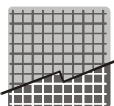
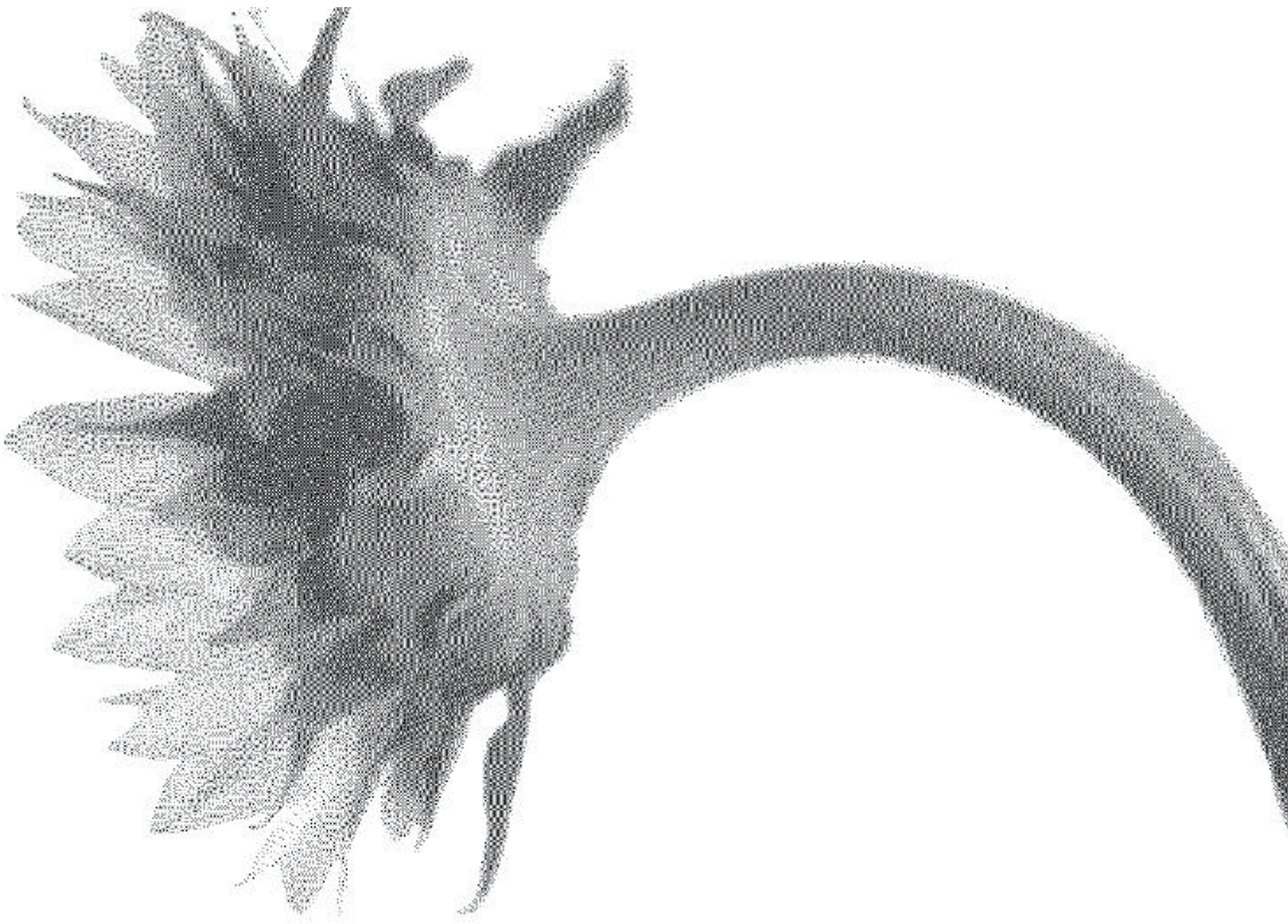


Employment trends in agriculture



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National
Department
of Agriculture



A joint publication between Stats SA and National Department of Agriculture

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Employment trends in agriculture in South Africa

**Statistics South Africa
and
National Department of Agriculture
2000**

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Foreword

Employment trends in agriculture is the outcome of a unique collaboration between Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) and the National Department of Agriculture (NDA).

The agricultural sector plays an important role in South Africa's economy. It offers both employment and opportunities for sustaining livelihoods, and there are strong 'upstream' and 'downstream' linkages between the sector and the rest of the economy. Agriculture enhances foreign exchange reserves, provides raw materials for the industrial sector, and is a market for goods and services from other sectors. Within the rural areas of South Africa's former homelands, 52% of employed people work on farms.

Stats SA wrote a first draft of this report in preparation for the Agricultural *Indaba* on Job Creation, held in October 1999. Thereafter, the draft was comprehensively revised and data from the NDA incorporated into the report. Co-operation between the two departments has resulted in a more-comprehensive use of different datasets to provide an overview of aspects of the agricultural sector in general, focusing specifically on employment and livelihoods in agriculture.

The datasets considered were derived from four surveys:

- the 1996 population census, which covered households throughout South Africa;
- the annual commercial agricultural surveys of 1988-1996;
- the 1997 rural survey, which focused exclusively on subsistence farming in what were previously designated as 'homeland' areas; and
- a case study conducted by the NDA in 1999, based on a sample of commercial farmers.

Data from each survey enabled analysis of different elements of employment and livelihoods in the sector. Variability in the date of data collection and type of instruments used made direct comparisons between each dataset difficult. However, the relative strength of each instrument used to compile the report has facilitated a comprehensive overview.

Despite the importance of agriculture, the structure of the sector and its elements has been under-researched. As a result, policy makers have often been confronted with data inadequate for the requirements of addressing the historical imbalances and inadequacies created, *inter alia*, by the effects of past policies within the sector. With this deficiency in mind, the NDA approached Stats SA to integrate information across different surveys in relation to employment in agriculture.

Co-operation between two departments to address these inadequacies in data and analysis is indeed an exciting development. Collaboration and co-ordination between different institutions and structures of government is a crucial element in all attempts to address the legacies on the past, and restructure society on a more-equitable, inclusive and democratic basis.

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Summary of findings

This report is based on three of Statistics South Africa's datasets: the first nationwide, non-racial population census (Census '96) covering households throughout the country; the annual commercial agricultural surveys¹ covering only the commercial farming sector; and the 1997 rural survey conducted solely in the former homelands.² A case study conducted by the National Department of Agriculture (NDA) in 1999 is also presented and analysed. Each dataset enables analysis of different components of the agricultural sector. However, the variability in the date of data collection and type of instruments used in collecting the data make comparisons tentative.

- The population census provides small-area information on key demographic, social and economic characteristics. Census '96 enables assessment of the situation in agriculture by population group, province and gender for the entire country as at the reference night of 9-10 October 1996 – the night of the population count. Census '96 also allows discussion of employment patterns in agriculture relative to all other sectors of the economy in terms of key demographic and socio-economic variables.
- The annual commercial agricultural surveys present a picture of the overall situation on commercial farms. They allow for monitoring of employment changes on an annual basis in the commercial farming sector. The data exclude the former homelands, and subsistence farming is generally not taken into account. However, given the large-scale nature of commercial activities in the country, this instrument captures employment and other related aspects of commercial farming at a level of detail that enables assessment both of the economic importance of such activity, and its linkages with other economic sectors.
- The rural survey of 1997 provides a picture of the extent of subsistence farming in the former homelands. This survey included a number of questions on employment, and was undertaken in pre-selected rural areas in the former homelands. This survey therefore provides a better understanding of the situation of subsistence farmers.

Several factors influence the extent of comparability of these instruments:

- The annual commercial agricultural surveys are establishment surveys based on farming units covering the commercial farming sector. Census '96 and the rural survey are not conducted annually and both are based on households. The rural survey covered the former homelands while the 1996 population census covered

¹ The annual commercial agricultural surveys were based on a 10% sample of all farming units. However, Stats SA undertook full agricultural censuses in 1988 and 1993.

² The rural survey was conducted among a sample of 6 000 households in the former homelands of South Africa, including the 'independent states' of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei, and the 'self-governing territories' of Lebowa, Gazankulu, KaNgwane, KwaNdebele, KwaZulu and QwaQwa.

the entire country. In addition, the population census was conducted in October 1996, the rural survey in June 1997, while the annual commercial surveys provide data for each financial year, either as averages, or sometimes as at the end of February each year.

- In Census '96, general questions on employment were asked, while in the specialised rural survey there were more questions asked on farm-work, including subsistence and small-scale farming as a means of sustaining livelihoods.
- The NDA case study was based on a sample of commercial farmers. As the sample was not representative, its results cannot be generalised to the overall population. However, since it involved a mail survey, it was easy to implement and provides, in critical respects, an up-to-date picture of employment in the sector.

In light of the above, and given the seasonal nature of agricultural activity, caution must be exercised when making comparisons regarding employment across the datasets.

Despite these limitations, the relative strengths of each instrument used to compile this report allows for presentation of a comprehensive overview of various aspects of the agricultural sector.

The overall labour market

- The various aspects of the employed labour force in agriculture discussed in this report are only a part of a wider set of labour market considerations. This section reviews important patterns in key labour market variables across two of the three instruments: Census '96 and the rural survey of 1997.
- The average (expanded) unemployment rate for the entire country, according to Census '96, was 33,9% compared with 38,5% in the former homelands on the basis of the rural survey of 1997. Unemployment is thus higher in the former homelands than it is in the country as a whole. The provincial pattern of unemployment rates suggests, that in Northern Province, Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal, unemployment rates were somewhat lower in the former homelands than in the provinces generally, according to Census '96. However, these census-based rates take into account urban and non-urban areas in each province in the entire country. They are therefore not directly comparable with the rural survey.
- Unemployment rates for the tribal areas reported by the rural survey are considerably lower than those reported in Census '96. This may be because subsistence and small-scale farmers, as canvassed by the more detailed questions in the rural survey, had not necessarily reported themselves as being employed when responding to questions asked in Census '96.
- In addition, the rural survey occurred in June – a peak time for maize harvesting. It is accordingly likely that higher levels of employment were recorded in the former homelands, particularly with respect to subsistence farmers. This resulted in lower-than-expected unemployment rates in the former homeland areas of these provinces.

Size of the agricultural sector

- The average size of farming units in the commercial sector is very large compared with the very small areas under cultivation in the former homeland areas.
- In 1996, the average farm size of commercial units was around 1 349 hectares. By comparison, as illustrated in Figure i, as many as 72% of the 1,4 million households engaged in subsistence or small-scale crop farming in the former homelands cultivated areas of less than two hectares.

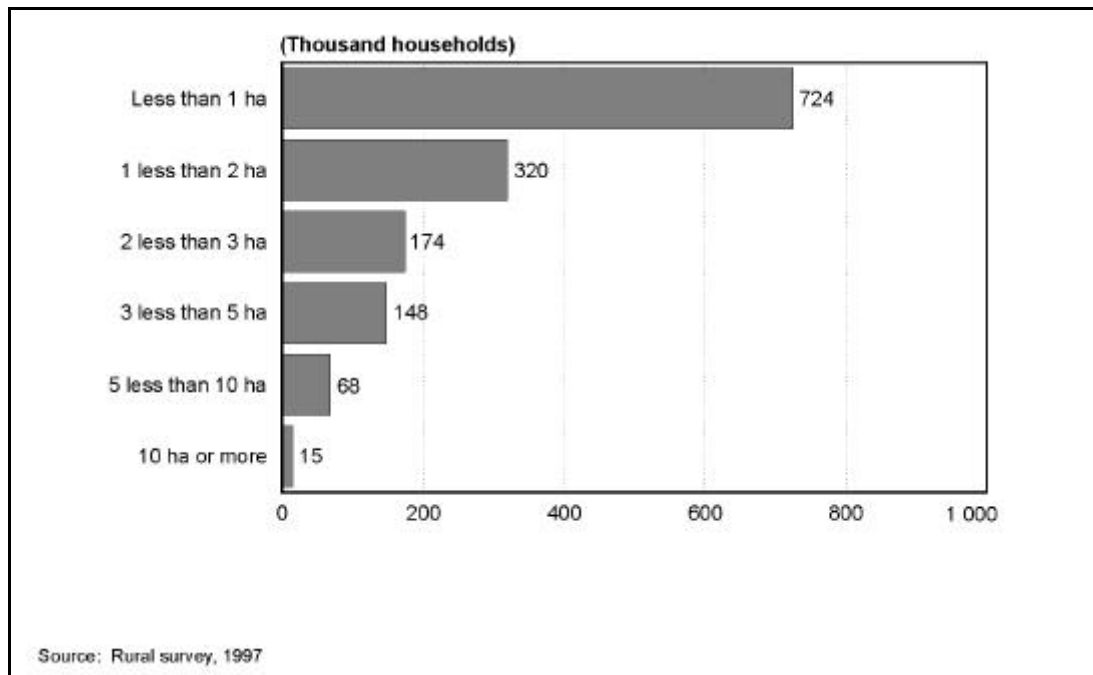


Figure i: Size of arable land under cultivation or fallow land among households engaged in crop farming in the former homelands, June 1997

Employment

- Data from Census '96 indicates that those engaged in the agricultural and hunting sub-sector³ in the entire country were predominantly male. There were 750 000 people employed in this sub-sector: of these, for every 100 men employed, only 42 women were employed.
- The June 1997 rural survey indicates that there were 2,2 million employed people in the former homelands. They can be grouped into three broad employment categories: 1,1 million were in *subsistence and small-scale farming*, of which approximately 823 000 were in subsistence agriculture, and the rest employed in either small-scale commercial farming or on larger commercial farms; 869 000 were in *formal work*, mainly excluding farm work; and 220 000 were in *informal*

³ The information reported on the basis of Census '96 with regard to the agriculture and hunting sub-sector (which accounts for 92% of the major economic sector 'agriculture, hunting, forestry, and fishing'), specifically excludes 'forestry and logging' (6%) and 'fishing and fish-farm operations' (2%).

work, mainly excluding farm work. The rural survey did not include a specific question regarding the economic sector in which respondents were employed. As a result, in this report, those who reported that they worked on farms – whether for a wage or as part of the household's farming activities – are considered a good proxy for the agricultural sector.

- Whereas those employed on farms or in the non-farming informal sector were predominantly female, people employed in the formal sector were predominantly male. For example, among those employed on farms in the former homelands, 210 women were employed for every 100 employed men: a large proportion of these women were found to be engaged in subsistence agriculture. Many of those engaged in subsistence farming may not have seen this activity as employment since, for the vast majority, no income was produced from this activity.

Age and education

- According to Census '96, 6% of people employed in the agriculture and hunting sub-sector throughout the country were in the 15-19 year age group, and 4% were 60-65 years old. By comparison, in the former homelands, the rural survey suggests that among those engaged in farm work, including subsistence agriculture and small-scale farming, 11% were in the oldest age group (60-65 years) while 8% were in the youngest age group (15-19 years). It appears as if subsistence farming tends to be carried out mainly by women, the aged and children.

Women in subsistence farming were highly likely, according to the results of Census '96, to classify themselves as either not economically active or else as unemployed.

- In terms of level of education, Census '96 suggests that as many as 41% of Africans engaged in the agriculture and hunting sub-sector throughout the country had no schooling whereas more than three-quarters (77%) of whites had obtained 'matric or higher' qualifications.

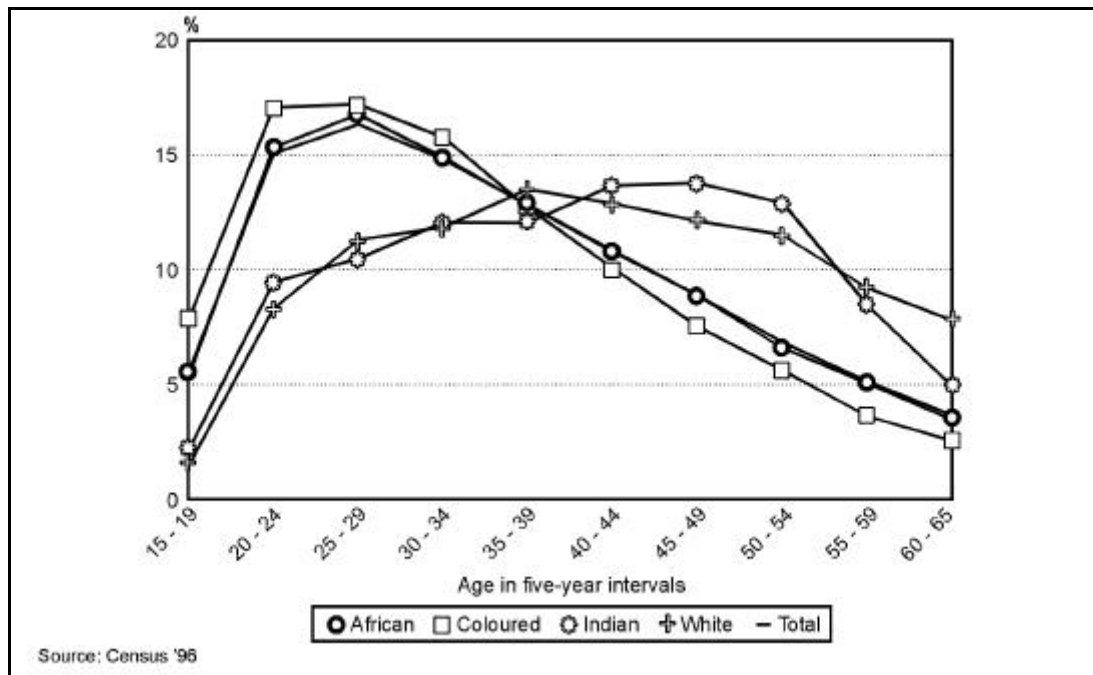


Figure ii: Age profile of those employed in the agriculture and hunting sub-sector by population group, October 1996

- On the basis of the rural survey, among employed people in the former homelands, 27% of those employed in farming had no schooling. This fell to 15% among those engaged in the formal sector. In general, education levels in the former homelands tend to be higher than those on commercial farms. This may be because children living on commercial farms during the apartheid era may have had fewer opportunities to attend school than those in the former homelands.

Status and type of employment

- Census '96 suggests that part-time employment in the agricultural and hunting sub-sector is largely associated with the female labour force.
- According to Census '96, 19% of women in the agriculture and hunting sub-sector worked part-time compared with only 6% of men (see Figure iii).
- In terms of the provinces, the results of Census '96 suggest that more than one-third of the female labour force in the agricultural and hunting sub-sector in Free State (34%) and Northern Cape (39%) were engaged on a part-time basis.

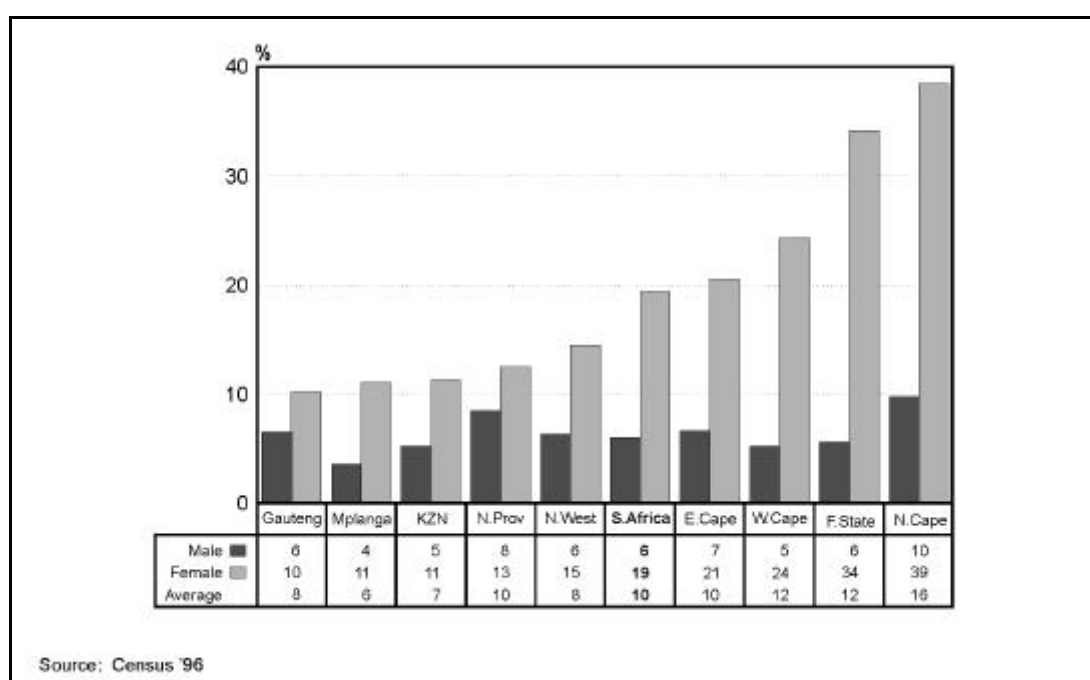


Figure iii: Part-time employment in the agriculture and hunting sub-sector by province and gender, October 1996

- The annual commercial agricultural surveys provide insights into the distribution of regular and casual employees in the commercial farming sector. These categories are not directly comparable to the full-time and part-time categories reviewed earlier. To classify as a casual or seasonal worker, a person could be in full-time employment for a limited time period, or could be in part-time employment, again for a limited time period. However, these categories do provide an indication of the security of employment in the commercial farming sector.
- On the basis of these surveys,⁴ it is found that overall employment on commercial farms declined by 25,1% during the period 1988 to 1996 (from 1,2 million in 1988 to 914 000 in 1996).

⁴ Stats SA's report on the annual commercial agricultural surveys, No. 11-01-01 (1996), includes data from earlier agricultural surveys, and censuses since 1988, for selected variables.

- This decline in total employment in the commercial farming sector reflected a 15,7% fall in regular employment from 724 000 to 610 000, and an even larger decline in casual employment over the period 1988-1996 (see Figure iv). Casual employment fell by 38,6%, from 495 000 in 1988 to 304 000 in 1996. By 1996 the proportion engaged in regular as against casual employment was substantially higher (67%) than in 1988 (59%). Nonetheless, in actual numbers, there were fewer regular employees in 1996 (610 000) than in 1988 (724 000).

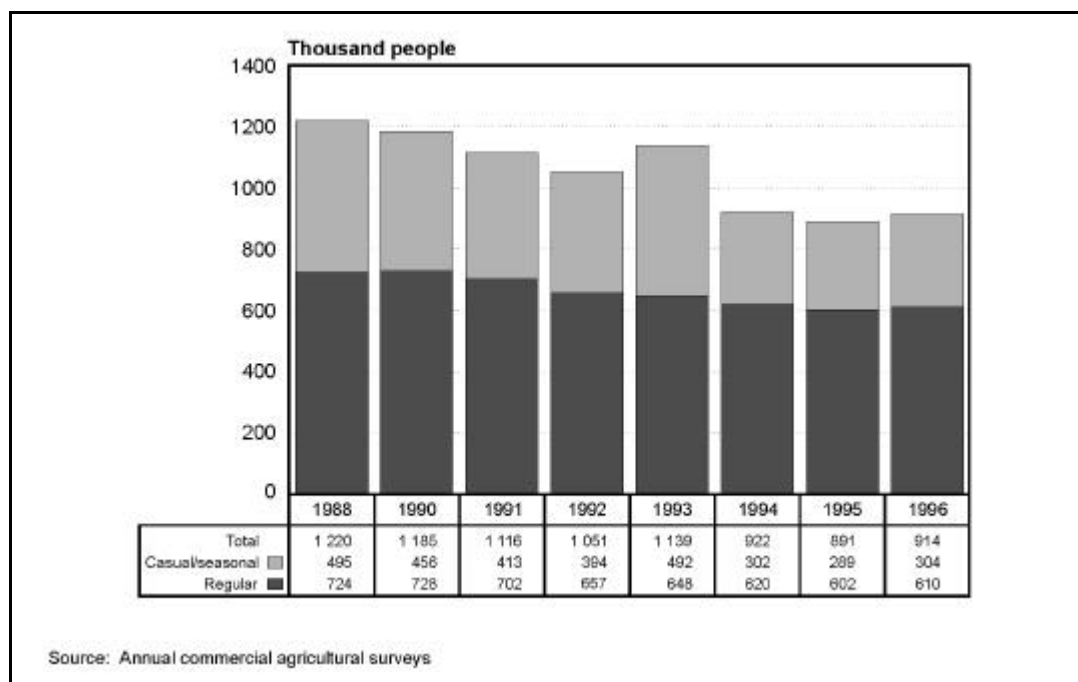


Figure iv: Regular and casual employment in the commercial farming sector, 1988-1996

The National Department of Agriculture (NDA) case study

- The results of a case study conducted by the NDA in 1999 among some commercial farmers suggest that employment of regular workers declined by 7,6% during the period 1994/95 to 1998/99, equivalent to an annual fall of 1,8% over the period. The growth of employment of seasonal workers was strongest among farmers engaged in horticulture (up 17,3% from 1994/95 to 1998/99) and field crops (up 6,3%) over the equivalent period. The number of seasonal workers employed by farmers whose main source of income was from animal production and mixed farming declined by 9,3% and 4,2% respectively over the period 1994/95 to 1998/99. At the same time, the number of family workers employed by field crop farmers and animal producers decreased. However, producers of horticulture increased the employment of family workers by 9,5% over the period 1994/95 to 1998/99. Among the commercial farmers included in the NDA case study, the proportion of contract workers in the agricultural labour force rose markedly over the period under review.

- In terms of the major population groups, Census '96 suggests that, whereas nine in every ten Africans (95%) or coloureds (96%) engaged in the agriculture and hunting sub-sector were employees, nearly two in every five whites (39%) were employers.
- The rural survey indicates that people employed in subsistence and small-scale agriculture tended to work in family businesses, while the largest proportion of informal sector workers were self-employed (Figure v). For example, it was reported that more than half of the employed labour force on subsistence and small-scale farms (54%) worked in a family business, while 67% of people employed in the informal sector were self-employed. Notably, 92% of people employed in the formal sector were employees.

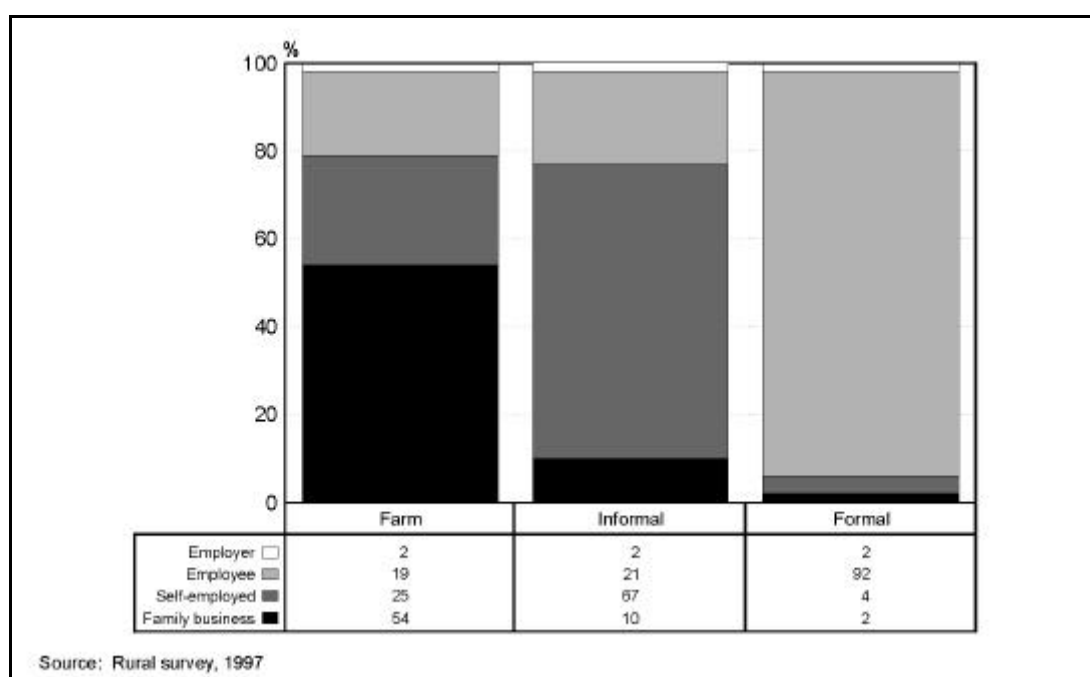


Figure v: Type of employment in the former homelands by broad employment category, June 1997

Occupations

- Nationally, occupations in the agriculture and hunting sub-sector were, according to Census '96, overwhelmingly of an elementary or routine nature. This reflects the dominance of Africans in the agricultural labour force, and the low levels of education they have achieved.
- Census '96 suggests that, among women, 70% of the employed labour force in the agriculture and hunting sub-sector fell into the 'elementary' occupational category; among men, 55% fell into this category.
- The rural survey suggests that, in the former homelands, occupations in the formal sector tend to be more evenly distributed in all the three employment categories (subsistence and small-scale farm work; formal work, mainly excluding farming; and informal work, mainly excluding farming). However, women tend to feature more predominantly at the lower ends of the occupational hierarchy.

Income/remuneration

- According to Census '96, among Africans employed countrywide in agriculture and hunting, the vast majority (79%) had monthly incomes of R500 or less. This fell to 67% among coloureds, 18% among Indians and 10% among whites. Among whites employed in the sub-sector, 46% had monthly incomes of R3 501 or more. These incomes do not take payment in kind into account.
- The provincial distribution of income, calculated from Census '96 data, also varies markedly. In Free State and Northern Province, 81% of people employed in the agriculture and hunting sub-sector had monthly incomes in the lowest income category (R0-R500). Proportionally fewer fell into this income category in Gauteng (53%) and Western Cape (56%), both of which are mainly urban in nature.

- The annual commercial agricultural surveys provide evidence about the income distribution of employees in the commercial farming sector⁵. These surveys suggest that, although the remuneration received by Africans has increased steadily since 1994, by 1996 the amount paid to Africans was still only 12% of that received by white employees. In 1996, as illustrated in Figure vi, the monthly remuneration paid to whites was on average R4 613, falling to R1 608 among Indians, R676 among coloureds and as low as R535 among Africans.

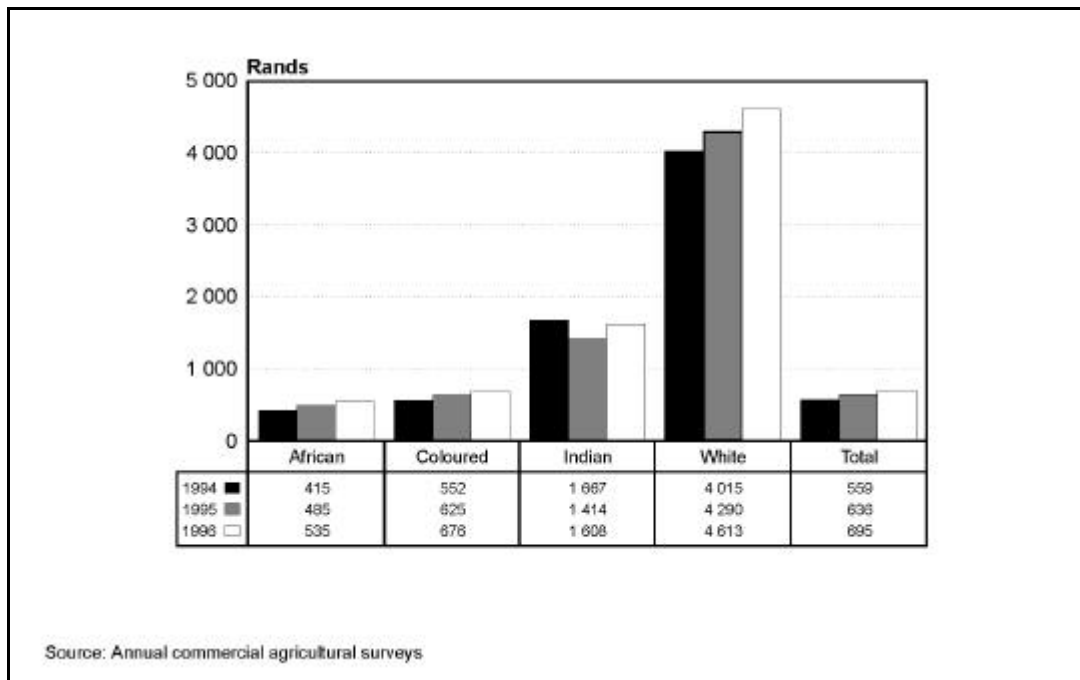


Figure vi: Average monthly remuneration of regular employees in the commercial farming sector, 1994-1996

- The results of the annual commercial agricultural surveys indicate that, on commercial farms, 'in-kind' payments constituted a larger proportion of the remuneration paid to Africans than any other population group (25% of their average remuneration in 1996). This form of payment is not included in the above discussion.
- The rural survey indicates that, among households engaged in farming activities in the former homelands, more than one-quarter (26%) where at least one member was employed relied on pensions as the principal source of income. An additional 19% depended on remittances.
- The rural survey suggests that 30% of households engaged in farming activities survived on monthly incomes of R400 or less, including income from remittances, employment and other sources.

⁵ Note the data presented here provide only a broad indication of the scale of the disparities in remuneration by population group, since employment relates to the average for the financial year while remuneration relates to the last day in February of the relevant year.

Sales, expenditure and debt

- The annual commercial agricultural surveys indicate that gross income from the sale of agricultural products in the commercial farming sector rose from R14 billion in 1988 to R33 billion by 1996 (Figure vii). Income from horticultural sales rose particularly strongly over the period, from R2,5 billion in 1988 to R9,1 billion in 1996, when it accounted for 28% of gross income – the second most important source of income after animals and animal products.

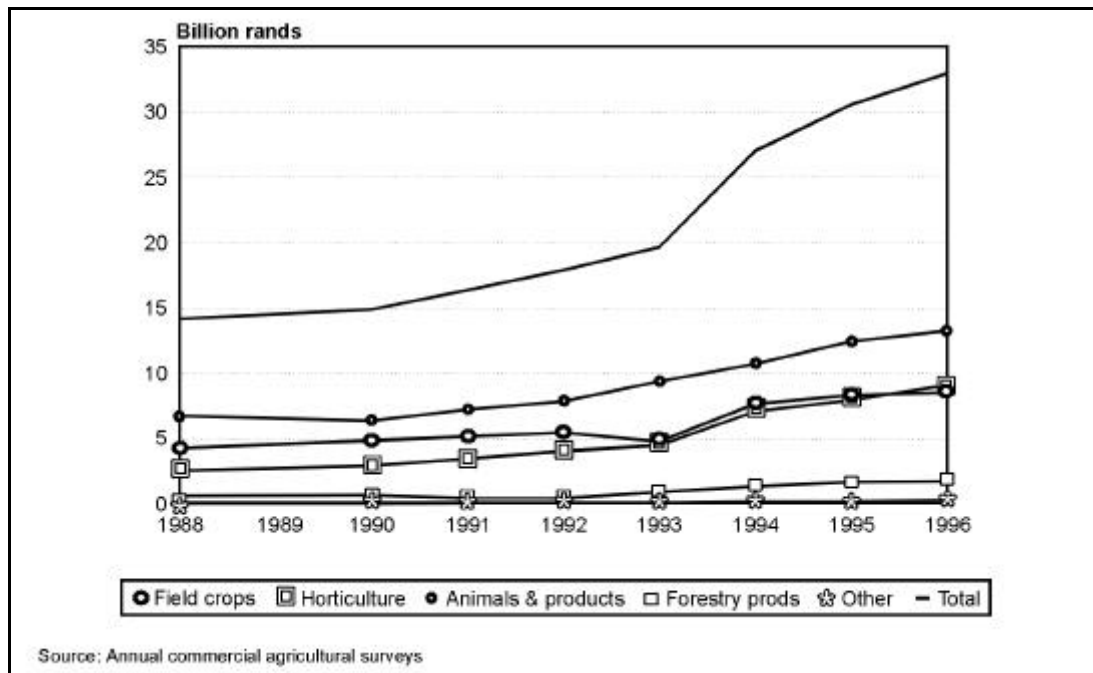


Figure vii: Source of income from sales in the commercial farming sector by type of product, 1988-1996

- In the former homelands, by contrast, the rural survey suggests that relatively few households that engaged in subsistence or small-scale farming activities had surpluses to sell. To the extent that sales did occur, income generated tended to be meagre.

- The rural survey indicated that 902 000 households owned livestock, 766 000 households owned chickens and 1,2 million households grew field crops. However, relatively few had surpluses to sell.⁶ This reflects the subsistence nature of agricultural production in the homelands. Figure viii illustrates the incomes received in the 12 months prior to the survey by households that had surpluses to sell. For example, among the 16 000 households that sold animal products, 75% earned annual incomes of R200 or less from such sales.

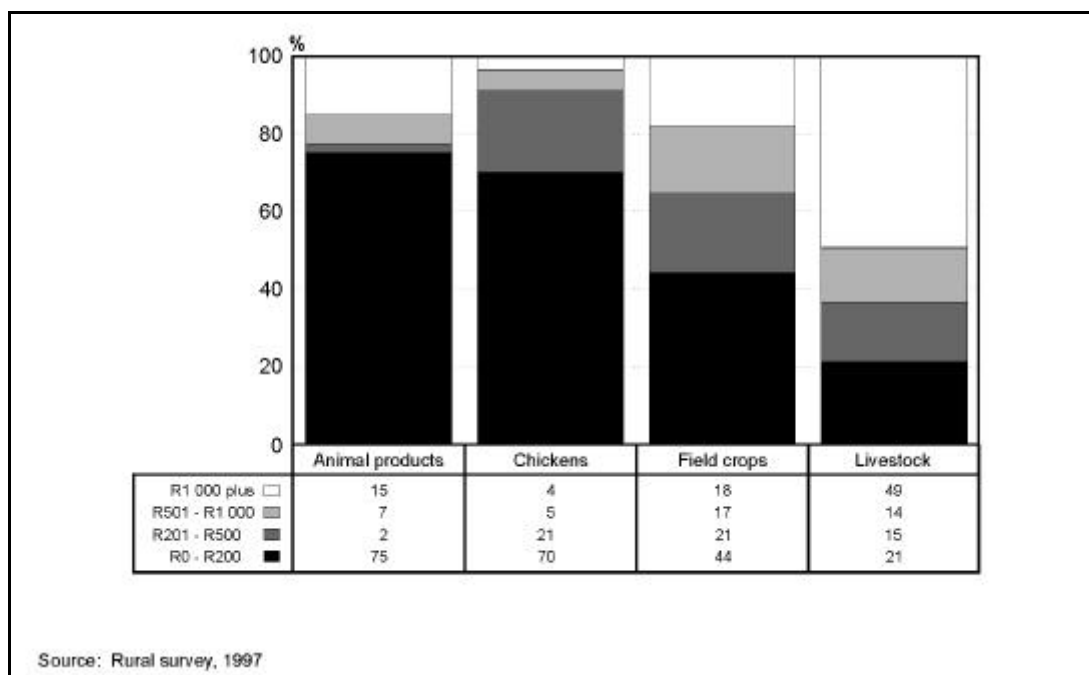


Figure viii: Annual income from the sale of products in the former homelands, by type of product, June 1997

- In terms of expenditure by commercial farming enterprises, the agricultural surveys of 1994-1996 indicate that total expenditure rose from R10,5 billion in 1988 to R24 billion in 1996. Capital expenditure accounted for R3,9 billion or 16% of total expenditure in 1996. Equipment accounted for the majority of capital spending (62% in 1996) in the commercial farming sector.
- In the former homelands, the scale and spending patterns of households engaged in subsistence and small-scale farming activities were markedly different. More than seven in every ten households engaged in these types of farming activities (71%) reported that they spent an annual amount of R100 or less on agricultural inputs such as fertilizer, manure or seeds. In terms of capital spending, 78% of the 175 000 households that had such expenditure spent R100 or less on agricultural equipment in the 12 months prior to the rural survey. Most of this was on hand-held tools.

⁶ The households mentioned here do not add up to the total number of households engaged in farming activities in the former homelands. This is because the vast majority of households were engaged in multiple farming activities.

- In the commercial farming sector, the level of farming debt rose from R10,5 billion in 1988 to R18,9 billion in 1996. Commercial banks made up the single largest category of creditors, accounting for R7,0 billion or 37% of total debt in 1996.
- The level of outstanding debt is related to the market value of farming assets such as land and improvements, equipment and vehicles. On the basis of the annual commercial agriculture surveys, the value of such assets in the commercial farming sector rose from R60,4 billion in 1988 to R78,3 billion in 1996. As a result, the ratio of farming debt to assets increased from 17,4% in 1988 to around 24% in subsequent years.

Subsistence farming

- The rural survey identified 2,2 million employed people in the former homelands, of which 823 000 (37%) were classified as subsistence farmers. The others working on farms (277 000) were classified as small-scale farmers who sold at least some of their produce, or as farmworkers employed on commercial farms.
- As illustrated in Figure ix, the distribution of subsistence farmers in the former homelands varies markedly by province and gender.

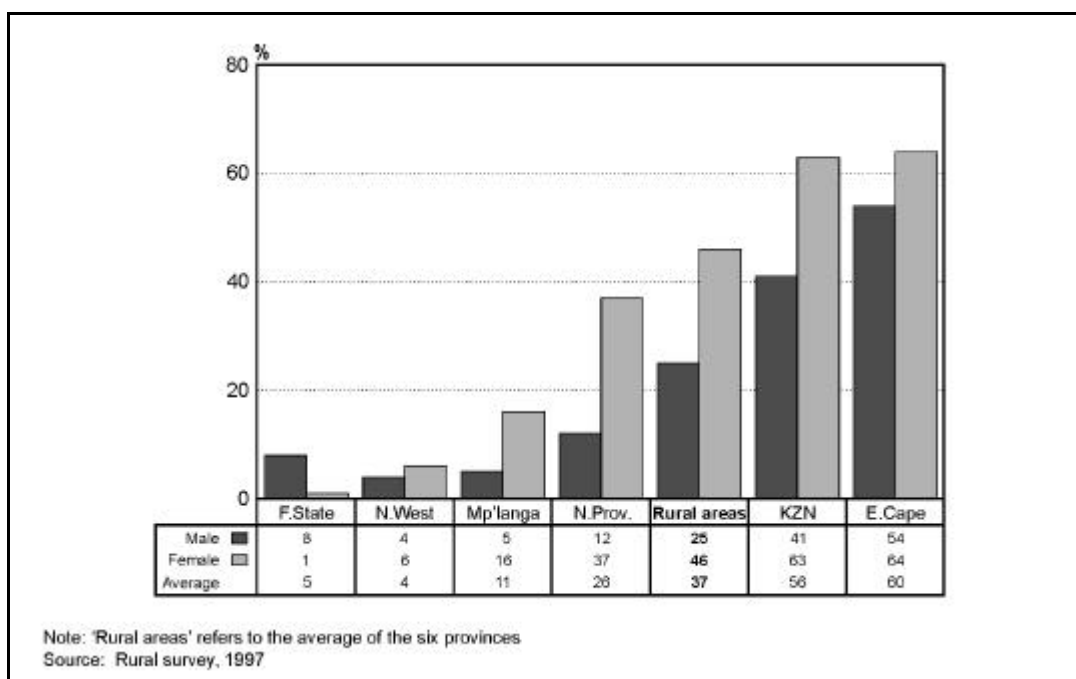


Figure ix: Percentage distribution of subsistence farmers in the former homelands by gender and province, June 1997

- Subsistence farmers accounted for the largest proportion of the employed labour force in Eastern Cape (60%) followed by KwaZulu-Natal (56%). In every province except Free State there was a larger proportion of women compared with men engaged in subsistence farming. In Northern Province the gender gap was largest, with 37% of employed women being subsistence farmers, compared with 12% of employed men.
- In the former homelands, it was reported that more than three in every five subsistence farmers (64%) engaged their families' assistance for farming activities.
- Pensions and remittances were the principal source of income for households containing only subsistence farmers.

Comparison with other sectors of the economy

An analysis of data from the 1996 population census reveals the following:

- The agricultural labour force⁷ is more youthful than any other sector of the economy. Thirty-seven per cent of people employed in the agricultural sector were 15-29 years compared with 21% in mining, 22% in private households, 24% in electricity, gas and water and 24% in transport falling into this age category.
- Thirty-two per cent of the employed labour force in agriculture had received no schooling – the highest of all the major sectors. Even among people employed in private households (dominated by domestic workers), only 22% had no schooling.
- In all sectors except construction, a larger proportion of women compared with men were employed on a part-time basis. The proportion of women employed on a part-time basis in agriculture was the highest of all the sectors (19%).
- Elementary work and skilled agricultural work dominated the work opportunities available in agriculture. Only in private households was the proportion of elementary workers (90%) higher than in agriculture (58%). Only 3% of those employed in the agricultural sector fell into the highest occupation category (managers and professionals), compared with 41% in the finance sector and 56% in community and social services sector (including government).

⁷ In this section, the agricultural labour force, or people employed in the agricultural sector, refers to the broad economic sector including 'agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing'.

- Figure x illustrates the inequity in the distribution of income of people employed in agriculture compared with other employed people. More than two in every three people employed in agriculture (69%) had monthly incomes of R500 or less, compared with 22% among all other employed people.
- By contrast with the agricultural sector, the proportion of employed people in the lowest income bracket (R0-R500) ranged from 8% in the mining sector, 8% in finance, 9% in community and social services and 11% in transport, to 15% in manufacturing, 22% in trade, 23% in construction and 64% in private households.

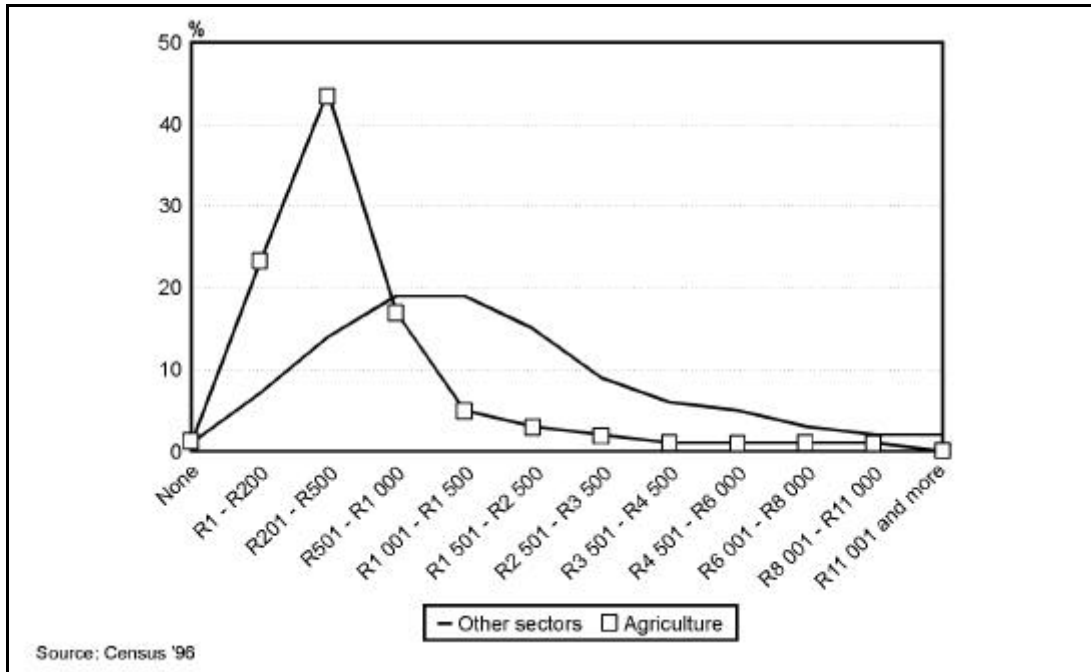


Figure x: Distribution of income in the agricultural sector compared with all other sectors combined, October 1996

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Chapter 1

Aim and methodology

Background

Agriculture is the dominant economic activity of poor countries. The sector provides employment for 70% to 80% of the labour force in low-income developing countries and between 40% and 50% in middle-income countries. It accounts for 35% to 40% of gross domestic product (GDP) in low-income countries.

Historically, the contribution of agriculture to national income generally declines as real per capita incomes rise. This is because, as people's incomes rise, they tend to spend a decreasing proportion on food. As noted by the World Bank (1996),

Almost all of today's industrial nations had roughly the same percentage of their labour forces engaged in agriculture in the nineteenth century that the low income developing countries have now. The farmers of the industrial countries have also steadily increased the productivity of their land and labour so that an ever-decreasing share of their country's resources is needed to grow food for the rest of the population (World Bank, 1996).

The development of agriculture in South Africa reflects the country's political past. Policies based on the Group Areas Act, job reservation, influx control and forced removals and resettlement in the homelands have constituted important barriers to the entry of Africans into a whole range of work activities in both the formal and informal sectors of the economy.

Against this background, the agricultural sector plays an important role in the South African economy because of the opportunities for sustaining livelihoods, employment that it offers, and the strong linkages between agriculture and the rest of the economy. The input-output tables for 1993 indicate that 60% of agricultural output is in the form of intermediates, suggesting that the downstream or forward linkages from the sector are relatively high. Agriculture enhances the country's foreign exchange reserves; it provides raw materials for the industrial sector and it is a market for goods and services from other sectors. Within the rural areas of the former homelands, 52% of employed people work on farms, a large proportion of whom are female subsistence farmers.

Aim of this report

The objective of this report is to provide a comprehensive, non-technical overview of various aspects of the agricultural sector based on available datasets. A first draft was prepared to inform debate in preparation for the agricultural job summit, held during 1999.

Data sources

The analysis presented here utilises the following Stats SA datasets:

- The 1996 population census, (often abbreviated to ‘Census ’96’).
- The 1997 rural survey, 1997.
- Annual commercial agricultural surveys.

The analysis of these datasets is supplemented by a case study conducted by the National Department of Agriculture in 1999.

Methodological issues

The data sources listed above are not directly comparable because of conceptual, methodological and geographical differences and the variability in the dates of data collection. As a consequence, any comparisons made should be regarded as broadly indicative, rather than definitive.

The 1996 population census, conducted in October 1996, covered the whole country. It was based on a household questionnaire which included specific questions targeted at individuals within each of 9,1 million households. In common with censuses elsewhere, general, rather than highly specialised, questions were asked. As a consequence, and given the seasonal nature of agricultural activity, Census ’96 was not expected to capture aspects of agriculture such as subsistence farming.

However, Census ’96 allows for the drawing of comparisons between agriculture and other economic sectors in several important respects such as age, occupation and income level. Census ’96 also provides the basis for disaggregation by province, population group and gender for a number of important variables that enhance our understanding of the dualistic nature of South Africa’s economy – particularly with regard to agriculture. Census ’96 data were adjusted by a post-enumeration survey conducted in November 1996.

The rural survey, conducted in June 1997, is also based on a survey of households. In common with the population census, it includes a number of questions regarding living conditions of households engaged mainly in subsistence and small-scale farming. It was specifically designed to provide in-depth information about the living conditions of rural households in the former homelands of South Africa, and conducted exclusively among a sample of households in the former ‘independent states’ of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei, and the former ‘self-governing territories’ of Lebowa, Gazankulu, KaNgwane, KwaNdebele, KwaZulu and QwaQwa.

The sample design was as follows:

- A total of 600 enumerator areas (EAs) were drawn from rural areas in the former homelands. Ten households were selected from each EA, yielding a sample of about 6 000 households.

