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## 1. Introduction

The Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) is a household-based sample survey conducted by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA). It collects data on the labour market activities of individuals aged 15 years and above who live in South Africa. However, following international guidelines, this report will only cover labour market activities of persons between the ages 15 to 64 years.

This report presents the key findings of the QLFS conducted in October–December, 2008 (Q4:2008).

## 2. Highlights of the results

**Table A: Key labour market indicators**

Key indicators	Jul–Sep 2008	Oct–Dec 2008	Q:3 to Q:4 change	Q:3 to Q:4 change	P-value*
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Percent	
<b>Population 15–64 yrs</b>	<b>30 801</b>	<b>30 894</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>0,3</b>	
<b>Labour force</b>	17 777	17 718	-59	-0,3	0,46
<b>Employed</b>	13 655	13 844	189	1,4	0,01
Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	9 439	9 537	98	1,0	0,16
Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	2 175	2 246	71	3,3	0,11
Agriculture	767	764	-3	-0,4	0,90
Private households	1 274	1 298	24	1,9	0,42
<b>Unemployed</b>	4 122	3 873	-249	-6,0	0,00
<b>Not economically active</b>	13 024	13 176	152	1,2	0,05
Discouraged work-seekers	1 071	1 168	97	9,1	0,02
Other (not economically active)	11 953	12 008	55	0,5	0,41
<b>Rates</b>	<b>Percent</b>		<b>Percentage points</b>		
Unemployment rate	23,2	21,9	-1,3	-	0,00
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	44,3	44,8	0,5	-	0,03
Labour force participation rate	57,7	57,3	-0,4	-	0,15

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

\*If P-value is less than 0.05 then the change is statistically significant

Table A shows that employment increased by 1,4% and unemployment declined by 6,0%. The combined effect was a decline of 1, 3 percentage points in the unemployment rate.

Since the increase in employment (189 000) was less than the decline in unemployment (249 000), the economically active portion of the working-age population (the labour force) declined (59 000) resulting in a lower labour force participation rate (0,3 percentage points). (This was aided by the 0,3% increase in the working-age population).

More than half of the new jobs that were created were in the formal sector excluding agriculture (98 000), however the number of jobs created in the formal sector is not statistically significant

While unemployment declined by 249 000 (6,0%), there was a 97 000 increase in the number of discouraged work seekers representing a growth rate of 9,1%.

**Table B: Key labour market indicators by sex**

	Jul-Sep 2008	Oct-Dec 2008	Q:3 to Q:4 change	Q:3 to Q:4 change
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Per cent
<b>Employed</b>				
Male	7 621	7 742	121	1,6
Female	6 034	6 102	68	1,1
<b>Total</b>	<b>13 655</b>	<b>13 844</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>1,4</b>
<b>Unemployed</b>				
Male	1 972	1 804	-168	-8,5
Female	2 150	2 070	-80	-3,7
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 122</b>	<b>3 873</b>	<b>-249</b>	<b>-6,0</b>
<b>Labour force</b>				
Male	9 593	9 546	-47	-0,5
Female	8 184	8 172	-12	-0,1
<b>Total</b>	<b>17 777</b>	<b>17 718</b>	<b>-59</b>	<b>-0,3</b>
<b>Discouraged</b>				
Male	420	487	67	16,0
Female	652	681	29	4,4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 071</b>	<b>1 168</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>9,1</b>
<b>Other NEA</b>				
Male	4 662	4 693	31	0,7
Female	7 291	7 316	25	0,3
<b>Total</b>	<b>11 953</b>	<b>12 008</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>0,5</b>
<b>Unemployment rate</b>	<b>Percent</b>		<b>Percentage points</b>	
Male	20,6	18,9	-1,7	-
Female	26,3	25,3	-1,0	-
<b>Average</b>	<b>23,2</b>	<b>21,9</b>	<b>-1,3</b>	<b>-</b>

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

Table B suggests that there has been an increase in employment for both sexes; however the rate of growth was higher for men compared to women (1,6% and 1,1% respectively). At the same time the decrease in the number of unemployed males was higher compared to females (8,5% and 3,7% respectively).

Among the economically inactive population, there was an increase in the number of discouraged work seekers for both men and women, however, the percentage change was higher among men (16,0%) compared to women (4,4%).

### 3. Employment

**Table C: Employment by province**

Province	Jul-Sep 2008	Oct-Dec 2008	Q:3 to Q:4 change	Q:3 to Q:4 change	Oct-Dec 2008
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Percent	% share
Western Cape	1 865	1 931	66	3,5	13,9
Eastern Cape	1 315	1 358	43	3,3	9,8
Northern Cape	308	316	8	2,6	2,3
Free State	842	829	- 13	-1,5	6,0
KwaZulu Natal	2 583	2 631	48	1,9	19,0
North West	868	895	27	3,1	6,5
Gauteng	4 063	4 079	16	0,4	29,5
Mpumalanga	924	934	10	1,1	6,7
Limpopo	888	870	- 18	-2,0	6,3
<b>Total</b>	<b>13 655</b>	<b>13 844</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>1,4</b>	<b>100,0</b>

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

Table C above shows an increase in employment in all provinces except Free State and Limpopo. The highest increase was observed in the Western Cape (66 000), followed by KwaZulu Natal (48 000) and Eastern Cape (43 000).

**Table D: Employment by industry**

Industry	Jul-Sep 2008	Oct-Dec 2008	Q:3 to Q:4 change	Q:3 to Q:4 change	Oct-Dec 2008
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Percent	% share
Agriculture	767	764	- 3	-0,4	5,5
Mining	314	321	7	2,2	2,3
Manufacturing	1 917	1 944	27	1,4	14,0
Utilities	99	86	- 13	-13,1	0,6
Construction	1 102	1 191	89	8,1	8,6
Trade	3 176	3 164	- 12	-0,4	22,9
Transport	769	774	5	0,7	5,6
Finance	1 632	1 636	4	0,2	11,8
Community and social services	2 603	2 661	58	2,2	19,2
Private households	1 274	1 298	24	1,9	9,4
<b>Total</b>	<b>13 655</b>	<b>13 844</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>1,4</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Note: Total includes other industry.

Mining is a very clustered industry, hence the industry might not have been adequately captured by the QLFS sample. For more robust mining estimates please use the Quarterly Employment Statistics (QES)

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

Table D shows that Construction and Services were the biggest contributor to the employment gain. However, only the change observed in Construction was statistically significant<sup>1</sup>. Although increases were also observed in other industries such as Manufacturing and Private Households, these increases were not statistically significant.

<sup>1</sup> See p-values in appendix 3.1: Coefficient of variation for the employed by industry and sex



