

Quarterly Labour Force Survey



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1. Introduction

The Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) is a household-based sample survey conducted by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA). It collects data on the labour market activities of individuals aged 15 years or older who live in South Africa.

Starting in 2005, Stats SA undertook a major revision of the Labour Force Survey (LFS) which was conducted twice per year since 2000. This revision resulted in changes to the survey methodology, the survey questionnaire, the frequency of data collection and data releases, and the survey data capture and processing systems. The redesigned labour market survey is the QLFS which is now the principal vehicle for disseminating labour market information on a quarterly basis.

This report presents the key findings of the QLFS conducted in January–March, 2008 (Q1:2008) and that of the QLFS conducted in April–June, 2008 (Q2:2008). A detailed report on the methodology used to derive the link factors will be available at www.statssa.gov.za/qlfs/index.asp. In addition, revised labour market indicators (March series) is available¹. The questions in the LFS which are not included in the core QLFS questionnaire are currently under review and may be included as an annual supplement subject to stakeholder consultations.

2. Key changes in reporting

- The QLFS cut-off age for inclusion in the working age population is now set at 15–64 years to improve international comparability. This revision has little or no impact on the data presented in this report (See Appendix 1).
- The QLFS employment indicators include only those engaged in market production activities.
- The number of persons engaged in non-market production activities² such as subsistence farming and collecting wood/dung and fetching water etc., is reported separately for users who require greater detail.
- Discouraged work-seekers are persons who did not have work, but wanted to work and were available to work but did not seek work or try to start a business in the reference period because: they had lost hope of finding work; or they did not have the requisite skills or qualifications; or they believed that no jobs were available in the area.
- The informal sector (excluding agriculture) comprises two broad groups³. The first group consists of employers, own-account workers and persons helping unpaid in their household business, whose business is not registered for either VAT or income tax. The second group are employees working in establishments that employ less than five employees and do not deduct income tax from their salaries/wages.

¹ www.statssa.gov.za

² Non-market production activities are production activities for own final use

³ The definition of the informal sector is subject to review pending the outcome of final consultations with the ILO

3. Highlights of the results

Table A: Key labour market indicators

	Jan-Mar 2008	Apr-Jun 2008	Qrt to Qrt change	Qrt to Qrt change
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Percent
Population 15-64 yrs	30 608	30 705	97	0,3
Labour force	17 814	17 844	30	0,2
Employed (Market production activities)	13 623	13 729	106	0,8
Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	9 342	9 415	73	0,8
Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	2 319	2 340	21	0,9
Agriculture	799	790	-9	-1,1
Private households	1 163	1 185	22	1,9
Unemployed	4 191	4 114	-77	-1,8
Not economically active	12 794	12 861	67	0,5
Discouraged work-seekers	1 177	1 079	-98	-8,3
Other (not economically active)	11 617	11 783	166	1,4
Rates (%)			Percentage points	
Unemployment rate	23,5	23,1	-0,4	
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	44,5	44,7	0,2	
Labour force participation rate	58,2	58,1	-0,1	

Table A shows that the working age population rose from 30,6 million in the first quarter of 2008 (Q1:2008) to 30,7 million in the second quarter of 2008 (Q2:2008) – an increase of 97 thousand persons - and equivalent to a rise of 0,3% over the period.

Over the same period, the labour force (i.e. the sum of the employed and the unemployed) increased by 0,2% to 17,8 million in Q2:2008 (up 30 thousand), due to an expansion in employment.

In the second quarter of 2008, the number of employed persons was 0,8% higher than in the first quarter of 2008 (an increase of 106 thousand - from 13,6 million to 13,7 million). This was largely on account of an expansion in formal sector employment (non-agricultural) from 9,3 million in Q1:2008 to 9,4 million in Q2:2008 – up by 73 thousand (0,8%), although employment in the informal sector also rose by 21 thousand (0,9%).

In Q2:2008, the number of unemployed persons fell by 77 thousand to 4,1 million largely on account of a decline among men (down 72 thousand) (Table B).

The number of not economically persons rose by 67 thousand from 12,8 million in Q1:2008 to 12,9 million in Q2:2008 – a quarterly increase of 0,5%. This increase would have been higher but for the 8,3% decline in the number of discouraged work-seekers, suggesting that persons who had previously been discouraged in the first quarter probably found jobs during the second quarter of the year.

The unemployment rate declined from 23,5% in Q1:2008 to 23,1% in Q2:2008 (down 0,4 of one percentage point), due to the expansion in employment and reduction in unemployment. The decline in the unemployment rate reflects a decline for both men (down from 20,6% in the first quarter to 19,9% in the second quarter) and women (down from 26,9% in the first quarter to 26,8% in the second quarter).

Over the two quarters, the percentage of persons in the South African working age population with jobs rose only modestly - from 44,5% in Q1:2008 to 44,7% in Q2:2008. In a similar vein, the labour force grew by only 30 thousand, such that the participation rate was 58,2% in the first quarter and 58,1% in the second quarter.

Table B: Key labour market indicators by sex

	Jan-Mar 2008	Apr-Jun 2008	Qrt to Qrt change	Qrt to Qrt change
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Percent
Employed				
Men	7 629	7 696	67	0,9
Women	5 994	6 033	39	0,7
Total	13 623	13 729	106	0,8
Unemployed				
Men	1 982	1 910	-72	-3,6
Women	2 209	2 204	-5	-0,2
Total	4 191	4 114	-77	-1,8
Not economically active				
Men	4 957	5 015	58	1,2
Women	7 837	7 846	9	0,1
Total	12 794	12 861	67	0,5
Unemployment rate	Percent		Percentage points	
Men	20,6	19,9	-0,7	-
Women	26,9	26,8	-0,1	-
Average	23,5	23,1	-0,4	-

Note: Employed persons are those engaged in market production activities only.

4. Employment in market production activities

4.1. Industry and occupation

Table C: Employment by industry

Industry	Jan-Mar 2008	Apr-Jun 2008	Qrt to Qrt change	Qrt to Qrt change	Jan-Mar 2008	Apr-Jun 2008
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Percent	% share	% share
Agriculture	799	790	-9	-1,1	5,9	5,8
Mining	333	346	13	3,9	2,4	2,5
Manufacturing	1 988	1 968	-20	-1,0	14,6	14,3
Utilities	95	97	2	2,1	0,7	0,7
Construction	1 112	1 138	26	2,3	8,2	8,3
Trade	3 156	3 105	-51	-1,6	23,2	22,6
Transport	747	774	27	3,6	5,5	5,6
Finance	1 667	1 687	20	1,2	12,2	12,3
Community and social services	2 564	2 635	71	2,8	18,8	19,2
Private households	1 163	1 185	22	1,9	8,5	8,6
Total	13 623	13 729	106	0,8	100,0	100,0

Table C shows that although in Q2:2008 the trade industry provided the largest number of jobs (3,1 million or 22,6% of total employment), the community and social services industry accounted for the largest quarterly increase in employment (up by 71 thousand), thus accounting for more than one-half of the quarterly expansion in employment of 106 thousand. Compared with the previous quarter, the Q2:2008 results indicate that the number of employed persons declined in agriculture (down 1,1%), manufacturing (down 1,0%) and trade (down 1,6%) whereas in the other industries employment increased.

Table D: Employment by occupation

	Jan-Mar 2008	Apr-Jun 2008	Qrt to Qrt change	Qrt to Qrt change	Jan-Mar 2008	Apr-Jun 2008
Occupation category	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Percent	% share	% share
Manager	955	993	38	4,0	7,0	7,2
Professional	744	789	45	6,0	5,5	5,7
Technician	1 435	1 454	19	1,3	10,5	10,6
Clerk	1 478	1 450	-28	-1,9	10,8	10,6
Sales and services	1 802	1 749	-53	-2,9	13,2	12,7
Skilled agriculture	124	95	-29	-23,4	0,9	0,7
Craft and related trade	1 951	1 946	-5	-0,3	14,3	14,2
Plant and machine operator	1 140	1 161	21	1,8	8,4	8,5
Elementary	3 062	3 137	75	2,4	22,5	22,8
Domestic worker	931	953	22	2,4	6,8	6,9
Total	13 623	13 729	106	0,8	100,0	100,0

Note: More skilled occupations comprise: Managers; Professionals/semi-professionals; and Technicians as a group. All other occupations are regarded as less skilled.

Table D shows that persons engaged in elementary work accounted for the largest share of total employment (22,8% in Q2:2008) and that the increase in employment in this occupation category (up by 75 thousand) also contributed the most to the quarterly expansion in employment.

4.2. Comparison of formal employment in the QLFS and QES

This section compares the employment estimates from the Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) for the January–March quarter 2008 with the corresponding estimates from the January–March quarter of the QLFS.

In all countries that measure employment in these two ways, the estimates of employment derived from household surveys and establishment surveys 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 QLFS, however – being a survey of households – provides estimates of employment in both the formal and informal sectors.

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

- In the QLFS, the determination that someone is employed in the formal sector is based on answers provided by survey respondents. Where proxy respondents are providing the information, they may not be sufficiently informed.
- The estimates of employment by industry obtained from the QLFS are based on responses to survey 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 establishment surveys) are based on 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.
- Both the QLFS 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 employment in the firm.
- The reference periods for the two surveys differ. The QES refers to average employment over a quarter while the QLFS refers to average employment in the middle two weeks of each month in the quarter. During periods of rapid change in employment levels this difference in reference periods will contribute to the difference in employment between the two surveys.