- Sample selection was carried out independently in the rural strata of the former homelands applying a two-stage sampling procedure involving first a systematic sample of EAs followed by a systematic sample of households.
- Former homelands were situated in six of the nine provinces. As a result, Western Cape, Northern Cape and Gauteng were not included in the sample.

The annual commercial agricultural surveys are conducted each year among mainly large-scale, commercial enterprises. While Census '96 and the rural survey are household surveys, the commercial agriculture surveys covering the period 1988-1996 or 1994-1996 are based on an annual questionnaire administered to a sample of the large-scale commercial farming sector in each of the nine provinces. The former TBVC⁸ states and self-governing territories (i.e. the former homelands) are excluded. Since the commercial agricultural survey is not a household survey but an establishment survey based on commercial farming units, it provides consistent time-series of various aspects of the commercial agricultural sector.

Each of these instruments has a different purpose and methodology. As a consequence, it should be noted that:

- Overlapping categories across the instruments make comparisons difficult. For example, informal sector workers were not identified as a separate group in Census '96, even though this group is included in the overall employment calculation in the census, since the question on employment covered both formal and informal activities. Thus, one cannot compare this sector in Census '96 against the rural survey.
- The rural survey included specific questions regarding subsistence and small-scale farm work that was not asked in Census '96. In combination with the difference in the reference month between the two instruments, it appears that the specialised rural survey was able to identify a large number of subsistence farmers, while Census '96 did not examine the issue of subsistence farming.

Case study: Recent trends in employment in the agricultural sector by the National Department of Agriculture. In the absence of an adequate sampling frame, the NDA constructed a list frame based on two sources of information: details of commercial farmers available within the NDA itself (11 114 names and addresses); and a list obtained from Agric. SA of 6 518 names and addresses of farmers in the commercial farming sector. After eliminating duplication in the lists, the sample size was set at 10 000 commercial farmers of which 5 000 were randomly selected from each of the two address lists available to the NDA. Completed questionnaires were received from 4 149 commercial farmers.

⁸ Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei.

Since this was a mail survey, it was easy to implement and provided an up-to-date picture of employment in the agricultural sector in critical respects. However, the list frame from which the sample was drawn was not complete and only covered some farmers in the commercial sector. As a consequence, the results cannot be generalised to the overall population since the sample was not representative. The results of the case study are therefore only broadly indicative.

Technical notes

- In general, the analysis presented in this report is based largely on percentages and proportions for ease of discussion, although reference is made to the actual numbers of people in specific circumstances. Statistical tables relating to important aspects of the discussion in each chapter are contained in Appendix 2 for readers who require more information.
- Footnotes and endnotes have been kept to a minimum. Instead, key concepts and definitions are presented in Appendix 1.
- Statistics South Africa has continued to classify people into population groups, despite rejection of the racial discrimination which previously underlay this system of classification. This is because monitoring of development and change over time involves measuring differences in life circumstances by population group. In common with other countries, this classification is no longer based on a legal definition, but rather on self-classification.
- Three broad employment categories can be identified in the rural survey of 1997 – farming, mainly on subsistence and small-scale farms, informal, and formal sector employment. The vast majority of respondents indicated only one category, but a small number did indicate multiple categories. These were classified mainly in the farming category, particularly subsistence or small-scale farming.
- In comparing the results of the annual commercial agricultural surveys with those of previous years, the following should be considered:
 - information regarding 1988 and 1993 was based on agricultural censuses in these years;
 - information published for the intervening years was acquired by means of 10% sample surveys, and was raised to represent the total of all farming units;
 - there were alterations in the boundaries of the geographical areas;
 - there were fluctuating climatic conditions;
 - alterations in the branches of farming occurred; and
 - rotation of crops was a feature over this time-frame.

Layout of the report

Chapter 2 (Labour market patterns) locates the employment patterns and trends discussed in later chapters in the wider context of the South African labour market. In

the first instance, the discussion focuses on the three broad labour market categories, i.e. unemployment, employment and being not economically active. This is followed by a more detailed review of unemployment on the basis of Census '96 and the rural survey.

Chapter 3 (Size of farms and biographical characteristics of agricultural workers) first assesses the overall structure of large- and small-scale or subsistence farming, noting differences in farm size and composition of the workforce. The chapter then discusses biographical features of people engaged in the agricultural sector in two respects – age and education.

Chapter 4 (Status of employment in the agricultural sector) focuses on the security of employment of people employed in the agricultural sector noting differences between part-time and full-time employment by race, gender and province. A case study on recent trends in employment in the agricultural sector by the National Department of Agriculture is also discussed.

Chapter 5 (Type of employment in agriculture) reviews the race, gender and provincial patterns of self-employment, employees, employers and people employed in family businesses.

Chapter 6 (Occupation of people in agriculture) highlights important patterns in the structure of occupations in the agricultural sector on the basis of Census '96 then presents the occupational structure of people employed in the former homelands in three broad employment categories – subsistence and small-scale farming, formal and informal employment.

Chapter 7 (Income and remuneration of people in agriculture) reviews income/-remuneration aspects of employees across the three survey instruments. The differential in remuneration by population group, province and gender is discussed followed by remuneration patterns of casual and regular employees in the commercial farming sector. The chapter also highlights differences in the pattern of 'in-kind' payments by population group.

Chapter 8 (Sales, expenditure and debt in agriculture) first discusses the sales and expenditure patterns of commercial farmers compared with households in the former homeland areas. This is followed by an overview of farming debt in the commercial sector.

Chapter 9 (Subsistence farming in the former homelands) notes that subsistence farmers are predominantly female, then highlights various aspects of their situation on the basis of the rural survey of 1997. The discussion focuses on a number of socio-economic variables such as age, education and employment type, as well as household characteristics of people employed in the subsistence sector, compared with households with a mixture of occupations.

Chapter 10 (Comparison of the agricultural sector with other sectors of the economy) provides a comparative overview of the performance of the agricultural sector relative to other major sectors of the economy based on Census '96. In the first instance the discussion focuses on the age and education profile of agricultural sector workers relative to the other major sectors. Other important aspects of the relative differences in the pattern of employment of agricultural workers are then discussed in respect of status and type of employment, occupations and income.

Chapter 2

Labour market patterns

Introduction

This chapter locates the employment patterns discussed in subsequent chapters in the wider context of the South African labour market. The labour market is a major source of interest because levels of employment and unemployment have far-reaching social and political implications. The discussion in this chapter focuses on various aspects of the labour market on the basis of Census '96 and the rural survey of 1997.

A strong association between population group, gender, location and the conditions of employment (such as employment status, occupation and income) underlies much of the analysis. In particular, it is important to examine the extent to which:

- the major economic sectors provide job opportunities for the working-age population;
- there are shifts in the pattern of full-time employment towards part-time employment;
- there is displacement of regular employment with casual labour; and
- there are possibilities for self-employment.

Most importantly, the extent to which the economy does not provide jobs is reflected in the level and rate of unemployment, and also in summary measures such as the labour force participation and labour absorption rates. These key labour market variables are related to the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the population discussed in subsequent chapters. The linkages between age, education and employment are as critical as are those between age, education and the lack of employment.

The new official definition of unemployment

Since the population census conducted in October 1996, and the rural survey conducted in June 1997, Stats SA has changed its definition of unemployment. The definition of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), now adopted as the official definition by Stats SA, is utilised by more than 80 per cent of both developed and less-developed countries and by South Africa's major trading partners.

The unemployed are defined as those within the economically active population or labour force who:

- (a) did not work during the seven days prior to the interview;
- (b) want to work and are available to start work within four weeks after the interview; and
- (c) have taken active steps to look for work or to start some form of self-employment in the four weeks prior to the interview.

According to this definition, the new official unemployment rate is calculated as the percentage of the economically active population (aged 15-65 years) which is unemployed.

The expanded definition includes (a) and (b) but not (c).

The analysis here is based on the expanded definition rather than the new official one, since the new definition was introduced after the questionnaires and the fieldwork for both the census and the rural survey were completed.

The working-age population

At the time of the 1996 population census, there were 24 million people aged 15-65 years – the working-age population – in the country. Viewed from another perspective, this group is regarded as comprising the labour market.

Figure 1, based on data from Census '96, shows that the distribution of women and men in the labour market is markedly different.

- Whereas 5,5 million men were employed (48% of all men of working age) only 3,5 million women had jobs (equivalent to 29% of all working-age women).
- As a result, the proportion of not economically active women (51%) was larger than that of men (34%).
- The not economically active comprised mainly housewives (14%), students/-scholars (21% male and 19% female) and pensioners (4% male and 5% female).

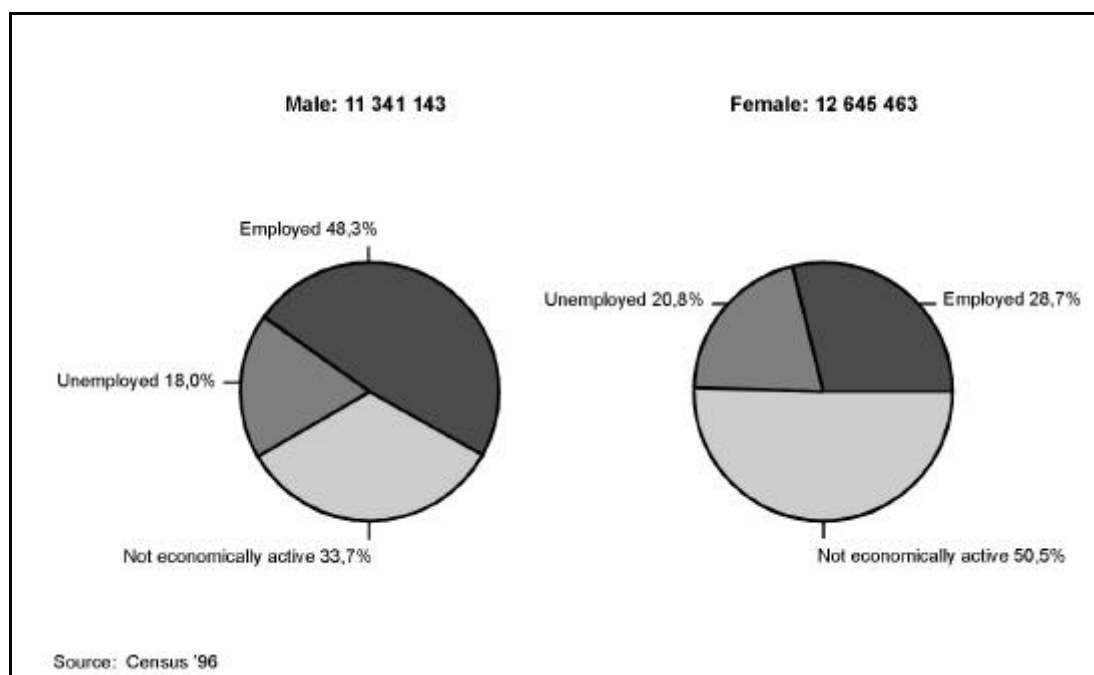


Figure 1: The labour market in South Africa, October 1996

Figure 2 shows the major labour market categories in the former homelands as found in the rural survey.

- In common with Census '96 data, there were more women compared with men of working age (15-65 years) in the former homelands.

- Among the 2,8 million working-age men, 37% were employed compared with 34% of the 3,7 million working-age women in the former homelands.
- A slightly larger proportion of women (45%) were not economically active compared with men (42%).
- This pattern differs from that in the country as a whole (see Figure 1), since women in the rural survey were often engaged in subsistence or small-scale farming, as discussed below.

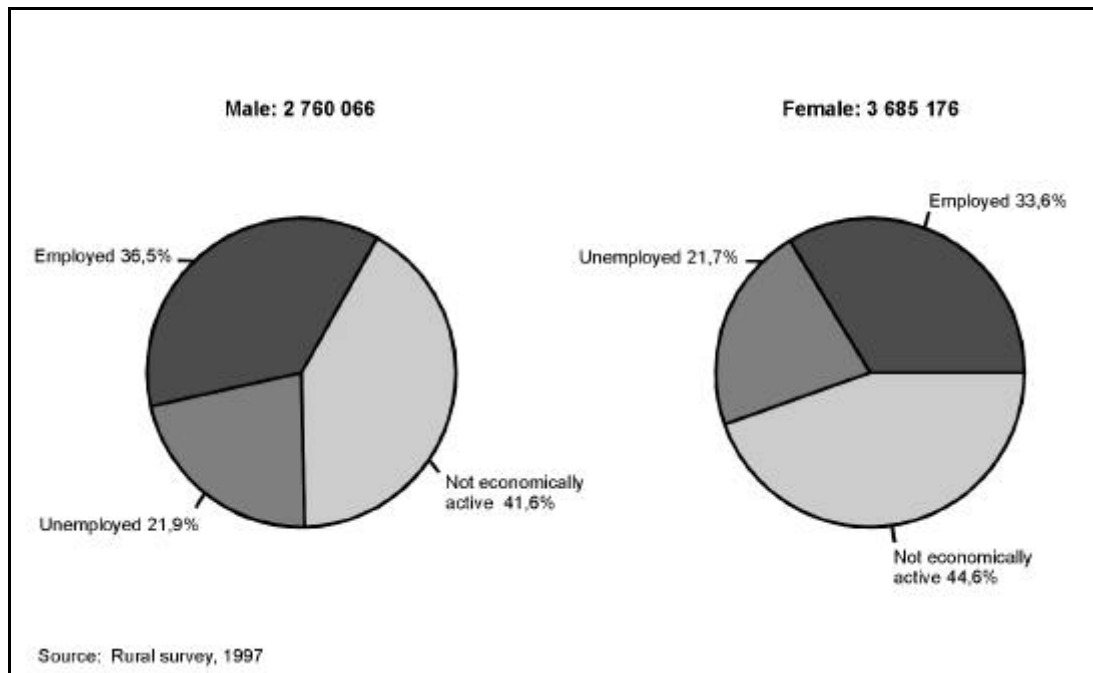


Figure 2: The labour market in the former homelands, June 1997

Labour force participation

Taken together, the number of employed plus unemployed men aged 15-65 years was 66% of the total number of working-age men in the South African labour market during Census '96. This summary measure is called the labour force participation rate (LFPR). Among women, the LFPR was substantially lower at 50% largely on account of the much lower proportion of women who were classified as employed. LFPRs also varied markedly by population group. Among Africans, the LFPR during Census '96 was 55,1% rising to 64,9% for coloureds and 66,6% for whites. Notably, LFPRs (particularly among Africans) would have been substantially higher but for the large number of students/scholars engaged in full-time education who were reported as 'not economically active' during Census '96.

In terms of the former homelands, overall the LFPR was 56,7%: it was 58,4% for men, and 55,4% for women. In terms of the provinces, the LFPR was highest in KwaZulu-Natal (66,7%) and lowest in Free State (51,5%).

Patterns of unemployment

Based on data from Census '96, Figure 3 shows a large variation in provincial unemployment rates and also large differences by gender:

- The unemployment rate (using an expanded definition) for the country as a whole was 33,9%, but for women it was 42,0%, while for men it was somewhat lower at 27,1%.
- Census '96 results suggest that in every province the unemployment rate among women was higher than that among men. The gender differential in unemployment rates was largest in North West and Mpumalanga. For example, the unemployment rate among men in Mpumalanga (23,4%) was around half that among women in the province (45,7%).

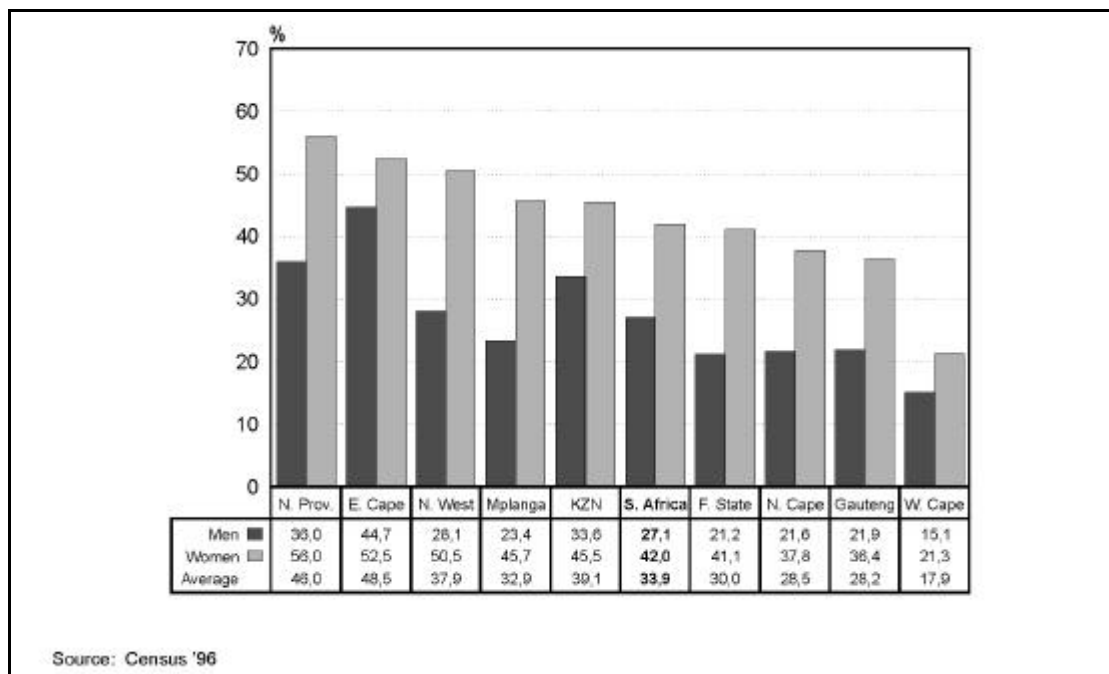


Figure 3: Unemployment rates by province and gender, October 1996

- The poorest and least urbanised provinces, i.e. Northern Province and Eastern Cape, had the highest unemployment rates (among both men and women) compared to the wealthier and more urbanised provinces of Gauteng and Western Cape.
- Among women, unemployment rates were highest in Northern Province (56,0%) and lowest in Western Cape (21,3%).
- Among men, the rate of unemployment was highest in Eastern Cape (44,7%) and lowest in Western Cape (15,1%).

In terms of the former homelands, Figure 4, based on the rural survey, shows that the provincial pattern of unemployment rates also varies markedly.

- The overall unemployment rate was 38,5%, but 39,3% of the female labour force were unemployed, compared with 37,5% of the male labour force.
- In four of the six provinces covered in the rural survey, the female unemployment rate was higher than that of men. However, the unemployment rate among men in Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal was higher than among women.
- Data on these areas derived from Census '96 reflects a lower unemployment rate than data on the same areas from the rural survey. This is largely because respondents in Census '96 tended not to report subsistence and small-scale agriculture as employment.
- Seasonal variation may also partially explain the differences between population census and rural survey results.

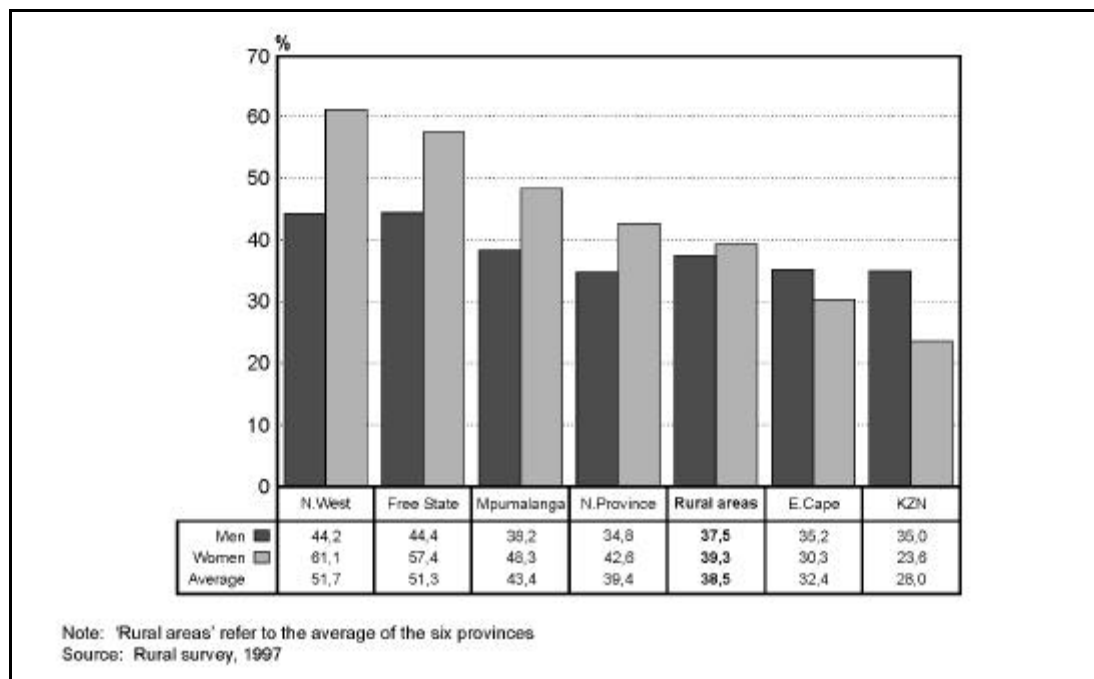


Figure 4: Unemployment rates in the former homelands, June 1997

Labour absorption

The labour absorption rate provides an alternative indication to the unemployment rate regarding the lack of job opportunities in the labour market. The labour absorption rate is the proportion of the working-age population aged 15-65 years that is employed.

- According to Census '96, labour absorption rates are sharply divergent by province. Smaller proportions of working-age men and women in Northern Province and Eastern Cape were employed than in Gauteng or Western Cape.

For example, among working-age men in Northern Province, 31% had jobs, whereas only 17% among working-age women in the province were employed. By comparison, 61% of working-age men in Gauteng, and 65% in Western Cape, had jobs, whereas only 41% of working-age women in Gauteng and 46% in Western Cape were employed.

- In terms of the rural survey, labour absorption rates in the former homelands are also sharply divergent. For example, 48% of working-age people in KwaZulu-Natal were employed while in Free State only 25% had jobs.

Unemployment and level of education

Figure 5, based on Census '96 data, highlights the large disparities in unemployment rates by education level and gender.

- In every education category, according to Census '96, the unemployment rate among women is higher than that of men.
- The gender gap is largest among those without any schooling and those who had not completed secondary education.
- For example, among economically active males with some secondary education, 28,1% were unemployed; however, among economically active females with similar qualifications, as many as 46,3% were unemployed. The difference between male and female unemployment rates narrows only for those who had attained a matriculation or higher qualification.

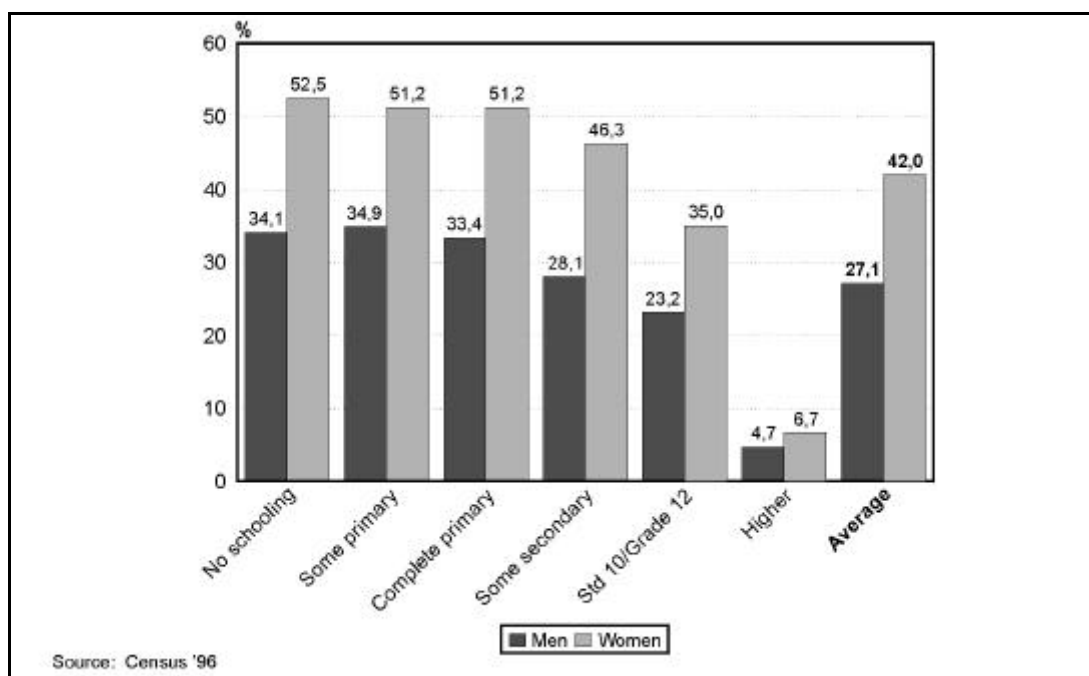


Figure 5: Unemployment rates by level of education and gender, October 1996

Figure 6, based on the rural survey, shows a different pattern in unemployment rates by education level compared with Census '96 in two key respects. Firstly, the difference in rates between men and women tends to be substantially smaller. Secondly, it would appear that in the two lowest education categories, the unemployment rates among men are higher than among women.

- According to the rural survey, the unemployment rate among women in the former homelands without schooling was relatively high (32,4%); but it was higher among men in similar locations (36,5%).
- By comparison, according to the results of Census '96, the unemployment rate among women without schooling was substantially higher (52,5%) than among men without schooling (34,1%).
- As we shall see in Chapter 3, women mostly undertake subsistence and small-scale farming. This may be the main reason for the differences in census data compared with the rural survey, since Census '96 did not focus on subsistence farming.

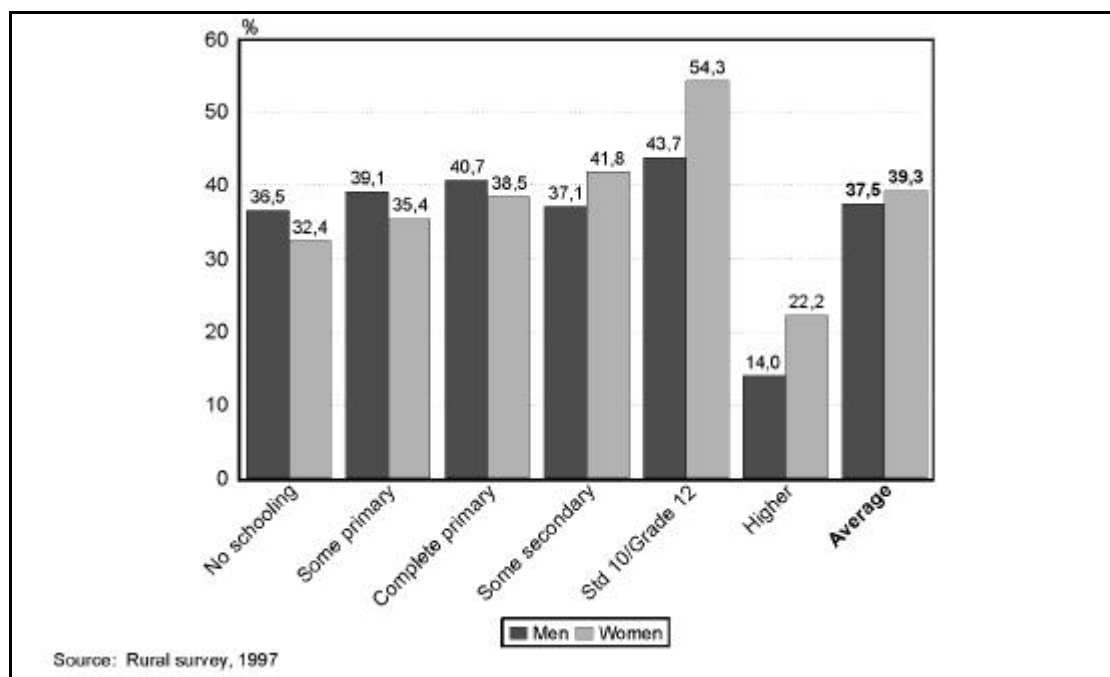


Figure 6: Unemployment rates by level of education in the former homelands, June 1997

Assessing the differences in labour market variables

There are large differences in labour absorption rates, labour force participation rates and unemployment rates reported in Census '96, which covered the whole country, and in the rural survey, which covered only the former homelands. Even when the rural areas in the former homelands are selected from the census data, these differences persist.

- Census '96 was conducted in October 1996 while the rural survey occurred during June – a peak period for maize farmers.
- The former homelands were the focus of the rural survey, while the census covered the entire country.

As a result, it appears that the rural survey captured a peak period for maize harvesting. It also picked up subsistence agriculture and small-scale farming, while Census '96 picked up more-general employment trends.

Figure 7 compares the average unemployment rates calculated from Census '96, with the rural survey. Notably, Census '96 data refer to 'tribal' areas in the six relevant provinces since these areas are broadly the same as those covered in the former homelands on the basis of the rural survey.

- In each of the six provinces, the unemployment rates in tribal areas (based on Census '96) are higher than those in the former homeland areas within the same provinces (based on the rural survey).
- The differences are largest in Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and Northern Province. For example, in Eastern Cape the unemployment rate in tribal areas according to Census '96 was 71,5%. However, according to the rural survey, the unemployment rate in the former homeland areas of Eastern Cape was 32,4%.
- This breakdown shows the large number of households engaging in subsistence and small-scale farming which consider themselves as being unemployed or not economically active.

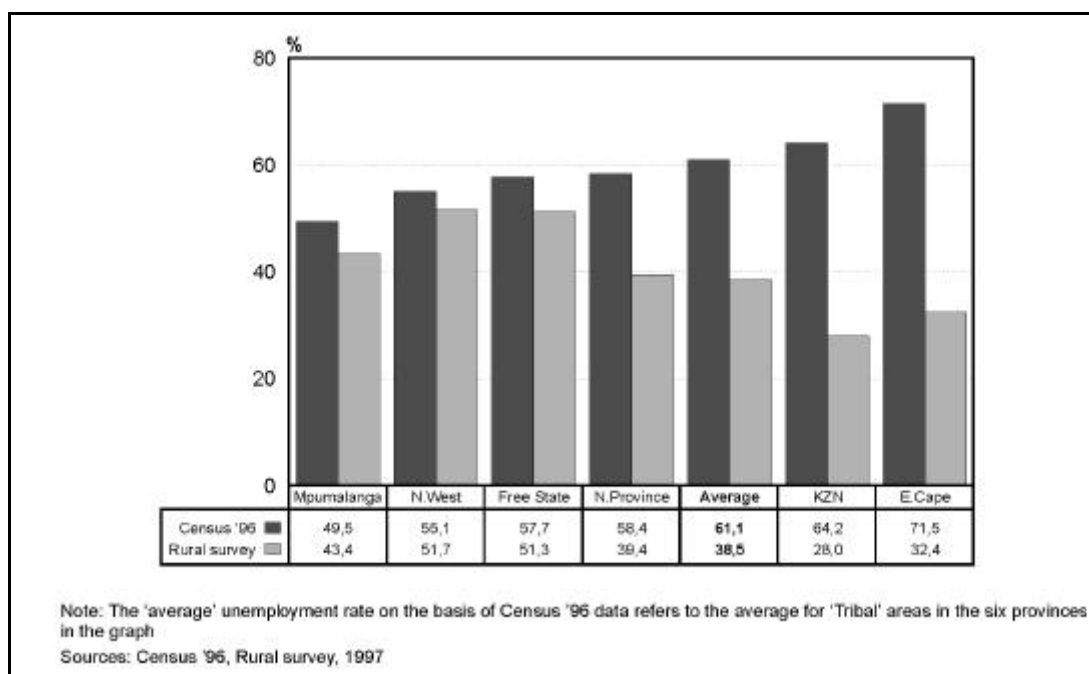


Figure 7: Differences in unemployment rates between tribal areas in the 1996 population census and the 1997 rural survey

- Some of the variation is also likely to be attributable to seasonal factors given the importance of maize as a staple, and given that subsistence farming accounts for the highest proportions of the employed labour force in Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and Northern Province (see Chapter 9).

Household incomes in the former homelands

In this section, the pattern of household income in the rural survey is considered using two groups of households. The first contains households in which at least one member was employed, while the second contains households in which no-one was employed.

Figure 8 shows large differences in the principal source of income of households depending on whether or not household members were employed.

- More than half of all households (53%) that had ‘employed’ members, i.e. people working for pay, profit or family gain, depended on a salary or wage as the main source of income (this probably excludes subsistence farming).
- By comparison, 12% of households that had no employed person living with the household reported that salaries and wages were the principal source of income. Income derived in this way may be the result of seasonal or casual employment over a limited period.
- Nearly half of all households without anyone ‘employed’ (49%) depended on pensions as the main source of income; an additional 33% relied on remittances as their principal means of survival.
- Relatively few households depended on farming activities as the main source of income. For example, even among households without anyone ‘employed’, only 2% reported that farming activities were the principal source of income.

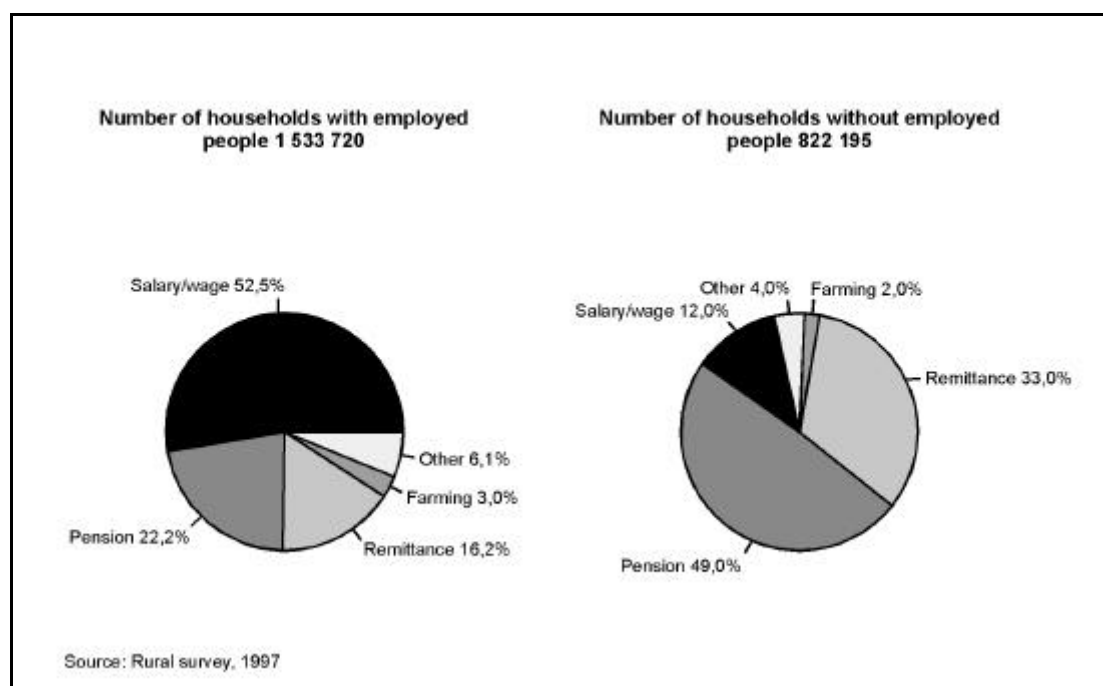


Figure 8: Principal source of income of households in which employed people live compared with households which have no employed persons, June 1997

Figure 9 shows the proportions of households which depended on each type of income source.

- Among all households that depended on pensions as the major source of income, as many as 46% had members of the household that were employed.
- Among the relatively few households that did depend on small-scale farming activities as the main source of income, 77% had household members that were employed.

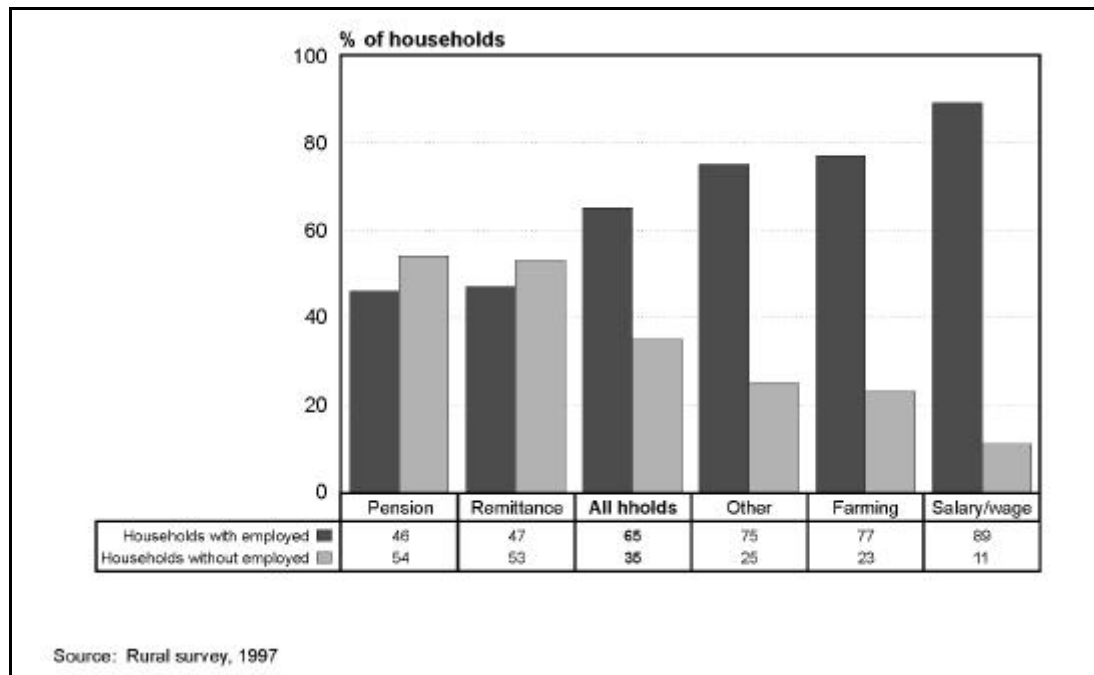


Figure 9: Distribution of household income in households with employed people compared with households without employed people, June 1997

Figure 10 shows that a substantially larger proportion of households without employed people fell into the lowest income brackets compared with households in which at least one person was employed. As a result, the distribution of income of households with employed people was more even than that of households in which no-one was employed. For example, 27% of households in which at least one member was employed had a monthly household income of R400 or less, compared with 42% of households in which no-one was employed.

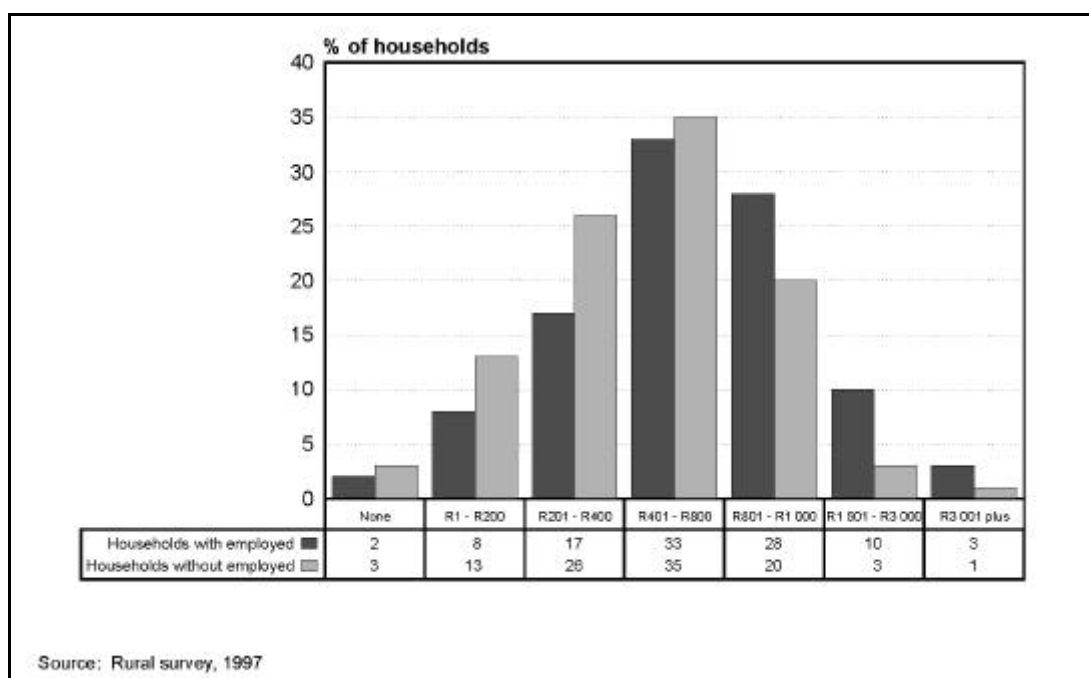


Figure 10: Distribution of income of households with and without employed members, June 1997

This overall distribution masks important provincial differences. In Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal, where for over one-third of all households the only employed members are subsistence farmers, the differences in income compared with households in which no-one is employed are smaller compared to the overall distribution. For example, in Eastern Cape, among households in which there was at least one employed person, 26% had incomes of R400 or less compared with 29% of households in which no-one who fell into this income range was employed. This suggests that the incomes earned by employed household members in these provinces do not contribute substantially to overall household incomes.

Figure 11 shows that the proportion of households that had members who were employed varies by province. For example, in KwaZulu-Natal, 83% of the 253 000 households in the former homelands reported that at least one person was employed. This contributed to the lower than expected unemployment rates in the former homelands. The dominance of subsistence farmers in the labour force of KwaZulu-Natal (and Eastern Cape), and the source and level of household incomes in these provinces, suggest that 'employment' is not necessarily associated with a secure livelihood in the former homelands.

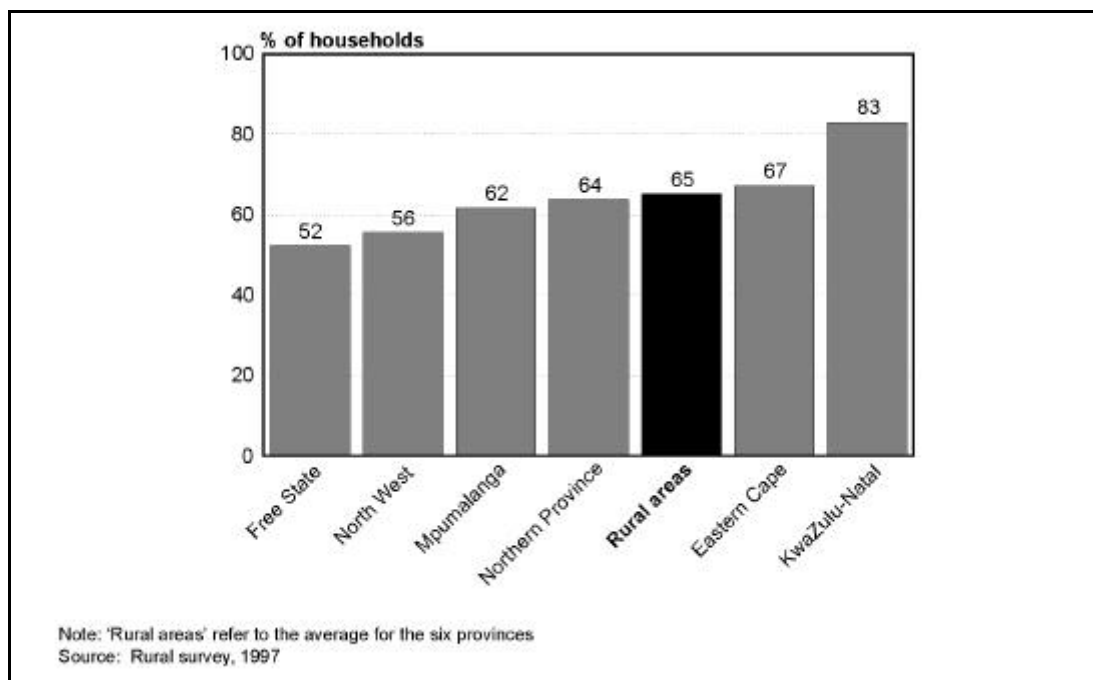


Figure 11: The distribution of households in which employed people live by province, June 1997

Summary

This chapter suggests that the differences in key labour market variables across the two survey instruments – Census '96 and the rural survey of 1997 – are likely to be the result of several factors. Agricultural activity is typically very seasonal and the two instruments were administered during different periods of the year. The provinces in which the largest differences occur are also those in which the proportion of subsistence farmers in the provincial labour force is highest. Subsistence and small-scale farming are not necessarily viewed as employment by respondents in Census '96. The lower than expected unemployment rates in the former homeland areas of Northern Province, KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape are likely to be largely a consequence of the importance of maize as a staple in these areas and the rural survey being conducted at a peak period for maize farmers. The net effect of these factors is higher than average employment in these provinces. This resulted in lower unemployment rates than were reported in Census '96 (conducted in October) and higher than expected labour absorption and labour force participation rates.

Chapter 3

Size of farms and biographical characteristics of agricultural workers

Introduction

This chapter first discusses the overall size and structure of the agricultural sector on the basis of the data available from the three instruments used: the population census of 1996 (Census '96), the rural survey of 1997, and the annual commercial agricultural surveys. This is followed by an analysis of the age-sex structure and level of educational attainment of people working in the agricultural sector on the basis of Census '96 data (adjusted by a post-enumeration survey) compared with people employed on subsistence and small-scale farms in rural areas in the former homelands.

The questions in the rural survey to determine employment status in the former homelands were specifically designed to obtain information from three groups of employed people, i.e. those employed in:

- farming, mainly on subsistence or small-scale farms;
- the formal sector (possibly including some commercial farms); and
- the informal sector (mainly its non-farming components).

Among these three broad groups, it is not possible to determine the economic sector people were employed in (for example, whether employed in the agricultural or manufacturing or service sectors) since the relevant question was not asked in the rural survey. However, it is likely that all those who reported that they were employed on farms were in fact in the agricultural sector. In this report, we regard people employed on farms as a good proxy for the agricultural sector, although among those who reported that they worked in the formal and informal sectors there may well be some agricultural workers.

Employment in agriculture

On the basis of Census '96 results, the number of employed people in the labour force in the ten major sectors of the economy was 9,1 million, of whom 814 000 (10%) worked in the agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing sector.

Figure 12 shows that, within the broad sector of agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, the agriculture and hunting sub-sectors together accounted for 92% of all employment opportunities. Relatively small numbers of people were employed in forestry and logging (6%) or in fishing and fish-farm operations (2%).

In terms of the rural areas of the former homelands, the rural survey of June 1997 suggests that a total of 2,2 million people were employed. As noted above, three categories of employed people can be identified from this survey: those engaged mainly in farm work – 1,2 million (52%) – which included some working on commercial farms, but consisted mainly of those engaged in small-scale and subsistence agriculture; formal sector workers – 869 000 (39%); and informal sector workers – 220 000 (10%).

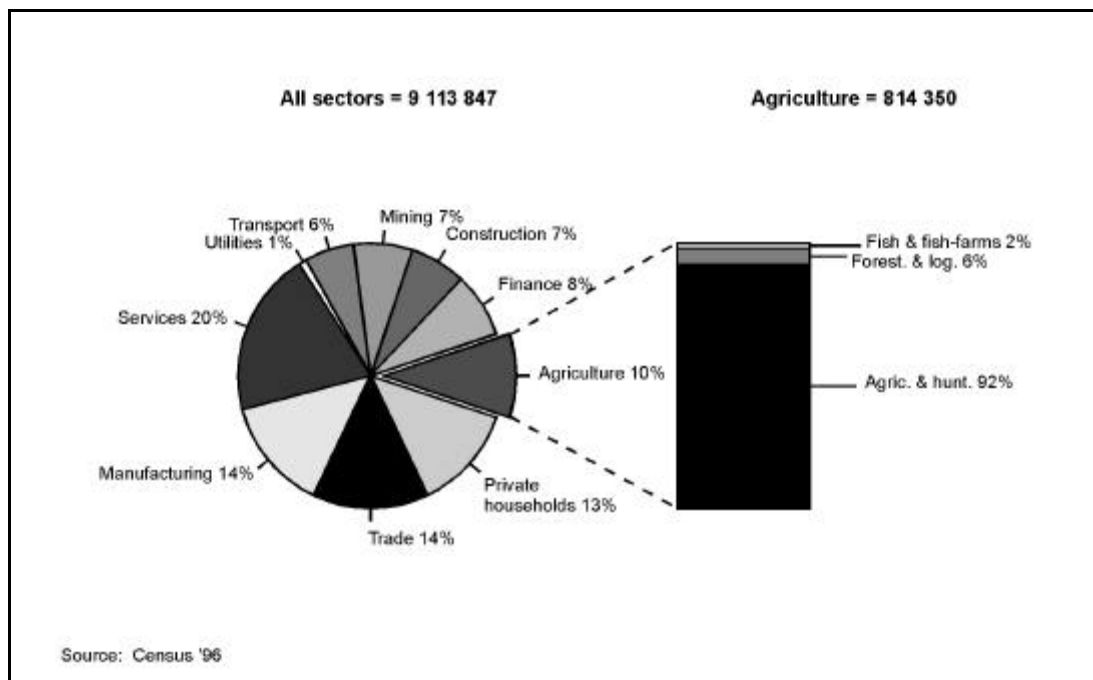


Figure 12: The structure of the agricultural sector, October 1996

Figure 13 shows the provincial distribution of workers in the three broad employment categories identified in the rural survey.

The proportion of the employed labour force engaged in farm work is highest in the former homeland areas in KwaZulu-Natal (73%) and lowest in Free State (10%). The formal sector provides the most job opportunities in the former homeland areas of North West, where 75% of all jobs occur in this sector.

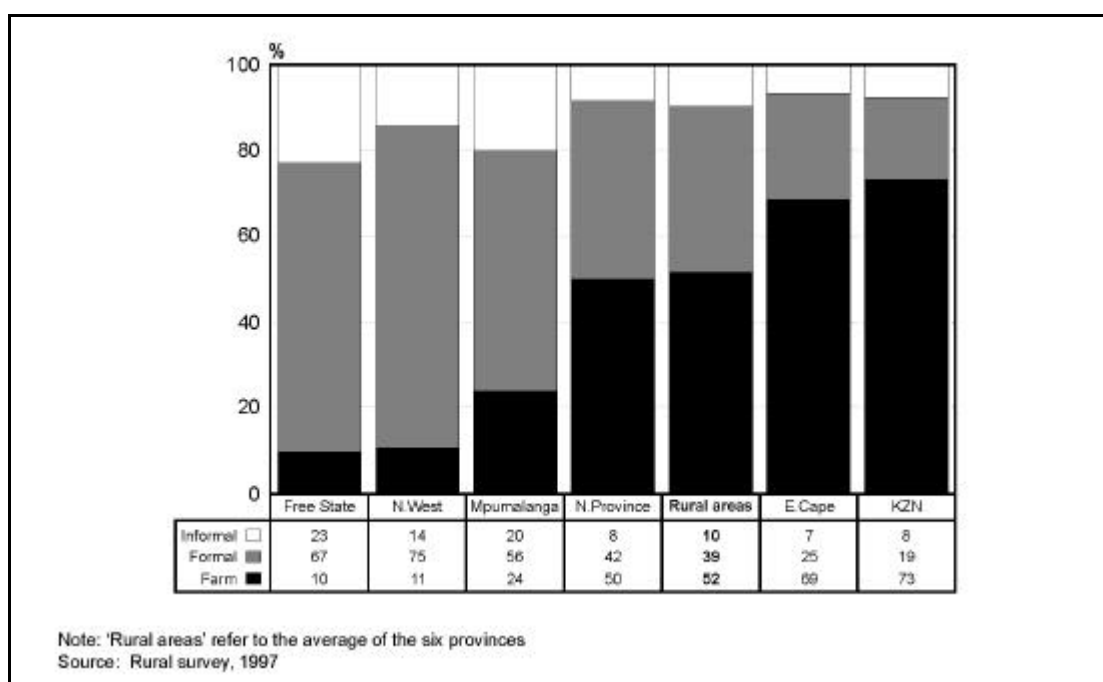


Figure 13: Pattern of employment in rural areas of the former homelands by province, June 1997

The annual commercial agricultural surveys provide insights into the trend in employment in the large-scale commercial sector. Since 1988, there was a downward trend in employment, from 1,2 million in 1988 to 914 000 in 1996. This is a decline of 25,0% over the period, equivalent to an annual average fall of 3,5%. Despite the overall downturn since 1988, employment increased by 8,4% in 1993 and by 2,6% in 1996 (see also Figure 26).