**Figure 1: Formal sector employment by industry**

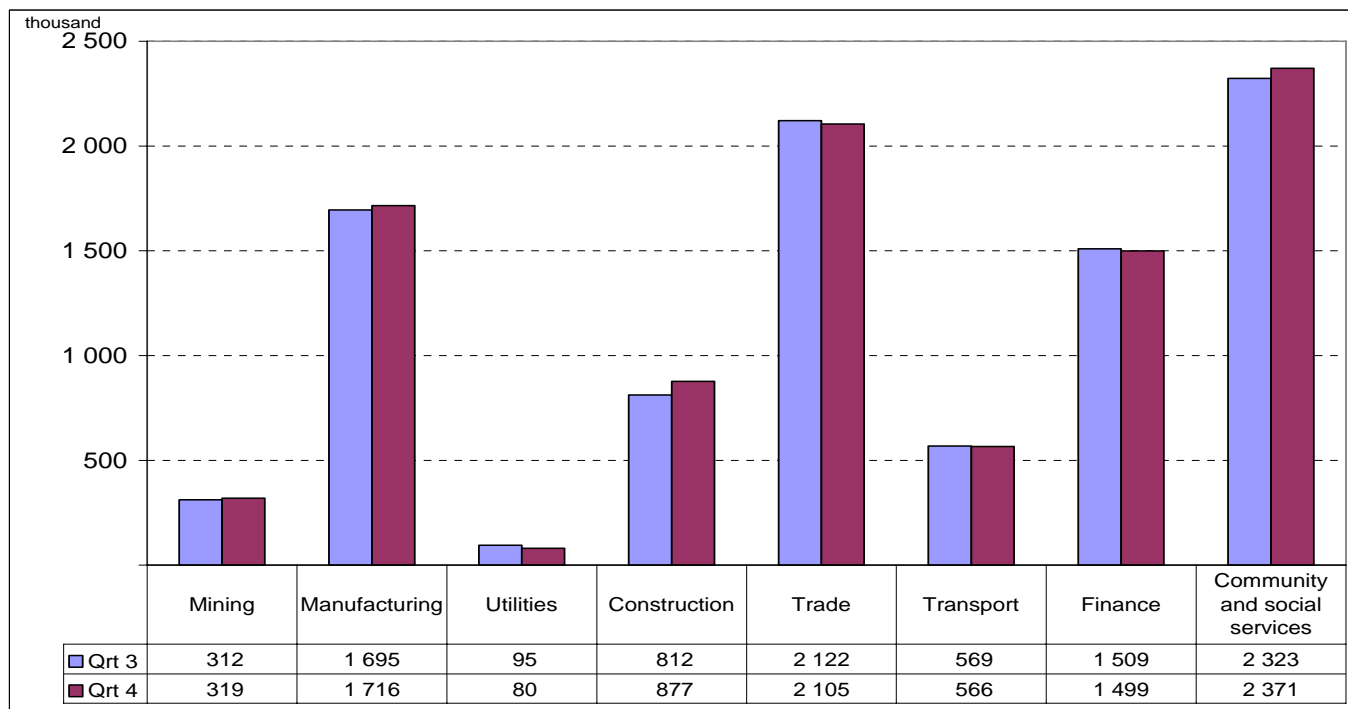
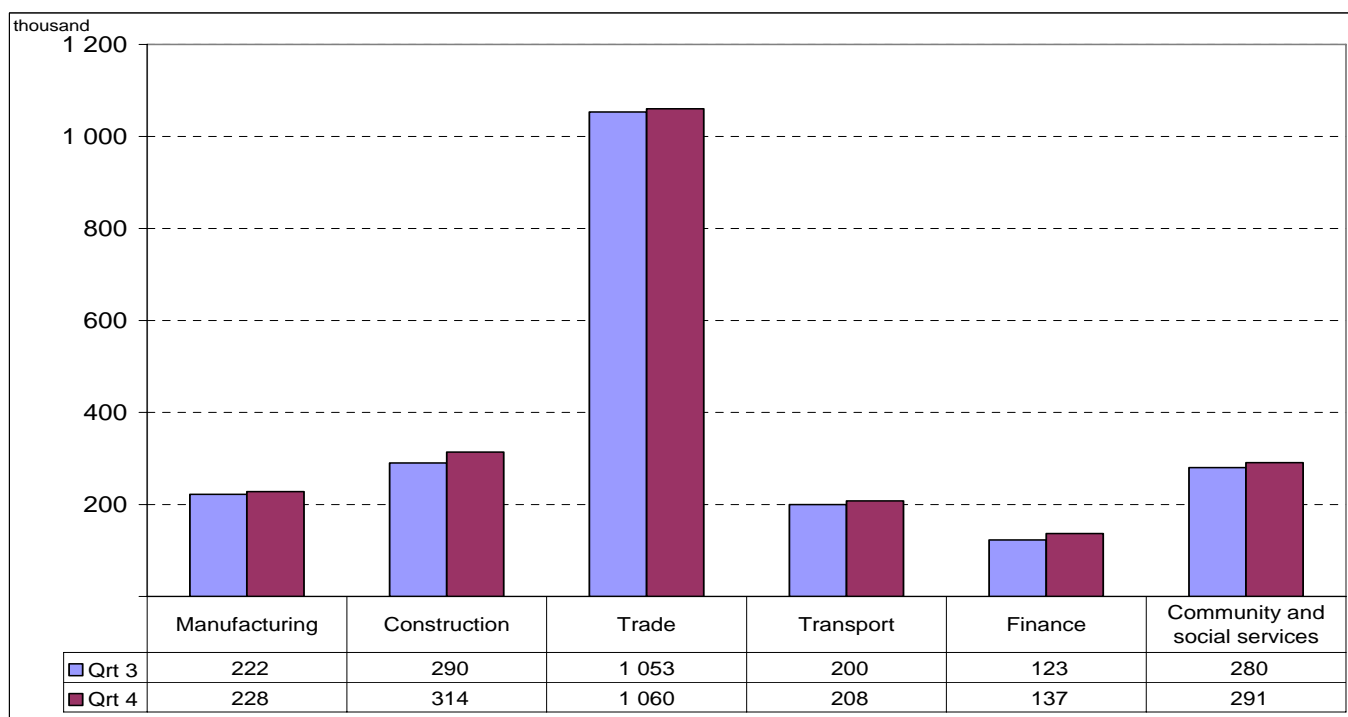


Figure 1 indicates that there was an increase in employment in the formal sector. The biggest increase was recorded in Construction (65 000), followed by Community and social services (48 000). However there was a decline in Trade (17 000) and Utilities (15 000).

**Figure 2: Informal sector employment by industry**



Although Trade contributed most of the employment in the informal sector (a contribution of 1060 000), the biggest growth occurred in Construction (24 000) and Finance industries (14 000).

**Table E: Employment by occupation**

Occupation	Jul–Sep 2008	Oct–Dec 2008	Q:3 to Q:4 change	Q:3 to Q:4 change	Oct–Dec 2008
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Percent	% share
Manager	1 054	1 083	29	2,8	7,8
Professional	727	747	20	2,8	5,4
Technician	1 485	1 516	31	2,1	11,0
Clerk	1 462	1 434	-28	-1,9	10,4
Sales and services	1 780	1 732	-48	-2,7	12,5
Skilled agriculture	99	109	10	10,1	0,8
Craft	1 881	1 881	0	0,0	13,6
Plant/machine operator	1 208	1 207	-1	-0,1	8,7
Elementary	2 960	3 092	132	4,5	22,3
Domestic worker	996	1 042	46	4,6	7,5
<b>Total</b>	<b>13 655</b>	<b>13 844</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>1,4</b>	<b>100,0</b>

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

Table E suggests that the biggest quarterly increase in employment was in elementary occupations where there was a gain of 132 thousand jobs. The biggest decline was in sales and services occupations where 48 thousand jobs were lost.

#### 4. The unemployed population

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

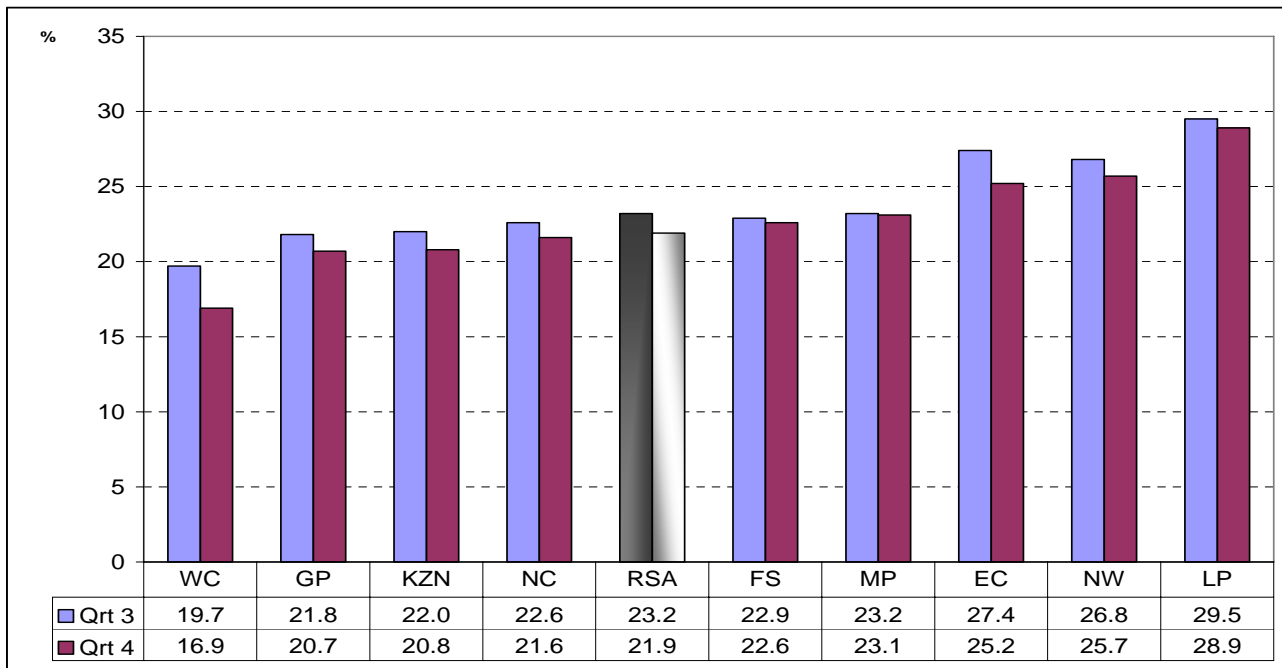
**Table F: Unemployed by sex**

Unemployed	Jul–Sep 2008	Oct–Dec 2008	Q:3 to Q:4 change	Q:3 to Q:4 change
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Percent
Men	1 972	1 804	-168	-8,5
Women	2 150	2 070	-80	-3,7
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 122</b>	<b>3 873</b>	<b>-249</b>	<b>-6,0</b>