Table E: Formal sector employment according to the QLFS and the QES of January-March 2008

Industry	QLFS	QES	Difference	QLFS	QES
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	% share	% share
Mining	329	506	177	3,8	6,0
Manufacturing	1 655	1 311	-344	19,0	15,6
Utilities	86	55	-31	1,0	0,7
Construction	722	468	-254	8,3	5,6
Trade	1 894	1 744	-150	21,8	20,7
Transport	488	361	-127	5,6	4,3
Finance (including business services)	1 351	1 886	535	15,5	22,4
Community services (excluding domestic workers)	2 167	2 086	-81	24,9	24,8
Total	8 694	8 418	-276	100,0	100,0

Note: Total excludes: agriculture, private households, other and unspecified

5. Unemployment

Unemployed persons are persons aged 15–64 years who during the reference week, were not employed, were available for work and: had actively looked for work in the past four weeks (ending with the reference week), or had not actively looked for work in the past four weeks but had a job or business to start at a definite date in the future.

Table F: The unemployed persons, by sex

	Jan-Mar 2008	Apr-Jun 2008	Qrt to Qrt change	Qrt to Qrt change
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Percent
Unemployed				
Men	1 982	1 910	-72	-3,6
Women	2 209	2 204	-5	-0,2
Total	4 191	4 114	-77	-1,8

Table F shows that the quarterly decline in unemployment by 77 thousand in Q2:2008 was largely due to a fall among men (down 72 thousand or 3,6% from Q1:2008).

5.1. Long-term unemployment

The length of time that an unemployed person has been looking for work or trying to start a business is an important indicator of labour market performance and that person's prospects. The longer the duration of job-search, the worse the unemployment situation becomes for people who have been seeking work without success – particularly in countries where the social grant system is partial or non-existent.

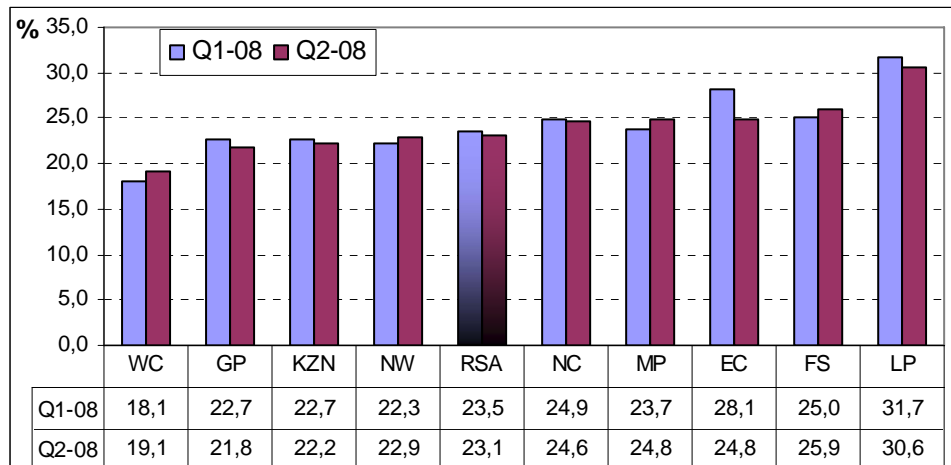
Table G: Long-term unemployment

	Jan-Mar 2008	Apr-Jun 2008	Qrt to Qrt change	Qrt to Qrt change
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Percent
Unemployed				
Long-term unemployment (1 year or longer)	2 369	2 405	36	1,5
Short-term unemployment (less than 1 year)	1 822	1 710	-112	-6,1
Total	4 191	4 114	-77	-1,8
Long-term unemployment (%)				
Proportion of the labour force ⁴	13,3	13,5	0,2	
Proportion of the unemployed	56,5	58,5	2,0	

Table G shows that more than half of all unemployed persons (58,5% in Q2:2008) have been looking for work or trying to start a business for one year or longer.

⁴ Also referred to as the long-term unemployment rate

Figure 1: Unemployment rate by province

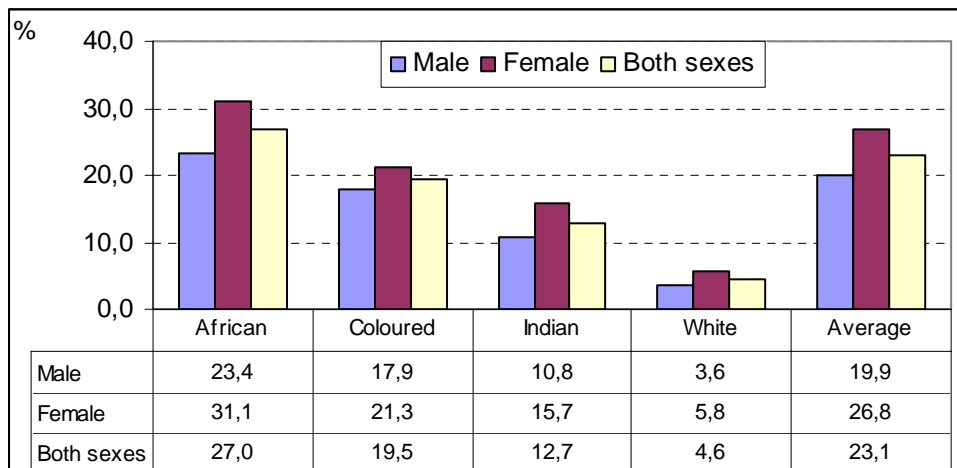


There was relative stability in provincial unemployment rates in Q2:2008 as compared with Q1:2008 in every province except Eastern Cape where there was a 3,3 percentage point fall in the second quarter (Figure 1).

The unemployment rate among the African/Black population group declined from 27,7% in Q1:2008 to 27,0% in Q2:2008 and among the white population group a slightly larger decline occurred – from 5,3% in the first quarter to 4,6% in the second quarter. Over the same period, the unemployment rate rose among the coloured and Indian/Asian population groups.

In addition, Figure 2 shows that in the second quarter, the unemployment rate among African/Black women (31,1%) was more than eight times that of white men (3,6%).

Figure 2: Unemployment rate by population group, Q2:2008



6. Characteristics of the not economically active population

Table H: The not economically active population

	Jan-Mar 2008	Apr-Jun 2008	Qrt to Qrt change	Qrt to Qrt change	Jan-Mar 2008	Apr-Jun 2008
Not economically active	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Percent	% share	% share
Student	5 514	5 670	156	2,8	43,1	44,1
Home-maker	2 392	2 496	104	4,3	18,7	19,4
Illness/disability	1 845	1 794	-51	-2,8	14,4	13,9
Too old/young to work	970	978	8	0,8	7,6	7,6
Discouraged work-seekers	1 177	1 079	-98	-8,3	9,2	8,4
Other	896	845	-51	-5,7	7,0	6,6
Total	12 794	12 861	67	0,5	100,0	100,0

The increase in the not economically active population from 12,8 million in the first quarter to 12,9 million in the second quarter (up by 67 thousand) was largely because of a rise in the number of students (up by 156 thousand) and home-makers (up by 104 thousand). These two groups also account for the largest share of the not economically active (students 44,1% in Q2:2008 and home-makers an additional 19,4%).

7. Non-market production activities (household production for own final use)

As noted earlier, persons engaged in non-market production activities (i.e. household production for own final use) are not included as employed in the QLFS employment indicators⁵ instead, their job search and availability status enables their categorisation into unemployed or not economically active.

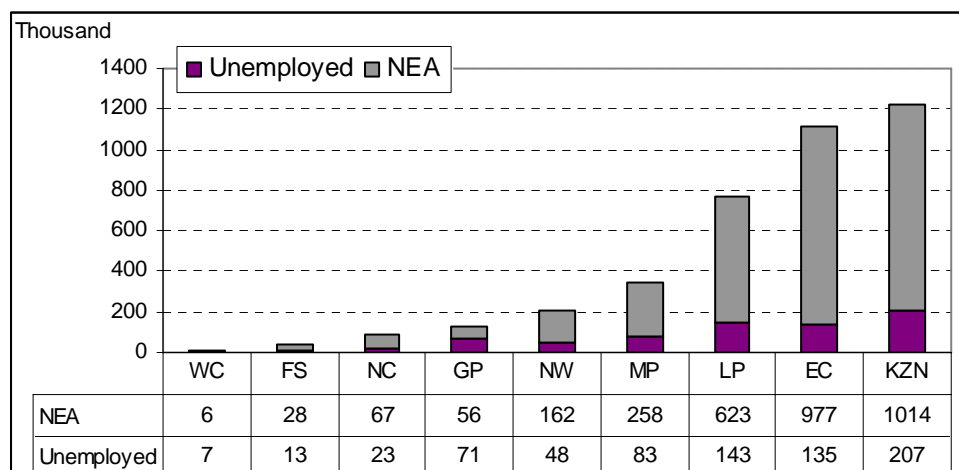
Table I shows that as many as 3,9 million persons were engaged in at least one non-market production activity in both Q1:2008 and Q2:2008. Those involved in fetching water and collecting wood/dung for household use accounted for the largest number of persons, followed by subsistence farming.

