, invalid, disabled or unable to work	652	652	-	788	788	-	1 443	1 443	-
Too young or too old to work	307	307	-	806	806	-	1 115	1 115	-
Seasonal worker, e.g. fruit picker, wool-shearer	18	*	*	28	19	*	47	27	19
Lack of skills or qualifications for available jobs	258		141	330	185	145	589	303	286
Cannot find any work	2 869	1 126	1 743	4 160	2 043	2 117	7 034	3 172	3 862
Cannot find suitable work (salary, location of work or conditions not satisfactory)	75	29	45	93	40	52	167	70	97
Contract worker, e.g. mine worker resting according to contract	15	*	*	*	*	*	20	*	11
Recently retrenched	97	40	57	48	23	25	145	63	81
Other reasons	152	115	37	338	282	55	490	398	92
Not applicable	*	*	-	*	*	-	*	*	-
Unspecified	44	44	-	50	50	-	94	94	-

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

Totals include unspecified sex.

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

6. Population aged 66 years and older

6.1 Economically and not economically active by type of economic activity, sex and involvement in the activity

1 000

Economic activity and sex	Involved	Not involved	Total
Run or do any kind of business, big or small for himself/herself			
Total	87	1 942	2 029
Male	40	776	817
Female	47	1 165	1 212
Do any work for a wage, salary, commission or any payment in kind			
Total	58	1 971	2 029
Male	44	773	817
Female	14	1 198	1 212
Do any work as a domestic worker for a wage, salary or any payment in kind			
Total	*	2 023	2 029
Male	*	814	817
Female	*	1 209	1 212
Help unpaid in a family business of any kind			
Total	*	2 027	2 029
Male	*	816	817
Female	*	1 210	1 212
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	42	1 987	2 029
Male	23	794	817
Female	20	1 192	1 212

6. Population aged 66 years and older

6.1 Economically and not economically active by type of economic activity, sex and involvement in the activity (concluded)

Economic activity and sex	1 000		
	Involved	Not involved	Total
Do any construction or major repair work on his/her own home, plot, cattle post or business or those of the family			
Total	*	2 028	2 029
Male	*	815	817
Female	*	1 212	1 212
Catch any fish, prawns, shells, wild animals or other food for sale or family food			
Total	*	2 029	2 029
Male	*	816	817
Female	-	1 212	1 212
Beg for money or food in public			
Total	*	2 029	2 029
Male	-	817	817
Female	*	1 212	1 212
Involved in at least one activity except begging			
Total	190	1 840	2 029
Male	109	708	817
Female	80	1 132	1 212

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

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

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

6. Population aged 66 years and older

6.2 Economically and not economically active by type of economic activity, population group and involvement in the activity

Economic activity and population group	1 000		
	Involved	Not involved	Total
Run or do any kind of business, big or small for himself/herself			
Total	87	1 942	2 029
African	58	1 340	1 397
Other ¹	29	598	628
Do any work for a wage, salary, commission or any payment in kind			
Total	58	1 971	2 029
African	22	1 376	1 397
Other ¹	36	591	628
Do any work as a domestic worker for a wage, salary or any payment in kind			
Total	*	2 023	2 029
African	*	1 392	1 397
Other ¹	*	627	628
Help unpaid in a family business of any kind			
Total	*	2 027	2 029
African	*	1 396	1 397
Other ¹	*	627	628
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	42	1 987	2 029
African	39	1 358	1 397
Other ¹	*	624	628

6. Population aged 66 years and older

6.2 Economically and not economically active by type of economic activity, population group and involvement in the activity (concluded)

1 000			
Economic activity and population group	Involved	Not involved	Total
Do any construction or major repair work on his/her own home, plot, cattle post or business or those of the family			
Total	*	2 028	2 029
African	*	1 396	1 397
Other ¹	*	627	628
Catch any fish, prawns, shells, wild animals or other food for sale or family food			
Total	*	2 029	2 029
African	*	1 397	1 397
Other ¹	-	627	628
Beg for money or food in public			
Total	*	2 029	2 029
African	*	1 397	1 397
Other ¹	-	627	628
Involved in at least one activity except begging			
Total	190	1 840	2 029
African	121	1 276	1 397
Other ¹	68	560	628

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

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

Totals include unspecified population group and those who did not specify their involvement in the economic activities.

