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LABOUR FORCE SURVEY ROUND 14: SEPTEMBER 2006

This statistical release presents a selection of key findings and tables from Stats SA's fourteenth Labour Force Survey (LFS), conducted in September 2006. This release includes historical data back to September 2001.

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

The LFS is a twice-yearly household survey,¹ specifically designed to measure the labour market. It also provides insight into a variety of issues related to the labour market, including the level and pattern of unemployment and the industrial and occupational structure of the economy. The design of the questionnaire and definitions used conform to the requirements set by international bodies such as the International Labour Organisation (ILO).²

Although data since September 2001 are presented in this report, the analysis that follows focuses mainly on changes in key labour market variables in the most recent year (September 2005 to September 2006, also referred to as 'the year to September 2006'). The historical LFS data have already been published by Stats SA (*Labour force survey, September 2000 to March 2005: Historical series of revised estimates*, Statistical Release P0210) and more detailed analysis, in the form of thematic reports, will be published at a later stage. Appendix 1 of this report provides the historical data for each round of the LFS for key labour market variables as well as the confidence limits of the estimates.

After a brief overview of the key findings, the analysis highlights industrial and sectoral employment patterns, followed by a review of the unemployment situation.

1.2 How the LFS was conducted

Detailed information was collected about the labour market situation of approximately 67 000 adults of working age (15–65 years) living in over 30 000 households across the country. The households living in sampled dwelling units in each of the nine provinces were visited by field staff employed and trained by Stats SA, and an LFS questionnaire was completed through face-to-face interviews for each household visited.

1.3 The questionnaire

Details about the questions included in the LFS questionnaire administered by field staff are presented below. As indicated in Table A, the LFS questionnaire has six sections, each of which focuses on a particular area of relevance to labour market issues and associated concerns. In total, the questionnaire contains 102 questions.

Table A: Contents of the LFS 14 questionnaire

Section	Number of questions	Details of each section
Cover page		Household information, response details, field staff information, result codes, etc.
Flap	7	Demographic information (name, age, sex, population group)
Section 1	22	Biographical information (marital status, language, migration, education, training, literacy, etc.)
Section 2	8	Activities related to work in the past seven days
Section 3	17	Unemployment and non-economic activities
Section 4	35	Main work activities in the past seven days
Section 5	8	Job creation and expanded public works programme activities in the past six months
Section 6	5	Agricultural activities, uncompensated activities in the past seven days
All sections	102	Comprehensive coverage of all aspects of the labour market

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

² For definitions of terms see p. xxvii.

1.4 Interpretation of LFS data

This section provides brief definitions of some of the principal LFS variables for which data are presented in this report. Most surveys are designed so that the key statistics can be precisely estimated from the sample and the sampling error of those estimates can be computed from the survey itself. It must be noted however, that small subgroups with small sample sizes may show larger variance, and should therefore not be compared over time since such estimates are unreliable.

Table B: Principal variables and the corresponding September 2006 estimates

Labour market variable (All variables refer to the seven days prior to the survey interview)		Estimate for September 2006
Levels (thousands)		
a	Employed ¹	12 800
b	Unemployed (official definition) ²	4 391
c	Labour force ³ = a + b	17 191
d	Not in the labour force ⁴	12 815
e	Population of working age ⁵ = c + d	30 006
f	Discouraged work-seekers ⁶	3 217
Rates (percentages)		
g	Unemployment rate ⁷ = b / c x 100	25,5
h	Labour force participation rate ⁸ = c / e x 100	57,3
i	Labour absorption rate ⁹ = a / e * 100	42,7

1 *Employed*: Persons aged 15–65 who did any work or who did not work but had a job or business in the seven days prior to the survey interview

2 *Unemployed (official definition)*: Persons aged 15–65 who did not have a job or business in the seven days prior to the survey interview but had looked for work or taken steps to start a business in the four weeks prior to the interview and were available to take up work within two weeks of the interview

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

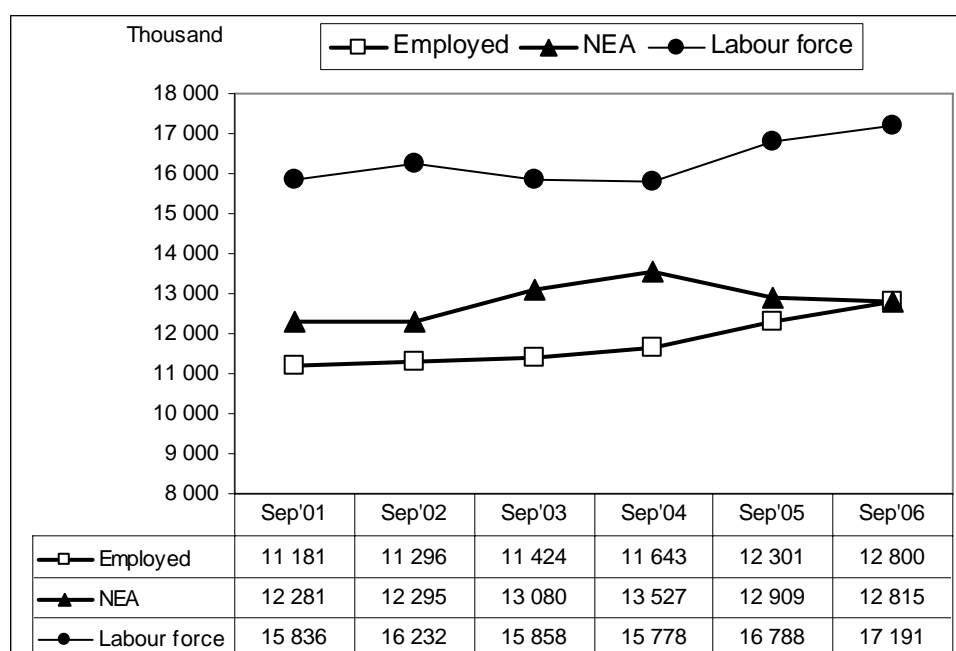
2 The labour market in September 2006

This section presents an overview of developments in the labour market based on information from the LFS. Although the focus is mainly on developments in the year to September 2006, a broader perspective is also taken to include the period September 2001 to September 2006.

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

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

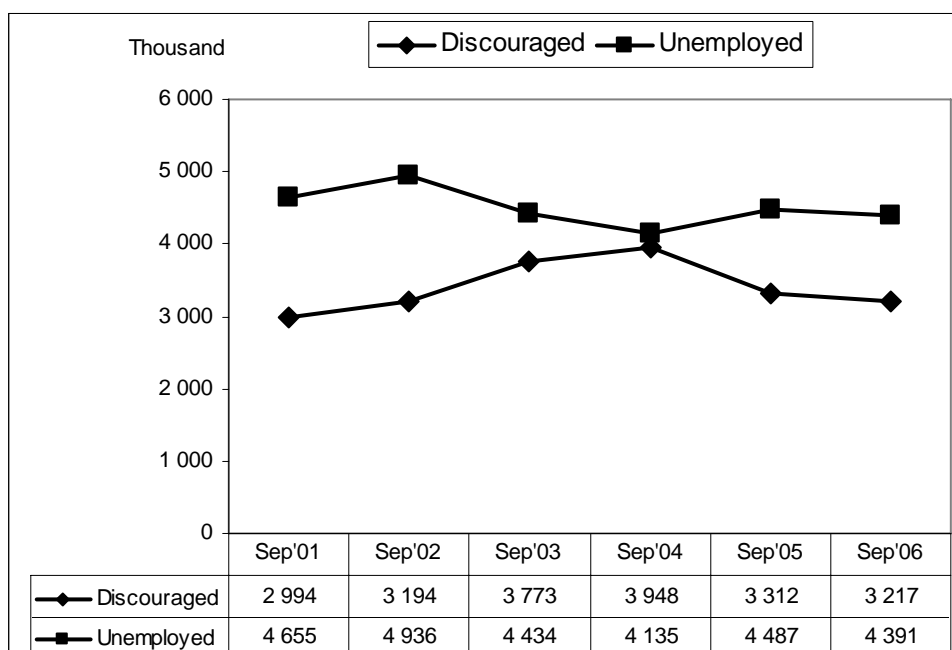
Figure 1: Key labour market components, September 2001 to September 2006



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

- The number of employed people has risen steadily since September 2001 (Figure 1).
- Employment growth has been particularly strong in the two years to September 2006 when over one million additional people were employed.
- As a result, over the period September 2001 to September 2006, the cumulative employment gains in the South African labour market totalled 1,6 million.
- The number of economically active persons (labour force) continued to expand - from 16 788 000 in September 2005 to 17 191 000 a year later. But since there was a less rapid expansion in the working age population, the labour force participation/activity rate rose from 56,5% in September 2005 to 57,3% in September 2006 (See also Table C and Figure 3).

Figure 2: Unemployment and discouraged work-seekers, September 2001 to September 2006



- After several years of successive increases, unemployment declined steadily to 4 135 000 in September 2004. This downward trend was reversed in September 2005 when the level of unemployment rose to 4 487 000. One year later, in September 2006, the number of unemployed persons fell to 4 391 000.
- The decline in unemployment in September 2006 was accompanied by a decline in the number of discouraged work-seekers. As indicated in Figure 2, the number of discouraged work-seekers fell from 3 948 000 in September 2004 to 3 312 000 in September 2005 and to 3 217 000 in September 2006, suggesting that people that had been previously discouraged were successful in gaining employment.

2.1 Unemployment rates and other key labour market measures

The expansion of employment in the year to September 2006, coupled with a decline in the number of people in unemployment, resulted in a fall in the unemployment rate from 26,7% in September 2005 to 25,5% in September 2006 (Table C and Figure 3).

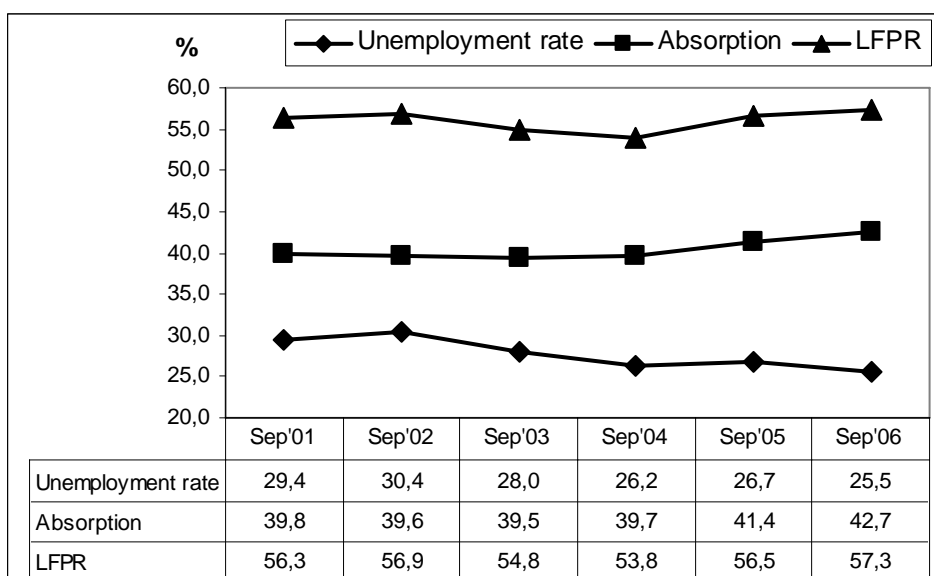
Table C: Labour market indicators, September 2001 to September 2006

	Sep'01	Sep'02	Sep'03	Sep'04	Sep'05	Sep'06
	Percent					
Unemployment rate						
Male	25,8	25,9	24,7	23,1	22,6	21,2
Female	33,8	35,9	32,0	30,2	31,7	30,7
Average	29,4	30,4	28,0	26,2	26,7	25,5
Absorption						
Male	47,3	47,6	47,2	47,7	49,3	50,4
Female	32,7	32,0	32,2	32,2	34,1	35,4
Average	39,8	39,6	39,5	39,7	41,4	42,7
Labour force participation rate						
Male	63,7	64,2	62,7	62,0	63,7	63,9
Female	49,4	49,9	47,4	46,2	49,9	51,1
Average	56,3	56,9	54,8	53,8	56,5	57,3

Table C shows that:

- Gender differences in the South African labour market are pronounced. Male unemployment rates are lower than female rates, while male absorption and labour force participation rates are higher than those of women. In the year to September 2006, the improvement in labour market conditions had a positive impact on these indicators for both men and women.
- Reflecting the expansion in employment in the year to September 2006, absorption rates among both men and women increased. As a result, the percentage of South Africans in the working-age population with jobs rose from 41,4% in September 2005 to 42,7% in September 2006 (Table C and Figure 3).
- The rise in employment in September 2006 offset the decline in unemployment such that the labour force (economically active population) increased. In turn, the labour force grew more rapidly than the working age population, resulting in an increase in labour force participation rates - particularly among women (Table C and Figure 3).

Figure 3: Unemployment, absorption and participation rates, September 2001 to September 2006



Note: LFPR refers to the labour force participation rate

3 Employment patterns in September 2006

This section discusses various aspects of the employment situation in the South African labour market in the year to September 2006. Time series data over the period September 2001 to September 2006 are also presented. The analysis focuses initially on the industries in which South Africans are employed and then the types of jobs (occupations) in which people are engaged. The section concludes with an overview of developments in the formal and informal sectors of the economy.

3.1 Employment by industry

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

Table D: Distribution of employment by industry (persons), September 2001 to September 2006

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

Table E: Distribution of employment by industry (percent), September 2001 to September 2006

Industry	Sep'01	Sep'02	Sep'03	Sep'04	Sep'05	Sep'06
Percent						
Agriculture	10,5	12,6	10,6	9,1	7,5	8,5
Mining	5,0	5,0	4,8	3,5	3,3	3,1
Manufacturing	14,5	14,5	13,6	14,7	13,9	13,6
Utilities	0,8	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,8	0,9
Construction	5,7	5,4	5,8	7,1	7,6	8,0
Trade	21,9	19,4	21,3	21,8	24,6	23,9
Transport	4,9	5,1	4,7	4,8	5,0	4,8
Finance	9,3	9,6	9,6	9,9	10,5	10,2
Community and social services	17,8	18,1	19,1	18,8	17,8	18,1
Private households*	9,2	9,1	9,4	9,2	8,7	8,7
Unspecified	0,4	0,6	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,3
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

- In September 2006, the trade industry (including the wholesale and retail sectors) – in which 3 055 000 people were employed - continued to make the single largest contribution to total employment (23,9%).
- Over the same period, the community and social services industry - in which 2 319 000 were employed - made the second largest contribution to total employment (18,1%).
- Manufacturing (with employment levels of 1 737 000 in September 2006) accounted for the third largest share of total employment (13,6%).

- And over the same period, the utilities (electricity, gas and water) – in which 119 000 people were employed - accounted for the smallest share (0,9%) of total employment.
- The increase in agricultural employment by 17,6% - from 925 000 in September 2005 to 1 088 000 in September 2006 – is reflected in the rising share of agriculture in total employment, from 7,5% in September 2005 to 8,5% in September 2006. Thus the downward trend in the percentage of people employed in agriculture observed since September 2003, was reversed.

Figure 4 shows the trend in employment in the three industries with the largest employment gains in the year to September 2006.

Figure 4: Industries with the largest employment gains in September 2006

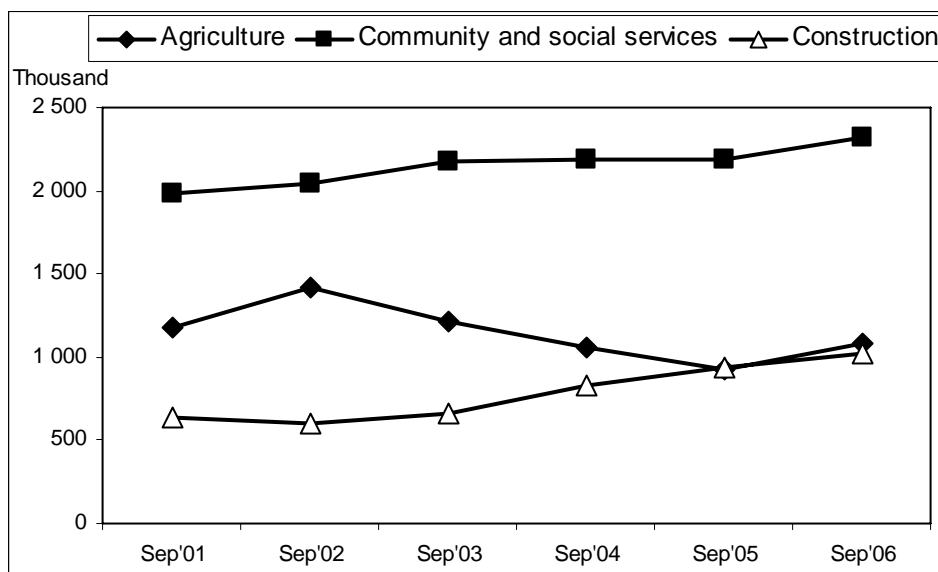


Figure 4 shows that:

- Over the period September 2001 to September 2006, the trend in employment in the community and social services industry and the construction industry has been generally upward. In contrast, the reverse is true in terms of agricultural employment (Figure 4) where employment declined between September 2002 and September 2005, before a substantial reversal occurred in September 2006.