Table I: Engagement in non-market production activities by type of activity

	Jan-Mar 2008	Apr-Jun 2008	Qrt to Qrt change	Qrt to Qrt change
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Percent
Subsistence farming	1 658	1 324	-334	-20,1
Fetching water or collecting wood/dung	2 905	3 118	213	7,3
Produce other goods for household use	104	93	-11	-10,6
Construction or major repairs to own house etc.	206	237	31	15,0
Hunting or fishing for household use	18	19	1	5,6
Involvement in at least one activity	3 926	3 920	-6	-0,2
Unemployed	750	730	-20	-2,7
Not economically active	3 176	3 190	14	0,4

Among those engaged in at least one non-market activity, the vast majority were not economically active (3,2 million in both Q1:2008 and Q2:2008).

⁵ For more details see Guide to the QLFS at www.statssa.gov.za/qlfs/index.asp

Figure 3: Involvement in at least one non-market activity by province, Q2:2008

Note: In Western Cape the estimate of person involved in non-market production activities is not reliable.

Figure 3 shows that non-market production activities are predominantly a feature of the situation in KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape and Limpopo and that persons who engage in such activities are predominantly classified as not economically active.

8. Link factors

The revised labour market series presented in this section for key indicators enable historical continuity with the LFS. These historical series are based on link factors computed on the basis of the overlap between the LFS conducted in March 2008 and the QLFS conducted in Jan–March 2008. A similar process will be undertaken to link the QLFS that will be conducted in July–September 2008 with the LFS to be conducted in September 2008.

8.1. Revision of historical data

The purpose of historical revision is to make the LFS estimates from 2000 to 2007 comparable with the QLFS data starting in 2008. Being “comparable” means that measures of change that cross the 2007/2008 threshold are valid.

Revising historical LFS data means that the revised LFS data for, say, March 2002 represent Stats SA’s best estimate of what the QLFS would have shown had it been conducted in Q1, 2002.

The historical revision is carried out in two stages. In the first stage a set of high-level variables is chosen. For a number of vectors derived from these variables, ratios of the QLFS estimate to the LFS estimate are calculated. One set of ratios is obtained from the LFS (March 2008) and the QLFS (Q1: 2008) and a second set from the LFS (September 2008) and the QLFS (Q3: 2008). The two sets of link factors obtained from this process are then used to adjust the corresponding vectors derived from LFS estimates under the constraint that the vectors are consistent with the population estimates. In addition, the vectors must be internally consistent e.g. the total number of employed persons by occupation must be the same as the total number of employed persons by industry. In the second stage, the historical LFS data files are then re-weighted using the above vectors as control totals. Historically revised LFS data are then tabulated from these re-weighted files.



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9. Technical notes

Response details

Table (i): Response rates by province

Province	Jan-Mar 2008	Apr-Jun 2008
	Percent	Percent
Western Cape	85,0	85,8
Eastern Cape	97,6	97,1
Northern Cape	85,1	87,0
Free State	93,5	94,0
KwaZulu-Natal	93,1	94,5
North West	97,2	95,4
Gauteng	88,5	86,5
Mpumalanga	96,1	95,9
Limpopo	96,1	97,4
South Africa	92,3	92,3

Survey requirements and design

The QLFS frame has been developed as a general purpose household survey frame that can be used by all other household surveys irrespective of the sample size requirement of the survey. The sample size for the QLFS is roughly 30 000 dwellings per quarter.

The sample is based on information collected during the 2001 Population Census conducted by Stats SA. In preparation for the 2001 Census, the country was divided into 80 787 enumeration areas (EAs). Stats SA's household-based surveys use a Master Sample of Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) which comprises of EAs that are drawn from across the country.

The sample is designed to be representative at the provincial level and within provinces at the metro/non-metro level. Within the metros, the sample is further distributed by geography type. The four geography types are: urban formal, urban informal, farms and tribal. This implies, for example, that within a metropolitan area the sample is representative at the different geography types that may exist within that metro.

The current sample size is 3 080 PSUs. It is divided equally into four sub-groups or panels called rotation groups. The rotation groups are designed in such a way that each of these groups has the same distribution pattern as that which is observed in the whole sample. They are numbered from one to four and these numbers also correspond to the quarters of the year in which the sample will be rotated for the particular group.

The sample for the QLFS is based on a stratified two-stage design with probability proportional to size (PPS) sampling of primary sampling units (PSUs) in the first stage, and sampling of dwelling units (DUs) with systematic sampling in the second stage.

Sample rotation

Each quarter, a $\frac{1}{4}$ of the sampled dwellings rotate out of the sample and are replaced by new dwellings from the same PSU or the next PSU on the list. Thus, sampled dwellings will remain in the sample for four consecutive quarters. It should be noted that the sampling unit is the dwelling, and the unit of observation is the household. Therefore, if a household moves out of a dwelling after being in the sample for, say 2 quarters and a new household moves in then the new household will be enumerated for the next two quarters. If no household moves into the sampled dwelling, the dwelling will be classified as vacant (unoccupied).

Weighting

The sampling weights for the data collected from the sampled households are constructed so that the responses could be properly expanded to represent the entire civilian population of South Africa. The weights are the result of calculations involving several factors, including original selection probabilities, adjustment for non-response, and benchmarking to known population estimates from the Demographic Division of Stats SA.

Non-response adjustment

In general, imputation is used for item non-response (i.e. blanks within the questionnaire); edit failure (i.e. invalid or inconsistent responses). The eligible households in the sampled dwellings can be divided into two response categories: respondents and non-respondents; and weight adjustment is applied to account for the non-respondent households (e.g. refusal, no contact, etc.).

Final survey weights

The final survey weights are constructed using regression estimation to calibrate to the known population counts at the national level population estimates (which are supplied by the Demography Division) cross-classified by 5-year age groups, gender and race, and provincial population estimates by broad age groups. The 5-year age groups are: 0–4, 5–9, 10–14, 55–59, 60–64; and 65 and over. The provincial level age groups are: 0–14, 15–34, 35–64; and 65 years and over. The calibrated weights are constructed such that all persons in a household would have the same final weight.

Benchmarking

The population estimates used in the weighting of the QLFS are produced by Demographic Analysis Division for purposes of benchmarking only. These are not official population estimates and cannot be used in conjunction with the official estimates or in place of them. They cannot therefore be as accurate as the official estimates. They are used in the QLFS solely to reduce the estimated sampling variance.

Estimation

The final survey weights are used to obtain the estimates for various domains of interest, e.g. number of persons employed in agriculture in the province of Western Cape, number of females employed in manufacturing, etc.

(i) Reliability of the survey estimates

Because estimates are based on sample data, they differ from figures that would have been obtained from complete enumeration of the population using the same instrument. Results are subject to both sampling and non-sampling errors. Non-sampling errors include biases from inaccurate reporting, processing, and tabulation etc., as well as errors from non-response and incomplete reporting. These types of errors cannot be measured readily. However, to the extent possible, non-sampling errors can be minimised through the procedures used for data collection, editing, quality control, and non-response adjustment. The variances of the survey estimates are used to measure sampling errors. The variance estimation methodology is discussed in the next section.

(ii) Variance estimation

The most commonly used methods for estimating variances of survey estimates from complex surveys, such as the QLFS, are the Taylor-series Linearization, Jackknife Replication, Balanced Repeated Replication (BRR), and Bootstrap methods (Wolter, 2007)⁶. The Fay's BRR method has been used for variance estimation in the QLFS for its simplicity.

⁶ Wolter, K. M. (2007), *Introduction to Variance Estimation*, 2nd Edition, Springer-Verlag: New York.

(iii) Coefficient of variation

It is more useful in many situations to assess the size of the standard error relative to the magnitude of the characteristic being measured (the standard error is defined as the square root of the variance). The **coefficient of variation**_(cv) provides such a measure. It is the **ratio of the standard error of the survey estimate to the value of the estimate itself expressed as a percentage**. It is very useful in comparing the precision of several different survey estimates, where their sizes or scale differ from one another.

10. Definitions

Discouraged work-seeker is a person who was not employed during the reference period, wanted to work, was available to work/start a business but did not take active steps to find work during the last four weeks, provided that the main reason given for not seeking work was any of the following: no jobs available in the area; unable to find work requiring his/her skills; lost hope of finding any kind of work.

Economic activities are those that contribute to the production of goods and services in the country. There are two types of economic activities and these are: (1) Market production activities (work done for others and usually associated with pay or profit); and (2) Non-market production activities (work done for the benefit of the household e.g. subsistence farming)

Employed persons are those aged 15–64 years who, during the reference week: did any work for at least one hour; or had a job or business but were not at work (temporarily absent).

Employment to population ratio/labour (absorption rate) is the proportion of the working age population that is employed.

Informal sector: (This definition is subject to review pending final consultations with the ILO). The informal sector has two components as follows:

- i) Employees working in establishments that employ less than five employees and do not deduct income tax from their salaries/wages;
- ii) Employers, own account workers and persons helping unpaid in their household business who are not registered for either income tax or value-added tax.

The **labour force** comprises all persons who are employed plus all persons who are unemployed.

Labour force participation rate is the proportion of the working age population that is either employed or unemployed.

Long-term unemployment: Persons in long-term unemployment are those individuals among the unemployed who were without work and trying to find a job or start a business for one year or more.

Not economically active: Persons aged 15–64 years who are neither employed nor unemployed in the reference week.

Unemployed persons are those (aged 15–64 years) who:

- a) Were not employed in the reference week.
- b) Actively looked for work or tried to start a business in the four weeks preceding the survey interview.
- c) Were available for work i.e. would have been able to start work or a business in the reference week.

Unemployment rate is the proportion of the labour force that is unemployed.

The **working-age population** comprises all persons aged 15–64 years.

