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## Highlights

- The number of individuals running businesses which are not registered for VAT declined from approximately 2.2 million in 2001 to approximately 1.1 million in 2009.
- Over 95% of owners of non-VAT registered businesses had only one business. For instance in 2009 of the 1,1 million owners, 98,1% had one business, 0,7% had two businesses and 1,1% had three businesses.
- 8,3% of the working-age population operated at least one non-VAT registered business in 2001. However, there was a decline of 2,7 percentage points to 5,6% between 2001 and 2005, and a further 2,1 percentage points decline to 3,5% in 2009.
- Among women of working age population, 9,5% operated non-VAT registered businesses in 2001 compared to 6,9% among men. In 2005, also, more women than men operated such businesses, but in 2009, this was reversed as 3,6% of men of working age operated non-VAT registered businesses compared to 3,3 % of women.
- Almost two out of every three persons (68,6%) mentioned unemployment as their main reason for starting a business.
- Trade contributed 57,1% of the non-VAT business in 2009. This is a decline from 69,6% in 2001. Services contributed 10,7% in 2009 an increase of 3,9 percentage points compared to the 6,8% in 2001.
- 64,9% of individual that operated non-VAT registered businesses required money to start their businesses and among those who needed money, 74,4% used their own money.
- Of those who needed money to start a business, 81,3% borrowed money from friends and relatives compared to 8,4% who borrowed from commercial banks. However, the proportion of those who borrowed from commercial banks increased from 4,0% in 2001.

## 1. Introduction

All over the world, it has been recognised that the small businesses sector plays an important, if not critical, role in the economic and social development of a country. This is also true for South Africa.

Unregistered businesses are usually small, often involving only the owner, some family member(s) and at the most one or two paid employees. They usually lack 'formality' in terms of business licences, VAT registration, formal business premises, operating permits and accounting procedures. Most of them have a limited capital base and only rudimentary technical or business skills among their operators. However, there is potential that small businesses could advance into viable small businesses. Earning levels of micro-enterprises differ widely, depending on the particular sector, the growth phase of the business and access to relevant support.

Taking into account the very large micro-enterprise segment of the small business sector, as well as those struggling in survivalist activities, it should be clear that the small business sector plays a crucial role in people's efforts to meet basic needs and help marginalised groups – like female heads of households, disabled people and rural families – to survive during the current phase of fundamental structural changes, where the formal economy is unable to absorb the increasing labour supply, and social support systems are grossly inadequate (1996: White Paper).

This report presents the results of the Survey of Employers and the Self-employed (SESE) conducted by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) in the third quarter of 2009. Comparisons are made between all the three surveys that have been conducted so far (2001, 2005 and 2009).

## 2. Purpose of the survey

The main aim of this report is to provide information on the characteristics of micro- and small businesses in South Africa and to gain an understanding of their operation and access to services as reported in the Survey of Employers and the Self-employed (SESE). The information presented in this report supplements those statistics collected by Stats SA on formal sector businesses registered for VAT.

The main objectives of SESE are:

- To collect reliable data about people running businesses that are not registered for VAT.
- To identify the non-income tax paying and income tax paying businesses within the non-VAT paying businesses.
- To produce comprehensive statistical data on such small and micro-businesses, at the national and provincial level.
- To determine the contribution of those businesses not registered for VAT and income tax towards the economic growth of the country.

### 3. How SESE was conducted

Currently, there is no sampling frame on which to base weights and raising factors for small unregistered businesses in South Africa. As a result, the research design used for SESE was based on a household based survey, consisting of two stages. The first stage involved identifying individuals who were running businesses through the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS). The second stage involved a follow-up, interviewing the owners of these businesses, to determine the nature of their business and their contribution to the economy.

The criterion for inclusion in the survey depended on whether the business was registered for Value Added Tax (VAT) or not, and those which were not registered for VAT were included. These small and micro-businesses are generally excluded from the Business Frame which is used by Stats SA during surveys to assess the formal economy.

When the QLFS was conducted in third quarter (July–September) of 2009, the screening process for SESE was performed to ensure that only persons eligible for the SESE were re-visited.

The QLFS data was collected in the middle two weeks of the month throughout the quarter, while SESE data collection was done in the last week of a month, also throughout the quarter. After the QLFS data collection, the District Survey Coordinators checked all the questionnaires for persons eligible for inclusion in SESE, and then the Survey Officers had to go back to those individuals to administer the SESE questionnaire.

The 2005 SESE was done in September and was also done after the screening process using the LFS. Collection was done over a two-week period. In 2001 SESE was conducted in March and data collection was done simultaneously with the LFS. The SESE interview was undertaken immediately after the LFS interview, if the owner of the business or a person who could answer questions about the business was available, or else an appointment was made.

Because of these changes in the methodology, comparisons should be interpreted with caution.

#### Data issues

The 2001 and 2005 SESE estimates that were previously published have been revised, using the revised LFS estimates. The LFS estimates were revised after the introduction of the Quarterly Labour Force Survey. The 2001 and 2005 datasets only covered those aged 15–64 years, while the 2009 one covered all persons aged 15 years and above. For comparability, the analysis is based only on those 15–64 years.

## 4. Results

The results presented in this report are based on the findings regarding the main business that a person operated. The main business is regarded as the one that generated the most income. The vast majority of people in the survey were engaged in only one business, as indicated in Table 1 (below). But where they were engaged in more than one business, the main business did not necessarily have the same features as other businesses owned by the person/partners. Therefore, the results should be interpreted with caution.

If the person operated more than three businesses, information was collected from a maximum of three businesses only.

The report focuses on individuals that operated non-VAT registered businesses, however details for those who operated businesses not registered for income tax are provided in the appendices.

### 4.1. Profile of individuals running non-VAT registered businesses

**Table 1: Individuals running at least one non-VAT registered business**

Non-VAT registered business	2001	2005	2009
	Thousand		
<b>By sex</b>	<b>2 258</b>	<b>1 668</b>	<b>1 076</b>
Male	888	743	534
Female	1 370	925	541
<b>By population group</b>	<b>2 258</b>	<b>1 668</b>	<b>1 076</b>
Black African	2 019	1 542	964
Coloured	83	52	44
Indian/Asian	49	16	14
White	107	58	54
<b>By age</b>	<b>2 258</b>	<b>1 668</b>	<b>1 076</b>
15–24 yrs	212	130	71
25–34 yrs	660	462	284
35–44 yrs	631	478	336
45–54 yrs	480	414	258
55–64 yrs	274	184	127
<b>By number of business</b>	<b>2 258</b>	<b>1 668</b>	<b>1 076</b>
1 business	2 217	1 610	1 056
2 businesses	38	56	8
3 businesses	3	1	12
<b>By province</b>	<b>2 258</b>	<b>1 668</b>	<b>1 076</b>
Western Cape	120	93	67
Eastern Cape	227	206	140
Northern Cape	27	12	8
Free State	133	106	60
KwaZulu-Natal	574	334	235
North West	170	124	68
Gauteng	559	426	239
Mpumalanga	222	135	112
Limpopo	226	233	146



Table 1 shows that 2,3 million people were running non-VAT registered businesses in 2001. This number declined to 1,7 million in 2005 and declined further to 1,1 million in 2009.

The table indicates that more women than men operate non-VAT registered businesses. In 2001, 60,5% of individuals who operated non-VAT registered businesses were women. Though declines were observed in 2005 and 2009, women still dominated the operation of informal sector business with 55,5% and 50,3% respectively.

More than 90% of owners of non-VAT registered businesses were black Africans. In 2009 and 2005 those aged 35–44 accounted for the largest share of owners of non-VAT registered businesses, while in 2001 it was those aged 25–34, who were part of the youth (youth being those aged 15–34).

Table 1 further indicates that over 95% of owners of non-VAT registered business had only one business. For instance in 2009, of the 1,1 million owners, 98,1% had one business, 0,7% had two businesses and 1,1% had three businesses.

The provincial distribution shows that the majority of the owners of non-VAT registered businesses are in Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal.

**Figure 1: Proportion of working-age population that operated at least one non-VAT registered business by sex**

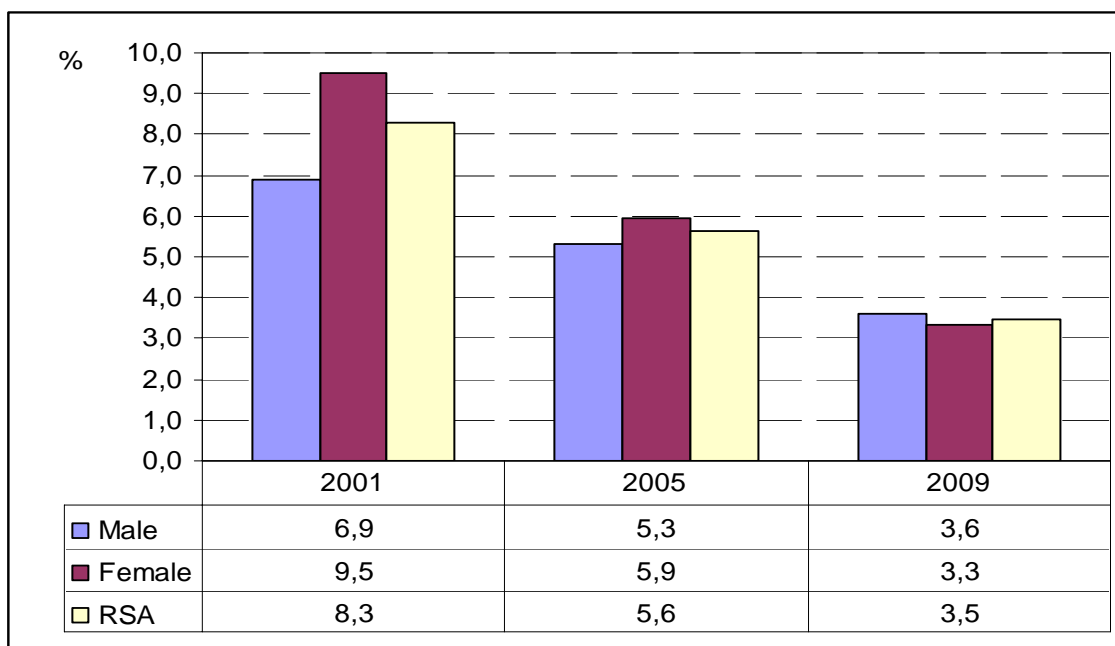


Figure 1 shows that 8,3% of the working-age population operated at least one non-VAT registered business in 2001. However, there was a decline of 2,7 percentage points to 5,6% between 2001 and 2005, and a further 2,1 percentage points decline to 3,5% in 2009.

Among women of working age population, 9,5% operated non-VAT registered businesses in 2001 compared to 6,9% among men. In 2005, a bigger proportion of women than men operated such businesses, but in 2009, this was reversed as 3,6% of men of working age operated non-VAT registered businesses compared to 3,3 % of women.

**Figure 2: Proportion of working-age population that operated at least one non-VAT registered business by population group**

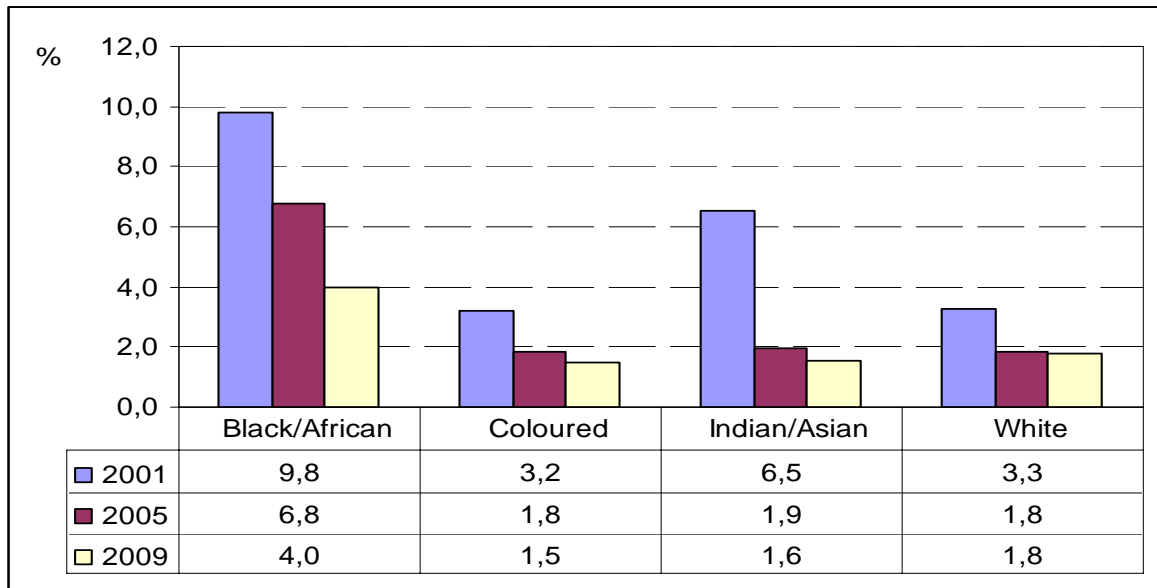
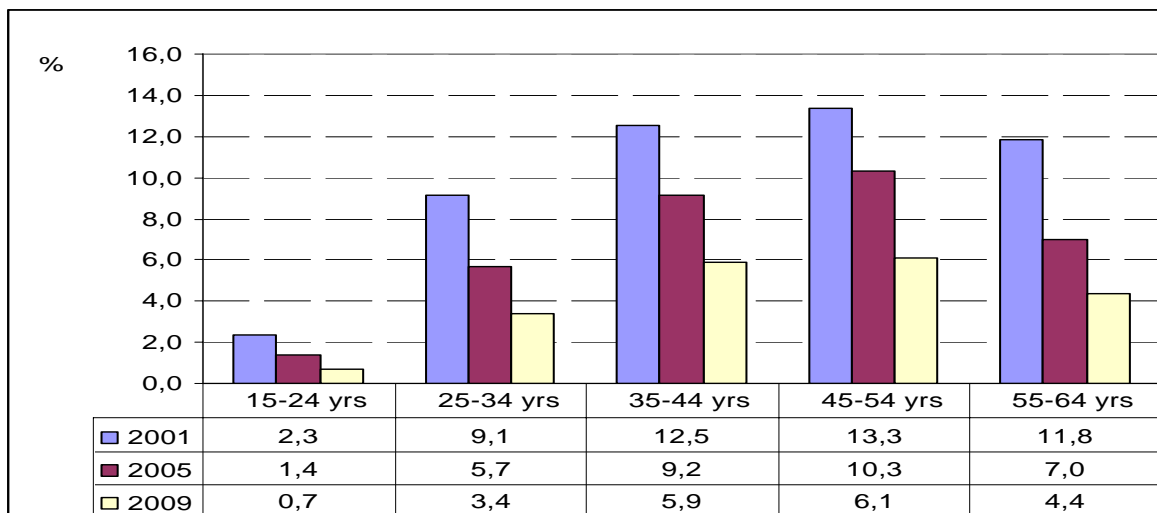


Figure 2 shows that among black Africans of working-age (15-64 years), 9,8% operated a non-VAT registered business in 2001, followed by Indians/Asians, the white and coloured population with 6,5%, 3,3% and 3,2% respectively. There was a decline among all population groups in 2005 and a further decline in 2009 among all population groups, except the white population where it remained unchanged between 2005 and 2009 at 1,8%.

**Figure 3: Proportion of working-age population that operated at least one non-VAT registered business by age**



The highest proportion of individuals that operated non-VAT registered businesses was observed among those aged 45–54 years, while the lowest proportion was among those aged 15–24 years. The proportion of individuals who operated non-VAT registered businesses increased with age, peaked at 45–54 years after which it declined slightly in the older age group.

All age groups experienced a decline in the proportion of people who operated non-VAT registered businesses over time, with 2009 recording the lowest proportions.

**Figure 4: Proportion of working-age population that operated at least one non-VAT registered business by province**

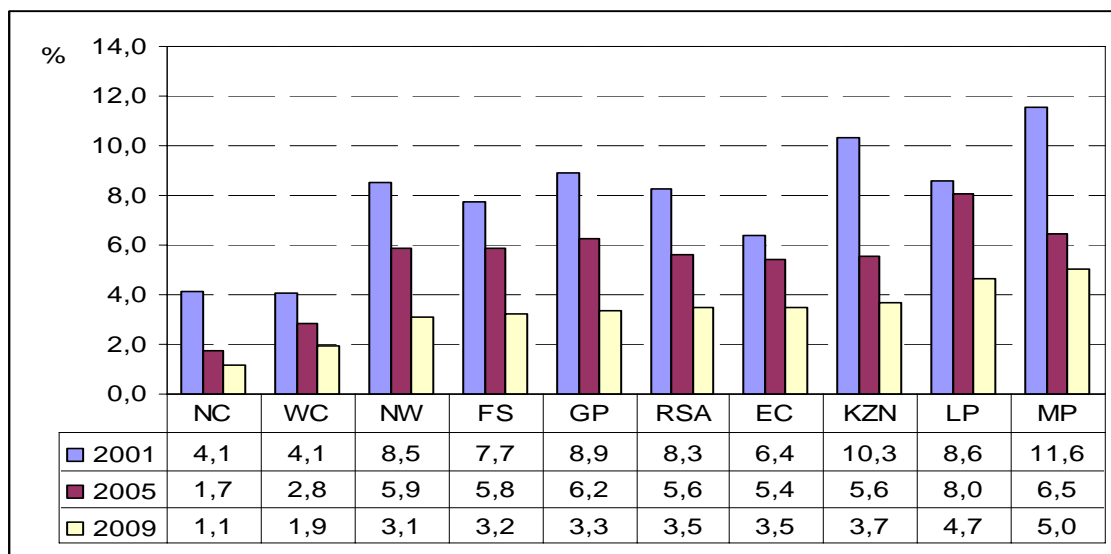


Figure 4 indicates that in 2009 Mpumalanga, Limpopo, KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape had proportions of persons of working-age that operated non-VAT registered businesses higher than the national average. These provinces are more rural than others. In 2009, 5,0% of the working age population in Mpumalanga ran businesses that are not registered for VAT, while in Northern Cape only 1,1% of the working age population ran such businesses. In 2005, Limpopo had the highest proportion (8,0%) and Northern Cape still had the lowest proportion, while in 2001 the highest proportion was observed in Mpumalanga (11,6%), and Northern Cape and Western Cape both had the lowest proportion of 4,1%.