Figure 14 shows large provincial differences in the proportions employed on commercial farms, when compared with the small-scale farms in the former homelands. Of the 914 000 workers on commercial farms in 1996, 21,7% were in Western Cape followed by 13,3 % in Northern Province and 13,0% in Free State. By comparison, total employment on mainly small-scale and subsistence farms in the former homelands, according to the rural survey, was 1,2 million, of which 38% lived in Eastern Cape, 29% in Northern Province and under 5% in Free State, North West and Mpumalanga.

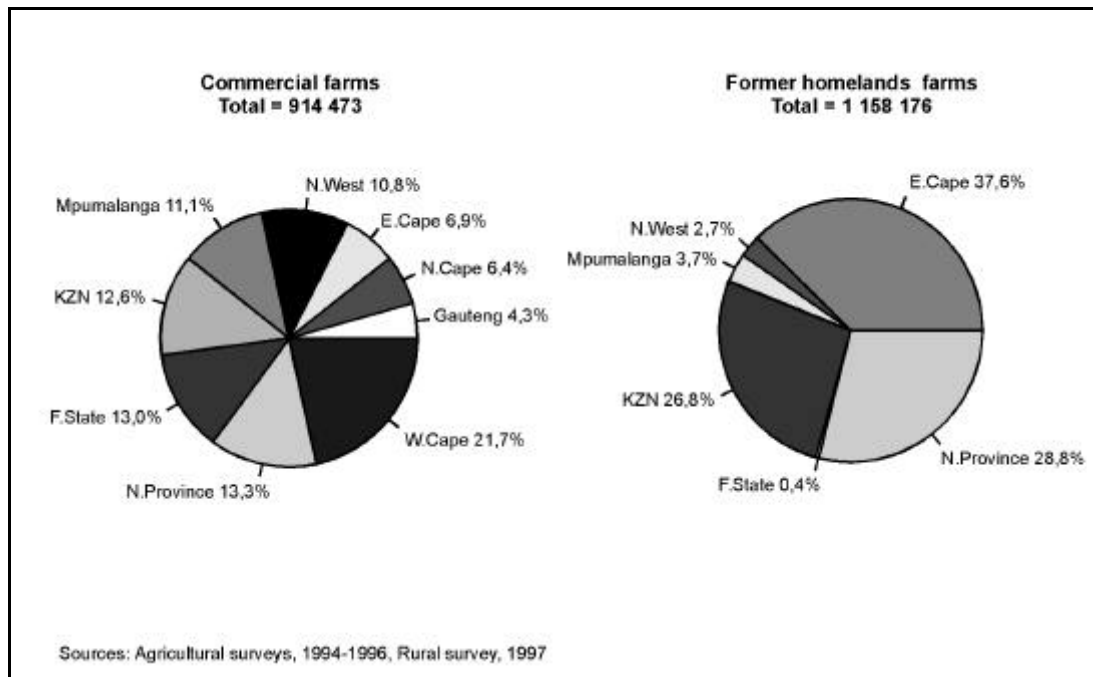


Figure 14: Comparison of the provincial pattern of employment in commercial farming from the enterprise survey in 1996 with farms in the former homeland areas, June 1997

Size of farming units

This section focuses on the relative sizes of farming units in the commercial sector (as indicated in the annual commercial agricultural surveys) compared with the former homeland areas (as indicated in the rural survey).

Figure 15 shows little variation in the average size of farming units in the commercial sector since 1988. In 1988 there were 62 428 farming units covering 84 621 000 hectares. On average, the size of a farming unit was 1 355 hectares.

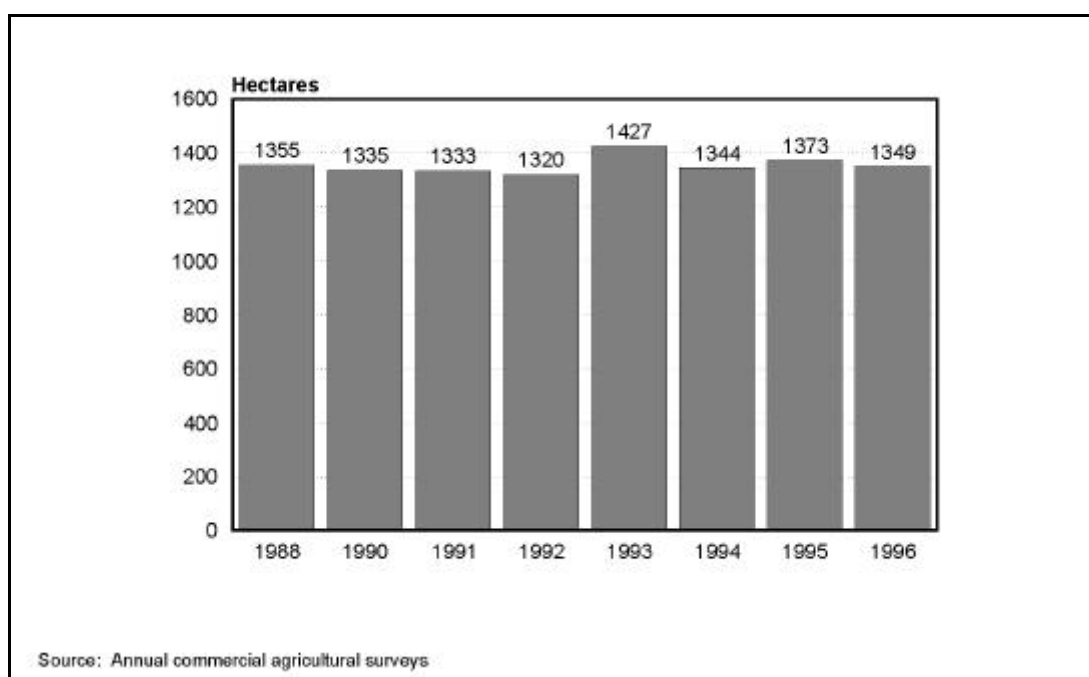


Figure 15: Average size of farming units in the commercial sector, 1988-1996

By comparison with the commercial farming sector, the land under cultivation in the former homelands is very small. Of the 2,4 million households in the former homeland areas, 1,4 million engaged in crop farming. Of these, one in every two households (50%) cultivated an area of less than one hectare, 22% cultivated an area of between one and two hectares while relatively few (1%) had 10 hectares or more under cultivation (Figure 16).

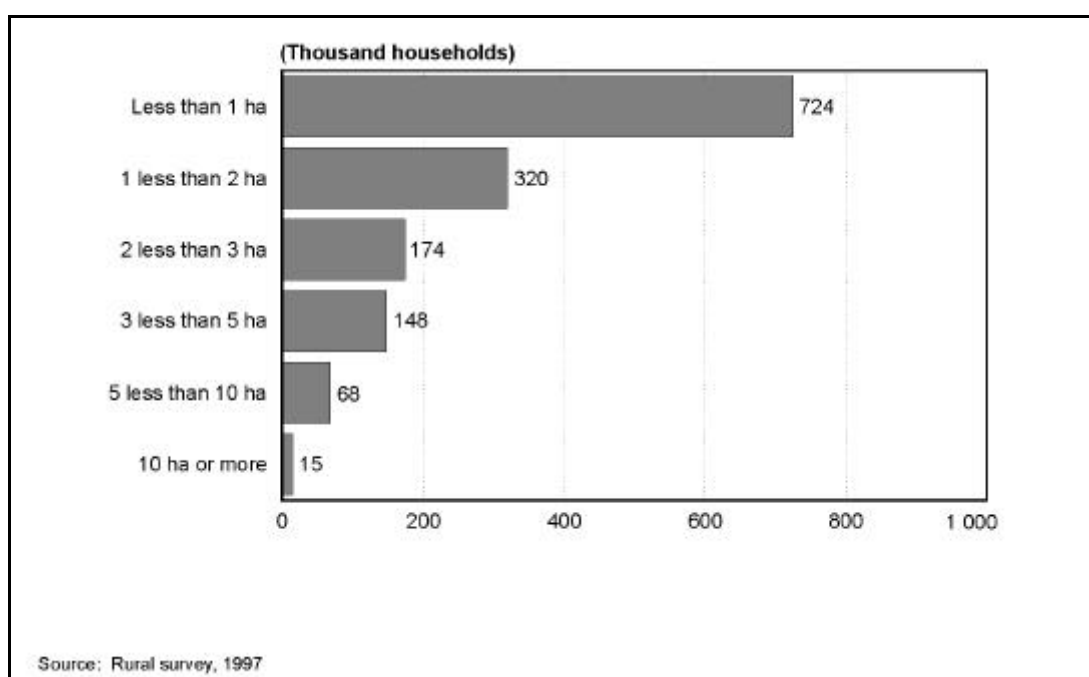


Figure 16: Size of arable land under cultivation or lying fallow among households engaged in crop farming in the former homelands, June 1997

The age profile of people engaged in agriculture by sector

Figure 17 shows marked differences in the age profile of employed people in the agricultural sector (based on Census '96) compared with those employed on farms in the rural areas of the former homelands (based on the rural survey).

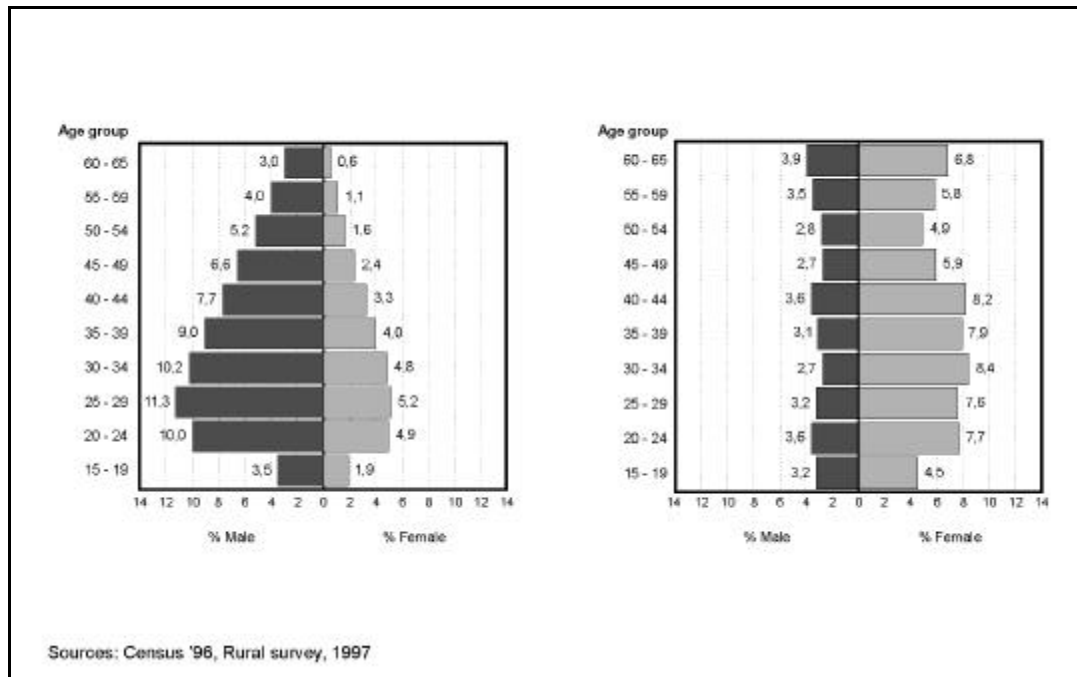


Figure 17: Age profile of employed people (15-65 years)

The age pyramid on the left side of Figure 17 reflects the age profile for agriculture and hunting, based on Census '96 data; while the age pyramid on the right shows the profile on farms in the former homelands, based on data from the rural survey.

As illustrated in Figure 17, the employed labour force in agriculture, based on Census '96, is predominantly male. By comparison, people engaged in farm work (on the basis of the rural survey) are predominantly female, largely on account of the inclusion of subsistence workers in the specialised rural survey (see also Chapter 9).

A total of 1,2 million people in the rural survey answered 'yes' to the question 'Does the person work on a farm or on the land, whether for a wage or as part of the household's farming activities?' Of these, as many as 823 000 were classified as subsistence farmers (586 000 women and 236 000 men). Put another way, for every 100 men working in subsistence farming, there were more than 200 women. By contrast, data on the agricultural sector from Census '96 showed that for every 100 men employed in the sector only 42 women had jobs (see also Chapter 9).

A substantially larger proportion of people engaged in farm work in the former homeland areas were in the older age groups (11% aged 60-65 years), compared with the data from the agricultural sector in Census '96 (4%). Among employed people, a relatively small proportion were in the youngest age category (15-19 years), either on farms in the former homeland areas (8%), or in the agricultural sector as reported in Census '96 (5%).

Figure 18 shows the age profile of employed people in the formal and informal sectors living in rural areas of the former homelands. The age pyramid on the left reflects the informal sector profile, while the one on the right portrays the profile in the formal sector.

The figure demonstrates that informal sector workers are predominantly female, whereas formal sector workers are predominantly male. For example, of the 219 000 informal sector workers, 124 000 were female and 95 000 were male. By comparison, among formal sector workers (869 000), 330 000 were female and 539 000 were male.

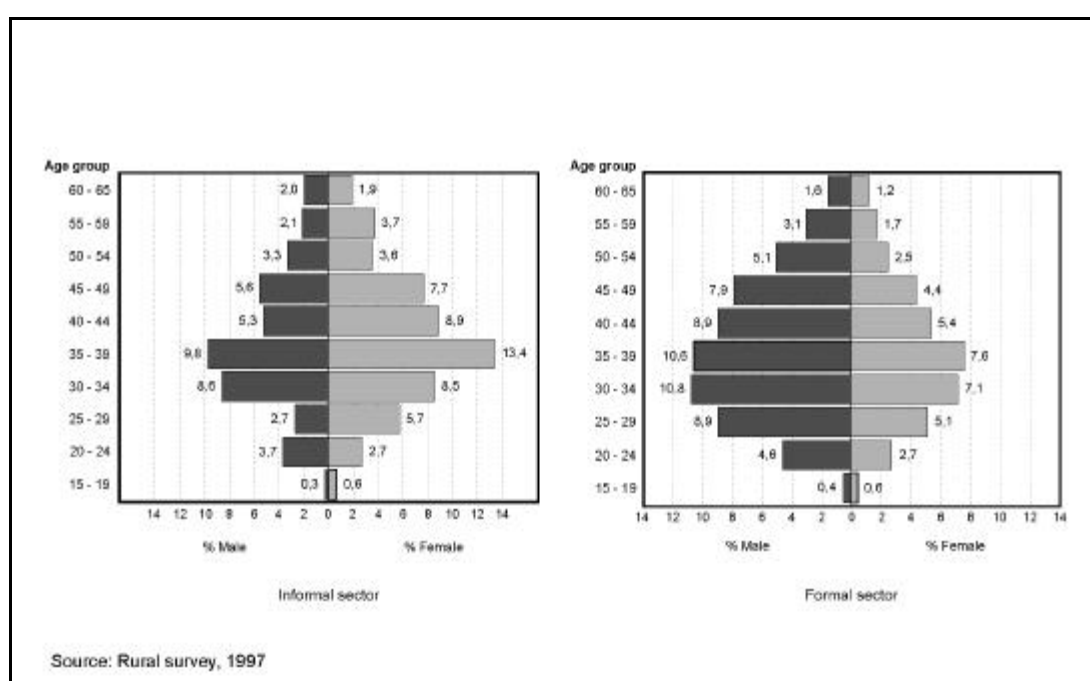


Figure 18: Age-sex profile of those employed in the former homelands, June 1997

The age profile by population group

Virtually all respondents in the rural survey were African. As a result, differences in the age profile among the population groups cannot be illustrated. However, data from Census '96 provides insights into the age distribution by population group.

Figure 19, based on Census '96, shows a marked variation in the age profile of those employed in the agriculture and hunting sub-sector by population group. The African and coloured population groups tend to be more youthful, compared with Indians and whites.

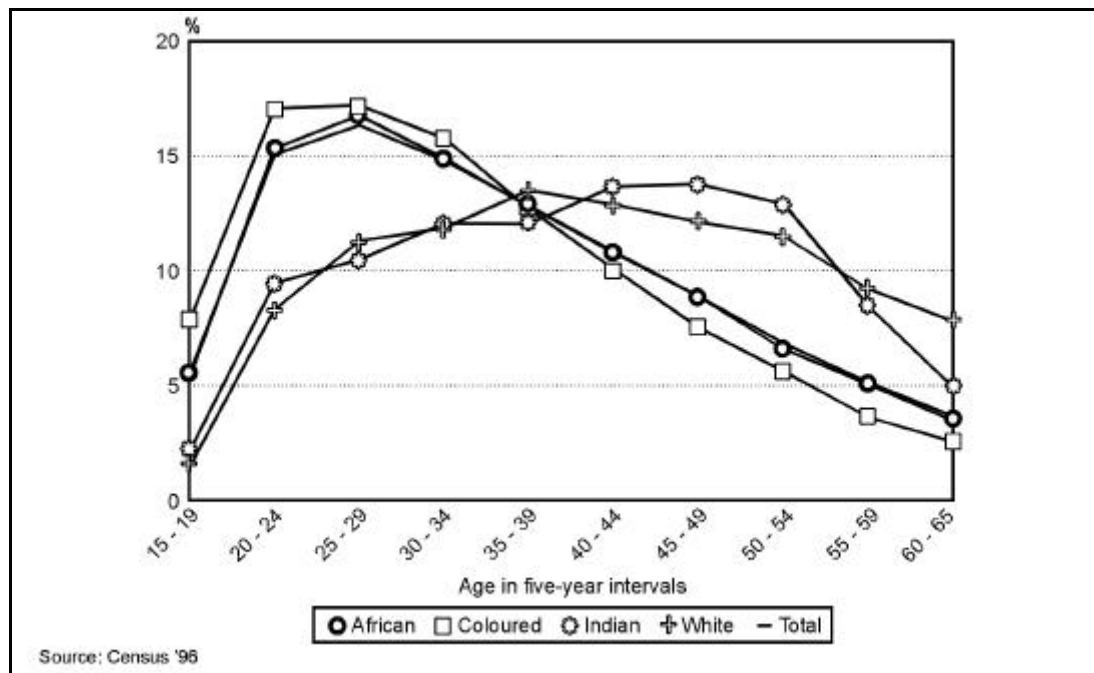


Figure 19: Age profile of those employed in the agriculture and hunting sub-sector by population group, October 1996

For example, among Africans working in the sector, 21% were 15-24 years old, compared with 25% among coloureds and only 12% among Indians and 10% among whites.

Level of education

Education is widely regarded as an important determinant of living standards. This section examines the level of education attainment among employed people in the agricultural sector countrywide on the basis of Census '96, compared with the three broad employment categories (farm, formal and informal) in the former homelands identified in the rural survey.

Figure 20 shows large disparities in the level of educational attainment among people employed in the agricultural sector by population group on the basis of Census '96. Among Africans employed in the agriculture and hunting sub-sector, 41% had no schooling, whereas among whites as many as 77% employed in the sector had obtained 'matric or higher'.

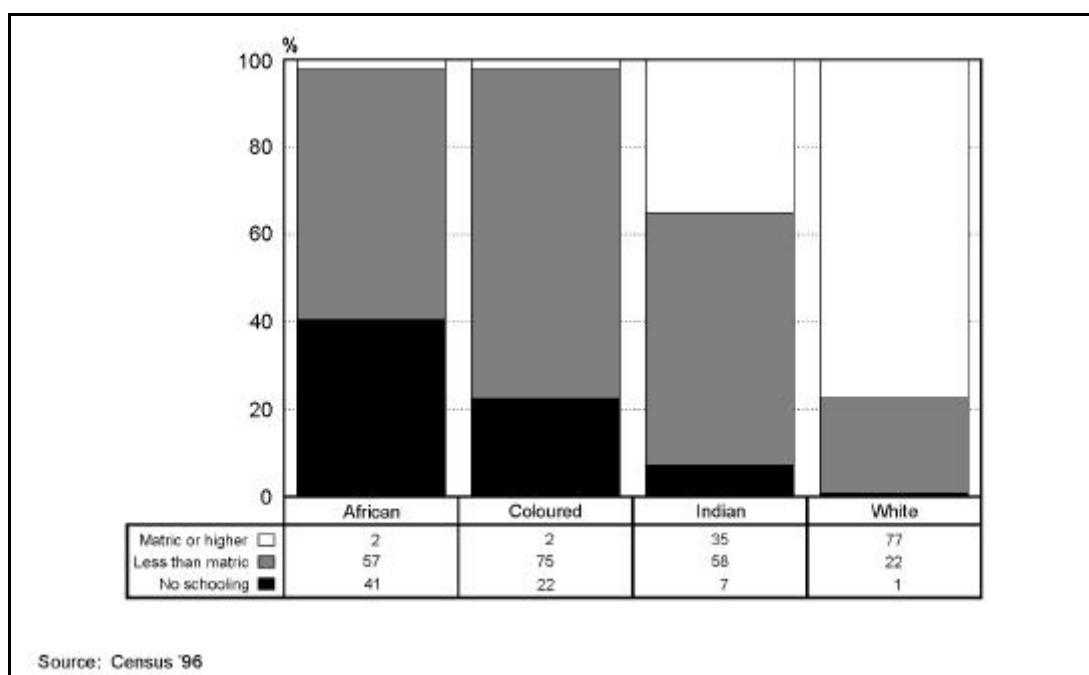


Figure 20: Level of educational attainment among those employed in the agriculture and hunting sub-sector by population group, October 1996

According to Census '96, provincial disparities are also marked. Figure 21 shows the provincial distribution among people employed in the sub-sector who reported that they had no schooling. Those who were in this education category ranged from 17% of people employed in the agriculture and hunting sub-sector in Western Cape, to 44% in Mpumalanga and Northern Province and 45% in North West.

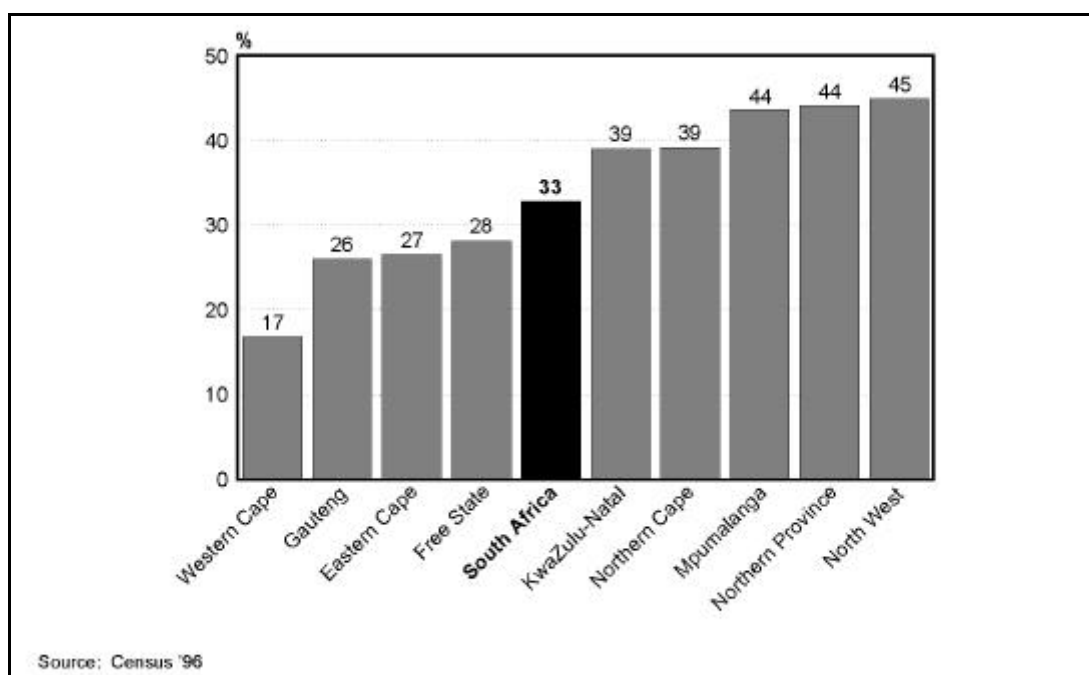


Figure 21: Proportion of employed people without schooling in the agriculture and hunting sub-sector in each province, October 1996

Figures 22 and 23 illustrate the education profile of employed people living in the former homeland areas, based on the results of the rural survey.

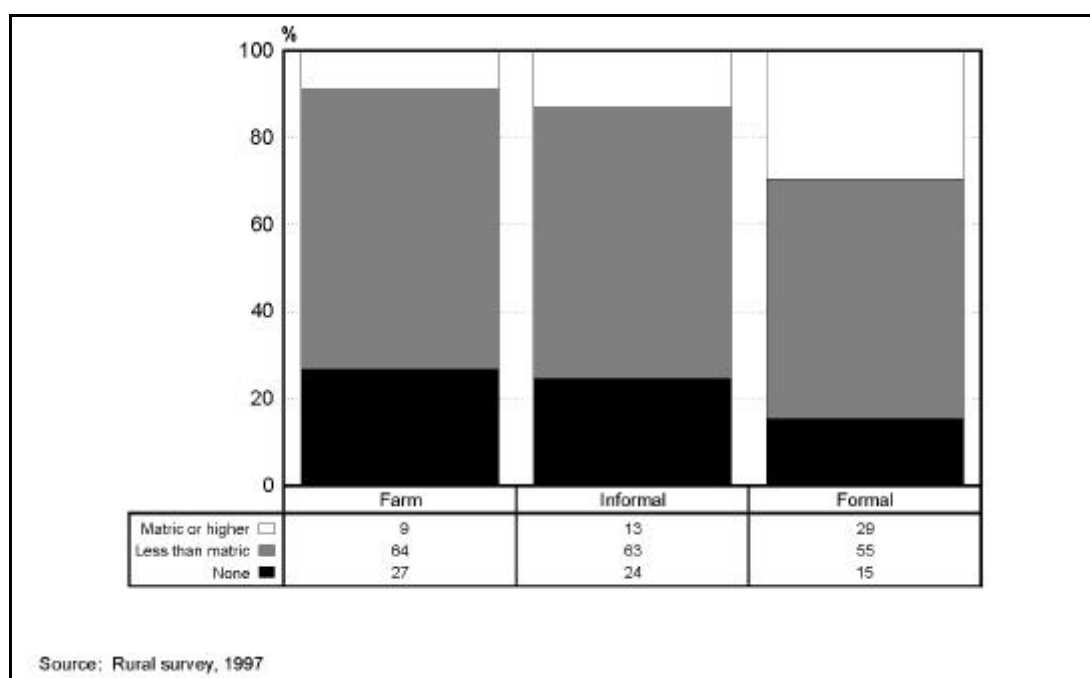


Figure 22: Pattern of educational attainment among employed people in the former homelands, June 1997

As noted earlier, there were 2,2 million employed people in the former homeland areas. Of these 1,1 million reported they worked on farms, 868 000 said that they were employed in the formal sector and the remainder (219 000) worked in the informal sector.

On the basis of the rural survey, Figure 22 shows that the level of educational attainment of employed people in the formal sector is markedly different from that of workers in either the informal or farm sectors of the former homeland areas. For example, whereas 29% of formal sector workers had attained matric or higher, only 9% of people engaged on farms and 13% of informal sector workers had achieved this result.

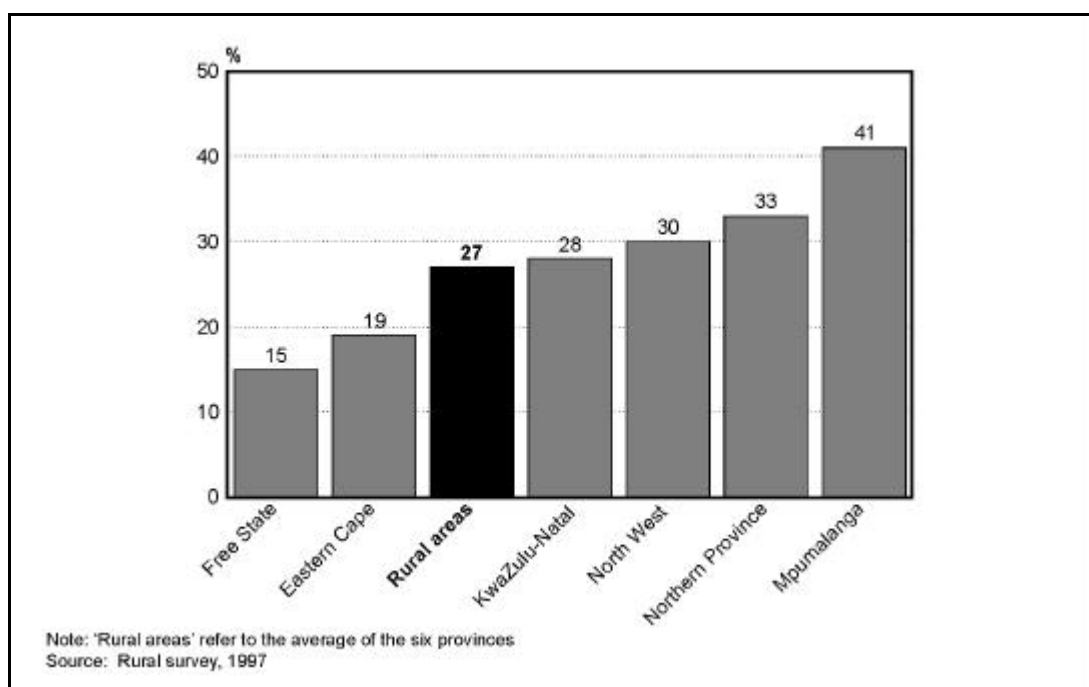


Figure 23: Proportion of people employed on farms in the former homelands with no education, June 1997

Figure 23 shows that, according to the rural survey, in every province covered in the former homelands, the proportion of people employed in the farming sector with no education tends to be lower than the education level recorded among employed people in the agriculture and hunting sub-sector during Census '96.

A comparison of the level of education of people living in tribal areas (i.e. former homelands) in Census '96, and in the rural survey, shows that education for these areas is similar. Access to education in the former homelands was somewhat better than on commercial farms during the apartheid era, leaving farm workers on commercial farms less educated than those working in various sectors of the former homelands.

Summary

Farming units vary markedly in the commercial farming sector compared with those in the former homeland areas. The average farm size of commercial units is around 1,3 thousand hectares. By comparison, the land under cultivation by households in the former homeland areas is very small – as many as 72% of the 1,4 million households engaged in crop farming cultivate areas of less than two hectares.

The demographic and educational characteristics of the employed labour force, derived from both Census '96 results and rural survey data, provide important insights into the underlying patterns and trends discussed in subsequent chapters. In terms of the age profile of agricultural workers, Census '96 results for the entire country suggest a predominantly male labour force in the agricultural sector. By comparison, in the former homeland areas, the analysis presented in this chapter based on the rural survey suggests that, whereas workers in the formal sector are predominantly male, people engaged in farm work particularly small-scale and subsistence farming and informal sector workers are predominantly female.

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Chapter 4

Status in employment in the agricultural sector

Introduction

This chapter provides an overview of patterns and trends based on Census '96 and the annual commercial agricultural surveys (which include data since 1988) for specific variables related to full-time, part-time, casual or seasonal employment. Household members in the rural survey were not required to answer an equivalent question regarding employment status.

Status of employment by population group and province

Census '96 suggests that among people employed in the agriculture and hunting sub-sector, 90% were full-time and the remainder (10%) worked on a part-time basis. Figure 24 shows the variation in full- and part-time employment by population group and gender.

As illustrated in Figure 24, full-time employment in the agricultural and hunting sub-sector was highest among white men and lowest among African and coloured women. According to Census '96, among white men employed in the agriculture and hunting sub-sector, 97% had full-time jobs compared with 83% among African women and 75% among coloured women.

Census '96 results also indicate large provincial differences in the patterns of full- and part-time employment in the agriculture and hunting sub-sector. Figure 25 shows that there is a notable gender bias in terms of part-time employment. The difference in the proportion of men to women employed part-time is smallest in Gauteng and largest in Free State and Northern Cape.

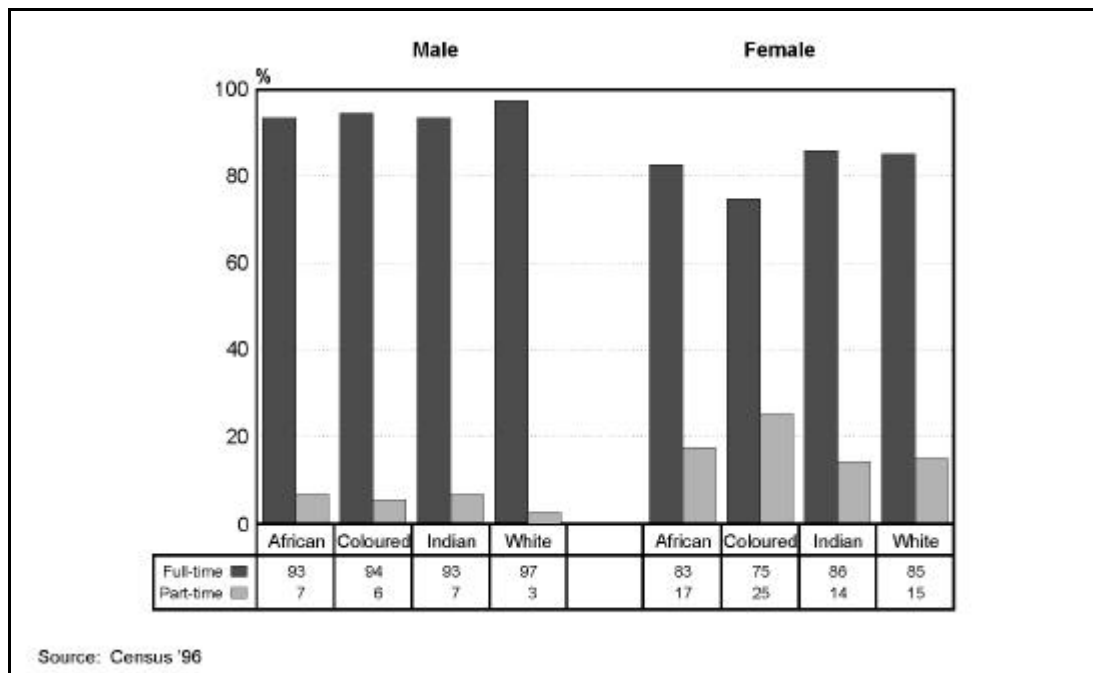


Figure 24: Full-time and part-time employment of people in the agriculture and hunting sub-sector by population group and gender, October 1996

Figure 25 shows that, according to Census '96, the proportion of women employed on a part-time basis (19%) was three times higher than men (6%) employed on this basis. Part-time employment among women was highest in Northern Cape (39%) and lowest in Gauteng (10%). By comparison, among men employed part-time in the agriculture and hunting sub-sector, differences ranged between 10% in Northern Cape and only 4% in Mpumalanga.

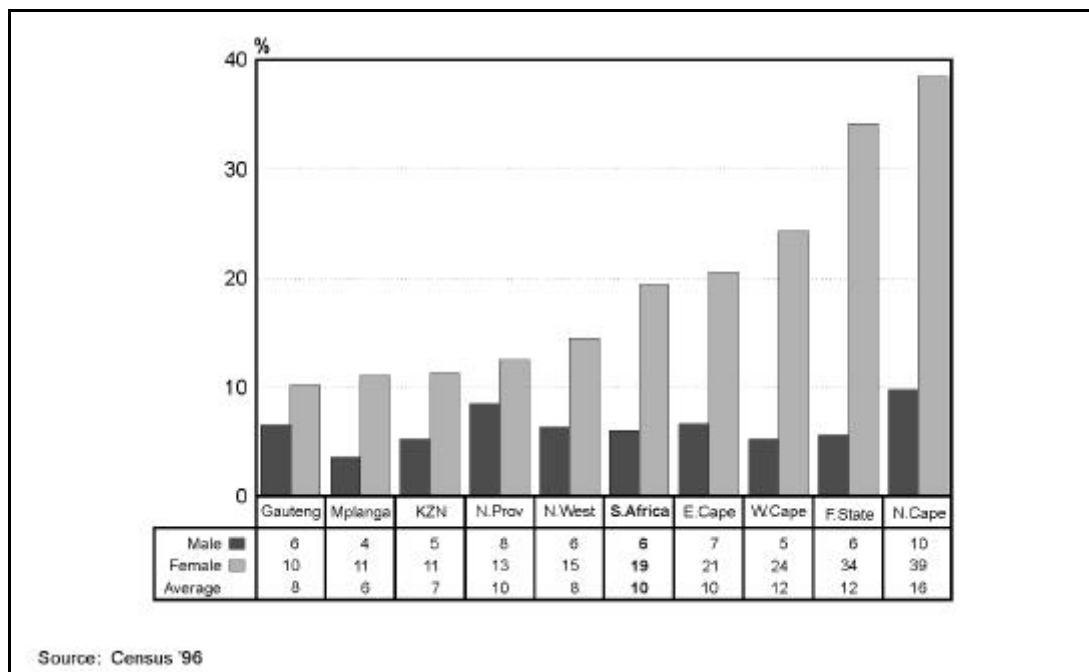


Figure 25: Part-time employment in the agriculture and hunting sub-sector by province and gender, October 1996

Regular and casual work

The casual and regular employment categories discussed below in relation to commercial farming activities are not directly comparable to the full-time and part-time categories reviewed earlier, because they refer to different concepts and are used in separate datasets. To be a casual or seasonal worker, a person can be in full-time employment for a limited time period, or else one could be in part-time employment for a limited period. However, they do provide an indication of the security of employment in the commercial farming sector.

Figure 26 shows that, on the basis of the annual commercial agricultural surveys, the number of employees engaged in regular work on commercial farms declined from 724 000 in 1988 to 610 000 in 1996, a decline of 15,7% over the period as a whole. As discussed earlier, since total employment fell by a larger percentage, the proportion of people engaged in regular employment was substantially higher in 1996 (67%) than in 1988 (59%). Nonetheless, in actual numbers, there were fewer regular employees in 1996 (610 000) than in 1988 (724 000) (On this, see also the NDA case study, pp. 34-38).

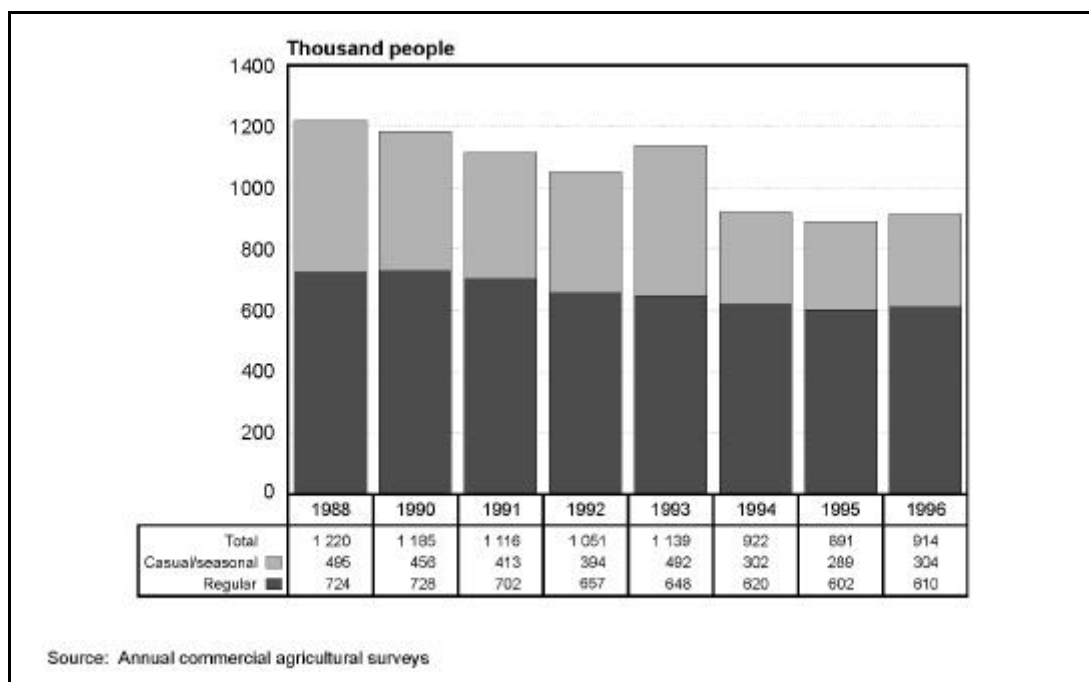


Figure 26: Regular and casual work in the commercial farming sector, 1988-1996

On the basis of the annual commercial agricultural surveys, Figure 27 shows large provincial differences in regular and casual/seasonal employment in the commercial farming sector. Of the total 914 000 employees on commercial farms during 1996, 67% were employed on a regular basis, while 33% were engaged as casual/seasonal workers. However, in terms of the provinces, regular employment in the commercial farming sector ranged from 86% of the workforce in Gauteng, to 42% in Northern Cape.

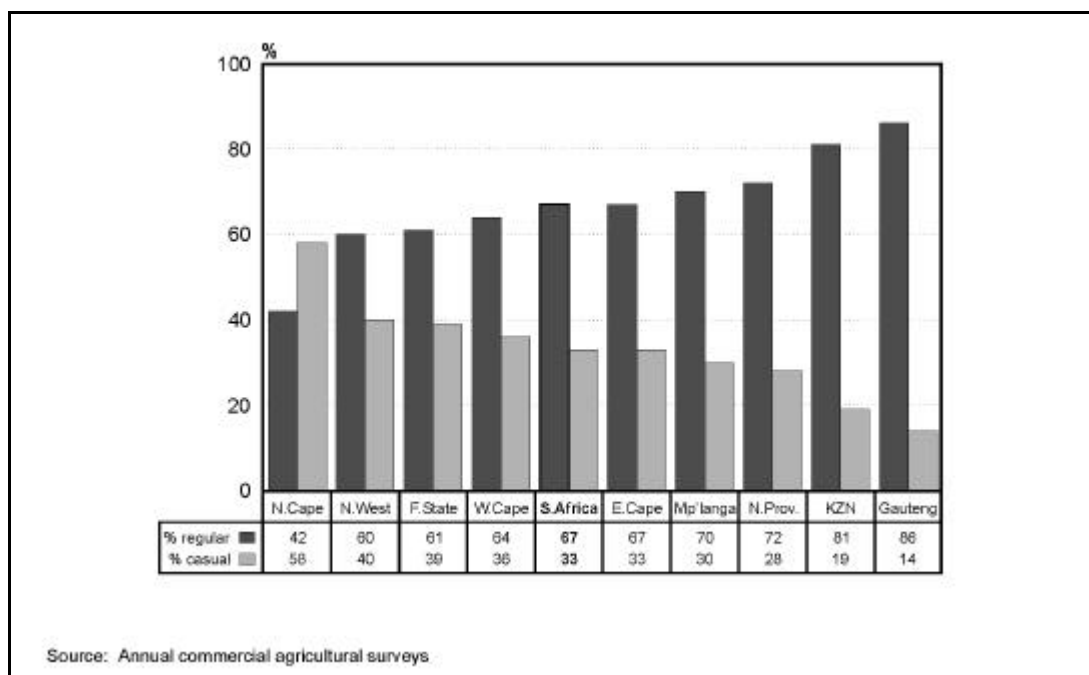


Figure 27: Regular and casual employment on commercial farms by province, 1996

Summary

Part-time work cannot be equated with seasonal and casual work. In addition, large seasonal variations in employment are a characteristic feature of the agriculture sector. This makes comparisons between Census '96 and the annual commercial agricultural surveys difficult since the census data relate to October 1996, while the employment data from the annual commercial agricultural surveys are annual averages. However, definition and timing issues aside, this chapter suggests that the security of employment in terms of those who have regular jobs in the commercial farming sector or full-time jobs in the agriculture and hunting sub-sector varies enormously by province.

Case study: Recent trends in employment in the agricultural sector by the National Department of Agriculture

The Presidential Job Summit, held in October 1998, resolved that each economic sector should hold its own job summit. Because of difficulties in accurately tracking all employment trends in agriculture from the available surveys, the National Department of Agriculture (NDA) undertook a case study based on a mail survey to some commercial farmers to provide up-to-date information regarding the employment situation in agriculture. The case study aimed to provide data which could inform the discussion at the Minister's Indaba on job creation, held in October 1999. The questions asked in the mail survey were also designed to identify trends in various categories of employment within agriculture from 1994/95 through to 1998/99.

The questionnaire

The questionnaire included five questions:

1. Which of these categories represents the largest portion of the gross income from your farming operations?
 - Field crops (summer and winter crops, sugar cane, tobacco, lucerne and other field crops);
 - Horticultural products (viticulture, fruits, vegetables, potatoes, tea and flowers);
 - Livestock products (wool, mohair, ostriches, livestock, poultry and dairy);
 - Mixed farming (field crops and livestock products or horticultural products and livestock products).
2. How many farm workers were employed during the financial years 1994/95, 1996/97, 1998/99?
 - Regular farm workers (defined as a worker employed permanently during the year);
 - Seasonal farm workers (defined as a shearer, reaper, fruit picker etc.);
 - Family farm workers (defined as a paid or unpaid worker but not included under regular or seasonal farm workers).
3. From those regular farm workers that you employed, how many were?
 - Skilled (defined as a worker with experience and/or training);
 - Unskilled (defined as a worker without experience and/or training).
4. Did you hire contract workers (employed on contract but not seasonal) during these years?
5. What sources did you use in order to determine the above information?
 - Memory;
 - Records;
 - Both.

Issues covered by the case study

1. The level and trend in employment of regular, seasonal and family farm workers by commercial farmers.
2. The level and trend in employment of skilled and unskilled regular farm workers.
3. The level and trend in employment of contract workers.
4. The level and trend in employment in agriculture with respect to field crops, horticulture, animal production and mixed farming activities.

Methodology

In the absence of an adequate sampling frame, the NDA constructed a list frame based on two sources of information: details of commercial farmers available within the NDA itself (11 114 names and addresses); and a list obtained from Agri. SA of 6 518 names and addresses of farmers in the commercial farming sector. After eliminating duplication in the lists, the sample size was set at 10 000 commercial farmers of which 5 000 were randomly selected from each of the two address lists available to the NDA. Completed questionnaires were received from 4 149 commercial farmers.

Since it was a mail survey, it was easy to implement and provided an up-to-date picture of employment in the agriculture sector in critical respects. However, the list frame from which the sample was drawn was not complete and only covered some farmers in the commercial sector. As a consequence, the results cannot be generalised to the overall population since the sample was not representative. The results of the case study are therefore only broadly indicative.

Results

In spite of the weaknesses of the survey methodology, the results of the case study by the NDA provide important insights about recent developments in the pattern of employment in the agriculture sector.

Figure A shows that, among both regular workers and those employed by their family, employment continued a downward trend since 1994/95. Even though seasonal employment has been on upward trend in the past four years, the rate of increase slowed between 1996/97 and 1998/99.

- For example, in 1998/99 the number of regular workers in employment had fallen by a cumulative 7,6% since 1994/95. However, the decline of 2,9% in 1996/97 was less steep than occurred in the subsequent two-year period when employment fell by 4,8%.
- The decline in employment of family workers on commercial farms was minimal in 1996/97 (down 0,8% since 1994/95). However, by 1998/99 employment of these workers fell by as much as 4,5%. As a result, the decline in employment of family workers was down 5,3% between 1994/95 and 1998/99.

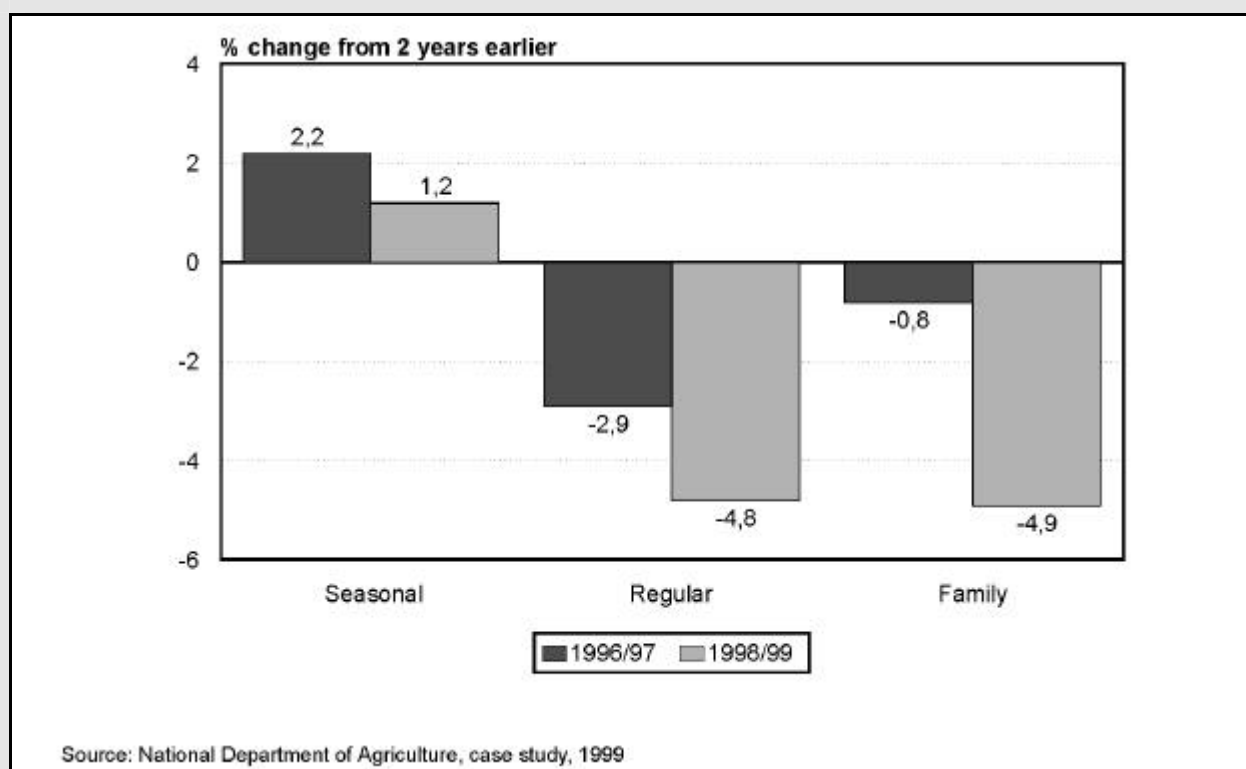


Figure A: Percentage change in the number of workers employed on a sample of commercial farms, 1994/95-1998/99

- Employment of seasonal workers rose by 2,2% in the two years to 1996/97 and by an additional 1,2% in the two years to 1998/99 such that over the period 1994/95 to 1998/99 the number of seasonal workers had increased by 3,4%.