Table F: Annual change in employment by industry, September 2001 to September 2006

Industry	Sep'02	Sep'03	Sep'04	Sep'05	Sep'06	Change Sep'01- Sep'06
	Thousand					
Agriculture	242	-207	-150	-138	163	-90
Mining	5	-7	-148	6	-13	-156
Manufacturing	13	-83	164	-8	31	117
Utilities	-11	7	8	0	19	25
Construction	-30	60	159	111	89	390
Trade	-260	235	113	482	31	601
Transport	28	-37	26	53	-5	64
Finance	49	14	49	148	14	274
Community and social services	54	138	5	7	127	330
Private households*	-4	46	0	-8	40	74
Unspecified	30	-38	-8	3	5	-9
Total	116	127	219	658	500	1 620

Table F shows the annual employment gains and losses by industry since September 2001. The last column of Table F shows the cumulative change in each industry between September 2001 and September 2006

- As noted earlier, the number of employed persons rose by one-half of a million (500 000) in the year to September 2006. This continued expansion in employment resulted in an additional 1,6 million jobs (1 620 000) in the labour market between September 2001 and September 2006 (Table F).
- After three successive years of contraction, the number of persons employed in the agriculture industry increased by 163 000 in the year to September 2006. As a result, one in every three of the 500 000 additional jobs in September 2006 occurred in agriculture.
- In the year to September 2006, the community and social services industry also recorded strong employment gains (up 127 000) followed by construction (up 89 000).
- And except for the slight decline in employment in mining and in transport in the year to September 2006, all other industries posted modest gains.

Table G: Absorption rates by province, September 2001 to September 2006

Province	Sep'01	Sep'02	Sep'03	Sep'04	Sep'05	Sep'06
	Percent					
Western Cape	54,6	52,7	54,3	53,7	54,3	57,6
Eastern Cape	31,9	31,4	30,1	31,9	33,9	34,6
Northern Cape	43,5	44,0	40,7	40,3	40,7	43,0
Free State	45,0	42,7	42,4	40,7	41,6	40,7
KwaZulu-Natal	34,7	36,7	35,5	35,3	36,0	39,8
North West	36,8	36,8	36,1	34,8	38,4	37,1
Gauteng	48,2	47,8	48,9	49,0	53,3	53,2
Mpumalanga	38,9	38,4	40,1	40,6	39,6	41,4
Limpopo	28,0	26,7	26,0	28,2	27,6	25,8
South Africa	39,8	39,6	39,5	39,7	41,4	42,7

Table G shows that as a result of the expansion of employment in September 2006, the percentage of working age South Africans with jobs rose in provinces such as Western Cape, Eastern Cape, Northern Cape, KwaZulu- Natal and Mpumalanga.

3.2 Employment by occupation

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

Table H: Distribution of employment by occupation (persons), September 2001 to September 2006

Occupation	Sep'01	Sep'02	Sep'03	Sep'04	Sep'05	Sep'06
	Thousand					
Manager	664	731	822	910	857	873
Professional	486	502	544	458	589	601
Technician	1 176	1 207	1 159	1 149	1 196	1 231
Clerk	1 091	1 110	1 156	1 169	1 188	1 246
Sales and service	1 429	1 244	1 361	1 453	1 607	1 638
Skilled agriculture	521	706	341	329	302	432
Craft	1 529	1 460	1 454	1 538	1 744	1 921
Machine operator	1 127	1 156	1 145	1 113	1 127	1 118
Elementary (labourer)	2 253	2 296	2 530	2 619	2 811	2 841
Domestic worker	881	844	895	881	859	886
Unspecified	24	40	17	23	21	14
Total	11 181	11 296	11 424	11 643	12 301	12 800

Table I: Distribution of employment by occupation (percentages), September 2001 to September 2006

Occupation	Sep'01	Sep'02	Sep'03	Sep'04	Sep'05	Sep'06
	Percent					
Manager	5,9	6,5	7,2	7,8	7,0	6,8
Professional	4,3	4,4	4,8	3,9	4,8	4,7
Technician	10,5	10,7	10,1	9,9	9,7	9,6
Clerk	9,8	9,8	10,1	10,0	9,7	9,7
Sales and service	12,8	11,0	11,9	12,5	13,1	12,8
Skilled agriculture	4,7	6,2	3,0	2,8	2,5	3,4
Craft	13,7	12,9	12,7	13,2	14,2	15,0
Machine operator	10,1	10,2	10,0	9,6	9,2	8,7
Elementary (labourer)	20,1	20,3	22,1	22,5	22,6	22,2
Domestic worker	7,9	7,5	7,8	7,6	7,2	6,9
Unspecified	0,2	0,4	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Table H and Table I show that in September 2006:

- Elementary work dominated the employment opportunities available in the job market. In September 2006, more than one in every five employed persons (22,2%) were engaged in elementary work and an additional 6,9% were domestic workers (whose jobs are also classified as elementary).
- The increase in the number of craft workers in the year to September 2006, is reflected in a rise in the percentage of persons engaged in craft work, from 14,2% in September 2005 to 15,0% in September 2006.
- The three highest occupation levels – managers, professionals and technicians – together accounted for 21,1% of total employment.

Table J: Annual change in employment by occupation, September 2001 to September 2006

Occupation	Sep'02	Sep'03	Sep'04	Sep'05	Sep'06	Change Sep'01- Sep'06
	Thousand					
Manager	67	91	88	-52	16	209
Professional	16	42	-85	130	12	115
Technician	31	-49	-9	47	35	55
Clerk	19	47	13	19	58	155
Sales and service	-185	117	93	153	31	209
Skilled agriculture	185	-365	-12	-27	131	-88
Craft	-70	-6	84	206	177	392
Machine operator	28	-10	-32	14	-9	-9
Elementary (labourer)	43	234	90	192	59	588
Domestic worker	-37	51	-14	-22	-3	5
Unspecified	16	-23	5	-2	-7	-10
Total	116	127	219	658	500	1 620

The upturn in agricultural employment in September 2006 discussed earlier (See Table F and Figure 4), is reflected in the job increases among skilled agricultural workers (Table J). In the year to September 2006, an additional 131 000 persons had jobs in this occupation group. But over the same period, the increase in the number of craft workers was even higher (up 177 000), accounting for over 35% of the total employment gains of 500 000.

3.3 Employment in the formal and informal sector

This section discusses the overall pattern of employment in the formal and informal sectors and then highlights important provincial and gender differences in the distribution of persons employed in each of these sectors. Given the importance of agriculture (commercial and subsistence) the discussion also focuses in greater detail on developments in agriculture in terms of the formal/informal sector distinctions.

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

Table K: Employment in the formal and informal sector, September 2001 to September 2006

Sector	Sep'01	Sep'02	Sep'03	Sep'04	Sep'05	Sep'06
Thousand						
Formal sector (excluding agriculture)	7 027	7 181	7 373	7 692	7 987	8 384
Informal sector (excluding agriculture)	1 967	1 780	1 903	1 946	2 462	2 379
Domestic workers	881	844	895	881	859	886
Agriculture	1 178	1 420	1 212	1 063	925	1 088
Unspecified	128	72	40	60	67	64
Total employment	11 181	11 296	11 424	11 643	12 301	12 800
Percent*						
Formal sector (excluding agriculture)	63,6	64,0	64,8	66,4	65,3	65,8
Informal sector (excluding agriculture)	17,8	15,9	16,7	16,8	20,1	18,7
Domestic workers	8,0	7,5	7,9	7,6	7,0	7,0
Agriculture	10,7	12,6	10,7	9,2	7,6	8,5
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

* Excluding unspecified

Table K and Figure 5 suggest that:

- In September 2006, formal sector employment (excluding agriculture) accounted for 65,8% of total employment while an additional 18,7% of total employment was in the informal sector.
- In line with international norms, domestic workers are identified as a separate group. They accounted for 7,0% of total employment in September 2006.
- And as discussed earlier, employment in the agriculture industry accounted for 8,5% of total employment or 1,1 million jobs (1 088 000) in September 2006. Because of the extreme seasonal variation of the industry, agriculture is also identified separately and excluded from the distinction made between the formal and informal sectors. There are two components of agricultural employment as follows:
 - Commercial agriculture
 - Subsistence agriculture

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

Table L: Annual change in the distribution of employment by sector, September 2001 to September 2006

Sector	Sep'02	Sep'03	Sep'04	Sep'05	Sep'06	Change Sep'01- Sep'06
	Thousand					
Formal sector (excluding agriculture)	154	192	319	295	397	1 357
Informal sector (excluding agriculture)	187	123	43	516	-84	412
Domestic workers	37	51	14	22	27	5
Agriculture	242	207	150	138	163	-90
Unspecified	56	31	20	7	-3	-64
Total employment	116	127	219	658	500	1 620

Table L shows that in the year to September 2006 non-agricultural employment in the formal sector increased by 397 000 jobs while there was a decline in employment in the informal sector. And in the period September 2001 to September 2006, 1,4 million (1 357 000) of the additional jobs in the economy occurred in the formal sector (excluding agriculture).

Table M: Employment in the formal and informal sectors by industry (excluding agriculture), September 2001 and September 2006

	Formal		Informal		Domestic		Total*	
	Sep'01	Sep'06	Sep'01	Sep'06	Sep'01	Sep'06	Sep'01	Sep'06
Thousand								
Mining	550	395	3	2	0	0	554	398
Manufacturing	1 393	1 484	203	243	0	0	1 620	1 737
Utilities	93	117	1	1	0	0	94	119
Construction	337	582	276	424	0	0	634	1 024
Trade	1 431	1 982	989	1 061	0	0	2 454	3 055
Transport	430	469	105	139	0	0	546	611
Finance	948	1 220	78	87	0	0	1 035	1 309
Services	1 818	2 113	308	422	930	886	3 022	3 427
Unspecified	27	21	4	1	0	0	42	33
Total excl. agric	7 027	8 384	1 968	2 379	930	886	10 003	11 713
Total incl agric	7 793	8 990	2 351	2 852	930	886	11 181	12 800

* Including unspecified sector.

Table N: Employment shares by industry in the formal and informal sectors, September 2001 and September 2006

	Formal		Informal		Domestic		Total*	
	Sep'01	Sep'06	Sep'01	Sep'06	Sep'01	Sep'06	Sep'01	Sep'06
Percent								
Mining	7,8	4,7	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	5,5	3,4
Manufacturing	19,8	17,7	10,3	10,2	0,0	0,0	16,2	14,8
Utilities	1,3	1,4	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,9	1,0
Construction	4,8	6,9	14,0	17,8	0,0	0,0	6,3	8,7
Trade	20,4	23,6	50,2	44,6	0,0	0,0	24,5	26,1
Transport	6,1	5,6	5,3	5,9	0,0	0,0	5,5	5,2
Finance	13,5	14,6	4,0	3,6	0,0	0,0	10,3	11,2
Services	25,9	25,2	15,7	17,7	100,0	100,0	30,2	29,3
Unspecified	0,4	0,2	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,4	0,3
Total excl. agric	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

* Including unspecified sector

Table M and Table N show that:

- The largest group of persons employed in the formal sector worked in the community, social and personal services industry (25,2% in September 2006) whereas in the informal sector the largest group worked in trade (44,6% in September 2006).

3.3.1 Employment in agriculture (formal and informal sector)

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

Table O: Formal and informal sector employment in agriculture, September 2001 to September 2006

	Sep'01	Sep'02	Sep'03	Sep'04	Sep'05	Sep'06
Thousand						
Agriculture						
Formal	766	857	833	631	579	606
Informal	383	551	366	426	338	473
Unspecified	28	12	14	6	7	9
Total	1 178	1 420	1 212	1 063	925	1 088
Change in agricultural employment						
Formal	-	91	-24	-202	-51	27
Informal	-	168	-185	60	-87	134
Unspecified	-	-16	2	-8	1	2
Total	-	242	-207	-150	-138	163

In September 2006, of the 1 088 000 persons employed in agriculture, 606 000 were in the formal sector while the remainder (473 000) regarded themselves as being employed in the informal sector (Table O). And notably, the upsurge in agricultural employment in September 2006, was largely accounted for by heightened activity in the informal sector. As a result, 134 000 of the total employment gains (163 000) in agriculture in the year to September 2006 were on account of informal/subsistence farming (Table O). As indicated in Figure 5, the decline in agricultural employment over the period September 2002 to September 2005 was more pronounced in the informal sector than in the formal sector.

Figure 5: Employment in formal and informal sector agriculture, September 2006

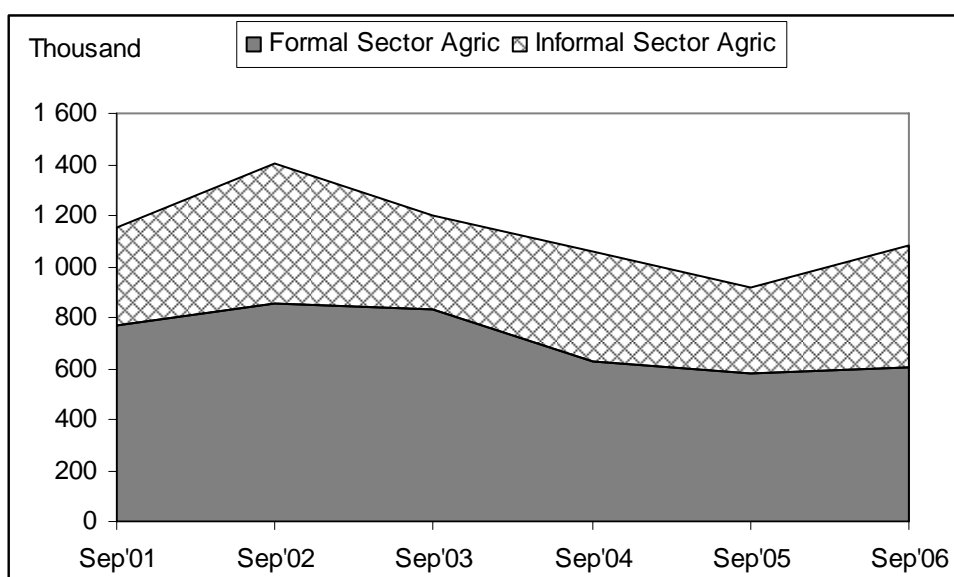


Table P: Distribution of employment in formal sector agriculture by province, September 2001 to September 2006

	Sep'01	Sep'02	Sep'03	Sep'04	Sep'05	Sep'06
Thousand						
Western Cape	187	218	213	143	119	140
Eastern Cape	74	78	78	58	57	51
Northern Cape	61	61	58	41	38	46
Free State	114	119	106	67	59	56
KwaZulu-Natal	122	135	137	88	92	93
North West	50	52	50	33	55	42
Gauteng	6	19	20	43	41	46
Mpumalanga	60	81	81	81	60	84
Limpopo	92	94	89	77	58	49
Total	766	857	833	631	579	606
Percent						
Western Cape	24,4	25,4	25,6	22,7	20,6	23,2
Eastern Cape	9,6	9,1	9,4	9,1	9,8	8,5
Northern Cape	7,9	7,1	7,0	6,5	6,5	7,6
Free State	14,9	13,9	12,7	10,6	10,2	9,2
KwaZulu-Natal	15,9	15,8	16,5	14,0	16,0	15,3
North West	6,5	6,1	6,0	5,2	9,5	6,9
Gauteng	0,8	2,3	2,4	6,9	7,1	7,5
Mpumalanga	7,8	9,4	9,8	12,8	10,3	13,9
Limpopo	12,0	11,0	10,6	12,2	10,0	8,0
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

In provinces such as Western Cape, Northern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, Gauteng, and Mpumalanga formal sector agricultural employment increased such that overall, 27 000 additional jobs were created in the year to September 2006.

Table Q: Distribution of employment in informal sector agriculture by province, September 2001 to September 2006

	Sep'01	Sep'02	Sep'03	Sep'04	Sep'05	Sep'06
Thousand						
Western Cape	10	6	4	8	6	6
Eastern Cape	177	183	115	149	121	176
Northern Cape	11	6	9	3	6	11
Free State	14	15	10	5	8	11
KwaZulu-Natal	38	191	101	119	113	201
North West	38	47	58	51	24	16
Gauteng	15	40	4	24	12	14
Mpumalanga	30	32	34	31	29	19
Limpopo	50	30	30	36	20	19
Total	383	551	366	426	338	473
Percent						
Western Cape	2,7	1,1	1,2	1,8	1,8	1,3
Eastern Cape	46,1	33,3	31,5	35,1	35,9	37,3
Northern Cape	2,9	1,1	2,4	0,8	1,7	2,3
Free State	3,7	2,7	2,8	1,2	2,3	2,3
KwaZulu-Natal	9,9	34,8	27,6	27,9	33,5	42,6
North West	9,8	8,6	15,8	11,9	7,1	3,3
Gauteng	3,9	7,3	1,2	5,5	3,5	2,9
Mpumalanga	7,8	5,8	9,3	7,4	8,6	4,0
Limpopo	13,1	5,5	8,2	8,4	5,8	4,0
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Employment gains in informal sector agriculture were due largely to an 88 000 increase in KwaZulu-Natal and a 55 000 increase in Eastern Cape. Table Q shows that the increase in persons engaged in informal sector agriculture in these two provinces, contributed the most to employment growth in the informal agricultural sector of 134 000.