**4.2. Licence to operate non-VAT registered businesses**

**Table 2: Number of persons running non-VAT registered businesses by license to operate and issuer of license**

	2001		2005		2009	
	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent
<b>Does the business have a licence/s or permit/s</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 258</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>1 668</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>1076</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Yes	165	7,2	176	10,6	129	12,0
No	2 093	92,8	1 491	89,4	946	87,9
<b>Issuer of licence/s or permit/s for those who have them</b>						
<b>Total number of persons with a licence/permit to operate a business</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Municipal/Provincial authority	77	46,9	86	48,3	71	55,0
Professional association	18	11,1	8	5,7	16	12,4
Business association	48	27,8	46	26,1	24	18,6
Regional Services Council	14	8,0	7	4,0	1	0,8
Traditional leader	14	8,6	14	8,0	12	9,3
Protection agency/ies	3	1,9	10	5,7	.	.
Friend/relative	5	3,1	4	2,3	8	6,2
Other	8	4,9	8	4,5	14	10,9

\* Please note that one person may fall in more than one category as respondents were asked to indicate all forms of assistance they required, so each category is treated separately.

Table 2 indicates that over 85% of individuals who operated non-VAT registered businesses did so without a licence or permit.

Of those who had licences or permits to operate their businesses, the majority got their licences/permits from the municipal/provincial authority, followed by business and professional associations. In 2001, of the 165 000 persons who had license /permit to operate their businesses 77 000 (46,9%) got them from the Municipality/Provincial authority; in 2005 the number increased to 86 000 (46,9%); and by 2009 the number had decreased to 71 000 (55,0%) – a level lower than in 2001.

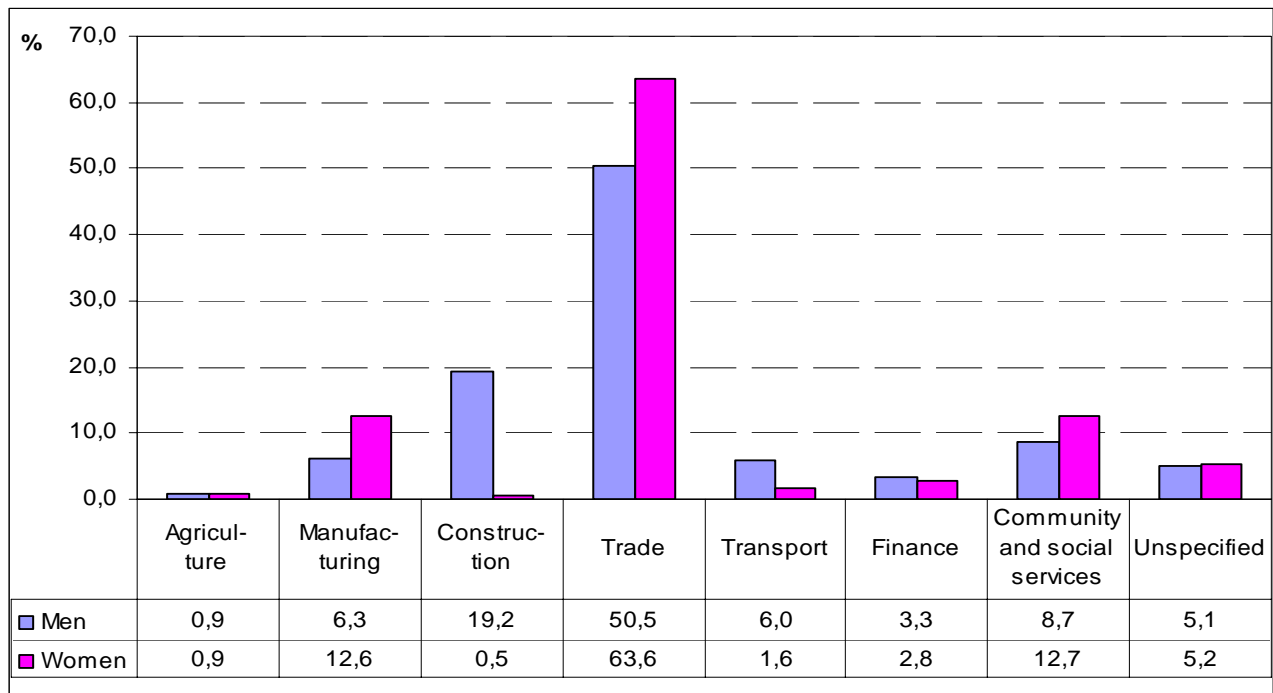
### 4.3. Industries in which non-VAT registered businesses operated

**Table 3: Number of persons running non-VAT registered businesses by industry of the main business**

	2001	2005	2009
	Thousand		
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>2 258</b>	<b>1 668</b>	<b>1 076</b>
Agriculture	11	17	10
Manufacturing	242	201	102
Utilities	.	1	.
Construction	71	97	106
Trade	1 571	1 103	614
Transport	76	73	41
Finance	131	59	33
Community and social services	153	116	115
Unspecified	2	1	55

As depicted in Table 3, most of the non-VAT registered businesses were mostly in the Trade industry. For instance, in 2001 1,6 million of the 2,3 million main businesses were in Trade. However, by 2009, the number had declined to 614 000. Industries that also had sizeable number of businesses were manufacturing, community and social service and construction industries.

**Figure 5: Proportion of persons running non-VAT registered businesses by industry of the main business and sex, 2009**



As indicated earlier in the report, in 2009, 50,3% of individuals who operated non-VAT businesses were women. Figure 5 shows that while both women and men mostly operated businesses in the trade industry, women dominated the operation of businesses in this industry (63,6%). More women than men also operated businesses that were in Community and social services (12,7% versus 8,7%) as well as Manufacturing (12,6% versus 6,3%) industries, while men dominated the operation of businesses in Construction (19,2% versus 0,5%) and Transport (6,0% versus 1,6%) industries.

**Table 4: The main reason for starting a business**

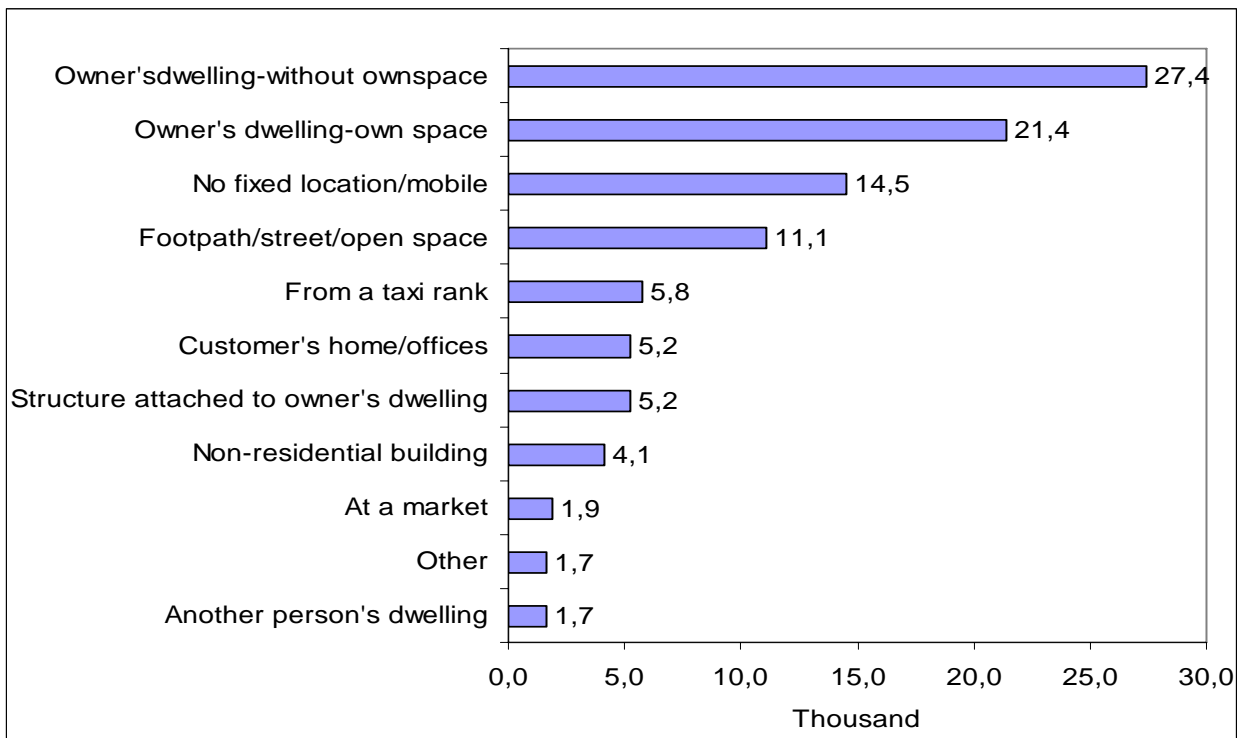
	2001	2005	2009
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Inherited/family tradition	4,2	3,5	4,7
Unemployed/have no alternative income source	60,6	68,2	68,6
Retrenched	4,7	4,3	3,8
Inadequate income from the other source	12,4	3,8	4,1
I like the activity	4,8	8,2	5,0
I have the skills of this business	5,1	4,1	7,8
I have the equipment for this business	1,2	0,3	0,1
Activity brings high income	2,8	2,6	1,6
Small investment needed	1,8	1,0	0,7
Unhappy with previous work	1,1	1,1	1,9
Other	1,3	2,9	1,7

Table 4 shows that the main reason why people decided to start a business was unemployment (more than 60% in all the three time periods under review). In 2001, 60,6% of owners of non-VAT registered businesses started their businesses because they were unemployed or had no alternative source of income. There was an increase of 7,6 percentage points over the four-year period to 2005, and another increase of 0,4 of a percentage point by 2009.

The second main reason stated in 2001 was inadequate income from the other source (12,4%), while in 2009 this had changed to people indicating that they had the skills for the business they were operating (7,8%).

#### 4.4. Location of non-VAT registered businesses

**Figure 6: Number of persons running non-VAT registered businesses by the location of their businesses, 2009**



In 2009, most of the owners of non-VAT registered businesses operated their businesses from their own dwellings, though without separate space for the business (27,4% or 295 000), followed by those who operated businesses from own dwelling, with the business having its own space (21,4% or 230 000) and those who operated them from no fixed location/mobile with 14,5% or 156 000 (Figure 6).

**Figure 7: Those who operated businesses from a fixed location by whether they paid for the location**

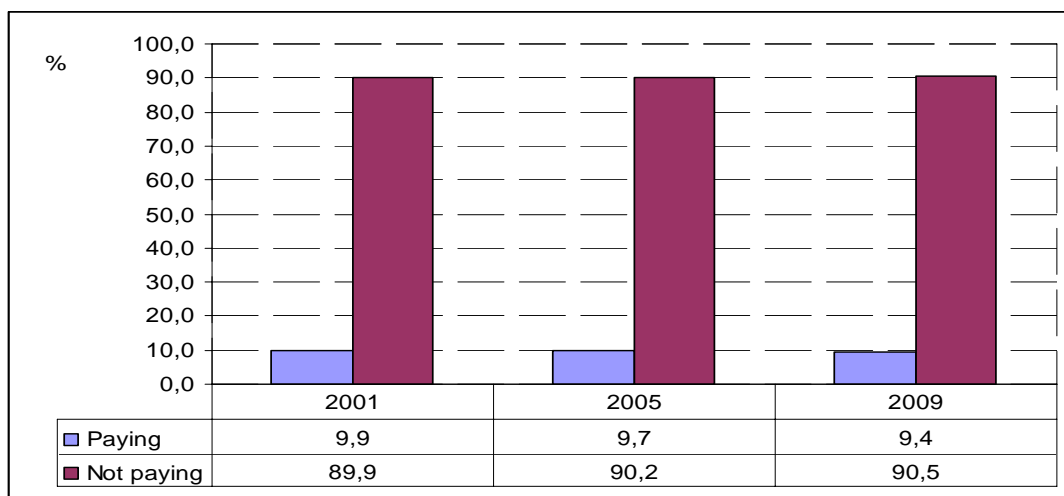
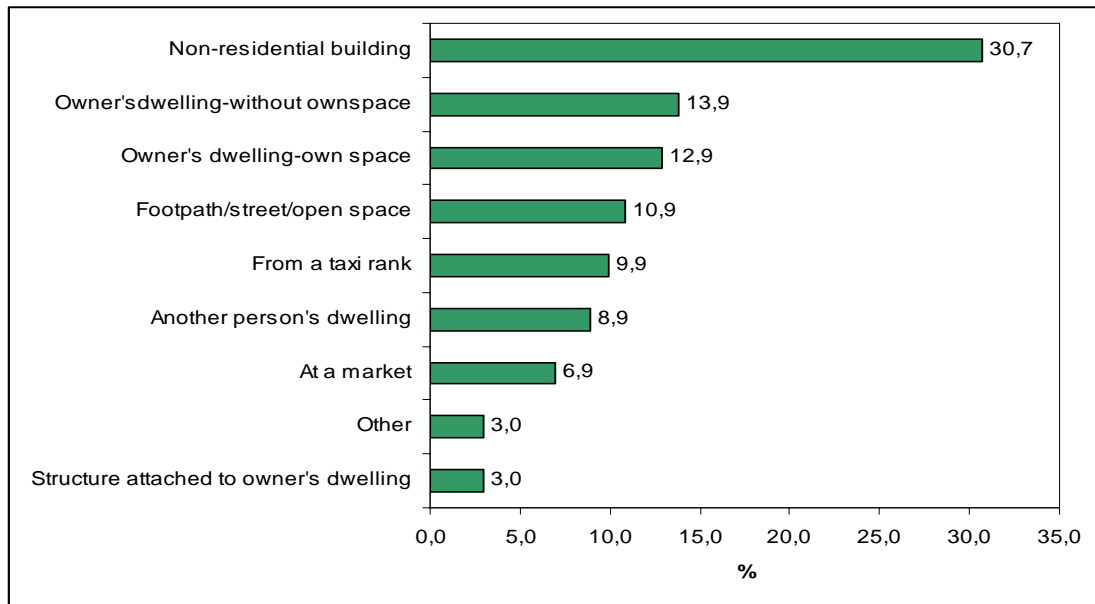


Figure 7 shows that among those who operated their businesses from a fixed location, about 90% did not pay for the location that they operated their businesses from, while the remaining 10% did over the three time periods under review.

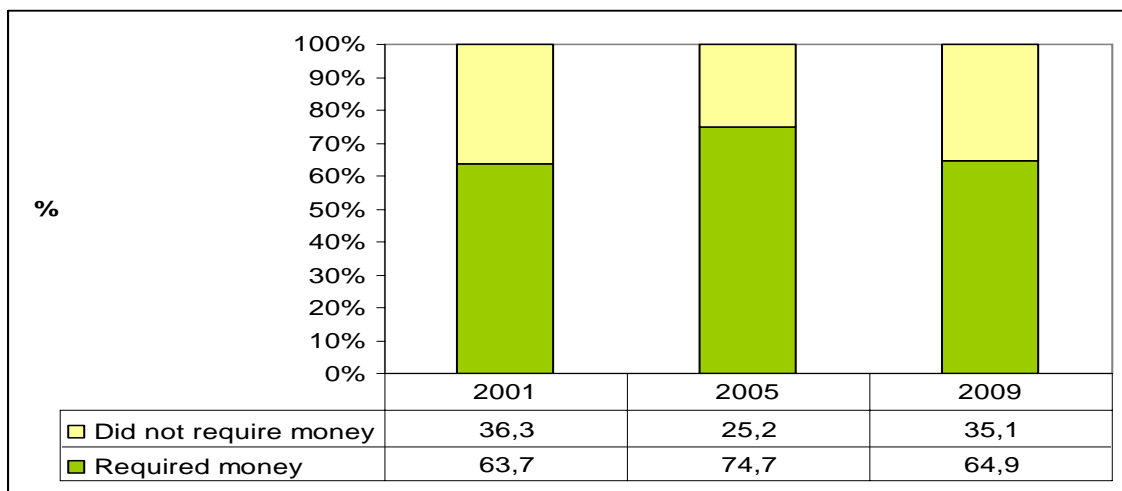
**Figure 8: Those who paid for location by type of location**



Of the 101 000 individuals who paid for the location from which they operated their businesses, 30,7 operated from non-residential building. Another 30% operated the businesses from where they lived (owner's dwelling – without own space, owner's dwelling with own space and structure attached to owner's dwelling). These are probably people who are renting a dwelling and running the business from the same place as their residence (Figure 8).