Figure B shows the percentage change in employment on farms by type of major activity of the commercial farmers included in the NDA case study. The important trends highlighted in the case are as follows:

- Over the period 1994/95 to 1998/99, the percentage decline in employment of seasonal workers (down 9,3%) was highest among farmers whose main source of gross income from farming operations was animal production. By contrast, while over the same time period seasonal workers in mixed farming operations was also down 4,2%, horticultural farmers increased the employment of seasonal workers by 17,3%. Farmers who derived the most income from the sale of field crops also increased their employment of seasonal workers (up 6,3%) over an equivalent period (Figure B).
- The results of the NDA case study suggest that, over the period 1994/95 to 1998/99, commercial farmers engaged in almost all types of farming activities reduced their employment of regular workers. But for horticulture (up 1,2%), employment of regular workers fell in every other major type of farming operation covered by the case study. For example, among commercial farmers whose main source of income was field crops, employment of regular workers declined by 6,1%. Among those whose main source of income was either mixed farming or animal production, the decline was even steeper – 11,9% and 14,4% respectively (Figure B).

- In terms of the employment of family members, the greatest decline over the period 1994/95 to 1998/99 was among those commercial farmers whose main source of income was animal production (down 27,6%). Among commercial farmers whose main source of income was field crops, the number of family members employed fell by 5,3%. The decline in employment of family members by farmers whose principal source of income was mixed farming was minimal (down 1,1%). Notably, horticultural farmers increased the number of family members they employed by 9,5% over the period 1994/95 to 1998/99 (Figure B).

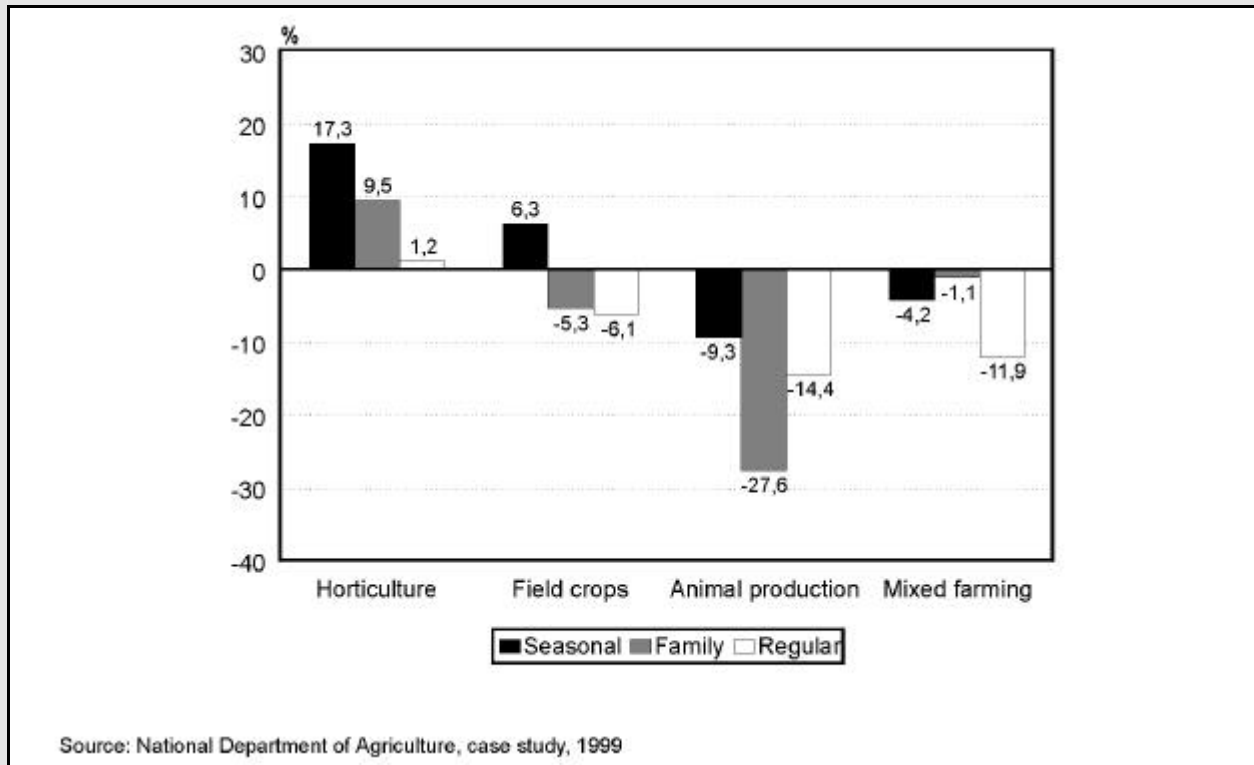


Figure B: Percentage change in employment of different categories of workers employed by commercial farmers by type of farming activity, 1994/95-1998/99

- In terms of contract workers, commercial farmers included in the NDA case study reported that, they accounted for an increasing proportion of the agricultural labour force, rising from 18,8% in 1994/95 to 21,6% in 1996/97 and 24,2% in 1998/99.

Figure C highlights the upward trend in employment of skilled workers among commercial farmers included in the NDA case study. In 1994/95, 60% of workers employed by commercial farmers were skilled, rising to 63% in 1996/97 and 65% by 1998/99. This upward trend is reflected in the commensurate decline in the proportion of unskilled workers over the same period, from 40% in 1994/95 to 35% in 1998/99.

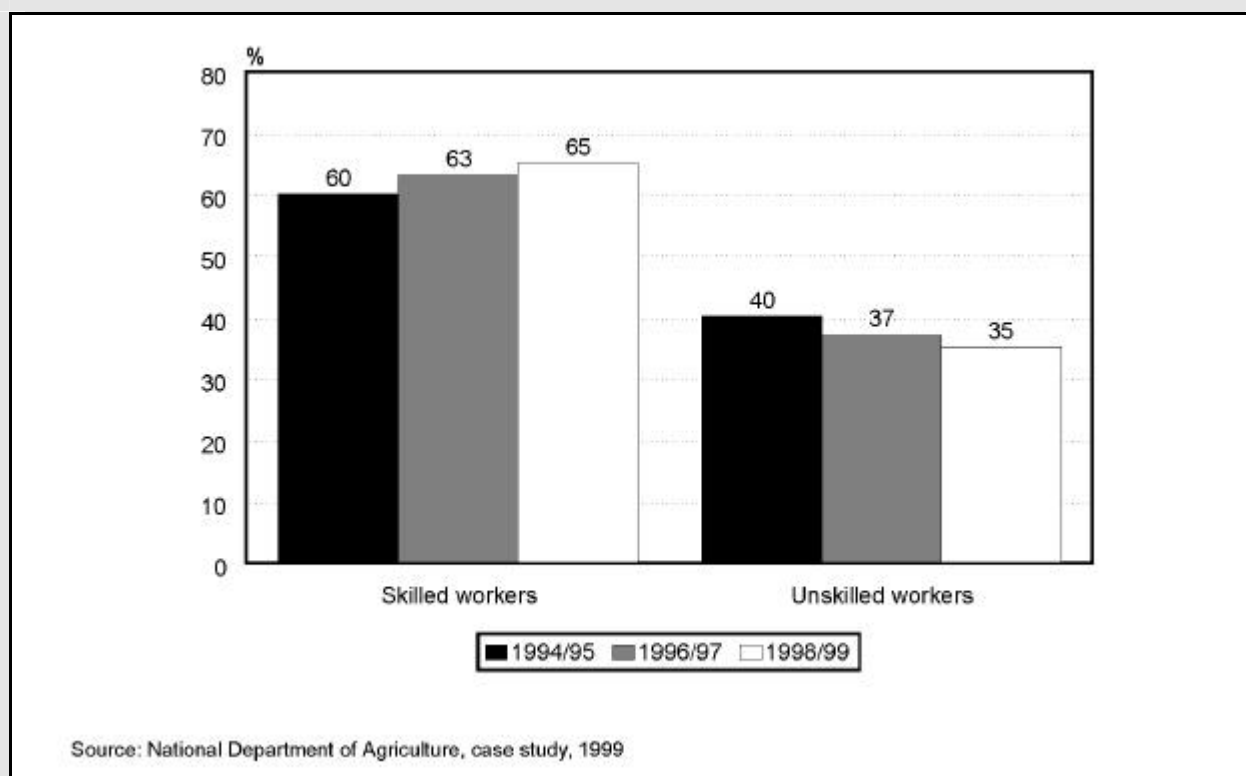


Figure C: Percentage of skilled and unskilled workers employed by commercial farmers, 1994/95-1998/99

Summary

The results of the NDA case study conducted in 1999 among some commercial farmers suggest that employment of regular workers declined by 7,6% during the period 1994/95 to 1998/99, equivalent to an annual fall of 1,8% over the period. The growth of employment of seasonal workers was strongest among farmers engaged in horticulture (up 17,3% from 1994/95 to 1998/99) and field crops (up 6,3%) over an equivalent period. The number of seasonal workers employed by farmers whose main source of income was from animal production and mixed farming declined by 9,3% and 4,2% respectively over the period 1994/95 to 1998/99. At the same time, the number of family workers decreased for field crop farmers and animal producers, but increased substantially (up 9,5%) for producers of horticulture. Notably, among the commercial farmers included in the NDA case study, contract workers hired by these farmers accounted for an increasing share of those in employment over the period under review.

Chapter 5

Type of employment in agriculture

Introduction

This chapter highlights noteworthy patterns in the type of employment (whether self-employed, an employer, an employee or working in a family business) reported in the agriculture and hunting sub-sector during Census '96, and in the rural areas of the former homelands according to the rural survey of 1997.

Type of employment by population group and province

On the basis of Census '96, Figure 28 shows that the distribution of Indians and whites in the agriculture and hunting sub-sector by employment type is markedly different from that of Africans and coloureds. Figure 29 shows relatively small provincial differences.

For example, among Indians employed in the agriculture and hunting sub-sector, 14% were self-employed and an additional 11% were employers. Among whites, 13% were self-employed and 39% were employers. By contrast, among Africans and coloureds employed in the sub-sector, only 2% were either self-employed or employers, the vast majority (95%) worked as employees (Figure 28).

Provincial differences in the type of employment available in the agriculture and hunting sub-sector are illustrated in Figure 29. Census '96 indicates that 90% of people employed in agriculture and hunting were employees, an additional 5% were employers and 3% reported that they were self-employed. However, 92% of the employed labour force in Western Cape and Free State were employees compared with 86% in Northern Cape where 9% of the agricultural labour force were employers.

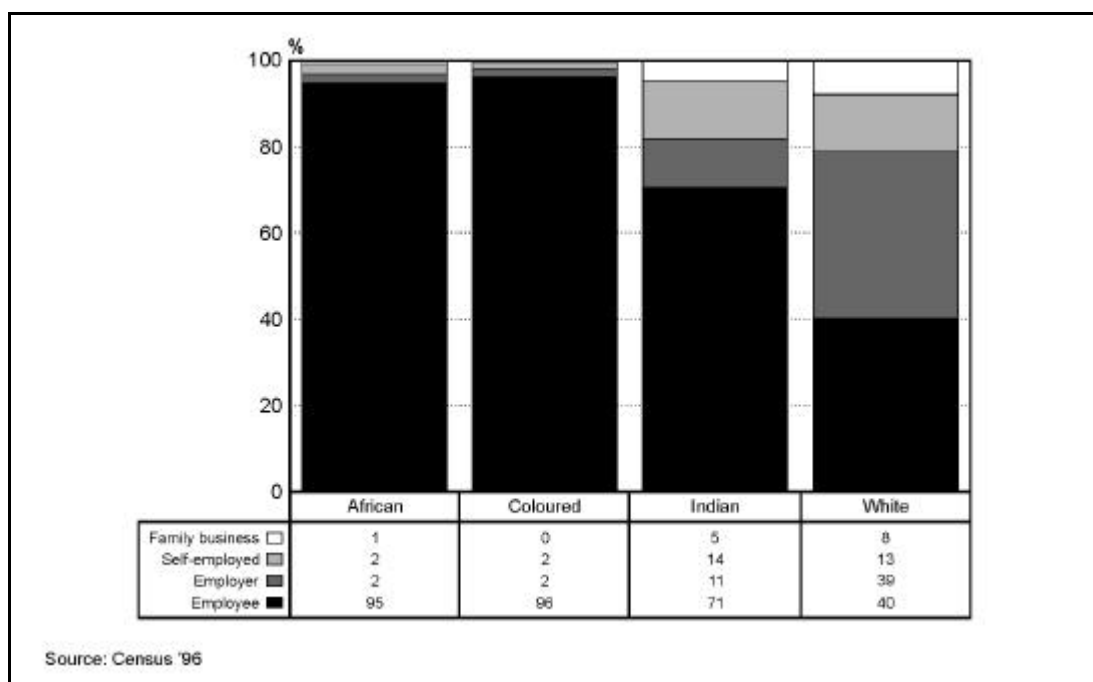


Figure 28: Type of employment in the agriculture and hunting sub-sector by population group, October 1996

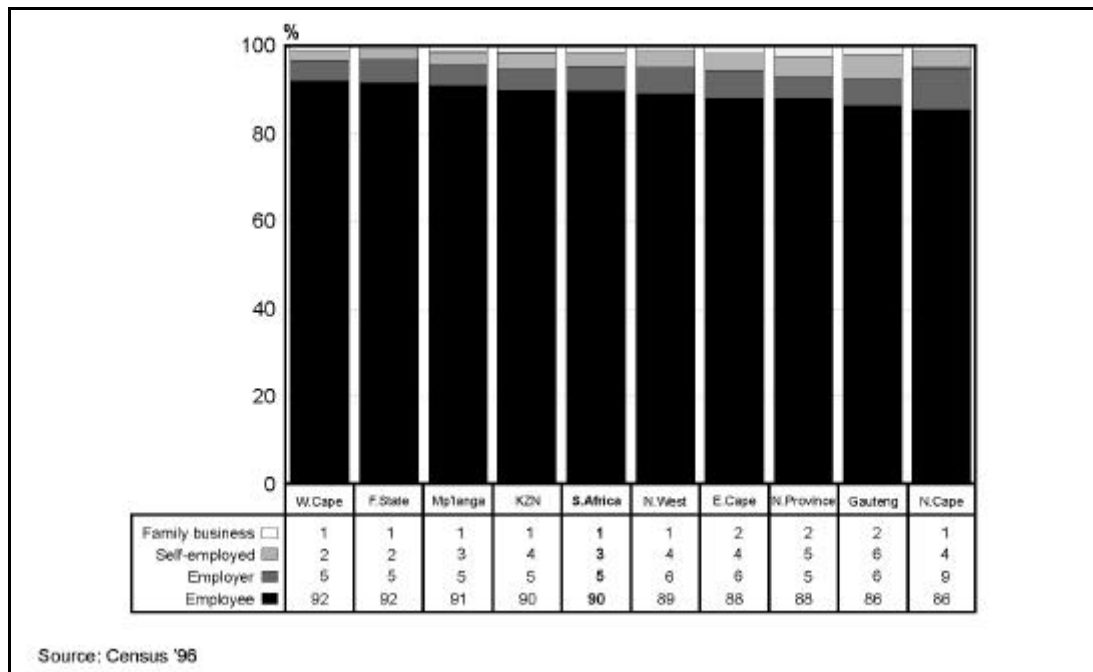


Figure 29: Type of employment in the agriculture and hunting sub-sector by province, October 1996

Type of employment in the former homelands

Those who reported in the rural survey in the former homelands that they were employed on the farm or the land, whether for a wage or as part of the household farming activities are regarded as a good proxy for employment in small-scale or subsistence farms. In the discussion that follows, this group is compared with those who reported that they worked in the formal and informal sectors of the labour market (mostly non-agricultural work).

- Figure 30 shows that more than half of all employed people on small-scale and subsistence farms (54%) in the former homeland areas worked in a family business, an additional 25% were self-employed, 19% were employees and a relatively small proportion (2%) were employers.
- This pattern of employment reflects the subsistence nature of much of the agriculture that occurs in the former homeland areas.
- As expected, most employed people in the informal sector were self-employed (67%) although 21% worked as employees. In the formal sector, 92% of all employed people were employees.

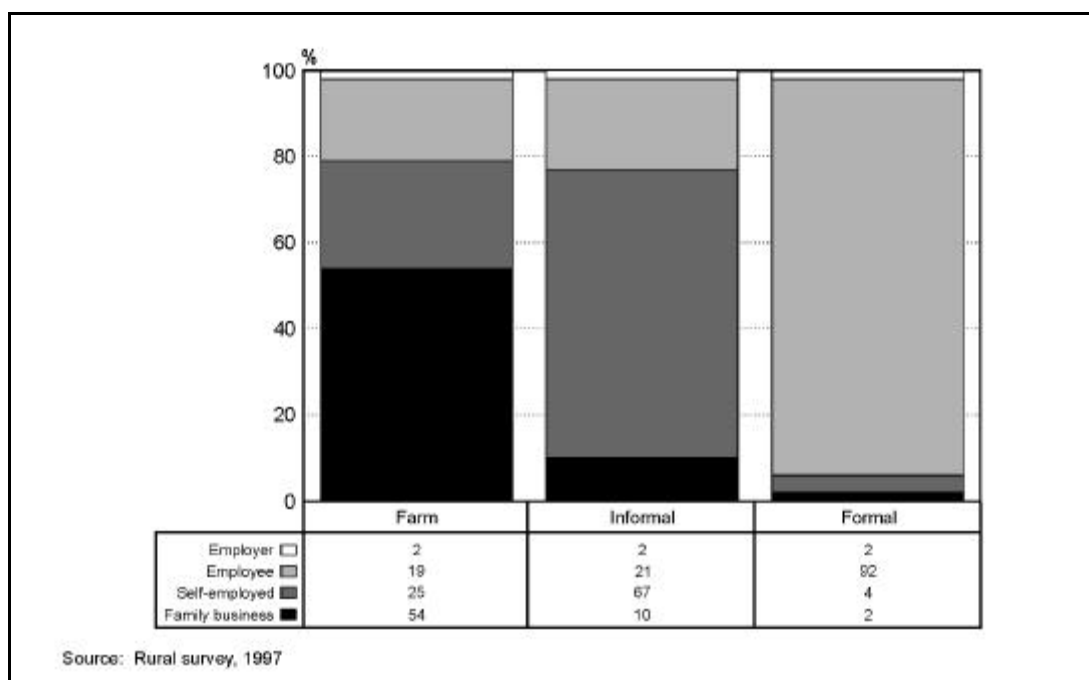


Figure 30: Type of employment in the former homelands by broad employment category, June 1997

When looking at the provinces according to where former homelands were situated, Figure 31 shows large provincial differences in the type of employment among people engaged in farm work in the former homelands according to the rural survey. In the former homeland areas of Eastern Cape, 72% of people working on farms did so as part of the family business, compared with 12% in the former homeland areas in Free State.

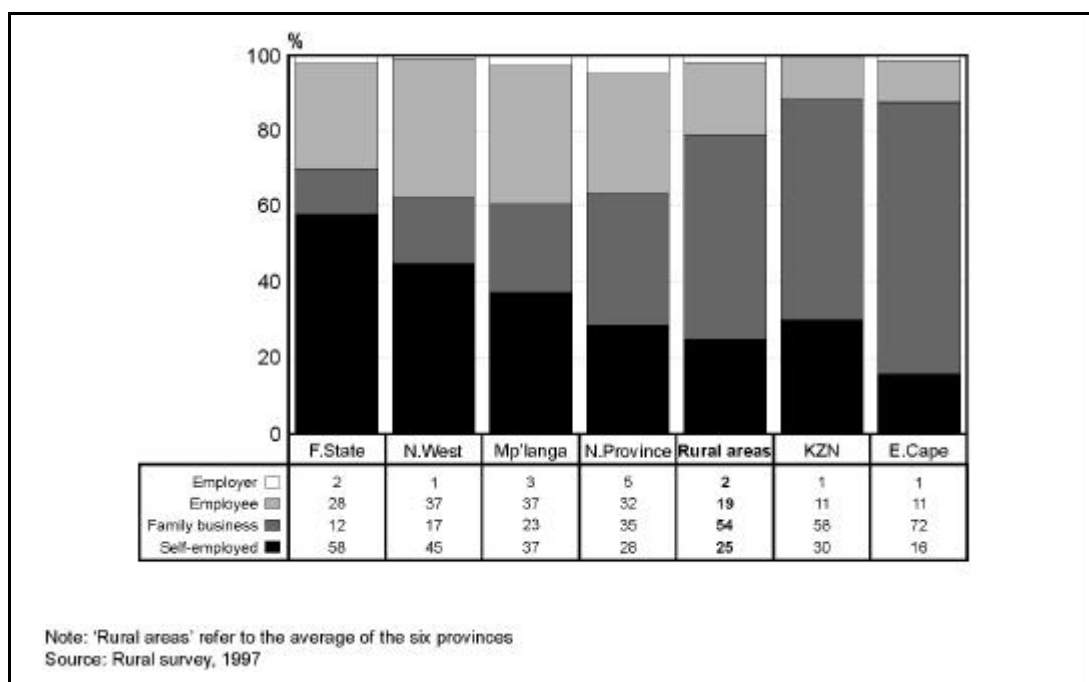


Figure 31: Type of employment among farm workers in the former homelands by province, June 1997

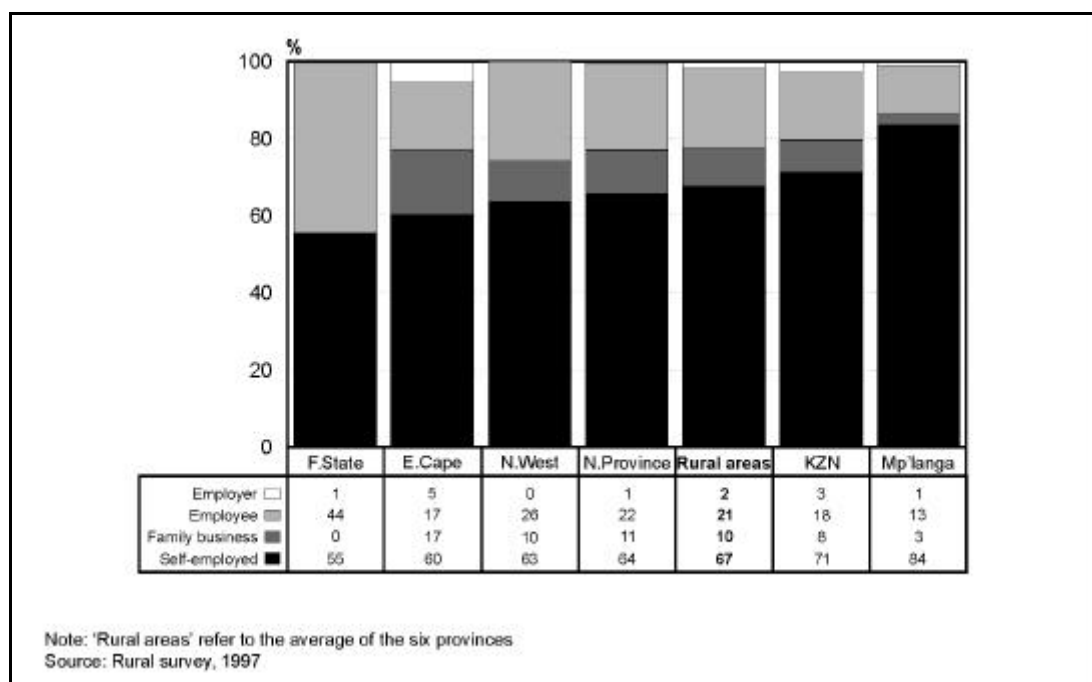


Figure 32: Type of employment among informal sector workers in the former homelands by province, June 1997

Figure 32 shows that, among informal sector workers in the former homelands, in every province, self-employment ranks highest. Over half of all informal sector workers in the former homelands in each province were reported as being self-employed.

In contrast to the type of employment among either people working on farms or in the informal sector, Figure 33 shows that formal sector workers living in the former homeland areas were predominantly employees. In every province except Eastern Cape, more than 90% of people working in the formal sector were employees.

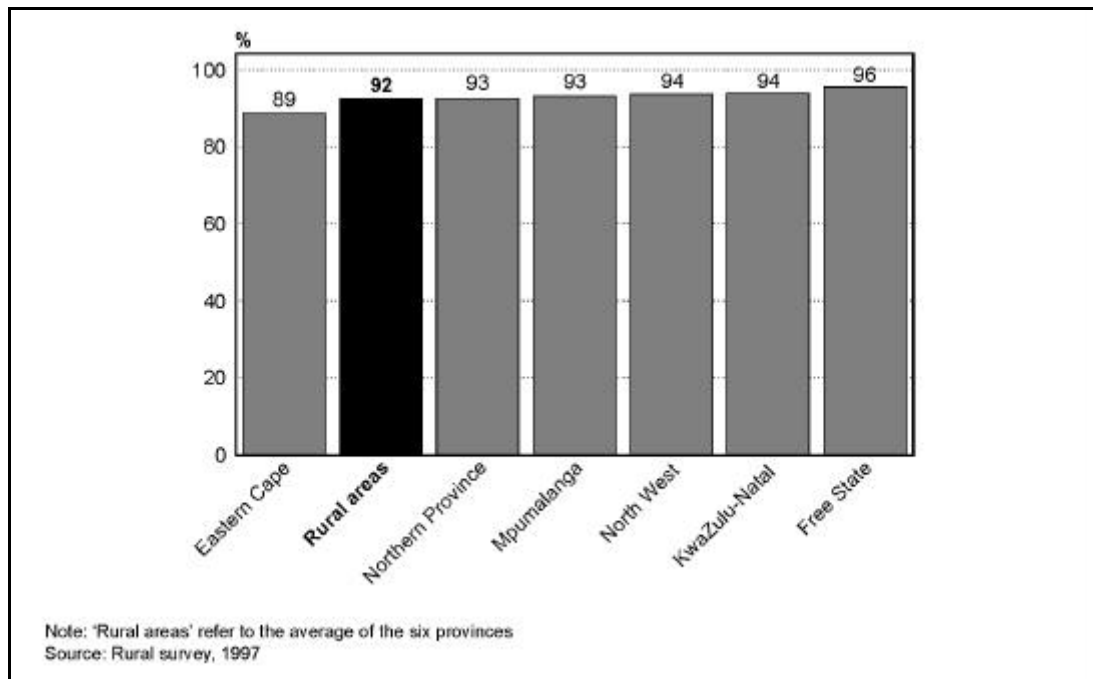


Figure 33: Type of employment among formal sector workers in the former homelands by province, June 1997

Summary

The analysis in this chapter suggests that, using Census '96 data, most employed people in the commercial agricultural labour force are employees. In terms of the four major population groups, Census '96 also indicates that, in the agriculture and hunting sub-sector, the distribution of jobs by employment type is more even among Indians and whites than among Africans or coloureds. Nine in every ten Africans or coloureds are engaged as employees. By comparison, one in every four Indians are either self-employed or employers. Notably, nearly two in every five whites are employers. However, on the basis of the specialised rural survey conducted in the former homelands, there are notable differences in the type of employment among the three broad employment categories identified in this survey (i.e. farm, formal and informal). Whereas formal sector workers in the former homelands tend to be predominantly employees, people engaged in small-scale and subsistence farm work tend to work mainly in family businesses, while the largest proportion of informal sector workers are self-employed.

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Chapter 6

Occupation of people in agriculture

Introduction

The occupation status of labour force participants is related to their age-sex structure and level of education attainment (this is discussed more fully in Chapter 3). This chapter first highlights occupational patterns among those employed in the agriculture and hunting sub-sector, on the basis of Census '96 results, and then discusses the occupations of people employed in the former homeland areas, on the basis of the results of the rural survey.

Occupations in agriculture and hunting

As shown in Figure 34, the results of Census '96 suggest that whites and Indians are higher in the occupation hierarchy than Africans or coloureds.

According to Census '96, among the relatively few coloured people employed in agriculture, 82% were found in elementary jobs such as fruitpicking and weeding. Among the preponderant group of Africans employed in the agriculture and hunting sub-sector, 58% were in jobs classified as elementary compared with 22% among Indians and only 12% among whites. At the higher end of the occupation hierarchy, 15% of Indians and an equivalent proportion of whites (15%) were employed as managers, professionals or technicians compared with only 1% of either Africans or coloureds.

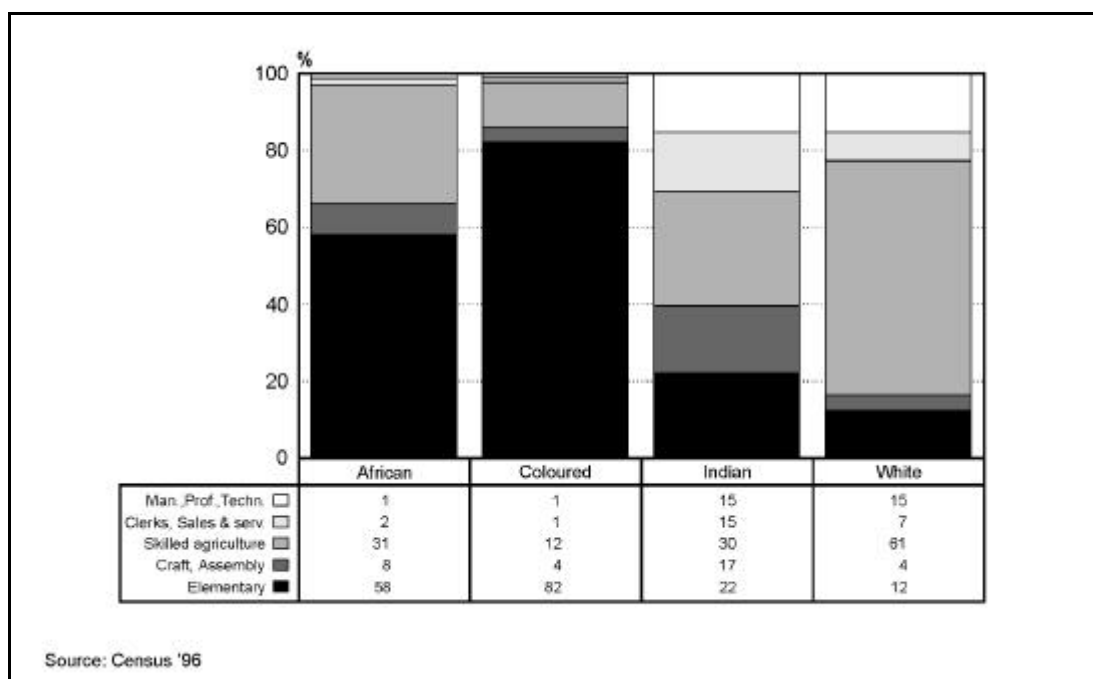


Figure 34: Occupations in the agriculture and hunting sub-sector by population group, October 1996

Reflecting the dominance of Africans in the agricultural labour force and the low levels of education they have attained, Figure 35 shows the distribution of men and women in the agriculture and hunting sub-sector by occupation status on the basis of Census '96. More than two in every three women (70%) in the agriculture and hunting sub-sector did jobs classified as elementary, while 55% of men fell into this occupation category. The second largest occupation category among both men and women was skilled agricultural work accounting for 32% of jobs among men and 22% among women.

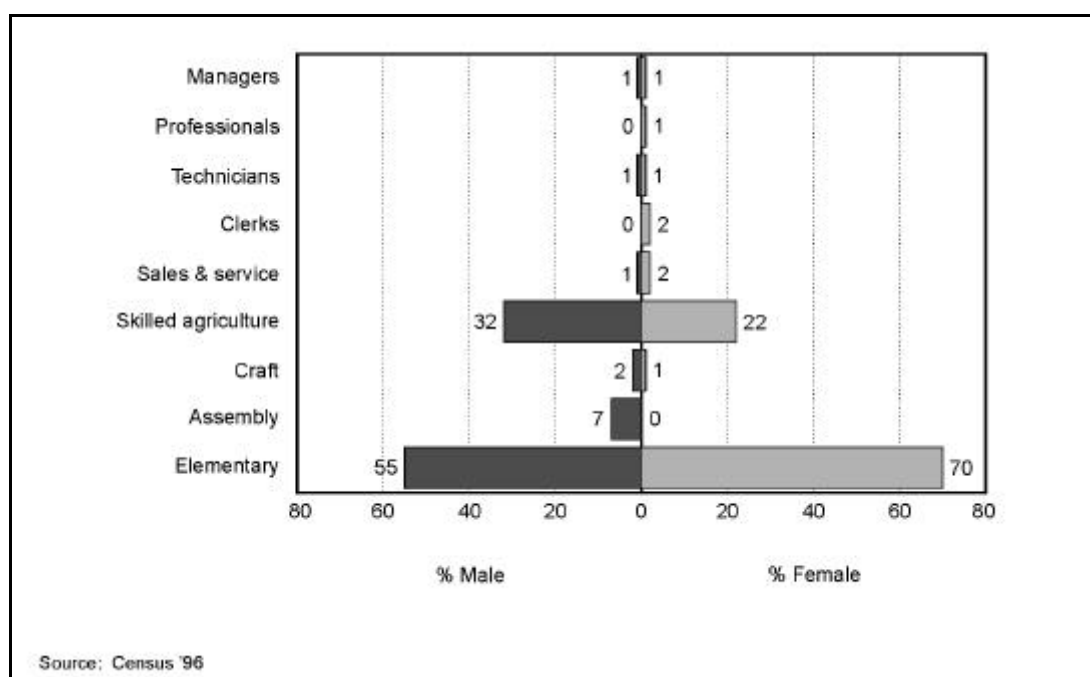


Figure 35: Occupations in the agriculture and hunting sub-sector by gender, October 1996

Occupations in the former homelands

Figures 36 to 38 illustrate the differences in occupational status among the three broad employment categories discussed earlier i.e. farm, informal and formal sector employment, on the basis of the rural survey of 1997. As noted earlier, in the absence of a specific question regarding the economic sector in which people worked, people who stated that they worked on farms – whether for a wage or as part of the household's farming activities – are regarded as a good proxy for the agriculture sector. The vast majority of these people working on farms were in subsistence or small-scale agriculture.

On the basis of the rural survey, this section compares the occupation status of those who were working on farms with people who reported that they were either employed in the formal or informal sector in the former homelands.

Reflecting the importance of subsistence farming (discussed in Chapter 9) in the former homelands, Figure 36 shows that among people engaged in farm work, the single largest occupation category among both men and women was skilled agriculture.

- Four out of every five (80%) people working on farms in the former homelands were engaged in 'skilled agriculture'. But, as shown in Figure 36, more than four out of every five (83%) women had such jobs compared with 74% of men.
- The second largest occupation category among both men and women employed on farms in the former homelands was elementary work, accounting for 12% of employment opportunities among women and 10% among men.

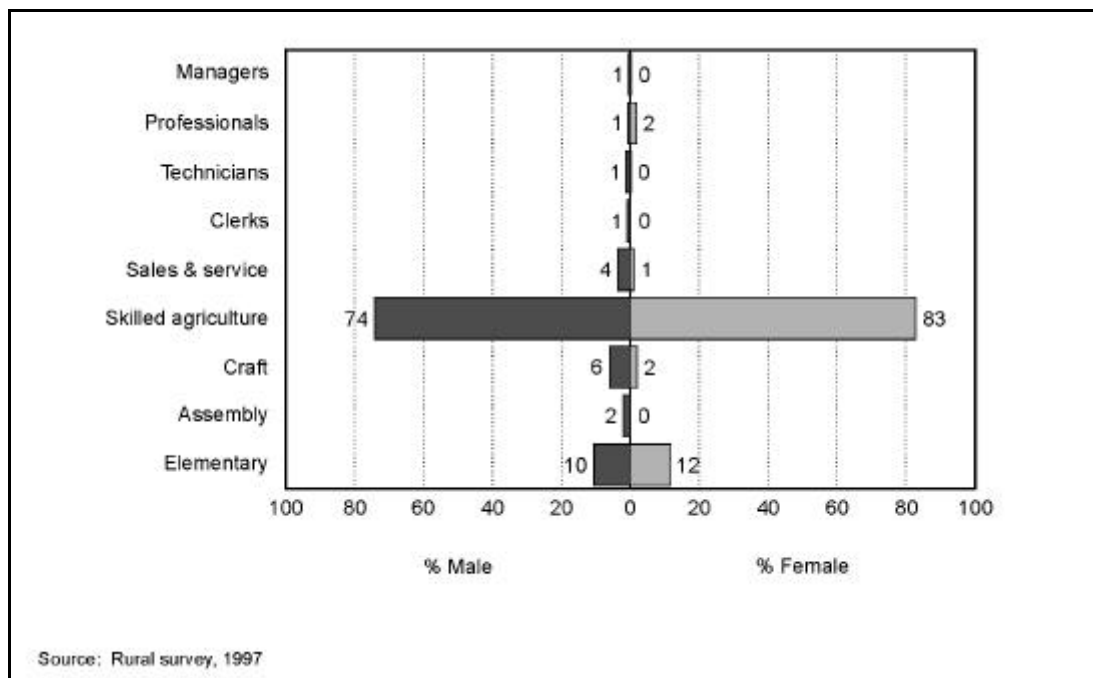


Figure 36: Occupation status of people doing farm work in the former homelands, June 1997

Figure 37, based on the rural survey, shows that elementary work requiring low levels of education and skill is the single largest occupation category among both women and men who are informal sector workers in the former homelands.

- Overall, the rural survey indicates that, in the former homelands, one in every two workers in the informal sector (50%) was engaged in routine work classified as 'elementary'. But, as shown in Figure 37, nearly two in every three (63%) women had such jobs compared with 35% of men. The second largest occupation category among both men and women in the informal sector was craft and related work, accounting for 14% of jobs among women and 30% among men.

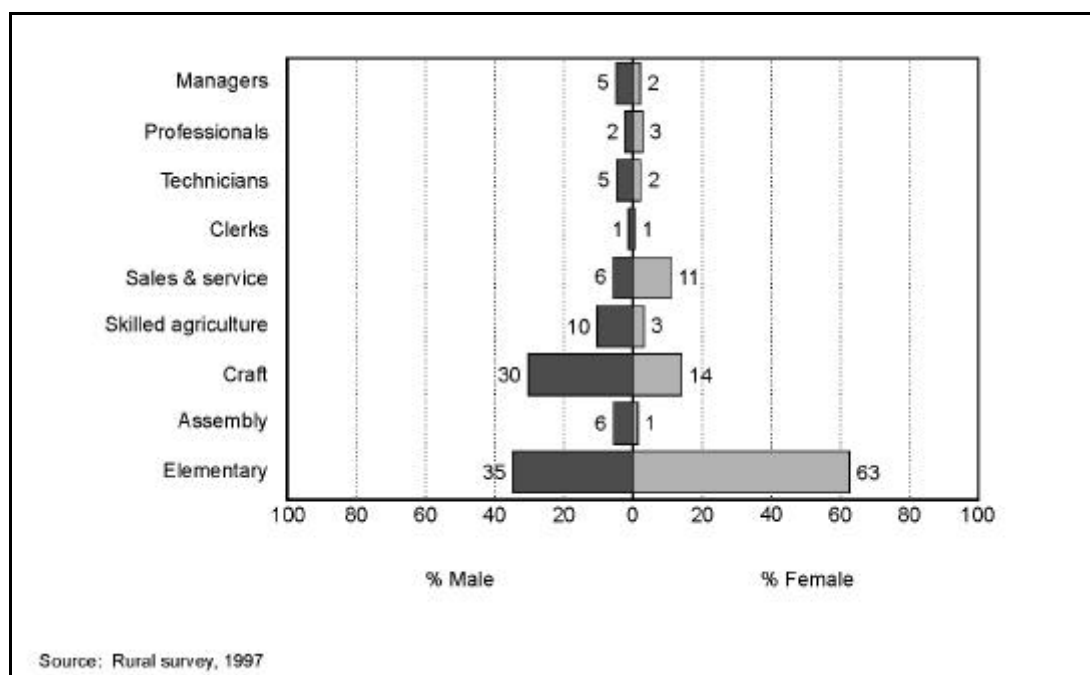


Figure 37: Occupation status of informal sector workers in the former homelands, June 1997

Figure 38, based on the results of the rural survey, shows that among formal sector workers in the former homelands, elementary work was also the single largest occupation category among both men and women.

- As illustrated in Figure 38, one in every three (33%) formal sector workers in the former homelands had the occupation status 'elementary'. This type of routine work accounted for 46% of jobs among women and 25% among men. Craft and related work was the second largest occupation category among men (22%), while one in every five women (20%) was employed as a professional (which includes teachers).

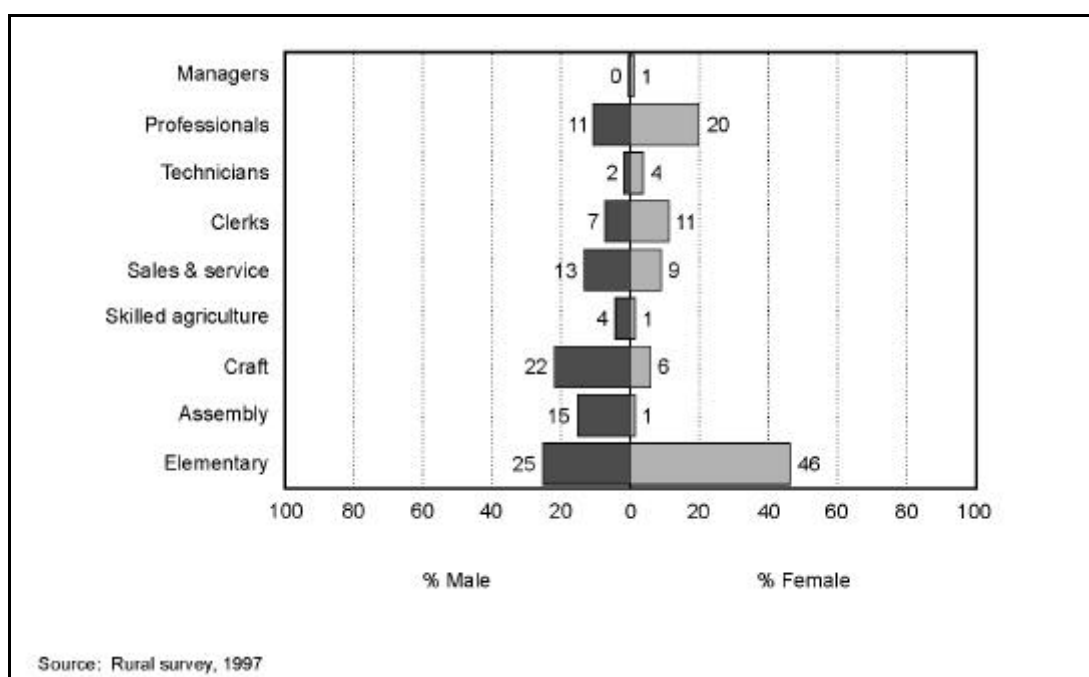


Figure 38: Occupation status of formal sector workers in the former homelands, June 1997

Overall, Figures 36 to 38 shows that the distribution of jobs by occupation in the former homelands was more even among formal sector workers than either those engaged on farms or people employed in the informal sector. For example, whereas 14% of workers in the formal sector were professionals, only 3% of informal sector workers and 1% of people engaged in farm work fell in this occupation category.

Domestic workers

In the rural survey, 126 000 people living in the former homelands reported that they were domestic workers. This is 6% of the 2,2 million people who were employed. The vast majority of domestic workers (81%) were classified in the formal sector, 15% worked on farms and 4% worked in the informal sector. Other notable features of domestic workers included the following:

- Ninety per cent of all domestic workers were women of whom 15% were between the ages of 50-59 years.
- Twenty-nine per cent of domestic workers had no schooling and an additional 68% had achieved 'less than matric'.
- Ninety-five per cent of domestic workers were employees.

Census '96 suggests that 11% of employed people were engaged in private households as domestic workers.

Summary

The large differences in the level of educational attainment by population group were discussed in Chapter 3. Reflecting this, the analysis in this chapter shows, on the basis of Census '96 results, that the distribution of jobs by occupation is overwhelmingly of a routine or 'elementary' nature in the agriculture and hunting sub-sector.

In the former homelands, the rural survey suggests that whereas people employed on farms are in skilled agriculture, the single largest occupation category among informal sector workers is routine or elementary work.

Although occupations in the formal sector of the former homelands tend to be more evenly distributed, in all three sectors women tend to feature more predominantly at the lower ends of the occupational hierarchy.

Chapter 7

Income and remuneration in agriculture

Introduction

The remuneration received by employed people – whether as cash wages and salaries or as payment in kind – is related to their age, level of education and occupation status. This chapter reviews the patterns and trends in remuneration in the agricultural sector on the basis of the data from Census '96, as well as with respect to the annual commercial agricultural surveys, relating to the commercial farming sector. Individual incomes of employed people in the rural survey were not measured since the principal focus of this survey was the household, and the incomes of employed people within households are not reported separately. Nonetheless, the scope of the discussion has been broadened by grouping people into households in which employed people live and those in which no household members are employed. This enables an assessment of the level and source of incomes of households in which employed people live in the former homeland areas.

Individual incomes by population group and province

Figure 39 illustrates the distribution of monthly incomes by population group among employed people in the agriculture and hunting sub-sector, as reported in Census '96. The census question was phrased in terms of all types of income: as a result, the income bands reported include remittances, payments in kind and all types of grants. However, the value of home produce, for example growing maize or other products for home consumption, is not taken into account.

Among Africans employed in the sub-sector, according to Census '96, the vast majority (79%) had monthly incomes of R500 or less, falling to 67% among coloureds and 18% and 10% among Indians and whites respectively (Figure 39). By comparison, whereas 46% of whites received monthly incomes in the highest income bracket (R3 501 and more), only 1% of Africans and 18% of Indians had incomes in this range.

However, there are even larger inequities in the distribution of income by gender. Census '96 indicates that, in the agriculture and hunting sub-sector, as many as 83% of all women fell into the lowest income bracket (R0-R500) compared with 65% of men who had incomes in this range. Differences also emerge sharply in relation to the income distribution by population group. For example, among African men in the agriculture and hunting sub-sector, 76% had monthly incomes in the lowest income bracket compared with 88% of African women. But relatively few white men (9%) or women (17%) fell into this income bracket. Instead, among white men, more than half (52%) had incomes in the highest income bracket (R3 501 and more).

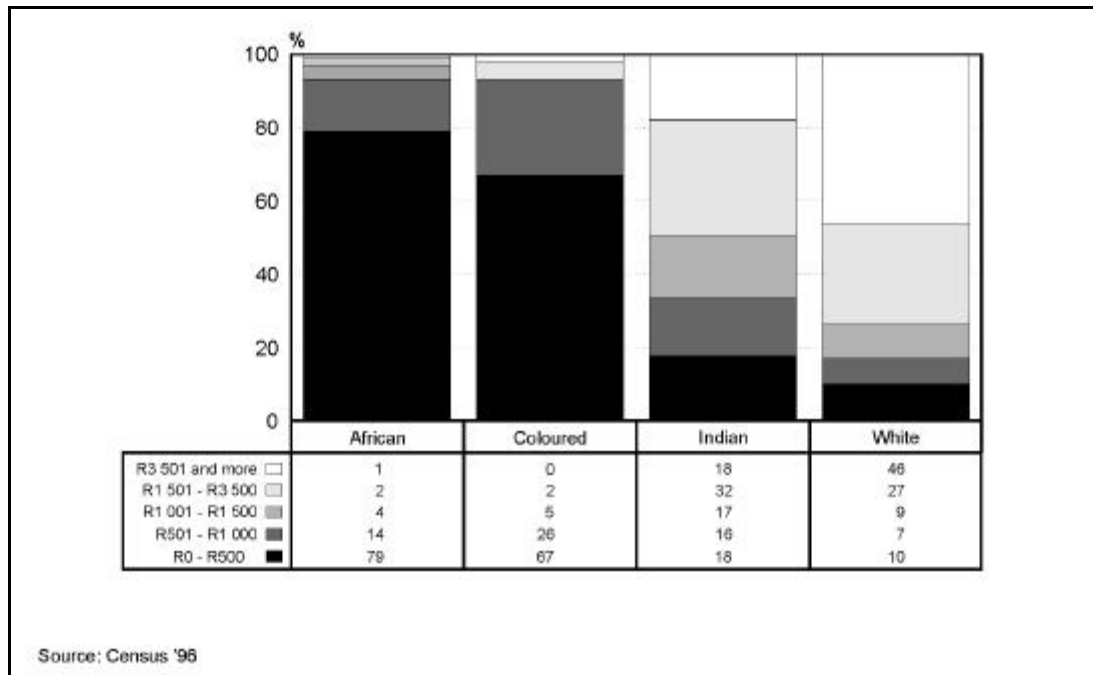


Figure 39: Monthly income of people employed in the agriculture and hunting sub-sector by population group, October 1996

According to Census '96, the provincial distribution of monthly incomes of people employed in the agriculture and hunting sub-sector also showed a marked variation (Figure 40). In the wealthier provinces of Gauteng and Western Cape, a smaller proportion of people were in the lowest income band (R0-R500). For example, among the relatively few people employed in the sub-sector in Gauteng, 53% had monthly incomes of R500 or lower, and in Western Cape 56% had incomes in this range. By comparison, more than four out of every five people employed in the sub-sector in Free State (81%) and Northern Province (81%) were in this income category (R500 or less).