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

Table F shows that the number of unemployed persons declined in Q4:2008 to 3,9 million from 4,1 million in Q3:2008, a decline of 249 thousands . The quarterly decline in unemployment among men in Q4:2008 was higher compared to that of women 8,5 percent and 3,7 percent respectively.

**Figure 3: Unemployment rate by province**



There was a quarterly decline in the unemployment rate in all the nine provinces in Q4:2008 (Figure 3). The biggest decrease was in Western Cape (2,8 percentage points) followed by Eastern Cape (2,2 percentage points).

**Figure 4: Unemployment rate by population group, Q4:2008**

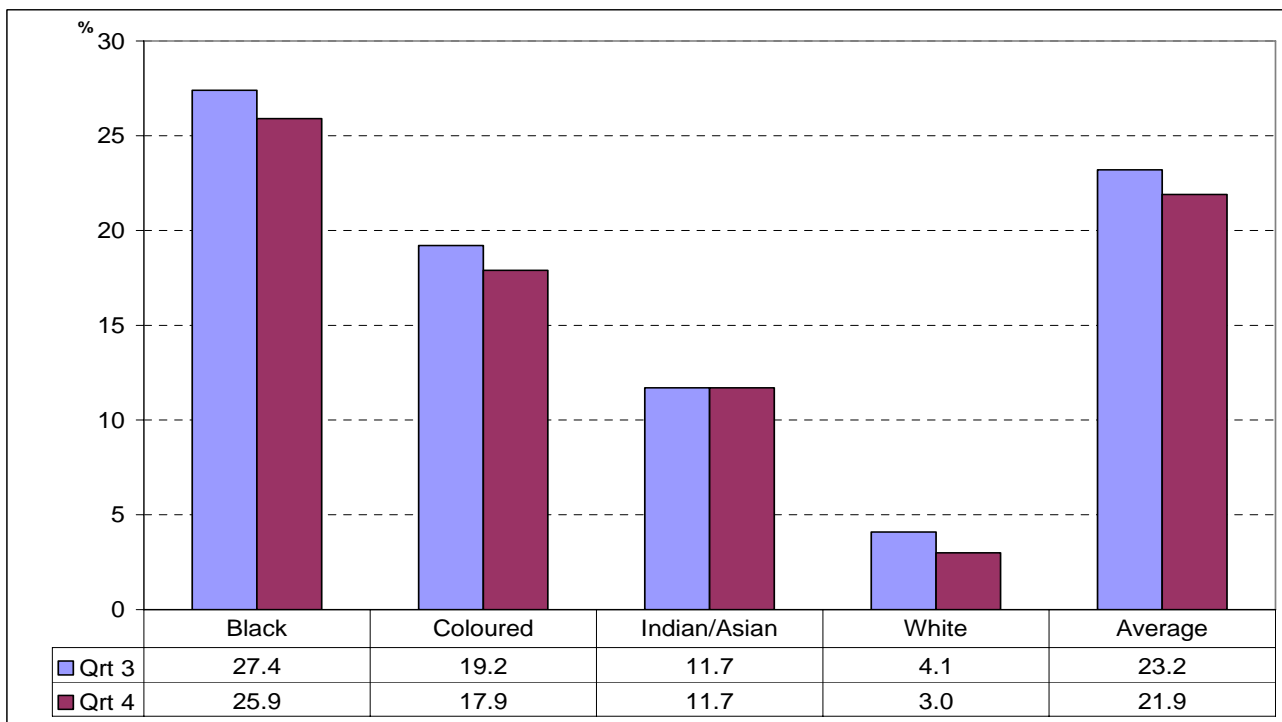


Figure 4 shows that there was a decrease in the unemployment rate in all population groups except in the Indian/Asian population. Although there was a decrease in unemployment rate among the Black population, this rate remained the highest compared to other population groups.

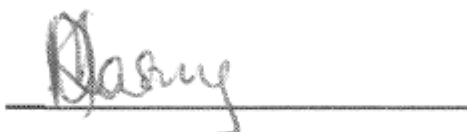
## 5. Characteristics of the not economically active population

**Table G: The not economically active population**

	Jul-Sep 2008	Oct-Dec 2008	Q:3 to Q:4 change	Q:3 to Q:4 change	Oct-Dec 2008
Not economically active	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Percent	% share
Student	5 718	5 825	107	1,9	44,2
Home-maker	2 579	2 608	29	1,1	19,8
Illness/disability	1 822	1 789	- 33	-1,8	13,6
Too old/young to work	1 014	1 026	12	1,2	7,8
Discouraged	1 071	1 168	97	9,1	8,9
Other	820	761	- 59	-7,2	5,8
<b>Total</b>	<b>13 024</b>	<b>13 176</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>1,2</b>	<b>100,0</b>

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

The not economically active population increased from 13,0 million in Q3:2008 to approximately 13,2 million in Q4:2008. This was equivalent to an increase of 152 thousand persons in Q4:2008. Table G shows that in Q4:2008, students accounted for the largest number of not economically active persons (5,8 million or 44,2% of the total) followed by home-makers ( 2,6 million or 19,8% of the total). Students and discouraged work seekers contributed most to the increase of 152 thousand among the not economically active population.



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## 6. Technical notes

### 6.1. Response details

**Table (i): Response rates by province**

<b>Province</b>	<b>Oct–Dec 2008</b>
	<b>Percent</b>
Western Cape	84,5
Eastern Cape	97,2
Northern Cape	90,4
Free State	94,2
KwaZulu-Natal	96,0
North West	95,7
Gauteng	89,1
Mpumalanga	97,0
Limpopo	98,4
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>93,3</b>

## 6.2. Survey requirements and design

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

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

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

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

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

## 6.3. Sample rotation

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

## 6.4. Weighting

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

## 6.5. Non-response adjustment

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

## 6.6. Final survey weights

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

## 6.7. Estimation

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

## 6.8. Reliability of the survey estimates

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

### (i) Variance estimation

The most commonly used methods for estimating variances of survey estimates from complex surveys, such as the QLFS, are the Taylor-series Linearization, Jackknife Replication, Balanced Repeated Replication (BRR), and Bootstrap methods (Wolter, 2007)<sup>2</sup>. The Fay's BRR method has been used for variance estimation in the QLFS because of its simplicity.

### (ii) Coefficient of variation

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

### (iii) P-value of an estimate of change

The p-value corresponding to an estimate of change is the probability of observing a value larger than the particular observed value under the hypothesis that there is no real change. If p-value < 0.01 then the difference is highly significant; if p-value is between 0.01 and 0.05 then the difference is significant; and if p-value > 0.05 then the difference is not significant

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

## 7. Definitions

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

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

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

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

**Informal employment** identifies persons who are in precarious employment situations irrespective of whether or not the entity for which they work is in the formal or informal sector. Persons in informal employment therefore consist of all persons in the informal sector; employees in the formal sector; and persons working in private households who are not entitled to basic benefits such as pension or medical aid contributions from their employer, and who do not have a written contract of employment.

**Informal sector:** The informal sector has the following two components:

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

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

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

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

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

Persons in **underemployment (time-related)** are employed persons who were willing and available to work additional hours, whose total number of hours actually worked during the reference period was below 35 hours per week.

**Underutilised labour** comprises three groups as follows: persons who are underemployed, persons who are unemployed, and persons who are discouraged.