**4.5. Capital to start non-VAT registered businesses**

**Figure 9: Proportion of persons running non-VAT registered businesses by whether they required money to start their businesses**



According to Figure 9, over 60% of individuals that operated non-VAT registered businesses required money to start their businesses. The proportion was highest in 2005 when three quarters of them (74,4%) required money and the other quarter did not. In 2009, just below two-thirds of individuals required money to start their businesses. This was 1,2 percentage points higher than eight years earlier.

Figure 10 (below) focuses on individuals who did not require money to start their businesses in order to establish in which industries people can start businesses without any financial resources.

**Figure 10: Those who did not need money to start a business by industry**

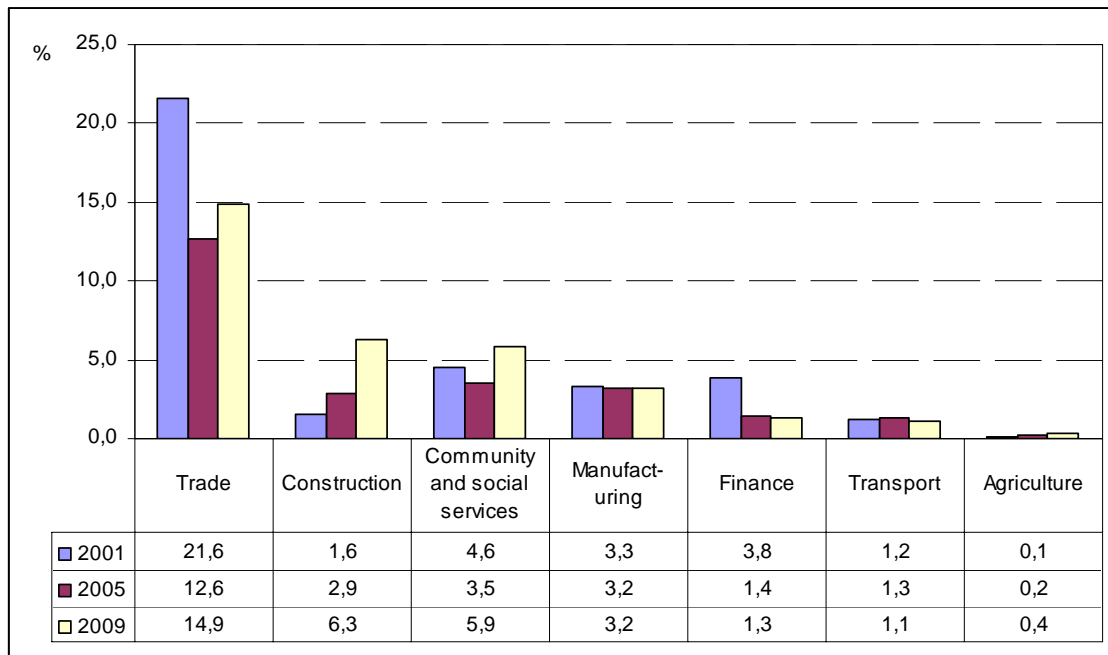


Figure 10 indicates that those in the trade industry are more likely to start their non-VAT registered businesses without any money, compared to those operating businesses in other industries such as agriculture and transport.

Among those in the trade industry, 21,6% did not need money to start their businesses in 2001, followed by community and social services with 4,6% and only 0,1% of the owners with businesses in the agriculture industry did not need money to start their businesses. The same picture is observed over the years. Among those whose businesses were in manufacturing and transport, just over 3% and 1%, respectively, did not need money to start their businesses.

**Figure 11: Those who needed money to start a business by source of money**

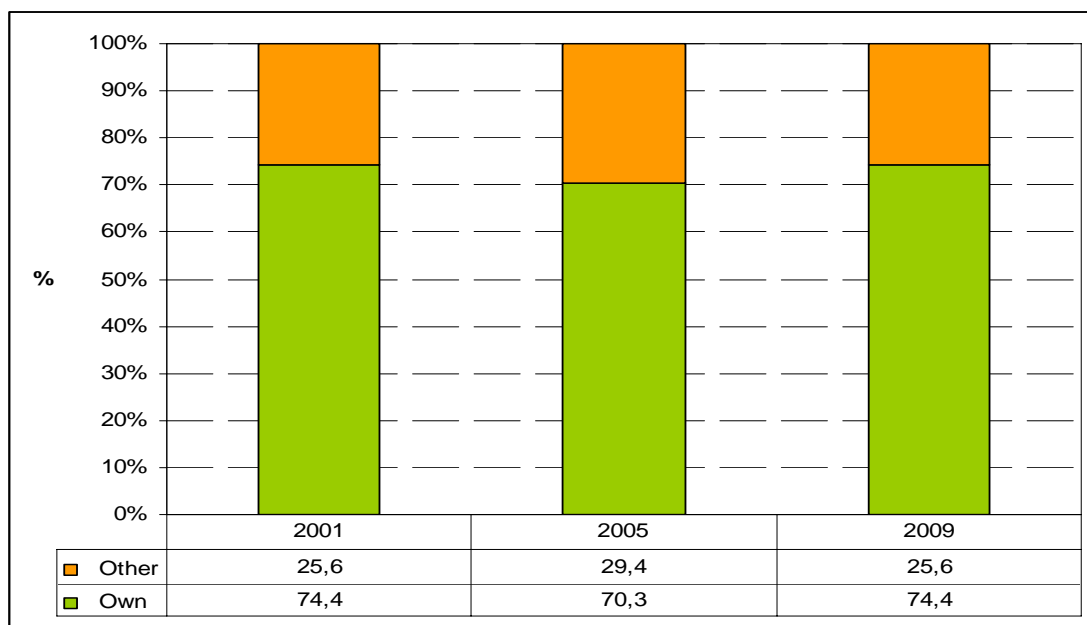
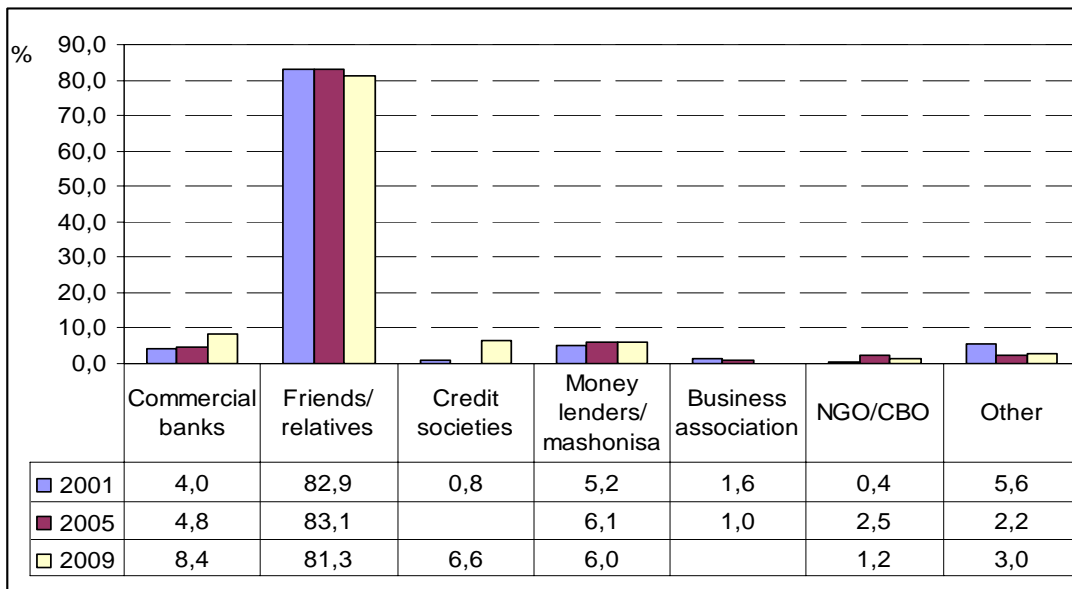


Figure 11 shows that the majority of the people who needed money to start a business used their own money to do so. In 2001, 74,4% of the people used their own money, while in 2005 the figure was 3,1 percentage points lower than in 2001, and in 2009 it was at the same level as in 2001.



### 4.6. Access to loans to start non-VAT registered businesses

Figure 12: Proportion of those who borrowed money to start a business by source of money



According to Figure 12, over 80% of the people who operated non-VAT registered businesses and did not use their own money to start their businesses indicated that they borrowed the money from friends and relatives. In 2001, 4,0% of them borrowed the money from commercial banks and in 2009, 8,4% of them also did. Over 5% of the people indicated that they borrowed money from money lenders or mashonisas. Only a few indicated that they borrowed money from other sources.

### 4.7. Use of raw materials and supplies

#### Use of raw materials

Figure 13: Proportion of persons running non-VAT registered businesses by use of raw materials

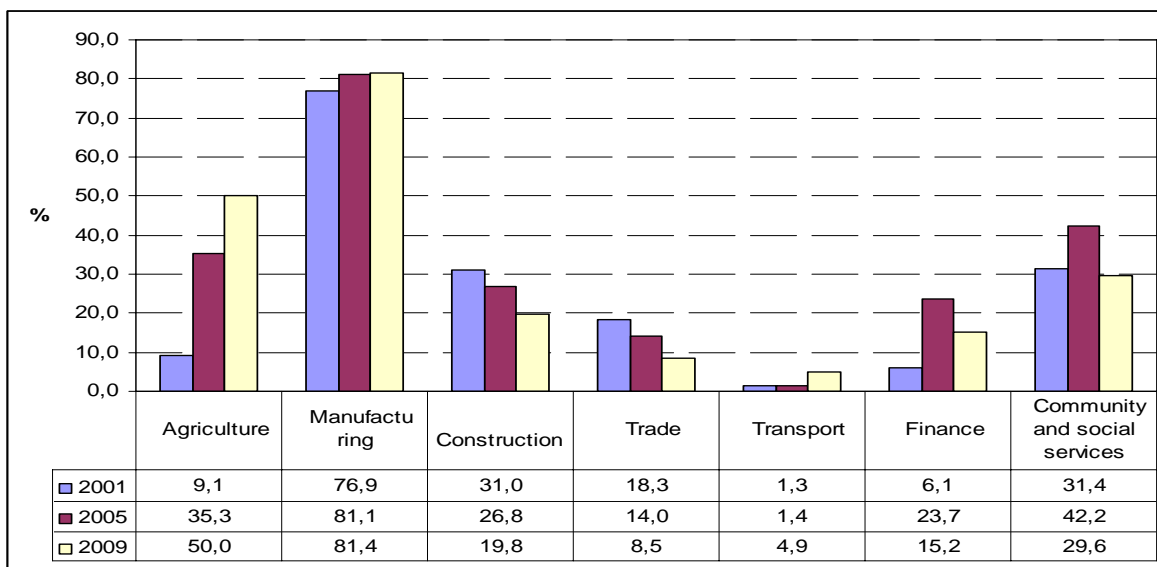


Figure 13 shows that more than three quarters of individuals that operated non-VAT registered businesses that are in the Manufacturing industry used raw materials. A sizeable proportion within Agriculture, Community and social services and construction industries also used raw materials in

their businesses while a small proportion within the Transport industry (1,3% in 2001, 1,4% in 2005 and 4,9% in 2009) used raw materials.

In 2009, 8,5% of individuals whose businesses are in Trade used raw materials, while the majority (81,5%) did not use raw materials. This is expected since in this industry businesses acquire finished products and sell.

**Use of supplies**

**Figure 14: Proportion of persons running non-VAT registered businesses by use of supplies**



The results in Figure 14 indicate that, supplies were mainly used in businesses that were in the Trade and Agriculture industries. In 2009, 77,9% of persons whose businesses were in Trade used supplies in their businesses although this is 8,9 percentage points lower than in 2005. These are the industries in which fewer raw materials were used.

In essence, the industries in which raw materials were mostly used, fewer supplies were used.

**4.8. Employment and labour costs**

**Table 5: Number of employees in non-VAT registered businesses by industry**

	2001		2005		2009	
	Thousand	% share	Thousand	% share	Thousand	% share
<b>Total (paid and unpaid employees)</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Agriculture	4	0,5	15	2,5	3	0,6
Manufacturing	61	9,2	68	11,5	51	10,0
Construction	105	15,8	93	15,7	160	31,4
Trade	317	47,9	246	41,5	137	26,8
Transport	79	12,0	25	4,2	29	5,6
Finance	42	6,4	86	14,5	16	3,2
Community and social services	53	8,1	60	10,1	99	19,4
Other	1	0,1		0,0	15	3,0
<b>Paid employees</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>65,3</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>74,8</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>82,4</b>
<b>Unpaid employees</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>34,7</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>25,2</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>17,6</b>

Table 5 indicates that 510 000 employees were employed in non-VAT registered businesses in the calendar month preceding the survey interview in 2009, and this number is lower than that was employed in such businesses in 2005 (592 000) and in 2001 (661 000). The majority of the employees were in paid employment, while the unpaid workers accounted for 17,6% of total employment in non-VAT registered businesses in 2009.

Most of the businesses in which the employees were working were in trade industry, which accounted for over 40% of total employment in both 2001 and 2005 while in 2009 the majority were in construction.

**Table 6: Labour cost for employees of non-VAT registered businesses by industry**

	2001	2005	2009
	Thousand		
<b>Total</b>	<b>329 755</b>	<b>327 698</b>	<b>389 636</b>
Agriculture	939	7 110	2 905
Manufacturing	44 580	27 169	16 660
Construction	61 224	75 811	155 601
Trade	87 100	87 217	106 313
Transport	77 647	29 704	31 108
Finance	32 472	66 192	16 530
Community and social services	25 794	34 495	52 817
Other			7 702

Table 6 shows that in 2009, the non-VAT registered businesses incurred approximately R390 million a month in labour costs compared to R328 million in 2005 and R330 million in 2001. The businesses that incurred the most costs were in construction and trade industry, primarily because they hired a lot of employees compared to businesses in other industries (see Table 5).

**Figure 15: Average labour costs per month by industry**

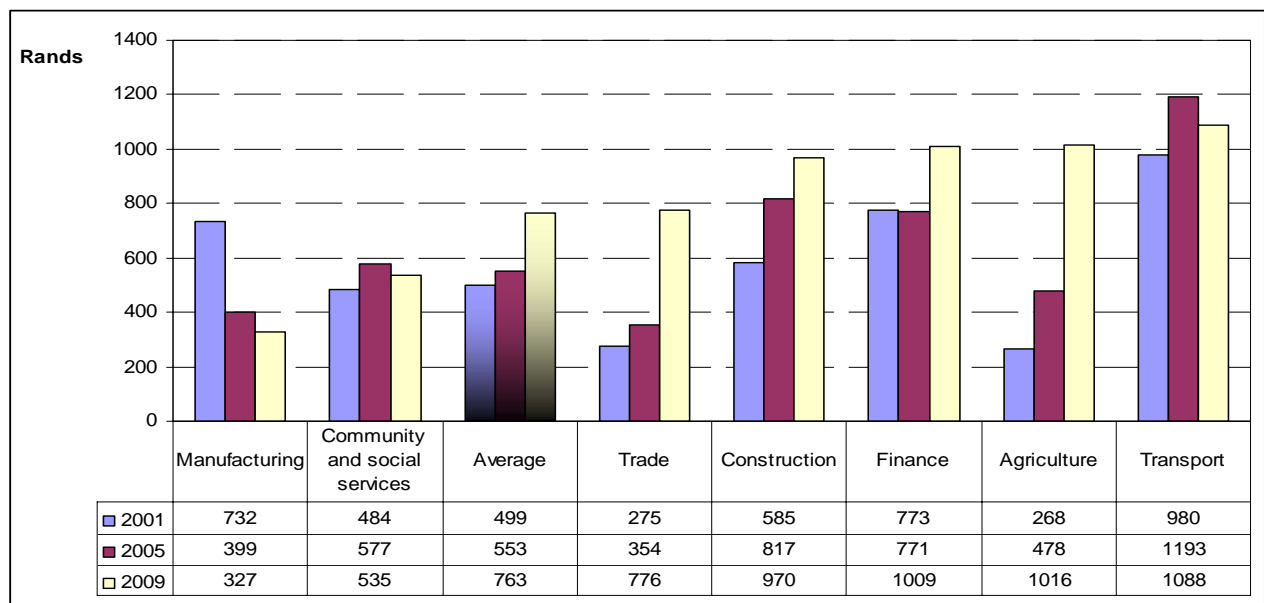


Figure 15 indicates that the national average monthly labour cost per person employed in non-registered businesses increased from R499 in 2001 to R763 in 2009. In 2009 the highest average labour cost was observed in the Transport industry (R1 088), followed by Agriculture (1 016) and Finance (1 009). Average monthly labour costs in construction and trade were also above the national average in the same period.