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

6. Population aged 66 years and older

6.3 Those who are working by population group, sex and sector

1 000

Population group and sex	Formal	Informal	Total
All population groups			
Total	78	111	193
Male	61	50	112
Female	17	61	81
Black African			
Total	23	99	123
Male	17	43	60
Female	*	55	64
Other¹			
Total	56	12	69
Male	45	*	52
Female	11	*	17

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

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

Total includes the 'domestic workers', 'don't know' and 'unspecified' categories of the sector variable, and unspecified population group and sex.

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

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

1 000

Main industry	Male	Female	Total
Total	112	81	193
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	34	19	52
Mining and quarrying	*	-	*
Manufacturing	*	14	21
Electricity, gas and water supply	-	-	-
Construction	*	*	*
Wholesale and retail trade	23	29	52
Transport, storage and communication	*	*	11
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	13	*	16
Community, social and personal services	13	12	25
Private households with employed persons	*	*	*
Unspecified	-	*	*

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

Totals include unspecified sex.

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

6. Population aged 66 years and older

6.5 Those who are working by main occupation and sex

1 000

Main occupation	Male	Female	Total
Total	112	81	193
Legislators, senior officials and managers	23	*	27
Professionals	*	*	*
Technical and associate professionals	*	*	14
Clerks	*	*	*
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	*	12	21
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	24	18	42
Craft and related trades workers	*	*	19
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	*	*	*
Elementary occupation	24	22	46
Domestic workers	-	*	*
Unspecified	-	*	*

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

Totals include unspecified sex.

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

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

7.1 Population by province and involvement in uncompensated work

1 000

Province	Involvement in uncompensated work for the benefit of the community		Total
	Yes	No	
RSA	1 045	28 536	29 697
Western Cape	209	2 966	3 177
Eastern Cape	214	3 762	3 986
Northern Cape	26	540	567
Free State	88	1 824	1 913
KwaZulu-Natal	96	5 932	6 057
North West	101	2 311	2 416
Gauteng	116	6 287	6 454
Mpumalanga	67	1 895	1 967
Limpopo	128	3 018	3 162

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

Total includes unspecified involvement in uncompensated work.

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

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

1 000

Age group	Black African			Other ¹			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
RSA									
Total	621	272	349	422	185	236	1 045	457	586
15-24	117	66	51	45	12	33	163	78	85
25-34	182	81	101	71	35	36	252	116	137
35-44	148	59	90	114	48	64	264	108	154
45-54	113	44	69	74	37	37	187	82	106
55-65	60	22	38	117	51	66	178	73	104

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

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

Totals include unspecified population group and sex.

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

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

7.3 Those engaged in voluntary work by population group, sex and labour market status (official definition of unemployment)

1 000

Population group and sex	Total	Not economically active	Economically active		
			Total	Workers	Unemployed
All population groups					
Total	1 045	372	673	547	126
Male	457	131	326	271	55
Female	586	241	345	274	71
Black African					
Total	621	226	395	284	111
Male	272	92	180	130	49
Female	349	133	215	153	62
Other¹					
Total	422	145	277	262	15
Male	185	39	146	140	*
Female	236	106	130	121	*

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

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

Totals include unspecified population group and sex.

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

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

7.4 Those engaged in voluntary work by type of uncompensated activity, population group, involvement in the activity and sex
1 000