Figure 6: Formal and informal sector agriculture by province, September 2006

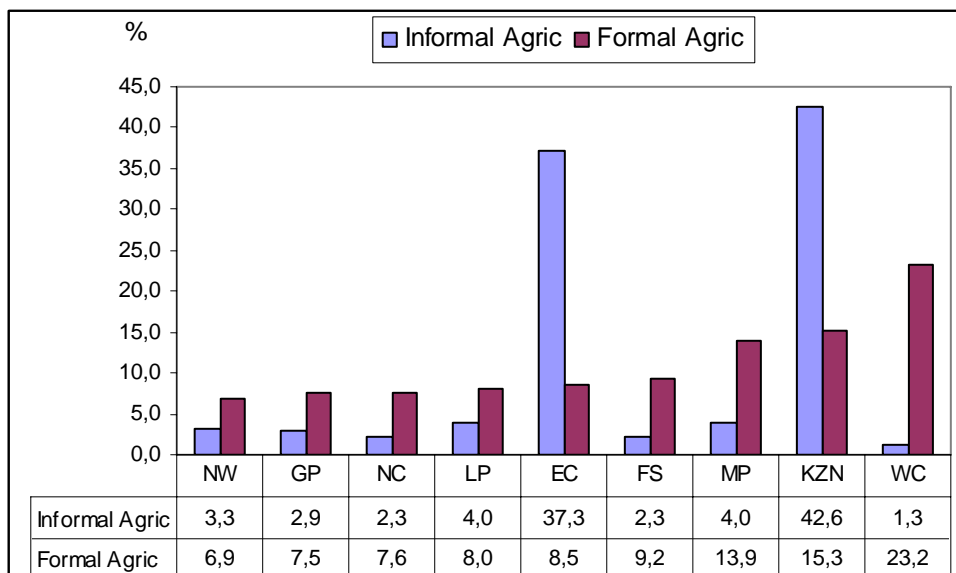


Figure 6 shows that formal sector agriculture is generally more widespread across the provinces than informal sector agriculture. In September 2006:

- Among persons engaged in formal sector agriculture, Western Cape (23,2%) had the highest percentage followed by KwaZulu-Natal (15,3%) , Mpumalanga (13,9%) and Free State (9,2%). And 7% or more of formal sector agricultural employment occurred in each of the other provinces (See also Table P).
- On the other hand, informal sector agriculture is overwhelmingly a feature of the labour market in Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal. As many as 42,6% of persons engaged in informal sector agriculture were located in KwaZulu-Natal and an additional 37,3% were in Eastern Cape (See also Table Q).

4 Comparison of formal employment figures in the LFS and QES

This section compares the employment estimates from the Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) for the September quarter 2006 with the corresponding estimates from the September 2006 LFS. The QES employment estimates are obtained from surveys of businesses and the coverage of the QES has recently been extended to include more businesses.

In all countries that measure employment in these two ways, the estimates of employment derived from household surveys and surveys of business differ. In the South African context, a survey of registered businesses obviously yields employment estimates only for registered businesses, which in turn means that the QES can provide estimates of employment only for the formal sector. The LFS, however, being a survey of households, provides estimates of employment in both the formal and informal sectors.

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

- In the LFS, the determination that someone is employed in the formal sector is based on answers provided by survey respondents. They are asked whether their employer is registered in any way. The possibility exists that some respondents misunderstand the questions and incorrectly identify very small businesses as registered even though they may not be. Alternatively, they may understand the question correctly but the information that they have about the business's registration status is incorrect. In addition, where a proxy is providing the information, they may not be sufficiently informed.
- The estimates of employment by industry provided from the LFS are also based on responses to interviewer questions, and are dependent on the respondents' knowledge of the industry of the business in which they are employed. On the other hand, the estimates of employment by industry from the QES (and other business-based surveys) are determined by the industry classification of the responding businesses on Stats SA's business register. The industry codes on the business register are based on detailed knowledge of the main activities of the businesses.
- Businesses are constantly being created and dissolved or merged. In this environment, it is very challenging to keep the business register absolutely up to date.
- Both the LFS and QES are sample surveys and are, therefore, subject to sampling variability. Even in the absence of all other sources of difference, this would result in differences in the two estimates.
- In the QES, employers working in the enterprise who are not remunerated through the firm's payroll are not included in the count of employees in the firm. They are, however, included in the LFS estimates of employment.
- The two reference periods differ. The QES refers to average employment over a quarter while the LFS refers to employment in a reference week. During periods of rapid change in employment levels this difference in reference periods will contribute to the difference in employment between the two surveys.
- The QES does not cover agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing, nor does it include domestic workers, whereas the LFS covers these industries.

Figure 6a: Formal employment figures in LFS

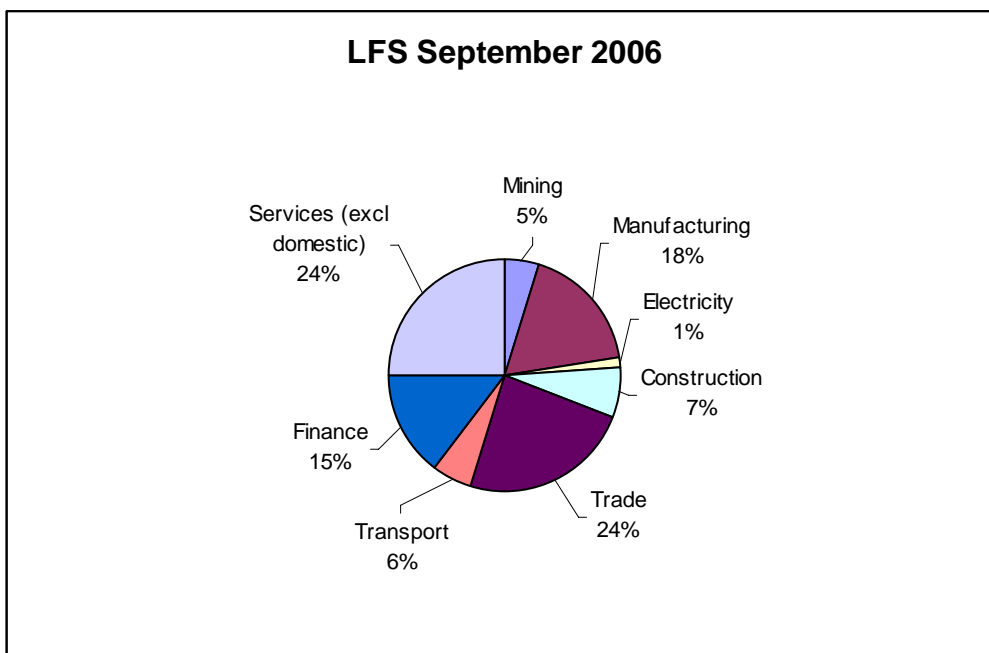


Figure 6b: Formal employment figures in QES

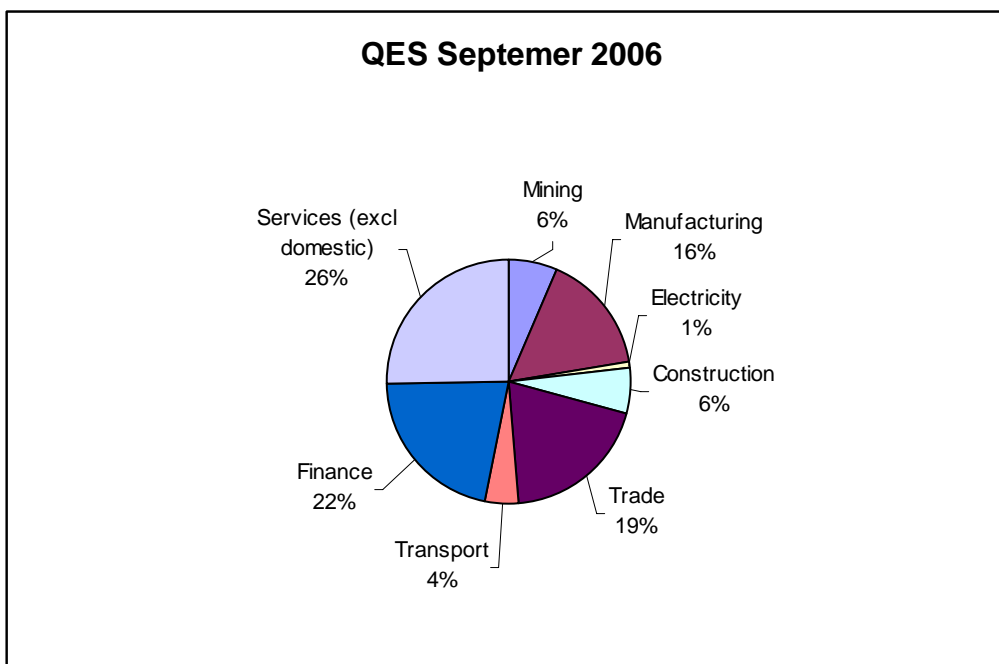


Table R: Formal sector employment according to the LFS and the QES of September 2006

Industry	LFS Sep	QES Sep
	Thousand	
Mining	395	462
Manufacturing	1 484	1 200
Electricity	117	44
Construction	582	449
Trade	1 982	1 419
Transport	469	320
Finance (including business services)	1 220	1 606
Community services (excluding domestic)	2 094	1 857
Total (excluding agriculture private households other and unspecified)	8 344	7 358

5 Unemployment patterns in September 2006 (official definition)

The unemployment rate is widely regarded as a good measure of current economic activity. But unemployment rates should be analysed in conjunction with other related labour market indicators such as the absorption rate and the labour force participation rate, since all of these rates are intrinsically linked. Section 1 of this report provided the required linkages. In this section, the focus is rather to provide a more in-depth analysis of the pattern of unemployment rates in September 2006 and where relevant highlight important aspects of unemployment over a longer time-frame (September 2001 to September 2006).

The discussion initially focuses on unemployment rates in the nine provinces and among the four major population groups, noting gender differences where appropriate. Given the youthfulness of the South African labour force and also the increasing international prevalence of youth unemployment, special attention is given to the unemployment rate by age group. The section concludes with an overview of discouraged work-seekers. It should be noted, that to avoid confusion, rates based on the expanded definition are no longer provided.

5.1 Provincial unemployment rates

As discussed earlier, the unemployment rate according to the official definition declined from 26,7% in September 2005, to 25,5% in September 2006 but the trend in provincial rates varied.

Table S: Unemployment rate by province, September 2001 to September 2006

Province	Sep'01	Sep'02	Sep'03	Sep'04	Sep'05	Sep'06
	Percent					
Western Cape	17,7	19,6	19,5	18,6	18,9	15,0
Eastern Cape	31,4	32,7	31,7	29,6	29,9	32,0
Northern Cape	25,0	24,9	26,4	24,5	24,7	28,7
Free State	27,0	29,1	28,0	28,6	30,2	26,5
KwaZulu,Natal	33,8	35,0	31,6	28,7	32,8	26,6
North West	28,6	30,6	28,4	28,0	27,4	29,7
Gauteng	30,4	30,5	27,6	25,7	22,8	23,2
Mpumalanga	29,2	30,1	25,3	24,8	26,9	28,0
Limpopo	34,6	34,1	31,1	27,8	30,1	32,0
RSA Average	29,4	30,4	28,0	26,2	26,7	25,5

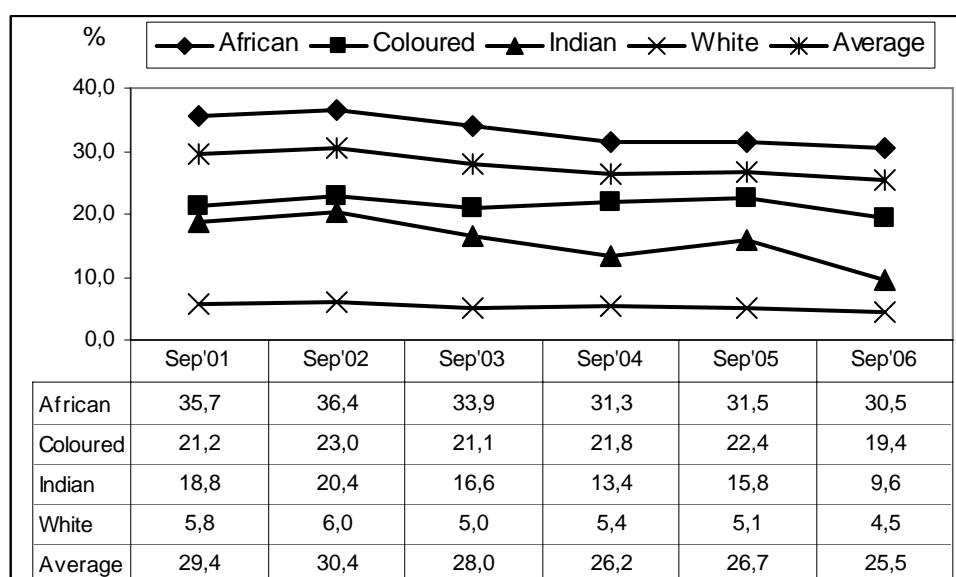
- In September 2006, the unemployment rate in Western Cape (15,0%) and in Gauteng (23,2%) were lower than elsewhere in the country. In contrast, the unemployment rate in Eastern Cape (32,0%) and Limpopo (32,0%) were the highest in the country (Table S).
- In September 2006, the unemployment rate declined markedly in KwaZulu Natal, Western Cape and Free State. In the other provinces, the unemployment rate remained stable (Gauteng), or increased, with Northern Cape experiencing the largest increase.

5.2 Unemployment by population group

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

- In terms of the four major population groups, Figure 7 shows that the unemployment rate among black African people (30,5% in September 2006) was higher than among coloured (19,4%), Indian/Asian (9,6%), and white people (4,5%) by a large margin.
- And except for the white population group, the unemployment rate among women – in particular Black African women – is in general, substantially higher than their male counterparts (Table T).

Figure 7: Unemployment rate by population group, September 2001 to September 2006



The decline in the unemployment rate from 26,7% to 25,5% in September 2006, reflects a decline in the rate for each of the four population groups. Among Black Africans the unemployment rate fell from 31,5% in September 2005 to 30,5% in September 2006. Among the coloured and Indian/Asian population groups the decline was even more pronounced. However, caution must be exercised in drawing conclusions with regard the latter given the relatively small sample size (Figure 7).

Table T: Unemployment rate by population group and sex, September 2001 to September 2006

	Sep'01	Sep'02	Sep'03	Sep'04	Sep'05	Sep'06
Male	Percent					
Black African	31,5	31,5	30,0	27,6	26,6	25,3
Coloured	19,5	19,9	18,8	19,7	20,6	16,6
Indian/Asian	15,7	15,6	15,5	12,4	14,0	6,6
White	4,7	5,0	4,0	5,1	3,6	4,6
Average	25,8	25,9	24,7	23,1	22,6	21,2
Female						
Black African	40,7	42,3	38,7	36,0	37,1	36,4
Coloured	23,1	26,6	23,6	24,1	24,6	22,6
Indian/Asian	23,5	27,1	18,4	15,4	18,6	14,3
White	7,4	7,4	6,2	5,8	6,9	4,4
Average	33,8	35,9	32,0	30,2	31,7	30,7

The decline in the unemployment rate in September 2006 among Black African and coloured men was more pronounced than the decline among their female counterparts. Among the white population group, whereas the unemployment rate among women declined from 6,9% in September 2005 to 4,4% in September 2006, among men the unemployment rate rose from 3,6% in September 2005 to 4,6% in September 2006 (Table T).

Figure 8: Unemployment rate by age, September 2001 to September 2006

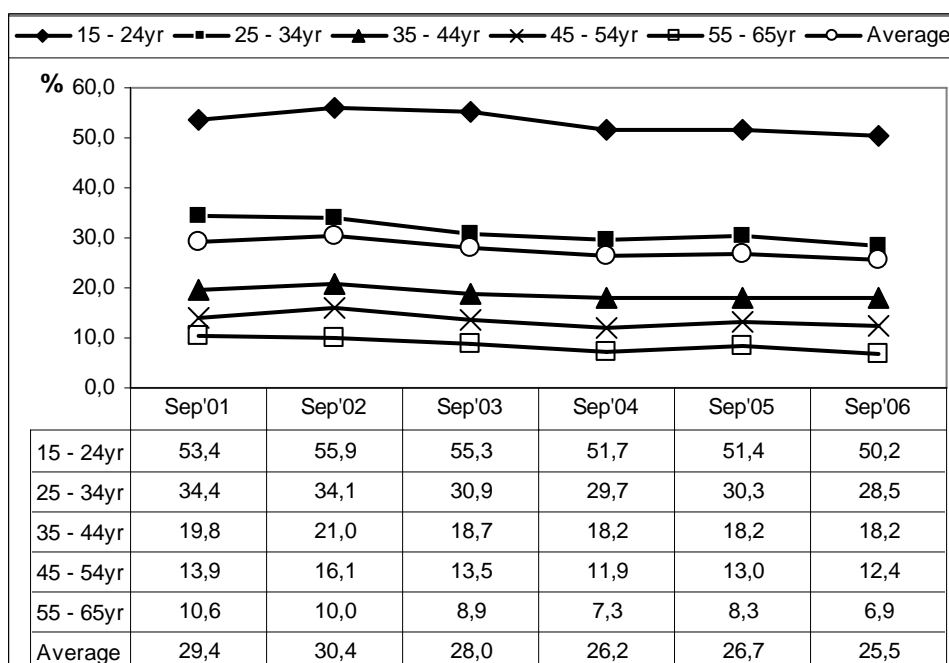


Figure 8 shows a strong association between age and unemployment rates as follows:

- Unemployment rates are increasingly lower in the higher age groups. For example, the unemployment rate among persons aged 15–24 years is substantially higher than those in the 25–34 year age group. And in turn, the unemployment rate among persons aged 35–44 is higher than among those in the 45–54 year age group.
- The unemployment rate among persons aged 15-24 years has been consistently above 50% over the period September 2001 to September 2006. However, the prevalence of youth unemployment is perhaps better understood in the context of the percentage of youth among the unemployed (around 33%) and among youth aged 15-24, the percentage that are unemployed (around 15%).

5.3 Discouraged work-seekers

Discouraged work-seekers are an important element of the labour market in South Africa. People who fall into the category “discouraged work-seeker” differ from those regarded as unemployed (on the basis of the official definition) in one respect only - they did not take active steps to find employment in the month prior to the survey interview, in spite of their declared desire for work.