### 4.9. Turnover

**Table 7: Turnover in the month preceding the survey interview by industry**

	2001	2005	2009
	Thousand		
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 827 629</b>	<b>5 182 282</b>	<b>3 281 542</b>
Agriculture	13 760	69 443	43 032
Manufacturing	361 923	332 124	309 462
Construction	175 925	393 873	485 828
Trade	1 449 011	3 175 729	1 484 168
Transport	266 820	549 397	249 861
Finance	316 104	244 733	169 130
Community and social services	243 229	413 519	416 145
Other	857	3 465	123 915

Table 7 shows that an estimated R2 828 million turnover was generated in the month prior to the interview from non-VAT-registered businesses in South Africa in 2001. The turnover increased to R5 182 million in 2005 and declined to R3 282 million in 2009. The bulk of it came from businesses in Trade, Construction and Community and social service.

**Figure 16: Percentage share of turnover in the month preceding the survey interview by industry**

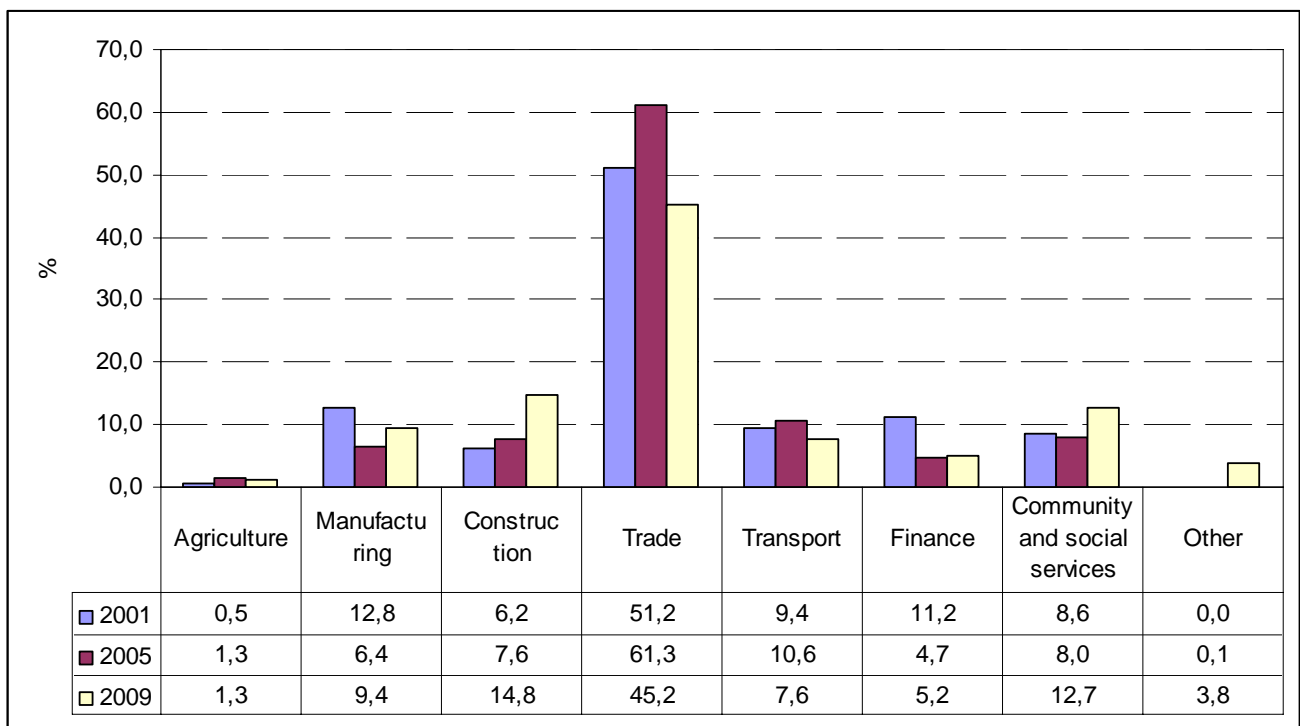
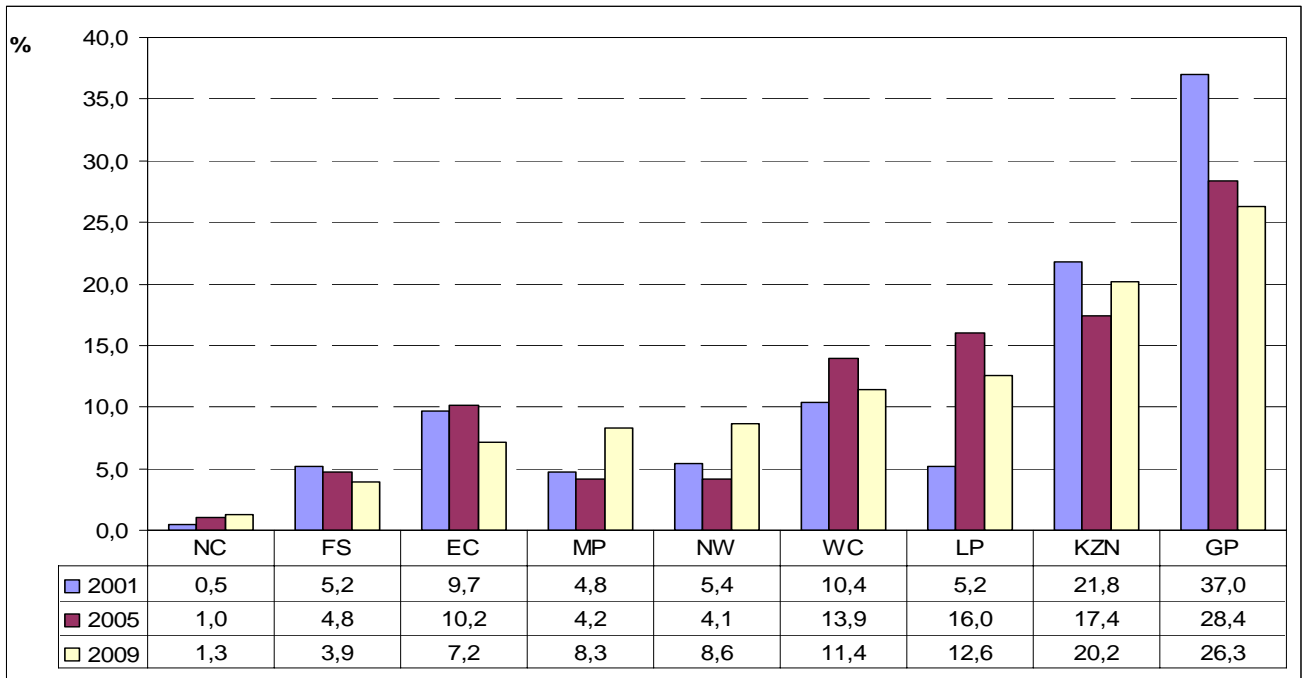


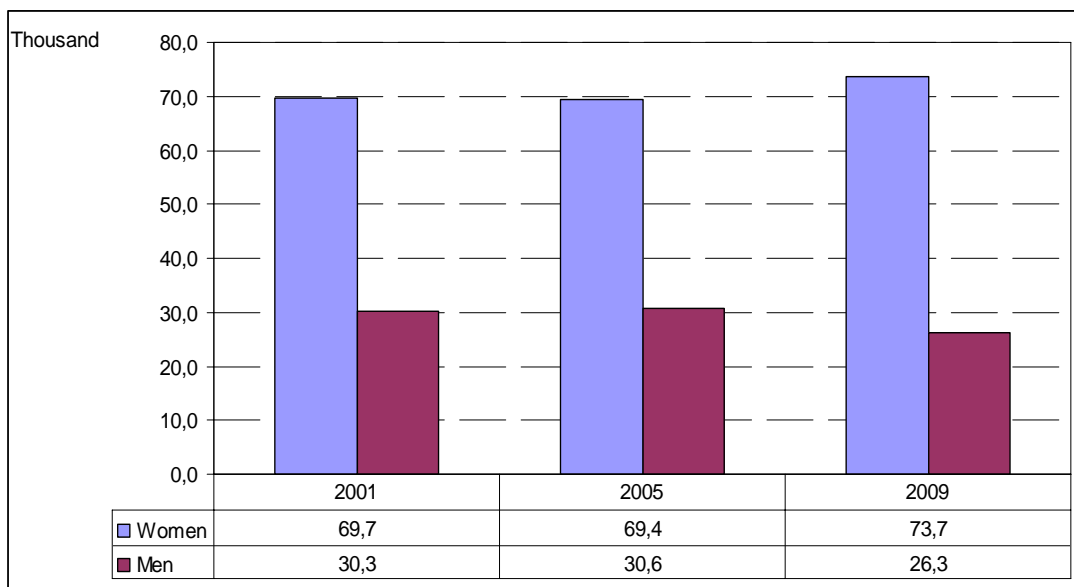
Figure 16 shows that, of the R3 282 million turnover generated by non-Vat registered businesses in a month prior to the survey interview in 2009, 45,2% was generated in Trade, followed by Construction Community and social services and Manufacturing with 14,8%, 12,7% and 9,4% respectively. Agriculture accounted for the lowest turnover generated by non-VAT registered businesses over the three time periods ranging from 0,5% in 2001 to 1,3% in 2009.

**Figure 17: Percentage share of turnover in the month preceding the survey interview by province**



As depicted in Figure 17, Gauteng accounted for 26,3% of the turnover generated by non-VAT registered business in a month preceding the survey interview in 2009. KwaZulu-Natal accounted for the second largest share (20,2%) of the turnover and Northern Cape the lowest share (1,3%) in the same year though this could be attributable to the few non-VAT registered businesses found in this province.

**Figure 18: Turnover by sex**



As indicated earlier on in the report (Table 1), more women than men operated non-VAT registered businesses. This was also reflected in the turnover generated by their businesses where businesses operated by women generated more turnover than those operated by men as depicted in Figure 18. About 70% of the turnover was generated in businesses operated by women.

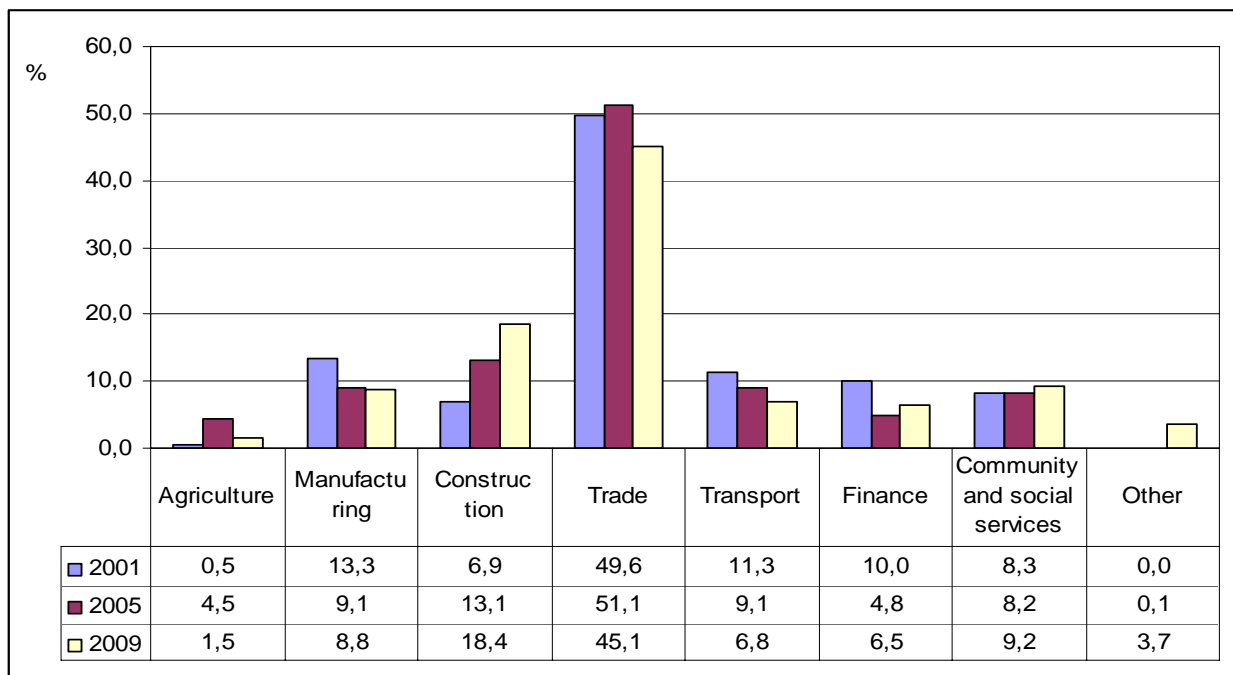
### 4.10.Net profit

**Table 8: Net profit in the month preceding the survey interview by industry**

Industry	2001	2005	2009
	Thousand		
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 150 401</b>	<b>1 581 940</b>	<b>1 656 742</b>
Agriculture	10 616	70 744	24 177
Manufacturing	286 676	144 367	145 361
Construction	147 949	207 027	305 371
Trade	1 067 387	809 100	747 206
Transport	242 677	144 556	113 312
Finance	215 999	75 537	108 392
Community and social services	178 477	129 624	151 855
Other	621	985	61 068

Table 8 shows that of the estimated R1 657 million net profit made in 2009, approximately R748 million came from businesses in Trade, followed by Construction and Community and social services with R305 million and R152 million respectively. The biggest increase in net profit was observed within the Construction industry which saw a net increase of R157 million over the period 2001 and 2009.

**Figure 19: Percentage share of net profit in the month preceding the survey interview by industry**



As depicted in Figure 19, although Trade accounted for the biggest share of net profit generated by non-VAT registered businesses in the period under review, the biggest change in the contribution to the total net profit was observed in Construction which increased by 11,5 percentage points from 6,9% in 2001 to 18,4% in 2009.

**Table 9: Average net profit in the month preceding the survey interview by province (Rands)**

	2001	2005	2009
	Thousand		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 940 567</b>	<b>1 822 636</b>	<b>1 706 166</b>
Western Cape	158 939	189 615	162 293
Eastern Cape	142 057	181 802	175 608
Northern Cape	8 435	7 556	16 244
Free State	90 243	95 746	66 317
KwaZulu-Natal	515 855	306 210	270 626
North West	118 289	133 274	106 708
Gauteng	709 325	621 076	567 196
Mpumalanga	86 703	97 429	152 899
Limpopo	110 720	189 927	188 276
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Western Cape	8,2	10,4	9,5
Eastern Cape	7,3	10,0	10,3
Northern Cape	0,4	0,4	1,0
Free State	4,7	5,3	3,9
KwaZulu-Natal	26,6	16,8	15,9
North West	6,1	7,3	6,3
Gauteng	36,6	34,1	33,2
Mpumalanga	4,5	5,3	9,0
Limpopo	5,7	10,4	11,0

Table 9 shows that, in 2009 Gauteng accounted for the biggest share (33,2%) of average net profit generated by non-VAT registered businesses followed by KwaZulu-Natal with 15,9%. This was true for 2005 and 2001 as well.

**4.11. Debt**

**Figure 20: Proportion of persons running non-VAT registered businesses by whether they had debt or not**

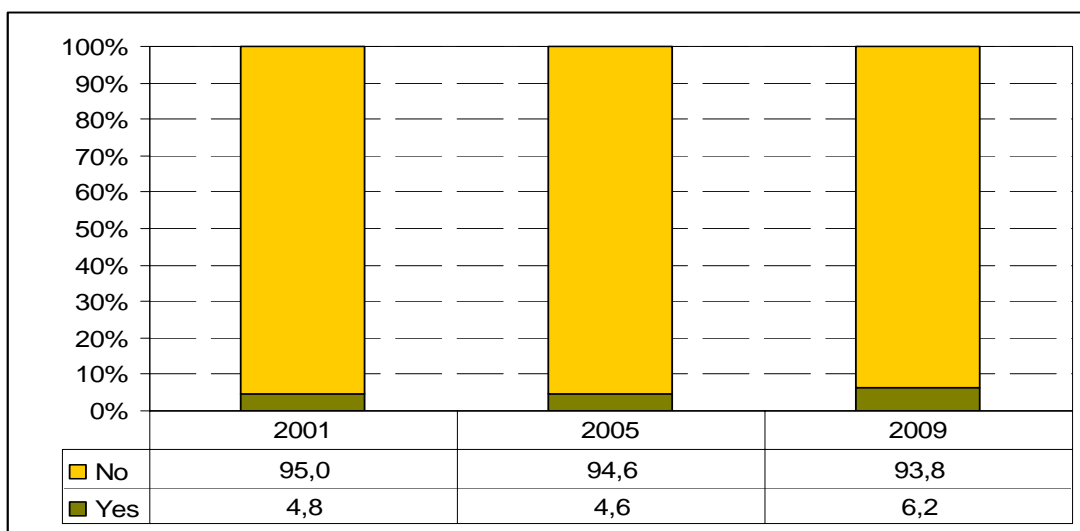


Figure 20 shows that of the 2,3 million persons running non-VAT registered businesses, only 4,8% had debt in 2001. There was a slight decline to 4,6% in 2005, but by 2009, this had increased to 6,2%. The majority of the business owners did not have debt. This is because the majority of them

used their own money to start their businesses rather than getting loans as indicated earlier on in the report.