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

- a) Were not employed in the reference week **and**;
- b) Actively looked for work or tried to start a business in the four weeks preceding the survey interview **and**;



- c) Were available for work i.e. would have been able to start work or a business in the reference week **or**;
- d) Had not actively looked for work in the past four weeks but had a job or business to start at a definite date in the future and were available.

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

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

Appendix 1

<b>Table 1: Population of working age (15-64 years)</b>				
	<b>Jul-Sep 2008</b>	<b>Oct-Dec 2008</b>	<b>Qrt to Qrt change</b>	<b>Qrt to Qrt change</b>
	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>30 801</b>	<b>30 894</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>0,3</b>
Women	16 127	16 169	42	0,3
Men	14 674	14 725	51	0,3
<b>All population groups</b>	<b>30 801</b>	<b>30 894</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>0,3</b>
Black/African	23 872	23 958	86	0,4
Coloured	2 945	2 956	11	0,4
Indian/Asian	878	882	4	0,5
White	3 106	3 098	-8	-0,3
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>30 801</b>	<b>30 894</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>0,3</b>
Western Cape	3 462	3 473	11	0,3
Eastern Cape	3 961	3 973	12	0,3
Northern Cape	704	705	1	0,1
Free State	1 857	1 859	2	0,1
KwaZulu-Natal	6 295	6 318	23	0,4
North West	2 171	2 175	4	0,2
Gauteng	7 095	7 113	18	0,3
Mpumalanga	2 188	2 195	7	0,3
Limpopo	3 068	3 082	14	0,5

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

**Table 2: Labour force characteristics by sex - All population groups**

	Jul-Sep 2008	Oct-Dec 2008	Qrt to Qrt change	Qrt to Qrt change
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Percent
<b>Both sexes</b>				
<b>Population 15-64 yrs</b>	<b>30 801</b>	<b>30 894</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>0,3</b>
Labour Force	17 777	17 718	-59	-0,3
Employed	13 655	13 844	189	1,4
Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	9 439	9 537	98	1,0
Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	2 175	2 246	71	3,3
Agriculture	767	764	-3	-0,4
Private households	1 274	1 298	24	1,9
Unemployed	4 122	3 873	-249	-6,0
Not economically active	13 024	13 176	152	1,2
Discouraged work-seekers	1 071	1 168	97	9,1
Other(not economically active)	11 953	12 008	55	0,5
<b>Rates (%)</b>				
Unemployment rate	23,2	21,9	-1,3	
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	44,3	44,8	0,5	
Labour force participation rate	57,7	57,3	-0,4	
<b>Women</b>				
<b>Population 15-64 yrs</b>	<b>16 127</b>	<b>16 169</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>0,3</b>
Labour Force	8 184	8 172	-12	-0,1
Employed	6 034	6 102	68	1,1
Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	3 777	3 833	56	1,5
Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	994	1 001	7	0,7
Agriculture	257	238	-19	-7,4
Private households	1 006	1 030	24	2,4
Unemployed	2 150	2 070	-80	-3,7
Not economically active	7 943	7 997	54	0,7
Discouraged work-seekers	652	681	29	4,4
Other(not economically active)	7 291	7 316	25	0,3
<b>Rates (%)</b>				
Unemployment rate	26,3	25,3	-1,0	
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	37,4	37,7	0,3	
Labour force participation rate	50,7	50,5	-0,2	
<b>Men</b>				
<b>Population 15-64 yrs</b>	<b>14 674</b>	<b>14 725</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>0,3</b>
Labour Force	9 593	9 546	-47	-0,5
Employed	7 621	7 742	121	1,6
Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	5 662	5 704	42	0,7
Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	1 181	1 245	64	5,4
Agriculture	510	526	16	3,1
Private households	267	268	1	0,4
Unemployed	1 972	1 804	-168	-8,5
Not economically active	5 081	5 180	99	1,9
Discouraged work-seekers	420	487	67	16,0
Other(not economically active)	4 662	4 693	31	0,7
<b>Rates (%)</b>				
Unemployment rate	20,6	18,9	-1,7	
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	51,9	52,6	0,7	
Labour force participation rate	65,4	64,8	-0,6	

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

**Table 2.1: Labour force characteristics by population group**

	Jul-Sep 2008	Oct-Dec 2008	Qrt to Qrt change	Qrt to Qrt change
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Percent
<b>South Africa</b>				
<b>Population 15-64 yrs</b>	<b>30 801</b>	<b>30 894</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>0,3</b>
Labour Force	17 777	17 718	-59	-0,3
Employed	13 655	13 844	189	1,4
Unemployed	4 122	3 873	-249	-6,0
Not economically active	13 024	13 176	152	1,2
<b>Rates (%)</b>				
Unemployment rate	23,2	21,9	-1,3	
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	44,3	44,8	0,5	
Labour force participation rate	57,7	57,3	-0,4	
<b>Black/African</b>				
<b>Population 15-64 yrs</b>	<b>23 872</b>	<b>23 958</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>0,4</b>
Labour Force	13 172	13 141	-31	-0,2
Employed	9 567	9 737	170	1,8
Unemployed	3 604	3 404	-200	-5,5
Not economically active	10 700	10 817	117	1,1
<b>Rates (%)</b>				
Unemployment rate	27,4	25,9	-1,5	
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	40,1	40,6	0,5	
Labour force participation rate	55,2	54,9	-0,3	
<b>Coloured</b>				
<b>Population 15-64 yrs</b>	<b>2 945</b>	<b>2 956</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0,4</b>
Labour Force	1 906	1 914	8	0,4
Employed	1 541	1 571	30	1,9
Unemployed	365	343	-22	-6,0
Not economically active	1 039	1 041	2	0,2
<b>Rates (%)</b>				
Unemployment rate	19,2	17,9	-1,3	
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	52,3	53,1	0,8	
Labour force participation rate	64,7	64,7	0,0	
<b>Indian/Asian</b>				
<b>Population 15-64 yrs</b>	<b>878</b>	<b>882</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0,5</b>
Labour Force	547	532	-15	-2,7
Employed	483	469	-14	-2,9
Unemployed	64	62	-2	-3,1
Not economically active	331	350	19	5,7
<b>Rates (%)</b>				
Unemployment rate	11,7	11,7	0,0	
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	55,0	53,2	-1,8	
Labour force participation rate	62,3	60,2	-2,1	
<b>White</b>				
<b>Population 15-64 yrs</b>	<b>3 106</b>	<b>3 098</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>-0,3</b>
Labour Force	2 152	2 130	-22	-1,0
Employed	2 063	2 067	4	0,2
Unemployed	89	63	-26	-29,2
Not economically active	954	968	14	1,5
<b>Rates (%)</b>				
Unemployment rate	4,1	3,0	-1,1	
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	66,4	66,7	0,3	
Labour force participation rate	69,3	68,8	-0,5	

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

Note: Employment refers to market production activities.

**Table 2.2: Labour force characteristics by province**

	Jul-Sep 2008	Oct-Dec 2008	Qrt to Qrt change	Qrt to Qrt change
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Percent
<b>South Africa</b>				
<b>Population 15-64 yrs</b>	<b>30 801</b>	<b>30 894</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>0,3</b>
Labour Force	17 777	17 718	-59	-0,3
Employed	13 655	13 844	189	1,4
Unemployed	4 122	3 873	-249	-6,0
Not economically active	13 024	13 176	152	1,2
<b>Rates (%)</b>				
Unemployment rate	23,2	21,9	-1,3	
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	44,3	44,8	0,5	
Labour force participation rate	57,7	57,3	-0,4	
<b>Western Cape</b>				
<b>Population 15-64 yrs</b>	<b>3 462</b>	<b>3 473</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0,3</b>
Labour Force	2 322	2 323	1	0,0
Employed	1 865	1 931	66	3,5
Unemployed	457	392	-65	-14,2
Not economically active	1 140	1 150	10	0,9
<b>Rates (%)</b>				
Unemployment rate	19,7	16,9	-2,8	
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	53,9	55,6	1,7	
Labour force participation rate	67,1	66,9	-0,2	
<b>Eastern Cape</b>				
<b>Population 15-64 yrs</b>	<b>3 961</b>	<b>3 973</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0,3</b>
Labour Force	1 811	1 817	6	0,3
Employed	1 315	1 358	43	3,3
Unemployed	496	458	-38	-7,7
Not economically active	2 150	2 157	7	0,3
<b>Rates (%)</b>				
Unemployment rate	27,4	25,2	-2,2	
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	33,2	34,2	1,0	
Labour force participation rate	45,7	45,7	0,0	
<b>Northern Cape</b>				
<b>Population 15-64 yrs</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0,1</b>
Labour Force	398	403	5	1,3
Employed	308	316	8	2,6
Unemployed	90	87	-3	-3,3
Not economically active	306	302	-4	-1,3
<b>Rates (%)</b>				
Unemployment rate	22,6	21,6	-1,0	
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	43,8	44,8	1,0	
Labour force participation rate	56,5	57,2	0,7	
<b>Free State</b>				
<b>Population 15-64 yrs</b>	<b>1 857</b>	<b>1 859</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0,1</b>
Labour Force	1 092	1 071	-21	-1,9
Employed	842	829	-13	-1,5
Unemployed	250	242	-8	-3,2
Not economically active	764	789	25	3,3
<b>Rates (%)</b>				
Unemployment rate	22,9	22,6	-0,3	
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	45,3	44,6	-0,7	
Labour force participation rate	58,8	57,6	-1,2	