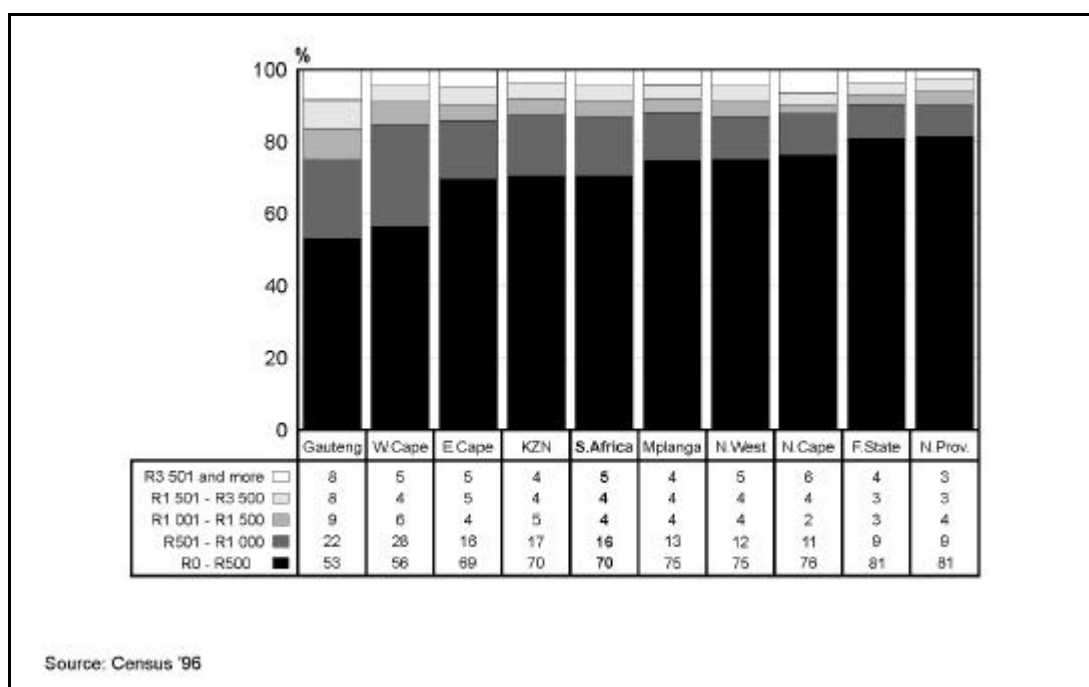


Figure 40: Monthly income of people engaged in the agriculture and hunting sub-sector by province, October 1996

Remuneration in the commercial farming sector

This section discusses patterns and trends, derived from the annual commercial agricultural surveys, in remuneration in the commercial farming sector. Although gender distinctions are not made in these surveys, differences in remuneration by population group and between regular and casual/seasonal employees are indicated. The remuneration per employee discussed in this chapter should be interpreted with caution. This is because the number of employees is an average for the relevant year while remuneration relates to the last day of February each year.

On the basis of the annual commercial agricultural surveys, Figure 41 illustrates the trend in average remuneration since 1988 and also the trends in remuneration of both casual and regular employees in the commercial farming sector. As illustrated in Figure 41, the average monthly remuneration of employees in the commercial farming sector more than tripled over the period 1988-1996, from R142 in 1988 to R524 in 1996. This trend does not take inflation into account. Although the trend for both casual and regular employees has also been upward, remuneration levels among casual workers in 1996 were still substantially lower than among regular workers. By 1996, the remuneration received by casual workers in the commercial farming sector was only around a quarter (26%) of that received by regular employees (up from 19% in 1990).

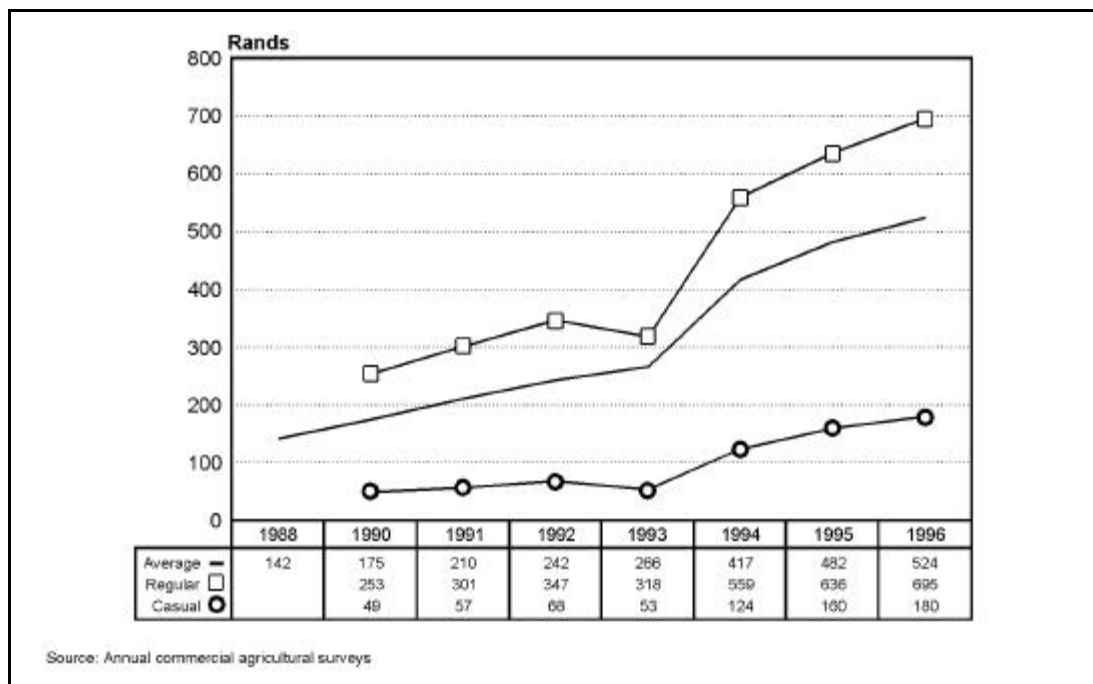


Figure 41: Average monthly remuneration of employees in the commercial farming sector, 1988-1996

Figure 42 shows that, in the commercial farming sector, there are large differences in average remuneration levels and trends by population group.

The results of the annual commercial agricultural surveys indicate that, in the commercial farming sector, the average remuneration for all employees is closer to that for Africans and coloureds and markedly different from that of either Indians or whites (Figure 42). This reflects the dominance of Africans among employees in the commercial farming sector, and the low level of wages they receive. Figure 42 shows that, apart from Indian employees, monthly remuneration increased in both 1995 and 1996 for Africans, coloureds and whites. The increase in remuneration among African employees over the period 1994-1996 was 28,9% compared with 14,9% among white employees during the same period. However, in 1996, the level of remuneration among Africans was barely 12% that of whites.

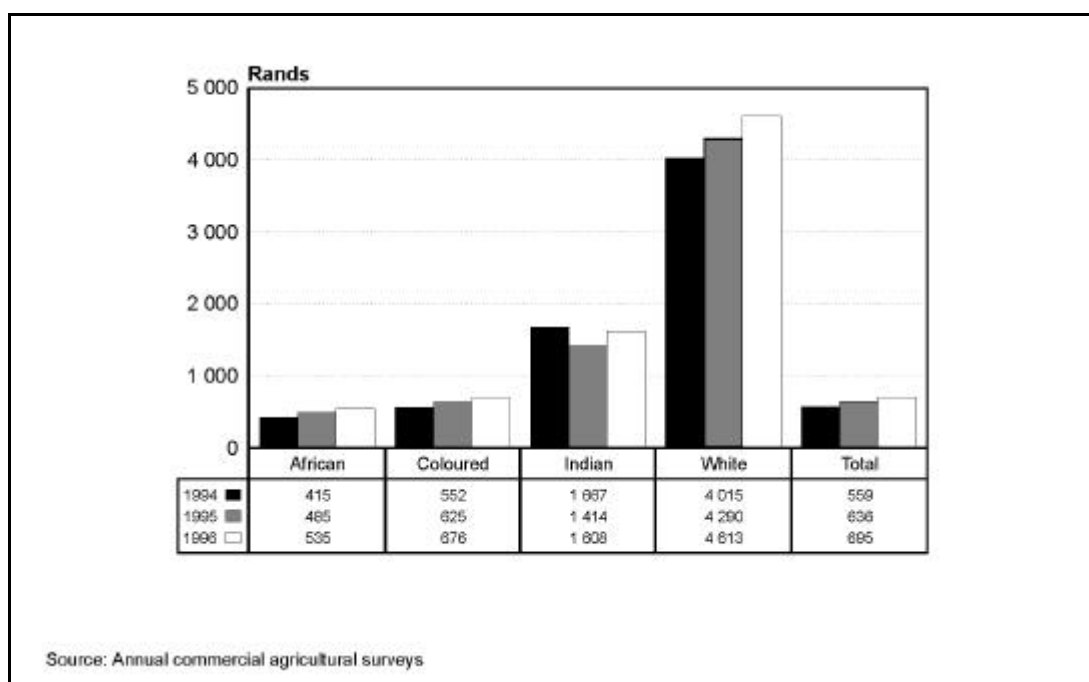


Figure 42: Average monthly remuneration of regular employees in the commercial farming sector, 1994-1996

Figure 43 shows that, according to the annual commercial agricultural surveys, ‘in-kind’ payments (such as free housing, rations and clothing) constituted a larger proportion of the remuneration paid to Africans than any other population group. For example, in 1996, ‘in-kind’ payments accounted for one quarter (25%) of the remuneration paid to Africans employed on a regular basis in the commercial farming sector. This type of payment fell to 21% among coloureds and 11% among whites.

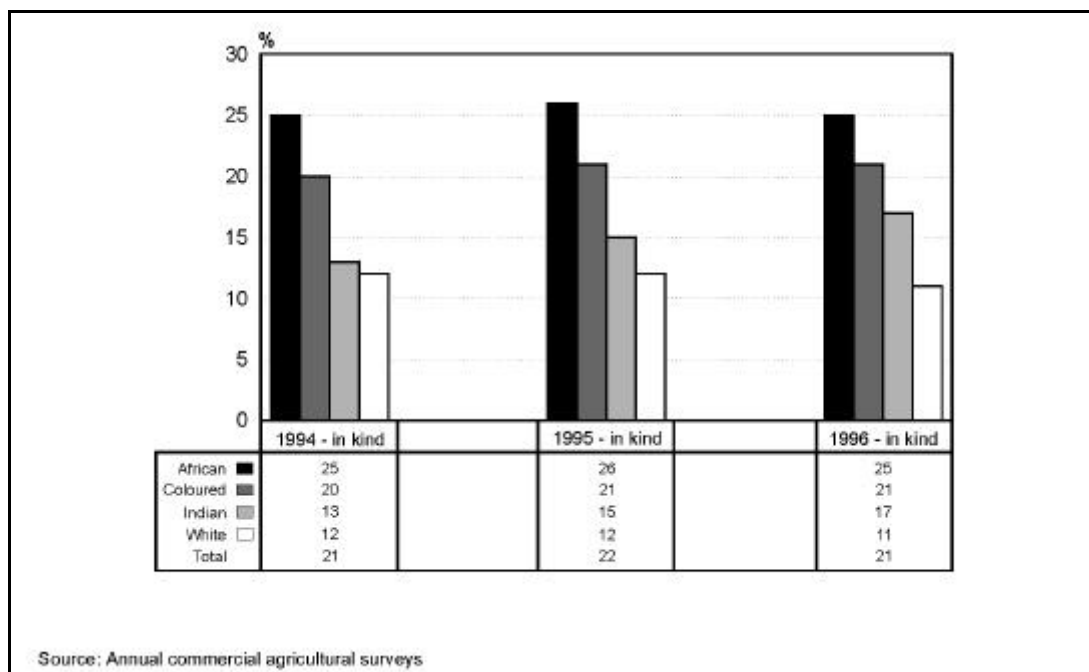


Figure 43: Payment in kind to regular employees, 1994-1996

The annual commercial agricultural surveys also indicate that, in the commercial farming sector, the distribution of average monthly remuneration varies substantially across the nine provinces (Figure 44). For example, in 1996, the monthly remuneration (including 'in-kind' payments) among employees in Gauteng (R820) was nearly two-and-a-half times higher than in Northern Cape (R341).

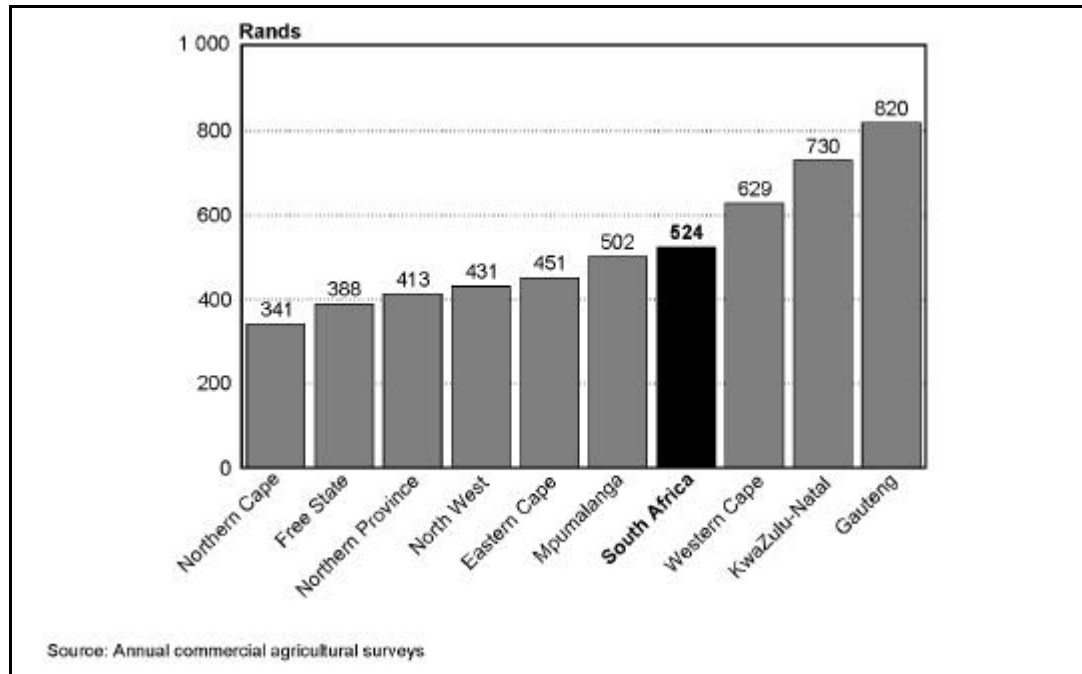


Figure 44: Average monthly remuneration to employees in the commercial farming sector by province, 1996

Figure 45 shows that, in the commercial farming sector, the proportion of 'in-kind' payments tended to be generally lower in the provinces where average remuneration was highest. For example, in 1996, employees on commercial farms in Gauteng received the highest monthly remuneration of R820 of which only 14% was payment in kind. By comparison, in 1996 the average remuneration of employees in Free State (R388) and Northern Cape (R341) was the lowest of the nine provinces, yet 'in-kind' payments accounted for 27% and 24% respectively of total remuneration in these provinces.

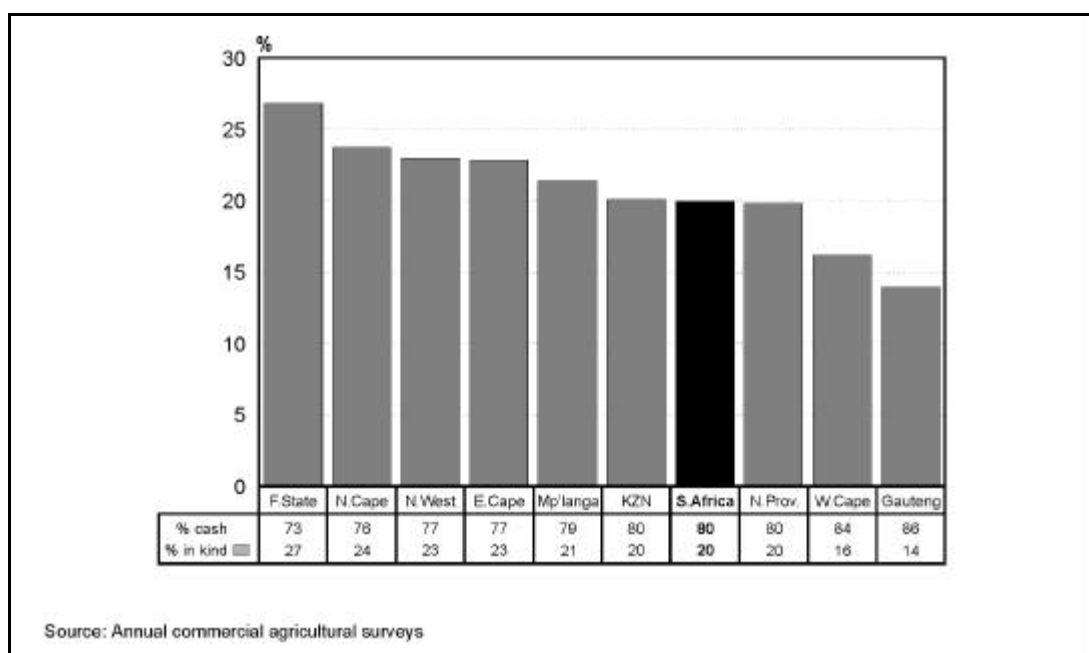


Figure 45: Payments in kind to employees in the commercial farming sector, 1996

Household incomes in the former homelands

As noted earlier, the rural survey reported only on household incomes in the former homelands. Of the 2,4 million households covered in the former homelands, 1,6 million had members that were engaged in farming activities. This section reviews the income distribution of households engaged in farming activities divided into two broad labour market categories: households with at least one employed person, and households in which no member is employed. However, the conclusions drawn must be interpreted with caution because the household incomes reported do not include a valuation of 'own-consumption'. Even in the rural survey, there are some households engaged in subsistence farming activities where respondents reported that they were unemployed.

In the first instance, the discussion focuses on the main source of income that was reported by these two types of households in the rural survey of 1997. This is followed by a discussion of the distribution of income of the two broad categories of households identified above.

Among households engaged in farming activities in the former homelands, the rural survey indicates that 71% (1,2 million) had at least one employed household member. In the remaining 29% (475 000 households), no-one was employed although some of these people could have been engaged in subsistence activities.

Figure 46 shows large differences in the dependence on various sources of income by each of these two broad categories of households.

- As expected, the rural survey indicates that, in the former homelands, salaries and wages were the most important source of income for those households in which at least one member was employed. Two out of every five (43%) of such households depended on a salary/wage.
- Even in households in which at least one member was employed, more than a quarter of such households (26%) depended on pensions as the principal source of income while an additional 19% depended on remittances.
- Among households in which no household member was employed, pensions were the most important source of income. More than half (53%) of such households relied on pensions as the principal source of income and an additional 28% depended on remittances.
- The rural survey results indicate that, in the former homelands, farming activities were not the principal source of income for either type of household. For example, in households with employed people, only 4% depended on income from farming activities as the main source of income, and in households without employed people 3% depended on such activities as the main source of income.

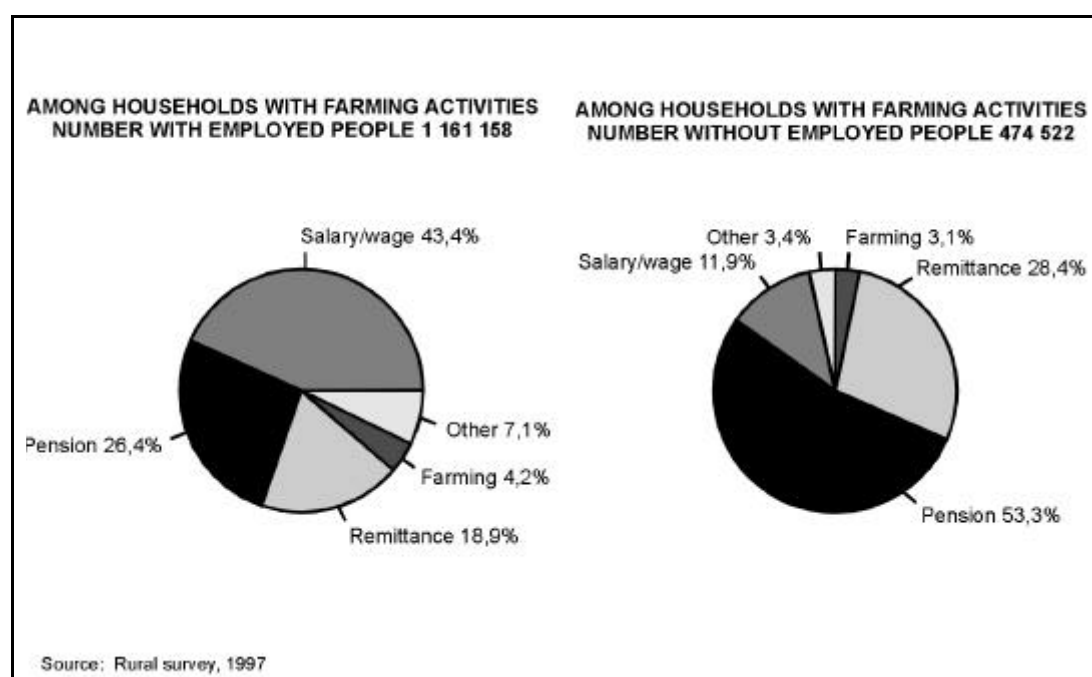


Figure 46: Principal source of income of households engaged in farming activities by broad labour market status, June 1997

Figure 47 shows that, in the former homelands, among the 253 000 households which depended on pensions as the main source of income, 55% had household members that were employed. In the remaining households (45%), no household member was employed, but this figure could have included some form of subsistence farming. Among the 63 000 households which depended on farming activities as the main source of income, 77% had household members who were employed.

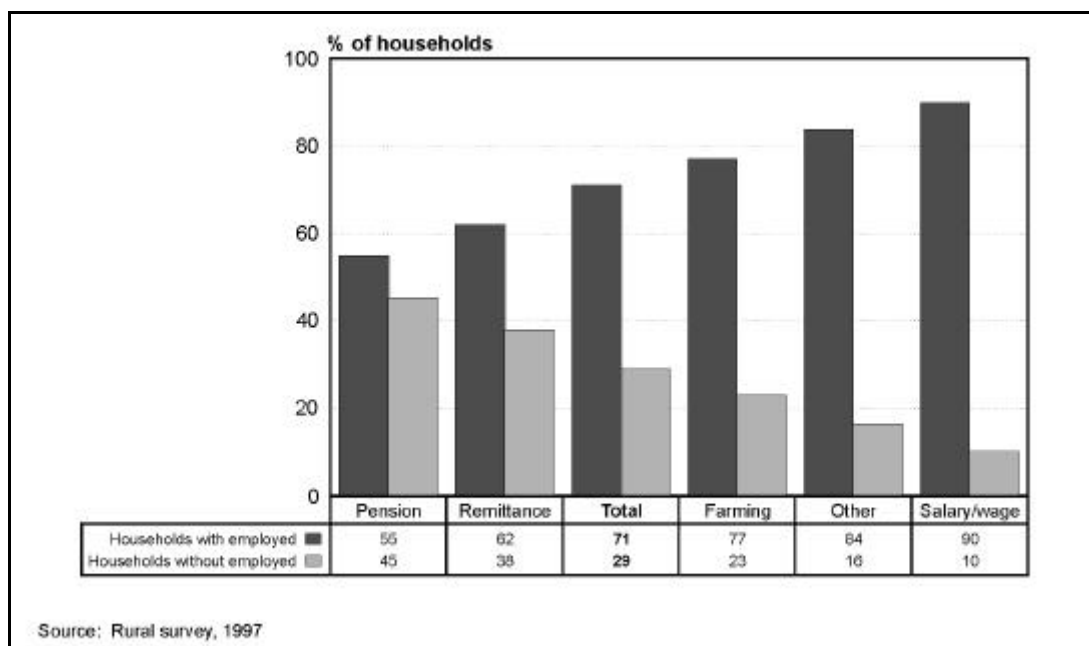


Figure 47: Principal source of income of households engaged in farming activities, June 1997

Figure 48 shows that, among those households in the former homelands that were engaged in farming activities, a larger proportion of households in which no member was employed fell into the lowest income brackets compared with households in which at least one person was employed.

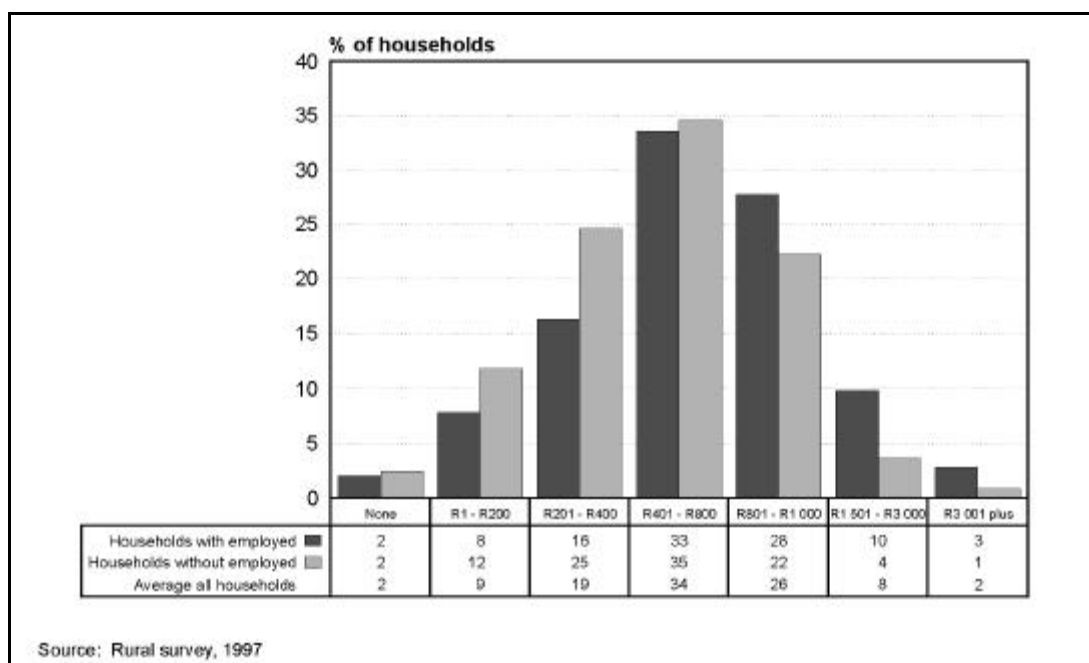


Figure 48: Income distribution of households engaged in farming activities, June 1997

- Among the 1,6 million households in the former homelands that reported that they were engaged in farming activities during the rural survey, 475 000 reported that no household member was employed. Nearly two out of every five of these households (39%) survived on monthly incomes of R400 or less – equivalent to R4 800 or less on an annual basis.
- By comparison, among those households in which at least one person was employed, 26% reported monthly incomes of R400 or less.
- Reflecting the importance of pensions as the main source of household income in the former homelands, for both types of households similar proportions (33% and 35%) were in the R401-R800 monthly income category.

Summary

On the basis of Census '96 results, this chapter suggests that, among people employed in the agriculture and hunting sub-sector, the income distribution of Africans (and to a lesser extent, coloureds) is markedly different from that of Indians or whites. According to Census '96, almost one in every four Africans received monthly incomes of R500 or less, while almost half (46%) of all whites employed in the sub-sector received monthly incomes in excess of R3 500. These incomes exclude remuneration in kind. Provincial differences in the distribution of income are also marked. These patterns (indicated by Census '96 results) are similar to the average remuneration of employees in the commercial farming sector on the basis of the annual commercial agricultural surveys. Although average monthly remuneration in the commercial farming sector rose steadily in the three years to 1996, the remuneration of Africans was only 12% of that paid to whites in 1996. In terms of the former homelands, the rural survey conducted in 1997 suggests that more than one-quarter of all households (26%) in which at least one member was employed survived on a monthly household income of R400 or less.

Chapter 8

Sales, expenditure and debt in agriculture

Introduction

This chapter assesses the overall trends in the commercial farming sector with regard to gross income from the sale of agricultural products, expenditure and debt. The discussion then focuses on the pattern of income generation by both commercial farmers and households in the former homelands. On the basis of the annual commercial agricultural surveys, trends in the incomes of farmers in the commercial sector from the sale of agricultural products, and the type of agricultural products that generate this income, are discussed. Thereafter, the situation regarding sales of agricultural products and type of products sold by households in the former homelands is assessed on the basis of the rural survey conducted in 1997. The subsequent section reviews the patterns of expenditure across the two survey instruments. Related to the level and composition of income and expenditure in the agriculture sector, is the issue of farming debt. The final section of this chapter highlights important aspects of farming debt across the two survey instruments.

The annual commercial agricultural surveys indicate that, in 1988, income from the sales of agricultural products by commercial farmers (R14,1 billion) was marginally higher than expenditure (R12,5 billion). Figure 49 shows that, during the period 1990-1993 total expenditure (including remuneration to employees) was similar to the gross incomes received by commercial farmers. However, since 1994, the income generated from the sale of agricultural products in the commercial farming sector has outstripped total spending by around R3 billion each year. During the overall period (1988 to 1996), farming debt increased from R10,5 billion to R18,9 billion.

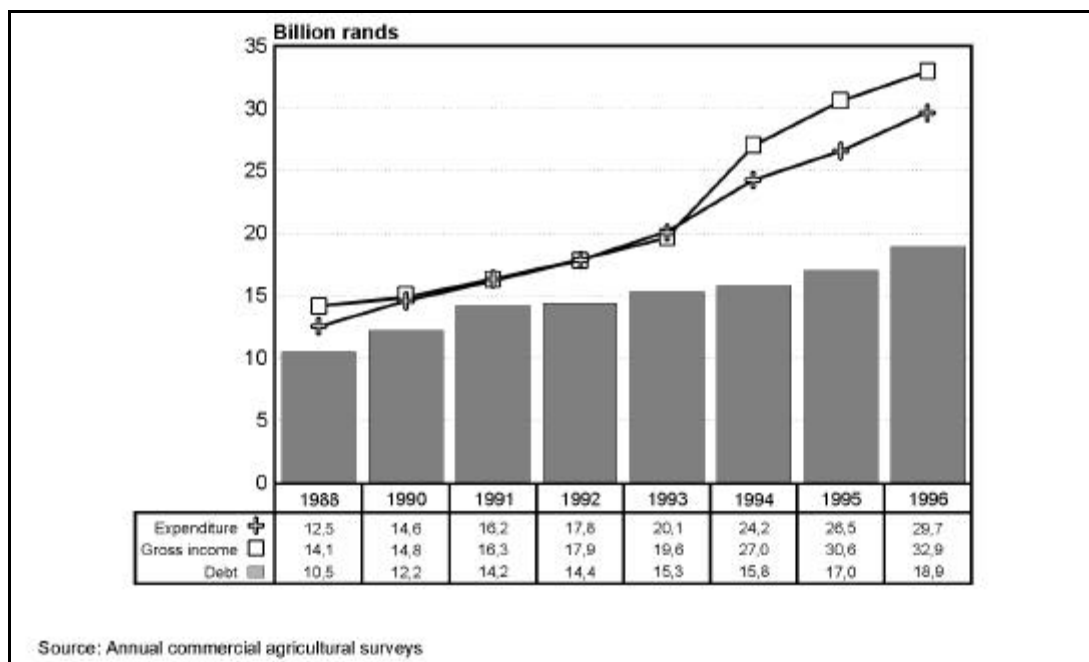


Figure 49: Gross income, total expenditure and farming debt in the commercial farming sector, 1988-1996

Income from sales: commercial farms

On the basis of the annual commercial agricultural surveys, Figure 50 shows that the trend in total gross income from the sale of agricultural products rose steadily during the period 1988 to 1996. In 1988, the total gross income in the commercial farming sector was R14,1 billion; by 1996, it had more than doubled to R32,9 billion, largely on account of a 37,8% increase in gross income in 1994.

In the commercial farming sector, the trend for each of the major types of agricultural sales was also upward over the period 1988-1996. There was, however, a downturn in gross income from the sale of field crops in 1993 (Figure 50). Income from horticulture sales rose particularly strongly over the period as a whole – from R2,5 billion in 1988 to R9,1 billion by 1996.

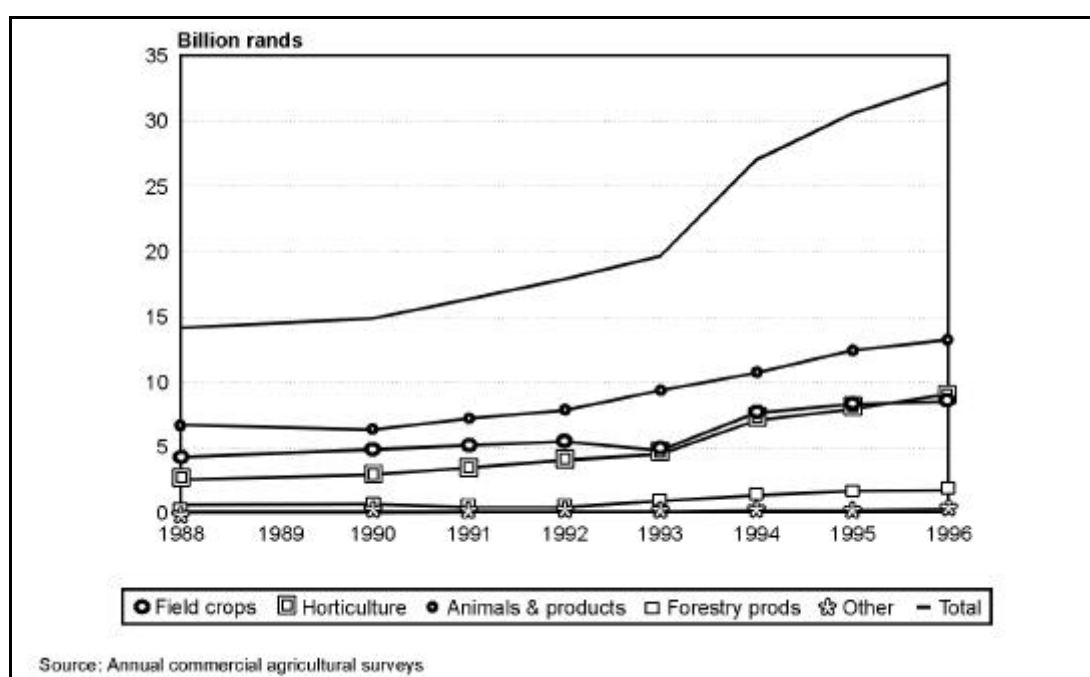


Figure 50: Source of income from sales in the commercial farming sector by type of product, 1988-1996

The annual commercial agricultural surveys also indicate that, in the commercial farming sector, gross income from the sale of animals and products still accounted for the largest share of total income each year. However, these sales declined from 48% of total gross income in 1988 to 40% in 1996 (Figure 51). The proportion of income generated from the sale of field crops also decreased from 30% to 26% during the period 1988 to 1996. As a consequence of the rapid growth in horticulture sales, its contribution to gross annual income rose from 18% in 1988 to 28% in 1996. By 1996, horticulture was the second most important source of income for commercial farmers after animals and animal products.

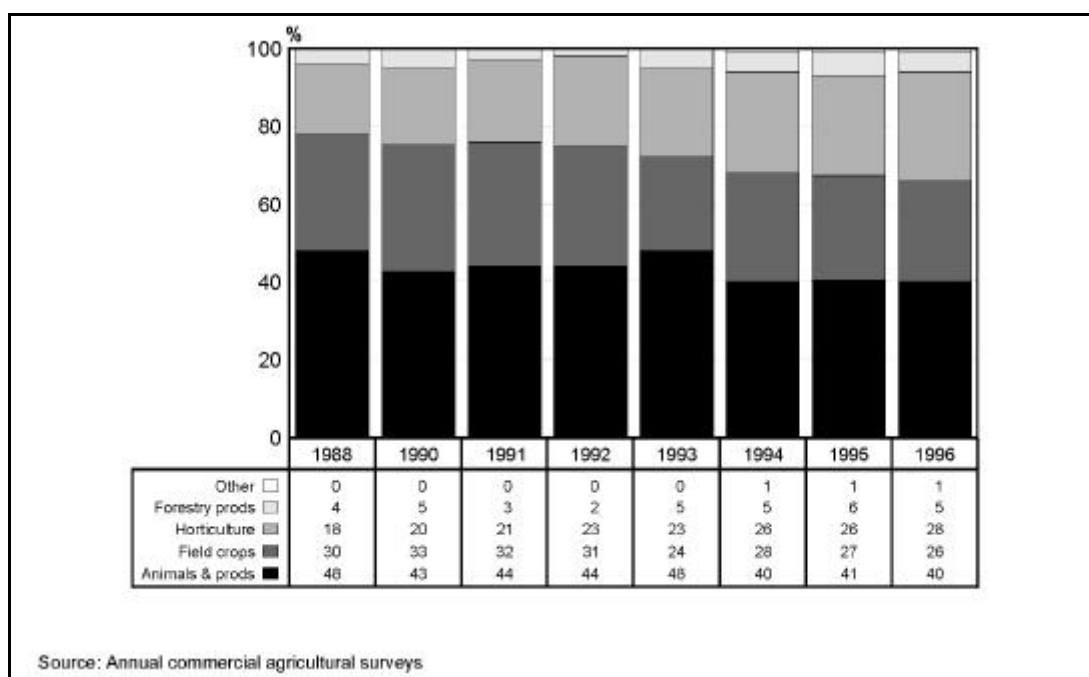


Figure 51: Source of annual income from the sale of agriculture produce in the commercial farming sector, 1988–1996

The results of the annual commercial agricultural surveys suggest that in the commercial farming sector there is a strong association between particular types of agricultural sales and particular provinces (Figure 52).

As illustrated in Figure 52, in 1996 field crops were the single largest source of income in the commercial farming sector in two provinces, accounting for 35% of the annual income of commercial farmers in Mpumalanga, and 54% of the annual income of commercial farmers in Free State.

- By comparison, in 1996, horticulture accounted for more than half (51%) of the gross annual income of commercial farmers in Western Cape. In four of the other eight provinces, horticulture also accounted for more than 30% of the gross annual income of commercial farmers.
- The sale of animals and animal products was the single largest source of income for commercial farmers in six provinces, accounting for 41% of the gross income of commercial farmers in Gauteng, 43% in KwaZulu-Natal, 47% in North West, 50% in Northern Cape, 51% in Northern Province and 59% in Eastern Cape.

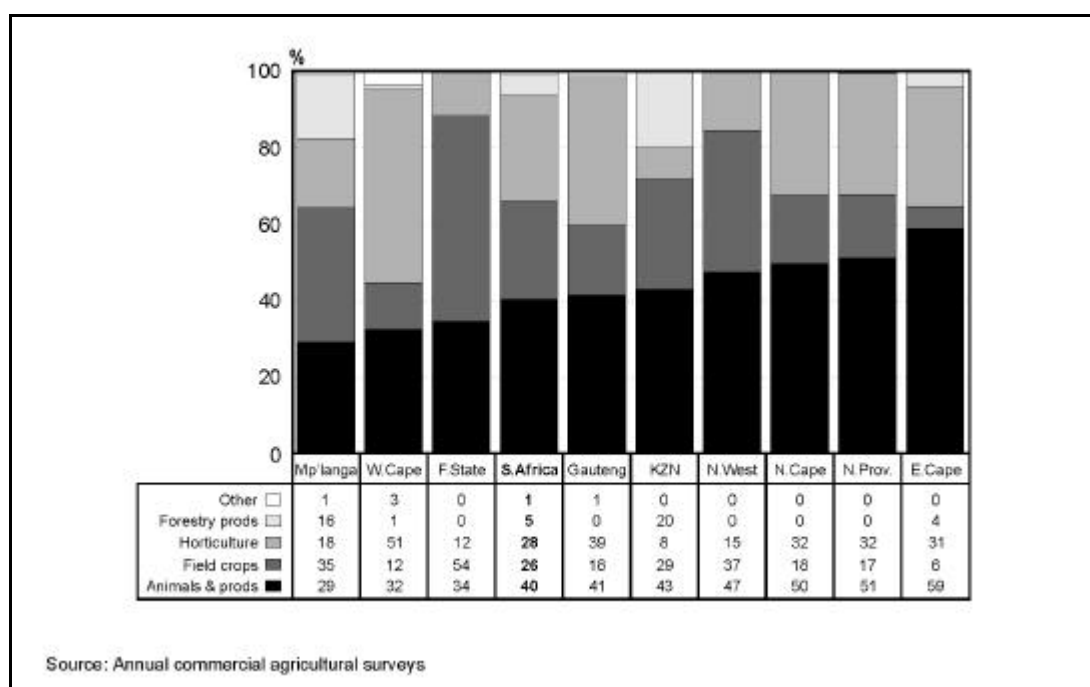


Figure 52: Source of income earned by the commercial farming sector by province, 1996

Income from sales: former homelands

This section reviews the patterns of income generated from the sales of agricultural produce in the former homelands on the basis of the rural survey conducted in 1997. The few households that actually sold produce are pointed out; income earned from the most important types of produce is highlighted; finally, provincial distribution of income is discussed in relation to livestock, crops and chickens.

According to the results of the rural survey in the former homelands, only a small proportion of households that engaged in farming activities (2%) kept records of their farm-related income and expenditure in the 12 months prior to the survey of June 1997. As a consequence, the discussion that follows is broadly indicative, rather than definitive, of the income and expenditure patterns of households in these areas.

Reflecting the subsistence nature of agricultural production in the former homelands, the results of the rural survey indicate that, although 902 000 households owned livestock, 766 000 owned chickens and 1,2 million grew field crops, relatively few had surpluses to sell⁹. Figure 53 illustrates the incomes received in the 12 months prior to the survey by households that had surpluses to sell.

Among the 16 000 households in the former homelands that sold animal products, 75% earned annual incomes of R200 or less from such sales. In terms of the 63 000 households which sold chickens, 70% also earned incomes in this range. The sale of field crops and livestock tended to be associated with higher incomes. For example, 21% of the 98 000 households that sold field crops earned R201-R500, and 18% earned R1 000 or more from such sales in the 12 months prior to the rural survey. In terms of livestock, nearly half of the 165 000 households who sold livestock (49%) received R1 000 or more from such sales.

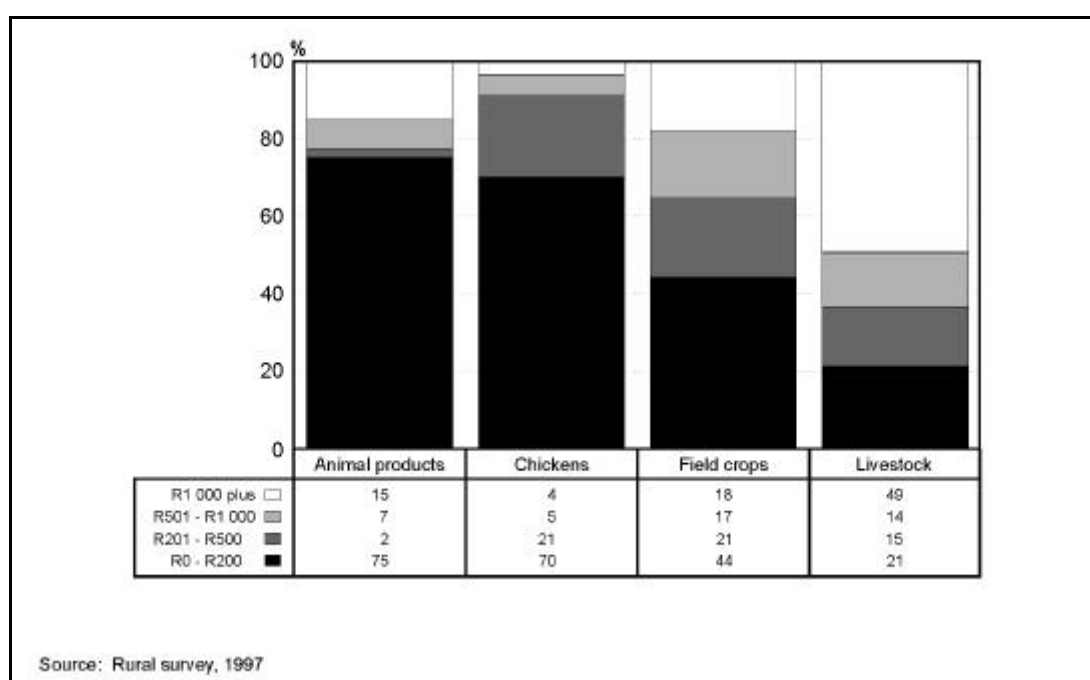


Figure 53: Annual income from the sale of animal products among the few households selling these items in the former homelands by type of product, June 1997

⁹ The households mentioned here do not sum to the total number of households that were engaged in farming activities in the former homelands, since the vast majority were engaged in multiple farming activities.

Of the 165 000 households in the former homelands that sold livestock, 39% were in Eastern Cape, 28% in Northern Province and 13% in KwaZulu-Natal. Less than 5% of households which sold livestock were situated in either Free State or Mpumalanga. As a consequence, the distributions shown in Figure 54 should be interpreted with caution since the sample sizes for provinces such as Free State and Mpumalanga may be too small for meaningful analysis.

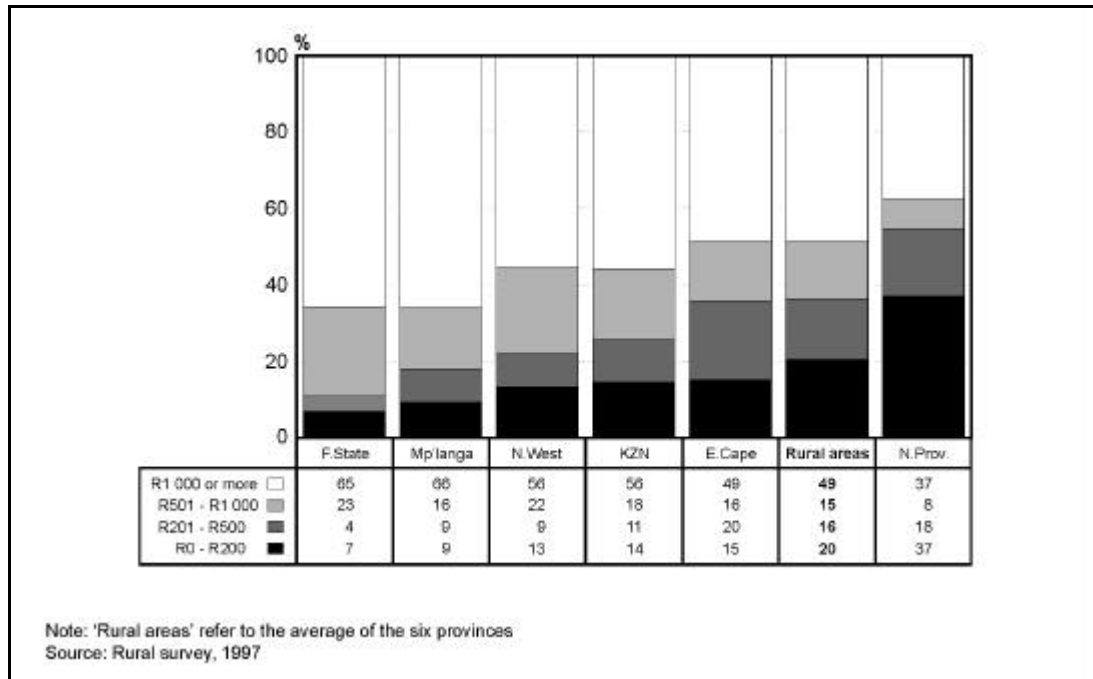


Figure 54: Annual income from the sales of livestock among the relatively few households selling these items in the former homelands by province, June 1997

Figure 54 shows that, except in Northern Province, the majority of the relatively few households that sold livestock earned R1 000 or more from such sales, ranging from 49% of households actually selling livestock in Eastern Cape to 66% in Mpumalanga. In Northern Province, only 37% of households that sold livestock earned incomes in that range. More than one-third (37%) of households in Northern Province earned R200 or less from livestock sales in the 12 months prior to the rural survey.

A total of 98 000 households in the former homelands earned an income from the sale of field crops in the 12 months prior to the rural survey of June 1997. Of these households, 28% were in Eastern Cape, around 25% in each of KwaZulu-Natal and Northern Province, while only 3% were in Free State. Figure 55 shows the pattern of field-crop sales by province.

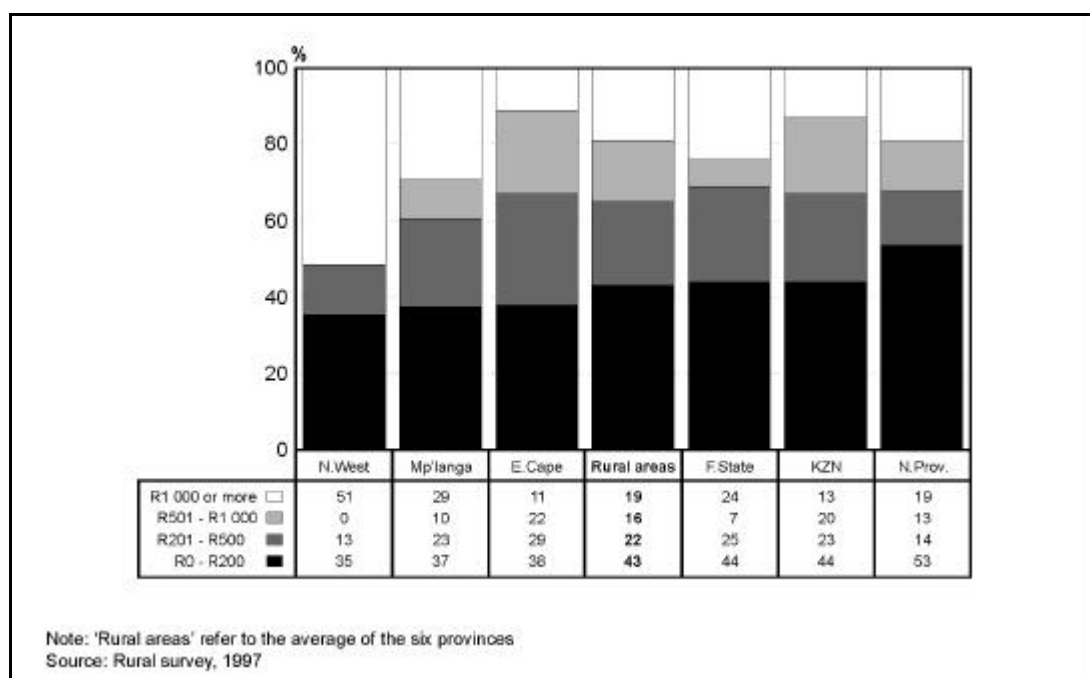


Figure 55: Annual income from the sale of crops among the relatively few households selling these items in the former homelands, by province, June 1997

Among the households in each province that sold field crops (Figure 55), more than one-half (53%) of those in Northern Province earned R200 or less, compared with more than one in every three in Mpumalanga (37%) and Eastern Cape (38%). Notably, only 11% of households in Eastern Cape and 51% in North West that sold field crops earned incomes in the highest category (R1 000 or more).

In terms of chicken sales, as noted earlier, of the 766 000 households in the former homelands that owned chickens, only 63 000 actually sold any in the 12 months prior to the rural survey conducted in June 1997. Figure 56 shows that the income earned from such sales was modest by comparison with either livestock or crop sales. Among households which sold chickens, around one-half in Northern Province (53%) earned R200 or less, compared with more than three-quarters of households which sold chickens in Eastern Cape (76%), KwaZulu-Natal (88%) and Mpumalanga (93%) that earned incomes in this range.