**Table 10: Amount owed by industry**

	2 001	2 005	2 009
	Thousand		
<b>Total</b>	<b>403 617</b>	<b>1 199 426</b>	<b>2 258 065</b>
Agriculture		107 419	
Manufacturing	96 570	34 377	20 529
Construction	1 317	250 182	35 955
Trade	96 497	267 389	350 052
Transport	111 845	222 483	589 579
Finance	81 926	167 091	31 016
Community and social services	15 461	150 485	605 223
Other			625 711

**Figure 21: Share of debt by industry**

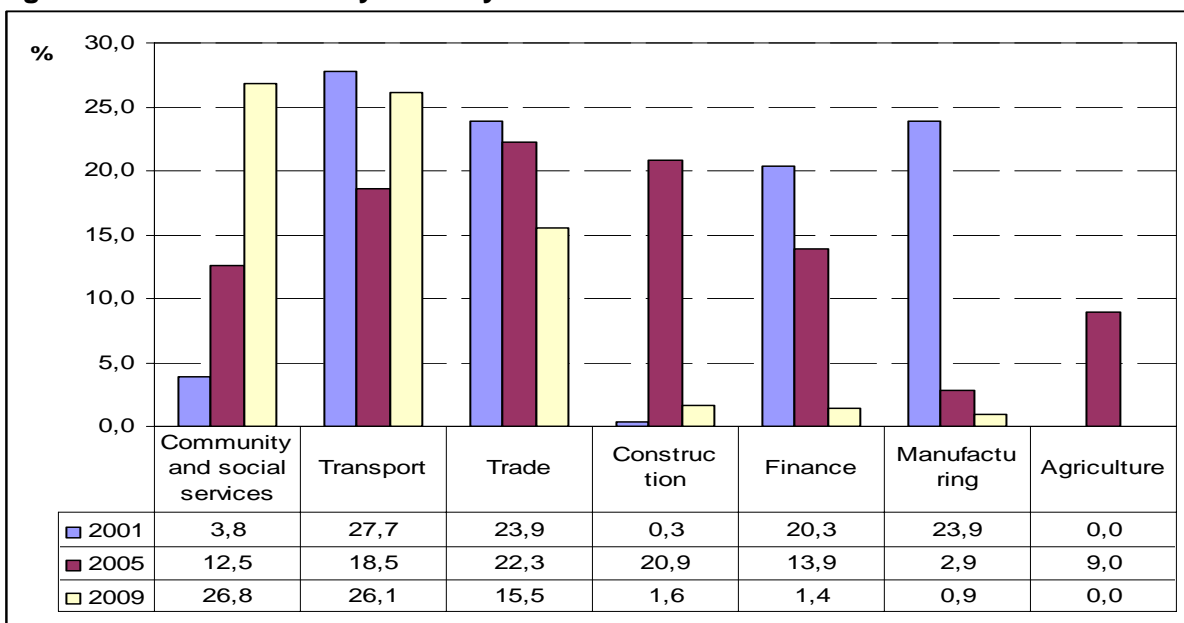
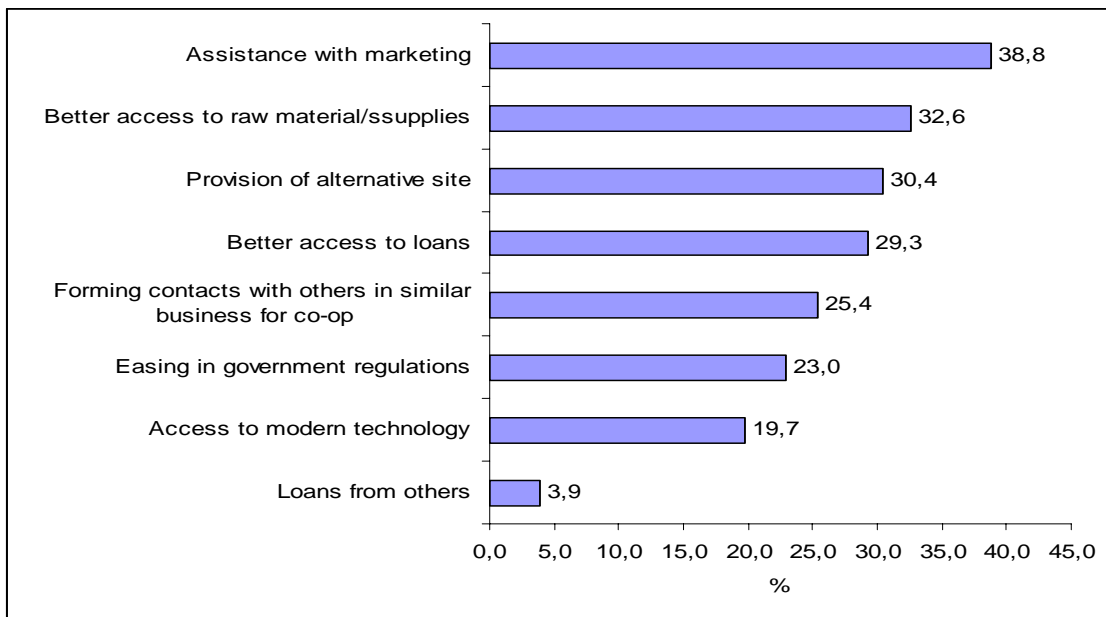


Table 10 and Figure 21 indicated that in 2009, Community and social services accounted for the biggest share (26,8% or R605 million) of the amount owed by non-VAT registered businesses followed by Transport with 26,1% or R590 million. Construction and Finance accounted for sizeable shares of the debt by non-VAT registered businesses (20,9% and 13,9% respectively) in 2005 but in 2009 they only accounted for 1,6% and 1,4% respectively.



**4.12. Assistance needed**

**Figure 22: Persons running non-VAT registered businesses by types of assistance needed, 2009**



\* Please note that one person may fall in more than one category as respondents were asked to indicate all forms of assistance they required, so each category is treated separately.

Figure 22 shows that, of the 2,3 million persons who were running non-VAT registered businesses, 38,8% indicated that they needed assistance with marketing their businesses. The second most common form of assistance needed was better access to raw materials or supplies for the business (32,6%), and the least form of assistance needed was with getting loans from others. Those who indicated more than one forms of assistance needed were asked to indicate the one they regarded the most important (see Figure 18).

**Figure 22: Proportion of persons that needed some form of assistance by main form of assistance needed, 2009**

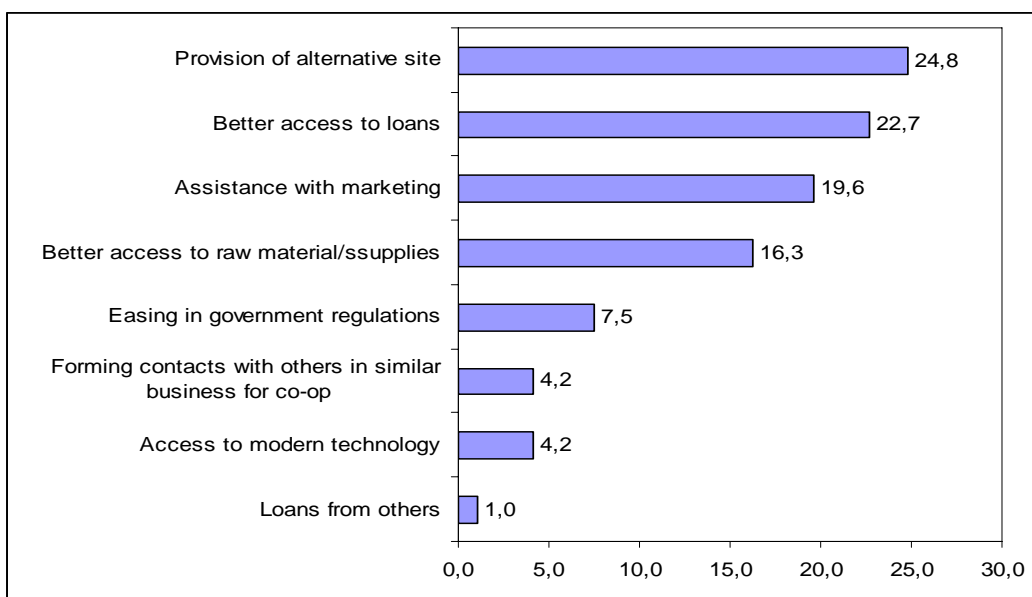


Figure 22 indicates that among those who indicated that they required some form of assistance, 24,8% stated the provision of alternative site for their businesses as the main form of assistance required, followed by getting better access to loans (22,7%) and assistance with marketing their businesses (19,6%). Assistance with getting loans from others was indicated by only 1,0% of the operators of non-VAT registered businesses as the main form of assistance they required.



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**Pali Lehohla**  
**Statistician-General: Statistics South Africa**

## 5. Technical notes

### 5.1. Response details

**Table 11: Response rates by province**

Province	Jul-Sep 2009
	Per cent
Western Cape	79,5
Eastern Cape	96,4
Northern Cape	88,9
Free State	97,1
KwaZulu-Natal	93,9
North West	96,9
Gauteng	87,6
Mpumalanga	97,0
Limpopo	98,1
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>93,9</b>

### 5.2. Survey requirements and design

During the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) of quarter three 2009, persons running businesses were screened and later interviewed for Survey of Employers and the Self-employed (SESE). The SESE interviews were not conducted at the same time with QLFS. This resulted in reduction of SESE persons as compared to the ones identified during QLFS screening. This was due to persons refusing to participate in SESE, persons not at home during SESE interviews, demolished structures, vacant dwellings, etc. If all qualifying SESE persons identified in QLFS quarter three responded positively during SESE interviews, there would be no adjustment of SESE weights. The final SESE weights would be the same as the QLFS calibrated weights. The SESE weight adjustment accounts for those persons who qualified for SESE, but refused to take part or were not available for interviews. Persons identified as ineligible for SESE were not accounted for when doing weights adjustment.

### 5.3. Weighting

The sampling weights for the data collected from the sampled households are constructed in such a manner 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.

### 5.4. Non-response adjustment

The non-respondent adjustment is done through the creation of adjustment classes. The adjustment classes are created using Response Homogeneity Groups (RHGs), where respondents have the same characteristics with non-respondents in the group. The response rate (which is the ratio of responses to all eligible units in the sample) is calculated within each class. The inverse of the response rate (adjustment factor) is calculated within each class, and the result is multiplied by the QLFS 2009 person's weights of the responding units to get the adjusted SESE person weights for responding units. What we are doing, in essence, is inflating the weights of responding persons (1 893 in total) to account for those that did not respond during SESE.

## **5.5. Final survey weights**

The final SESE weight assigned to each responding unit is computed as the product of the QLFS person weight and the non-response adjustment factor. The sum of QLFS person weight qualifying for SESE (for both respondents and non-respondents, excluding the out-of-scope persons) must be equal to the sum of final SESE person weight.

The final SESE business weights were calculated as the ratio of final adjusted SESE person weight to the number of businesses a person is running.

## 6. Definitions

**Primary industries** – include agriculture, forestry and fishing, and mining and quarrying.

**Secondary industries** – include manufacturing, electricity and other utilities, and construction.

**Tertiary industries** – include trade, transport, financial and business services, and social, personal and community services

**Main business** – refers to the business that has the highest turnover.

**Raw materials** – refer to products that are changed in some way before reselling, e.g. flour to make bread. In this case flour is a raw material because it is changed into bread before selling.

**Supplies** – refer to products that are not changed before reselling, e.g. cold drinks bought and resold at a higher price. In this case cold drinks have not been changed before selling, and are therefore regarded as supplies in this survey.

**Gross income** – refers to the total sum of money generated from business activities as well as non-business activities (for example, interests from policies and gifts from other persons to the business) before any deductions.

**Turnover** – refers to the total amount generated from sales. This excludes any money coming from sources not related to the business.

**Profit** – refers to the money generated from the business after deduction of expenses.

**Business location** – refers to the site of operation. This may be different from the administrative activities of the business. For an example, a taxi owner operates from a taxi rank, but does his administrative work at home. In this case, the site of operation is the taxi rank.

## Appendices

### Persons running at least one business which is not registered for Value-Added Tax

<b>Table 1A: Number of persons running non-VAT businesses</b>			
	<b>SESE 2001</b>	<b>SESE 2005</b>	<b>SESE 2009</b>
	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>
<b>By sex</b>	<b>2 258</b>	<b>1 668</b>	<b>1 076</b>
Women	1 370	925	541
Men	888	743	534
<b>By population group</b>	<b>2 258</b>	<b>1 668</b>	<b>1 076</b>
Black African	2 019	1 542	964
Coloured	83	52	44
Indian/Asian	49	16	14
White	107	58	54
<b>By age</b>	<b>2 258</b>	<b>1 668</b>	<b>1 076</b>
15-24 yrs	212	130	71
25-34 yrs	660	462	284
35-44 yrs	631	478	336
45-54 yrs	480	414	258
55-64 yrs	274	184	127
<b>By number of business</b>	<b>2 258</b>	<b>1 668</b>	<b>1 076</b>
1 business	2 217	1 610	1 056
2 businesses	38	56	8
3 businesses	3	1	12
<b>By province</b>	<b>2 258</b>	<b>1 668</b>	<b>1 076</b>
Western Cape	120	93	67
Eastern Cape	227	206	140
Northern Cape	27	12	8
Free State	133	106	60
KwaZulu-Natal	574	334	235
North West	170	124	68
Gauteng	559	426	239
Mpumalanga	222	135	112
Limpopo	226	233	146

<b>Table 2A: Number of persons running at least one non-VAT registered business by reason why the owner started the business</b>			
	<b>SESE 2001</b>	<b>SESE 2005</b>	<b>SESE 2009</b>
	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>
<b>Main reason the business was started</b>			
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>2 258</b>	<b>1 668</b>	<b>1 076</b>
Inherited/family tradition	94	59	51
Unemployed/have no alternative income source	1 369	1 137	738
Retrenched	107	71	41
Inadequate income from the other source	279	64	44
I like the activity	108	136	54
I have the skills of this business	115	69	84
I have the equipment for this business	26	5	1
Activity brings high income	64	44	17
Small investment needed	41	16	8
Unhappy with previous work	25	18	20
Other	30	49	18
<b>Women</b>	<b>1 370</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>541</b>
Inherited/family tradition	51	28	26
Unemployed/have no alternative income source	878	671	388
Retrenched	31	15	9
Inadequate income from the other source	209	47	28
I like the activity	67	70	31
I have the skills of this business	48	25	28
I have the equipment for this business	7	3	1
Activity brings high income	25	24	6
Small investment needed	27	9	7
Unhappy with previous work	11	10	6
Other	30	49	18
<b>Men</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>534</b>
Inherited/family tradition	44	30	25
Unemployed/have no alternative income source	490	466	350
Retrenched	76	55	33
Inadequate income from the other source	70	17	15
I like the activity	41	66	23
I have the skills of this business	67	44	55
I have the equipment for this business	19	1	1
Activity brings high income	39	20	11
Small investment needed	14	7	1
Unhappy with previous work	14	9	14
Other	14	27	6

<b>Table 3A: Number of persons running at least one non-VAT registered business by industry and whether the owner needed money to start the business</b>			
	<b>SESE 2001</b>	<b>SESE 2005</b>	<b>SESE 2009</b>
	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>
<b>Whether the owner needed money to start the business</b>			
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>2 258</b>	<b>1 668</b>	<b>1 076</b>
Owner required money	1 438	1 246	698
Owner did not require money	819	420	378
<b>Women</b>	<b>1 370</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>541</b>
Owner required money	897	725	385
Owner did not require money	472	199	157
<b>Men</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>534</b>
Owner required money	541	521	313
Owner did not require money	347	222	221
<b>Those who needed money to start the business</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 438</b>	<b>1 246</b>	<b>698</b>
Agriculture	8	13	6
Manufacturing	168	147	68
Construction	36	49	38
Trade	1 083	892	454
Transport	48	51	29
Finance	45	35	19
Community and social services	50	57	52
Other	1	1	33



<b>Table 4A: Number of persons running at least one non-VAT registered business by whether the owner needed money to start the business and source</b>			
	<b>SESE 2001</b>	<b>SESE 2005</b>	<b>SESE 2009</b>
	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>
<b>Whether money was needed</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 258</b>	<b>1 668</b>	<b>1 076</b>
Yes	1 438	1 246	698
No	819	420	378
<b>Source of money</b>			
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>1 439</b>	<b>1 248</b>	<b>698</b>
Own money	1 070	877	519
Other source	368	367	179
<b>Women</b>	<b>898</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>385</b>
Own money	634	468	279
Other source	263	255	106
<b>Men</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>313</b>
Own money	436	409	240
Other source	105	112	73
<b>Those who used their own money</b>			
<b>Source of own money (Both sexes)</b>	<b>1 070</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>519</b>
Previous and/or present wage employment	471	507	240
Other business	34	39	16
Sale of livestock/crops	31	14	17
Sale of other assets	55	30	23
Inheritance	56	52	32
Pension from work	37	19	16
Retirement/severance pay	56	23	27
A policy that matured	6	2	3
Money paid out from a stokvel	65	20	48
Other	258	171	95
<b>Source of own money (Women)</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>279</b>
Previous and/or present wage employment	225	217	105
Other business	18	22	5
Sale of livestock/crops	23	11	10
Sale of other assets	39	17	9
Inheritance	36	35	20
Pension from work	13	7	7
Retirement/severance pay	19	5	9
A policy that matured	3	1	2
Money paid out from a stokvel	55	16	41
Other	202	138	70
<b>Source of own money (Men)</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>240</b>
Previous and/or present wage employment	246	290	136
Other business	16	17	11
Sale of livestock/crops	8	3	8
Sale of other assets	16	13	14
Inheritance	20	18	12
Pension from work	24	12	9
Retirement/severance pay	37	18	18
A policy that matured	4	1	1
Money paid out from a stokvel	9	5	7
Other	57	33	25