Table 1: Population of working age (15–64 years)				
	Jan–Mar 2008	Apr–Jun 2008	Qrt to Qrt change	Qrt to Qrt change
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Percent
Both sexes	30 608	30 705	97	0,3
Women	16 040	16 084	44	0,3
Men	14 568	14 621	53	0,4
All population groups	30 608	30 705	97	0,3
Black/African	23 695	23 784	89	0,4
Coloured	2 923	2 934	11	0,4
Indian/Asian	870	874	4	0,5
White	3 120	3 113	-7	-0,2
South Africa	30 608	30 705	97	0,3
Western Cape	3 439	3 450	11	0,3
Eastern Cape	3 937	3 949	12	0,3
Northern Cape	701	703	2	0,3
Free State	1 851	1 854	3	0,2
KwaZulu-Natal	6 250	6 273	23	0,4
North West	2 163	2 167	4	0,2
Gauteng	7 057	7 076	19	0,3
Mpumalanga	2 172	2 180	8	0,4
Limpopo	3 039	3 053	14	0,5

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

Table 2: Labour force characteristics by sex - South Africa

	Jan–Mar 2008	Apr–Jun 2008	Qrt to Qrt change	Qrt to Qrt change
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Percent
Both sexes				
Population 15-64 yrs	30 608	30 705	97	0,3
Labour force	17 814	17 844	30	0,2
Employed	13 623	13 729	106	0,8
Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	9 342	9 415	73	0,8
Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	2 319	2 340	21	0,9
Agriculture	799	790	-9	-1,1
Private households	1 163	1 185	22	1,9
Unemployed	4 191	4 114	-77	-1,8
Not economically active	12 794	12 861	67	0,5
Discouraged work-seekers	1 177	1 079	-98	-8,3
Other (not economically active)	11 617	11 783	166	1,4
Rates (%)				
Unemployment rate	23,5	23,1	-0,4	
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	44,5	44,7	0,2	
Labour force participation rate	58,2	58,1	-0,1	
Women				
Population 15-64 yrs	16 040	16 084	44	0,3
Labour force	8 203	8 237	34	0,4
Employed	5 994	6 033	39	0,7
Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	3 708	3 767	59	1,6
Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	1 084	1 084	0	0,0
Agriculture	288	253	-35	-12,2
Private households	914	928	14	1,5
Unemployed	2 209	2 204	-5	-0,2
Not economically active	7 837	7 846	9	0,1
Discouraged work-seekers	737	663	-74	-10,0
Other (not economically active)	7 100	7 183	83	1,2
Rates (%)				
Unemployment rate	26,9	26,8	-0,1	
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	37,4	37,5	0,1	
Labour force participation rate	51,1	51,2	0,1	
Men				
Population 15-64 yrs	14 568	14 621	53	0,4
Labour force	9 612	9 606	-6	-0,1
Employed	7 629	7 696	67	0,9
Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	5 634	5 648	14	0,2
Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	1 235	1 256	21	1,7
Agriculture	511	537	26	5,1
Private households	249	256	7	2,8
Unemployed	1 982	1 910	-72	-3,6
Not economically active	4 957	5 015	58	1,2
Discouraged work-seekers	439	416	-23	-5,2
Other (not economically active)	4 517	4 599	82	1,8
Rates (%)				
Unemployment rate	20,6	19,9	-0,7	
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	52,4	52,6	0,2	
Labour force participation rate	66,0	65,7	-0,3	

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.
Note: Employment refers to market production activities

Table 2.1: Labour force characteristics by population group

	Jan–Mar 2008	Apr–Jun 2008	Qrt to Qrt change	Qrt to Qrt change
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Percent
South Africa				
Population 15–64 yrs	30 608	30 705	97	0,3
Labour Force	17 814	17 844	30	0,2
Employed	13 623	13 729	106	0,8
Unemployed	4 191	4 114	-77	-1,8
Not economically active	12 794	12 861	67	0,5
Rates (%)				
Unemployment rate	23,5	23,1	-0,4	
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	44,5	44,7	0,2	
Labour force participation rate	58,2	58,1	-0,1	
Black/African				
Population 15–64 yrs	23 695	23 784	89	0,4
Labour Force	13 148	13 238	90	0,7
Employed	9 503	9 662	159	1,7
Unemployed	3 645	3 576	-69	-1,9
Not economically active	10 547	10 546	-1	0,0
Rates (%)				
Unemployment rate	27,7	27,0	-0,7	
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	40,1	40,6	0,5	
Labour force participation rate	55,5	55,7	0,2	
Coloured				
Population 15–64 yrs	2 923	2 934	11	0,4
Labour Force	1 923	1 909	-14	-0,7
Employed	1 556	1 538	-18	-1,2
Unemployed	367	372	5	1,4
Not economically active	1 000	1 025	25	2,5
Rates (%)				
Unemployment rate	19,1	19,5	0,4	
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	53,2	52,4	-0,8	
Labour force participation rate	65,8	65,1	-0,7	
Indian/Asian				
Population 15–64 yrs	870	874	4	0,5
Labour force	525	534	9	1,7
Employed	463	466	3	0,6
Unemployed	62	68	6	9,7
Not economically active	345	340	-5	-1,4
Rates (%)				
Unemployment rate	11,8	12,7	0,9	
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	53,2	53,3	0,1	
Labour force participation rate	60,3	61,1	0,8	
White				
Population 15–64 yrs	3 120	3 113	-7	-0,2
Labour force	2 218	2 163	-55	-2,5
Employed	2 101	2 064	-37	-1,8
Unemployed	117	99	-18	-15,4
Not economically active	902	951	49	5,4
Rates (%)				
Unemployment rate	5,3	4,6	-0,7	
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	67,3	66,3	-1,0	
Labour force participation rate	71,1	69,5	-1,6	

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.
 Note: Employment refers to market production activities

Table 2.2: Labour force characteristics by province

	Jan–Mar 2008	Apr–Jun 2008	Qrt to Qrt change	Qrt to Qrt change
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Percent
South Africa				
Population 15–64 yrs	30 608	30 705	97	0,3
Labour Force	17 814	17 844	30	0,2
Employed	13 623	13 729	106	0,8
Unemployed	4 191	4 114	-77	-1,8
Not economically active	12 794	12 861	67	0,5
Rates (%)				
Unemployment rate	23,5	23,1	-0,4	
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	44,5	44,7	0,2	
Labour force participation rate	58,2	58,1	-0,1	
Western Cape				
Population 15–64 yrs	3 439	3 450	11	0,3
Labour Force	2 321	2 338	17	0,7
Employed	1 902	1 891	-11	-0,6
Unemployed	419	447	28	6,7
Not economically active	1 118	1 112	-6	-0,5
Rates (%)				
Unemployment rate	18,1	19,1	1,0	
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	55,3	54,8	-0,5	
Labour force participation rate	67,5	67,8	0,3	
Eastern Cape				
Population 15–64 yrs	3 937	3 949	12	0,3
Labour Force	1 831	1 812	-19	-1,0
Employed	1 316	1 363	47	3,6
Unemployed	515	450	-65	-12,6
Not economically active	2 106	2 137	31	1,5
Rates (%)				
Unemployment rate	28,1	24,8	-3,3	
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	33,4	34,5	1,1	
Labour force participation rate	46,5	45,9	-0,6	
Northern Cape				
Population 15–64 yrs	701	703	2	0,3
Labour Force	407	394	-13	-3,2
Employed	306	297	-9	-2,9
Unemployed	101	97	-4	-4,0
Not economically active	294	309	15	5,1
Rates (%)				
Unemployment rate	24,8	24,6	-0,2	
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	43,7	42,2	-1,5	
Labour force participation rate	58,1	56,0	-2,1	
Free State				
Population 15–64 yrs	1 851	1 854	3	0,2
Labour Force	1 118	1 122	4	0,4
Employed	838	831	-7	-0,8
Unemployed	280	291	11	3,9
Not economically active	732	732	0	0,0
Rates (%)				
Unemployment rate	25,0	25,9	0,9	
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	45,3	44,8	-0,5	
Labour force participation rate	60,4	60,5	0,1	

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.
Note: Employment refers to market production activities

Table 2.2: Labour force characteristics by province (concluded)

	Jan-Mar 2008	Apr-Jun 2008	Qrt to Qrt change	Qrt to Qrt change
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Percent
KwaZulu-Natal				
Population 15-64 yrs	6 250	6 273	23	0,4
Labour Force	3 315	3 359	44	1,3
Employed	2 562	2 614	52	2,0
Unemployed	753	745	-8	-1,1
Not economically active	2 935	2 914	-21	-0,7
Rates (%)				
Unemployment rate	22,7	22,2	-0,5	
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	41,0	41,7	0,7	
Labour force participation rate	53,0	53,5	0,5	
North West				
Population 15-64 yrs	2 163	2 167	4	0,2
Labour Force	1 159	1 168	9	0,8
Employed	901	900	-1	-0,1
Unemployed	258	268	10	3,9
Not economically active	1 004	999	-5	-0,5
Rates (%)				
Unemployment rate	22,3	22,9	0,6	
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	41,7	41,5	-0,2	
Labour force participation rate	53,6	53,9	0,3	
Gauteng				
Population 15-64 yrs	7 057	7 076	19	0,3
Labour Force	5 196	5 195	-1	0,0
Employed	4 019	4 061	42	1,0
Unemployed	1 177	1 134	-43	-3,7
Not economically active	1 861	1 881	20	1,1
Rates (%)				
Unemployment rate	22,7	21,8	-0,9	
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	57,0	57,4	0,4	
Labour force participation rate	73,6	73,4	-0,2	
Mpumalanga				
Population 15-64 yrs	2 172	2 180	8	0,4
Labour Force	1 171	1 197	26	2,2
Employed	894	900	6	0,7
Unemployed	277	297	20	7,2
Not economically active	1 001	983	-18	-1,8
Rates (%)				
Unemployment rate	23,7	24,8	1,1	
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	41,2	41,3	0,1	
Labour force participation rate	53,9	54,9	1,0	
Limpopo				
Population 15-64 yrs	3 039	3 053	14	0,5
Labour Force	1 297	1 259	-38	-2,9
Employed	886	874	-12	-1,4
Unemployed	411	385	-26	-6,3
Not economically active	1 742	1 794	52	3,0
Rates (%)				
Unemployment rate	31,7	30,6	-1,1	
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	29,2	28,6	-0,6	
Labour force participation rate	42,7	41,2	-1,5	