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

Note: Employment refers to market production activities.

<b>Table 2.2: Labour force characteristics by province (concluded)</b>				
	<b>Jul-Sep 2008</b>	<b>Oct-Dec 2008</b>	<b>Qrt to Qrt change</b>	<b>Qrt to Qrt change</b>
	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>KwaZulu-Natal</b>				
<b>Population 15-64 yrs</b>	<b>6 295</b>	<b>6 318</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>0,4</b>
Labour Force	3 312	3 321	9	0,3
Employed	2 583	2 631	48	1,9
Unemployed	729	690	-39	-5,3
Not economically active	2 984	2 996	12	0,4
<b>Rates (%)</b>				
Unemployment rate	22,0	20,8	-1,2	
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	41,0	41,6	0,6	
Labour force participation rate	52,6	52,6	0,0	
<b>North West</b>				
<b>Population 15-64 yrs</b>	<b>2 171</b>	<b>2 175</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0,2</b>
Labour Force	1 185	1 205	20	1,7
Employed	868	895	27	3,1
Unemployed	317	310	-7	-2,2
Not economically active	987	970	-17	-1,7
<b>Rates (%)</b>				
Unemployment rate	26,8	25,7	-1,1	
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	40,0	41,1	1,1	
Labour force participation rate	54,6	55,4	0,8	
<b>Gauteng</b>				
<b>Population 15-64 yrs</b>	<b>7 095</b>	<b>7 113</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0,3</b>
Labour Force	5 194	5 141	-53	-1,0
Employed	4 063	4 079	16	0,4
Unemployed	1 131	1 062	-69	-6,1
Not economically active	1 901	1 972	71	3,7
<b>Rates (%)</b>				
Unemployment rate	21,8	20,7	-1,1	
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	57,3	57,3	0,0	
Labour force participation rate	73,2	72,3	-0,9	
<b>Mpumalanga</b>				
<b>Population 15-64 yrs</b>	<b>2 188</b>	<b>2 195</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0,3</b>
Labour Force	1 202	1 214	12	1,0
Employed	924	934	10	1,1
Unemployed	279	280	1	0,4
Not economically active	985	981	-4	-0,4
<b>Rates (%)</b>				
Unemployment rate	23,2	23,1	-0,1	
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	42,2	42,6	0,4	
Labour force participation rate	55,0	55,3	0,3	
<b>Limpopo</b>				
<b>Population 15-64 yrs</b>	<b>3 068</b>	<b>3 082</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0,5</b>
Labour Force	1 260	1 223	-37	-2,9
Employed	888	870	-18	-2,0
Unemployed	372	353	-19	-5,1
Not economically active	1 807	1 859	52	2,9
<b>Rates (%)</b>				
Unemployment rate	29,5	28,9	-0,6	
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	28,9	28,2	-0,7	
Labour force participation rate	41,1	39,7	-1,4	

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

Note: Employment refers to market production activities.

<b>Table 3.1: The employed, by industry and sex - South Africa</b>				
<b>Market production activities</b>	<b>Jul-Sep 2008 Thousand</b>	<b>Oct-Dec 2008 Thousand</b>	<b>Qrt to Qrt change Thousand</b>	<b>Qrt to Qrt change Percent</b>
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>13 655</b>	<b>13 844</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>1,4</b>
Agriculture	767	764	-3	-0,4
Mining	314	321	7	2,2
Manufacturing	1 917	1 944	27	1,4
Utilities	99	86	-13	-13,1
Construction	1 102	1 191	89	8,1
Trade	3 176	3 164	-12	-0,4
Transport	769	774	5	0,7
Finance	1 632	1 636	4	0,2
Community and social services	2 603	2 661	58	2,2
Private households	1 274	1 298	24	1,9
Other	*	*	*	*
<b>Women</b>	<b>6 034</b>	<b>6 102</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>1,1</b>
Agriculture	257	238	-19	-7,4
Mining	33	41	8	24,2
Manufacturing	608	589	-19	-3,1
Utilities	29	26	-3	-10,3
Construction	110	112	2	1,8
Trade	1 577	1 609	32	2,0
Transport	149	138	-11	-7,4
Finance	725	754	29	4,0
Community and social services	1 538	1 562	24	1,6
Private households	1 006	1 030	24	2,4
Other	*	*	*	*
<b>Men</b>	<b>7 621</b>	<b>7 742</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>1,6</b>
Agriculture	510	526	16	3,1
Mining	281	280	-1	-0,4
Manufacturing	1 309	1 355	46	3,5
Utilities	69	60	-9	-13,0
Construction	992	1 078	86	8,7
Trade	1 598	1 555	-43	-2,7
Transport	620	636	16	2,6
Finance	908	881	-27	-3,0
Community and social services	1 065	1 099	34	3,2
Private households	267	268	1	0,4
Other	*	*	*	*

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

<b>Table 3.2: The employed, by industry and province</b>				
<b>Market production activities</b>	<b>Jul-Sep 2008</b>	<b>Oct-Dec 2008</b>	<b>Qrt to Qrt change</b>	<b>Qrt to Qrt change</b>
	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>-0,4</b>
Western Cape	119	131	12	10,1
Eastern Cape	74	79	5	6,8
Northern Cape	64	54	-10	-15,6
Free State	83	72	-11	-13,3
KwaZulu-Natal	151	163	12	7,9
North West	59	64	5	8,5
Gauteng	65	63	-2	-3,1
Mpumalanga	82	79	-3	-3,7
Limpopo	69	59	-10	-14,5
<b>Mining</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2,2</b>
Western Cape	*	*	*	*
Eastern Cape	*	*	*	*
Northern Cape	15	15	0	0,0
Free State	27	30	3	11,1
KwaZulu-Natal	*	*	*	*
North West	135	132	-3	-2,2
Gauteng	28	30	2	7,1
Mpumalanga	54	59	5	9,3
Limpopo	45	42	-3	-6,7
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>1 917</b>	<b>1 944</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1,4</b>
Western Cape	329	332	3	0,9
Eastern Cape	191	207	16	8,4
Northern Cape	15	13	-2	-13,3
Free State	77	79	2	2,6
KwaZulu-Natal	397	400	3	0,8
North West	74	81	7	9,5
Gauteng	682	677	-5	-0,7
Mpumalanga	83	84	1	1,2
Limpopo	68	70	2	2,9
<b>Utilities</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>-13</b>	<b>-13,1</b>
Western Cape	12	11	-1	-8,3
Eastern Cape	*	*	*	*
Northern Cape	*	*	*	*
Free State	*	*	*	*
KwaZulu-Natal	14	11	-3	-21,4
North West	*	*	*	*
Gauteng	31	23	-8	-25,8
Mpumalanga	18	15	-3	-16,7
Limpopo	*	*	*	*
<b>Construction</b>	<b>1 102</b>	<b>1 191</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>8,1</b>
Western Cape	186	194	8	4,3
Eastern Cape	98	110	12	12,2
Northern Cape	21	26	5	23,8
Free State	58	65	7	12,1
KwaZulu-Natal	224	242	18	8,0
North West	58	66	8	13,8
Gauteng	292	311	19	6,5
Mpumalanga	81	86	5	6,2
Limpopo	85	91	6	7,1