Figure 9 shows that in September 2006 there were:

- 30 006 000 persons aged 15–65 years comprising the labour market, of which:
 - 12 800 000 persons were employed
 - 4 391 000 persons were unemployed (official definition)
 - 12 815 000 persons were not economically active
 - 17 191 000 persons were in the labour force or economically active
 - 3 217 000 persons were discouraged work-seekers

Figure 9: Major elements of the labour market including discouraged work-seekers (thousands), September 2006

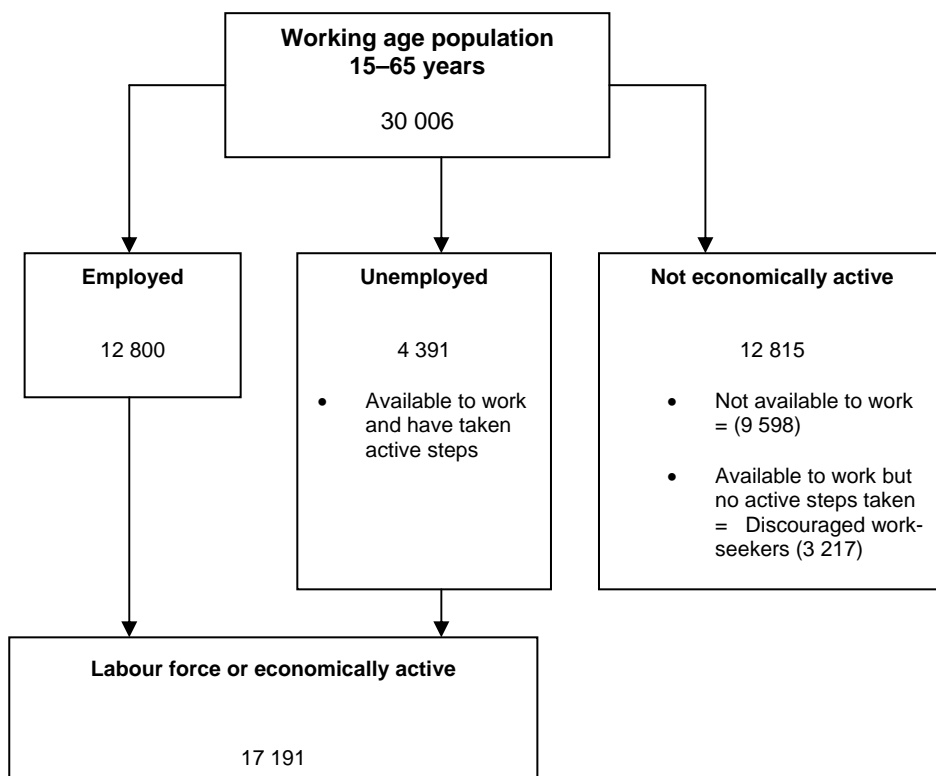


Table U: Discouraged work-seekers, September 2001 to September 2006

	Sep'01	Sep'02	Sep'03	Sep'04	Sep'05	Sep'06
	Thousand					
Male	1 084	1 185	1 387	1 449	1 169	1 173
Female	1 910	2 008	2 387	2 497	2 140	2 043
Unspecified	0	0	0	2	3	0
Total	2 994	3 194	3 773	3 948	3 312	3 217
	As a percentage of the working-age population					
	Percent					
Male	8,0	8,5	9,9	10,2	8,2	8,1
Female	13,2	13,7	16,0	16,5	13,9	13,2
Total	10,6	11,2	13,0	13,5	11,2	10,7

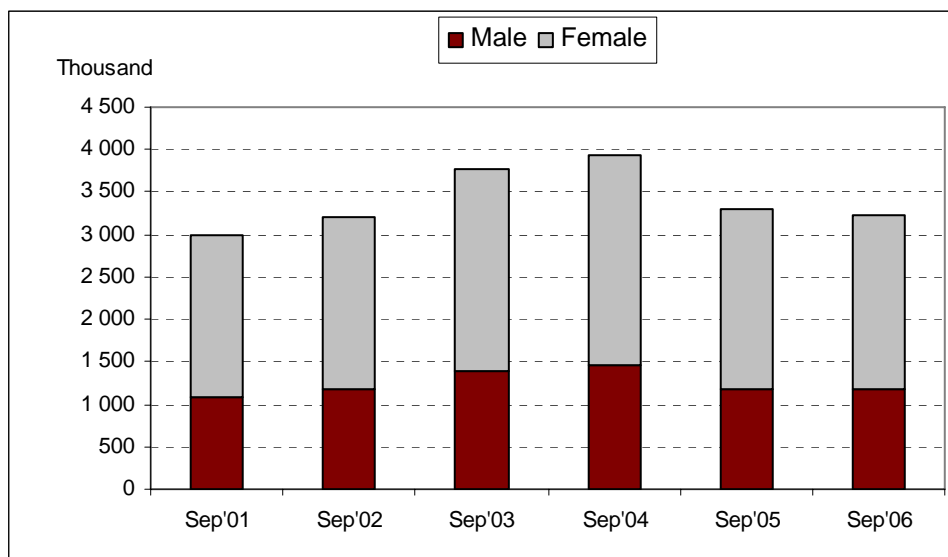
The number of discouraged work-seekers declined from 3 312 000 in September 2005 to 3 217 000 in September 2006. And as indicated in Table U, the percentage of working-age women that are discouraged work-seekers (13,2% in September 2006) is higher than that of men (8,1% in September 2006).

Table V: Annual change in discouraged work-seekers, September 2001 to September 2006

	Sep'02	Sep'03	Sep'04	Sep'05	Sep'06	Change Sep'01-Sep'06
	Thousand					
Male	101	202	62	-280	4	89
Female	98	379	110	-357	-97	133
Unspecified	0	0	2	1	-3	0
Total	200	579	175	-636	-95	223

Table V shows that the number of discouraged work-seekers declined for the second consecutive year in September 2006, following the expansion that had occurred over the period September 2001 to September 2004. In September 2006, the decline of 95 000 was solely on account of women (down 97 000).

Figure 10: Gender differences among discouraged work-seekers, September 2001 to September 2006



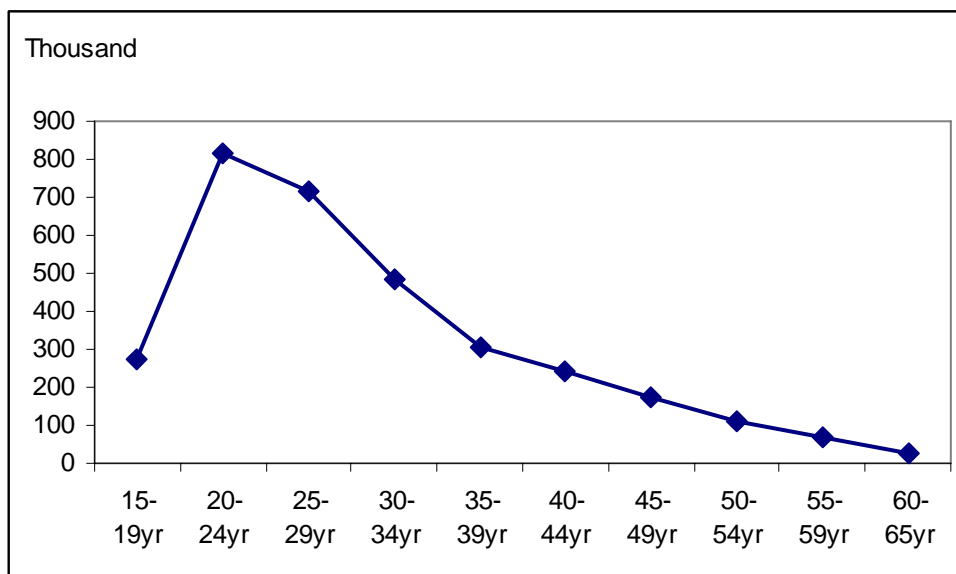
Discouraged work-seekers are predominantly women (Figure 10 and Table V). For example, in September 2006 two out of every three discouraged work-seekers (64%) were female as against one in every three (36%) that were male.

Table W: Discouraged work-seekers by age group, September 2006

Age group	Discouraged	
	Thousand	Percentage of the working age population
15-19 yrs	275	5,6
20-24 yrs	815	17,5
25-29 yrs	714	16,7
30-34 yrs	484	12,6
35-39 yrs	306	10,7
40-44 yrs	240	9,9
45-49 yrs	175	7,9
50-54 yrs	110	6,0
55-59 yrs	69	4,7
60-65 yrs	27	2,9
RSA	3 217	10,7

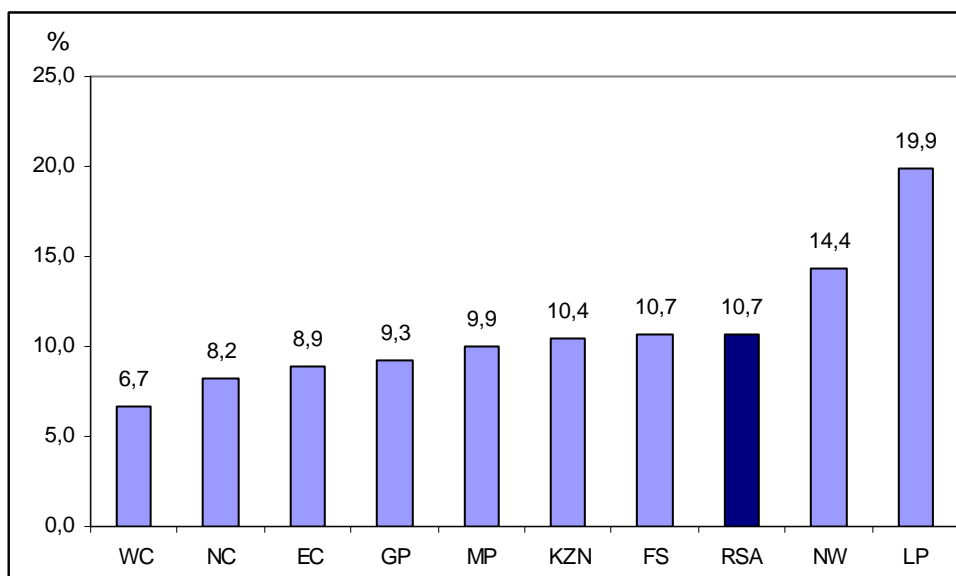
The age profile of discouraged work-seekers (Table W and Figure 11) suggests that the majority are in the younger age groups. In September 2006, the percentage of working-age persons that were in the category “discouraged work-seeker” was highest in the 20-39 year age range.

Figure 11: Distribution of discouraged work-seekers by age group, September 2006



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

Figure 12: Discouraged work-seekers by province as a percentage of the working-age population, September 2006



In September 2006, nearly one in every five persons aged 15–65 years (19,9%) in Limpopo was reported as a discouraged work-seeker – as against under 10% in provinces such as Western Cape, Northern Cape, Eastern Cape, Mpumalanga and Gauteng (Figure 12).

Summary

In September 2006 there were:

30 006 000 persons aged 15–65 years comprising the labour market, of which:

- 12 800 000 persons were employed
 - 4 391 000 persons were unemployed (official definition)
 - 12 815 000 persons were not economically active
 - 17 191 000 persons were in the labour force or economically active
 - 3 217 000 persons were discouraged work-seekers
-
- In terms of the annual change in employment, an additional 500 000 people were employed in the year to September 2006.
 - In September 2006, there was a reversal of the downward trend in agricultural employment and employment in the industry increased by 16,7% - largely on account of informal sector agriculture.
 - The unemployment rate declined from 26,7% in September 2005 to 25,5% in September 2006.
 - The percentage of working-age South Africans with jobs rose from 41,4% in September 2005 to 42,7% in September 2006.
 - The labour force participation rate increased from 56,5% in September 2005 to 57,3% in September 2006.
 - In the year to September 2006, the number of discouraged work-seekers declined. This coupled with the decline in unemployment, suggests that people that had been previously discouraged were successful in finding employment.



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Technical notes

1. Response details

Response rates at the national level have been 85% or higher for most rounds of the LFS. Table (i) below shows response rates in each province for the September 2006 LFS. Nationally, while 94,9% of the expected 33 031 household interviews were successfully completed, provincial response rates differed - ranging from 99,0% in KwaZulu Natal to 86,1% in Gauteng.

Table (ii): Response rates by households, September 2006

	Response	Non-Response	Out of scope	Total	Response rate
Western Cape	3 198	440	588	4 226	87,9
Eastern Cape	3 607	100	496	4 203	97,3
Northern Cape	1 868	30	311	2 209	98,4
Free State	2 241	69	291	2 601	97,0
KwaZulu Natal	6 883	70	441	7 394	99,0
North West	2 470	86	248	2 804	96,6
Gauteng	3 261	528	340	4 129	86,1
Mpumalanga	2 099	119	273	2 491	94,6
Limpopo	2 739	80	155	2 974	97,2
RSA	28 366	1 522	3 143	33 031	94,9

2. Data limitations

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

3. Official and expanded unemployment rates

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

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

4. Sample design

Enumeration Areas (EAs) that had a household count of less than twenty-five were omitted from the census frame that was used to draw the sample of PSUs for the Master Sample. Other omissions from the frame included all institution EAs except workers' hostels, convents and monasteries. EAs in the census database that were found to have less than sixty dwelling units during listing were pooled.

The Master Sample is a multi-stage stratified sample. The overall sample size of PSUs was 3 000. The explicit strata were the 53 district councils. The 3 000 PSUs were allocated to these strata using the power allocation method. The PSUs were then sampled using probability proportional to size principles. The measure of size used was the number of households in a PSU as counted in the census.

The sampled PSUs were listed with the dwelling unit as the listing unit. From these listings systematic samples of dwelling units per PSU were drawn. These samples of dwelling units form clusters. The size of the clusters differs depending on the specific survey requirements. The LFS uses one of the clusters that contain ten dwelling units.

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

5. Rotating panel methodology

Statistics South Africa uses a rotating panel methodology for the labour force survey, to ultimately obtain a better picture of movements into and out of the labour market over time. The rotating panel methodology involves visiting the same dwelling units on a number of occasions (in this instance, five at most). After the panel is established, a proportion of the dwelling units is replaced each round (in this instance, 20%). New dwelling units are included in the sample to replace those that are taken out. The advantage of this type of design is that it provides the basis for monitoring changes in the work situation of members of the same households over time, while retaining the larger picture of the overall employment situation in the country. It also allows for both longitudinal and cross-sectional analysis.

6. Coverage

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

7. Weighting the LFS of September 2006

A two-stage weighting procedure was applied to the LFS

The PSU inclusion probability is given by

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

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

The household inclusion probability per PSU is given by

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

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

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

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

where n_{RESP} is the number of responding households and n_T is the total number of visited

households (in the sampled dwelling units) per PSU. The design weights adjusted for non-response are now given by

$$W_{HH} = \frac{1}{P_{PSU} \cdot P_{HH} \cdot r_{HH}}$$

A SAS macro called CALMAR was used to benchmark W_{HH} to the population estimates. The mid-year population estimates were adjusted to give population estimates for September 2006 (when survey fieldwork took place).

8. Symbols used in the tables that follow

When a dash (-) is shown there were no respondents in the category.

When a single asterisk (*) is shown in the table, the sample size was too small to give reliable estimates.

Definitions of terms

A *household* is defined as a person, or group of persons, who occupy a common dwelling unit (or part of it) for at least four days in a week on average during the four weeks prior to the survey interview. Basically, they live together and share resources as a unit. Other explanatory phrases can be “eating from the same pot” and “cook and eat together”.

A *dwelling unit* is any structure or part of a structure or group of structures occupied by one or more than one household; or which is vacant or under construction but could be lived in at the time of the survey. The dwelling unit is the major listing unit for this survey. However, if multiple households are identified during listing, then each household is listed separately. But the listing unit is not primarily households, as multiple households are sometimes discovered at the time of the survey. In workers hostels, (1) where rooms are occupied by individual persons/households, then each room is treated as a dwelling unit, and (2) in the case of dormitories/communal rooms each bed is listed separately and treated as a dwelling unit. It is important to note that the dwelling unit as defined here was also the selection unit for this sample.

Population group describes the racial classification of a particular group of South African citizens. The previous government used legislation to impose this type of classification, to divide the South African population into distinct groupings on which to base apartheid policies. For quite a different reason it remains important for Stats SA to continue to use this classification wherever possible. It clearly indicates the effects of discrimination of the past, and permits monitoring of policies to alleviate discrimination. Note that, in the past, population group was based on a legal definition, but it is now based on self-perception and self-classification. A *black African* person is someone who classifies him/herself as such. The same applies to a *coloured, Indian/Asian or white* person.

Workers' hostel is a communal living quarter for workers, provided by a public organisation such as a local authority, or a private organisation such as a mining company. These were residential dormitories established for migrant workers during the apartheid era, and they continue to house people working in certain industries, such as the mining industry.

The *working-,age population* comprises all persons aged 15–65 years.

The *economically active population* consists of both those who are employed and those who are unemployed.

The *employed* are those who performed work for pay profit or family gain in the seven days prior to the survey interview for at least one hour or who were absent from work during these seven days but did have some form of work to which to return.

The *unemployed* are those people within the *economically active population* who: (a) did not work during the seven days prior to the interview, (b) want to work and are available to start work within two weeks of the interview, and (c) have taken active steps to look for work or to start some form of self-employment in the four weeks prior to the interview. This is referred to as the *official definition of unemployment*.

Person who are *not in the labour force (not economically active)* are neither employed nor unemployed. This category includes full-time scholars and students, full-time homemakers, those who are retired, and those who are unable or unwilling to work.

Discouraged work-seekers are persons who want to work and are available to work but have not taken active steps to look for work or to start some form of self-employment in the four weeks prior to the survey interview.

The *formal sector* includes all businesses that are registered in any way. For the LFS this is identified by the respondents.

The *informal sector* consists of those businesses that are not registered in any way. They are generally small in nature, and are seldom run from business premises. Instead, they are run from homes, street pavements or other informal arrangements.