Uncompensated activity and population group	Involved			Not involved			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
To help sick or handicapped people in their everyday activities									
Total	209	58	151	833	397	434	1 045	457	586
Black African	116	32	84	501	238	264	621	272	349
Other ¹	93	26	67	329	158	169	422	185	236
To provide medical care, or counselling, to sick or handicapped people									
Total	171	48	123	871	408	461	1 045	457	586
Black African	95	23	72	522	247	275	621	272	349
Other ¹	76	25	51	346	160	184	422	185	236
To provide training or instruction to others									
Total	139	70	69	903	385	516	1 045	457	586
Black African	37	18	19	580	252	328	621	272	349
Other ¹	102	52	50	320	133	186	422	185	236
To keep law and order in a community									
Total	126	86	40	916	369	545	1 045	457	586
Black African	97	70	27	520	200	320	621	272	349
Other ¹	28	16	13	394	169	223	422	185	236
To maintain or replenish community resources (e.g. building or improving roads, water supply, structures, green areas, etc.)									
Total	162	82	80	880	373	505	1 045	457	586
Black African	139	68	72	478	202	276	621	272	349
Other ¹	23	15	*	399	170	227	422	185	236
To organise cultural events (e.g. music, dance or performances), sporting events, or recreational activities for a community, neighbourhood, or a group									
Total	156	76	79	885	380	506	1 045	457	586
Black African	86	43	43	531	227	304	621	272	349
Other ¹	70	32	36	352	152	200	422	185	236

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

7.4 Those engaged in voluntary work by type of uncompensated activity, population group, involvement in the activity and sex (concluded)
1 000

Uncompensated activity and population group	Involved			Not involved			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
To collect money for an organisation/institution									
Total	215	90	125	827	366	459	1 045	457	586
Black African	87	34	53	530	236	294	621	272	349
Other ¹	128	56	72	294	128	163	422	185	236
To organise events to collect money for an organisation/institution									
Total	124	54	70	918	402	514	1 045	457	586
Black African	49	21	28	568	249	319	621	272	349
Other ¹	75	33	42	347	151	194	422	185	236
Other uncompensated work									
Total	93	43	49	949	412	535	1 045	457	586
Black African	54	25	30	563	245	317	621	272	349
Other ¹	36	18	18	386	167	218	422	185	236

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

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

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

8. Expanded public works and government job creation programmes, among the population of working age (15-65 years)

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

1 000

Province	Whether they have ever heard of expanded public works programme		
	Yes	No	Total
RSA	7 889	21 413	29 697
Western Cape	546	2 547	3 177
Eastern Cape	1 670	2 286	3 986
Northern Cape	272	293	567
Free State	945	956	1 913
KwaZulu-Natal	1 602	4 361	6 057
North West	361	2 044	2 416
Gauteng	1 378	4 969	6 454
Mpumalanga	398	1 548	1 967
Limpopo	717	2 409	3 162

* 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. Expanded public works and government job creation programmes, among the population of working age (15-65 years)
8.2 Among those who have ever heard of expanded public works programmes, 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	269	122	148	7 460	3 542	3 916	7 889	3 733	4 153
Western Cape	24	*	16	521	238	284	546	247	299
Eastern Cape	45	25	21	1 598	707	890	1 670	741	927
Northern Cape	*	*	*	258	127	131	272	135	137
Free State	23	13	*	919	437	482	945	452	493
KwaZulu-Natal	73	30	43	1 499	738	761	1 602	778	824
North West	12	*	*	328	156	173	361	169	193
Gauteng	46	23	23	1 281	665	617	1 378	712	666
Mpumalanga	11	*	*	377	172	204	398	181	215
Limpopo	25	*	18	679	303	376	717	319	398

* 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. Expanded public works and government job creation programmes, among the population of working age (15-65 years)

8.3 Involvement in government job creation programmes 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	204	97	108	29 097	14 007	15 068	29 697	14 297	15 379
Western Cape	17	*	*	3 131	1 518	1 612	3 177	1 537	1 638
Eastern Cape	40	23	17	3 909	1 770	2 133	3 986	1 815	2 165
Northern Cape	*	*	*	554	271	283	567	277	290
Free State	21	12	*	1 874	898	974	1 913	917	994
KwaZulu-Natal	35	13	22	5 933	2 844	3 082	6 057	2 896	3 153
North West	11	*	*	2 387	1 166	1 221	2 416	1 179	1 237
Gauteng	40	21	19	6 276	3 272	3 004	6 454	3 372	3 082
Mpumalanga	12	*	*	1 928	897	1 026	1 967	916	1 046
Limpopo	20	*	14	3 104	1 371	1 733	3 162	1 389	1 774

* 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