<b>Table 5A: Number of persons running at least one non-VAT registered business by sex and when the business start operating</b>			
	<b>SESE 2001</b>	<b>SESE 2005</b>	<b>SESE 2009</b>
	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>
<b>When did the business start operating</b>			
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>2 258</b>	<b>1 668</b>	<b>1 076</b>
Less than a year ago	559	299	232
1 but less than 3 years ago	749	560	275
3 but less than 5 years ago	403	352	176
5 but less than 10 years ago	288	249	198
10 or more years ago	249	207	195
Don't know	9	2	1
<b>Women</b>	<b>1 370</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>541</b>
Less than a year ago	373	176	128
1 but less than 3 years ago	468	329	136
3 but less than 5 years ago	222	189	77
5 but less than 10 years ago	171	126	104
10 or more years ago	129	104	95
Don't know	7	1	1
<b>Men</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>534</b>
Less than a year ago	186	123	104
1 but less than 3 years ago	282	231	139
3 but less than 5 years ago	181	163	98
5 but less than 10 years ago	116	123	94
10 or more years ago	120	103	100
Don't know	3	1	

<b>Table 6A: Number of persons running at least one non-VAT registered business by whether they have licence/s or permit/s and the issuing authority</b>			
	<b>SESE 2001</b>	<b>SESE 2005</b>	<b>SESE 2009</b>
	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>
<b>Does the business have a licence/s or permit/s</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 258</b>	<b>1 668</b>	<b>1 076</b>
Yes	165	176	129
No	2 093	1 491	946
<b>Issuing authority</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>129</b>
Municipal/Provincial authority	77	86	71
Professional association	18	8	16
Business association	48	46	24
Regional Services Council	14	7	1
Traditional leader	14	14	12
Protection agency/ies	3	10	
Friend/relative	5	4	8
Other	8	8	14

<b>Table 7A: Number of persons running at least one non-VAT registered business by sex and industry</b>			
	<b>SESE 2001</b>	<b>SESE 2005</b>	<b>SESE 2009</b>
	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>2 258</b>	<b>1 668</b>	<b>1 076</b>
Agriculture	11	17	10
Manufacturing	242	201	102
Construction	71	97	106
Trade	1 571	1 103	614
Transport	76	73	41
Finance	131	59	33
Community and social services	153	116	115
Other	2	2	55
<b>Women</b>	<b>1 370</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>541</b>
Agriculture	5	5	5
Manufacturing	159	132	68
Construction	2	4	3
Trade	1 055	691	344
Transport	9	14	9
Finance	55	15	15
Community and social services	84	63	69
Other	1	1	28
<b>Men</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>534</b>
Agriculture	5	12	5
Manufacturing	83	70	34
Construction	69	93	103
Trade	516	412	270
Transport	67	59	32
Finance	76	44	17
Community and social services	69	52	47
Other	2	1	27

<b>Table 8A: Number of non-VAT business by industry and whether the business are registered for UIF</b>			
	<b>SESE 2001</b>	<b>SESE 2005</b>	<b>SESE 2009</b>
	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>
<b>South Africa</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 258</b>	<b>1 668</b>	<b>1 076</b>
Agriculture	11	17	10
Manufacturing	242	201	102
Construction	71	97	106
Trade	1 571	1 103	614
Transport	76	73	41
Finance	131	59	33
Community and social services	153	116	115
Other	2	2	55
<b>Business registered for UIF</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>20</b>
Agriculture			
Manufacturing	6	6	
Construction		2	3
Trade	3	3	11
Transport		2	
Finance	2	4	1
Community and social services	1	2	4
<b>Business not registered for UIF</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 245</b>	<b>1 646</b>	<b>1 056</b>
Agriculture	11	17	10
Manufacturing	236	195	102
Construction	71	95	103
Trade	1 569	1 098	603
Transport	75	70	40
Finance	129	55	32
Community and social services	152	113	111
Other	2	2	55

<b>Table 9A: Number of non-VAT business by industry and whether the business use raw materials</b>			
	<b>SESE 2001</b>	<b>SESE 2005</b>	<b>SESE 2009</b>
	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>
<b>South Africa</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 258</b>	<b>1 668</b>	<b>1 076</b>
Agriculture	11	17	10
Manufacturing	242	201	102
Construction	71	97	106
Trade	1 571	1 103	614
Transport	76	73	41
Finance	131	59	33
Community and social services	153	116	115
Other	2	2	55
<b>Uses raw materials</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>211</b>
Agriculture	1	6	5
Manufacturing	186	163	83
Construction	22	26	21
Trade	287	154	52
Transport	1	1	2
Finance	8	14	5
Community and social services	48	49	34
Other			9
<b>Does not use raw materials</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 704</b>	<b>1 251</b>	<b>864</b>
Agriculture	10	11	5
Manufacturing	56	38	18
Construction	49	69	84
Trade	1 284	947	562
Transport	75	72	38
Finance	123	45	27
Community and social services	105	67	82
Other	2	1	46

<b>Table 10A: Number of persons running at least one non-VAT registered business by industry and whether the business used supplies</b>			
	<b>SESE 2001</b>	<b>SESE 2005</b>	<b>SESE 2009</b>
	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>
<b>South Africa</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 258</b>	<b>1 668</b>	<b>1 076</b>
Agriculture	11	17	10
Manufacturing	242	201	102
Construction	71	97	106
Trade	1 571	1 103	614
Transport	76	73	41
Finance	131	59	33
Community and social services	153	116	115
Other	2	2	55
<b>Uses supplies</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 260</b>	<b>1 118</b>	<b>595</b>
Agriculture	8	9	4
Manufacturing	39	39	15
Construction	13	22	13
Trade	1 133	957	478
Transport	7	15	12
Finance	12	31	7
Community and social services	48	44	32
Other		1	33
<b>Does not use supplies</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>996</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>481</b>
Agriculture	3	8	6
Manufacturing	202	161	87
Construction	58	75	92
Trade	438	144	136
Transport	69	57	29
Finance	119	29	26
Community and social services	105	72	83
Other	2	0	22

<b>Table 11A: Number of persons running at least one non-VAT registered business by location and whether they pay for the use of location</b>			
	<b>SESE 2001</b>	<b>SESE 2005</b>	<b>SESE 2009</b>
	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>
<b>Location of operation</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 258</b>	<b>1 668</b>	<b>1 076</b>
Within the owner's dwelling – with its own space	547	330	230
Within the owner's dwelling – without its own space	778	487	295
In a structure attached to owner's dwelling	111	135	56
Within another person's dwelling	34	28	18
In a non-residential building	79	63	44
From a taxi rank	74	53	62
On a footpath, street or open space	181	167	119
At a market	17	15	20
No fixed location/mobile	363	303	156
At a customer's home or offices	46	49	56
Other	26	38	18
<b>Paying for location</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 874</b>	<b>1 338</b>	<b>1 071</b>
Yes	186	130	101
No	1 685	1 207	969
<b>Paying for the location</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>101</b>
Within the owner's dwelling – with its own space	37	9	13
Within the owner's dwelling – without its own space	20	4	14
In a structure attached to owner's dwelling	7	6	3
Within another person's dwelling	17	9	9
In a non-residential building	42	40	31
From a taxi rank	26	18	10
On a footpath, street or open space	19	29	11
At a market	7	5	7
At a customer's home or offices	4	4	
Other	7	5	3



<b>Table 13A: Number of persons running at least one non-VAT registered business where the owner needed money to start the business by whether they borrowed money and source</b>			
	<b>SESE 2001</b>	<b>SESE 2005</b>	<b>SESE 2009</b>
	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>
<b>Whether the owner needed money to start the business</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 258</b>	<b>1 668</b>	<b>1 076</b>
Owner required money	1 438	1 246	698
Owner did not require money	819	420	378
<b>Whether the owner borrowed money to start the business</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 438</b>	<b>1 241</b>	<b>698</b>
Yes	251	314	166
No	1 187	927	532
<b>Loans from commercial banks</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>166</b>
Yes	10	15	14
No	241	299	152
<b>Loans from friends/relatives</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>166</b>
Yes	208	261	135
No	43	53	31
<b>Loans from credit societies</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>166</b>
Yes	2		11
No	249	314	155
<b>Loans from money lenders/ mashonisas</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>166</b>
Yes	13	19	10
No	238	295	155
<b>Loans from (business) partners</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>166</b>
Yes		1	
No	251	314	166
<b>Loans from business association</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>166</b>
Yes	4	3	
No	247	311	166
<b>Loans from NGO/CBO</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>166</b>
Yes	1	8	2
No	250	306	163
<b>Loans from others</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>166</b>
Yes	14	7	5
No	237	307	160

<b>Table 14A: Number of persons running at least one non-VAT business whose owner borrowed money by whether they are still paying the debt and amount</b>			
	<b>SESE 2001</b>	<b>SESE 2005</b>	<b>SESE 2009</b>
	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>
<b>Whether the owner borrowed money to start the business</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 438</b>	<b>1 241</b>	<b>698</b>
Yes	251	314	166
No	1 187	927	532
<b>Are you paying off the debt</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>166</b>
Yes	27	27	32
No	224	287	134
<b>Does the business have any debts at present</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 258</b>	<b>1 668</b>	<b>1 076</b>
Yes	109	76	67
No	2 144	1 578	1 009
<b>Current debt by industry</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>67</b>
Agriculture		1	
Manufacturing	19	8	4
Construction	1	3	4
Trade	67	47	36
Transport	8	2	6
Finance	9	2	3
Community and social services	5	13	9
Other			5

<b>Table 15A: Number of persons running at least one non-VAT registered business by whether they receive a grant/s and source of grant</b>			
	<b>SESE 2001</b>	<b>SESE 2005</b>	<b>SESE 2009</b>
	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>
<b>Did you obtain a grant to start the business</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 438</b>	<b>955</b>	<b>698</b>
Yes	16	30	12
No	1 422	925	686
<b>Source of grant</b>			
<b>From government</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>12</b>
Yes	3	7	6
No	13	23	6
<b>From a non-governmental organisation/ CBO</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>12</b>
Yes	4	3	1
No	12	27	11
<b>Other sources</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>12</b>
Yes	9	22	5
No	7	7	7

<b>Table 16A: Number of persons running at least one non-VAT registered business by type of assistance required</b>			
	<b>SESE 2001</b>	<b>SESE 2005</b>	<b>SESE 2009</b>
	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>
<b>Type of assistance required</b>			
<b>Provision of alternative site</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 258</b>	<b>1 668</b>	<b>1 076</b>
Yes	451	492	327
No	1 805	1 162	749
<b>Better access to loans</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 258</b>	<b>1 668</b>	<b>1 076</b>
Yes	438	571	315
No	1 818	1 082	761
<b>Assistance with marketing</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 258</b>	<b>1 668</b>	<b>1 076</b>
Yes	619	680	417
No	1 637	975	659
<b>Better access to raw material/supplies</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 258</b>	<b>1 668</b>	<b>1 076</b>
Yes	492	602	351
No	1 764	1 049	725
<b>Easing in government regulations</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 258</b>	<b>1 668</b>	<b>1 076</b>
Yes	218	254	247
No	2 038	1 400	828
<b>Access to modern technology</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 258</b>	<b>1 668</b>	<b>1 076</b>
Yes	314	256	212
No	1 942	1 396	864
<b>Forming contacts with others in similar business for cooperation</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 258</b>	<b>1 668</b>	<b>1 076</b>
Yes	373	399	273
No	1 883	1 255	802
<b>Loans from others</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 258</b>	<b>1 668</b>	<b>1 076</b>
Yes	41	47	42
No	2 215	1 604	1 034
<b>Main assistance required</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>1 632</b>	<b>480</b>
Provision of alternative site	125	164	119
Better access to loans	153	255	109
Assistance with marketing	135	131	94
Better access to raw material/supplies	83	158	78
Easing in government regulations	23	33	36
Access to modern technology	50	41	20
Forming contacts with others in similar business for co-op	70	66	20
Loans from others	37	785	5

<b>Table 17A: Turn over last calendar month – employers and own-account workers</b>			
	<b>SESE 2001</b>	<b>SESE 2005</b>	<b>SESE 2009</b>
	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>
<b>Turnover by Gender</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 827 629</b>	<b>5 182 282</b>	<b>3 281 542</b>
Women	1 721 391	2 948 015	2 138 254
Men	1 106 238	2 234 267	1 143 288
<b>Turnover by industry</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 827 629</b>	<b>5 182 282</b>	<b>3 281 542</b>
Agriculture	13 760	69 443	43 032
Manufacturing	361 923	332 124	309 462
Construction	175 925	393 873	485 828
Trade	1 449 011	3 175 729	1 484 168
Transport	266 820	549 397	249 861
Finance	316 104	244 733	169 130
Community and social services	243 229	413 519	416 145
Other	857	3 465	123 915
<b>Turnover by province</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 827 629</b>	<b>5 182 282</b>	<b>3 281 542</b>
Western Cape	293 804	720 642	374 817
Eastern Cape	273 663	528 452	236 124
Northern Cape	14 283	52 930	42 919
Free State	148 139	246 930	128 727
KwaZulu-Natal	616 513	902 892	663 836
North West	152 485	213 727	283 034
Gauteng	1 046 409	1 471 528	864 332
Mpumalanga	134 962	215 422	273 775
Limpopo	147 371	829 759	413 979

<b>Table 18A: Net profit last calendar month – Employers and own-account workers</b>			
	<b>SESE 2001</b>	<b>SESE 2005</b>	<b>SESE 2009</b>
	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>
<b>Net profit by Gender</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 150 401</b>	<b>1 581 940</b>	<b>1 656 742</b>
Women	1 348 331	1 067 825	1 091 439
Men	802 070	514 114	565 304
<b>Net profit by industry</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 150 401</b>	<b>1 581 940</b>	<b>1 656 742</b>
Agriculture	10 616	70 744	24 177
Manufacturing	286 676	144 367	145 361
Construction	147 949	207 027	305 371
Trade	1 067 387	809 100	747 206
Transport	242 677	144 556	113 312
Finance	215 999	75 537	108 392
Community and social services	178 477	129 624	151 855
Other	621	985	61 068
<b>Net profit by province</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 150 401</b>	<b>1 581 940</b>	<b>1 656 742</b>
Western Cape	187 008	270 301	161 767
Eastern Cape	212 942	145 031	158 232
Northern Cape	11 950	8 161	17 269
Free State	88 796	64 857	56 209
KwaZulu-Natal	451 965	319 563	320 751
North West	121 541	74 850	113 814
Gauteng	854 534	510 709	507 869
Mpumalanga	111 544	68 861	139 679
Limpopo	110 121	119 607	181 152

<b>Table 19A: Average net profit last calendar month – Employers and own-account workers</b>			
	<b>SESE 2001</b>	<b>SESE 2005</b>	<b>SESE 2009</b>
	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>
<b>Average net profit by Gender</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 940 567</b>	<b>1 822 636</b>	<b>1 706 166</b>
Women	1 284 313	1 124 988	1 134 874
Men	656 254	697 649	571 292
<b>Average net profit by industry</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 940 567</b>	<b>1 822 636</b>	<b>1 706 166</b>
Agriculture	8 640	33 325	13 470
Manufacturing	212 712	173 566	163 362
Construction	125 601	209 256	285 906
Trade	1 034 104	899 800	773 048
Transport	197 963	214 269	125 396
Finance	205 961	150 221	100 485
Community and social services	154 999	141 214	174 195
Other	587	985	70 304
<b>Average net profit by province</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 940 567</b>	<b>1 822 636</b>	<b>1 706 166</b>
Western Cape	158 939	189 615	162 293
Eastern Cape	142 057	181 802	175 608
Northern Cape	8 435	7 556	16 244
Free State	90 243	95 746	66 317
KwaZulu-Natal	515 855	306 210	270 626
North West	118 289	133 274	106 708
Gauteng	709 325	621 076	567 196
Mpumalanga	86 703	97 429	152 899
Limpopo	110 720	189 927	188 276

<b>Table 20A: Number of paid and unpaid employees by industry</b>			
	<b>SESE 2001</b>	<b>SESE 2005</b>	<b>SESE 2009</b>
	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>
<b>Paid and unpaid employees</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>510</b>
Agriculture	4	15	3
Manufacturing	61	68	51
Construction	105	93	160
Trade	317	246	137
Transport	79	25	29
Finance	42	86	16
Community and social services	53	60	99
Other	1		15
<b>Paid employees</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>421</b>
Agriculture	2	13	3
Manufacturing	49	40	49
Construction	99	93	156
Trade	123	143	94
Transport	77	24	27
Finance	38	83	14
Community and social services	43	48	64
Other			14
<b>Unpaid employees</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>90</b>
Agriculture	1	2	
Manufacturing	12	28	2
Construction	6		5
Trade	194	103	43
Transport	2	1	2
Finance	4	3	2