Workers include the self-employed, employers and employees.

Appendix 1

Table A1: Key labour market variables September 2001 to September 2006

Thousand	Sep'01	Mar'02	Sep'02	Mar'03	Sep'03	Mar'04	Sep'04	Mar'05	Sep'05	Sep'06
Employed	11 181	11 617	11 296	11 304	11 424	11 392	11 643	11 907	12 301	12 800
Unemployed	4 655	4 897	4 936	5 116	4 434	4 415	4 135	4 283	4 487	4 391
Not economically active	12 281	11 819	12 295	12 337	13 080	13 324	13 527	13 334	12 909	12 815
Labour force	15 836	16 514	16 232	16 420	15 858	15 807	15 778	16 190	16 788	17 191
Working age	28 117	28 333	28 527	28 756	28 938	29 131	29 305	29 524	29 697	30 006
Percent										
Unemployment rate	29,4	29,7	30,4	31,2	28,0	27,9	26,2	26,5	26,7	25,5
Absorption rate	39,8	41,0	39,6	39,3	39,5	39,1	39,7	40,3	41,4	42,7
Labour force participation rate	56,3	58,3	56,9	57,1	54,8	54,3	53,8	54,8	56,5	57,3

Table A2: Labour market measurements, September 2001 to September 2006 (official definition of unemployment)

	Lower limit	Estimate	Upper limit
	Thousand		
a Employed			
Sep'01	10 893	11 181	11 468
Mar'02	11 319	11 617	11 915
Sep'02	10 972	11 296	11 620
Mar'03	10 979	11 304	11 628
Sep'03	11 087	11 424	11 761
Mar'04	11 033	11 392	11 751
Sep'04	11 348	11 643	11 938
Mar'05	11 602	11 907	12 213
Sep'05	11 937	12 301	12 665
Mar'06	12 135	12 451	12 768
Sep'06	12 461	12 800	13 140
b Unemployed(Official definition)			
Sep'01	4 447	4 655	4 863
Mar'02	4 692	4 897	5 102
Sep'02	4 717	4 936	5 154
Mar'03	4 898	5 116	5 334
Sep'03	4 229	4 434	4 639
Mar'04	4 211	4 415	4 620
Sep'04	3 930	4 135	4 341
Mar'05	4 074	4 283	4 491
Sep'05	4 256	4 487	4 718
Mar'06	4 061	4 275	4 488
Sep'06	4 184	4 391	4 598
c Not economically active			
Sep'01	11 929	12 281	12 634
Mar'02	11 476	11 819	12 161
Sep'02	11 922	12 295	12 667
Mar'03	11 951	12 337	12 722
Sep'03	12 687	13 080	13 473
Mar'04	12 913	13 324	13 735
Sep'04	13 147	13 527	13 906
Mar'05	12 954	13 334	13 714
Sep'05	12 520	12 909	13 299
Mar'06	12 716	13 126	13 536
Sep'06	12 444	12 815	13 185
d Unemployment rate	Percentage		
Sep'01	28,4	29,4	30,4
Mar'02	28,7	29,7	30,6
Sep'02	29,3	30,4	31,4
Mar'03	30,1	31,2	32,2
Sep'03	27,0	28,0	28,9
Mar'04	26,9	27,9	29,0
Sep'05	25,1	26,2	27,3
Mar'05	25,4	26,5	27,5
Sep'05	25,6	26,7	27,9
Mar'06	24,5	25,6	26,6
Sep'06	24,5	25,5	26,5

1. Population

1.1 By province, population group and sex

Province	N(1000)														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
South Africa	37 646	18 430	19 208	4 197	2 053	2 144	1 163	581	579	4 351	2 232	2 119	47 482	23 370	24 103
Western Cape	1 270	652	618	2 472	1 191	1 281	47	28	19	973	521	452	4 764	2 393	2 371
Eastern Cape	5 987	2 887	3 096	504	243	261	*	*	*	371	193	178	6 897	3 344	3 549
Northern Cape	439	226	213	549	261	288	*	*	*	103	52	50	1 096	543	553
Free State	2 500	1 241	1 259	132	61	71	*	*	*	319	161	158	2 960	1 467	1 493
KwaZulu-Natal	8 384	4 044	4 340	201	109	91	820	402	415	534	267	266	9 942	4 825	5 115
North West	3 034	1 481	1 553	83	42	41	11	*	*	244	122	122	3 378	1 657	1 721
Gauteng	7 530	3 916	3 614	248	140	108	238	120	118	1 458	734	724	9 559	4 955	4 603
Mpumalanga	3 266	1 587	1 679	*	*	*	*	*	*	236	128	109	3 514	1 722	1 792
Limpopo	5 235	2 395	2 836	*	*	*	21	12	*	114	54	59	5 373	2 463	2 906

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

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

Totals include other and unspecified population group and sex.

1. Population

1.2 By age, population group and sex

1 000

Age group	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
RSA	37 646	18 430	19 208	4 197	2 053	2 144	1 163	581	579	4 351	2 232	2 119	47 482	23 370	24 103
0-4	4 325	2 243	2 081	456	251	205	89	47	41	283	157	126	5 160	2 702	2 454
5-9	4 190	2 140	2 049	433	227	206	101	54	47	276	154	122	5 002	2 575	2 425
10-14	4 295	2 225	2 069	433	219	214	89	45	44	253	142	111	5 083	2 642	2 439
15-19	4 146	2 145	2 000	407	205	201	81	43	38	292	168	124	4 938	2 563	2 374
20-24	3 849	1 897	1 952	385	201	184	106	56	50	302	157	145	4 651	2 316	2 334
25-29	3 508	1 716	1 792	351	153	198	108	50	58	303	136	167	4 278	2 061	2 217
30-34	2 998	1 473	1 525	329	146	182	150	78	73	351	165	186	3 840	1 870	1 970
35-39	2 118	1 025	1 093	303	156	146	72	33	39	368	195	173	2 863	1 411	1 452
40-44	1 781	813	968	229	103	126	73	39	34	332	175	157	2 419	1 131	1 288
45-49	1 537	693	844	254	111	144	74	32	42	326	162	163	2 213	1 009	1 204
50-54	1 295	567	728	195	88	107	67	32	36	271	151	120	1 828	837	991
55-59	1 024	471	552	150	76	74	51	31	20	233	102	130	1 459	682	777
60-64	871	342	529	104	48	57	40	15	25	257	135	122	1 275	540	735
65+	1 707	681	1 026	168	70	98	60	26	33	504	234	270	2 473	1 029	1 442

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

Totals include unspecified population group, sex and age.

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

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

2.1 By economic activity, population group and sex

Economic activity and population group	1 000								
	Involved**			Not involved			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Run or do any kind of business, big or small, for himself/herself									
Total	2 130	1 188	941	27 867	13 335	14 530	30 006	14 530	15 473
Black African	1 505	754	750	21 768	10 450	11 315	23 281	11 211	12 068
Coloured	112	77	35	2 615	1 219	1 397	2 727	1 296	1 432
Indian/Asian	77	62	14	756	350	405	833	413	420
White	430	288	142	2 662	1 285	1 377	3 092	1 573	1 518
Do any work for a wage, salary, commission or any payment in kind									
Total	9 004	5 660	3 343	20 993	8 863	12 128	30 006	14 530	15 473
Black African	5 854	3 912	1 942	17 418	7 292	10 124	23 281	11 211	12 068
Coloured	1 198	669	529	1 529	627	902	2 727	1 296	1 432
Indian/Asian	370	218	152	463	195	267	833	413	420
White	1 542	840	702	1 549	733	816	3 092	1 573	1 518
Do any work as a domestic worker for a wage, salary or any payment in kind									
Total	1 115	233	882	28 882	14 290	14 589	30 006	14 530	15 473
Black African	1 012	213	800	22 260	10 992	11 266	23 281	11 211	12 068
Coloured	87	16	71	2 640	1 280	1 361	2 727	1 296	1 432
Indian/Asian	*	*	-	833	413	420	833	413	420
White	15	*	11	3 076	1 569	1 507	3 092	1 573	1 518
Help unpaid in a family business of any kind									
Total	80	31	48	29 917	14 492	15 422	30 006	14 530	15 473
Black African	64	25	40	23 208	11 180	12 026	23 281	11 211	12 068
Coloured	*	*	*	2 724	1 293	1 431	2 727	1 296	1 432
Indian/Asian	*	*	*	830	412	418	833	413	420
White	*	*	*	3 083	1 571	1 512	3 092	1 573	1 518
Do any work in his/her own or the family's plot, farm, food garden, cattle post or kraal or help in growing farm produce or in looking after animals for the household									
Total	464	216	249	29 532	14 307	15 222	30 006	14 530	15 473
Black African	426	191	235	22 847	11 014	11 830	23 281	11 211	12 068
Coloured	17	11	*	2 710	1 285	1 425	2 727	1 296	1 432
Indian/Asian	*	*	*	830	412	419	833	413	420
White	19	12	*	3 072	1 561	1 512	3 092	1 573	1 518

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

Economic activity and population group	Involved**			Not involved			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Do any construction or major repair work on his/her own home, plot, cattle post or business or those of the family									
Total	64	29	35	29 933	14 495	15 435	30 006	14 530	15 473
Black African	60	25	35	23 212	11 179	12 030	23 281	11 211	12 068
Coloured	*	*	*	2 726	1 295	1 431	2 727	1 296	1 432
Indian/Asian	*	*	-	833	413	420	833	413	420
White	*	*	*	3 089	1 571	1 518	3 092	1 573	1 518
Catch any fish, prawns, shells, wild animals or other food for sale or family food									
Total	12	11	*	29 984	14 512	15 470	30 006	14 530	15 473
Black African	11	*	*	23 262	11 194	12 065	23 281	11 211	12 068
Coloured	*	*	*	2 726	1 295	1 431	2 727	1 296	1 432
Indian/Asian	*	*	-	832	413	420	833	413	420
White	*	*	*	3 091	1 573	1 518	3 092	1 573	1 518
Beg for money or food in public									
Total	*	*	*	29 994	14 522	15 469	30 006	14 530	15 473
Black African	*	*	*	23 270	11 203	12 064	23 281	11 211	12 068
Coloured	-	-	-	2 727	1 296	1 432	2 727	1 296	1 432
Indian/Asian	-	-	-	833	413	420	833	413	420
White	-	-	-	3 091	1 573	1 518	3 092	1 573	1 518
Involved in at least one economic activity except begging									
Total	12 688	7 267	5 420	17 318	7 262	10 054	30 006	14 530	15 473
Black African	8 798	5 058	3 740	14 484	6 153	8 328	23 281	11 211	12 068
Coloured	1 401	766	635	1 326	530	796	2 727	1 296	1 432
Indian/Asian	451	282	169	382	131	251	833	413	420
White	1 991	1 134	857	1 100	439	661	3 092	1 573	1 518

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

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

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

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

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

2.2 By economic activity, involvement and sex

1 000

Economic activity and sex	Involved**	Not involved	Total
Run or do any kind of business, big or small for himself/herself			
Total	2 130	27 867	30 006
Male	1 188	13 335	14 530
Female	941	14 530	15 473
Do any work for a wage, salary, commission or any payment in kind			
Total	9 004	20 993	30 006
Male	5 660	8 863	14 530
Female	3 343	12 128	15 473
Do any work as a domestic worker for a wage, salary or any payment in kind			
Total	1 115	28 882	30 006
Male	233	14 290	14 530
Female	882	14 589	15 473
Help unpaid in a family business of any kind			
Total	80	29 917	30 006
Male	31	14 492	14 530
Female	48	15 422	15 473
Do any work in his/her own or the family's plot, farm, food garden, cattle post or kraal or help in growing farm produce or in looking after animals for the household			
Total	464	29 532	30 006
Male	216	14 307	14 530
Female	249	15 222	15 473
Do any construction or major repair work on his/her own home, plot, cattle post or business or those of the family			
Total	64	29 933	30 006
Male	29	14 495	14 530
Female	35	15 435	15 473

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

1 000

Economic activity and sex	Involved**	Not involved	Total
Catch any fish, prawns, shells, wild animals or other food for sale or family food			
Total	12	29 984	30 006
Male	11	14 512	14 530
Female	*	15 470	15 473
Beg for money or food in public			
Total	*	29 994	30 006
Male	*	14 522	14 530
Female	*	15 469	15 473
Involved in at least one of these activities except begging			
Total	12 688	17 318	30 006
Male	7 267	7 262	14 530
Female	5 420	10 054	15 473

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

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

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

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

2.3 By population group, sex and labour market status (official definition of unemployment)

Population group	Male						Female						Total					
	Total	Not economically active	Economically active				Total	Not economically active	Economically active				Total	Not economically active	Economically active			
			Total	Workers	Unemployed	Rate			Total	Workers	Unemployed	Rate			Total	Workers	Unemployed	Rate
	N (1 000)						N (1 000)						N (1 000)					
All population groups	14 530	5 243	9 287	7 320	1 967	21.2	15 473	7 569	7 904	5 480	2 424	30.7	30 006	12 815	17 191	12 800	4 391	25.5
Black African	11 211	4 378	6 833	5 101	1 732	25.3	12 068	6 119	5 948	3 781	2 167	36.4	23 281	10 499	12 782	8 883	3 899	30.5
Coloured	1 296	373	923	770	153	16.6	1 432	602	830	642	187	22.6	2 727	975	1 753	1 412	340	19.4
Indian/Asian	413	110	303	283	20	6.6	420	222	197	169	28	14.3	833	333	500	452	48	9.6
White	1 573	380	1 193	1 138	55	4.6	1 518	610	908	869	40	4.4	3 092	990	2 102	2 007	95	4.5

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

Totals include other and unspecified population groups and sex.

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

2. Estimated population of working age (15-65 years)
2.4 By province, sex and labour market status (official definition of unemployment)

Province	Male						Female						Total					
	Total	Not economically active	Economically active				Total	Not economically active	Economically active				Total	Not economically active	Economically active			
			Total	Workers	Unemployed	Rate			Total	Workers	Unemployed	Rate			Total	Workers	Unemployed	Rate
	N (1 000)						N (1 000)						N (1 000)					
South Africa	14 530	5 243	9 287	7 320	1 967	21.2	15 473	7 569	7 904	5 480	2 424	30.7	30 006	12 815	17 191	12 800	4 391	25.5
Western Cape	1 554	405	1 149	999	151	13.1	1 655	630	1 025	849	175	17.1	3 209	1 036	2 174	1 848	326	15.0
Eastern Cape	1 813	832	981	690	291	29.7	2 111	1 097	1 015	667	347	34.2	3 926	1 930	1 996	1 358	638	32.0
Northern Cape	352	108	244	188	56	23.0	356	173	183	116	66	36.3	708	281	427	304	123	28.7
Free State	928	355	573	455	118	20.6	990	500	490	327	163	33.3	1 918	855	1 063	782	281	26.5
KwaZulu-Natal	2 915	1 175	1 740	1 314	426	24.5	3 214	1 635	1 579	1 123	456	28.9	6 129	2 809	3 319	2 437	882	26.6
North West	1 072	422	651	494	157	24.1	1 090	600	490	308	182	37.2	2 162	1 022	1 140	801	339	29.7
Gauteng	3 506	816	2 691	2 210	481	17.9	3 243	1 262	1 981	1 378	604	30.5	6 749	2 077	4 672	3 587	1 085	23.2
Mpumalanga	1 054	373	682	545	137	20.1	1 134	558	576	361	215	37.4	2 188	930	1 258	906	352	28.0
Limpopo	1 334	758	576	426	150	26.1	1 681	1 114	567	352	215	37.9	3 016	1 874	1 143	777	365	32.0

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

Totals include unspecified sex.

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

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

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

2.5.1 All population groups

Highest level of education	Male						Female						Total					
	Total	Not economically active	Economically active				Total	Not economically active	Economically active				Total	Not economically active	Economically active			
			Total	Workers	Unemployed	Rate			Total	Workers	Unemployed	Rate			Total	Workers	Unemployed	Rate
			N (1 000)						N (1 000)						N (1 000)			
Total	14 530	5 243	9 287	7 320	1 967	21,2	15 473	7 569	7 904	5 480	2 424	30,7	30 006	12 815	17 191	12 800	4 391	25,5
None	698	307	391	322	70	17,8	1 066	653	413	329	85	20,5	1 764	960	805	650	154	19,2
Grade 0 to Grade 3/ Std 1	534	226	308	254	55	17,7	546	309	237	186	51	21,7	1 081	535	545	440	106	19,4
Grade 4/ Std 2	383	141	242	191	51	21,0	413	235	178	129	49	27,3	795	376	420	320	99	23,7
Grade 5/ Std 3	480	205	275	214	61	22,1	443	260	183	137	46	25,1	923	465	458	352	107	23,3
Grade 6/ Std 4	666	291	375	277	98	26,1	650	358	292	200	92	31,4	1 316	649	667	477	190	28,4
Grade 7/ Std 5	1 086	511	575	449	126	22,0	1 127	641	486	331	155	31,9	2 214	1 153	1 061	780	282	26,5
Grade 8/ Std 6	1 368	654	714	545	169	23,7	1 336	822	513	333	180	35,1	2 705	1 477	1 228	878	350	28,5
Grade 9/ Std 7	1 440	784	657	468	188	28,6	1 526	935	591	364	228	38,5	2 967	1 719	1 248	832	416	33,3
Grade 10/ Std 8	1 721	735	986	732	254	25,7	1 823	1 026	797	481	316	39,7	3 544	1 761	1 783	1 213	570	32,0
Grade 11/ Std 9	1 381	529	852	606	247	29,0	1 666	862	804	450	353	44,0	3 047	1 391	1 656	1 056	600	36,2
Grade 12/ Std 10	3 202	662	2 540	1 996	544	21,4	3 407	1 203	2 205	1 476	728	33,0	6 610	1 865	4 744	3 472	1 272	26,8
NTC I to NTC III	147	37	109	87	23	20,6	53	18	35	20	15	42,1	200	56	144	107	37	25,7
Dipl./cert. with less than Grade 12/ Std 10	101	16	85	72	13	14,8	118	23	96	81	15	15,4	219	39	180	153	27	15,1
Dipl./cert. with Grade 12/ Std 10	750	76	673	625	49	7,2	820	123	698	605	93	13,3	1 570	199	1 371	1 230	141	10,3
Degree and higher	491	40	451	431	20	4,4	416	76	340	331	*	2,8	907	116	791	762	29	3,7
Other	31	*	21	20	*	0,6	11	*	*	*	*	15,4	42	18	23	23	*	2,4
Don't know/ unspecified	50	17	33	31	*	5,2	52	18	33	25	*	25,6	102	36	66	56	*	15,5

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

Totals include other and unspecified population groups and sex.