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.
 Note: Employment refers to market production activities

Table 3.1: Employed by industry and sex – South Africa

Market production activities	Jan–Mar 2008	Apr–Jun 2008	Qrt to Qrt change	Qrt to Qrt change
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Percent
Both sexes	13 623	13 729	106	0,8
Agriculture	799	790	-9	-1,1
Mining	333	346	13	3,9
Manufacturing	1 988	1 968	-20	-1,0
Utilities	95	97	2	2,1
Construction	1 112	1 138	26	2,3
Trade	3 156	3 105	-51	-1,6
Transport	747	774	27	3,6
Finance	1 667	1 687	20	1,2
Community and social services	2 564	2 635	71	2,8
Private households	1 163	1 185	22	1,9
Other	*	*	*	*
Women	5 994	6 033	39	0,7
Agriculture	288	253	-35	-12,2
Mining	35	34	-1	-2,9
Manufacturing	657	658	1	0,2
Utilities	22	24	2	9,1
Construction	107	120	13	12,1
Trade	1 589	1 562	-27	-1,7
Transport	149	172	23	15,4
Finance	730	743	13	1,8
Community and social services	1 502	1 535	33	2,2
Private households	914	928	14	1,5
Other	*	*	*	*
Men	7 629	7 696	67	0,9
Agriculture	511	537	26	5,1
Mining	298	312	14	4,7
Manufacturing	1 330	1 310	-20	-1,5
Utilities	73	73	0	0,0
Construction	1 005	1 018	13	1,3
Trade	1 567	1 542	-25	-1,6
Transport	598	602	4	0,7
Finance	937	944	7	0,7
Community and social services	1 062	1 100	38	3,6
Private households	249	256	7	2,8
Other	*	*	*	*

*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.

Table 3.2: Employed by industry and province				
Market production activities	Jan–Mar 2008	Apr–Jun 2008	Qrt to Qrt change	Qrt to Qrt change
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Percent
Agriculture	799	790	-9	-1,1
Western Cape	181	162	-19	-10,5
Eastern Cape	75	84	9	12,0
Northern Cape	65	48	-17	-26,2
Free State	85	80	-5	-5,9
KwaZulu-Natal	129	165	36	27,9
North West	59	46	-13	-22,0
Gauteng	58	63	5	8,6
Mpumalanga	76	75	-1	-1,3
Limpopo	70	65	-5	-7,1
Mining	333	346	13	3,9
Western Cape	*	*	*	*
Eastern Cape	*	*	*	*
Northern Cape	14	14	0	0,0
Free State	23	27	4	17,4
KwaZulu-Natal	*	*	*	*
North West	159	160	1	0,6
Gauteng	25	29	4	16,0
Mpumalanga	58	65	7	12,1
Limpopo	42	38	-4	-9,5
Manufacturing	1 988	1 968	-20	-1,0
Western Cape	341	330	-11	-3,2
Eastern Cape	173	174	1	0,6
Northern Cape	14	14	0	0,0
Free State	103	90	-13	-12,6
KwaZulu-Natal	441	428	-13	-2,9
North West	89	82	-7	-7,9
Gauteng	687	698	11	1,6
Mpumalanga	73	84	11	15,1
Limpopo	67	70	3	4,5
Utilities	95	97	2	2,1
Western Cape	*	*	*	*
Eastern Cape	*	*	*	*
Northern Cape	*	*	*	*
Free State	*	*	*	*
KwaZulu-Natal	13	16	3	23,1
North West	*	*	*	*
Gauteng	34	36	2	5,9
Mpumalanga	18	15	-3	-16,7
Limpopo	*	*	*	*
Construction	1 112	1 138	26	2,3
Western Cape	183	179	-4	-2,2
Eastern Cape	124	112	-12	-9,7
Northern Cape	18	15	-3	-16,7
Free State	61	53	-8	-13,1
KwaZulu-Natal	209	219	10	4,8
North West	57	56	-1	-1,8
Gauteng	294	337	43	14,6
Mpumalanga	92	76	-16	-17,4
Limpopo	74	91	17	23,0

*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.

Table 3.2: Employed by industry and province (concluded)

Market production activities	Jan–Mar 2008	Apr–Jun 2008	Qrt to Qrt change	Qrt to Qrt change
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Percent
Trade	3 156	3 105	-51	-1,6
Western Cape	406	391	-15	-3,7
Eastern Cape	302	318	16	5,3
Northern Cape	52	55	3	5,8
Free State	197	208	11	5,6
KwaZulu-Natal	593	583	-10	-1,7
North West	188	189	1	0,5
Gauteng	920	921	1	0,1
Mpumalanga	258	232	-26	-10,1
Limpopo	240	207	-33	-13,8
Transport	747	774	27	3,6
Western Cape	88	95	7	8,0
Eastern Cape	68	84	16	23,5
Northern Cape	11	10	-1	-9,1
Free State	41	41	0	0,0
KwaZulu-Natal	168	171	3	1,8
North West	31	35	4	12,9
Gauteng	264	254	-10	-3,8
Mpumalanga	37	39	2	5,4
Limpopo	38	46	8	21,1
Finance	1 667	1 687	20	1,2
Western Cape	252	259	7	2,8
Eastern Cape	120	139	19	15,8
Northern Cape	22	23	1	4,5
Free State	60	64	4	6,7
KwaZulu-Natal	289	296	7	2,4
North West	78	72	-6	-7,7
Gauteng	727	695	-32	-4,4
Mpumalanga	63	84	21	33,3
Limpopo	55	55	0	0,0
Community and social services	2 564	2 635	71	2,8
Western Cape	337	341	4	1,2
Eastern Cape	326	341	15	4,6
Northern Cape	75	81	6	8,0
Free State	171	174	3	1,8
KwaZulu-Natal	484	497	13	2,7
North West	150	160	10	6,7
Gauteng	673	679	6	0,9
Mpumalanga	136	144	8	5,9
Limpopo	212	219	7	3,3
Private households	1 163	1 185	22	1,9
Western Cape	103	119	16	15,5
Eastern Cape	121	106	-15	-12,4
Northern Cape	32	35	3	9,4
Free State	92	93	1	1,1
KwaZulu-Natal	229	230	1	0,4
North West	87	93	6	6,9
Gauteng	337	346	9	2,7
Mpumalanga	82	85	3	3,7
Limpopo	81	78	-3	-3,7

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

Table 3.3: Employed by sector and industry – South Africa

Market production activities	Jan–Mar 2008	Apr–Jun 2008	Qrt to Qrt change	Qrt to Qrt change
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Percent
Total employed	13 623	13 729	106	0,8
Formal and informal sector (Non-agricultural)	11 661	11 755	94	0,8
Mining	333	346	13	3,9
Manufacturing	1 988	1 968	-20	-1,0
Utilities	95	97	2	2,1
Construction	1 112	1 138	26	2,3
Trade	3 156	3 105	-51	-1,6
Transport	747	774	27	3,6
Finance	1 667	1 687	20	1,2
Community and social services	2 564	2 635	71	2,8
Other	*	*	*	*
Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	9 342	9 415	73	0,8
Mining	331	344	13	3,9
Manufacturing	1 731	1 731	0	0,0
Utilities	90	96	6	6,7
Construction	787	809	22	2,8
Trade	2 089	2 026	-63	-3,0
Transport	554	558	4	0,7
Finance	1 501	1 522	21	1,4
Community and social services	2 261	2 325	64	2,8
Other	*	*	*	*
Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	2 319	2 340	21	0,9
Mining	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing	257	237	-20	-7,8
Utilities	*	*	*	*
Construction	325	329	4	1,2
Trade	1 067	1 079	12	1,1
Transport	193	217	24	12,4
Finance	166	165	-1	-0,6
Community and social services	303	310	7	2,3
Other	*	*	*	*
Agriculture	799	790	-9	-1,1
Private households	1 163	1 185	22	1,9