<b>Table 21A: Labour cost – Employers</b>			
	<b>SESE 2001</b>	<b>SESE 2005</b>	<b>SESE 2009</b>
	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>
<b>Total labour cost by industry</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>329 755</b>	<b>327 698</b>	<b>389 636</b>
Agriculture	939	7 110	2 905
Manufacturing	44 580	27 169	16 660
Construction	61 224	75 811	155 601
Trade	87 100	87 217	106 313
Transport	77 647	29 704	31 108
Finance	32 472	66 192	16 530
Community and social services	25 794	34 495	52 817
Other			7 702
<b>Wages and Salaries</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>265 142</b>	<b>313 960</b>	<b>369 444</b>
Agriculture	817	6 360	2 905
Manufacturing	18 559	26 285	16 148
Construction	55 103	74 477	150 519
Trade	61 381	79 352	95 518
Transport	75 104	29 518	30 689
Finance	30 812	65 145	15 708
Community and social services	23 365	32 822	50 799
Other			7 160
<b>Payment in kind</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>55 445</b>	<b>11 933</b>	<b>12 965</b>
Agriculture	122	750	
Manufacturing	22 951	884	512
Construction	2 167	1 057	1 401
Trade	24 739	7 325	7 783
Transport	2 417	185	145
Finance	1 406	1 037	705
Community and social services	1 644	695	1 968
Other			451
<b>Transport refund</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 056</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>7 100</b>
Agriculture			
Manufacturing	2 269		
Construction	3 828	277	3 669
Trade	651	144	2 897
Transport	41		274
Finance		10	118
Community and social services	267	480	51
Other			91
<b>Other</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 112</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>127</b>
Agriculture			
Manufacturing	801		
Construction	126		12
Trade	329	397	114
Transport	84		
Finance	254		
Community and social services	518	498	
Other			0

<b>Table 22A: Debt of businesses by industry</b>			
	<b>SESE 2001</b>	<b>SESE 2005</b>	<b>SESE 2009</b>
	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>
<b>Does the business have any debts</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 258</b>	<b>1 668</b>	<b>1 076</b>
Yes	109	76	67
No	2 144	1 578	1 009
<b>Amount owed by industry</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>403 617</b>	<b>1 199 426</b>	<b>2 258 065</b>
Agriculture		107 419	
Manufacturing	96 570	34 377	20 529
Construction	1 317	250 182	35 955
Trade	96 497	267 389	350 052
Transport	111 845	222 483	589 579
Finance	81 926	167 091	31 016
Community and social services	15 461	150 485	605 223
Other			625 711

<b>Table 23A: Turn over last calendar month – Employers</b>			
	<b>SESE 2001</b>	<b>SESE 2005</b>	<b>SESE 2009</b>
	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>
<b>Turnover by Gender</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 115 464</b>	<b>1 881 349</b>	<b>1 573 881</b>
Women	777 692	1 305 643	1 159 753
Men	337 772	575 705	414 128
<b>Turnover by industry</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 115 464</b>	<b>1 881 349</b>	<b>1 573 881</b>
Agriculture	8 773	22 715	36 238
Manufacturing	122 378	129 833	82 349
Construction	133 383	232 488	350 422
Trade	497 766	988 450	634 222
Transport	179 008	147 613	152 904
Finance	124 552	189 059	51 268
Community and social services	49 581	171 190	221 343
Other	22		45 135
<b>Turnover by province</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 115 464</b>	<b>1 881 349</b>	<b>1 573 881</b>
Western Cape	93 601	220 782	178 028
Eastern Cape	138 428	197 367	33 744
Northern Cape	5 559	1 718	17 649
Free State	75 766	78 360	63 225
KwaZulu-Natal	208 084	146 183	363 478
North West	68 889	103 399	153 074
Gauteng	431 383	710 574	389 653
Mpumalanga	50 774	49 656	136 536
Limpopo	42 981	373 311	238 494

<b>Table 24A: Net profit last calendar month – Employers</b>			
	<b>SESE 2001</b>	<b>SESE 2005</b>	<b>SESE 2009</b>
	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>
<b>Net profit by Gender</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>850 493</b>	<b>792 274</b>	<b>728 629</b>
Women	648 452	629 615	574 508
Men	202 041	162 659	154 121
<b>Net profit by industry</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>850 493</b>	<b>792 274</b>	<b>728 629</b>
Agriculture	5 630	64 430	22 149
Manufacturing	121 422	47 905	46 058
Construction	<b>107 285</b>	<b>149 669</b>	<b>246 212</b>
Trade	363 659	387 457	222 741
Transport	154 398	59 075	66 282
Finance	51 224	41 850	42 335
Community and social services	46 875	41 889	58 879
Other			23 973
<b>Net profit by province</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>850 493</b>	<b>792 274</b>	<b>728 629</b>
Western Cape	66 040	215 232	79 515
Eastern Cape	106 838	70 471	17 424
Northern Cape	4 194	1 059	5 996
Free State	40 512	28 534	23 860
KwaZulu-Natal	160 561	129 572	165 644
North West	58 381	18 740	57 946
Gauteng	342 463	267 360	227 092
Mpumalanga	42 203	24 596	58 334
Limpopo	29 302	36 710	92 817

<b>Table 25A: Average Net profit last calendar month – Employers</b>			
	<b>SESE 2001</b>	<b>SESE 2005</b>	<b>SESE 2009</b>
	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>
<b>Average net profit by Gender</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>639 530</b>	<b>812 619</b>	<b>732 802</b>
Women	494 951	551 750	581 645
Men	144 579	260 869	151 157
<b>Average net profit by industry</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>639 530</b>	<b>812 619</b>	<b>732 802</b>
Agriculture	5 755	26 050	11 075
Manufacturing	64 217	49 681	59 509
Construction	87 643	154 014	217 015
Trade	272 874	359 089	253 455
Transport	121 834	74 307	67 598
Finance	46 803	101 411	32 612
Community and social services	40 404	48 066	65 550
Other			25 989
<b>Average net profit by province</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>639 530</b>	<b>812 619</b>	<b>732 802</b>
Western Cape	44 825	115 679	82 933
Eastern Cape	63 860	82 011	19 515
Northern Cape	2 828	2 540	7 311
Free State	45 156	44 853	27 069
KwaZulu-Natal	147 600	83 941	113 543
North West	56 500	54 383	50 203
Gauteng	225 031	296 164	273 472
Mpumalanga	26 402	35 156	65 664
Limpopo	27 327	97 892	93 091

**Persons running at least one business which is not registered for Income Tax**

<b>Table 1B: Number of persons running at least one business which is not registered for income tax</b>			
	<b>SESE 2001</b>	<b>SESE 2005</b>	<b>SESE 2009</b>
	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>
<b>By sex</b>	-	<b>1 617</b>	<b>1 004</b>
Women	-	910	517
Men	-	707	487
<b>By population group</b>	-	<b>1 617</b>	<b>1 004</b>
Black African	-	1 512	918
Coloured	-	50	39
Indian/Asian	-	13	10
White	-	42	37
<b>By age</b>	-	<b>1 617</b>	<b>1 004</b>
15-24 yrs	-	127	70
25-34 yrs	-	455	267
35-44 yrs	-	457	309
45-54 yrs	-	399	241
55-64 yrs	-	179	116
<b>By number of business</b>	-	<b>1 617</b>	<b>1 004</b>
1 business	-	1 560	986
2 businesses	-	56	7
3 businesses	-	1	11
<b>By province</b>	-	<b>1 617</b>	<b>1 004</b>
Western Cape	-	83	59
Eastern Cape	-	204	136
Northern Cape	-	11	7
Free State	-	104	55
KwaZulu-Natal	-	332	224
North West	-	118	60
Gauteng	-	402	221
Mpumalanga	-	132	109
Limpopo	-	230	134

<b>Table 2B: Number of persons running at least one business which is not registered for income tax by reason why the owner started the business</b>			
	<b>SESE 2001</b>	<b>SESE 2005</b>	<b>SESE 2009</b>
	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>
<b>Main reason the business was started</b>			
<b>Both sexes</b>	-	<b>1 617</b>	<b>1 004</b>
Inherited/family tradition	-	58	46
Unemployed/have no alternative income source	-	1 120	708
Retrenched	-	68	37
Inadequate income from the other source	-	59	42
I like the activity	-	128	44
I have the skills of this business	-	61	71
I have the equipment for this business	-	5	1
Activity brings high income	-	40	15
Small investment needed	-	14	8
Unhappy with previous work	-	16	14
Other	-	46	18
<b>Women</b>			
	-	<b>910</b>	<b>517</b>
Inherited/family tradition	-	28	24
Unemployed/have no alternative income source	-	666	375
Retrenched	-	15	8
Inadequate income from the other source	-	42	27
I like the activity	-	69	28
I have the skills of this business	-	25	24
I have the equipment for this business	-	3	1
Activity brings high income	-	24	6
Small investment needed	-	9	7
Unhappy with previous work	-	10	6
Other	-	46	18
<b>Men</b>			
	-	<b>707</b>	<b>487</b>
Inherited/family tradition	-	30	22
Unemployed/have no alternative income source	-	454	333
Retrenched	-	54	29
Inadequate income from the other source	-	17	15
I like the activity	-	59	15
I have the skills of this business	-	36	47
I have the equipment for this business	-	1	1
Activity brings high income	-	17	9
Small investment needed	-	6	1
Unhappy with previous work	-	6	8
Other	-	26	6

<b>Table 3B: Number of persons running at least one business which is not registered for income tax by industry and whether the owner needed money to start the business</b>			
	<b>SESE 2001</b>	<b>SESE 2005</b>	<b>SESE 2009</b>
	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>
<b>Whether the owner needed money to start the business</b>			
<b>Both sexes</b>	-	<b>1 617</b>	<b>1 004</b>
Owner required money	-	1 215	653
Owner did not require money	-	400	351
<b>Women</b>	-	<b>910</b>	<b>517</b>
Owner required money	-	716	373
Owner did not require money	-	193	144
<b>Men</b>	-	<b>707</b>	<b>487</b>
Owner required money	-	499	280
Owner did not require money	-	207	207
<b>Those who needed money to start the business</b>			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>1 215</b>	<b>653</b>
Agriculture	-	13	5
Manufacturing	-	141	67
Construction	-	45	31
Trade	-	884	439
Transport	-	49	23
Finance	-	28	13
Community and social services	-	54	46
Other	-	1	30



<b>Table 4B: Number of persons running at least one business which is not registered for income tax by whether the owner needed money to start the business and the source</b>			
	<b>SESE 2001</b>	<b>SESE 2005</b>	<b>SESE 2009</b>
	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>
<b>Whether money was needed</b>			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>1 617</b>	<b>1 004</b>
Yes	-	1 215	653
No	-	400	351
<b>Source of money</b>			
<b>Both sexes</b>	-	<b>1 217</b>	<b>653</b>
Own money	-	851	485
Other source	-	362	169
<b>Women</b>	-	<b>717</b>	<b>373</b>
Own money	-	463	270
Other source	-	251	103
<b>Men</b>	-	<b>500</b>	<b>280</b>
Own money	-	388	214
Other source	-	111	66
<b>Those who used their own money</b>			
<b>Source of own money (both sexes)</b>	-	<b>851</b>	<b>485</b>
Previous and/or present wage employment	-	493	218
Other business	-	36	14
Sale of livestock/crops	-	14	17
Sale of other assets	-	29	21
Inheritance	-	49	32
Pension from work	-	18	14
Retirement/severance pay	-	22	25
A policy that matured	-	2	3
Money paid out from a stokvel	-	20	47
Other	-	169	93
<b>Source of own money (Women)</b>	-	<b>463</b>	<b>270</b>
Previous and/or present wage employment	-	216	100
Other business	-	22	5
Sale of livestock/crops	-	11	10
Sale of other assets	-	16	9
Inheritance	-	34	20
Pension from work	-	7	7
Retirement/severance pay	-	5	8
A policy that matured	-	1	2
Money paid out from a stokvel	-	16	41
Other	-	137	68
<b>Source of own money (Men)</b>	-	<b>388</b>	<b>214</b>
Previous and/or present wage employment	-	277	118
Other business	-	14	10
Sale of livestock/crops	-	3	8
Sale of other assets	-	13	12
Inheritance	-	16	12
Pension from work	-	11	8
Retirement/severance pay	-	17	17
A policy that matured	-	1	1
Money paid out from a stokvel	-	5	6
Other	-	32	24

<b>Table 5B: Number of persons running at least one business which is not registered for income tax by sex and when the business start operating</b>			
	<b>SESE 2001</b>	<b>SESE 2005</b>	<b>SESE 2009</b>
	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>
<b>When did the business start operating</b>			
<b>Both sexes</b>	-	<b>1 617</b>	<b>1 004</b>
Less than a year ago	-	293	222
1 but less than 3 years ago	-	545	251
3 but less than 5 years ago	-	339	161
5 but less than 10 years ago	-	236	186
10 or more years ago	-	201	183
Don't know	-	2	1
<b>Women</b>	-	<b>910</b>	<b>517</b>
Less than a year ago	-	174	124
1 but less than 3 years ago	-	326	128
3 but less than 5 years ago	-	183	73
5 but less than 10 years ago	-	123	99
10 or more years ago	-	103	92
Don't know	-	1	1
<b>Men</b>	-	<b>707</b>	<b>487</b>
Less than a year ago	-	119	98
1 but less than 3 years ago	-	219	123
3 but less than 5 years ago	-	157	87
5 but less than 10 years ago	-	113	88
10 or more years ago	-	98	91
Don't know	-	1	

<b>Table 6B: Number of persons running at least one business which is not registered for income tax by whether they have licence/s or permit/s and the issuing authority</b>			
	<b>SESE 2001</b>	<b>SESE 2005</b>	<b>SESE 2009</b>
	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>
<b>Does the business have a licence/s or permit/s</b>			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>1 617</b>	<b>1 004</b>
Yes	-	141	87
No	-	1 476	917
<b>Issuing authority</b>			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>141</b>	<b>87</b>
Municipal/Provincial authority	-	63	46
Professional association	-	7	11
Business association	-	39	11
Regional Services Council	-	5	1
Traditional leader	-	14	10
Protection agency/ies	-	5	
Friend/relative	-	4	7
Other	-	7	9

<b>Table 7B: Number of persons running at least one business which is not registered for income tax by sex and industry</b>			
	<b>SESE 2001</b>	<b>SESE 2005</b>	<b>SESE 2009</b>
	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>
<b>Both sexes</b>	-	<b>1 617</b>	<b>1 004</b>
Agriculture	-	17	8
Manufacturing	-	193	99
Construction	-	92	97
Trade	-	1 088	588
Transport	-	68	32
Finance	-	47	23
Community and social services	-	111	105
Other	-	2	52
<b>Women</b>	-	<b>910</b>	<b>517</b>
Agriculture	-	5	5
Manufacturing	-	129	67
Construction	-	4	3
Trade	-	684	334
Transport	-	14	5
Finance	-	12	13
Community and social services	-	61	62
Other	-	1	28
<b>Men</b>	-	<b>707</b>	<b>487</b>
Agriculture	-	12	4
Manufacturing	-	64	33
Construction	-	87	94
Trade	-	404	254
Transport	-	53	27
Finance	-	34	10
Community and social services	-	50	43
Other	-	1	23

<b>Table 8B: Number of persons running at least one business which is not registered for income tax by industry and whether the business is registered for UIF</b>			
	<b>SESE 2001</b>	<b>SESE 2005</b>	<b>SESE 2009</b>
	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>
<b>South Africa</b>			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>1 617</b>	<b>1 004</b>
Agriculture	-	17	8
Manufacturing	-	193	99
Construction	-	92	97
Trade	-	1 088	588
Transport	-	68	32
Finance	-	47	23
Community and social services	-	111	105
Other	-	2	52
<b>Business registered for UIF</b>			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>
Agriculture	-	-	-
Manufacturing	-	1	-
Construction	-	1	1
Trade	-	2	7
Transport	-	2	-
Finance	-	-	1
Community and social services	-	1	2
<b>Business not registered for UIF</b>			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>1 608</b>	<b>993</b>
Agriculture	-	17	8
Manufacturing	-	192	99
Construction	-	91	96
Trade	-	1 084	581
Transport	-	65	32
Finance	-	47	22
Community and social services	-	110	103
Other	-	2	52

<b>Table 9B: Number of persons running at least one business which is not registered for income tax by industry and whether the business use raw materials</b>			
	<b>SESE 2001</b>	<b>SESE 2005</b>	<b>SESE 2009</b>
	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>
<b>South Africa</b>			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>1 617</b>	<b>1 004</b>
Agriculture	-	17	8
Manufacturing	-	193	99
Construction	-	92	97
Trade	-	1 088	588
Transport	-	68	32
Finance	-	47	23
Community and social services	-	111	105
Other	-	2	52
<b>Uses raw materials</b>			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>399</b>	<b>198</b>
Agriculture	-	6	4
Manufacturing	-	155	81
Construction	-	26	16
Trade	-	150	50
Transport	-	1	2
Finance	-	13	5
Community and social services	-	49	31
Other	-	-	9
<b>Does not use raw materials</b>			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>1 214</b>	<b>806</b>
Agriculture	-	11	4
Manufacturing	-	38	18
Construction	-	65	81
Trade	-	936	538
Transport	-	67	30
Finance	-	34	18
Community and social services	-	62	74
Other	-	1	43