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



<b>Table 3.2: The employed, by industry and province (concluded)</b>				
<b>Market production activities</b>	<b>Jul-Sep 2008</b>	<b>Oct-Dec 2008</b>	<b>Qrt to Qrt change</b>	<b>Qrt to Qrt change</b>
	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Trade</b>	<b>3 176</b>	<b>3 164</b>	<b>-12</b>	<b>-0,4</b>
Western Cape	430	415	-15	-3,5
Eastern Cape	309	340	31	10,0
Northern Cape	58	56	-2	-3,4
Free State	196	181	-15	-7,7
KwaZulu-Natal	617	595	-22	-3,6
North West	182	198	16	8,8
Gauteng	910	928	18	2,0
Mpumalanga	250	234	-16	-6,4
Limpopo	224	218	-6	-2,7
<b>Transport</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0,7</b>
Western Cape	91	88	-3	-3,3
Eastern Cape	72	63	-9	-12,5
Northern Cape	12	12	0	0,0
Free State	43	39	-4	-9,3
KwaZulu-Natal	169	182	13	7,7
North West	28	26	-2	-7,1
Gauteng	276	273	-3	-1,1
Mpumalanga	44	51	7	15,9
Limpopo	34	40	6	17,6
<b>Finance</b>	<b>1 632</b>	<b>1 636</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0,2</b>
Western Cape	256	262	6	2,3
Eastern Cape	104	102	-2	-1,9
Northern Cape	26	26	0	0,0
Free State	73	69	-4	-5,5
KwaZulu-Natal	264	270	6	2,3
North West	69	68	-1	-1,4
Gauteng	704	704	0	0,0
Mpumalanga	84	87	3	3,6
Limpopo	54	49	-5	-9,3
<b>Community and social services</b>	<b>2 603</b>	<b>2 661</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>2,2</b>
Western Cape	325	361	36	11,1
Eastern Cape	321	319	-2	-0,6
Northern Cape	65	80	15	23,1
Free State	186	195	9	4,8
KwaZulu-Natal	475	476	1	0,2
North West	165	158	-7	-4,2
Gauteng	710	712	2	0,3
Mpumalanga	141	146	5	3,5
Limpopo	214	214	0	0,0
<b>Private households</b>	<b>1 274</b>	<b>1 298</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1,9</b>
Western Cape	115	134	19	16,5
Eastern Cape	140	133	-7	-5,0
Northern Cape	31	34	3	9,7
Free State	91	94	3	3,3
KwaZulu-Natal	265	283	18	6,8
North West	92	94	2	2,2
Gauteng	363	354	-9	-2,5
Mpumalanga	87	94	7	8,0
Limpopo	90	79	-11	-12,2

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

<b>Table 3.3: The employed, by sector and industry - South Africa</b>				
	<b>Jul-Sep 2008</b>	<b>Oct-Dec 2008</b>	<b>Qrt to Qrt change</b>	<b>Qrt to Qrt change</b>
	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Total employed</b>	<b>13 655</b>	<b>13 844</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>1,4</b>
<b>Formal and informal sector (Non-agricultural)</b>	<b>11 614</b>	<b>11 782</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>1,4</b>
Mining	314	321	7	2,2
Manufacturing	1 917	1 944	27	1,4
Utilities	99	86	-13	-13,1
Construction	1 102	1 191	89	8,1
Trade	3 176	3 164	-12	-0,4
Transport	769	774	5	0,7
Finance	1 632	1 636	4	0,2
Community and social services	2 603	2 661	58	2,2
Other	*	*	*	*
<b>Formal sector (Non-agricultural)</b>	<b>9 439</b>	<b>9 537</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>1,0</b>
Mining	312	319	7	2,2
Manufacturing	1 695	1 716	21	1,2
Utilities	95	80	-15	-15,8
Construction	812	877	65	8,0
Trade	2 122	2 105	-17	-0,8
Transport	569	566	-3	-0,5
Finance	1 509	1 499	-10	-0,7
Community and social services	2 323	2 371	48	2,1
Other	*	*	*	*
<b>Informal sector (Non-agricultural)</b>	<b>2 175</b>	<b>2 246</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>3,3</b>
Mining	2	2	0	0,0
Manufacturing	222	228	6	2,7
Utilities	3	6	3	100,0
Construction	290	314	24	8,3
Trade	1 053	1 060	7	0,7
Transport	200	208	8	4,0
Finance	123	137	14	11,4
Community and social services	280	291	11	3,9
Other	*	*	*	*
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>-0,4</b>
<b>Private households</b>	<b>1 274</b>	<b>1 298</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1,9</b>

\*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.

<b>Table 3.4: The employed, by province and sector</b>				
<b>Market production activities</b>	<b>Jul-Sep 2008</b>	<b>Oct-Dec 2008</b>	<b>Qrt to Qrt change</b>	<b>Qrt to Qrt change</b>
	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>13 655</b>	<b>13 844</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>1,4</b>
Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	9 439	9 537	98	1,0
Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	2 175	2 246	71	3,3
Agriculture	767	764	-3	-0,4
Private households	1 274	1 298	24	1,9
<b>Western Cape</b>	<b>1 865</b>	<b>1 931</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>3,5</b>
Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	1 457	1 460	3	0,2
Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	174	206	32	18,4
Agriculture	119	131	12	10,1
Private households	115	134	19	16,5
<b>Eastern Cape</b>	<b>1 315</b>	<b>1 358</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>3,3</b>
Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	806	843	37	4,6
Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	296	304	8	2,7
Agriculture	74	79	5	6,8
Private households	140	133	-7	-5,0
<b>Northern Cape</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2,6</b>
Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	185	199	14	7,6
Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	28	30	2	7,1
Agriculture	64	54	-10	-15,6
Private households	31	34	3	9,7
<b>Free State</b>	<b>842</b>	<b>829</b>	<b>-13</b>	<b>-1,5</b>
Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	540	527	-13	-2,4
Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	127	136	9	7,1
Agriculture	83	72	-11	-13,3
Private households	91	94	3	3,3
<b>KwaZulu-Natal</b>	<b>2 583</b>	<b>2 631</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>1,9</b>
Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	1 674	1 695	21	1,3
Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	493	490	-3	-0,6
Agriculture	151	163	12	7,9
Private households	265	283	18	6,8
<b>North West</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>3,1</b>
Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	605	609	4	0,7
Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	112	129	17	15,2
Agriculture	59	64	5	8,5
Private households	92	94	2	2,2
<b>Gauteng</b>	<b>4 063</b>	<b>4 079</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0,4</b>
Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	3 134	3 160	26	0,8
Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	500	502	2	0,4
Agriculture	65	63	-2	-3,1
Private households	363	354	-9	-2,5
<b>Mpumalanga</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1,1</b>
Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	547	556	9	1,6
Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	207	206	-1	-0,5
Agriculture	82	79	-3	-3,7
Private households	87	94	7	8,0
<b>Limpopo</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>-18</b>	<b>-2,0</b>
Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	491	489	-2	-0,4
Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	237	244	7	3,0
Agriculture	69	59	-10	-14,5
Private households	90	79	-11	-12,2

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

<b>Table 3.5: The employed, by sex and occupation - South Africa</b>				
	<b>Jul-Sep 2008</b>	<b>Oct-Dec 2008</b>	<b>Qrt to Qrt change</b>	<b>Qrt to Qrt change</b>
	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>13 655</b>	<b>13 844</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>1,4</b>
Manager	1 054	1 083	29	2,8
Professional	727	747	20	2,8
Technician	1 485	1 516	31	2,1
Clerk	1 462	1 434	-28	-1,9
Sales and services	1 780	1 732	-48	-2,7
Skilled agriculture	99	109	10	10,1
Craft and related trade	1 881	1 881	0	0,0
Plant and machine operator	1 208	1 207	-1	-0,1
Elementary	2 960	3 092	132	4,5
Domestic worker	996	1 042	46	4,6
Other	1	1	0	0,0
<b>Women</b>	<b>6 034</b>	<b>6 102</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>1,1</b>
Manager	309	333	24	7,8
Professional	357	368	11	3,1
Technician	829	817	-12	-1,4
Clerk	1 009	987	-22	-2,2
Sales and services	843	857	14	1,7
Skilled agriculture	30	25	-5	-16,7
Craft and related trade	280	265	-15	-5,4
Plant and machine operator	188	162	-26	-13,8
Elementary	1 227	1 285	58	4,7
Domestic worker	962	1 003	41	4,3
Other	0	0	0	.
<b>Men</b>	<b>7 621</b>	<b>7 742</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>1,6</b>
Manager	745	750	5	0,7
Professional	370	379	9	2,4
Technician	656	699	43	6,6
Clerk	453	447	-6	-1,3
Sales and services	937	875	-62	-6,6
Skilled agriculture	70	84	14	20,0
Craft and related trade	1 600	1 616	16	1,0
Plant and machine operator	1 021	1 044	23	2,3
Elementary	1 734	1 807	73	4,2
Domestic worker	34	39	5	14,7
Other	1	1	0	0,0