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

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

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

2.5.2 Black African

	Male						Female						Total					
	Total	Not economically active	Economically active				Total	Not economically active	Economically active				Total	Not economically active	Economically active			
			Total	Workers	Unemployed	Rate			Total	Workers	Unemployed	Rate			Total	Workers	Unemployed	Rate
Highest level of education	N (1 000)						N (1 000)						N (1 000)					
Total	11 211	4 378	6 833	5 101	1 732	25.3	12 068	6 119	5 948	3 781	2 167	36.4	23 281	10 499	12 782	8 883	3 899	30.5
None	643	279	363	297	66	18.1	995	597	397	316	81	20.4	1 637	877	760	613	147	19.3
Grade 0 to Grade 3/ Std 1	489	205	284	232	52	18.3	495	279	216	170	46	21.2	984	484	500	402	98	19.6
Grade 4/ Std 2	354	129	224	176	48	21.3	381	213	168	122	46	27.2	734	342	392	299	94	23.8
Grade 5/ Std 3	443	188	255	198	57	22.2	394	230	164	122	42	25.6	838	418	419	321	99	23.5
Grade 6/ Std 4	594	265	329	240	89	27.0	570	311	259	177	82	31.6	1 164	576	588	417	170	29.0
Grade 7/ Std 5	951	452	498	389	109	21.9	963	544	419	282	137	32.6	1 914	997	917	671	246	26.8
Grade 8/ Std 6	1 145	568	577	439	138	23.9	1 099	677	422	266	155	36.9	2 245	1 246	999	706	294	29.4
Grade 9/ Std 7	1 186	648	538	375	162	30.2	1 272	788	484	289	195	40.2	2 459	1 437	1 022	665	357	34.9
Grade 10/ Std 8	1 349	620	729	509	220	30.2	1 439	817	621	347	274	44.2	2 788	1 437	1 351	856	494	36.6
Grade 11/ Std 9	1 170	448	722	489	233	32.3	1 452	745	708	381	326	46.1	2 622	1 193	1 430	870	559	39.1
Grade 12/ Std 10	2 153	477	1 676	1 202	474	28.3	2 221	792	1 430	776	654	45.7	4 375	1 269	3 106	1 978	1 128	36.3
NTC I to NTC III	70	20	49	29	20	41.0	43	16	26	14	13	47.9	113	37	76	43	33	43.4
Dipl./cert. with less than Grade 12/ Std 10	58	*	47	37	*	21.4	71	13	58	45	13	22.2	128	23	105	82	23	21.9
Dipl./cert. with Grade 12/ Std 10	374	40	334	292	42	12.5	474	65	409	322	87	21.3	848	105	743	614	129	17.3
Degree and higher	186	*	180	170	11	5.9	153	12	141	133	*	5.5	339	18	321	303	18	5.7
Other	10	*	*	*	*	2.8	*	*	*	*	*	35.3	18	12	*	*	*	9.8
Don't know/ unspecified	36	14	22	20	*	7.7	39	13	25	17	*	33.6	75	27	48	37	*	21.5

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

Totals include unspecified sex.

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

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

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

2.5.3 Other¹

	Male						Female						Total					
	Total	Not economically active	Economically active				Total	Not economically active	Economically active				Total	Not economically active	Economically active			
			Total	Workers	Unemployed	Rate			Total	Workers	Unemployed	Rate			Total	Workers	Unemployed	Rate
Highest level of education	N (1 000)					%	N (1 000)					%	N (1 000)					%
Total	3 282	863	2 419	2 191	228	9.4	3 370	1 434	1 935	1 680	255	13.2	6 652	2 297	4 354	3 871	483	11.1
None	55	28	28	24	*	13.2	71	55	16	13	*	22.5	127	83	44	37	*	16.6
Grade 0 to Grade 3/ Std 1	45	21	25	22	*	10.5	51	30	21	16	*	26.2	97	51	46	38	*	17.7
Grade 4/ Std 2	29	12	17	14	*	16.8	32	22	*	*	*	29.9	61	34	27	21	*	21.6
Grade 5/ Std 3	36	16	20	16	*	20.2	49	30	19	15	*	21.2	85	46	39	31	*	20.7
Grade 6/ Std 4	71	26	45	36	*	20.4	80	47	33	23	*	30.7	151	73	78	59	19	24.7
Grade 7/ Std 5	134	59	75	59	16	21.6	164	96	68	49	18	27.3	298	155	143	108	35	24.3
Grade 8/ Std 6	222	86	137	105	31	22.8	237	145	91	67	25	27.0	459	231	228	172	56	24.5
Grade 9/ Std 7	251	135	117	93	24	20.9	254	147	107	74	33	30.8	506	281	224	167	58	25.7
Grade 10/ Std 8	370	115	255	222	32	12.7	381	206	175	133	42	23.8	752	322	430	356	74	17.2
Grade 11/ Std 9	210	80	130	116	14	10.8	212	116	96	69	27	28.0	422	196	226	185	41	18.1
Grade 12/ Std 10	1 037	185	852	786	66	7.8	1 161	400	761	688	74	9.7	2 198	585	1 614	1 474	140	8.7
NTC I to NTC III	77	17	60	58	*	3.8	*	*	*	*	*	16.9	86	19	68	64	*	5.3
Dipl./cert. with less than Grade 12/ Std 10	42	*	36	33	*	6.8	45	*	35	34	*	5.2	87	16	71	67	*	6.0
Dipl./cert. with Grade 12/ Std 10	375	37	339	332	*	2.1	345	58	287	282	*	1.9	720	94	626	613	13	2.0
Degree and higher	302	34	268	259	*	3.4	261	63	198	196	*	0.9	563	98	466	455	11	2.3
Other	*	*	*	*	-	-	*	*	*	*	-	-	13	*	*	*	-	-
Don't know/ unspecified	13	*	*	*	-	-	13	*	*	*	-	-	27	*	18	18	-	-

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

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

Totals include unspecified sex.

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

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

3.1 By main industry and sector

1 000

Main industry	Formal	Informal	Domestic	Total
Total	8 990	2 852	886	12 800
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	606	473	-	1 088
Mining and quarrying	395	*	-	398
Manufacturing	1 484	243	-	1 737
Electricity, gas and water supply	117	*	-	119
Construction	582	424	-	1 024
Wholesale and retail trade	1 982	1 061	-	3 055
Transport, storage and communication	469	139	-	611
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	1 220	87	-	1 309
Community, social and personal services	2 094	220	-	2 319
Private households with employed persons	19	202	886	1 108
Exterritorial organisations and foreign governments/ other/ unspecified	21	*	-	33

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

Total includes the 'don't know' and 'unspecified' categories of the sector variable.

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

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

3.2 By main occupation and sector

1 000

Main occupation	Formal	Informal	Domestic	Total
Total	8 990	2 852	886	12 800
Legislators, senior officials and managers	802	70	-	873
Professionals	582	18	-	601
Technical and associate professionals	1 116	112	-	1 231
Clerks	1 220	22	-	1 246
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	1 253	380	-	1 638
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	75	355	-	432
Craft and related trades workers	1 232	673	-	1 921
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	983	128	-	1 118
Elementary occupation	1 725	1 094	-	2 841
Domestic workers	-	-	886	886
Other/ unspecified	*	-	-	14

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

Total includes the 'don't know' and 'unspecified' categories of the sector variable.

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

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

3.3 By population group, sex and sector

1 000

Population group and sex	Formal	Informal	Domestic	Total
All population groups				
Total	8 990	2 852	886	12 800
Male	5 596	1 662	17	7 320
Female	3 394	1 190	869	5 480
Black African				
Total	5 470	2 555	805	8 883
Male	3 607	1 445	16	5 101
Female	1 863	1 110	789	3 781
Coloured				
Total	1 172	154	72	1 412
Male	641	120	*	770
Female	531	34	71	642
India/Asian				
Total	404	48	-	452
Male	249	33	-	283
Female	154	15	-	169
White				
Total	1 902	90	*	2 007
Male	1 075	59	-	1 138
Female	826	31	*	869

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

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

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

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

3.4 By main industry, population group and sex

3.4.1 All sectors

1 000

Main industry	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	8 883	5 101	3 781	1 412	770	642	452	283	169	2 007	1 138	869	12 800	7 320	5 480
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	848	503	345	147	96	52	*	*	*	90	62	28	1 088	662	426
Mining and quarrying	341	326	15	11	*	*	*	*	-	46	39	*	398	375	23
Manufacturing	1 069	710	359	272	170	103	95	60	35	288	195	93	1 737	1 146	591
Electricity, gas and water supply	75	56	19	14	11	*	*	*	-	23	21	*	119	95	24
Construction	829	729	100	101	92	*	23	23	-	71	67	*	1 024	911	113
Wholesale and retail trade	2 120	1 045	1 075	307	148	158	167	116	51	455	267	189	3 055	1 581	1 474
Transport, storage and communication	425	361	63	68	47	21	25	18	*	81	60	21	611	487	123
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	665	445	220	141	68	73	61	31	30	440	216	225	1 309	760	550
Community, social and personal services	1 500	717	782	259	111	148	71	27	44	485	200	286	2 319	1 055	1 264
Private households with employed persons	1 003	203	800	89	16	73	*	*	-	15	*	11	1 108	223	884
Exterritorial organisations and foreign governments/ other/ unspecified	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	11	*	*	33	25	*

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

Totals include other and unspecified population groups and sex.

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

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

3.4 By main industry, population group and sex

3.4.2 Formal sector

1 000

Main industry	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	5 470	3 607	1 863	1 172	641	531	404	249	154	1 902	1 075	826	8 990	5 596	3 394
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	390	269	121	134	85	49	*	*	*	82	57	25	606	412	194
Mining and quarrying	338	324	15	11	*	*	*	*	-	46	39	*	395	372	23
Manufacturing	861	610	251	251	152	99	89	56	33	275	183	91	1 484	1 007	477
Electricity, gas and water supply	74	56	19	14	11	*	*	*	-	23	20	*	117	93	24
Construction	426	382	44	71	62	*	16	16	-	68	64	*	582	525	57
Wholesale and retail trade	1 149	653	496	252	112	140	143	99	44	432	252	181	1 982	1 119	862
Transport, storage and communication	292	248	44	60	39	21	24	17	*	80	59	21	469	365	104
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	614	414	200	133	63	70	58	29	29	414	199	215	1 220	705	515
Community, social and personal services	1 308	636	672	243	106	138	67	26	41	472	196	276	2 094	965	1 129
Private households with employed persons	16	15	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	*	-	*	19	16	*
Exterritorial organisations and foreign governments/ other/ unspecified	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	*	*	*	21	17	*

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

Totals include other and unspecified population groups and sex.

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

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

3.4 By main industry, population group and sex

3.4.3 Informal sector

Main industry	1 000								
	Black African			Other ¹			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	2 555	1 445	1 110	292	212	80	2 852	1 662	1 190
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	450	228	222	23	16	*	473	245	229
Mining and quarrying	*	*	-	-	-	-	*	*	-
Manufacturing	202	97	105	37	31	*	243	131	111
Electricity, gas and water supply	*	*	-	*	*	-	*	*	-
Construction	387	333	54	36	36	*	424	370	54
Wholesale and retail trade	961	387	573	99	68	31	1 061	457	604
Transport, storage and communication	130	111	19	*	*	*	139	120	19
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	51	31	20	36	23	13	87	54	32
Community, social and personal services	189	81	108	31	*	22	220	90	130
Private households with employed persons	182	172	*	20	19	*	202	191	11
Other/ unspecified	*	*	-	-	-	-	*	*	-

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

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

Totals include other and unspecified population groups and sex.

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

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

3.5 By monthly income and sector

1 000

Monthly income	Formal	Informal	Domestic	Total
Total	8 990	2 852	886	12 800
None	24	423	-	448
R1-R500	285	776	298	1 367
R501-R1 000	1 039	674	381	2 107
R1 001-R2 500	2 558	647	188	3 407
R2 501-R8 000	3 001	192	*	3 202
R8 001+	1 314	46	*	1 365
Don't know/ refused	734	90	12	846
Unspecified	37	*	*	59

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

Total includes the 'don't know' and 'unspecified' categories of the sector variable.

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

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

3.6 By highest level of education and sector

1 000

Highest educational level	Formal	Informal	Domestic	Total
Total	8 990	2 852	886	12 800
None	242	300	104	650
Grade 0 to Grade 3/ Std 1	175	204	55	440
Grade 4/ Std 2	145	129	45	320
Grade 5/ Std 3	170	136	45	352
Grade 6/ Std 4	245	167	61	477
Grade 7/ Std 5	392	275	108	780
Grade 8/ Std 6	530	247	92	878
Grade 9/ Std 7	472	263	86	832
Grade 10/ Std 8	813	294	99	1 213
Grade 11/ Std 9	714	255	82	1 056
Grade 12/ Std 10	2 907	456	94	3 472
NTC I to NTC III	96	11	*	107
Dipl./cert. with less than Grade 12/ Std 10	133	18	*	153
Dipl./cert. with Grade 12/ Std 10	1 158	66	*	1 230
Degree and higher	742	17	-	762
Other	21	*	*	23
Don't know/ unspecified	34	11	*	56

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

Total includes the 'don't know' and 'unspecified' categories of the sector variable.

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

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

3.7 By highest level of education and monthly income

3.7.1 All population groups

1 000

Highest level of education	None	R2 500 or less	R2 501-R8 000	R8 001 or more	Total
Total	448	6 881	3 202	1 365	12 800
None	69	503	61	*	650
Grade 0 to Grade 3/ Std 1	52	336	40	*	440
Grade 4/ Std 2	24	244	40	*	320
Grade 5/ Std 3	30	265	47	*	352
Grade 6/ Std 4	36	370	59	*	477
Grade 7/ Std 5	44	606	106	*	780
Grade 8/ Std 6	38	636	157	15	878
Grade 9/ Std 7	33	615	139	*	832
Grade 10/ Std 8	31	770	287	48	1 213
Grade 11/ Std 9	39	755	186	27	1 056
Grade 12/ Std 10	43	1 503	1 187	384	3 472
NTC I to NTC III	*	25	44	31	107
Dipl./cert. with less than Grade 12/ Std 10	*	40	67	22	153
Dipl./cert. with Grade 12/ Std 10	*	149	548	378	1 230
Degree and higher	*	34	219	414	762
Other	-	*	*	15	23
Don't know/ unspecified	-	27	12	*	56

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

Total includes the 'don't know', 'refused' and 'unspecified' categories of the income variable.

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

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

3.7 By highest level of education and monthly income

3.7.2 Black African

1 000

Highest level of education	None	R2 500 or less	R2 501-R8 000	R8 001 or more	Total
Total	428	5 871	1 862	442	8 883
None	68	475	58	*	613
Grade 0 to Grade 3/ Std 1	51	304	36	*	402
Grade 4/ Std 2	24	226	39	*	299
Grade 5/ Std 3	29	240	45	*	321
Grade 6/ Std 4	36	322	48	*	417
Grade 7/ Std 5	43	526	88	*	671
Grade 8/ Std 6	37	521	116	*	706
Grade 9/ Std 7	29	521	95	*	665
Grade 10/ Std 8	28	648	139	11	856
Grade 11/ Std 9	39	685	112	13	870
Grade 12/ Std 10	38	1 200	562	92	1 978
NTC I to NTC III	*	20	16	*	43
Dipl./cert. with less than Grade 12/ Std 10	*	28	39	*	82
Dipl./cert. with Grade 12/ Std 10	*	114	353	120	614
Degree and higher	*	19	107	159	303
Other	-	*	*	*	*
Don't know/ unspecified	-	19	*	*	37

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

Total includes the 'don't know', 'refused' and 'unspecified' categories of the income variable.

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

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

3.7 By highest level of education and monthly income

3.7.3 Other¹

1 000

Highest level of education	None	R2 500 or less	R2 501-R8 000	R8 001 or more	Total
Total	19	1 001	1 319	909	3 871
None	*	27	*	-	37
Grade 0 to Grade 3/ Std 1	*	32	*	*	38
Grade 4/ Std 2	*	18	*	-	21
Grade 5/ Std 3	*	25	*	*	31
Grade 6/ Std 4	*	47	*	*	59
Grade 7/ Std 5	*	79	18	*	108
Grade 8/ Std 6	*	114	41	*	172
Grade 9/ Std 7	*	95	43	*	167
Grade 10/ Std 8	*	121	147	37	356
Grade 11/ Std 9	*	69	75	15	185
Grade 12/ Std 10	*	300	608	292	1 474
NTC I to NTC III	-	*	28	25	64
Dipl./cert. with less than Grade 12/ Std 10	*	11	28	15	67
Dipl./cert. with Grade 12/ Std 10	*	34	195	258	613
Degree and higher	*	15	112	253	455
Other	-	*	*	*	*
Don't know/ unspecified	-	*	*	*	18

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

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

Total includes unspecified population group and the 'don't know', 'refused' and 'unspecified' categories of the income variable.