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

Table 3.4: Employed by province and sector

Market production activities	Jan–Mar 2008	Apr–Jun 2008	Qrt to Qrt change	Qrt to Qrt change
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Percent
South Africa	13 623	13 729	106	0,8
Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	9 342	9 415	73	0,8
Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	2 319	2 340	21	0,9
Agriculture	799	790	-9	-1,1
Private households	1 163	1 185	22	1,9
Western Cape	1 902	1 891	-11	-0,6
Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	1 425	1 434	9	0,6
Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	193	175	-18	-9,3
Agriculture	181	162	-19	-10,5
Private households	103	119	16	15,5
Eastern Cape	1 316	1 363	47	3,6
Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	811	840	29	3,6
Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	310	333	23	7,4
Agriculture	75	84	9	12,0
Private households	121	106	-15	-12,4
Northern Cape	306	297	-9	-2,9
Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	178	179	1	0,6
Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	31	34	3	9,7
Agriculture	65	48	-17	-26,2
Private households	32	35	3	9,4
Free State	838	831	-7	-0,8
Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	516	506	-10	-1,9
Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	145	152	7	4,8
Agriculture	85	80	-5	-5,9
Private households	92	93	1	1,1
KwaZulu-Natal	2 562	2 614	52	2,0
Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	1 708	1 688	-20	-1,2
Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	497	531	34	6,8
Agriculture	129	165	36	27,9
Private households	229	230	1	0,4
North West	901	900	-1	-0,1
Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	628	633	5	0,8
Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	127	128	1	0,8
Agriculture	59	46	-13	-22,0
Private households	87	93	6	6,9
Gauteng	4 019	4 061	42	1,0
Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	3 082	3 111	29	0,9
Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	542	541	-1	-0,2
Agriculture	58	63	5	8,6
Private households	337	346	9	2,7
Mpumalanga	894	900	6	0,7
Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	511	533	22	4,3
Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	225	207	-18	-8,0
Agriculture	76	75	-1	-1,3
Private households	82	85	3	3,7
Limpopo	886	874	-12	-1,4
Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	485	492	7	1,4
Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	250	240	-10	-4,0
Agriculture	70	65	-5	-7,1
Private households	81	78	-3	-3,7

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

Table 3.5: Employed by sex and occupation – South Africa

Market production activities	Jan–Mar 2008	Apr–Jun 2008	Qrt to Qrt change	Qrt to Qrt change
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Percent
Both sexes	13 623	13 729	106	0,8
Manager	955	993	38	4,0
Professional	744	789	45	6,0
Technician	1 435	1 454	19	1,3
Clerk	1 478	1 450	-28	-1,9
Sales and services	1 802	1 749	-53	-2,9
Skilled agriculture	124	95	-29	-23,4
Craft and related trade	1 951	1 946	-5	-0,3
Plant and machine operator	1 140	1 161	21	1,8
Elementary	3 062	3 137	75	2,4
Domestic worker	931	953	22	2,4
Other	*	*	*	*
Women	5 994	6 033	39	0,7
Manager	275	308	33	12,0
Professional	323	352	29	9,0
Technician	810	806	-4	-0,5
Clerk	1 026	984	-42	-4,1
Sales and services	833	849	16	1,9
Skilled agriculture	41	20	-21	-51,2
Craft and related trade	285	315	30	10,5
Plant and machine operator	172	174	2	1,2
Elementary	1 335	1 308	-27	-2,0
Domestic worker	895	917	22	2,5
Men	7 629	7 696	67	0,9
Manager	680	685	5	0,7
Professional	421	437	16	3,8
Technician	625	648	23	3,7
Clerk	452	465	13	2,9
Sales and services	969	900	-69	-7,1
Skilled agriculture	83	75	-8	-9,6
Craft and related trade	1 666	1 631	-35	-2,1
Plant and machine operator	968	987	19	2,0
Elementary	1 727	1 829	102	5,9
Domestic worker	37	36	-1	-2,7
Other	*	*	*	*

*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.

Table 3.6: Employed by sex and status in employment – South Africa

	Jan–Mar 2008	Apr–Jun 2008	Qrt to Qrt change	Qrt to Qrt change
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Percent
Both sexes	13 623	13 729	106	0,8
Employee	11 514	11 583	69	0,6
Employer	716	735	19	2,7
Own-account worker	1 279	1 286	7	0,5
Unpaid household member	114	125	11	9,6
Women	5 994	6 033	39	0,7
Employee	5 024	5 048	24	0,5
Employer	187	185	-2	-1,1
Own-account worker	700	711	11	1,6
Unpaid household member	82	89	7	8,5
Men	7 629	7 696	67	0,9
Employee	6 489	6 534	45	0,7
Employer	530	551	21	4,0
Own-account worker	578	575	-3	-0,5
Unpaid household member	32	37	5	15,6

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

Table 3.7: Employed by sex and usual hours of work – South Africa

	Jan–Mar 2008	Apr–Jun 2008	Qrt to Qrt change	Qrt to Qrt change
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Percent
Both sexes	13 623	13 729	106	0,8
Working less than 15 hours per week	343	314	-29	-8,5
Working 15–29 hours per week	798	820	22	2,8
Working 30–39 hours per week	1 049	1 024	-25	-2,4
Working 40–45 hours per week	6 569	6 880	311	4,7
Working more than 45 hours per week	4 864	4 691	-173	-3,6
Women	5 994	6 033	39	0,7
Working less than 15 hours per week	214	196	-18	-8,4
Working 15–29 hours per week	524	539	15	2,9
Working 30–39 hours per week	664	633	-31	-4,7
Working 40–45 hours per week	2 823	2 947	124	4,4
Working more than 45 hours per week	1 769	1 717	-52	-2,9
Men	7 629	7 696	67	0,9
Working less than 15 hours per week	129	118	-11	-8,5
Working 15–29 hours per week	274	280	6	2,2
Working 30–39 hours per week	386	391	5	1,3
Working 40–45 hours per week	3 746	3 933	187	5,0
Working more than 45 hours per week	3 094	2 974	-120	-3,9

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

Table 4: Characteristics of the unemployed – South Africa

	Jan–Mar 2008	Apr–Jun 2008	Qrt to Qrt change	Qrt to Qrt change
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Percent
Unemployed	4 191	4 114	-77	-1,8
Long-term unemployment (1 year and more)	2 369	2 405	36	1,5
Short-term unemployment (less than 1 year)	1 822	1 710	-112	-6,1
Long-term unemployment(%)				
Proportion of the labour force	13,3	13,5	0,2	
Proportion of the unemployed	56,5	58,5	2,0	
Those who have worked in the past 5 years				
Previous occupation	1 902	1 827	-75	-3,9
Manager	33	28	-5	-15,2
Professional	40	27	-13	-32,5
Technician	90	89	-1	-1,1
Clerk	198	183	-15	-7,6
Sales and services	265	278	13	4,9
Skilled agriculture	*	*	*	*
Craft and related trade	353	297	-56	-15,9
Plant and machine operator	135	130	-5	-3,7
Elementary	579	593	14	2,4
Domestic worker	199	197	-2	-1,0
Previous industry	1 902	1 827	-75	-3,9
Agriculture	113	117	4	3,5
Mining	31	27	-4	-12,9
Manufacturing	244	230	-14	-5,7
Utilities	*	*	*	*
Construction	289	289	0	0,0
Trade	494	448	-46	-9,3
Transport	85	86	1	1,2
Finance	190	203	13	6,8
Community and social services	195	171	-24	-12,3
Private households	243	247	4	1,6
Other	*	*	*	*

*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.

Table 5: Characteristics of the not economically active – South Africa

	Jan–Mar 2008	Apr–Jun 2008	Qrt to Qrt change	Qrt to Qrt change
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Percent
Not economically active	12 794	12 861	67	0,5
Student	5 514	5 670	156	2,8
Home-maker	2 392	2 496	104	4,3
Illness/disability	1 845	1 794	-51	-2,8
Too old/young to work	970	978	8	0,8
Discouraged work seekers	1 177	1 079	-98	-8,3
Other	896	845	-51	-5,7
Inactivity rate by age (Both sexes)	41,8	41,9	0,1	
15–24 yrs	68,9	69,2	0,2	
25–54 yrs	24,6	24,6	0,0	
55–64 yrs	56,2	56,0	-0,2	
Inactivity rate by age (Women)	48,9	48,8	-0,1	
15–24 yrs	72,0	72,1	0,1	
25–54 yrs	33,8	33,8	0,0	
55–64 yrs	67,4	66,4	-1,1	
Inactivity rate by age (Men)	34,0	34,3	0,3	
15–24 yrs	65,8	66,3	0,4	
25–54 yrs	14,1	14,2	0,1	
55–64 yrs	42,1	43,0	0,9	