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

<b>Table 3.6: Formal and informal employment</b>				
	<b>Jul-Sep 2008</b>	<b>Oct-Dec 2008</b>	<b>Qrt to Qrt change</b>	<b>Qrt to Qrt change</b>
	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>
<b>Employed (Both sexes)</b>	<b>13 655</b>	<b>13 844</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>1,4</b>
Formal employment	8 263	8 395	132	1,6
Informal employment	4 694	4 769	75	1,6
Other employment	698	681	-17	-2,4
<b>Employed (Women)</b>	<b>6 034</b>	<b>6 102</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>1,1</b>
Formal employment	3 439	3 498	59	1,7
Informal employment	2 407	2 421	14	0,6
Other employment	189	183	-6	-3,2
<b>Employed (Men)</b>	<b>7 621</b>	<b>7 742</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>1,6</b>
Formal employment	4 824	4 897	73	1,5
Informal employment	2 287	2 348	61	2,7
Other employment	510	497	-13	-2,5
<b>Formal employment</b>	<b>8 263</b>	<b>8 395</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>1,6</b>
15-24 yrs	910	921	11	1,2
25-34 yrs	2 967	3 040	73	2,5
35-44 yrs	2 232	2 262	30	1,3
45-54 yrs	1 537	1 562	25	1,6
55-64 yrs	616	611	-5	-0,8
<b>Informal employment</b>	<b>4 694</b>	<b>4 769</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>1,6</b>
15-24 yrs	669	684	15	2,2
25-34 yrs	1 562	1 579	17	1,1
35-44 yrs	1 182	1 238	56	4,7
45-54 yrs	876	865	-11	-1,3
55-64 yrs	405	402	-3	-0,7
<b>Formal employment</b>	<b>8 263</b>	<b>8 395</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>1,6</b>
No schooling	192	177	-15	-7,8
Less than primary completed	517	518	1	0,2
Primary completed	281	271	-10	-3,6
Secondary not completed	2 378	2 447	69	2,9
Secondary completed	2 880	2 872	-8	-0,3
Tertiary	1 939	2 037	98	5,1
Other	77	73	-4	-5,2
<b>Informal employment</b>	<b>4 694</b>	<b>4 769</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>1,6</b>
No schooling	380	374	-6	-1,6
Less than primary completed	904	855	-49	-5,4
Primary completed	428	426	-2	-0,5
Secondary not completed	1 987	2 111	124	6,2
Secondary completed	793	790	-3	-0,4
Tertiary	135	128	-7	-5,2
Other	66	84	18	27,3

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

<b>Table 3.6: Formal and informal employment (concluded)</b>				
	<b>Jul-Sep 2008</b>	<b>Oct-Dec 2008</b>	<b>Qrt to Qrt change</b>	<b>Qrt to Qrt change</b>
	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Formal employment</b>	<b>8 263</b>	<b>8 395</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>1,6</b>
Agriculture	366	380	14	3,8
Mining	305	310	5	1,6
Manufacturing	1 480	1 505	25	1,7
Utilities	89	77	-12	-13,5
Construction	494	538	44	8,9
Trade	1 647	1 638	-9	-0,5
Transport	448	448	0	0,0
Finance	1 286	1 313	27	2,1
Community and social services	2 145	2 182	37	1,7
Other	*	*	*	*
<b>Informal employment</b>	<b>4 694</b>	<b>4 769</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>1,6</b>
Agriculture	359	348	-11	-3,1
Mining	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing	366	379	13	3,6
Utilities	*	*	*	*
Construction	544	567	23	4,2
Trade	1 337	1 330	-7	-0,5
Transport	265	270	5	1,9
Finance	208	204	-4	-1,9
Community and social services	355	365	10	2,8
Private households	1 246	1 288	42	3,4
Other	*	*	*	*
<b>Formal employment</b>	<b>8 263</b>	<b>8 395</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>1,6</b>
Manager	605	613	8	1,3
Professional	595	635	40	6,7
Technician	1 254	1 286	32	2,6
Clerk	1 295	1 285	-10	-0,8
Sales and services	1 087	1 064	-23	-2,1
Skilled agriculture	34	39	5	14,7
Craft and related trade	1 073	1 045	-28	-2,6
Plant and machine operator	894	895	1	0,1
Elementary	1 425	1 531	106	7,4
Domestic worker	*	*	*	*
<b>Informal employment</b>	<b>4 694</b>	<b>4 769</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>1,6</b>
Manager	104	135	31	29,8
Professional	55	44	-11	-20,0
Technician	154	164	10	6,5
Clerk	154	136	-18	-11,7
Sales and services	640	608	-32	-5,0
Skilled agriculture	38	44	6	15,8
Craft and related trade	752	771	19	2,5
Plant and machine operator	302	297	-5	-1,7
Elementary	1 499	1 522	23	1,5
Domestic worker	996	1 049	53	5,3

\*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.

<b>Table 3.7: The employed, by sex and status in employment - South Africa</b>				
	<b>Jul-Sep 2008</b>	<b>Oct-Dec 2008</b>	<b>Qrt to Qrt change</b>	<b>Qrt to Qrt change</b>
	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>13 655</b>	<b>13 844</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>1,4</b>
Employee	11 527	11 670	143	1,2
Employer	763	796	33	4,3
Own-account worker	1 237	1 264	27	2,2
Unpaid household member	127	114	-13	-10,2
<b>Women</b>	<b>6 034</b>	<b>6 102</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>1,1</b>
Employee	5 105	5 172	67	1,3
Employer	176	172	-4	-2,3
Own-account worker	663	675	12	1,8
Unpaid household member	91	83	-8	-8,8
<b>Men</b>	<b>7 621</b>	<b>7 742</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>1,6</b>
Employee	6 422	6 498	76	1,2
Employer	588	624	36	6,1
Own-account worker	575	589	14	2,4
Unpaid household member	36	31	-5	-13,9

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

<b>Table 3.8: The employed, by sex and usual hours of work - South Africa</b>				
	<b>Jul-Sep 2008</b>	<b>Oct-Dec 2008</b>	<b>Qrt to Qrt change</b>	<b>Qrt to Qrt change</b>
	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>13 655</b>	<b>13 844</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>1,4</b>
Working less than 15 hours per week	300	293	-7	-2,3
Working 15-29 hours per week	811	767	-44	-5,4
Working 30-39 hours per week	1 039	1 044	5	0,5
Working 40-45 hours per week	6 965	7 271	306	4,4
Working more than 45 hours per week	4 540	4 470	-70	-1,5
<b>Women</b>	<b>6 034</b>	<b>6 102</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>1,1</b>
Working less than 15 hours per week	201	185	-16	-8,0
Working 15-29 hours per week	550	535	-15	-2,7
Working 30-39 hours per week	642	665	23	3,6
Working 40-45 hours per week	3 011	3 138	127	4,2
Working more than 45 hours per week	1 630	1 580	-50	-3,1
<b>Men</b>	<b>7 621</b>	<b>7 742</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>1,6</b>
Working less than 15 hours per week	99	108	9	9,1
Working 15-29 hours per week	261	232	-29	-11,1
Working 30-39 hours per week	397	378	-19	-4,8
Working 40-45 hours per week	3 954	4 133	179	4,5
Working more than 45 hours per week	2 910	2 890	-20	-0,7