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

3. Workers (employers, employees and self-employed) aged 15-65 years
3.8 Workers with degrees, diplomas and certificates by field of study and monthly income

1 000

Field of study	None	R2 500 or less	R2 501-R8 000	R8 001 or more	Total
Total	*	223	834	814	2 144
Communication studies and languages	*	*	25	*	42
Education, training and development	*	48	295	142	531
Manufacturing, engineering and technology	*	25	72	161	281
Human and social studies	-	*	29	36	83
Law, military science and security	*	14	26	40	92
Health sciences and social services	*	17	102	112	268
Agriculture and nature conservation	-	*	20	28	55
Arts and culture	*	*	15	18	44
Business, commerce and management studies	*	60	163	159	470
Physical, mathematical, computer and life sciences	*	31	53	75	176
Services	-	*	12	*	30
Physical planning and construction	-	*	*	*	21
Don't know/ unspecified	-	*	18	18	52

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

Total includes 'don't know', 'refused' and 'unspecified' categories of the income variable.

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

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

3.9 By main industry and monthly income

1 000

Main industry	None	R2 500 or less	R2 501-R8 000	R8 001 or more	Total
Total	448	6 881	3 202	1 365	12 800
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	315	656	61	37	1 088
Mining and quarrying	*	119	209	55	398
Manufacturing	*	882	525	189	1 737
Electricity, gas and water supply	-	21	50	42	119
Construction	44	710	144	79	1 024
Wholesale and retail trade	65	1 997	560	176	3 055
Transport, storage and communication	*	258	220	86	611
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	*	516	378	252	1 309
Community, social and personal services	*	638	1 045	437	2 319
Private households with employed persons	-	1 082	*	*	1 108
Exterritorial organisations and foreign governments/ other/ unspecified	-	*	*	11	33

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

Total includes the 'don't know', 'refused' and 'unspecified' categories of the income variable.

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

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

3.10 By main occupation and monthly income

1 000

Main occupation	None	R2 500 or less	R2 501-R8 000	R8 001 or more	Total
Total	448	6 881	3 202	1 365	12 800
Legislators, senior officials and managers	*	92	247	402	873
Professionals	-	51	206	269	601
Technical and associate professionals	*	263	530	281	1 231
Clerks	*	382	621	123	1 246
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	36	1 046	355	72	1 638
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	296	79	28	18	432
Craft and related trades workers	49	1 164	489	107	1 921
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	*	588	398	54	1 118
Elementary occupation	48	2 347	324	37	2 841
Domestic workers	-	867	*	*	886
Other/ unspecified	-	-	-	*	14

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

Total includes the 'don't know', 'refused' and 'unspecified' categories of the income variable.

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

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

3.11 By employment status

3.11.1 By sector and sex

1 000

Employment status	Formal	Informal	Domestic worker	Total
South Africa				
Total	8 990	2 852	886	12 800
Working for someone else	8 344	685		9 075
Working for one or more private households as a domestic employee, gardener or security guard	22	212	885	1 119
Working on his/her own small farm/plot or collecting natural products from the forest or sea	12	411		425
Working on his/her own or with a partner, in any type of business (including commercial farms)	598	1 494		2 105
Helping without pay in a family business	15	51		66
Unspecified				10
Male				
Total	5 596	1 662	17	7 320
Working for someone else	5 153	509		5 692
Working for one or more private households as a domestic employee, gardener or security guard	17	198	17	232
Working on his/her own small farm/plot or collecting natural products from the forest or sea	9	176		186
Working on his/her own or with a partner, in any type of business (including commercial farms)	412	760		1 179
Helping without pay in a family business	5	18		23
Unspecified				7

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

3.11 By employment status

3.11.1 By sector and sex (concluded)

1 000

Employment status	Formal	Informal	Domestic worker	Total
Female				
Total	3 394	1 190	869	5 480
Working for someone else	3 190	175	*	3 383
Working for one or more private households as a domestic employee, gardener or security guard	*	14	869	887
Working on his/her own small farm/plot or collecting natural products from the forest or sea	*	234	-	238
Working on his/her own or with a partner, in any type of business (including commercial farms)	186	734	-	926
Helping without pay in a family business	*	33	-	43
Unspecified	-	-	-	*

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

Total includes the 'don't know' and 'unspecified' categories of the sector variable.

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

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

3.11 By employment status

3.11.2 By sector, population group and sex

1 000

Employment status	Black African			Other ¹			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Formal sector									
Total	5 470	3 607	1 863	3 478	1 966	1 512	8 990	5 596	3 394
Working for someone else for pay	5 264	3 462	1 802	3 041	1 671	1 370	8 344	5 153	3 190
Working for one or more private households as a gardener or security guard	18	17	*	*	*	*	22	17	*
Working on his/her own or on a small family farm/plot or collecting natural products from the forest or sea	*	*	*	*	*	*	12	*	*
Working on his/her own or with a partner, in any type of business (including commercial farms)	175	122	53	421	288	133	598	412	186
Helping without pay in a family business	*	*	*	*	*	*	15	*	*
Informal sector									
Total	2 555	1 445	1 110	292	212	80	2 852	1 662	1 190
Working for someone else for pay	610	455	154	74	53	21	685	509	175
Working for one or more private households as a gardener or security guard	191	179	12	21	19	*	212	198	14
Working on his/her own or on a small family farm/plot or collecting natural products from the forest or sea	399	170	229	12	*	*	411	176	234
Working on his/her own or with a partner, in any type of business (including commercial farms)	1 307	626	682	182	130	52	1 494	760	734
Helping without pay in a family business	48	16	32	*	*	*	51	18	33

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

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

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

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

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

1 000

Main industry	Medical aid coverage				Total
	Worker only	Worker and dependants	Worker, but he or she is not using it	No medical aid benefits provided	
Total	760	1 928	455	5 766	8 990
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	15	43	*	539	606
Mining and quarrying	53	103	45	191	395
Manufacturing	117	306	92	962	1 484
Electricity, gas and water supply	19	41	16	41	117
Construction	15	43	*	517	582
Wholesale and retail trade	108	193	43	1 618	1 982
Transport, storage and communication	65	107	14	276	469
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	141	251	65	741	1 220
Community, social and personal services	213	838	167	861	2 094
Private households with employed persons	*	-	-	18	19
Exterritorial organisations and foreign governments/ other/ unspecified	13	*	-	*	21

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

Total includes the 'don't know' and 'unspecified' categories of the medical aid coverage variable.

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

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

1 000

Main industry	Medical aid coverage				
	Worker only	Worker and dependants	Worker, but he or she is not using it	No medical aid benefits provided	Total
Total	22	36	*	2 782	2 852
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	*	*	*	460	473
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	*	*
Manufacturing	*	*	-	241	243
Electricity, gas and water supply	-	-	-	*	*
Construction	*	*	-	416	424
Wholesale and retail trade	*	*	-	1 043	1 061
Transport, storage and communication	-	*	-	139	139
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	*	*	-	78	87
Community, social and personal services	*	11	*	203	220
Private households with employed persons	*	*	*	199	202
Other\ unspecified	-	-	-	*	*

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

Total includes the 'don't know' and 'unspecified' categories of the medical aid coverage variable.

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

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

3.13 By main industry and location of business

3.13.1 Formal sector

1 000

Main industry	In the owner's home/ On the owner's farm	In someone else's home	Inside formal business premises such as factory or office	At a service outlet such as a shop, school, post office	At a market	On a foot path, street, corner, open space or field	No fixed location	Total
Total	758	100	5 366	2 484	13	99	156	8 990
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	462	*	93	12	-	16	11	606
Mining and quarrying	*	-	380	*	-	*	*	395
Manufacturing	37	20	1 334	81	*	*	*	1 484
Electricity, gas and water supply	*	-	107	*	-	*	*	117
Construction	35	20	399	26	*	15	85	582
Wholesale and retail trade	104	*	845	994	*	11	11	1 982
Transport, storage and communication	39	11	340	46	*	12	17	469
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	39	13	961	185	-	11	*	1 220
Community, social and personal services	34	*	885	1 127	*	18	15	2 094
Private households with employed persons	*	*	*	*	-	-	*	19
Exterritorial organisations and foreign governments/ other/ unspecified	*	-	19	*	-	-	-	21

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

Total includes other and unspecified location of business.

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

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

3.13 By main industry and location of business

3.13.2 Informal sector

1 000

Main industry	In the owner's home/ On the owner's farm	In someone else's home	Inside formal business premises such as factory or office	At a service outlet such as a shop, school, post office etc	At a market	On a foot path, street, corner, open space or field	No fixed location	Total
Total	1 325	496	99	149	11	174	594	2 852
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	350	71	*	*	-	26	21	473
Mining and quarrying	*	-	*	-	-	*	-	*
Manufacturing	125	33	21	*	*	11	44	243
Electricity, gas and water supply	*	-	*	-	-	-	*	*
Construction	77	71	25	*	-	*	238	424
Wholesale and retail trade	548	84	21	86	*	98	214	1 061
Transport, storage and communication	50	30	*	*	-	11	39	139
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	41	14	*	*	-	*	12	87
Community, social and personal services	98	32	14	40	*	17	17	220
Private households with employed persons	34	161	-	-	-	-	*	202
Other\ unspecified	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	*

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

Total includes other location of business.

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

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

1 000

Main industry	Whether company or close corporation is registered		
	Registered	Not registered	Total
Total	8 087	4 536	12 800
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	596	474	1 088
Mining and quarrying	394	*	398
Manufacturing	1 469	247	1 737
Electricity, gas and water supply	110	*	119
Construction	562	419	1 024
Wholesale and retail trade	1 898	1 132	3 055
Transport, storage and communication	456	151	611
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	1 185	102	1 309
Community, social and personal services	1 343	954	2 319
Private households with employed persons	59	1 043	1 108
Exterritorial organisations and foreign governments/ other/ unspecified	15	*	33

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

Total includes 'don't know' category and those who did not specify whether their company or close corporation is registered.

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

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

3.15 By main industry and whether UIF contributions are deducted

1 000

Main industry	Deduction of UIF contributions		
	Yes	No	Total
Total	6 678	5 971	12 800
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	407	671	1 088
Mining and quarrying	367	30	398
Manufacturing	1 280	440	1 737
Electricity, gas and water supply	100	17	119
Construction	330	678	1 024
Wholesale and retail trade	1 364	1 650	3 055
Transport, storage and communication	339	264	611
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	991	300	1 309
Community, social and personal services	1 235	1 067	2 319
Private households with employed persons	258	843	1 108
Exterritorial organisations and foreign governments/ other/ unspecified	*	12	33

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

Total includes the 'don't know' and 'unspecified' categories of the UIF contributions variable.

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

4. Employees

4.1 Conditions of employment

4.1.1 By main industry and existence of a written contract

1 000

Main industry	Written contract		
	Yes	No	Total
Total	7 274	2 843	10 195
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	361	285	649
Mining and quarrying	384	11	398
Manufacturing	1 208	284	1 503
Electricity, gas and water supply	103	12	116
Construction	361	409	781
Wholesale and retail trade	1 332	494	1 851
Transport, storage and communication	339	159	501
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	1 052	104	1 160
Community, social and personal services	1 855	243	2 108
Private households with employed persons	270	828	1 108
Exterritorial organisations and foreign governments/Other/unspecified	*	11	21

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

Table excludes employers, self-employed and those working without pay.

Total includes 'don't know' and 'unspecified' categories of the contract variable.

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

4. Employees

4.1 Conditions of employment

4.1.2 By main industry and terms of employment

1 000

Main industry	Terms of employment					
	Permanent	A fixed period contract	Temporary	Casual	Seasonal	Total
Total	7 199	581	1 414	906	76	10 195
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	414	18	121	45	50	649
Mining and quarrying	362	21	12	*	-	398
Manufacturing	1 127	85	141	142	*	1 503
Electricity, gas and water supply	97	13	*	*	-	116
Construction	294	102	229	143	12	781
Wholesale and retail trade	1 263	89	260	229	*	1 851
Transport, storage and communication	350	35	69	45	*	501
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	959	70	89	42	-	1 160
Community, social and personal services	1 789	120	138	59	*	2 108
Private households with employed persons	527	28	349	196	*	1 108
Exterritorial organisations and foreign governments/Other/unspecified	18	-	*	*	-	21

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

Table excludes employers, self-employed and those working without pay.

Total includes 'don't know' and 'unspecified' categories of the terms of employment variable.

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

4. Employees

4.1 Conditions of employment

4.1.3 By main industry and whether they are entitled to paid leave

1 000

Main industry	Paid leave		
	Yes	No	Total
Total	6 185	3 895	10 195
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	244	403	649
Mining and quarrying	360	36	398
Manufacturing	1 029	459	1 503
Electricity, gas and water supply	93	22	116
Construction	216	554	781
Wholesale and retail trade	1 108	708	1 851
Transport, storage and communication	308	190	501
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	864	269	1 160
Community, social and personal services	1 721	377	2 108
Private households with employed persons	227	872	1 108
Exterritorial organisations and foreign governments/Other/unspecified	14	*	21

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

Table excludes employers, self-employed and those working without pay.

Total includes 'don't know' and 'unspecified' categories of the paid leave variable.

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

4. Employees

4.1 Conditions of employment

4.1.4 By main industry and trade union membership

1 000

Main industry	Trade union membership		
	Yes	No	Total
Total	2 969	7 076	10 195
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	52	595	649
Mining and quarrying	288	106	398
Manufacturing	531	951	1 503
Electricity, gas and water supply	54	61	116
Construction	91	671	781
Wholesale and retail trade	383	1 432	1 851
Transport, storage and communication	153	337	501
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	283	847	1 160
Community, social and personal services	1 116	972	2 108
Private households with employed persons	18	1 084	1 108
Exterritorial organisations and foreign governments/Other/unspecified	*	19	21

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

Table excludes employers, self-employed and those working without pay.

Total includes 'don't know' and 'unspecified' categories of the trade union membership variable.

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

4. Employees

4.1 Conditions of employment

4.1.5 By main industry and entitlement to medical aid cover

1 000

Main industry	Medical aid coverage				
	Worker only	Worker and dependants	Worker, but he or she is not using it	No medical aid benefits provided	Total
Total	744	1 855	451	7 052	10 195
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	11	27	*	601	649
Mining and quarrying	53	103	45	193	398
Manufacturing	115	290	91	996	1 503
Electricity, gas and water supply	19	40	16	41	116
Construction	16	41	*	717	781
Wholesale and retail trade	96	171	42	1 522	1 851
Transport, storage and communication	64	105	14	310	501
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	136	232	61	707	1 160
Community, social and personal services	217	836	169	872	2 108
Private households with employed persons	*	*	*	1 089	1 108
Exterritorial organisations and foreign governments/Other/unspecified	13	*	-	*	21

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

Table excludes employers, self-employed and those working without pay.

Total includes 'don't know' and 'unspecified' categories of the entitlement of medical aid cover variable.

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

5. The unemployed (15-65 years)

5.1 By age group, population group and sex (official definition of unemployment)

1 000

Age group	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	3 899	1 732	2 167	340	153	187	48	20	28	95	55	40	4 391	1 967	2 424
15-24	1 270	593	677	143	67	76	17	*	*	39	27	12	1 472	698	774
25-34	1 594	676	917	99	38	61	17	*	11	25	*	14	1 739	734	1 005
35-44	653	272	381	66	30	36	*	*	*	15	*	*	743	314	429
45-54	307	135	172	28	14	13	*	*	*	11	*	*	351	160	191
55-65	75	56	19	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	86	62	24

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

Totals include other and unspecified population groups and sex.

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

5. The unemployed (15-65 years)

5.2 By duration of job seeking, age group and whether they have worked before (official definition of unemployment)

1 000

Duration of job seeking**	15-30 years			31-46 years			47-65 years			Total		
	Total	Worked before	Never worked	Total	Worked before	Never worked	Total	Worked before	Never worked	Total	Worked before	Never worked
Total	2 654	737	1 916	1 401	793	608	336	256	79	4 391	1 787	2 603
Less than a month	228	83	146	132	80	52	27	24	*	387	187	200
1 month - < 2 months	184	56	128	83	54	29	19	13	*	286	123	163
2 months - < 3 months	160	64	97	64	42	22	*	*	*	234	114	121
3 months - < 4 months	137	41	97	47	34	12	17	12	*	201	87	113
4 months - < 6 months	136	35	101	48	33	15	12	*	*	195	75	121
6 months - < 1 year	346	118	229	126	78	47	34	27	*	506	223	283
1 year - < 3 years	695	174	521	241	140	101	43	36	*	979	350	629
3 years or more	709	150	559	637	316	321	167	123	44	1 512	588	923
Not applicable	16	12	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	27	20	*
Don't know/ unspecified	42	*	36	16	10	*	*	*	*	64	20	43

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

Totals include those that did not specify whether they have worked before.

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

5. The unemployed (15-65 years)

5.3 Unemployed persons who have worked before by length of time since they last worked and previous industry (official definition of unemployment)

1 000

Length of time since last worked	Previous industry										
	Agriculture, hunting and forestry	Mining	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade	Transport, storage and communication	Finance and business services	Community, social and personal services	Private households	Total
Total	180	45	304	13	167	431	57	157	153	272	1 787
1 week - < 1 month	13	-	*	*	13	15	*	*	*	*	67
1 month - < 2 months	19	*	16	-	12	18	*	*	*	*	83
2 months - < 3 months	*	*	*	-	19	26	*	*	*	*	83
3 months - < 4 months	12	*	25	-	11	28	*	*	*	*	95
4 months - < 5 months	*	*	*	*	*	15	*	*	*	*	55
5 months - < 6 months	*	*	*	*	*	18	*	11	13	*	75
6 months - < 1 year	26	*	34	*	13	41	*	23	16	29	201
1 year - < 2 years	16	*	45	*	24	64	*	24	22	44	255
2 years - < 3 years	11	*	27	*	*	52	*	15	20	35	187
3 years or more	40	19	110	*	42	124	16	53	39	110	556
Don't know/ unspecified	16	*	26	*	13	29	*	*	12	12	131

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

Totals include extraterritorial organisations and foreign government, other and unspecified industry.