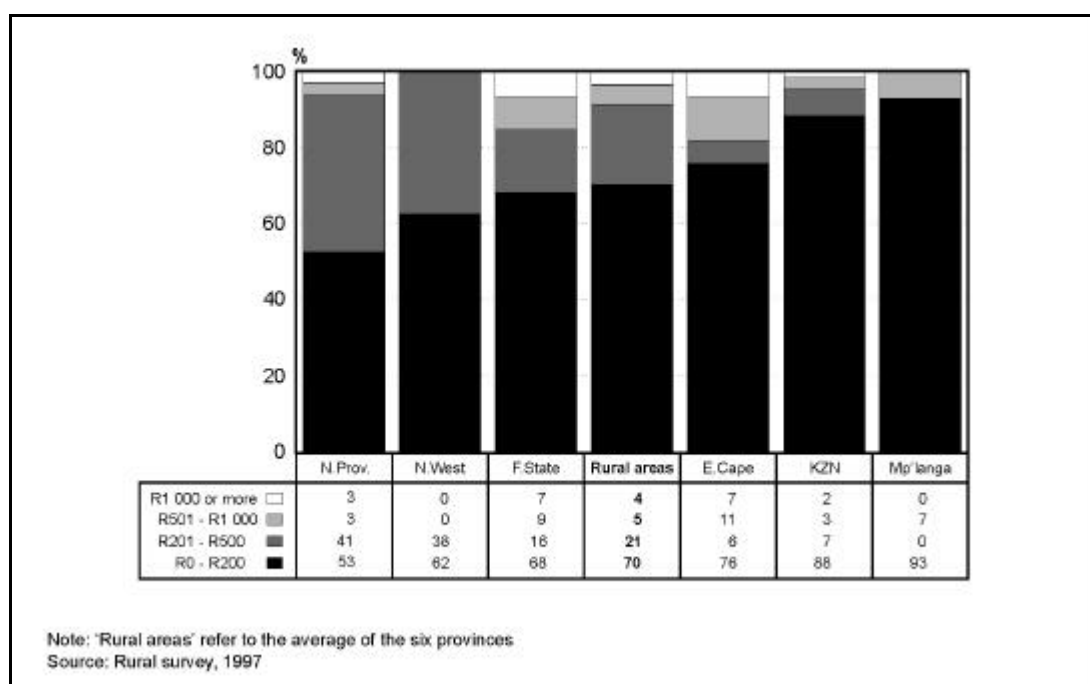


Figure 56: Annual income from the sale of chickens among the relatively few households selling these items in the former homelands by province, June 1997

Expenditure: commercial farms

This section highlights important aspects of the level and trend in expenditure (excluding salaries/wages and payments in kind) in the commercial farming sector on the basis of the annual commercial agricultural surveys. The levels and trends in remuneration are discussed in greater detail in Chapter 7 and included in this chapter only in the total expenditure data.

The results of the annual commercial agricultural surveys indicate that total expenditure in the commercial farming sector rose from R10,5 billion in 1988 to R24,0 billion in 1996, largely on account of the rise in current expenditure (Figure 57). Over the period as a whole, capital expenditure also rose, from R1,9 billion in 1988 to R3,9 billion in 1996. However, capital spending still only accounted for 16% of total spending in 1996. These figures do not take inflation into account.

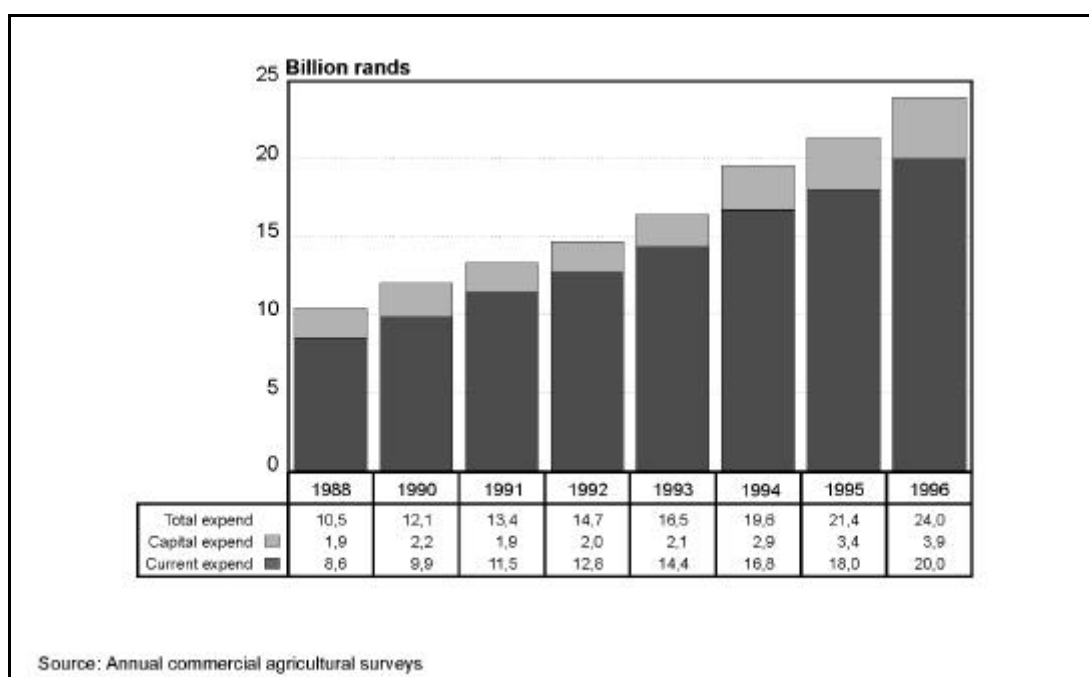


Figure 57: Expenditure in the commercial farming sector, 1988-1996

Figure 58 shows the 1996 breakdown of current expenditure in the commercial farming sector on the basis of the annual commercial agricultural surveys.

Total current expenditure by commercial farmers in 1996 amounted to R20 billion, of which stock and poultry feed was the single largest expenditure item, costing farmers R3,8 billion – equivalent to 19% of their total expenditure. Repairs and maintenance was the next single largest item of current expenditure in 1996 (R2,5 billion), followed by interest payments (R2,0 billion).

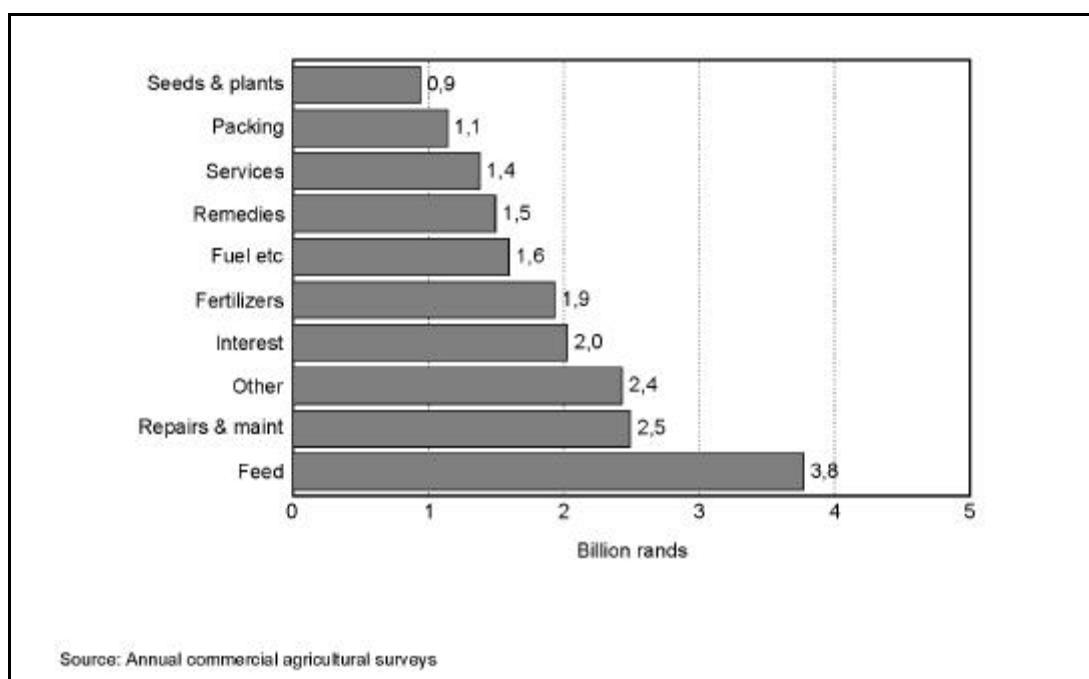


Figure 58: Current expenditure in the commercial farming sector, 1996

In terms of the composition of capital expenditure by commercial farmers, overall, since 1988 capital spending has risen steadily – from R1,8 billion in 1988 to R3,9 billion in 1996. However, over the period, expenditure on equipment has almost doubled while at the same time expenditure on new development work tripled from R281 million in 1988 to R942 million in 1996. Figure 59 reflects these trends.

The figure also indicates that, in 1996, new development work in the commercial farming sector accounted for 24% of the total capital spending of farmers, rising from 15% in 1988. Reflecting the capital intensity of farming operations in the commercial sector, expenditure on equipment has accounted for more than half of total capital spending every year since 1988.

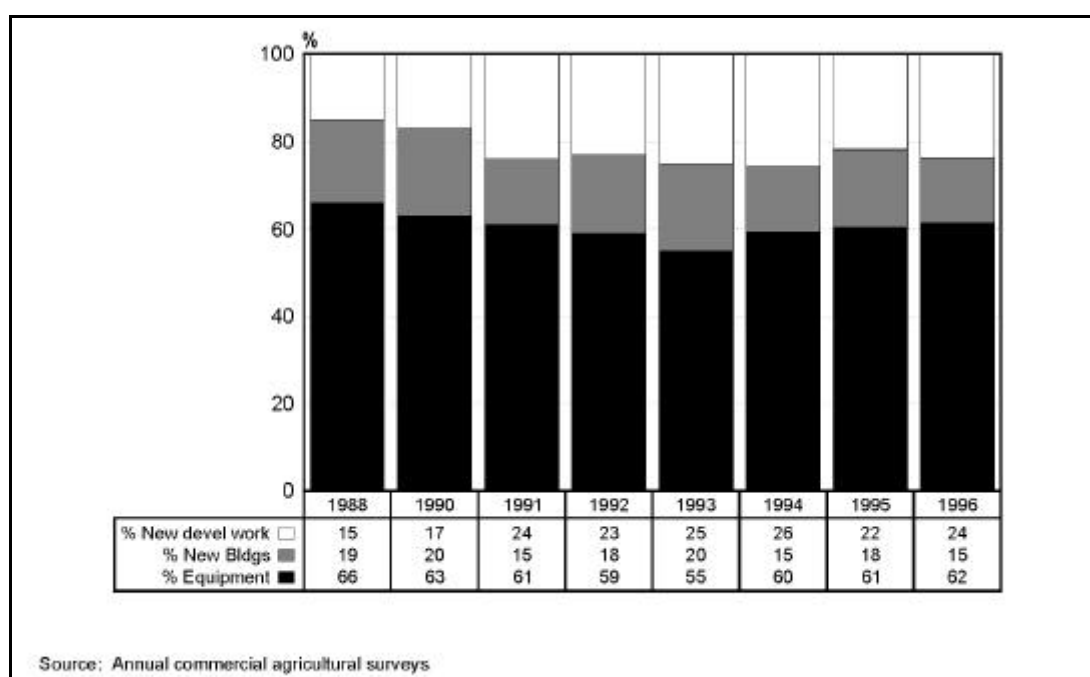


Figure 59: Type of capital expenditure in the commercial farming sector, 1988-1996

Expenditure: former homelands

The scale and spending patterns of households engaged in farming activities in the former homelands are markedly different compared with the commercial farming sector. In terms of households in the former homelands that were engaged in farming activities, current expenditure on agricultural inputs relates to spending on items such as fertilizer, manure, seeds, seedlings and insecticides.

On the basis of the rural survey in the former homelands, Figure 60 shows that nearly half of the households that were engaged in farming activities (45%) spent R100 or less on all types of inputs; an additional 14% spent between R101 and R200 and a similar proportion (14%) spent R201 and over. Notably, a substantial proportion of households that were engaged in farming activities (26%) reported that they spent

nothing on inputs – ranging from 18% of households in Eastern Cape to 31% in KwaZulu-Natal, Northern Province and North West. Moreover, more than one in every five households that were engaged in farming activities in North West (83%), Northern Province (88%) and Free State (88%) spent R100 or less on agricultural inputs during the 12 months prior to the rural survey.

Capital spending by households in the former homelands that were engaged in farming activities was also not substantial. Overall, 98% of the 1,6 million households that engaged in farming activities spent nothing on buildings. In terms of equipment, while 175 000 households had incurred such expenditure, 78% spent R100 or less on agricultural equipment in the 12 months prior to the rural survey. The vast majority of these households (82%) purchased hand-held tools.

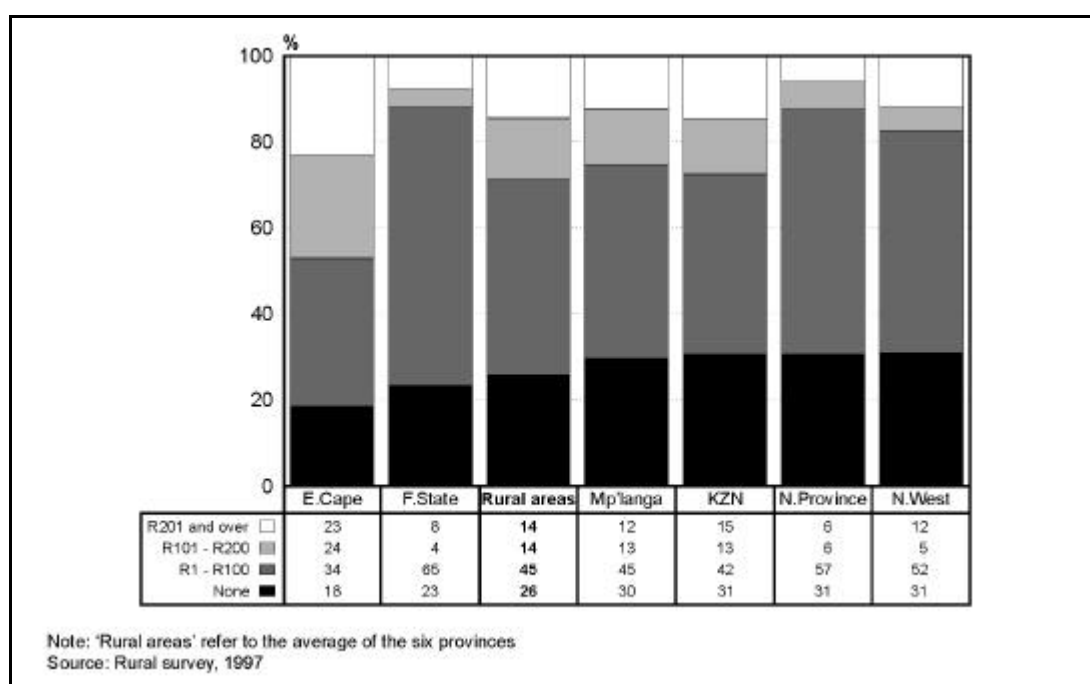


Figure 60: Gross annual expenditure on all types of inputs in the former homelands, June 1997

Farming debt

The income and expenditure patterns reviewed earlier with regard to commercial farming operations are linked to the level and composition of farming debt. This section focuses on the level and type of outstanding debt of commercial farmers on the basis of the annual commercial agricultural surveys. Given that, as indicated in the rural survey, the farming operations in the former homelands are mostly of a subsistence nature, and the lack of credit facilities is a problem for many households, this discussion does not extend to the former homelands. For example, in the former homelands, only 68 000 of the 1,6 million households that were engaged in farming activities reported that they had any farming debt in the 12 months prior to the rural survey conducted in June 1997. In addition, as many as 28% of households that

were engaged in farming activities stated that access to finance was the main area in which they needed assistance.

In the commercial farming sector, the annual commercial agricultural surveys indicate that the level of farming debt outstanding rose by 79% during the period 1988 to 1996, from R10,5 billion in 1988 to R18,9 billion in 1996 (Figure 61).

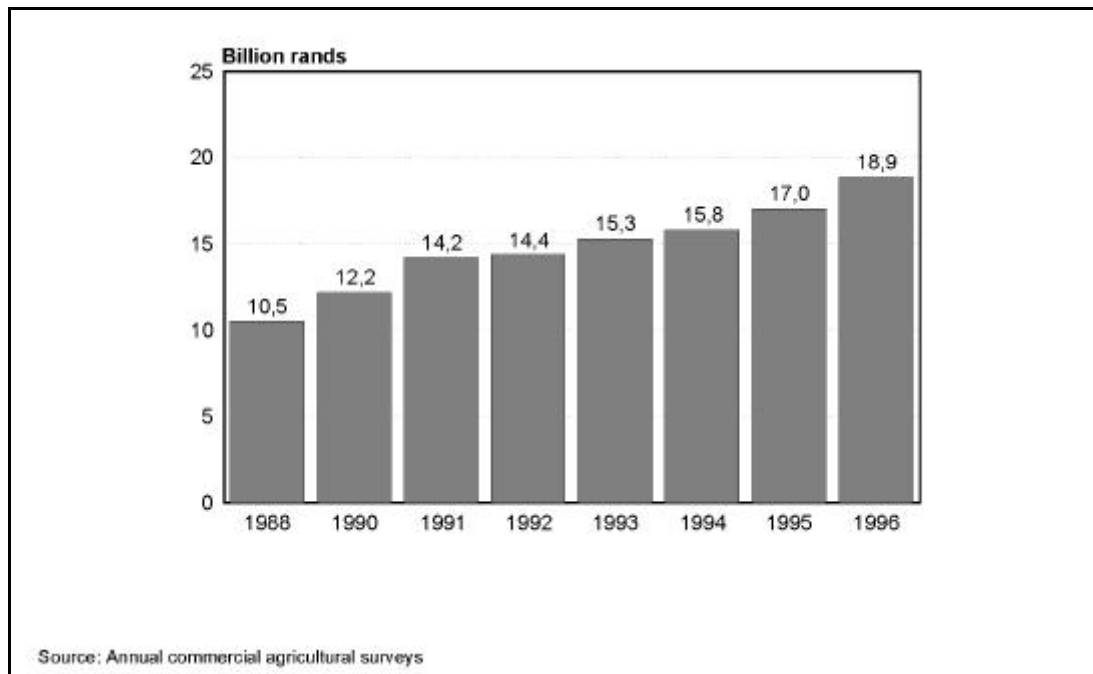


Figure 61: Farming debt outstanding in the commercial farming sector, 1988-1996

In terms of the type of debt, Figure 62 shows that commercial banks were the single largest creditors of the commercial farming sector, accounting for R7,0 billion (37%) of total debt outstanding in 1996, followed by the Land Bank's R3,1 billion (17%) and co-operatives R3,0 billion (16%). Debt outstanding to government accounted for only R435 million (2%) while loans from private persons accounted for R1,5 billion – 8% of total farming debt outstanding. In terms of the provincial debt patterns in 1996, commercial banks accounted for the highest proportion of the outstanding farming debt of farmers in Western Cape (41%) and Mpumalanga (43%). Co-operatives accounted for 29% of farming debt outstanding in North West and Mpumalanga.

The level of outstanding farming debt is directly related to the market value of farming assets such as land and improvements, vehicles, machinery and equipment, and animals and poultry. According to the results of the agricultural surveys of 1994-1996, the market value of such assets in the commercial farming sector rose from R60,4 billion in 1988 to R78,3 billion in 1996.

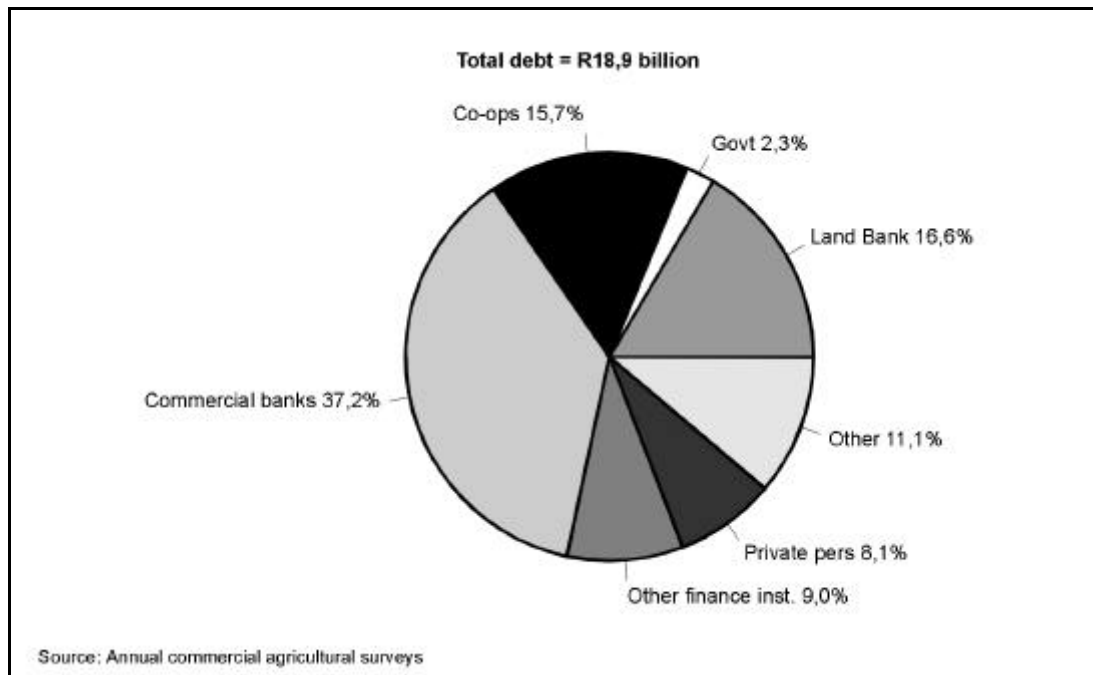


Figure 62: Farming debt by type of creditor, 1996

Figure 63 shows the debt profile of the commercial farming sector relative to the market value of farming assets. The ratio of farming debt to assets rose from 17,4% in 1988 to 25,2% in 1991 and then declined to around 24% in subsequent years.

The provincial pattern of debt/asset ratios in the commercial farming sector varies markedly. For example, in 1996, the debt/asset ratio was 18,5% in Mpumalanga and over 25% in North West (26,9%), Free State (30,3%) and Northern Province (33,1%).

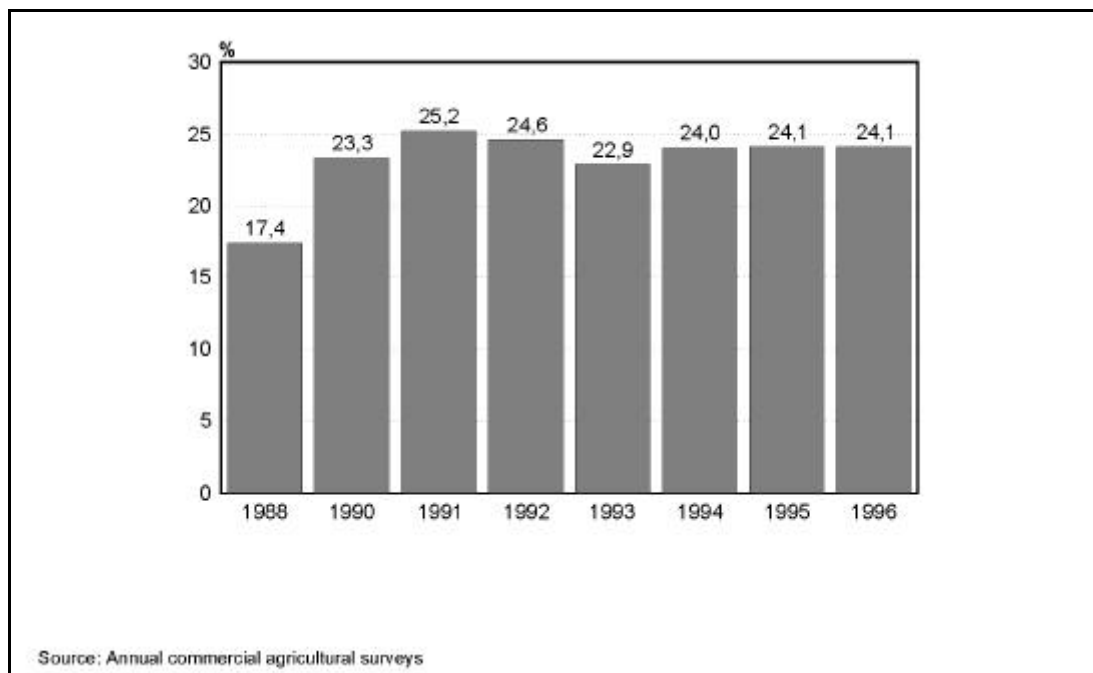


Figure 63: Farming debt to assets ratio in the commercial sector, 1988-1996

Summary

The sales and expenditure pattern of commercial farmers reflects the large-scale nature of their operations compared with the farming activities of households in the former homelands that are predominantly small-scale and of a subsistence nature. In terms of gross income from the sale of agricultural products, the annual commercial agricultural surveys indicate that commercial farmers earned R32,9 billion in 1996. Of this, R13,2 billion (40%) was from the sale of animals and products and R8,5 billion (26%) was from the sale of field crops. By comparison, among the households in the former homelands that sold livestock in the 12 months prior to the rural survey of 1997, 50% earned incomes of R1 000 or less; among the households that sold field crops, 44% earned R200 or less.

The annual commercial agricultural surveys also suggest that expenditure in the commercial farming sector has been on a steady upward trend since 1988. Although capital spending has increased over the eight years to 1996, it only accounted for 16% of total spending in 1996 (excluding salaries and wages).

Nonetheless, and reflecting the capital intensive nature of commercial farming operations, equipment such as tractors, milking machines and harvesters accounted for the largest share of the capital budget. By comparison, in the former homelands, the rural survey conducted in June 1997 indicates that the pattern of expenditure among households that were engaged in farming activities was markedly different in scale and in composition. Given the subsistence nature of farming activities and the miniscule areas under cultivation, 98% of households in the former homelands that were engaged in farming activities spent nothing on buildings. Among those households that purchased equipment, 78% spent R100 or less in the 12 months prior to the rural survey, most of which was for the purchase of hand-held tools.

In terms of farming debt, commercial banks were the single largest creditor of farmers in the commercial sector, accounting for 37% of the R18,9 billion farming debt outstanding in 1996. But while the level of outstanding debt has risen steadily since 1988, so too has the market value of farming assets. As a consequence, the debt to assets ratio has remained at an average of around 24% since 1990.

Chapter 9

Subsistence farming in the former homelands

Introduction

This chapter reviews various aspects of the subsistence-farming sector on the basis of the rural survey, conducted in June 1997.

Typically, subsistence farming is characterised by the need to engage in crop production, stock rearing and associated activities mainly for ‘own consumption’. These activities are usually associated with low productivity, risk and uncertainty.

In terms of the dataset being analysed, members of households interviewed during the rural survey were asked three questions relating to the sector in which they were employed:

1. Does the person do any formal work (e.g. for a salary, wage, commission or profit)?
2. Does the person do any informal work (e.g. making things for sale, selling things or rendering a service)?
3. Does the person work on a farm or on the land, whether for a wage or as part of the household’s farming activities?

On the basis of the answers to the above questions, people that reported they worked on a farm or on the land were identified. Although the criterion of ‘own consumption’ was not explicitly stated, subsistence farming activities could then be identified as a unique category in the following manner:

People who answered ‘yes’ to any of the questions listed above were also required to state their main work activity, defined as the activity on which the person spent most time. Specifically, the question was phrased in terms of ‘What would you call this occupation or type of work (for example plumber, street trader, teacher, farmer).’ It is on the basis of the reported occupations classified from this question that subsistence farmers were identified. In line with the classification adopted internationally, ‘skilled agricultural workers’ was defined to include two broad groups of employed people – those who engage in market-related agricultural activities and those who engage in subsistence farming.

This chapter first discusses the characteristics of subsistence farmers as a group of individuals in relation to their age and education, and then focuses on labour market aspects such as their employment type.

To broaden the scope of the analysis, an assessment of the source and level of household income of those engaged in subsistence farming is then undertaken.

The household incomes in this regard do not include 'own-consumption' and are therefore only broadly indicative.

Size of the subsistence farming sector

On the basis of the rural survey, Figure 64 shows that, of the 2,2 million employed people in the former homelands, 37% reported that they were engaged in subsistence farming. Among employed people in the provinces, Eastern Cape had the highest proportion of subsistence farmers (60%) followed by KwaZulu-Natal (56%), Free State (5%) and North West (4%).

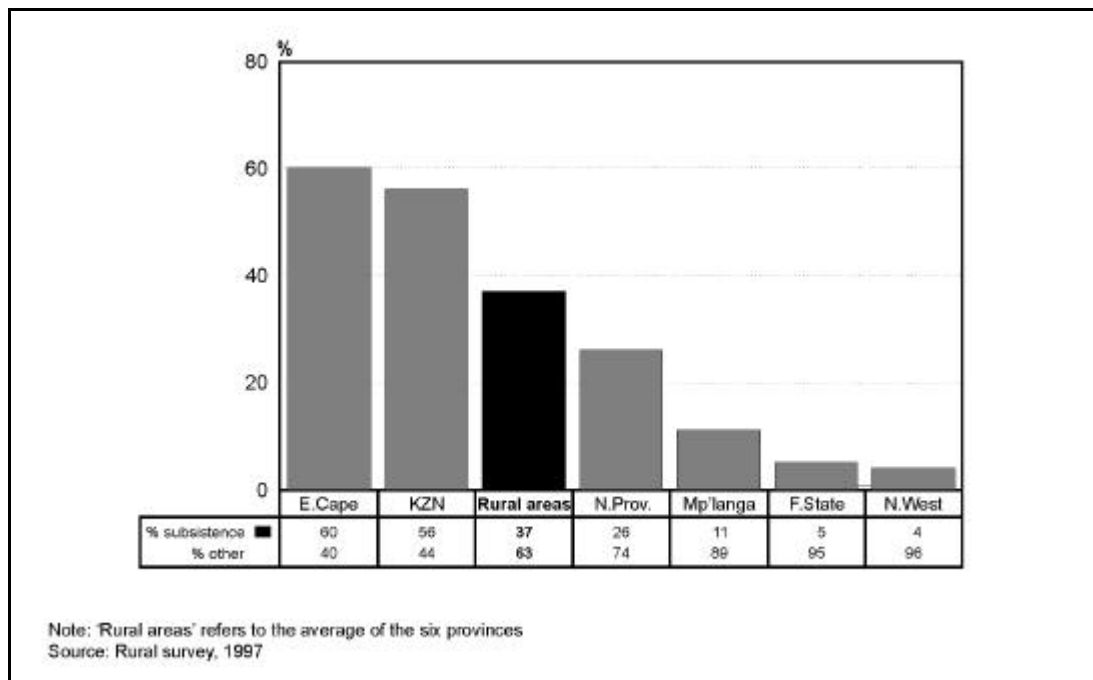


Figure 64: Proportion of employed people in the former homelands engaged in subsistence farming by province, June 1997

Figure 65 shows large gender differences in the proportion of subsistence farmers in the provincial labour forces of the former homelands. For example, among employed women in the former homeland areas of Free State, 1% was engaged in subsistence farming compared with 64% in Eastern Cape. In the former homelands in every province except Free State, there was a larger proportion of women engaged in subsistence farming compared with men. In the former homeland areas of Northern Province the gender gap was largest, with 37% of the employed female labour force being subsistence farmers compared with 12% of the employed male labour force in the province.

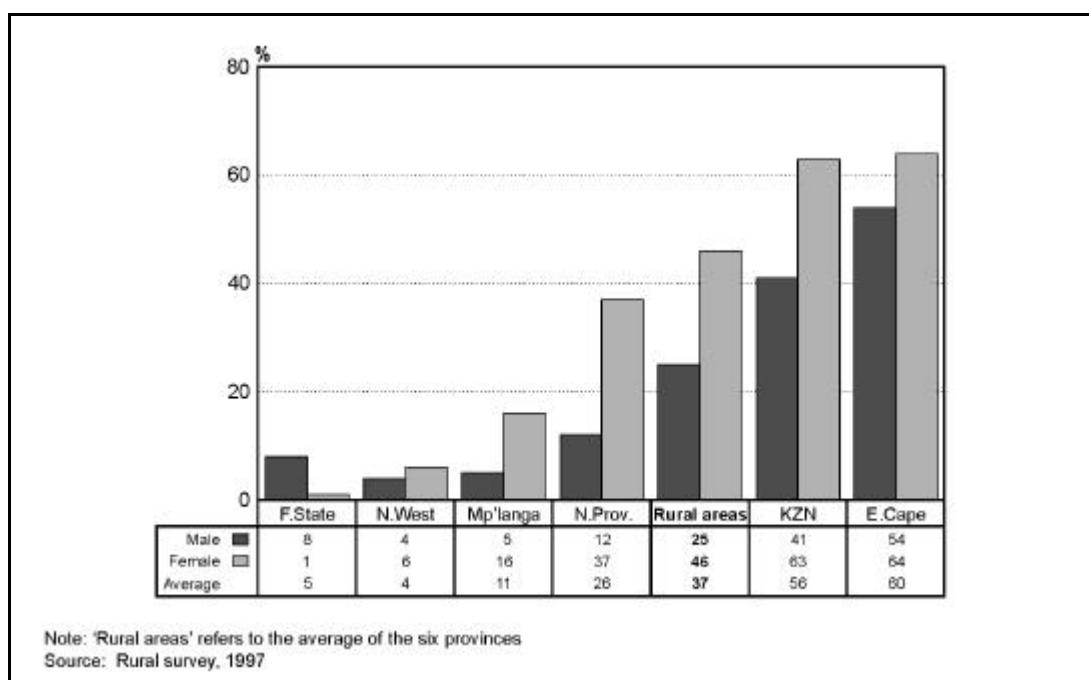


Figure 65: Percentage distribution of subsistence farmers in the former homelands by gender and province, June 1997

Age profile of subsistence farmers

Figure 66 shows that subsistence farmers in the former homelands were predominantly female. Only 6% (either male or female) were in the youngest age group (15-19 years) and as many as 13% of subsistence farmers were in the oldest working-age group (60-65 years).

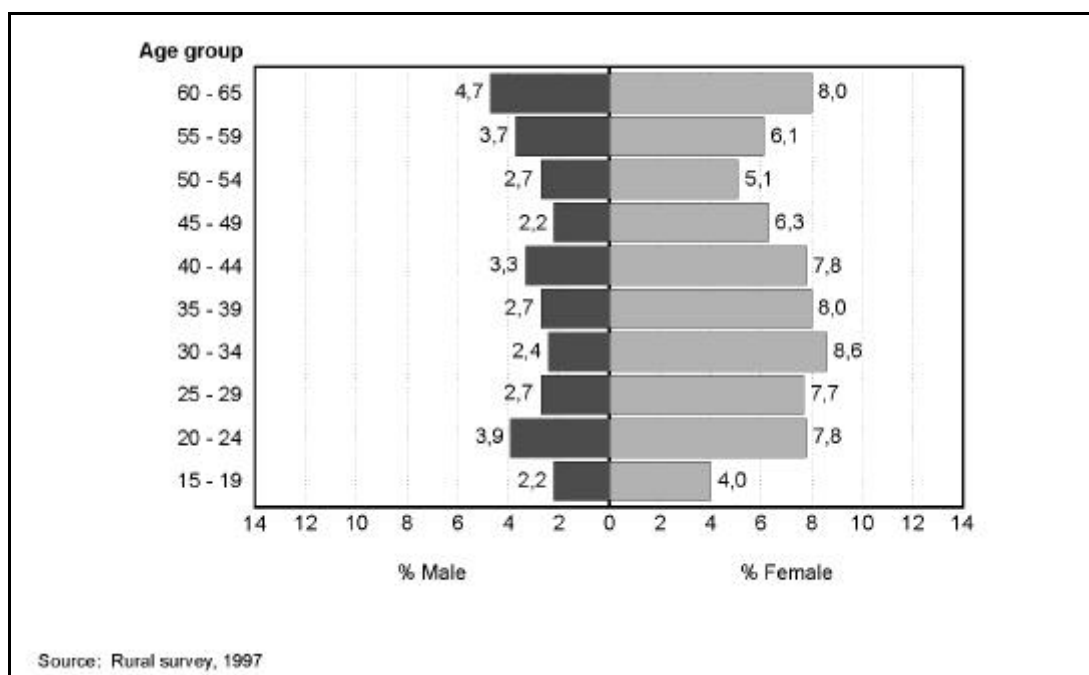


Figure 66: Age distribution of people employed in subsistence farming, June 1997

Level of education attainment of subsistence farmers

As noted earlier, there is typically a strong association between the level of education and access to a wide range of goods and services. Figure 67 shows the difference in the level of education attainment between subsistence farmers as a group, and all other employed people in the former homelands, on the basis of the rural survey.

Whereas 28% of subsistence farmers had no education, only 19% of all other employed people in the former homelands were in this education category. In the highest occupation category, 'matric or higher', 8% of subsistence farmers had attained this level of education, compared with 23% among all other employed people in the former homelands.

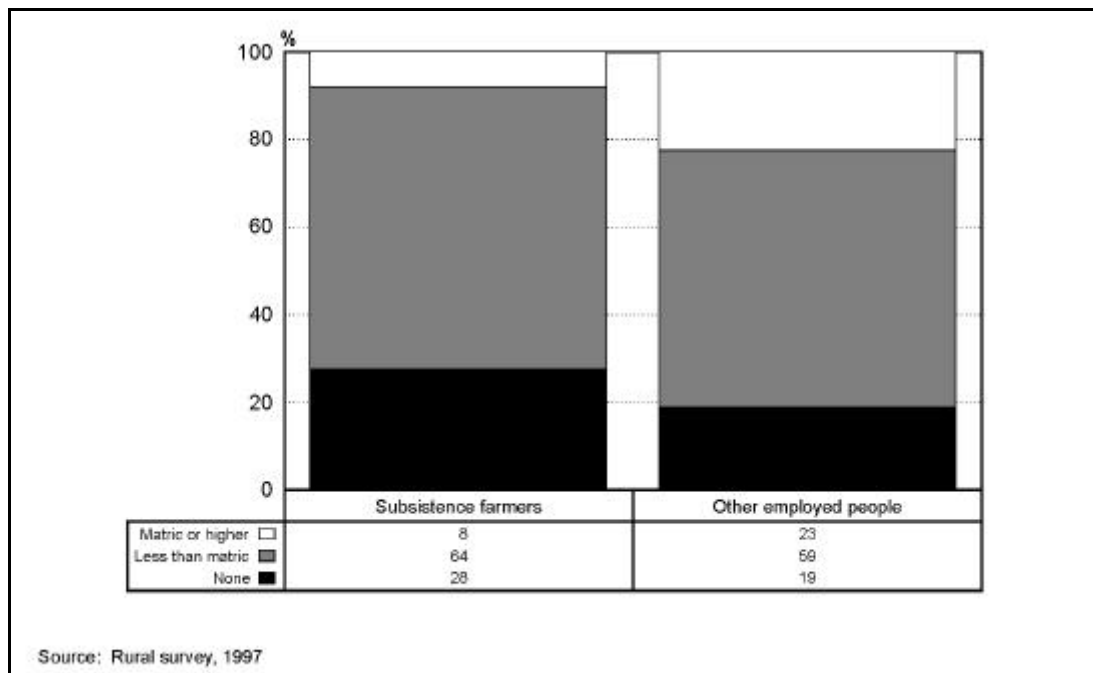


Figure 67: Comparison of the level of education of subsistence farmers with other employed people in the former homelands, June 1997

Type of employment of subsistence farmers

Figure 68 shows large differences in the type of employment of subsistence farmers compared with other employed people as a group.

The results of the rural survey of June 1997 suggest that subsistence farmers were predominantly engaged in family businesses or were self-employed, whereas other employed people tended to be employees (Figure 68). For example, among subsistence farmers, 64% were reported as being employed in family businesses and an additional 24% were reported as being self-employed. By comparison, among other employed people as a group, only 10% were engaged in a family business and 19% were self-employed. The majority (69%) were employees.

Notable gender differences are also evident. The distribution of subsistence farmers by type of employment is very similar for men and women, but markedly different compared with other employed people as a group. For example, whereas around two in every three male (63%) and female (64%) subsistence farmers worked in a family business, only 6% among employed men who were not subsistence farmers worked in a family business. Among women, this figure rose to 14%.

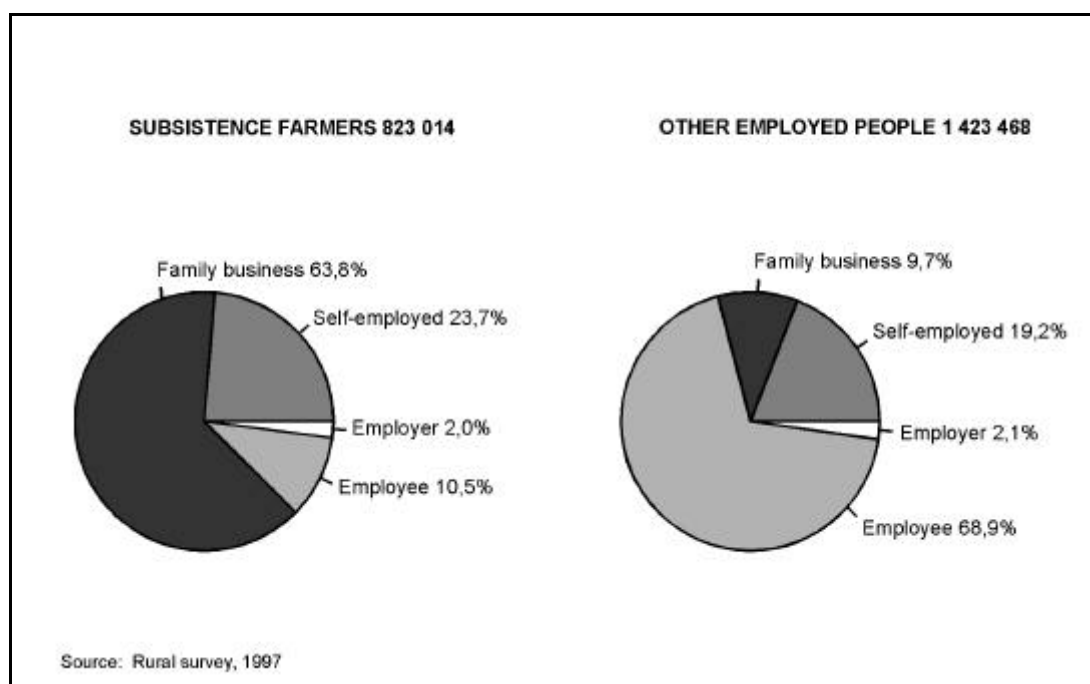


Figure 68: Comparison of type of employment of subsistence farmers with other employed people in the former homelands, June 1997

The provincial importance of family businesses, and self-employment in the working arrangements of people engaged in subsistence farming in the former homelands, is highlighted in Figure 69 and Figure 70.

Among the six provinces covered in the rural survey, 77% of subsistence farmers in the former homelands of Eastern Cape were employed in a family business compared with only 12% among other employed people (Figure 69) in the former homelands. In terms of self-employment, Figure 70 shows that 86% of subsistence farmers in Free State was self-employed compared with 18% among other employed people in the province.

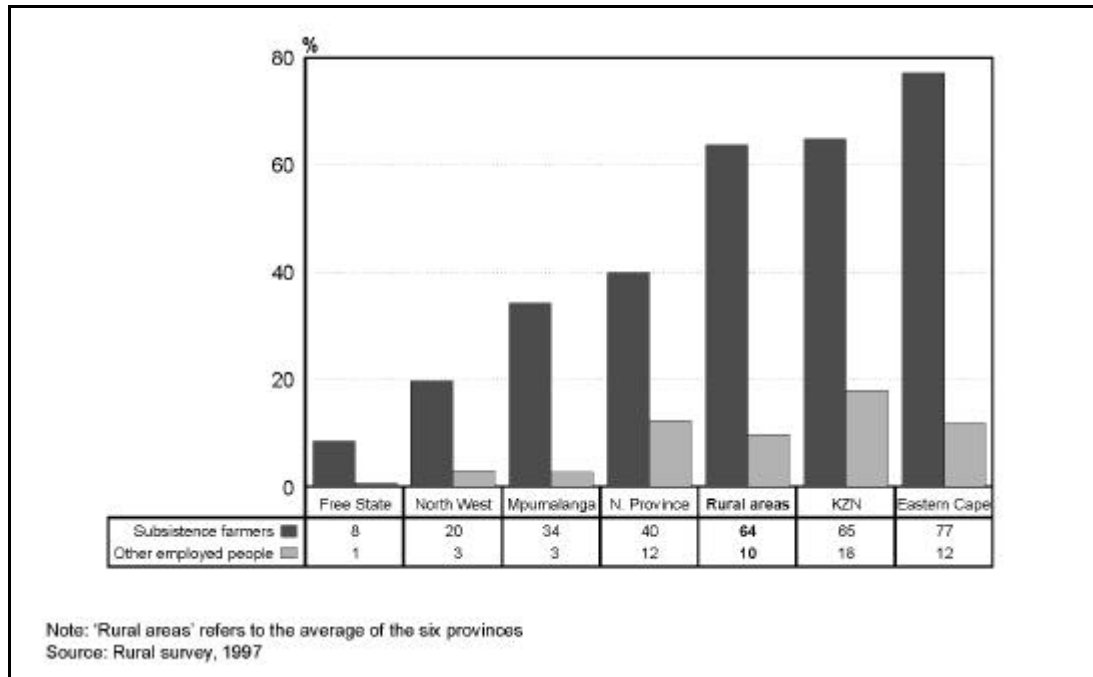


Figure 69: Provincial comparison of subsistence farmers employed in a family business with other employed people in the former homelands, June 1997

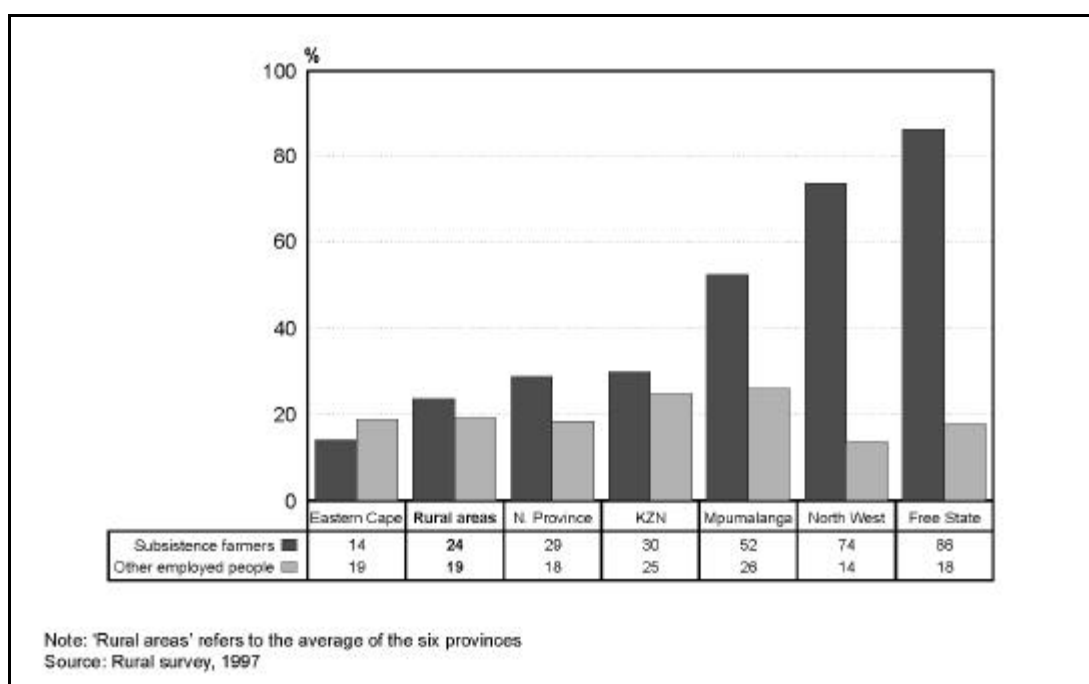


Figure 70: Provincial comparison of subsistence farmers that are self-employed with other employed people in the former homelands, June 1997

Household income of subsistence farmers

This section provides a broad indication of the incomes of subsistence farmers, in terms of both the principal source of income as well as level of income. Given the focus of the rural survey on the livelihoods of people in the former homelands, the income categories reported relate to aggregate household income and not to the individual income of household members. As a consequence, in the discussion that follows, three non-overlapping groups of households are identified namely:

- households in which employed people are engaged in subsistence farming only – for simplicity referred to as ‘subsistence only’;
- households in which the household members employed may be a mixture of subsistence farming and other types of employment – for simplicity referred to as ‘other employed’; and
- households in which none of the household members are employed.

In terms of the principal source of income for households in the former homelands, Figure 71 shows the importance of pensions and remittances to large numbers of households. For example, 43% of the households in which all employed members were subsistence farmers depended on pensions as their main source of income, and an additional 34% of such households depended on remittances. The dependence is higher (49%) only among households in which there were no employed people. By comparison, 69% of households categorised as 'other employed' derived their income from salaries and wages. Farming activity was the least-important source of income for all three groups of households.

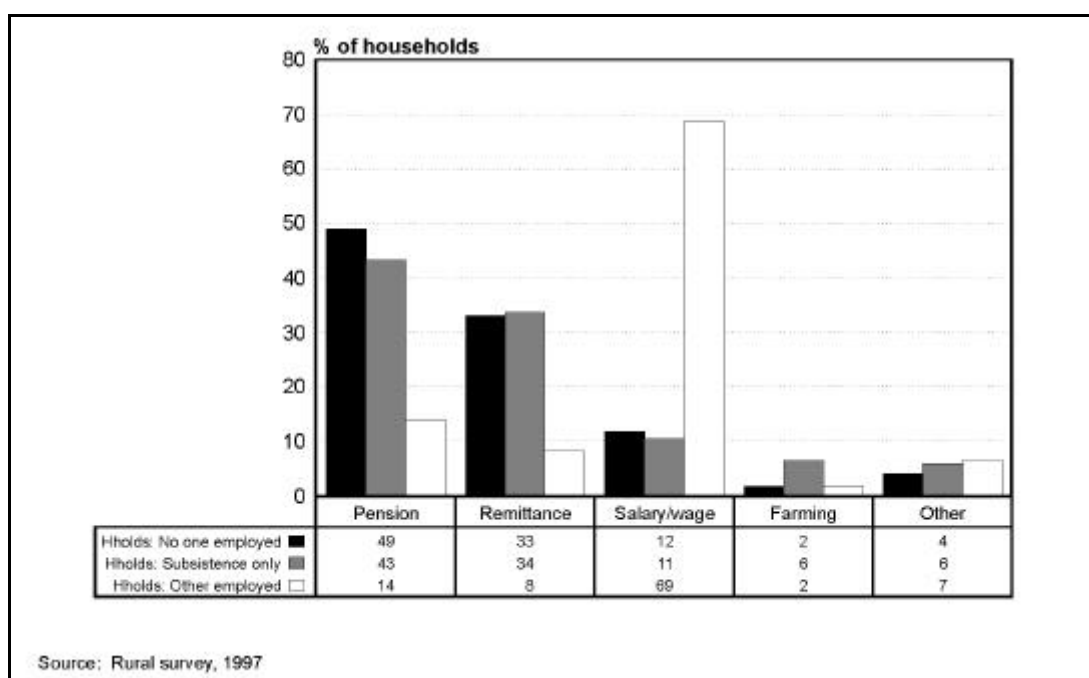


Figure 71: Principal source of income among households in which those employed are only subsistence farmers, June 1997

Figure 72 utilises the same three broad categories of households discussed earlier. The distribution of income in households in which all employed people were subsistence farmers tended to be more unequal than that of households in which employed members were in the category 'other employed'. For example, one in every three households in which employed members were solely subsistence farmers (32%) had a monthly income of R400 or less. By comparison, 23% of households categorised as 'other employed', and 42% of households in which no one was employed, fell into the monthly income category R0-R400.