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

Table 6: Socio-demographic characteristics – South Africa

	Jan–Mar 2008	Apr–Jun 2008	Qrt to Qrt change	Qrt to Qrt change
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Percent
Age group of the employed	13 623	13 729	106	0,8
15–24 yrs	1 657	1 698	41	2,5
25–34 yrs	4 645	4 655	10	0,2
35–44 yrs	3 604	3 620	16	0,4
45–54 yrs	2 589	2 614	25	1,0
55–64 yrs	1 128	1 142	14	1,2
Age group of the unemployed	4 191	4 114	-77	-1,8
15–24 yrs	1 418	1 362	-56	-3,9
25–34 yrs	1 671	1 686	15	0,9
35–44 yrs	700	682	-18	-2,6
45–54 yrs	308	290	-18	-5,8
55–64 yrs	95	94	-1	-1,1
Age group of the not economically active	12 794	12 861	67	0,5
15–24 yrs	6 818	6 861	43	0,6
25–34 yrs	1 953	1 935	-18	-0,9
35–44 yrs	1 186	1 219	33	2,8
45–54 yrs	1 268	1 273	5	0,4
55–64 yrs	1 569	1 573	4	0,3
Highest level of education of the employed	13 623	13 729	106	0,8
No schooling	567	582	15	2,6
Less than primary completed	1 472	1 465	-7	-0,5
Primary completed	751	743	-8	-1,1
Secondary not completed	4 493	4 521	28	0,6
Secondary completed	3 893	3 928	35	0,9
Tertiary	2 286	2 313	27	1,2
Other	161	177	16	9,9
Highest level of education of the unemployed	4 191	4 114	-77	-1,8
No schooling	106	112	6	5,7
Less than primary completed	432	399	-33	-7,6
Primary completed	220	235	15	6,8
Secondary not completed	1 933	1 879	-54	-2,8
Secondary completed	1 255	1 261	6	0,5
Tertiary	216	192	-24	-11,1
Other	30	37	7	23,3
Highest level of education of the not economically active	12 794	12 861	67	0,5
No schooling	908	871	-37	-4,1
Less than primary completed	1 782	1 871	89	5,0
Primary completed	1 007	1 043	36	3,6
Secondary not completed	6 840	6 837	-3	0,0
Secondary completed	1 882	1 866	-16	-0,9
Tertiary	281	273	-8	-2,8
Other	95	101	6	6,3
Current marital status of the employed	13 623	13 729	106	0,8
Married	5 647	5 566	-81	-1,4
Living together like husband and wife	1 579	1 588	9	0,6
Widow/widower	482	467	-15	-3,1
Divorced or separated	523	488	-35	-6,7
Never married	5 392	5 621	229	4,2
Current marital status of the unemployed	4 191	4 114	-77	-1,8
Married	816	669	-147	-18,0
Living together like husband and wife	445	443	-2	-0,4
Widow/widower	69	63	-6	-8,7
Divorced or separated	74	88	14	18,9
Never married	2 787	2 852	65	2,3
Current marital status of the not economically active	12 794	12 861	67	0,5
Married	2 793	2 656	-137	-4,9
Living together like husband and wife	711	706	-5	-0,7
Widow/widower	585	603	18	3,1
Divorced or separated	261	232	-29	-11,1
Never married	8 444	8 664	220	2,6

Table 7: Involvement in non-market activities and labour market status by province

Non-market production activities		Jan–Mar 2008	Apr–Jun 2008	Qrt to Qrt change	Qrt to Qrt change
		Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Percent
South Africa	Subsistence farming	1 658	1 324	-334	-20,1
	Fetching water or collecting wood/dung	2 905	3 118	213	7,3
	Produce other goods for household use	104	93	-11	-10,6
	Construction or major repairs to own or household'	206	237	31	15,0
	Hunting or fishing for household use	18	19	1	5,6
	Involvement in at least one activity	3 926	3 920	-6	-0,2
	Unemployed	750	730	-20	-2,7
	Not economically active	3 176	3 190	14	0,4
Eastern Cape	Subsistence farming	582	447	-135	-23,2
	Fetching water or collecting wood/dung	717	836	119	16,6
	Produce other goods for household use	*	*	*	*
	Construction or major repairs to own or household'	52	62	10	19,2
	Hunting or fishing for household use	*	*	*	*
	Involvement in at least one activity	1 064	1 112	48	4,5
	Unemployed	147	135	-12	-8,2
	Not economically active	917	977	60	6,5
Northern Cape	Subsistence farming	*	*	*	*
	Fetching water or collecting wood/dung	80	87	7	8,8
	Produce other goods for household use	*	*	*	*
	Construction or major repairs to own or household'	*	*	*	*
	Hunting or fishing for household use	*	*	*	*
	Involvement in at least one activity	82	90	8	9,8
	Unemployed	26	23	-3	-11,5
	Not economically active	57	67	10	17,5
Free State	Subsistence farming	31	26	-5	-16,1
	Fetching water or collecting wood/dung	*	*	*	*
	Produce other goods for household use	*	*	*	*
	Construction or major repairs to own or household'	*	*	*	*
	Hunting or fishing for household use	*	*	*	*
	Involvement in at least one activity	42	41	-1	-2,4
	Unemployed	12	13	1	8,3
	Not economically active	30	28	-2	-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.
 Western Cape had values lower than 10 000

Table 7: Involvement in non-market activities and labour market status by province (concluded)					
Non-market production activities		Jan–Mar 2008	Apr–Jun 2008	Qrt to Qrt change	Qrt to Qrt change
		Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Percent
KwaZulu-Natal	Subsistence farming	546	439	-107	-19,6
	Fetching water or collecting wood/dung	1 082	1 003	-79	-7,3
	Produce other goods for household use	42	36	-6	-14,3
	Construction or major repairs to own or household'	107	133	26	24,3
	Hunting or fishing for household use	*	*	*	*
	Involvement in at least one activity	1 342	1 220	-122	-9,1
	Unemployed	221	207	-14	-6,3
	Not economically active	1 120	1 014	-106	-9,5
North West	Subsistence farming	66	61	-5	-7,6
	Fetching water or collecting wood/dung	204	190	-14	-6,9
	Produce other goods for household use	*	*	*	*
	Construction or major repairs to own or household'	*	*	*	*
	Hunting or fishing for household use	*	*	*	*
	Involvement in at least one activity	229	211	-18	-7,9
	Unemployed	50	48	-2	-4,0
	Not economically active	179	162	-17	-9,5
Gauteng	Subsistence farming	79	95	16	20,3
	Fetching water or collecting wood/dung	33	16	-17	-51,5
	Produce other goods for household use	14	14	0	0,0
	Construction or major repairs to own or household'	*	*	*	*
	Hunting or fishing for household use	*	*	*	*
	Involvement in at least one activity	127	127	0	0,0
	Unemployed	75	71	-4	-5,3
	Not economically active	52	56	4	7,7
Mpumalanga	Subsistence farming	188	113	-75	-39,9
	Fetching water or collecting wood/dung	230	246	16	7,0
	Produce other goods for household use	32	25	-7	-21,9
	Construction or major repairs to own or household'	31	22	-9	-29,0
	Hunting or fishing for household use	*	*	*	*
	Involvement in at least one activity	399	341	-58	-14,5
	Unemployed	92	83	-9	-9,8
	Not economically active	308	258	-50	-16,2
Limpopo	Subsistence farming	164	132	-32	-19,5
	Fetching water or collecting wood/dung	545	719	174	31,9
	Produce other goods for household use	*	*	*	*
	Construction or major repairs to own or household'	*	*	*	*
	Hunting or fishing for household use	*	*	*	*
	Involvement in at least one activity	633	766	133	21,0
	Unemployed	127	143	16	12,6
	Not economically active	506	623	117	23,1

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

Appendix 2: Coefficient of variation for labour force characteristics by sex		
	Jan–Mar 2008	Apr–Jun 2008
Both sexes		
Population 15–64 yrs		
Labour force	0.5	0.4
Employed	0.6	0.6
Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	0.9	0.9
Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	2.0	2.2
Agriculture	4.2	5.6
Private households	2.4	2.6
Unemployed	1.7	1.7
Not economically active	0.6	0.6
Discouraged work seekers	3.7	3.8
Other(not economically active)	0.7	0.6
Rates (%)		
Unemployment rate	1.6	1.6
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	0.6	0.6
Labour force participation rate	0.5	0.4
Women		
Population 15–64 yrs		
Labour Force	0.7	0.5
Employed	0.9	0.8
Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	1.3	1.1
Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	2.6	3.1
Agriculture	5.9	6.9
Private households	2.6	5.9
Unemployed	2.2	2.0
Not economically active	0.7	0.7
Discouraged work seekers	3.9	3.8
Other(not economically active)	0.7	0.7
Rates (%)		
Unemployment rate	1.9	1.8
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	0.9	0.8
Labour force participation rate	0.7	0.7
Men		
Population 15–64 yrs		
Labour Force	0,5	0,5
Employed	0,7	0,7
Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	1,0	1,1
Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	2,7	3,1
Agriculture	4,6	6,9
Private households	6,0	5,9
Unemployed	1,9	2,3
Not economically active	0,9	0,9
Discouraged work seekers	4,8	5,1
Other(not economically active)	0,9	0,9
Rates (%)		
Unemployment rate	1,8	2,3
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	0,7	0,7
Labour force participation rate	0,5	0,5

Appendix 2.1: Coefficient of variation for labour force characteristics by population group		
	Jan–Mar 2008	Apr–Jun 2008
South Africa		
Population 15–64 yrs		
Labour Force	0,5	0,4
Employed	0,6	0,6
Unemployed	1,7	1,7
Not economically active	0,6	0,6
Rates (%)		
Unemployment rate	1,6	1,6
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	0,6	0,6
Labour force participation rate	0,5	0,4
Black/African		
Population 15–64 yrs		
Labour Force	0,6	0,5
Employed	0,7	0,8
Unemployed	1,8	1,9
Not economically active	0,7	0,7
Rates (%)		
Unemployment rate	1,6	1,7
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	0,7	0,8
Labour force participation rate	0,6	0,5
Coloured		
Population 15–64 yrs		
Labour Force	1,3	0,9
Employed	2,0	1,9
Unemployed	4,6	5,7
Not economically active	2,5	1,7
Rates (%)		
Unemployment rate	4,9	5,9
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	2,0	1,9
Labour force participation rate	1,3	0,9
Indian/Asian		
Population 15–64 yrs		
Labour Force	1,4	1,5
Employed	1,8	2,3
Unemployed	12,3	13,5
Not economically active	2,1	2,3
Rates (%)		
Unemployment rate	11,8	13,3
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	1,8	2,4
Labour force participation rate	1,4	1,5
White		
Population 15–64 yrs		
Labour Force	1,0	1,1
Employed	1,2	1,3
Unemployed	9,6	11,0
Not economically active	2,5	2,6
Rates (%)		
Unemployment rate	9,7	11,0
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	1,2	1,3
Labour force participation rate	1,0	1,1