<b>Table 10B: Number of persons running at least one business which is not registered for income tax by industry and whether the business use supplies</b>			
	<b>SESE 2001</b>	<b>SESE 2005</b>	<b>SESE 2009</b>
	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>
<b>Total number of businesses</b>			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>1 617</b>	<b>1 004</b>
Agriculture	-	17	8
Manufacturing	-	193	99
Construction	-	92	97
Trade	-	1 088	588
Transport	-	68	32
Finance	-	47	23
Community and social services	-	111	105
Other	-	2	52
<b>Uses supplies</b>			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>1 088</b>	<b>562</b>
Agriculture	-	9	4
Manufacturing	-	39	15
Construction	-	18	12
Trade	-	944	457
Transport	-	14	10
Finance	-	21	3
Community and social services	-	42	30
Other	-	1	31
<b>Does not use supplies</b>			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>525</b>	<b>442</b>
Agriculture	-	8	5
Manufacturing	-	153	85
Construction	-	73	84
Trade	-	142	131
Transport	-	53	22
Finance	-	26	20
Community and social services	-	69	75
Other	-	0	21

<b>Table 11B: Number of persons running at least one business which is not registered for income tax by location and whether they pay for the use of location</b>			
	<b>SESE 2001</b>	<b>SESE 2005</b>	<b>SESE 2009</b>
	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>
<b>Location of operation</b>			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>1 617</b>	<b>1 004</b>
Within the owner's dwelling-with its own space	-	318	212
Within the owner's dwelling-without its own space	-	484	282
In a structure attached to owner's dwelling	-	130	54
Within another person's dwelling	-	25	18
In a non-residential building	-	52	25
From a taxi rank	-	51	55
On a footpath, street or open space	-	164	119
At a market	-	15	20
No fixed location/mobile	-	291	150
At a customer's home or offices	-	48	53
Other	-	38	17
<b>Paying for location</b>			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>1 299</b>	<b>999</b>
Yes	-	112	77
No	-	1 185	922
<b>Paying for the location</b>			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>112</b>	<b>77</b>
Within the owner's dwelling-with its own space	-	7	9
Within the owner's dwelling-without its own space	-	4	12
In a structure attached to owner's dwelling	-	6	2
Within another person's dwelling	-	7	9
In a non-residential building	-	29	17
From a taxi rank	-	16	7
On a footpath, street or open space	-	27	11
At a market	-	5	7
At a customer's home or offices	-	4	
Other	-	5	3



<b>Table 13B: Number of persons running at least one business which is not registered for income tax by whether the owner needed money to start the business and whether they borrowed money or not and the source</b>			
	<b>SESE 2001</b>	<b>SESE 2005</b>	<b>SESE 2009</b>
	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>
<b>Whether the owner needed money to start the business</b>			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>1 617</b>	<b>1 004</b>
Owner required money	-	1 215	653
Owner did not require money	-	400	351
<b>Whether the owner borrowed money to start the business</b>			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>1 217</b>	<b>653</b>
Yes	-	308	152
No	-	902	501
<b>Loans from commercial banks</b>			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>308</b>	<b>152</b>
Yes	-	14	8
No	-	294	144
<b>Loans from friends/relatives</b>			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>308</b>	<b>152</b>
Yes	-	258	125
No	-	51	27
<b>Loans from credit societies</b>			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>308</b>	<b>152</b>
Yes	-		10
No	-	308	143
<b>Loans from money lenders/mashonisas</b>			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>308</b>	<b>152</b>
Yes	-	19	10
No	-	289	142
<b>Loans from (business) partners</b>			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>308</b>	<b>152</b>
Yes	-	1	
No	-	308	152
<b>Loans from business association</b>			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>308</b>	<b>152</b>
Yes	-	3	
No	-	306	152
<b>Loans from NGO/CBO</b>			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>308</b>	<b>152</b>
Yes	-	8	2
No	-	300	150
<b>Loans from others</b>			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>308</b>	<b>152</b>
Yes	-	6	5
No	-	302	147

<b>Table 14B: Number of persons running at least one business which is not registered for income tax whose owner borrowed money by whether they are still paying the debt and amount</b>			
	<b>SESE 2001</b>	<b>SESE 2005</b>	<b>SESE 2009</b>
	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>
<b>Whether the owner borrowed money to start the business</b>			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>1 211</b>	<b>653</b>
Yes	-	308	152
No	-	902	501
<b>Are you paying off the debt</b>			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>315</b>	<b>152</b>
Yes	-	25	27
No	-	283	126
<b>Does the business have any debts at present</b>			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>1 617</b>	<b>1 004</b>
Yes	-	69	54
No	-	1 539	950
<b>Current debt by industry</b>			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>69</b>	<b>54</b>
Agriculture	-	1	
Manufacturing	-	6	4
Construction	-	1	4
Trade	-	46	34
Transport	-	2	4
Finance	-	1	1
Community and social services	-	12	5
Other	-	-	4

<b>Table 15B: Number of persons running at least one business which is not registered for income tax by whether they receive a grant/s and source of grant</b>			
	<b>SESE 2001</b>	<b>SESE 2005</b>	<b>SESE 2009</b>
	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>
<b>Did you obtain a grant to start the business</b>			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>928</b>	<b>653</b>
Yes	-	29	7
No	-	899	646
<b>Source of grant</b>			
<b>From government</b>			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>29</b>	<b>7</b>
Yes	-	7	2
No	-	22	6
<b>From a non-governmental organisation/ CBO</b>			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>29</b>	<b>7</b>
Yes	-	3	1
No	-	26	6
<b>Other sources</b>			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>29</b>	<b>7</b>
Yes	-	22	5
No	-	7	3

<b>Table 16B: Number of persons running at least one business which is not registered for income tax by type of assistance required</b>			
	<b>SESE 2001</b>	<b>SESE 2005</b>	<b>SESE 2009</b>
	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>
<b>Type of assistance required</b>			
<b>Provision of alternative site</b>			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>1 617</b>	<b>1 004</b>
Yes	-	478	312
No	-	1 124	692
<b>Better access to loans</b>			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>1 617</b>	<b>1 004</b>
Yes	-	544	299
No	-	1 059	705
<b>Assistance with marketing</b>			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>1 617</b>	<b>1 004</b>
Yes	-	653	390
No	-	950	613
<b>Better access to raw material/supplies</b>			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>1 617</b>	<b>1 004</b>
Yes	-	589	334
No	-	1 011	670
<b>Easing in government regulations</b>			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>1 617</b>	<b>1 004</b>
Yes	-	235	230
No	-	1 368	774
<b>Access to modern technology</b>			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>1 617</b>	<b>1 004</b>
Yes	-	239	196
No	-	1 362	808
<b>Forming contacts with others in similar business for co-operation</b>			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>1 617</b>	<b>1 004</b>
Yes	-	387	257
No	-	1 216	747
<b>Loans from others</b>			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>1 617</b>	<b>1 004</b>
Yes	-	45	41
No	-	1 555	963
<b>Main assistance required</b>	-	<b>1 582</b>	<b>449</b>
Provision of alternative site	-	162	112
Better access to loans	-	238	103
Assistance with marketing	-	127	84
Better access to raw material/supplies	-	157	73
Easing in government regulations	-	31	34
Access to modern technology	-	39	20
Forming contacts with others in similar business for co-operation	-	64	19
Loans from others	-	762	5

<b>Table 17B: Turn over last calendar month – employers and own-account workers</b>			
	<b>SESE 2001</b>	<b>SESE 2005</b>	<b>SESE 2009</b>
	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>
<b>Turnover by Gender</b>			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>4 702 021</b>	<b>2 224 435</b>
Women	-	2 609 379	1 409 690
Men	-	2 092 642	814 745
<b>Turnover by industry</b>			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>4 702 021</b>	<b>2 224 435</b>
Agriculture	-	67 722	8 571
Manufacturing	-	302 665	279 060
Construction	-	352 230	328 790
Trade	-	3 073 550	1 101 078
Transport	-	466 870	124 558
Finance	-	97 423	50 624
Community and social services	-	338 097	241 232
Other	-	3 465	90 523
<b>Turnover by province</b>			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>4 702 021</b>	<b>2 224 435</b>
Western Cape	-	673 690	227 879
Eastern Cape	-	519 533	230 729
Northern Cape	-	49 185	25 105
Free State	-	217 060	78 213
KwaZulu-Natal	-	884 694	537 295
North West	-	151 156	157 877
Gauteng	-	1 220 135	557 403
Mpumalanga	-	207 632	233 877
Limpopo	-	778 936	176 059

<b>Table 18B: Net profit last calendar month – Employers and own-account workers</b>			
	<b>SESE 2001</b>	<b>SESE 2005</b>	<b>SESE 2009</b>
	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>
<b>Net profit by Gender</b>			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>1 436 185</b>	<b>1 224 348</b>
Women	-	943 023	776 354
Men	-	493 163	447 994
<b>Net profit by industry</b>			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>1 436 185</b>	<b>1 224 348</b>
Agriculture	-	70 744	5 448
Manufacturing	-	133 524	132 489
Construction	-	167 431	148 705
Trade	-	776 801	644 562
Transport	-	124 902	70 367
Finance	-	47 205	46 545
Community and social services	-	114 594	122 925
Other	-	985	53 307
<b>Net profit by province</b>			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>1 436 185</b>	<b>1 224 348</b>
Western Cape	-	228 019	126 636
Eastern Cape	-	143 077	156 497
Northern Cape	-	5 871	8 559
Free State	-	53 445	42 273
KwaZulu-Natal	-	313 739	221 293
North West	-	62 031	68 916
Gauteng	-	445 346	380 364
Mpumalanga	-	66 514	124 613
Limpopo	-	118 144	95 197

<b>Table 19B: Average Net profit last calendar month – Employers and own-account workers</b>			
	<b>SESE 2001</b>	<b>SESE 2005</b>	<b>SESE 2009</b>
	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>
<b>Average net profit by Gender</b>			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>1 566 051</b>	<b>1 309 471</b>
Women	-	978 126	843 791
Men	-	587 925	465 680
<b>Average net profit by industry</b>			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>1 566 051</b>	<b>1 309 471</b>
Agriculture	-	33 110	5 815
Manufacturing	-	163 230	140 007
Construction	-	169 157	177 464
Trade	-	819 851	664 247
Transport	-	190 922	81 187
Finance	-	60 622	44 774
Community and social services	-	128 175	138 011
Other	-	985	57 965
<b>Average net profit by province</b>			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>1 566 051</b>	<b>1 309 471</b>
Western Cape	-	139 576	120 888
Eastern Cape	-	179 726	168 926
Northern Cape	-	7 510	11 112
Free State	-	85 473	44 392
KwaZulu-Natal	-	299 074	230 758
North West	-	81 990	71 573
Gauteng	-	542 764	412 666
Mpumalanga	-	93 891	137 547
Limpopo	-	136 047	111 610

<b>Table 20B: Number of paid and unpaid employees by industry</b>			
	<b>SESE 2001</b>	<b>SESE 2005</b>	<b>SESE 2009</b>
	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>
<b>Paid and unpaid employees</b>			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>509</b>	<b>369</b>
Agriculture	-	14	1
Manufacturing	-	61	48
Construction	-	86	108
Trade	-	232	104
Transport	-	19	14
Finance	-	41	8
Community and social services	-	56	75
Other	-		11
<b>Paid employees</b>			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>363</b>	<b>285</b>
Agriculture	-	12	1
Manufacturing	-	33	46
Construction	-	86	103
Trade	-	132	64
Transport	-	18	14
Finance	-	38	6
Community and social services	-	44	42
Other	-		10
<b>Unpaid employees</b>			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>146</b>	<b>84</b>
Agriculture	-	2	
Manufacturing	-	28	2
Construction	-		5
Trade	-	100	41
Transport	-	1	
Finance	-	3	2
Community and social services	-	12	33
Other	-		1



<b>Table 21B: Labour cost – Employers</b>			
	<b>SESE 2001</b>	<b>SESE 2005</b>	<b>SESE 2009</b>
	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>
<b>Total labour cost by industry</b>			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>230 679</b>	<b>267 807</b>
Agriculture	-	6 249	779
Manufacturing	-	22 580	11 084
Construction	-	60 658	129 605
Trade	-	77 954	68 721
Transport	-	19 027	6 739
Finance	-	18 119	10 195
Community and social services	-	26 090	36 697
Other	-	-	3 987
<b>Wages and Salaries</b>			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>219 239</b>	<b>248 684</b>
Agriculture	-	5 500	779
Manufacturing	-	21 697	10 572
Construction	-	60 314	124 522
Trade	-	70 089	58 311
Transport	-	18 895	6 594
Finance	-	17 072	9 372
Community and social services	-	25 673	34 943
Other	-	-	3 591
<b>Payment in kind</b>			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>10 457</b>	<b>12 449</b>
Agriculture	-	750	
Manufacturing	-	884	512
Construction	-	67	1 401
Trade	-	7 325	7 677
Transport	-	132	145
Finance	-	1 037	705
Community and social services	-	262	1 703
Other	-	-	305
<b>Transport refund</b>			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>586</b>	<b>6 548</b>
Agriculture	-	-	
Manufacturing	-	-	
Construction	-	277	3 669
Trade	-	144	2 619
Transport	-	-	
Finance	-	10	118
Community and social services	-	155	51
Other	-	-	91
<b>Other</b>			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>397</b>	<b>127</b>
Agriculture	-	-	
Manufacturing	-	-	
Construction	-	-	12
Trade	-	397	114
Transport	-	-	
Finance	-	-	
Community and social services	-	-	
Other	-	-	

<b>Table 22B: Business debts by industry</b>			
	<b>SESE 2001</b>	<b>SESE 2005</b>	<b>SESE 2009</b>
	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>
<b>Does the business have any debts</b>			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>1 617</b>	<b>1 004</b>
Yes	-	69	54
No	-	1 539	950
<b>Amount owed by industry</b>			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>642 210</b>	<b>305 464</b>
Agriculture	-	107 419	
Manufacturing	-	23 122	20 529
Construction	-	26 384	35 955
Trade	-	213 910	76 777
Transport	-	135 212	142 894
Finance	-	492	
Community and social services	-	135 669	7 660
Other	-		21 649

<b>Table 23B: Turn over last calendar month – Employers</b>			
	<b>SESE 2001</b>	<b>SESE 2005</b>	<b>SESE 2009</b>
	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>
<b>Turnover by Gender</b>			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>1 537 809</b>	<b>800 856</b>
Women	-	1 091 713	654 281
Men	-	446 096	146 576
	-		
<b>Turnover by industry</b>	-		
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>1 537 809</b>	<b>800 856</b>
Agriculture	-	20 995	4 247
Manufacturing	-	111 039	52 969
Construction	-	206 046	239 682
Trade	-	896 758	329 229
Transport	-	77 677	39 616
Finance	-	75 332	6 457
Community and social services	-	149 962	96 429
Other	-		32 229
<b>Turnover by province</b>			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>1 537 809</b>	<b>800 856</b>
Western Cape	-	191 047	99 144
Eastern Cape	-	188 761	33 744
Northern Cape	-	1 718	15 515
Free State	-	57 186	22 578
KwaZulu-Natal	-	131 164	263 076
North West	-	55 794	52 471
Gauteng	-	540 763	156 206
Mpumalanga	-	48 889	107 059
Limpopo	-	322 488	51 063

<b>Table 24B: Net profit last calendar month – Employers</b>			
	<b>SESE 2001</b>	<b>SESE 2005</b>	<b>SESE 2009</b>
	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>
<b>Net profit by Gender</b>			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>703 614</b>	<b>385 686</b>
Women	-	557 049	313 503
Men	-	146 564	72 183
<b>Net profit by industry</b>			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>703 614</b>	<b>385 686</b>
Agriculture	-	64 430	3 420
Manufacturing	-	41 125	33 492
Construction	-	116 829	97 994
Trade	-	362 776	153 111
Transport	-	45 271	27 607
Finance	-	33 256	17 468
Community and social services	-	39 927	34 597
Other	-		17 997
<b>Net profit by province</b>			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>703 614</b>	<b>385 686</b>
Western Cape	-	182 996	58 660
Eastern Cape	-	68 580	17 424
Northern Cape	-	1 059	5 284
Free State	-	20 020	13 410
KwaZulu-Natal	-	126 380	73 143
North West	-	14 032	17 408
Gauteng	-	230 862	126 787
Mpumalanga	-	24 436	47 036
Limpopo	-	35 248	26 535

<b>Table 25B: Average Net profit last calendar month – Employers</b>			
	<b>SESE 2001</b>	<b>SESE 2005</b>	<b>SESE 2009</b>
	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>
<b>Average net profit by Gender</b>			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>636 152</b>	<b>442 707</b>
Women	-	474 761	370 920
Men	-	161 392	71 788
<b>Average net profit by industry</b>			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>636 152</b>	<b>442 707</b>
Agriculture	-	25 835	3 420
Manufacturing	-	45 456	36 358
Construction	-	120 671	127 002
Trade	-	300 628	171 836
Transport	-	56 964	27 834
Finance	-	39 939	19 076
Community and social services	-	46 659	36 355
Other	-		20 826
<b>Average net profit by province</b>			
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>636 152</b>	<b>442 707</b>
Western Cape	-	81 717	55 344
Eastern Cape	-	80 053	19 515
Northern Cape	-	2 494	6 243
Free State	-	37 478	11 650
KwaZulu-Natal	-	79 211	82 035
North West	-	15 535	18 686
Gauteng	-	260 681	161 547
Mpumalanga	-	34 972	54 057
Limpopo	-	44 011	33 631