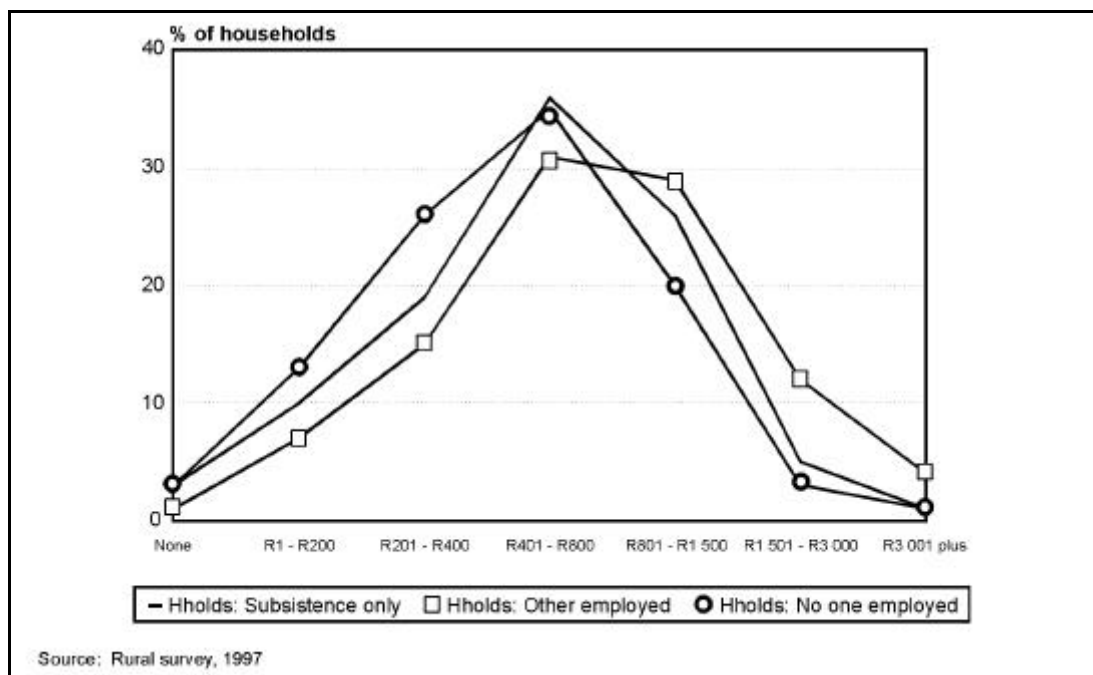


Figure 72: Distribution of monthly household income in the households in which those employed are solely subsistence farmers, June 1997

Summary

Subsistence farming activities are an important feature of the rural labour force in the former homelands, accounting for more than one-third (37%) of all jobs. On the basis of the rural survey conducted in the former homelands in June 1997, it was found that 60% of employed people in Eastern Cape were subsistence farmers. Overall, subsistence farmers were predominantly female, and tended to be older than either people working in the informal or formal sectors of the former homelands (as discussed in Chapter 3). As expected, subsistence farmers worked primarily in family businesses or were self-employed. Among households in which the only members employed were subsistence farmers, pensions were the most important source of income followed by remittances.

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Chapter 10

Comparison of the agriculture sector with other sectors of the economy

Introduction

This chapter provides a backdrop to the patterns and trends discussed elsewhere in the report. It provides an assessment of the agricultural sector relative to the other major sectors of the economy on the basis of the data available from Census '96. In this chapter, the abbreviation 'agriculture' refers to the 'agriculture, hunting and fishing sector' as a whole. As a result, the distributions reported here may be marginally different to those reported in earlier chapters relating to the agriculture and hunting sub-sector only.

The discussion begins by focusing on the age and education profile of people employed in agriculture compared with other sectors of the economy. The chapter then reviews the pattern of employment by status of employment (i.e. whether part-time or full-time), by type of employment (i.e. whether self-employed, employee, working in a family business or as an employer), by occupation status and finally by income.

Age profiles in the major economic sectors

The youthfulness of the African population among the employed labour force in agriculture, compared to those employed in the rest of the economy, is reflected in the age profile illustrated in Figure 73. According to Census '96, the percentage of 15-19 year olds (5%) in the agriculture sector is double that among other employed people (2%). In addition, while 15% of people employed in agriculture are 20-24 years old, 10% among other employed people in the rest of the economy fall into this age category.

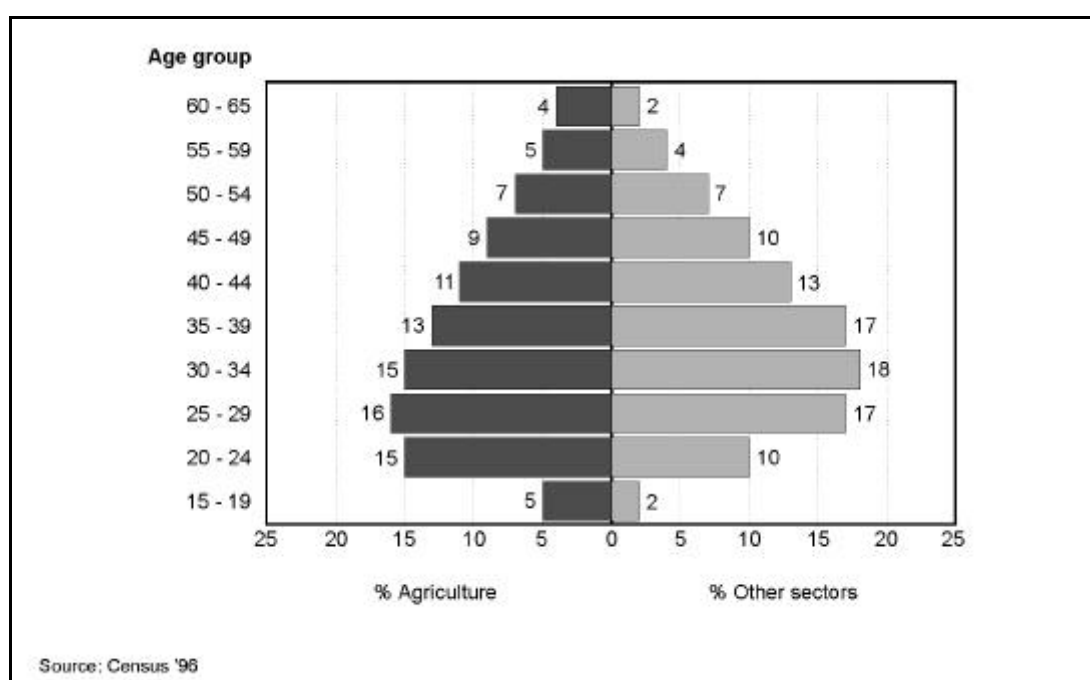


Figure 73: Age profile of employed people in agriculture compared with the rest of the employed labour force, October 1996

Reflecting the age profile illustrated earlier, Figure 74 shows that, in the agriculture sector, the percentage of those in the broad age category 15-29 years, is higher than in any other sector of the economy. Nearly two in every five (37%) employed people in agriculture are 15-29 years compared with 21% and 22% who fall into this category in the mining and private household sectors respectively. As a consequence, a smaller proportion of employed people in agriculture (39%) fall into the 30-44 year age category than in any other sector of the economy.

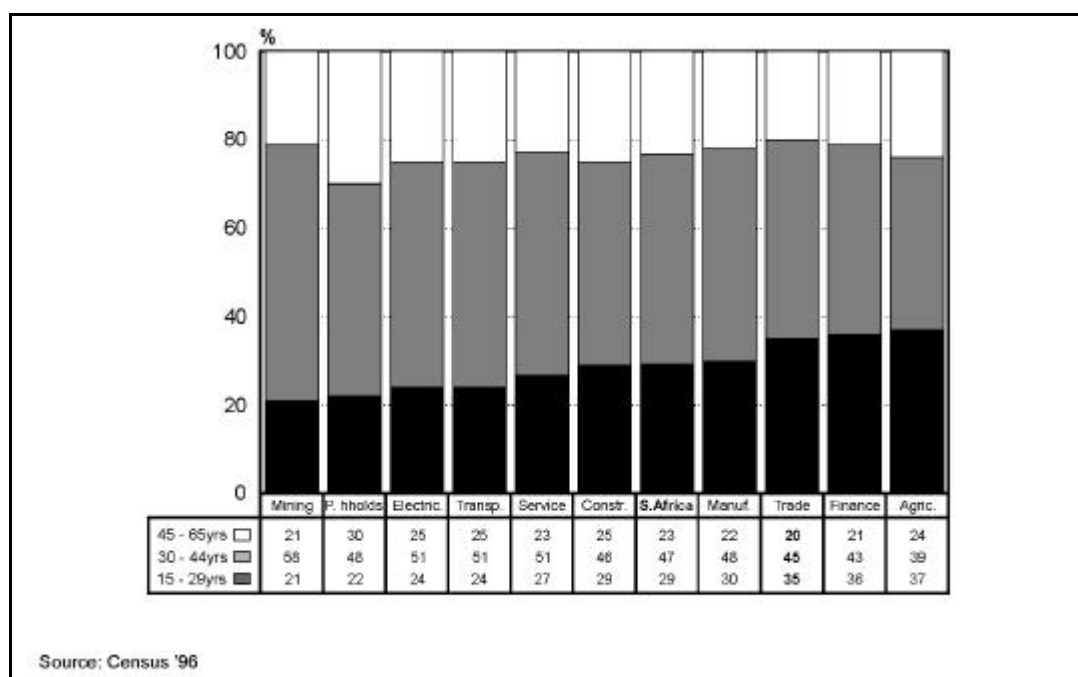


Figure 74: Age profile of people employed in agriculture compared with other sectors of the economy, October 1996

Educational attainment in the major economic sectors

Figure 75 shows that the distribution of people employed in the agriculture sector by level of educational attainment is markedly different compared with other employed people.

The results of Census '96 indicate that, in the agriculture sector, the proportion of people without schooling (32%) is more than three times higher than among other employed people (10%). At the other end of the education ladder, only 3% of people employed in agriculture have 'matric or higher' qualifications compared with 13% in the rest of the economy.

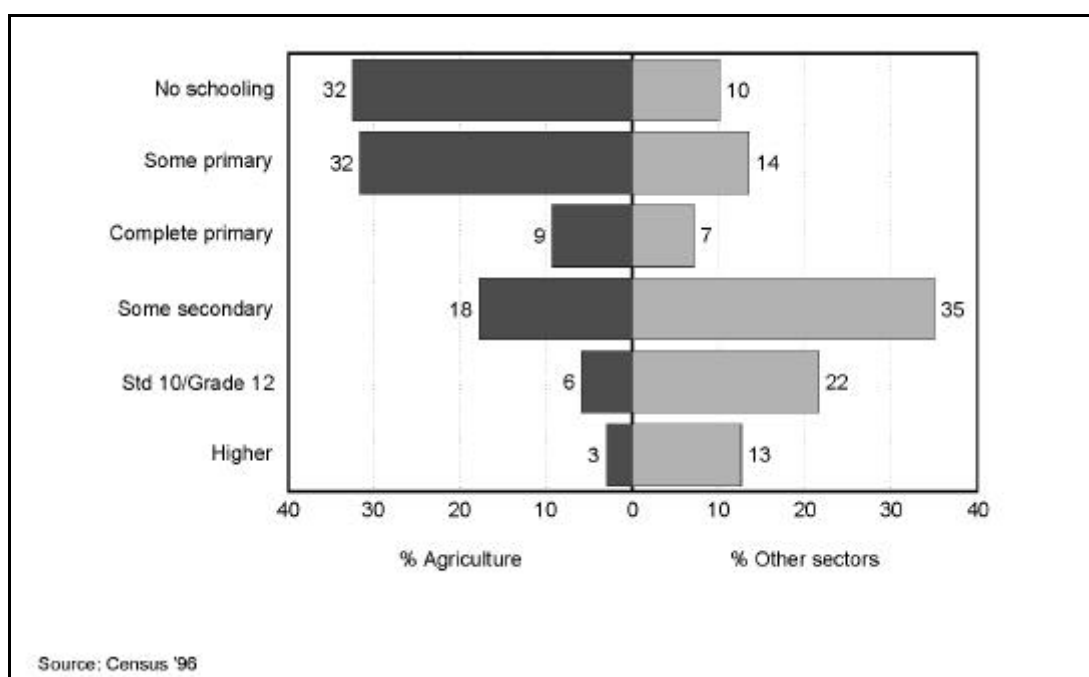


Figure 75: Level of education attainment among people in the agriculture sector compared with other employed people, October 1996

According to Census '96, the level of educational attainment in the agriculture sector tends to be lower than in every other major sector of the economy (Figure 76). For the country as a whole, 12% of the 9,1 million employed people reported that they had no schooling at the time of Census '96. In agriculture, as noted earlier, 32% fell into this category. By comparison, 22% of people employed in private households (which include domestic workers), 3% of those employed in the finance sector and 4% of those employed in community services had no education.

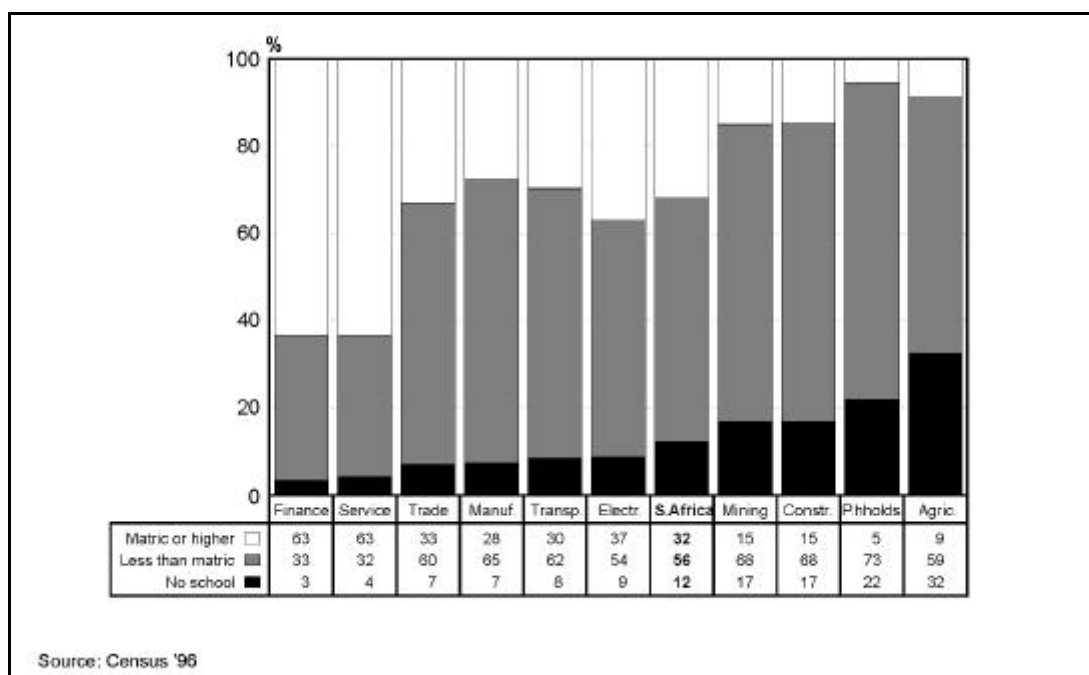


Figure 76: Level of education attainment among people employed in agriculture compared with other sectors of the economy, October 1996

Employment status in the major economic sectors

Figure 77 shows that, compared with men, a larger proportion of women were employed on a part-time basis in every major sector of the economy except construction. The gender gap is largest in agriculture. For the country as a whole, 13% of employed women and 7% of employed men did part-time work. However, in agriculture, while the proportion of men (6%) was similar to the national average, the proportion of women engaged on this basis was 19% – the highest of all the sectors.

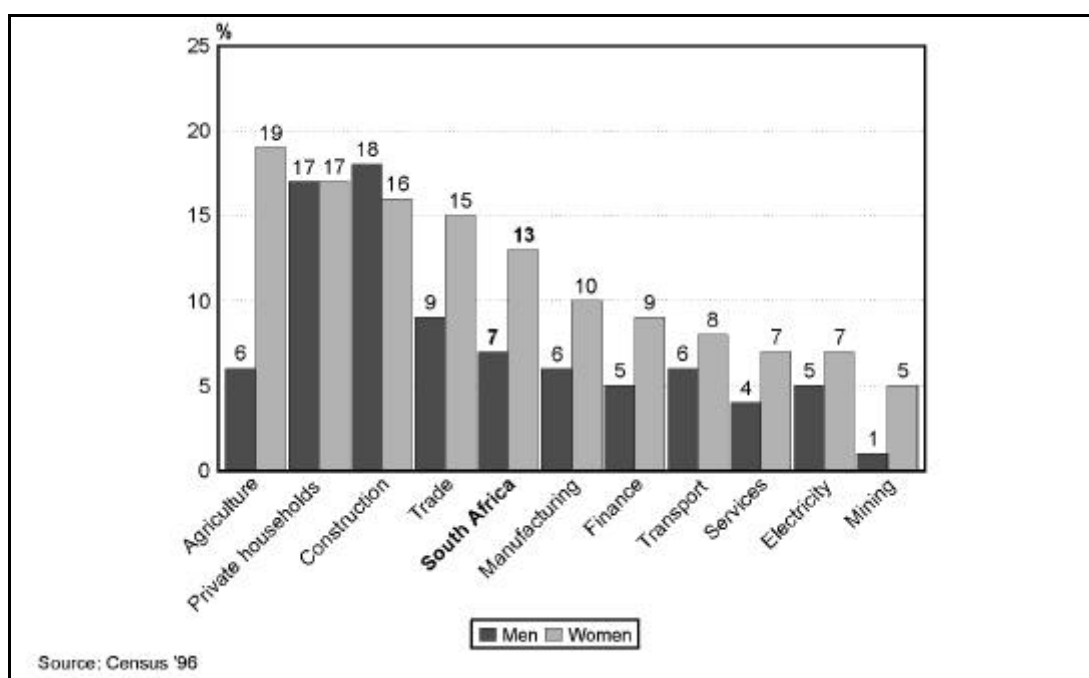


Figure 77: Part-time employment in the major sectors of the economy, October 1996

Type of employment in the major economic sectors

In every sector, according to Census '96, the vast majority of employed people were employees (Figure 78). For the country as a whole, 88% of the 9,1 million employed people were employees, 6% were self-employed, and 5% were employers. Relatively few (2%) worked in a family business. The self-employed accounted for the largest number of jobs in the trade (12%) and construction (10%) sectors, and the smallest number in the agriculture (3%) and mining (1%) sectors.

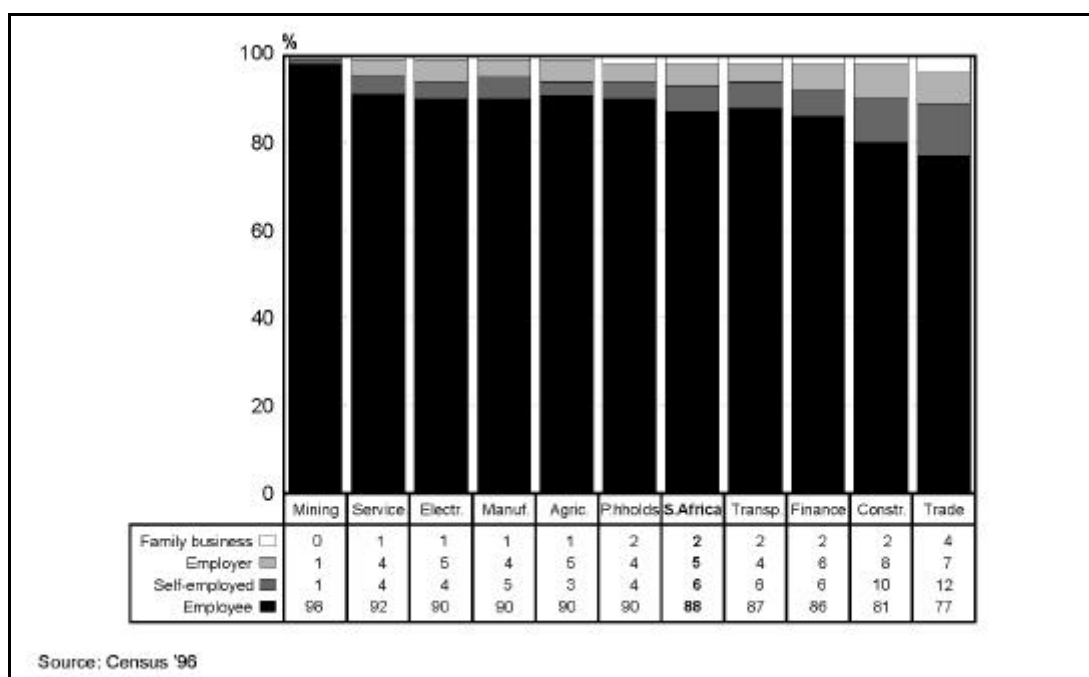


Figure 78: Type of employment in the major sectors of the economy, October 1996

Occupations in the major economic sectors

Census '96 results suggest that the distribution of occupations in the agriculture sector is less-even when compared with the rest of the economy (Figure 79). The low level of education that people employed in the agriculture sector have received is reflected in the large proportion of jobs that are categorised as 'elementary' or routine. Elementary occupations accounted for more than one in every two jobs in agriculture (58%) followed by skilled agricultural work (30%). In the rest of the economy, a substantially lower proportion of employed people (26%) did jobs classified as elementary. Moreover, only 1% of people in agriculture had managerial positions and an additional 1% had professional or technical positions. By comparison, in the rest of the economy, 5% and 12% respectively of the employed labour force fell into these categories.

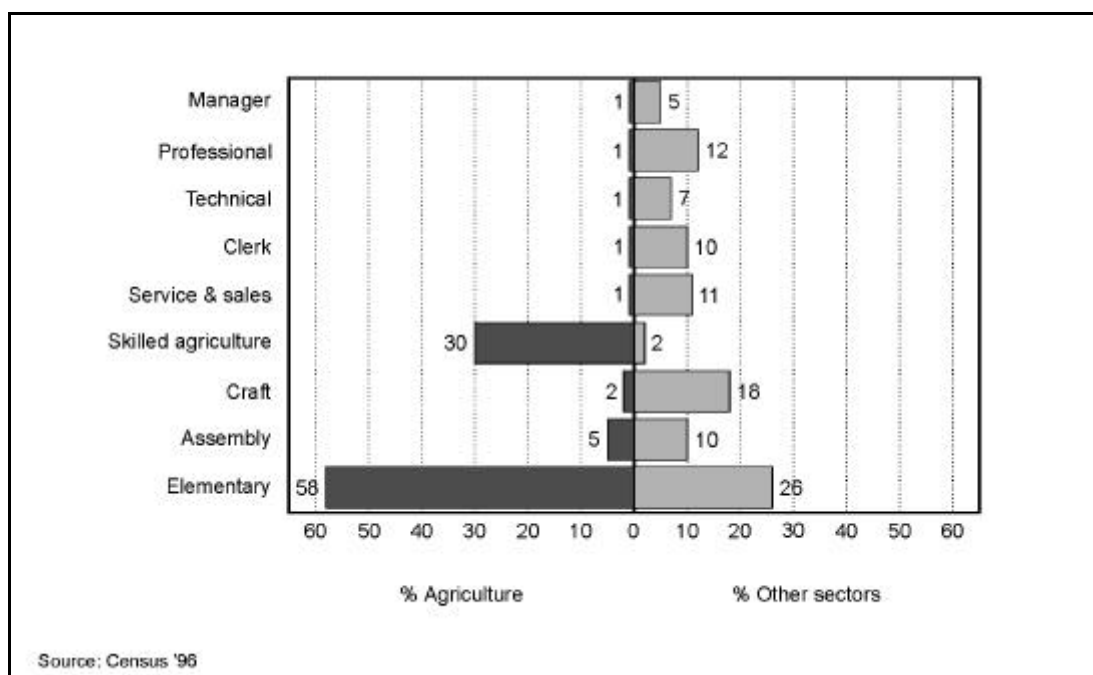


Figure 79: Distribution of employed people by occupation in agriculture compared with other sectors combined, October 1996

For ease of analysis, Figure 80 identifies four broad occupational categories as follows: the highest is managers, which groups people in managerial positions with those in professional and semi-professional (technician) posts. The second highest occupation category (clerical) includes sales and service workers. In the third broad category, artisans, craft, skilled agricultural workers, machine operators and people doing assembly work are grouped. The last category (elementary) includes domestic workers in private households. The notable features of Figure 80 are as follows:

- Only in private households – which include domestic workers – is the distribution of occupations more inequitable than in the agriculture sector.
- The association between low-skilled work and agricultural employment is also reflected in the sectoral distribution of jobs in the higher occupation categories. For example, 56% of people employed in services – which include government workers – are in the highest occupation categories (as managers, professionals or technicians). The finance sector (41%) has the second highest proportion of people at this occupational level. By comparison, only 3% of agricultural jobs fall into this category.

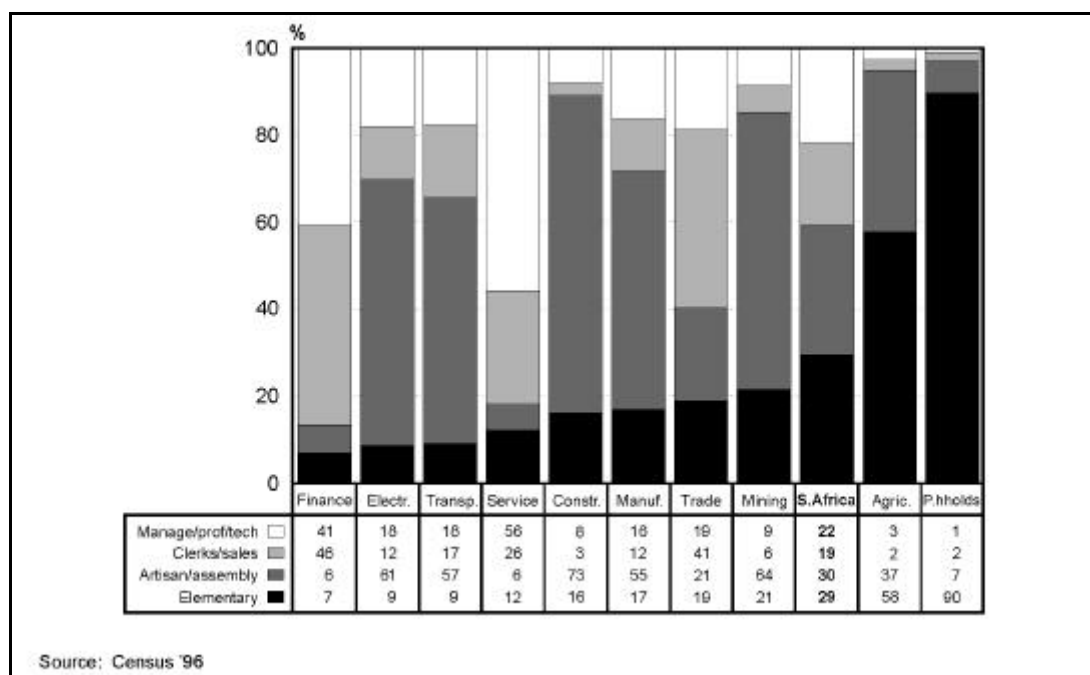


Figure 80: Distribution of occupations in the agriculture sector compared with other sectors in the economy, October 1996

Income distribution in the major economic sectors

Reflecting the education and occupation profiles discussed earlier, Figure 81 shows large disparities in the income distribution of people employed in the agricultural sector compared with employed people elsewhere in the economy. The majority of people in the agriculture sector (69%) had monthly incomes of R500 or less, so that the income distribution is skewed markedly to the left of the graph. By comparison, among all other employed people, the distribution is more even – only 22 per cent had incomes in the range R0-R500 while 12% had monthly incomes in excess of R4 500.

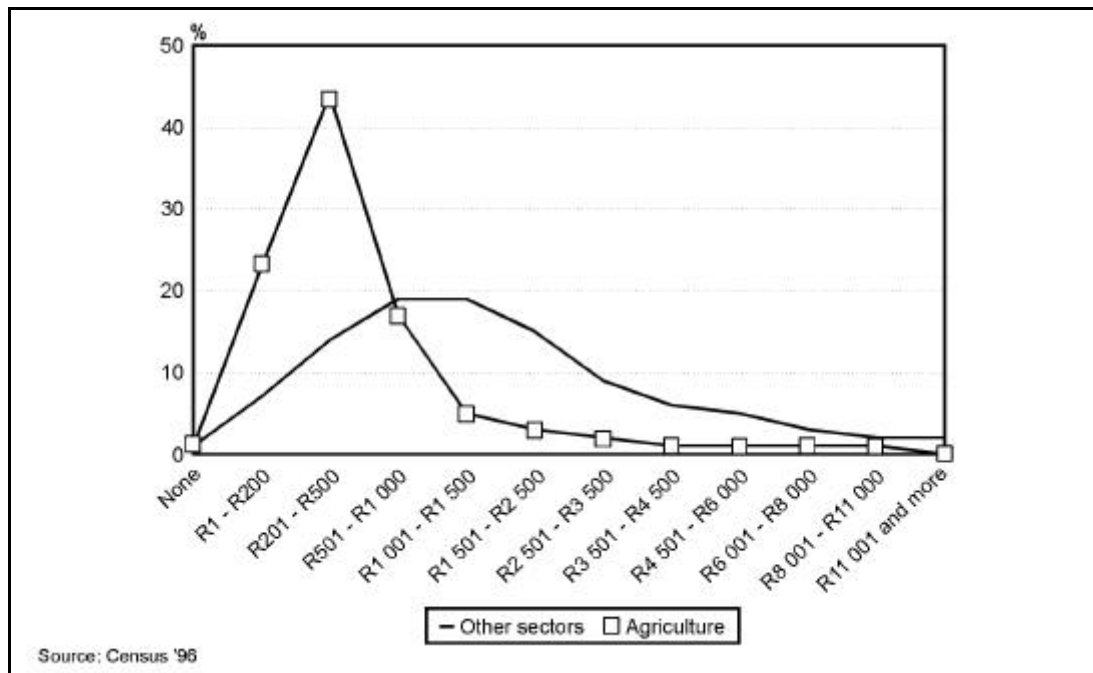


Figure 81: Distribution of income in the agriculture sector compared with all other sectors combined, October 1996

Figure 82 shows the extent of the disparities in the income distribution in the agriculture sector compared with other economic sectors. Of the major sectors in the economy, the agriculture sector had the largest proportion of people (69%) in the lowest income range (R0-R500). Even in private households – which include domestic workers – a smaller proportion (64%) of people had incomes in this range. At the higher end of the income ladder, more than one in every three employed people in the finance sector (34%) received monthly incomes of R3 501 or more, compared with 5% of agricultural workers who fell into this income bracket.

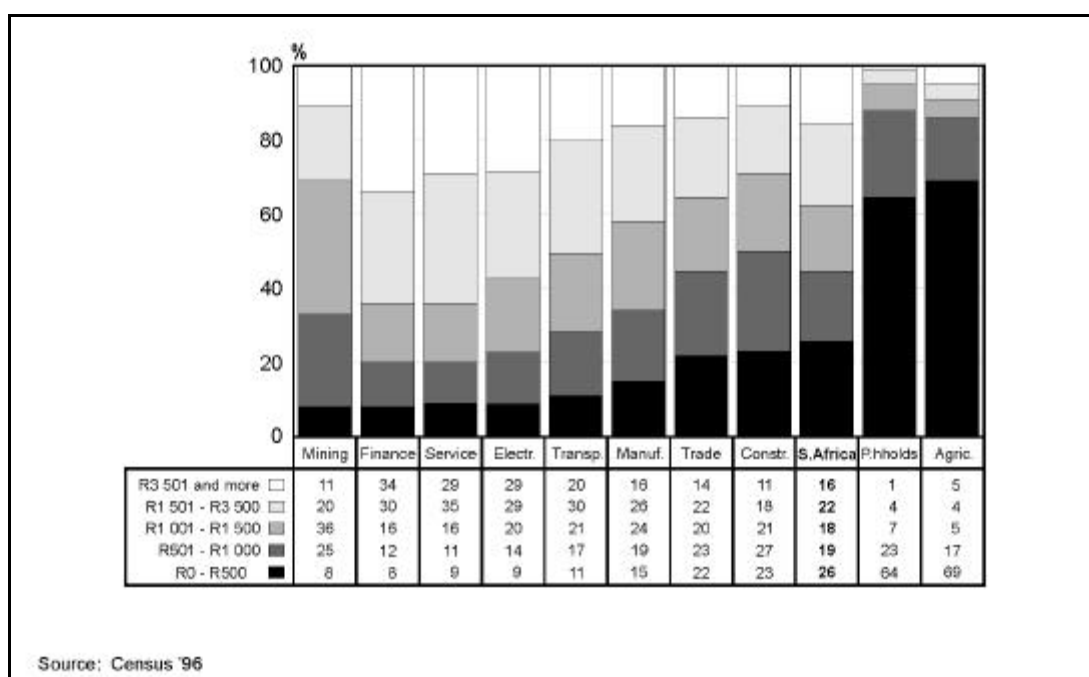


Figure 82: Distribution of incomes of employed people in the major economic sectors of the economy, October 1996

Summary

This chapter suggests that, in terms of key socio-economic variables, the situation of people employed in the agriculture sector tends to be less favourable than every other major sector of the economy. In terms of education, Census '96 indicates that, compared with other sectors, the level of education attainment of people in the agriculture sector is skewed towards the lower end of the education hierarchy. For example, more than 60% of those engaged in agriculture have no schooling or have not completed primary education. Part-time employment among women employed in agriculture is the highest among the sectors and the majority of jobs in the sector are of an elementary or routine nature at the bottom of the occupational ladder. Only in the private household sector (where domestic work is dominant) is the proportion of elementary or routine occupations higher than in agriculture. These disparities in the circumstances of people employed in the agriculture sector are reflected in their income distribution compared with other sectors.

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Appendix 1

Definitions and key concepts

In terms of the questionnaire administered to the large-scale commercial farming sector, a *farmer* is defined as the person, partnership, company, closed corporation or other enterprise that operates the farming unit for his or its own account, or the manager, foreman or other person to whom the control of the farming unit was entrusted.

Details relating to the area and the market value of the farming unit, the number of paid employees/farm employees and farming debts are reported as at the end of February of the relevant year. Land utilisation, employees remuneration, gross farming income and expenditure equipment purchased and amount spent on buildings erected and development work undertaken refer to the financial year ending on any date between March of the one year and February of the following year. In effect, the financial year of the farming unit which ended on any date between (1 March 1995 and 29 February 1996). The market value of movable farming assets is reported as at the end of the financial year.

Gross income as reported by the farmer includes income earned from agricultural products sold, such as field crop products, horticultural products, animals and animal products. Assurance payments received for cattle and harvest losses were also included.

Current expenditure refers to normal farming expenditure excluding cash remuneration of employees, depreciation and purchased assets.

Farming debt includes all obligations incurred for normal farming activities, such as mortgages, loans and credits received from organisations such as banks, co-operative societies and private persons. Debt regarding interest in other business enterprises is not included.

In the rural survey the three broad employment categories (*formal*, *informal* and *farm*) are distinguished only in terms of respondents' perception of the work in which they were engaged at the time of the survey. *Formal sector workers* may include some people working on commercial farms, but these people are largely working in the other sectors of the economy. *Farm workers* consist mainly of those in small-scale agriculture or subsistence farming. *Informal sector workers* are largely those selling and manufacturing and offering a service outside of agriculture.

The rural survey was conducted among a sample of households in the '*former homelands*' of South Africa, including the 'independent states' of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei, and the 'self-governing territories' of Lebowa, Gazankulu, KaNgwane, KwaNdebele, KwaZulu and QwaQwa.

The *labour market* comprises all those of working age (15-65 years) grouped into three categories – the employed, the unemployed and those who are not economically active.

The *labour force* (or workforce) is synonymous with the economically active population and includes those aged 15-65 years who are employed plus those who are unemployed (using an expanded definition).

The *labour force participation rate* (LFPR) is measured as the sum of those that are employed and those that are unemployed, expressed as a percentage of the total working-age population (those aged 15-65 years).

The *labour absorption rate* is measured as the proportion of the working-age population (15-65 years) that is employed.

A *visiting point* is a physical address or a dwelling.

A *household* consists of a single person or a group of persons who eat together and who share resources and who normally reside at least four nights a week at the specific visiting point. A *domestic worker* is considered as belonging to a separate household.

An *urban area* is one, which has been legally proclaimed as being urban. Urban areas include towns, cities and metropolitan areas.

Appendix 2

Statistical tables

The statistical tables published in this section are not exhaustive but a sub-set of those used in the writing of this report. Additional information, in terms of Census '96 data, is available from *Census in brief*, and the series of *Primary Tables* (national level and provincial). The tabulation report of the *Rural survey, 1997* is also publicly available (Statistical release P0360). The tabulation report of the *Agricultural surveys, 1994, 1995, 1996* has been published as a single report (Report number 11-01-01 [1996]).

- The Census '96 data generally exclude institutions and hostels since the questionnaires administered to people living in institutions and hostels did not include the detailed questions asked in the household questionnaires.
- Figures greater than 0 and less than 5 are randomised to preserve confidentiality in the Census '96 dataset. As a result of rounding, total percentages may not always add to 100.
- Unspecified/not stated categories are generally included in the absolute numbers of people reported but excluded in the percentage distributions.

Table 1: Employment in all sectors by province

	Agricul- ture*	Mining	Manufac- turing	Utilities	Construc- tion	Trade	Trans- port	Finance	Services	Private hholds	Unsp.	Total
E.Cape	70 470	7 154	97 035	5 598	43 635	83 818	32 851	35 181	183 188	102 863	125 025	786 818
Free State	102 335	123 191	43 774	7 363	32 122	62 953	32 011	26 045	108 512	104 342	58 526	701 175
Gauteng	36 094	168 065	327 588	36 522	158 359	351 762	170 093	318 708	421 125	308 037	267 889	2 564 243
KZN	118 071	15 860	265 701	14 103	85 021	169 861	86 900	98 602	255 539	173 558	287 357	1 570 573
Mpumalanga	102 863	55 703	59 158	17 800	41 540	70 836	27 100	21 102	80 423	69 568	59 830	605 925
N.Cape	48 646	18 556	8 812	2 397	10 402	23 099	9 963	7 733	39 724	26 887	19 305	215 523
N.Province	83 019	27 625	27 912	6 954	42 790	58 582	25 409	20 851	127 189	77 355	72 443	570 129
North West	81 707	121 556	55 119	7 532	38 885	86 418	31 167	25 199	122 951	93 890	60 862	725 287
W.Cape	171 144	3 836	234 875	11 064	102 375	190 723	68 159	126 734	242 032	96 602	126 631	1 374 174
South Africa	814 350	541 546	1 119 973	109 334	555 129	1 098 051	483 652	680 156	1 580 684	1 053 103	1 077 868	9 113 847

* Agriculture includes hunting, forestry and fishing
Source: Census '96

Table 2: Employment in urban and non-urban areas in the agriculture and hunting sub-sector

Number employed	Urban	Non-urban	Total
Agriculture and hunting	94 234	655 403	749 637
Forestry and logging	7 921	44 131	52 052
Fishing operation of fish farms	11 209	1 452	12 660
Total	113 364	700 986	814 350
Per cent in each sub-sector	Urban	Non-urban	Total
Agriculture and hunting	83	93	92
Forestry and logging	7	6	6
Fishing operation of fish farms	10	0	2
Total	100	100	100

Source: Census '96

Table 3: Age profile of employed people in the agriculture and hunting sub-sector by population group and gender

Male						
Age in years	African	Coloured	Indian	White	Unsp.	Total
15-19	18 327	7 883	35	782	154	27 180
20-24	53 817	16 803	189	4 510	393	75 713
25-29	60 076	17 265	213	6 214	421	84 189
30-34	52 265	16 116	262	6 498	373	75 513
35-39	45 486	13 510	263	7 535	274	67 068
40-44	38 413	11 046	316	7 212	281	57 267
45-49	33 103	8 761	322	6 743	208	49 138
50-54	25 240	6 912	301	6 579	180	39 212
55-59	19 957	4 670	199	5 364	149	30 340
60-65	14 631	3 504	123	4 688	95	23 040
Total	361 314	106 469	2,223	56 126	2,529	528 660
Female						
Age in years	African	Coloured	Indian	White	Unsp.	Total
15-19	8 919	5 113	21	223	109	14 386
20-24	24 279	11 513	60	1 193	249	37 295
25-29	25 298	11 278	64	1 542	220	38 402
30-34	23 618	10 051	57	1 633	215	35 574
35-39	19 613	7 553	55	1 746	165	29 131
40-44	16 533	5 662	45	1 629	159	24 029
45-49	12 076	3 715	41	1 572	95	17 498
50-54	8 302	2 405	39	1 324	69	12 138
55-59	5 722	1 334	24	954	59	8 093
60-65	3 033	705	7	665	22	4 431
Total	147 393	59 330	413	12 481	1 361	220 977
Total						
Age in years	African	Coloured	Indian	White	Unsp.	Total
15-19	27 247	12 996	56	1 005	263	41 566
20-24	78 096	28 317	249	5 704	643	113 008
25-29	85 374	28 543	276	7 757	641	122 590
30-34	75 884	26 167	318	8 130	588	111 087
35-39	65 099	21 063	318	9 280	439	96 199
40-44	54 946	16 708	361	8 842	440	81 296
45-49	45 179	12 476	363	8 315	303	66 636
50-54	33 542	9 317	341	7 903	248	51 350
55-59	25 679	6 004	223	6 318	208	38 433
60-65	17 663	4 209	130	5 353	117	27 471
Total	508 708	165 799	2 635	68 606	3 889	749 637
Age in years	African	Coloured	Indian	White	Unsp.	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
15-19	5	8	2	1	7	6
20-24	15	17	9	8	17	15
25-29	17	17	10	11	16	16
30-34	15	16	12	12	15	15
35-39	13	13	12	14	11	13
40-44	11	10	14	13	11	11
45-49	9	8	14	12	8	9
50-54	7	6	13	12	6	7
55-59	5	4	8	9	5	5
60-65	3	3	5	8	3	4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Census '96

Table 4: Employment status in the agriculture and hunting sub-sector by population group and gender

Male	African	Coloured	Indian	White	Unsp.	Total
Full-time	329 338	98 696	2 029	53 775	2 195	486 032
Part-time	23 543	5 785	145	1 410	173	31 055
Total	352 881	104 481	2 173	55 185	2 368	517 087
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Full-time	93	94	93	97	93	94
Part-time	7	6	7	3	7	6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Female	African	Coloured	Indian	White	Unsp.	Total
Full-time	118 074	43 269	341	10 357	1 036	173 076
Part-time	24 927	14 641	57	1 824	220	41 668
Total	143 000	57 910	397	12 181	1 255	214 743
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Full-time	83	75	86	85	82	81
Part-time	17	25	14	15	18	19
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total	African	Coloured	Indian	White	Unsp.	Total
Full-time	447 412	141 965	2 369	64 131	3 231	659 108
Part-time	48 470	20 426	201	3 234	393	72 723
Total	495 881	162 390	2 570	67 365	3 623	731 831
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Full-time	90	87	92	95	89	90
Part-time	10	13	8	5	11	10
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Census '96

Table 5: Status in employment in the agriculture and hunting sub-sector by province and gender

Male

	E.Cape	F.State	Gauteng	KZN	Mp'langa	N.Cape	N.Prov.	N.West	W. Cape	Total
Full-time	42 217	74 621	22 741	63 240	53 922	33 067	43 902	59 184	93 138	486 032
Part-time	2 984	4 417	1 581	3 459	1 956	3 575	4 061	3 957	5 065	31 055
Total	45 201	79 038	24 321	66 700	55 878	36 641	47 963	63 142	98 203	517 087
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Full-time	93	94	94	95	96	90	92	94	95	94
Part-time	7	6	6	5	4	10	8	6	5	6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Female

	E.Cape	F.State	Gauteng	KZN	Mp'langa	N.Cape	N.Prov.	N.West	W. Cape	Total
Full-time	13 303	13 878	8 407	29 650	18 994	6 540	25 728	13 659	42 918	173 076
Part-time	3 448	7 216	955	3 765	2 359	4 104	3 679	2 321	13 821	41 668
Total	16 751	21 094	9 361	33 415	21 353	10 644	29 407	15 980	56 739	214 743
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Full-time	79	66	90	89	89	61	87	85	76	81
Part-time	21	34	10	11	11	39	13	15	24	19
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Total

	E.Cape	F.State	Gauteng	KZN	Mp'langa	N.Cape	N.Prov.	N.West	W. Cape	Total
Full-time	55 520	88 499	31 148	92 890	72 916	39 607	69 629	72 844	136 055	659 108
Part-time	6 432	11 634	2 535	7 224	4 315	7 678	7 740	6 278	18 887	72 723
Total	61 952	100 132	33 683	100 115	77 231	47 285	77 370	79 122	154 942	731 831
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Full-time	90	88	92	93	94	84	90	92	88	90
Part-time	10	12	8	7	6	16	10	8	12	10
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Census '96

Table 6: Level of education attainment in the agriculture and hunting sub-sector by population group and gender

Male	African	Coloured	Indian	White	Unsp.	Total
No schooling	142 105	26 564	131	498	733	170 031
Some primary	117 616	42 501	221	344	789	161 471
Complete primary	30 828	13 159	118	204	223	44 532
Some secondary	51 896	20 350	935	11 370	447	84 998
Std 10/Grade 12	6 209	1 986	575	23 453	136	32 360
Higher	1 697	241	159	17 444	63	19 604
Total	350 351	104 802	2 139	53 313	2 390	512 996
	%	%	%	%	%	%
No schooling	41	25	6	1	31	33
Some primary	34	41	10	1	33	31
Complete primary	9	13	6	0	9	9
Some secondary	15	19	44	21	19	17
Std 10/Grade 12	2	2	27	44	6	6
Higher	0	0	7	33	3	4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Female	African	Coloured	Indian	White	Unsp.	Total
No schooling	57 214	10 185	55	115	330	67 899
Some primary	45 278	25 220	44	86	439	71 068
Complete primary	13 376	8 803	25	37	151	22 392
Some secondary	22 438	12 930	115	2 031	261	37 775
Std 10/Grade 12	2 598	1 349	118	5 605	55	9 725
Higher	421	88	35	3 880	24	4 448
Total	141 326	58 576	391	11 755	1 260	213 307
	%	%	%	%	%	%
No schooling	40	17	14	1	26	32
Some primary	32	43	11	1	35	33
Complete primary	9	15	6	0	12	10
Some secondary	16	22	29	17	21	18
Std 10/Grade 12	2	2	30	48	4	5
Higher	0	0	9	33	2	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total	African	Coloured	Indian	White	Unsp.	Total
No schooling	199 319	36 750	186	613	1 063	237 930
Some primary	162 894	67 722	265	430	1 228	232 539
Complete primary	44 204	21 961	143	241	373	66 924
Some secondary	74 334	33 281	1 049	13 401	708	122 773
Std 10/Grade 12	8 808	3 335	692	29 058	191	42 084
Higher	2 118	329	194	21 324	87	24 052
Total	491 678	163 377	2 530	65 068	3 650	726 303
	%	%	%	%	%	%
No schooling	41	22	7	1	29	33
Some primary	33	41	10	1	34	32
Complete primary	9	13	6	0	10	9
Some secondary	15	20	41	21	19	17
Std 10/Grade 12	2	2	27	45	5	6
Higher	0	0	8	33	2	3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Census '96

Table 7: Level of educational attainment in the agriculture and hunting sub-sector by province and gender

Male

	E.Cape	F.State	Gauteng	KZN	Mp'langa	N.Cape	N.Prov.	N.West	W.Cape	Total
No schooling	12 402	22 809	6 322	25 160	23 395	15 006	18 593	29 046	17 298	170 031
Some primary	16 652	29 975	6 122	21 163	13 849	10 464	10 812	16 435	35 999	161 471
Complete primary	4 247	7 544	2 026	4 648	4 094	2 590	3 703	3 896	11 784	44 532
Some secondary	6 999	11 148	6 012	9 393	8 857	4 767	8 939	7 603	21 279	84 998
Std 10/Grade 12	2 951	4 619	2 312	3 273	3 522	2 516	2 698	3 731	6 737	32 360
Higher	2 167	2 521	1 243	2 276	1 771	1 669	1 337	2 086	4 535	19 604
Total	45 418	78 616	24 038	65 913	55 488	37 011	46 082	62 797	97 632	512 996

Female

	E.Cape	F.State	Gauteng	KZN	Mp'langa	N.Cape	N.Prov.	N.West	W.Cape	Total
No schooling	4 133	4 835	2 325	13 550	10 015	3 738	14 291	6 338	8 675	67 899
Some primary	6 442	8 306	2 240	10 858	5 321	3 888	6 198	4 643	23 172	71 068
Complete primary	1 960	2 338	763	2 583	1 682	985	2 241	1 363	8 477	22 392
Some secondary	3 088	3 251	2 395	4 485	2 925	1 669	4 551	2 384	13 027	37 775
Std 10/Grade 12	892	787	1 072	1 314	848	383	895	966	2 567	9 725
Higher	464	400	444	638	367	215	269	361	1 290	4 448
Total	16 979	19 917	9 239	33 428	21 158	10 878	28 448	16 055	57 208	213 307

Total

	E.Cape	F.State	Gauteng	KZN	Mp'langa	N.Cape	N.Prov.	N.West	W.Cape	Total
No schooling	16 535	27 644	8 647	38 710	33 410	18 743	32 884	35 384	25 973	237 930
Some primary	23 093	38 281	8 363	32 021	19 170	14 352	17 010	21 078	59 171	232 539
Complete primary	6 207	9 882	2 789	7 231	5 776	3 574	5 945	5 258	20 260	66 924
Some secondary	10 087	14 399	8 408	13 878	11 783	6 435	13 490	9 987	34 306	122 773
Std 10/Grade 12	3 843	5 407	3 385	4 586	4 370	2 899	3 593	4 697	9 304	42 084
Higher	2 630	2 921	1 687	2 913	2 138	1 885	1 606	2 447	5 824	24 052
Total	62 396	98 534	33 278	99 340	76 648	47 889	74 527	78 853	154 839	726 303

	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
No schooling	27	28	26	39	44	39	44	45	17	33
Some primary	37	39	25	32	25	30	23	27	38	32
Complete primary	10	10	8	7	8	7	8	7	13	9
Some secondary	16	15	25	14	15	13	18	13	22	17
Std 10/Grade 12	6	5	10	5	6	6	5	6	6	6
Higher	4	3	5	3	3	4	2	3	4	3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Census '96