Appendix 2.2: Coefficient of variation for labour force characteristics by province		
	Jan–Mar 2008	Apr–Jun 2008
South Africa		
Population 15–64 yrs		
Labour Force	0,5	0,4
Employed	0,6	0,6
Unemployed	1,7	1,7
Not economically active	0,6	0,6
Rates (%)		
Unemployment rate	1,6	1,6
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	0,6	0,6
Labour force participation rate	0,5	0,4
Western Cape		
Population 15–64 yrs		
Labour Force	1,3	0,9
Employed	1,9	1,4
Unemployed	5,5	4,5
Not economically active	2,6	1,9
Rates (%)		
Unemployment rate	5,6	4,5
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	1,9	1,4
Labour force participation rate	1,3	0,9
Eastern Cape		
Population 15–64 yrs		
Labour Force	2,8	2,6
Employed	2,0	2,8
Unemployed	7,8	5,4
Not economically active	2,4	2,2
Rates (%)		
Unemployment rate	5,6	4,5
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	2,0	2,8
Labour force participation rate	2,8	2,6
Northern Cape		
Population 15–64 yrs		
Labour Force	1,9	1,9
Employed	3,2	3,0
Unemployed	9,3	7,8
Not economically active	2,7	2,4
Rates (%)		
Unemployment rate	8,8	7,5
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	3,2	3,0
Labour force participation rate	1,9	1,9
Free State		
Population 15–64 yrs		
Labour Force	1,3	1,4
Employed	2,2	1,8
Unemployed	4,3	4,2
Not economically active	1,9	1,4
Rates (%)		
Unemployment rate	4,5	4,0
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	2,2	2,0
Labour force participation rate	1,3	1,4

Appendix 2.2: Coefficient of variation for labour force characteristics by province (concluded)		
	Jan–Mar 2008	Apr–Jun 2008
KwaZulu-Natal		
Population 15–64 yrs		
Labour Force	1,4	1,2
Employed	1,7	2,0
Unemployed	3,2	4,2
Not economically active	1,6	2,1
Rates (%)		
Unemployment rate	2,9	4,2
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	1,7	1,8
Labour force participation rate	1,4	1,2
North West		
Population 15–64 yrs		
Labour Force	2,6	2,4
Employed	3,7	3,9
Unemployed	6,2	5,8
Not economically active	3,0	2,9
Rates (%)		
Unemployment rate	6,5	6,8
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	3,7	3,9
Labour force participation rate	2,6	2,4
Gauteng		
Population 15–64 yrs		
Labour Force	0,9	0,9
Employed	1,2	1,1
Unemployed	3,4	3,9
Not economically active	2,4	2,5
Rates (%)		
Unemployment rate	3,2	3,5
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	1,2	1,1
Labour force participation rate	0,9	0,9
Mpumalanga		
Population 15–64 yrs		
Labour Force	2,1	2,1
Employed	2,9	3,1
Unemployed	5,8	5,0
Not economically active	2,5	2,5
Rates (%)		
Unemployment rate	5,7	5,3
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	2,9	3,1
Labour force participation rate	2,1	2,1
Limpopo		
Population 15–64 yrs		
Labour Force	2,1	2,3
Employed	2,6	2,7
Unemployed	4,9	5,0
Not economically active	1,6	1,6
Rates (%)		
Unemployment rate	4,1	4,1
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	2,6	2,7
Labour force participation rate	2,1	2,3

Appendix 3.1: Coefficient of variation for the employed by industry and sex		
	Jan–Mar 2008	Apr–Jun 2008
Both sexes	0,6	0,6
Agriculture	4,2	5,6
Mining	9,6	9,1
Manufacturing	2,4	2,2
Utilities	10,7	10,8
Construction	3,0	3,4
Trade	1,7	1,7
Transport	3,2	3,6
Finance	2,7	2,9
Community and social services	1,9	1,8
Private households	2,4	2,6
Women	0,9	0,8
Agriculture	5,9	6,3
Mining	15,9	13,3
Manufacturing	3,8	3,6
Utilities	21,3	18,6
Construction	8,4	8,1
Trade	2,1	2,2
Transport	6,7	6,5
Finance	3,7	3,4
Community and social services	2,2	2,0
Private households	2,6	2,7
Men	0,7	0,7
Agriculture	4,6	6,9
Mining	10,4	9,7
Manufacturing	2,5	2,5
Utilities	11,6	12,3
Construction	3,2	3,4
Trade	2,4	2,5
Transport	3,4	4,1
Finance	3,3	3,6
Community and social services	2,7	2,8
Private households	6,0	5,9

Appendix 3.4: Coefficient of variation for the employed by province and sector		
	Jan–Mar 2008	Apr–Jun 2008
South Africa	0,6	0,6
Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	0,9	0,9
Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	2,0	2,2
Agriculture	4,2	5,6
Private households	2,4	2,6
Western Cape	1,9	1,4
Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	2,2	2,0
Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	7,4	7,0
Agriculture	9,4	9,2
Private households	6,1	6,2
Eastern Cape	2,0	2,8
Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	3,3	3,9
Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	5,9	7,0
Agriculture	17,8	21,7
Private households	7,4	11,7
Northern Cape	3,2	3,0
Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	5,3	4,8
Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	10,4	10,0
Agriculture	14,7	13,4
Private households	11,2	11,6
Free State	2,2	2,0
Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	3,3	3,2
Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	5,9	6,3
Agriculture	6,8	8,1
Private households	7,2	9,1
KwaZulu-Natal	1,7	1,8
Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	3,0	3,1
Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	4,7	4,4
Agriculture	11,3	19,8
Private households	6,7	5,8
North West	3,7	3,9
Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	3,8	4,3
Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	6,2	7,9
Agriculture	20,7	19,3
Private households	8,8	9,2
Gauteng	1,2	1,1
Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	1,6	1,6
Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	5,0	5,0
Agriculture	11,2	15,8
Private households	4,7	5,3
Mpumalanga	2,9	3,1
Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	4,1	3,7
Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	5,8	6,2
Agriculture	12,3	8,9
Private households	10,5	10,2
Limpopo	2,6	2,7
Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	4,5	4,8
Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	4,3	6,2
Agriculture	10,1	9,5
Private households	8,6	8,4

Appendix 3.5: Coefficient of variation for the employed by sex and occupation		
	Jan–Mar 2008	Apr–Jun 2008
Both sexes	0,6	0,6
Manager	2,9	3,1
Professional	4,4	4,1
Technician	2,5	2,5
Clerk	2,8	2,8
Sales and services	2,2	2,2
Skilled agriculture	8,2	8,6
Craft and related trade	2,3	2,1
Plant and machine operator	2,7	2,7
Elementary	1,8	2,0
Domestic worker	2,6	2,6
Women	0,9	0,8
Manager	4,5	5,7
Professional	7,0	5,4
Technician	3,0	2,9
Clerk	3,2	2,8
Sales and services	2,9	3,1
Skilled agriculture	15,6	15,7
Craft and related trade	5,3	5,2
Plant and machine operator	7,0	6,3
Elementary	2,2	2,3
Domestic worker	2,6	2,7
Men	0,7	0,7
Manager	3,2	3,1
Professional	4,9	5,2
Technician	3,8	3,7
Clerk	4,7	4,9
Sales and services	2,9	3,1
Skilled agriculture	8,5	10,7
Craft and related trade	2,4	2,2
Plant and machine operator	3,0	2,9
Elementary	2,3	2,8
Domestic worker	16,9	15,5

Appendix 4: Comparison of different age cut-offs in QLFS Quarter 1:2008

15–64 years						
	Employed	Unemployed	Not economically active	Working age Population	Labour force	Unemployment rate
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Percent
WC	1 902	419	1 118	3 439	2 321	18,0
EC	1 316	515	2 106	3 937	1 831	28,1
NC	306	101	294	701	407	24,9
FS	838	280	732	1 851	1 118	25,1
KZN	2 562	753	2 935	6 250	3 315	22,7
NW	901	258	1 004	2 163	1 159	22,2
GP	4 019	1 177	1 861	7 057	5 196	22,7
MP	894	277	1 001	2 172	1 171	23,7
LP	886	411	1 742	3 039	1 297	31,7
RSA	13 623	4 191	12 794	30 608	17 814	23,5
15–65 years						
	Employed	Unemployed	Not economically active	Working age population	Labour force	Unemployment rate
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Percent
WC	1 904	419	1 136	3 458	2 323	18,0
EC	1 321	515	2 133	3 969	1 836	28,0
NC	306	101	301	709	408	24,9
FS	841	280	743	1 865	1 122	25,0
KZN	2 568	754	2 965	6 287	3 322	22,7
NW	902	258	1 013	2 173	1 160	22,2
GP	4 022	1 177	1 890	7 089	5 199	22,6
MP	896	277	1 014	2 187	1 173	23,6
LP	888	412	1 756	3 056	1 300	31,7
RSA	13 649	4 193	12 951	30 794	17 842	23,5
Difference						
	Employed	Unemployed	Not economically active	Working age population	Labour force	Unemployment rate
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Percentage points
WC	2	0	18	20	2	0,0
EC	5	0	27	32	5	-0,1
NC	1	0	7	8	1	0,0
FS	3	0	11	14	3	-0,1
KZN	6	0	30	37	7	0,0
NW	1	0	9	10	1	0,0
GP	3	0	28	32	4	0,0
MP	2	0	12	14	2	0,0
LP	3	1	14	18	3	0,0
RSA	26	2	157	185	28	0,0