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

5. The unemployed (15-65 years)

**5.4 Unemployed persons who have worked before by length of time since they last worked and previous occupation
(official definition of unemployment)**

1 000

Length of time since last worked	Previous occupation										
	Legislators, senior officials and managers	Professionals	Technicians and associate professionals	Clerks	Service workers and shop and market sales workers	Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	Craft and related trades workers	Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Elementary occupations	Domestic workers	Total
Total	19	18	92	160	250	75	258	141	527	239	1 787
1 week - < 1 month	-	*	*	*	*	11	10	*	23	*	67
1 month - < 2 months	*	*	*	*	*	*	19	*	31	*	83
2 months - < 3 months	*	*	*	*	*	*	19	*	23	*	83
3 months - < 4 months	*	-	*	*	*	*	*	*	46	*	95
4 months - < 5 months	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14	*	55
5 months - < 6 months	*	*	*	*	19	*	*	*	18	*	75
6 months - < 1 year	*	*	12	15	30	15	26	19	52	26	201
1 year - < 2 years	*	*	16	24	32	*	32	23	80	38	255
2 years - < 3 years	*	*	*	21	35	*	20	19	45	32	187
3 years or more	*	*	30	44	79	*	88	46	151	100	556
Don't know/ unspecified	*	*	*	19	16	*	22	*	45	11	131

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

Totals include other and unspecified previous occupation.

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

5. The unemployed (15-65 years)

5.5 Unemployed persons who have worked before by length of time since they last worked and age (official definition of unemployment)

Length of time since last worked	15-30 years		31-46 years		47-65 years		Total	
	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%
Total	737	100.0	793	100.0	256	100.0	1 787	100.0
1 week - < 1 month	36	*	26	*	*	*	67	*
1 month - < 2 months	44	*	33	*	*	*	83	*
2 months - < 3 months	46	*	33	*	*	*	83	*
3 months - < 4 months	62	*	28	*	*	*	95	*
4 months - < 5 months	30	*	20	*	*	*	55	*
5 months - < 6 months	36	*	34	*	*	*	75	*
6 months - < 1 year	119	16.2	65	*	17	*	201	11.3
1 year - < 2 years	133	18.0	100	12.6	22	*	255	14.3
2 years - > 3 years	74	*	93	11.8	20	*	187	10.4
3 years or more	99	13.4	314	39.6	143	55.8	556	31.1
Don't know/ unspecified	58	*	46	*	27	10.4	131	*

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

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

5. The unemployed (15-65 years)

5.6 By highest level of education, population group and sex (official definition of unemployment)

Highest level of education	1 000								
	Black African			Other ¹			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	3 899	1 732	2 167	483	228	255	4 391	1 967	2 424
None	147	66	81	*	*	*	154	70	85
Grade 0 to Grade 3/ Std 1	98	52	46	*	*	*	106	55	51
Grade 4/ Std 2	94	48	46	*	*	*	99	51	49
Grade 5/ Std 3	99	57	42	*	*	*	107	61	46
Grade 6/ Std 4	170	89	82	19	*	*	190	98	92
Grade 7/ Std 5	246	109	137	35	16	18	282	126	155
Grade 8/ Std 6	294	138	155	56	31	25	350	169	180
Grade 9/ Std 7	357	162	195	58	24	33	416	188	228
Grade 10/ Std 8	494	220	274	74	32	42	570	254	316
Grade 11/ Std 9	559	233	326	41	14	27	600	247	353
Grade 12/ Std 10	1 128	474	654	140	66	74	1 272	544	728
NTC I to NTC III	33	20	13	*	*	*	37	23	15
Dipl./cert. with Grade 11/ Std 9 or lower	23	*	13	*	*	*	27	13	15
Dipl./cert. with Grade 12/ Std 10	129	42	87	13	*	*	141	49	93
Degree/higher	18	11	*	11	*	*	29	20	*
Other	*	*	*	-	-	-	*	*	*
Don't know/unspecified	*	*	*	-	-	-	*	*	*

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

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

Total includes unspecified sex.

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

5. The unemployed (15-65 years)

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

1 000

Field of study for degree, diploma or certificate	Total	Male	Female
Total	198	81	117
Communication studies and language	*	*	*
Education, training and development	21	*	12
Manufacturing, engineering and technology	31	21	11
Human and social studies	*	*	*
Law, military science and security	*	*	*
Health sciences and social services	17	*	14
Agriculture and nature conservation	*	*	*
Culture and arts	*	*	*
Business, commerce and management studies	62	22	40
Physical, mathematical, computer and life sciences	29	*	21
Services	*	*	*
Physical planning and construction	*	*	-
Don't know\ unspecified	*	*	*

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

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

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

Reason for not for working	1 000								
	Male			Female			Total		
	Total	Not economically active	Unemployed	Total	Not economically active	Unemployed	Total	Not economically active	Unemployed
Total	7 210	5 243	1 967	9 993	7 569	2 424	17 205	12 815	4 391
Has found a job, but is only starting at a definite date in the future	16	-	16	11	-	11	27	-	27
Scholar or student, prefers not to work	2 673	2 673	-	2 390	2 390	-	5 064	5 064	-
Housewife/homemaker, prefers not to work	37	37	-	916	916	-	954	954	-
Retired and prefers not to seek formal work	87	87	-	137	137	-	224	224	-
Illness, invalid, disabled or unable to work	675	675	-	756	756	-	1 431	1 431	-
Too young or too old to work	311	311	-	801	801	-	1 113	1 113	-
Seasonal worker, e.g. fruit picker, wool-shearer	19	*	11	46	21	25	65	29	36
Lack of skills or qualifications for available jobs	225		100	347	197	150	573	323	250
Cannot find any work	2 793	1 077	1 716	3 998	1 909	2 089	6 792	2 986	3 805
Cannot find suitable work (salary, location of work or conditions not satisfactory)	70	26	44	136	51	85	206	77	129
Contract worker, e.g. mine worker resting according to contract	*	*	*	*	*	*	17	*	*
Recently retrenched	78	44	34	43	25	17	121	69	51
Other reasons	181	139	42	360	318	42	542	457	85
Not applicable	*	*	-	*	*	-	*	*	-
Unspecified	35	35	-	42	42	-	77	77	-

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

Totals include unspecified sex.

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

6. Population aged 66 years and older

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

1 000

Economic activity and sex	Involved	Not involved	Total
Run or do any kind of business, big or small for himself/herself			
Total	65	2 098	2 163
Male	33	841	874
Female	33	1 256	1 289
Do any work for a wage, salary, commission or any payment in kind			
Total	63	2 100	2 163
Male	52	822	874
Female	12	1 277	1 289
Do any work as a domestic worker for a wage, salary or any payment in kind			
Total	11	2 152	2 163
Male	*	870	874
Female	*	1 281	1 289
Help unpaid in a family business of any kind			
Total	*	2 163	2 163
Male	*	874	874
Female	*	1 288	1 289
Do any work in his/her own or the family's plot, farm, food garden, cattle post or kraal or help in growing farm produce or in looking after animals for the household			
Total	71	2 092	2 163
Male	39	834	874
Female	32	1 257	1 289

6. Population aged 66 years and older

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

1 000

Economic activity and sex	Involved	Not involved	Total
Do any construction or major repair work on his/her own home, plot, cattle post or business or those of the family			
Total	*	2 158	2 163
Male	*	873	874
Female	*	1 285	1 289
Catch any fish, prawns, shells, wild animals or other food for sale or family food			
Total	-	2 163	2 163
Male	-	874	874
Female	-	1 289	1 289
Beg for money or food in public			
Total	*	2 163	2 163
Male	-	874	874
Female	*	1 288	1 289
Involved in at least one activity except begging			
Total	209	1 954	2 163
Male	123	751	874
Female	86	1 202	1 289

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

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

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

6. Population aged 66 years and older

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

1 000

Economic activity and population group	Involved	Not involved	Total
Run or do any kind of business, big or small for himself/herself			
Total	65	2 098	2 163
African	42	1 472	1 514
Other ¹	24	600	624
Do any work for a wage, salary, commission or any payment in kind			
Total	63	2 100	2 163
African	25	1 489	1 514
Other ¹	36	588	624
Do any work as a domestic worker for a wage, salary or any payment in kind			
Total	11	2 152	2 163
African	*	1 504	1 514
Other ¹	*	623	624
Total	*	2 163	2 163
African	*	1 514	1 514
Other ¹	*	624	624
Do any work in his/her own or the family's plot, farm, food garden, cattle post or kraal or help in growing farm produce or in looking after animals for the household			
Total	71	2 092	2 163
African	66	1 448	1 514
Other ¹	*	619	624

6. Population aged 66 years and older

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

1 000			
Economic activity and population group	Involved	Not involved	Total
Do any construction or major repair work on his/her own home, plot, cattle post or business or those of the family			
Total	*	2 158	2 163
African	*	1 509	1 514
Other ¹	*	624	624
Catch any fish, prawns, shells, wild animals or other food for sale or family food			
Total	-	2 163	2 163
African	-	1 514	1 514
Other ¹	-	624	624
Beg for money or food in public			
Total	*	2 163	2 163
African	*	1 513	1 514
Other ¹	-	624	624
Involved in at least one activity except begging			
Total	209	1 954	2 163
African	143	1 371	1 514
Other ¹	64	560	624

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

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

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

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

6. Population aged 66 years and older

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

1 000

Population group and sex	Formal	Informal	Total
All population groups			
Total	82	117	209
Male	67	53	123
Female	14	64	86
Black African			
Total	27	108	143
Male	23	49	73
Female	*	59	71
Other¹			
Total	52	*	64
Male	43	*	48
Female	*	*	16

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

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

Total includes the 'domestic workers', 'don't know' and 'unspecified' categories of the sector variable, and unspecified population group and sex. Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

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

1 000

Main industry	Male	Female	Total
Total	123	86	209
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	45	32	76
Mining and quarrying	*	-	*
Manufacturing	11	*	16
Electricity, gas and water supply	-	*	*
Construction	*	*	11
Wholesale and retail trade	27	19	45
Transport, storage and communication	*	*	*
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	15	*	19
Community, social and personal services	11	13	24
Private households with employed persons	*	*	11

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

Totals include unspecified sex.

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

6. Population aged 66 years and older
6.5 Those who are working by main occupation and sex

1 000

Main occupation	Male	Female	Total
Total	123	86	209
Legislators, senior officials and managers	23	*	25
Professionals	*	*	*
Technical and associate professionals	*	10	14
Clerks	-	*	*
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	*	*	14
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	35	31	66
Craft and related trades workers	15	*	23
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	*	*	*
Elementary occupation	23	16	39
Domestic workers	*	*	*

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

Totals include unspecified sex.

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

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

7.1 Population by province and involvement in uncompensated work

1 000

Province	Involvement in uncompensated work for the benefit of the community		Total
	Yes	No	
RSA	1 580	28 376	30 006
Western Cape	261	2 948	3 209
Eastern Cape	498	3 422	3 926
Northern Cape	38	669	708
Free State	85	1 830	1 918
KwaZulu-Natal	173	5 935	6 129
North West	74	2 087	2 162
Gauteng	273	6 465	6 749
Mpumalanga	60	2 125	2 188
Limpopo	119	2 893	3 016

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

Total includes unspecified involvement in uncompensated work.

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

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

7.2 Those engaged in voluntary work by age, population group and sex

1 000

Age group	Black African			Other ¹			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
RSA									
Total	1 052	469	583	527	238	290	1 580	707	873
15-24	190	99	91	48	22	25	238	122	117
25-34	296	144	152	110	46	65	406	190	217
35-44	244	97	148	140	67	73	384	163	220
45-54	192	81	111	131	55	76	322	136	187
55-65	130	48	81	99	48	51	229	96	132

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

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

Totals include unspecified population group and sex.

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

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

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

1 000

Population group and sex	Total	Not economically active	Economically active		
			Total	Workers	Unemployed
All population groups					
Total	1 580	485	1 094	902	193
Male	707	158	548	469	80
Female	873	327	546	433	113
Black African					
Total	1 052	349	703	529	174
Male	469	131	338	265	74
Female	583	218	365	265	101
Other¹					
Total	527	137	391	372	19
Male	238	28	210	204	*
Female	290	109	181	169	12

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

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

Totals include unspecified population group and sex.

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

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

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

1 000

Uncompensated activity and population group	Involved			Not involved			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
To help sick or handicapped people in their everyday activities									
Total	287	87	200	1285	617	668	1 580	707	873
Black African	167	38	130	879	429	450	1 052	469	583
Other ¹	120	49	71	405	188	218	527	238	290
To provide medical care, or counselling, to sick or handicapped people									
Total	244	79	165	1327	625	703	1 580	707	873
Black African	166	52	114	881	415	466	1 052	469	583
Other ¹	79	27	52	446	209	237	527	238	290
To provide training or instruction to others									
Total	190	101	89	1381	602	779	1 580	707	873
Black African	89	53	36	957	414	543	1 052	469	583
Other ¹	101	48	53	424	189	236	527	238	290
To keep law and order in a community									
Total	150	96	54	1421	608	814	1 580	707	873
Black African	110	68	43	936	399	537	1 052	469	583
Other ¹	40	28	12	485	208	277	527	238	290
To maintain or replenish community resources (e.g. building or improving roads, water supply, structures, green areas, etc.)									
Total	217	123	94	1355	580	774	1 580	707	873
Black African	179	100	79	868	367	501	1 052	469	583
Other ¹	38	23	15	487	213	274	527	238	290
To organise cultural events (e.g. music, dance or performances), sporting events, or recreational activities for a community, neighbourhood, or a group									
Total	359	162	197	1213	541	671	1 580	707	873
Black African	249	116	134	797	351	446	1 052	469	583
Other ¹	109	46	63	415	190	225	527	238	290

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

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

Uncompensated activity and population group	Involved			Not involved			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
To collect money for an organisation/institution									
Total	209	82	128	1365	623	741	1 580	707	873
Black African	78	32	47	968	435	533	1 052	469	583
Other ¹	131	50	81	396	188	208	527	238	290
To organise events to collect money for an organisation/institution									
Total	132	64	68	1436	637	799	1 580	707	873
Black African	43	25	18	1000	439	561	1 052	469	583
Other ¹	89	39	51	436	198	238	527	238	290
Other uncompensated work									
Total	303	137	166	1270	567	703	1 580	707	873
Black African	242	113	129	807	355	452	1 052	469	583
Other ¹	61	24	37	463	212	251	527	238	290

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

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

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

8. Expanded public works and government job creation programme, among those of working age (15-65)

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

1 000

Province	Whether they have ever heard of expanded public works programme		
	Yes	No	Total
RSA	8 785	20 939	30 006
Western Cape	404	2 777	3 209
Eastern Cape	1 928	1 979	3 926
Northern Cape	435	272	708
Free State	624	1 285	1 918
KwaZulu-Natal	2 245	3 852	6 129
North West	644	1 495	2 162
Gauteng	1 698	4 989	6 749
Mpumalanga	289	1 803	2 188
Limpopo	518	2 488	3 016

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

Totals include the 'don't know' category and those who did not specify whether they have ever heard of expanded public works programme activities.

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

8. Among those who have ever heard of expanded public works programmes, activities (15-65 years)

8.2 Involvement in such activities in the six months prior to the interview by province and sex

1 000

Province	Involved			Not involved			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
RSA	229	114	115	8 525	4 104	4 419	8 785	4 233	4 549
Western Cape	*	*	*	394	198	196	404	204	200
Eastern Cape	48	28	20	1 878	863	1 014	1 928	892	1 035
Northern Cape	12	*	*	422	207	215	435	215	220
Free State	20	*	*	599	297	302	624	309	315
KwaZulu-Natal	60	28	32	2 169	971	1 198	2 245	1 007	1 238
North West	12	*	*	631	301	330	644	308	335
Gauteng	48	21	26	1 649	895	754	1 698	918	781
Mpumalanga	*	*	*	278	141	137	289	145	144
Limpopo	*	*	*	505	232	272	518	236	280

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

Totals include other and unspecified sex and those who did not specify their involvement in the job creation or expanded public works programme activities

Due to rounding numbers do not necessarily add up to totals

8. Government job creation programme activities among population of working age (15-65 years)

8.3 Involvement in such activities in the six months prior to the interview by province and sex

1 000

Province	Involved			Not involved			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
RSA	211	85	126	29 391	14 250	15 138	30 006	14 530	15 473
Western Cape	11	*	*	3 154	1 526	1 628	3 209	1 554	1 655
Eastern Cape	41	16	25	3 819	1 768	2 049	3 926	1 813	2 111
Northern Cape	13	*	*	681	339	342	708	352	356
Free State	26	12	13	1 867	904	963	1 918	928	990
KwaZulu-Natal	47	12	34	5 996	2 860	3 135	6 129	2 915	3 214
North West	*	*	*	2 124	1 055	1 069	2 162	1 072	1 090
Gauteng	45	20	25	6 614	3 438	3 176	6 749	3 506	3 243
Mpumalanga	12	*	*	2 149	1 036	1 112	2 188	1 054	1 134
Limpopo	*	*	*	2 988	1 324	1 662	3 016	1 334	1 681

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

Totals include other and unspecified sex and those who did not specify their involvement in the government job creation programme activities

Due to rounding numbers do not necessarily add up to totals