Table 8: Age profile of employed people in each economic sector by gender

Male												
Age in years	Agric.	Mining	Manuf.	Electr.	Constr.	Trade	Transp.	Finance	Service	P.hholds	Unsp.	Total
15-19	28 464	2 388	12 099	950	10 286	15 763	3 546	5 619	5 102	4 933	14 436	103 586
20-24	81 148	29 464	78 820	7 509	56 770	83 674	27 969	50 825	59 122	21 682	74 932	571 915
25-29	91 876	75 209	123 496	13 495	83 534	114 905	58 340	77 538	138 270	31 932	110 797	919 393
30-34	83 078	109 825	129 011	16 706	88 241	106 472	72 662	66 528	149 170	31 396	113 581	966 670
35-39	73 469	112 496	120 704	17 405	80 899	91 597	75 363	56 534	123 328	28 884	104 541	885 220
40-44	62 610	83 698	98 949	14 300	69 436	71 308	65 889	43 419	91 045	25 188	86 776	712 617
45-49	53 379	54 784	77 481	10 805	55 596	56 338	49 322	35 843	67 587	21 635	68 469	551 239
50-54	42 188	31 311	53 097	7 043	36 311	39 767	32 695	26 124	47 279	16 871	48 510	381 196
55-59	32 658	17 130	33 174	4 256	24 125	26 492	19 159	17 989	32 163	13 229	32 732	253 107
60-65	24 213	4 698	16 069	1 851	12 244	14 999	7 842	10 028	18 194	8 526	18 297	136 960
Total	573 082	521 003	742 900	94 320	517 441	621 314	412 788	390 448	731 259	204 276	673 071	5 481 903
Female												
Age in years	Agric.	Mining	Manuf.	Electr.	Constr.	Trade	Transp.	Finance	Service	P.hholds	Unsp.	Total
15-19	15 205	239	7 230	200	789	14 198	1 466	6 375	6 941	10 750	10 136	73 528
20-24	40 055	2 090	44 251	1 648	4 449	67 786	10 853	45 800	70 394	57 302	48 957	393 586
25-29	41 940	3 223	67 408	2 600	6 088	89 665	14 713	60 025	143 229	105 617	69 390	603 897
30-34	39 203	3 717	74 612	2 827	6 549	89 316	13 210	51 481	161 985	138 606	73 426	654 932
35-39	32 252	3 780	65 626	2 611	6 081	76 186	10 718	42 432	152 551	145 129	65 292	602 657
40-44	26 474	3 100	49 934	1 999	5 243	56 751	7 909	31 913	120 201	138 130	52 422	494 076
45-49	19 251	2 166	33 539	1 494	3 759	38 556	5 656	23 596	84 561	106 926	37 485	356 991
50-54	13 234	1 375	19 658	928	2 535	24 010	3 645	15 243	57 598	74 806	24 755	237 786
55-59	8 895	651	10 802	515	1 497	14 059	1 938	8 779	36 156	49 190	15 477	147 960
60-65	4 759	203	4 014	191	697	6 209	757	4 064	15 809	22 372	7 456	66 531
Total	241 267	20 544	377 073	15 014	37 688	476 737	70 864	289 707	849 425	848 826	404 797	3 631 944
Total												
Age in years	Agric.	Mining	Manuf.	Electr.	Constr.	Trade	Transp.	Finance	Service	P.hholds	Unsp.	Total
15-19	43 669	2 626	19 328	1 151	11 074	29 961	5 012	11 994	12 043	15 683	24 572	177 114
20-24	121 203	31 555	123 071	9 157	61 219	151 459	38 822	96 625	129 516	78 983	123 889	965 501
25-29	133 816	78 432	190 904	16 095	89 622	204 570	73 053	137 563	281 499	137 548	180 188	1 523 290
30-34	122 281	113 542	203 623	19 533	94 790	195 787	85 871	118 010	311 155	170 002	187 007	1 621 602
35-39	105 721	116 276	186 330	20 016	86 980	167 783	86 081	98 966	275 879	174 013	169 833	1 487 877
40-44	89 084	86 797	148 883	16 299	74 679	128 059	73 798	75 332	211 245	163 319	139 198	1 206 692
45-49	72 630	56 950	111 020	12 300	59 355	94 894	54 978	59 439	152 149	128 561	105 954	908 230
50-54	55 422	32 686	72 754	7 972	38 846	63 777	36 341	41 367	104 876	91 677	73 264	618 981
55-59	41 553	17 782	43 976	4 771	25 622	40 552	21 097	26 768	68 319	62 419	48 209	401 067
60-65	28 971	4 901	20 083	2 042	12 941	21 208	8 598	14 092	34 003	30 898	25 753	203 491
Total	814 350	541 546	1 119 973	109 334	555 129	1 098 051	483 652	680 156	1 580 684	1 053 103	1 077 868	9 113 847
Age in years	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
15-29	37	21	30	24	29	35	24	36	27	22	30	29
30-44	39	58	48	51	46	45	51	43	51	48	46	47
45-65	24	21	22	25	25	20	25	21	23	30	23	23
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Census '96

Table 9: Level of education attainment of employed people in each economic sector

Male	Agric.	Mining	Manuf.	Electr.	Constr.	Trade	Transp.	Finance	Service	P.hholds	Unsp.	Total
No schooling	180 779	76 900	58 104	8 120	84 255	45 226	36 918	16 264	38 404	48 296	78 494	671 760
Some primary	172 318	122 436	87 569	10 482	113 009	65 221	53 056	19 377	50 137	50 014	91 387	835 005
Complete primary	49 169	43 869	52 889	5 769	52 472	39 564	32 091	11 783	25 751	20 150	45 238	378 745
Some secondary	97 134	144 904	305 639	32 941	180 585	246 773	173 250	105 962	160 517	59 373	224 444	1 731 521
Std 10/Grade 12	35 597	43 449	141 524	15 780	46 127	152 870	74 687	127 960	194 265	15 462	133 852	981 573
Higher	19 296	17 968	57 804	13 848	20 217	41 155	24 023	78 259	208 965	2 922	47 383	531 840
Unspecified	18 790	71 477	39 372	7 380	20 777	30 505	18 763	30 844	53 220	8 059	52 273	351 459
Total	573 082	521 003	742 900	94 320	517 441	621 314	412 788	390 448	731 259	204 276	673 071	5 481 903
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
No school	33	17	8	9	17	8	9	5	6	25	13	13
Less than matric	57	69	63	57	70	60	66	38	35	66	58	57
Matric or higher	10	14	28	34	13	33	25	57	59	9	29	29
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Female												
	Agric.	Mining	Manuf.	Electr.	Constr.	Trade	Transp.	Finance	Service	P.hholds	Unsp.	Total
No schooling	74 283	1 360	20 125	653	5 385	27 892	1 714	4 593	21 456	175 583	37 960	371 006
Some primary	76 324	1 567	40 190	647	4 869	38 687	2 317	5 461	28 299	225 612	42 900	466 872
Complete primary	24 323	1 000	33 105	438	2 348	28 783	1 794	4 250	21 475	106 992	25 053	249 562
Some secondary	42 230	6 008	174 000	4 419	10 720	209 863	22 640	62 648	188 248	277 285	133 328	1 131 389
Std 10/Grade 12	11 080	6 584	75 917	5 660	8 997	129 416	29 795	140 995	202 436	34 592	102 517	747 989
Higher	4 434	2 767	20 288	2 193	3 332	24 606	8 382	51 697	321 187	2 981	32 587	474 454
Unspecified	8 594	1 257	13 449	1 004	2 036	17 492	4 221	20 063	66 325	25 781	30 452	190 673
Total	241 267	20 544	377 073	15 014	37 688	476 737	70 864	289 707	849 425	848 826	404 797	3 631 944
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
No school	32	7	6	5	15	6	3	2	3	21	10	11
Less than matric	61	44	68	39	50	60	40	27	30	74	54	54
Matric or higher	7	48	26	56	35	34	57	71	67	5	36	36
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total												
	Agric.	Mining	Manuf.	Electr.	Constr.	Trade	Transp.	Finance	Service	P.hholds	Unsp.	Total
No schooling	255 063	78 260	78 229	8 773	89 640	73 118	38 632	20 857	59 860	223 879	116 454	1 042 766
Some primary	248 642	124 003	127 759	11 129	117 877	103 908	55 373	24 837	78 436	275 626	134 287	1 301 877
Complete primary	73 491	44 869	85 994	6 207	54 821	68 347	33 886	16 034	47 226	127 142	70 291	628 306
Some secondary	139 364	150 912	479 638	37 360	191 306	456 635	195 890	168 610	348 764	336 658	357 772	2 862 909
Std 10/Grade 12	46 677	50 033	217 441	21 440	55 124	282 286	104 481	268 955	396 702	50 054	236 369	1 729 562
Higher	23 730	20 735	78 092	16 041	23 549	65 761	32 405	129 957	530 151	5 904	79 970	1 006 294
Unspecified	27 384	72 734	52 821	8 384	22 812	47 997	22 985	50 906	119 545	33 840	82 724	542 132
Total	814 350	541 546	1 119 973	109 334	555 129	1 098 051	483 652	680 156	1 580 684	1 053 103	1 077 868	9 113 847
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
No school	32	17	7	9	17	7	8	3	4	22	12	12
Less than matric	59	68	65	54	68	60	62	33	32	73	57	56
Matric or higher	9	15	28	37	15	33	30	63	63	5	32	32
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Census '96

Table 10: Occupation level of employed people in each economic sector by gender

Male												
	Agric.	Mining	Manuf.	Electr.	Constr.	Trade	Transp.	Finance	Service	P.hholds	Unsp.	Total
Managers	8 764	11 478	43 441	3 533	9 104	73 781	20 378	32 687	29 300	2 196	30 033	264 695
Professional	3 048	18 100	28 902	5 272	12 284	12 036	8 751	63 673	213 522	1 343	22 278	389 208
Technicians	3 638	8 186	38 269	6 370	14 676	35 932	30 983	60 604	53 156	2 207	28 146	282 166
Clerks	3 067	9 656	28 836	3 233	3 898	35 189	29 949	40 870	38 139	1 242	27 804	221 883
Sales	6 574	13 978	27 463	2 824	3 382	137 465	13 182	109 790	181 913	5 559	33 726	535 856
Skilled agric.	180 546	1 800	10 893	424	1 205	4 828	1 116	2 089	12 905	52 910	16 242	284 957
Craft	12 548	194 709	221 910	49 693	353 372	139 830	26 088	18 347	34 167	10 834	74 570	1 136 068
Assembly	39 615	113 836	134 217	8 084	17 566	38 204	214 733	11 686	27 519	4 551	63 199	673 210
Elementary	292 982	101 539	101 960	7 080	77 076	95 364	32 255	21 670	85 490	111 125	98 195	1 024 736
Unspecified	22 301	47 721	107 010	7 807	24 880	48 684	35 353	29 031	55 150	12 309	278 879	669 124
Total	573 082	521 003	742 900	94 320	517 441	621 314	412 788	390 448	731 259	204 276	673 071	5 481 903
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Managers	2	2	7	4	2	13	5	9	4	1	8	5
Professional	1	4	5	6	2	2	2	18	32	1	6	8
Technicians	1	2	6	7	3	6	8	17	8	1	7	6
Clerks	1	2	5	4	1	6	8	11	6	1	7	5
Sales	1	3	4	3	1	24	3	30	27	3	9	11
Skilled agric.	33	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	2	28	4	6
Craft	2	41	35	57	72	24	7	5	5	6	19	24
Assembly	7	24	21	9	4	7	57	3	4	2	16	14
Elementary	53	21	16	8	16	17	9	6	13	58	25	21
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Female												
Managers	1 574	546	10 769	489	1 036	36 182	4 756	15 310	17 047	1 287	11 210	100 207
Professional	1 570	2 214	9 925	980	1 712	6 981	3 365	29 345	406 842	1 359	17 454	481 717
Technicians	2 467	1 935	27 231	1 713	3 853	26 290	9 795	54 934	107 658	1 930	22 910	260 716
Clerks	5 474	5 563	44 804	5 501	7 152	102 651	27 582	126 293	98 653	2 910	61 487	488 070
Sales	3 698	1 210	15 430	398	736	142 716	3 856	14 075	70 143	10 582	22 107	284 951
Skilled agric.	52 670	121	5 026	50	192	2 211	167	625	2 641	4 017	4 599	72 321
Craft	3 567	2 286	90 074	2 137	12 692	25 375	1 692	3 956	6 555	3 722	13 873	165 929
Assembly	1 380	770	70 164	819	718	6 005	5 794	2 470	3 869	900	11 815	104 705
Elementary	158 468	4 075	60 806	1 442	7 232	96 755	6 923	21 045	93 877	813 002	91 747	1 355 371
Unspecified	10 401	1 824	42 843	1 483	2 366	31 571	6 935	21 652	42 140	9 118	147 593	317 927
Total	241 267	20 544	377 073	15 014	37 688	476 737	70 864	289 707	849 425	848 826	404 797	3 631 944
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Managers	1	3	3	4	3	8	7	6	2	0	4	3
Professional	1	12	3	7	5	2	5	11	50	0	7	15
Technicians	1	10	8	13	11	6	15	20	13	0	9	8
Clerks	2	30	13	41	20	23	43	47	12	0	24	15
Sales	2	6	5	3	2	32	6	5	9	1	9	9
Skilled agric.	23	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Craft	2	12	27	16	36	6	3	1	1	0	5	5
Assembly	1	4	21	6	2	1	9	1	0	0	5	3
Elementary	69	22	18	11	20	22	11	8	12	97	36	41
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Managers	10 337	12 024	54 210	4 023	10 140	109 963	25 135	47 998	46 347	3 483	41 243	364 902
Professional	4 618	20 314	38 827	6 252	13 995	19 017	12 116	93 019	620 364	2 702	39 732	870 955
Technicians	6 105	10 121	65 501	8 083	18 528	62 222	40 778	115 538	160 814	4 137	51 055	542 882
Clerks	8 541	15 219	73 640	8 734	11 050	137 839	57 531	167 164	136 792	4 152	89 292	709 953
Sales	10 272	15 188	42 893	3 222	4 117	280 182	17 038	123 865	252 055	16 141	55 834	820 807
Skilled agric.	233 217	1 921	15 919	474	1 396	7 039	1 283	2 714	15 546	56 927	20 841	357 278
Craft	16 115	196 995	311 984	51 830	366 063	165 205	27 780	22 302	40 723	14 555	88 443	1 301 997
Assembly	40 995	114 606	204 381	8 903	18 284	44 210	220 527	14 156	31 388	5 451	75 014	777 914
Elementary	451 450	105 613	162 766	8 522	84 308	192 120	39 178	42 715	179 367	924 127	189 942	2 380 107
Unspecified	32 701	49 545	149 853	9 290	27 246	80 255	42 288	50 684	97 290	21 427	426 472	987 052
Total	814 350	541 546	1 119 973	109 334	555 129	1 098 051	483 652	680 156	1 580 684	1 053 103	1 077 868	9 113 847
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Managers	1	2	6	4	2	11	6	8	3	0	6	4
Professional	1	4	4	6	3	2	3	15	42	0	6	11
Technicians	1	2	7	8	4	6	9	18	11	0	8	7
Clerks	1	3	8	9	2	14	13	27	9	0	14	9
Sales	1	3	4	3	1	28	4	20	17	2	9	10
Skilled agric.	30	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	6	3	4
Craft	2	40	32	52	69	16	6	4	3	1	14	16
Assembly	5	23	21	9	3	4	50	2	2	1	12	10
Elementary	58	21	17	9	16	19	9	7	12	90	29	29
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Census '96

Table 11: Income distribution of employed people in each economic sector by gender

Male												
	Agric.	Mining	Manuf.	Electr.	Constr.	Trade	Transp.	Finance	Service	P.hholds	Unsp.	Total
R1-R500	355 934	37 674	82 388	7 442	112 027	103 794	46 094	29 969	49 575	90 715	135 471	1 051 082
R501-R1 000	111 292	128 836	120 141	12 815	140 529	126 855	69 708	51 563	79 012	55 744	122 021	1 018 514
R1 001-R1 500	32 088	185 234	163 930	18 131	107 329	120 101	89 786	65 873	120 372	27 845	122 624	1 053 313
R1 501-R3 500	28 348	100 431	209 481	25 258	90 227	138 945	114 169	85 988	225 863	16 083	136 449	1 171 241
R3 501 and more	33 324	53 172	141 184	26 191	53 185	107 917	79 354	139 598	232 913	8 310	105 866	981 014
Total	560 985	505 346	717 124	89 837	503 297	597 611	399 110	372 991	707 735	198 696	622 431	5 275 165
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
R1-R500	63	7	11	8	22	17	12	8	7	46	22	20
R501-R1 000	20	25	17	14	28	21	17	14	11	28	20	19
R1 001-R1 500	6	37	23	20	21	20	22	18	17	14	20	20
R1 501-R3 500	5	20	29	28	18	23	29	23	32	8	22	22
R3 501 and more	6	11	20	29	11	18	20	37	33	4	17	19
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Female												
	Agric.	Mining	Manuf.	Electr.	Constr.	Trade	Transp.	Finance	Service	P.hholds	Unsp.	Total
R1-R500	190 460	3 011	82 035	1 572	10 886	128 675	6 520	22 864	82 737	572 733	127 950	1 229 442
R501-R1 000	26 241	3 050	82 275	1 832	6 942	117 197	7 466	25 862	95 528	182 907	69 513	618 811
R1 001-R1 500	8 808	2 998	96 817	2 277	5 656	87 427	10 348	35 679	130 325	45 578	57 801	483 712
R1 501-R3 500	7 504	6 078	71 678	4 693	7 878	90 781	26 684	110 819	305 445	22 287	76 433	730 281
R3 501 and more	3 488	4 335	31 463	3 800	4 887	35 403	16 069	78 412	206 270	6 472	38 304	428 902
Total	236 501	19 471	364 267	14 173	36 249	459 482	67 088	273 636	820 305	829 976	370 000	3 491 149
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
R1-R500	81	15	23	11	30	28	10	8	10	69	35	35
R501-R1 000	11	16	23	13	19	26	11	9	12	22	19	18
R1 001-R1 500	4	15	27	16	16	19	15	13	16	5	16	14
R1 501-R3 500	3	31	20	33	22	20	40	40	37	3	21	21
R3 501 and more	1	22	9	27	13	8	24	29	25	1	10	12
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total												
	Agric.	Mining	Manuf.	Electri.	Constr.	Trade	Transp.	Finance	Service	P.hholds	Unsp.	Total
R1-R500	546 394	40 685	164 423	9 014	122 912	232 468	52 613	52 833	132 313	663 448	263 421	2 280 524
R501-R1 000	137 533	131 885	202 416	14 647	147 472	244 052	77 174	77 424	174 539	238 651	191 533	1 637 326
R1 001-R1 500	40 896	188 232	260 746	20 408	112 986	207 528	100 134	101 552	250 697	73 423	180 425	1 537 026
R1 501-R3 500	35 852	106 509	281 159	29 951	98 105	229 726	140 853	196 807	531 308	38 370	212 881	1 901 522
R3 501 and more	36 812	57 506	172 647	29 990	58 072	143 320	95 423	218 010	439 183	14 782	144 170	1 409 916
Total	797 487	524 817	1 081 391	104 010	539 546	1 057 093	466 197	646 627	1 528 040	1 028 673	992 431	8 766 313
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
R1-R500	69	8	15	9	23	22	11	8	9	64	27	26
R501-R1 000	17	25	19	14	27	23	17	12	11	23	19	19
R1 001-R1 500	5	36	24	20	21	20	21	16	16	7	18	18
R1 501-R3 500	4	20	26	29	18	22	30	30	35	4	21	22
R3 501 and more	5	11	16	29	11	14	20	34	29	1	15	16
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Census '96

Table 12: Number of commercial farming units

	1994	1995	1996		1994 %	1995 %	1996 %
Eastern Cape	6 633	6 348	6 338	Eastern Cape	11	11	10
Free State	11 026	10 771	11 272	Free State	18	18	18
Gauteng	2 199	2 025	2 342	Gauteng	4	3	4
KwaZulu-Natal	5 087	6 079	5 037	KwaZulu-Natal	8	10	8
Mpumalanga	5 007	4 383	4 675	Mpumalanga	8	7	8
Northern Cape	6 561	6 613	6 730	Northern Cape	11	11	11
Northern Province	6 486	6 372	7 273	Northern Province	11	11	12
North West	7 857	7 359	7 512	North West	13	12	12
Western Cape	10 046	9 878	9 759	Western Cape	16	17	16
South Africa	60 902	59 828	60 938	South Africa	100	100	100

Table 13: Size of farming units (hectares)

	1994	1995	1996		1994 %	1995 %	1996 %
Eastern Cape	10 338 835	10 323 406	10 327 660	Eastern Cape	13	13	13
Free State	11 324 231	11 345 458	11 342 502	Free State	14	14	14
Gauteng	689 659	599 613	756 946	Gauteng	1	1	1
KwaZulu-Natal	4 020 158	4 263 902	4 068 401	KwaZulu-Natal	5	5	5
Mpumalanga	4 631 976	4 575 565	4 544 012	Mpumalanga	6	6	6
Northern Cape	29 683 494	29 536 202	29 734 978	Northern Cape	36	36	36
Northern Province	5 413 426	5 436 376	5 488 613	Northern Province	7	7	7
North West	5 966 247	6 129 251	6 179 490	North West	7	7	8
Western Cape	9 793 503	9 928 998	9 766 969	Western Cape	12	12	12
South Africa	81 861 529	82 138 771	82 209 571	South Africa	100	100	100

Source: Agricultural surveys, 1994-1996

**Table 14 : Number of regular employees
in commercial farming**

	1994	1995	1996
Eastern Cape	43 137	45 367	42 272
Free State	70 663	69 581	72 186
Gauteng	28 183	24 752	33 939
KwaZulu-Natal	87 946	96 735	93 234
Mpumalanga	81 072	66 108	70 405
Northern Cape	24 368	23 066	24 391
Northern Province	94 409	102 342	87 086
North West	60 765	56 449	59 045
Western Cape	129 345	117 488	127 918
South Africa	619 888	601 888	610 476

% regular employees of total employment

	1994	1995	1996
	%	%	%
Eastern Cape	69	70	67
Free State	62	60	61
Gauteng	85	84	86
KwaZulu-Natal	76	77	81
Mpumalanga	73	69	70
Northern Cape	47	41	42
Northern Province	71	82	72
North West	63	60	60
Western Cape	63	64	64
South Africa	67	68	67

Number of casual employees

	1994	1995	1996
Eastern Cape	19 278	19 295	20 811
Free State	43 717	46 961	46 680
Gauteng	4 844	4 743	5 356
KwaZulu-Natal	27 363	29 074	22 262
Mpumalanga	30 240	30 204	30 646
Northern Cape	27 105	32 814	33 807
Northern Province	38 755	22 016	34 671
North West	36 007	37 770	39 304
Western Cape	74 454	66 197	70 460
South Africa	301 763	289 074	303 997

% casual employees of total employment

	1994	1995	1996
	%	%	%
Eastern Cape	31	30	33
Free State	38	40	39
Gauteng	15	16	14
KwaZulu-Natal	24	23	19
Mpumalanga	27	31	30
Northern Cape	53	59	58
Northern Province	29	18	28
North West	37	40	40
Western Cape	37	36	36
South Africa	33	32	33

Total number of employees

	1994	1995	1996
Eastern Cape	62 415	64 662	63 083
Free State	114 380	116 542	118 866
Gauteng	33 027	29 495	39 295
KwaZulu-Natal	115 309	125 809	115 496
Mpumalanga	111 312	96 312	101 051
Northern Cape	51 473	55 880	58 198
Northern Province	133 164	124 358	121 757
North West	96 772	94 219	98 349
Western Cape	203 799	183 685	198 378
South Africa	921 651	890 962	914 473

Source: Agricultural surveys, 1994-1996

Table 15: Regular and casual employees' wages and salaries in commercial farming

	1994	1995	1996
	Rands ('000)	Rands ('000)	Rands ('000)
Eastern Cape	199 941	250 937	263 390
Free State	337 683	386 384	405 342
Gauteng	210 206	226 117	332 836
KwaZulu-Natal	609 330	778 366	808 148
Mpumalanga	443 022	424 357	478 713
Northern Cape	140 357	154 046	181 622
Northern Province	425 436	470 122	483 500
North West	277 198	309 167	392 071
Western Cape	1 038 804	1 080 313	1 254 908
South Africa	3 681 977	4 079 809	4 600 530

% regular and casual employees' wages and salaries of total remuneration

	1994	1995	1996
	%	%	%
Eastern Cape	76	76	77
Free State	74	74	73
Gauteng	84	84	86
KwaZulu-Natal	80	80	80
Mpumalanga	79	78	79
Northern Cape	76	75	76
Northern Province	80	76	80
North West	75	76	77
Western Cape	85	84	84
South Africa	80	79	80

Other remuneration of regular and casual employees

	1994	1995	1996
Eastern Cape	64 580	77 381	78 123
Free State	118 797	134 011	148 562
Gauteng	38 808	42 183	53 976
KwaZulu-Natal	151 509	195 351	203 514
Mpumalanga	118 507	117 141	130 416
Northern Cape	44 206	51 462	56 572
Northern Province	108 653	145 775	119 497
North West	93 645	99 220	117 167
Western Cape	187 505	208 235	242 467
South Africa	926 210	1 070 759	1 150 294

% other remuneration of regular and casual employees of total remuneration

	1994	1995	1996
	%	%	%
Eastern Cape	24	24	23
Free State	26	26	27
Gauteng	16	16	14
KwaZulu-Natal	20	20	20
Mpumalanga	21	22	21
Northern Cape	24	25	24
Northern Province	20	24	20
North West	25	24	23
Western Cape	15	16	16
South Africa	20	21	20

Total remuneration

	1994	1995	1996
Eastern Cape	264 521	328 318	341 513
Free State	456 480	520 395	553 904
Gauteng	249 014	268 300	386 812
KwaZulu-Natal	760 839	973 717	1 011 662
Mpumalanga	561 529	541 498	609 129
Northern Cape	184 563	205 508	238 194
Northern Province	534 089	615 897	602 997
North West	370 843	408 387	509 238
Western Cape	1 226 309	1 288 548	1 497 375
South Africa	4 608 187	5 150 568	5 750 824

Source: Agricultural surveys, 1994-1996

Table 16: Gross agricultural income in the commercial farming sector

Gross income from field crops

	1994	1995	1996		1994	1995	1996
	Rands '000	Rands '000	Rands '000		%	%	%
Eastern Cape	108 268	78 334	116 140	Eastern Cape	1	1	1
Free State	2 351 938	2 330 181	2 321 972	Free State	31	28	27
Gauteng	221 754	269 907	421 301	Gauteng	3	3	5
KwaZulu-Natal	899 458	1 213 319	1 295 831	KwaZulu-Natal	12	15	15
Mpumalanga	1 533 869	1 474 246	1 397 242	Mpumalanga	20	18	16
Northern Cape	213 684	254 759	254 063	Northern Cape	3	3	3
Northern Province	483 977	544 423	652 899	Northern Province	6	7	8
North West	1 106 002	1 268 659	1 127 863	North West	14	15	13
Western Cape	745 275	867 203	921 278	Western Cape	10	10	11
South Africa	7 664 225	8 301 031	8 508 589	South Africa	100	100	100

Gross income from horticulture

	1994	1995	1996		1994	1995	1996
Eastern Cape	459 615	613 783	611 970	Eastern Cape	6	8	7
Free State	368 261	456 104	495 365	Free State	5	6	5
Gauteng	515 887	557 823	892 307	Gauteng	7	7	10
KwaZulu-Natal	244 247	275 820	368 144	KwaZulu-Natal	3	3	4
Mpumalanga	548 246	531 040	720 979	Mpumalanga	8	7	8
Northern Cape	368 619	453 229	458 492	Northern Cape	5	6	5
Northern Province	1 226 580	1 359 550	1 263 681	Northern Province	17	17	14
North West	258 481	275 967	469 661	North West	4	3	5
Western Cape	3 088 411	3 399 448	3 819 072	Western Cape	44	43	42
South Africa	7 078 347	7 922 764	9 099 671	South Africa	100	100	100

Gross income from animals and animal products

	1994	1995	1996		1994	1995	1996
Eastern Cape	877 663	1 123 674	1 151 092	Eastern Cape	8	9	9
Free State	1 314 999	1 484 559	1 481 567	Free State	12	12	11
Gauteng	886 282	646 176	945 149	Gauteng	8	5	7
KwaZulu-Natal	1 639 220	2 178 507	1 928 559	KwaZulu-Natal	15	18	15
Mpumalanga	1 014 855	1 024 809	1 158 910	Mpumalanga	9	8	9
Northern Cape	629 463	724 027	705 549	Northern Cape	6	6	5
Northern Province	1 403 139	1 948 091	2 011 175	Northern Province	13	16	15
North West	1 223 116	1 386 735	1 439 877	North West	11	11	11
Western Cape	1 731 177	1 925 699	2 440 893	Western Cape	16	15	18
South Africa	10 719 914	12 442 277	13 262 771	South Africa	100	100	100

Total gross income*

	1994	1995	1996		1994	1995	1996
Eastern Cape	1 448 461	1 905 172	1 957 228	Eastern Cape	5	6	6
Free State	4 036 959	4 272 920	4 302 049	Free State	15	14	13
Gauteng	1 634 146	1 495 557	2 283 301	Gauteng	6	5	7
KwaZulu-Natal	3 534 571	4 498 633	4 490 322	KwaZulu-Natal	13	15	14
Mpumalanga	3 607 267	3 685 096	3 972 814	Mpumalanga	13	12	12
Northern Cape	1 212 230	1 432 576	1 418 991	Northern Cape	4	5	4
Northern Province	3 127 556	3 860 875	3 934 539	Northern Province	12	13	12
North West	2 588 091	2 931 855	3 038 381	North West	10	10	9
Western Cape	5 825 018	6 469 829	7 533 609	Western Cape	22	21	23
South Africa	27 014 299	30 552 513	32 931 234	South Africa	100	100	100

* Note, total gross income excludes income from contract work or the hiring out of equipment
Source: Agricultural surveys, 1994-1996

Table 17: Total expenditure of commercial farmers* by province

Current expenditure

	1994	1995	1996		1994	1995	1996
	Rands '000	Rands '000	Rands '000		%	%	%
Eastern Cape	931 002	1 123 634	1 141 800	Eastern Cape	6	6	6
Free State	2 659 069	2 836 072	3 123 233	Free State	16	16	16
Gauteng	974 970	917 430	1 355 506	Gauteng	6	5	7
KwaZulu-Natal	2 257 244	2 709 954	2 697 358	KwaZulu-Natal	13	15	13
Mpumalanga	2 270 044	2 167 865	2 515 349	Mpumalanga	14	12	13
Northern Cape	707 832	811 022	849 196	Northern Cape	4	5	4
Northern Province	1 828 799	2 141 354	2 255 279	Northern Province	11	12	11
North West	1 744 851	1 845 221	2 041 940	North West	10	10	10
Western Cape	3 387 064	3 446 906	4 039 466	Western Cape	20	19	20
South Africa	16 760 875	17 999 458	20 019 127	South Africa	100	100	100

Capital expenditure

	1994	1995	1996		1994	1995	1996
Eastern Cape	190 585	219 686	255 125	Eastern Cape	7	6	6
Free State	518 909	533 410	548 667	Free State	18	16	14
Gauteng	93 803	126 182	235 229	Gauteng	3	4	6
KwaZulu-Natal	255 144	413 513	408 662	KwaZulu-Natal	9	12	10
Mpumalanga	430 837	392 813	475 224	Mpumalanga	15	12	12
Northern Cape	136 582	178 981	233 360	Northern Cape	5	5	6
Northern Province	264 745	344 383	392 346	Northern Province	9	10	10
North West	193 428	261 765	283 468	North West	7	8	7
Western Cape	787 897	914 508	1 110 978	Western Cape	27	27	28
South Africa	2 871 930	3 385 241	3 943 059	South Africa	100	100	100

Total expenditure

Eastern Cape	1 121 587	1 343 320	1 396 925	Eastern Cape	6	6	6
Free State	3 177 978	3 369 482	3 671 900	Free State	16	16	15
Gauteng	1 068 773	1 043 612	1 590 735	Gauteng	5	5	7
KwaZulu-Natal	2 512 388	3 123 467	3 106 020	KwaZulu-Natal	13	15	13
Mpumalanga	2 700 881	2 560 678	2 990 573	Mpumalanga	14	12	12
Northern Cape	844 414	990 003	1 082 556	Northern Cape	4	5	5
Northern Province	2 093 544	2 485 737	2 647 625	Northern Province	11	12	11
North West	1 938 279	2 106 986	2 325 408	North West	10	10	10
Western Cape	4 174 961	4 361 414	5 150 444	Western Cape	21	20	21
South Africa	19 632 805	21 384 699	23 962 186	South Africa	100	100	100

* Excluding remuneration to employees
Source: Agricultural surveys, 1994-1996

Table 18: Farming debt and assets in the commercial farming sector

Farming debt ('000 rands)			
	1994	1995	1996
Eastern Cape	1 218 092	1 461 970	1 438 959
Free State	3 038 401	3 157 758	3 556 080
Gauteng	460 775	510 940	725 304
KwaZulu-Natal	1 992 882	2 384 827	2 292 514
Mpumalanga	1 709 164	1 569 901	1 946 807
Northern Cape	1 065 836	1 258 563	1 181 640
Northern Province	1 637 732	1 629 170	2 197 382
North West	1 903 211	1 817 499	1 933 505
Western Cape	2 773 780	3 214 897	3 588 839
South Africa	15 799 873	17 005 525	18 861 030
Farming assets ('000 rands)			
	1994	1995	1996
Eastern Cape	5 728 243	6 473 556	6 721 042
Free State	9 619 629	10 391 648	11 738 619
Gauteng	2 106 670	2 148 380	2 858 348
KwaZulu-Natal	8 964 453	10 006 914	9 983 115
Mpumalanga	8 708 417	9 262 845	10 515 614
Northern Cape	4 480 559	4 892 992	5 331 523
Northern Province	6 151 562	5 816 968	6 636 144
North West	6 059 381	6 162 997	7 185 183
Western Cape	14 050 356	15 285 717	17 303 742
South Africa	65 869 270	70 442 017	78 273 330
Farming debt to assets ratio (%)			
	1994	1995	1996
Eastern Cape	21,3	22,6	21,4
Free State	31,6	30,4	30,3
Gauteng	21,9	23,8	25,4
KwaZulu-Natal	22,2	23,8	23,0
Mpumalanga	19,6	16,9	18,5
Northern Cape	23,8	25,7	22,2
Northern Province	26,6	28,0	33,1
North West	31,4	29,5	26,9
Western Cape	19,7	21,0	20,7
South Africa	24,0	24,1	24,1

Source: Agricultural surveys, 1994-1996

Table 19: Number of people employed in the former homeland areas

Male				
	Farm	Formal	Informal	Total
Eastern Cape	162 614	83 787	13 012	259 414
Free State	3 241	14 691	4 780	22 712
KwaZulu-Natal	85 169	51 881	10 332	147 382
Mpumalanga	13 635	66 598	14 899	95 132
Northern Province	90 240	173 507	28 068	291 816
North West	18 906	147 807	24 206	190 918
Total	373 806	538 271	95 298	1 007 374
Female				
	Farm	Formal	Informal	Total
Eastern Cape	273 126	72 488	29 679	375 293
Free State	833	13 973	5 002	19 807
KwaZulu-Natal	225 205	29 487	21 789	276 481
Mpumalanga	29 143	34 639	21 139	84 921
Northern Province	243 532	103 821	28 489	375 841
North West	12 531	75 913	18 320	106 764
Total	784 370	330 320	124 417	1 239 108
Total				
	Farm	Formal	Informal	Total
Eastern Cape	435 740	156 275	42 691	634 706
Free State	4 074	28 664	9 782	42 520
KwaZulu-Natal	310 375	81 368	32 121	423 863
Mpumalanga	42 779	101 237	36 038	180 053
Northern Province	333 772	277 328	56 557	667 657
North West	31 437	223 720	42 526	297 683
Total	1 158 176	868 591	219 715	2 246 482

Source: Rural survey, 1997

Table 20: Domestic workers and subsistence farmers in the former homelands by province

Male	Dmst. Wrks.	Other empl. people	Subsist. farmers	Total		Dmst. Wrks. %	Other empl. people %	Subsist. farmers %	Total %
Eastern Cape	1 075	117 059	141 279	259 414	Eastern Cape	0	45	54	100
Free State	505	20 428	1 779	22 712	Free State	2	90	8	100
KwaZulu-Natal	1 350	85 153	60 879	147 382	KwaZulu-Natal	1	58	41	100
Mpumalanga	2 225	87 839	5 069	95 132	Mpumalanga	2	92	5	100
Northern Province	3 755	252 874	35 187	291 816	Northern Province	1	87	12	100
North West	3 650	180 243	7 026	190 918	North West	2	94	4	100
Total	12 559	743 596	251 219	1 007 374	Total	1	74	25	100
Female									
Eastern Cape	21 866	113 805	239 621	375 293	Eastern Cape	6	30	64	100
Free State	4 286	15 298	224	19 807	Free State	22	77	1	100
KwaZulu-Natal	15 424	86 473	174 584	276 481	KwaZulu-Natal	6	31	63	100
Mpumalanga	18 125	52 842	13 954	84 921	Mpumalanga	21	62	16	100
Northern Province	28 268	210 312	137 262	375 841	Northern Province	8	56	37	100
North West	25 275	75 340	6 150	106 764	North West	24	71	6	100
Total	113 244	554 068	571 795	1 239 108	Total	9	45	46	100
Total									
Eastern Cape	22 942	230 864	380 900	634 706	Eastern Cape	4	36	60	100
Free State	4 791	35 726	2 003	42 520	Free State	11	84	5	100
KwaZulu-Natal	16 774	171 626	235 463	423 863	KwaZulu-Natal	4	40	56	100
Mpumalanga	20 349	140 680	19 023	180 053	Mpumalanga	11	78	11	100
Northern Province	32 023	463 185	172 449	667 657	Northern Province	5	69	26	100
North West	28 925	255 583	13 175	297 683	North West	10	86	4	100
Total	125 803	1 297 664	823 014	2 246 482	Total	6	58	37	100

Source: Rural survey, 1997

Table 21: Type of employment in the former homeland areas by province

Farm						
	Employee	Employer	Family business	Self-empl.	Unsp.	Total
Eastern Cape	48 624	6 138	312 554	68 423	0	435 740
Free State	1 138	87	490	2 359	0	4 074
KwaZulu-Natal	34 005	2 331	181 275	92 764	0	310 375
Mpumalanga	15 615	1 246	9 957	15 961	0	42 779
N. Province	105 749	16 893	115 848	94 955	326	333 772
North West	11 595	271	5 453	14 119	0	31 437
Total	216 727	26 966	625 576	288 581	326	1 158 176
Formal						
	Employee	Employer	Family business	Self-empl.	Unsp.	Total
Eastern Cape	138 672	5 753	4 637	7 213	0	156 275
Free State	27 381	125	0	1 157	0	28 664
KwaZulu-Natal	76 298	682	2 600	1 507	281	81 368
Mpumalanga	94 344	967	0	5 925	0	101 237
N. Province	256 789	2 759	7 518	8 973	1 290	277 328
North West	209 691	5 154	1 426	7 449	0	223 720
Total	803 176	15 440	16 181	32 223	1 571	868 591
Informal						
	Employee	Employer	Family business	Self-empl.	Unsp.	Total
Eastern Cape	7 445	2 335	7 168	25 744	0	42 691
Free State	4 273	82	0	5 427	0	9 782
KwaZulu-Natal	5 638	907	2 689	22 887	0	32 121
Mpumalanga	4 618	361	952	30 107	0	36 038
N. Province	12 350	358	6 279	36 398	1 171	56 557
North West	10 908	0	4 436	26 848	334	42 526
Total	45 232	4 044	21 524	147 411	1 505	219 715
Total						
	Employee	Employer	Family business	Self-empl.	Unsp.	Total
Eastern Cape	194 741	14 226	324 360	101 380	0	634 706
Free State	32 792	295	490	8 943	0	42 520
KwaZulu-Natal	115 941	3 920	186 564	117 157	281	423 863
Mpumalanga	114 577	2 575	10 908	51 993	0	180 053
N. Province	374 888	20 010	129 645	140 326	2 787	667 657
North West	232 195	5 425	11 314	48 415	334	297 683
Total	1 065 134	46 450	663 281	468 215	3 402	2 246 482

Source: Rural survey, 1997

Table 22: Percentage distribution of employed people in the former homelands by type of employment

Farm					
	Employee	Employer	Family business	Self-employed	Total
Eastern Cape	11	1	72	16	100
Free State	28	2	12	58	100
KwaZulu-Natal	11	1	58	30	100
Mpumalanga	37	3	23	37	100
N. Province	32	5	35	28	100
North West	37	1	17	45	100
Total	19	2	54	25	100
Formal					
	Employee	Employer	Family business	Self-employed	Total
Eastern Cape	89	4	3	5	100
Free State	96	0	0	4	100
KwaZulu-Natal	94	1	3	2	100
Mpumalanga	93	1	0	6	100
N. Province	93	1	3	3	100
North West	94	2	1	3	100
Total	92	2	2	4	100
Informal					
	Employee	Employer	Family business	Self-employed	Total
Eastern Cape	17	5	17	60	100
Free State	44	1	0	55	100
KwaZulu-Natal	18	3	8	71	100
Mpumalanga	13	1	3	84	100
N. Province	22	1	11	64	100
North West	26	0	10	63	100
Total	21	2	10	67	100
Total					
	Employee	Employer	Family business	Self-employed	Total
Eastern Cape	31	2	51	16	100
Free State	77	1	1	21	100
KwaZulu-Natal	27	1	44	28	100
Mpumalanga	64	1	6	29	100
N. Province	56	3	19	21	100
North West	78	2	4	16	100
Total	47	2	30	21	100

Source: Rural survey, 1997

Table 23: Labour market characteristics of people in the former homeland areas by province

Male	Eastern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	Mpumalanga	N.Province	North West	Total
Employed	259 414	22 712	147 382	95 132	291 816	190 918	1 007 374
Unemployed	140 952	18 115	79 329	58 895	155 529	151 177	603 998
Not economically active	327 401	33 154	137 621	98 592	396 729	156 192	1 149 689
Economically active	400 366	40 828	226 711	154 027	447 345	342 095	1 611 372
Working age	727 766	73 982	364 332	252 619	844 074	498 287	2 761 061
Unemployment rate (%)	35,2	44,4	35,0	38,2	34,8	44,2	37,5
Labour absorption rate (%)	35,6	30,7	40,5	37,7	34,6	38,3	36,5
Labour force participation rate (%)	55,0	55,2	62,2	61,0	53,0	68,7	58,4
Female	Eastern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	Mpumalanga	N.Province	North West	Total
Employed	375 293	19 807	276 481	84 921	375 841	106 764	1 239 108
Unemployed	163 417	26 731	85 385	79 260	279 094	167 504	801 390
Not economically active	499 653.0	49 275.7	156 793.7	151 636.4	521 883.1	265 436.2	1 644 678.2
Economically active	538 709	46 538	361 866	164 181	654 935	274 268	2 040 498
Working age	1 038 362	95 814	518 660	315 817	1 176 818	539 704	3 685 176
Unemployment rate (%)	30,3	57,4	23,6	48,3	42,6	61,1	39,3
Labour absorption rate (%)	36,1	20,7	53,3	26,9	31,9	19,8	33,6
Labour force participation rate (%)	51,9	48,6	69,8	52,0	55,7	50,8	55,4
Total	Eastern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	Mpumalanga	N.Province	North West	Total
Employed	634 706	42 520	423 863	180 053	667 657	297 683	2 246 482
Unemployed	304 369	44 846	164 715	138 155	434 623	318 680	1 405 388
Not economically active	827 054	82 430	294 415	250 228	918 612	421 628	2 794 367
Economically active	939 075	87 366	588 578	318 208	1 102 280	616 363	3 651 870
Working age	1 766 129	169 796	882 993	568 436	2 020 892	1 037 991	6 446 237
Unemployment rate (%)	32,4	51,3	28,0	43,4	39,4	51,7	38,5
Labour absorption rate (%)	35,9	25,0	48,0	31,7	33,0	28,7	34,8
Labour force participation rate (%)	53,2	51,5	66,7	56,0	54,5	59,4	56,7

Source: Rural survey, 1997

Table 24: Employment on farms in the former homelands by province

Employment on farms					Employment on farms as % of total employed				
Male									
	Dmst. Wrks.	Other empl. people	Subsist. farmers	Total		Dmst. Wrks.	Other empl. people	Subsist. farmers	Total
Eastern Cape	844	29 628	132 142	162 614	Eastern Cape	79	25	94	63
Free State	0	1 568	1 673	3 241	Free State	0	8	94	14
KwaZulu-Natal	0	26 468	58 702	85 169	KwaZulu-Natal	0	31	96	58
Mpumalanga	337	8 460	4 839	13 635	Mpumalanga	15	10	95	14
N. Province	0	58 689	31 551	90 240	N. Province	0	23	90	31
North West	0	12 123	6 783	18 906	North West	0	7	97	10
Total	1 182	136 935	235 689	373 806	Total	9	18	94	37
Female									
	Dmst. Wrks.	Other empl. people	Subsist. farmers	Total		Dmst. Wrks.	Other empl. people	Subsist. farmers	Total
Eastern Cape	2 886	35 122	235 118	273 126	Eastern Cape	13	31	98	73
Free State	0	609	224	833	Free State	0	4	100	4
KwaZulu-Natal	4 915	45 707	174 584	225 205	KwaZulu-Natal	32	53	100	81
Mpumalanga	2 337	13 066	13 741	29 143	Mpumalanga	13	25	98	34
N. Province	6 659	100 699	136 174	243 532	N. Province	24	48	99	65
North West	651	6 084	5 797	12 531	North West	3	8	94	12
Total	17 447	201 287	565 637	784 370	Total	15	36	99	63
Total									
	Dmst. Wrks.	Other empl. people	Subsist. farmers	Total		Dmst. Wrks.	Other empl. people	Subsist. farmers	Total
Eastern Cape	3 731	64 750	367 260	435 740	Eastern Cape	16	28	96	69
Free State	0	2 177	1 897	4 074	Free State	0	6	95	10
KwaZulu-Natal	4 915	72 174	233 286	310 375	KwaZulu-Natal	29	42	99	73
Mpumalanga	2 674	21 525	18 579	42 779	Mpumalanga	13	15	98	24
N. Province	6 659	159 388	167 725	333 772	N. Province	21	34	97	50
North West	651	18 207	12 579	31 437	North West	2	7	95	11
Total	18 628	338 222	801 326	1 158 176	Total	15	26	97	52

Source: Rural survey, 1997

Table 25: Employment in the formal sector in the former homelands by province

Employment in the formal sector					Employment in the formal sector as % of total employed				
Male									
	Dmst. Wrks.	Other empl. people	Subsist. farmers	Total		Dmst. Wrks.	Other empl. people	Subsist. farmers	Total
Eastern Cape	231	77 929	5 628	83 787	Eastern Cape	21	67	4	32
Free State	339	14 246	106	14 691	Free State	67	70	6	65
KwaZulu-Natal	1 350	49 215	1 316	51 881	KwaZulu-Natal	100	58	2	35
Mpumalanga	1 888	64 710	0	66 598	Mpumalanga	85	74	0	70
N.Province	3 755	168 101	1 652	173 507	N.Province	100	66	5	59
North West	3 195	144 611	0	147 807	North West	88	80	0	77
Total	10 758	518 812	8 700	538 271	Total	86	70	3	53
Female									
	Dmst. Wrks.	Other empl. people	Subsist. farmers	Total		Dmst. Wrks.	Other empl. people	Subsist. farmers	Total
Eastern Cape	18 609	52 168	1 711	72 488	Eastern Cape	85	46	1	19
Free State	3 777	10 196	0	13 973	Free State	88	67	0	71
KwaZulu-Natal	9 230	20 257	0	29 487	KwaZulu-Natal	60	23	0	11
Mpumalanga	14 828	19 597	214	34 639	Mpumalanga	82	37	2	41
N.Province	21 609	81 663	549	103 821	N.Province	76	39	0	28
North West	22 671	52 889	353	75 913	North West	90	70	6	71
Total	90 724	236 769	2 827	330 320	Total	80	43	0	27
Total									
	Dmst. Wrks.	Other empl. people	Subsist. farmers	Total		Dmst. Wrks.	Other empl. people	Subsist. farmers	Total
Eastern Cape	18 840	130 097	7 339	156 275	Eastern Cape	82	56	2	25
Free State	4 116	24 442	106	28 664	Free State	86	68	5	67
KwaZulu-Natal	10 580	69 472	1 316	81 368	KwaZulu-Natal	63	40	1	19
Mpumalanga	16 716	84 307	214	101 237	Mpumalanga	82	60	1	56
N.Province	25 364	249 764	2 201	277 328	N.Province	79	54	1	42
North West	25 867	197 500	353	223 720	North West	89	77	3	75
Total	101 482	755 581	11 528	868 591	Total	81	58	1	39

Source: Rural survey, 1997

Table26: Employment in the informal sector in the former homelands by province

Employment in the informal sector					Employment in the informal sector as % of total employment				
Male	Dmst. Wrks.	Other empl. people	Subsist. farmers	Total		Dmst. Wrks.	Other empl. people	Subsist. farmers	Total
Eastern Cape	0	9 503	3 510	13 012	Eastern Cape	0	8	2	5
Free State	165	4 615	0	4 780	Free State	33	23	0	21
KwaZulu-Natal	0	9 470	862	10 332	KwaZulu-Natal	0	11	1	7
Mpumalanga	0	14 669	230	14 899	Mpumalanga	0	17	5	16
N.Province	0	26 083	1 985	28 068	N.Province	0	10	6	10
North West	455	23 509	243	24 206	North West	12	13	3	13
Total	620	87 848	6 830	95 298	Total	5	12	3	9
Female	Dmst. Wrks.	Other empl. people	Subsist. farmers	Total		Dmst. Wrks.	Other empl. people	Subsist. farmers	Total
Eastern Cape	371	26 515	2 792	29 679	Eastern Cape	2	23	1	8
Free State	510	4 492	0	5 002	Free State	12	29	0	25
KwaZulu-Natal	1 280	20 509	0	21 789	KwaZulu-Natal	8	24	0	8
Mpumalanga	960	20 179	0	21 139	Mpumalanga	5	38	0	25
N.Province	0	27 950	538	28 489	N.Province	0	13	0	8
North West	1 953	16 367	0	18 320	North West	8	22	0	17
Total	5 073	116 013	3 331	124 417	Total	4	21	1	10
Total	Dmst. Wrks.	Other empl. people	Subsist. farmers	Total		Dmst. Wrks.	Other empl. people	Subsist. farmers	Total
Eastern Cape	371	36 018	6 302	42 691	Eastern Cape	2	16	2	7
Free State	675	9 107	0	9 782	Free State	14	25	0	23
KwaZulu-Natal	1 280	29 979	862	32 121	KwaZulu-Natal	8	17	0	8
Mpumalanga	960	34 848	230	36 038	Mpumalanga	5	25	1	20
N.Province	0	54 034	2 523	56 557	N.Province	0	12	1	8
North West	2 408	39 876	243	42 526	North West	8	16	2	14
Total	5 693	203 861	10 160	219 715	Total	5	16	1	10

Source: Rural survey, 1997

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