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



<b>Table 3.9: Time-related underemployment - South Africa</b>				
	<b>Jul-Sep 2008</b>	<b>Oct-Dec 2008</b>	<b>Qrt to Qrt change</b>	<b>Qrt to Qrt change</b>
	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>2 019</b>	<b>1 920</b>	<b>-99</b>	<b>-4,9</b>
Women	971	940	-31	-3,2
Men	1 048	981	-67	-6,4
<b>As percentage of the labour force (Both sexes)</b>	<b>11,4</b>	<b>10,8</b>	<b>-0,6</b>	
Women	11,9	11,5	-0,4	
Men	10,9	10,3	-0,6	
<b>As percentage of total employment (Both sexes)</b>	<b>14,8</b>	<b>13,9</b>	<b>-0,9</b>	
Women	16,1	15,4	-0,7	
Men	13,8	12,7	-1,1	
<b>Industry</b>	<b>2 019</b>	<b>1 920</b>	<b>-99</b>	<b>-4,9</b>
Agriculture	128	101	-27	-21,1
Mining	17	12	-5	-29,4
Manufacturing	235	208	-27	-11,5
Utilities	*	*	*	*
Construction	221	215	-6	-2,7
Trade	503	470	-33	-6,6
Transport	80	92	12	15,0
Finance	197	169	-28	-14,2
Community and social services	314	289	-25	-8,0
Private households	318	353	35	11,0
<b>Occupation</b>	<b>2 019</b>	<b>1 920</b>	<b>-99</b>	<b>-4,9</b>
Manager	78	76	-2	-2,6
Professional	74	54	-20	-27,0
Technician	171	165	-6	-3,5
Clerk	152	137	-15	-9,9
Sales and services	257	228	-29	-11,3
Skilled agriculture	*	*	*	*
Craft and related trade	307	272	-35	-11,4
Plant and machine operator	132	111	-21	-15,9
Elementary	603	611	8	1,3
Domestic worker	235	259	24	10,2
Other	*	*	*	*

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

<b>Table 3.10: Underutilisation of labour</b>				
	<b>Jul-Sep 2008</b>	<b>Oct-Dec 2008</b>	<b>Qrt to Qrt change</b>	<b>Qrt to Qrt change</b>
	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>7 212</b>	<b>6 962</b>	<b>-250</b>	<b>-3,5</b>
Underemployed	2 019	1 920	-99	-4,9
Unemployed	4 122	3 873	-249	-6,0
Discouraged work-seekers	1 071	1 168	97	9,1
<b>Women</b>	<b>3 773</b>	<b>3 690</b>	<b>-83</b>	<b>-2,2</b>
Underemployed	971	940	-31	-3,2
Unemployed	2 150	2 070	-80	-3,7
Discouraged work-seekers	652	681	29	4,4
<b>Men</b>	<b>3 440</b>	<b>3 272</b>	<b>-168</b>	<b>-4,9</b>
Underemployed	1 048	981	-67	-6,4
Unemployed	1 972	1 804	-168	-8,5
Discouraged work-seekers	420	487	67	16,0
<b>As percentage of total working age (Both sexes)</b>	<b>23,4</b>	<b>22,5</b>	<b>-0,9</b>	
Women	23,4	22,8	-0,6	
Men	23,4	22,2	-1,2	

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

<b>Table 4: Characteristics of the unemployed - South Africa</b>				
	<b>Jan-Mar 2008</b>	<b>Apr-Jun 2008</b>	<b>Qrt to Qrt change</b>	<b>Qrt to Qrt change</b>
	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Unemployed</b>	<b>4 122</b>	<b>3 873</b>	<b>-249</b>	<b>-6,0</b>
Job losers	1 268	1 202	-66	-5,2
Job leavers	386	342	-44	-11,4
New entrants	1 745	1 679	-66	-3,8
Re-entrants	185	177	-8	-4,3
Other	538	474	-64	-11,9
<b>Unemployed</b>	<b>4 122</b>	<b>3 873</b>	<b>-249</b>	<b>-6,0</b>
Long-term unemployment (1 year and more)	2 415	2 369	-46	-1,9
Short-term unemployment (less than 1 year)	1 707	1 504	-203	-11,9
<b>Long-term unemployment (%)</b>				
Proportion of the labour force	13,6	13,4	-0,2	
Proportion of the unemployed	58,6	61,2	2,6	
<b>Those who have worked in the past 5 years</b>				
<b>Previous occupation</b>	<b>1 839</b>	<b>1 720</b>	<b>-119</b>	<b>-6,5</b>
Manager	36	33	-3	-8,3
Professional	27	27	0	0,0
Technician	81	67	-14	-17,3
Clerk	178	175	-3	-1,7
Sales and services	262	256	-6	-2,3
Skilled agriculture	*	*	*	*
Craft and related trade	331	297	-34	-10,3
Plant and machine operator	143	122	-21	-14,7
Elementary	576	560	-16	-2,8
Domestic worker	196	177	-19	-9,7
Other	*	*	*	*
<b>Previous industry</b>	<b>1 839</b>	<b>1 720</b>	<b>-119</b>	<b>-6,5</b>
Agriculture	116	98	-18	-15,5
Mining	26	30	4	15,4
Manufacturing	274	238	-36	-13,1
Utilities	*	*	*	*
Construction	275	287	12	4,4
Trade	457	437	-20	-4,4
Transport	95	74	-21	-22,1
Finance	169	176	7	4,1
Community and social services	172	156	-16	-9,3
Private households	240	218	-22	-9,2
Other	*	*	*	*

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

<b>Table 5: Characteristics of the not economically active - South Africa</b>				
	<b>Jul-Sep 2008</b>	<b>Oct-Dec 2008</b>	<b>Qrt to Qrt change</b>	<b>Qrt to Qrt change</b>
	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Not economically active</b>	<b>13 024</b>	<b>13 176</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>1,2</b>
Student	5 718	5 825	107	1,9
Home-maker	2 579	2 608	29	1,1
Illness/disability	1 822	1 789	-33	-1,8
Too old/young to work	1 014	1 026	12	1,2
Discouraged work seekers	1 071	1 168	97	9,1
Other	820	761	-59	-7,2
<b>Inactivity rate by age (Both sexes)</b>	<b>42,3</b>	<b>42,6</b>	<b>0,3</b>	
15-24 yrs	69,8	70,6	0,8	
25-54 yrs	24,8	24,9	0,1	
55-64 yrs	56,8	57,4	0,6	
<b>Inactivity rate by age (Women)</b>	<b>49,3</b>	<b>49,5</b>	<b>0,2</b>	
15-24 yrs	72,7	73,2	0,5	
25-54 yrs	34,1	34,0	-0,1	
55-64 yrs	67,4	68,0	0,6	
<b>Inactivity rate by age (Men)</b>	<b>34,6</b>	<b>35,2</b>	<b>0,6</b>	
15-24 yrs	67,0	67,9	0,9	
25-54 yrs	14,3	14,5	0,2	
55-64 yrs	43,4	44,0	0,6	

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

<b>Table 6: Socio-demographic characteristics - South Africa</b>				
	<b>Jul-Sep 2008</b>	<b>Oct-Dec 2008</b>	<b>Qrt to Qrt change</b>	<b>Qrt to Qrt change</b>
	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Age group of the employed</b>	<b>13 655</b>	<b>13 844</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>1,4</b>
15-24 yrs	1 602	1 618	16	1,0
25-34 yrs	4 663	4 735	72	1,5
35-44 yrs	3 618	3 701	83	2,3
45-54 yrs	2 630	2 642	12	0,5
55-64 yrs	1 142	1 148	6	0,5
<b>Age group of the unemployed</b>	<b>4 122</b>	<b>3 873</b>	<b>-249</b>	<b>-6,0</b>
15-24 yrs	1 400	1 319	-81	-5,8
25-34 yrs	1 652	1 582	-70	-4,2
35-44 yrs	722	631	-91	-12,6
45-54 yrs	269	279	10	3,7
55-64 yrs	80	63	-17	-21,3
<b>Age group of the not economically active</b>	<b>13 024</b>	<b>13 176</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>1,2</b>
15-24 yrs	6 950	7 046	96	1,4
25-34 yrs	1 970	1 973	3	0,2
35-44 yrs	1 212	1 252	40	3,3
45-54 yrs	1 289	1 274	-15	-1,2
55-64 yrs	1 604	1 631	27	1,7
<b>Highest level of education of the employed</b>	<b>13 655</b>	<b>13 844</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>1,4</b>
No schooling	580	563	-17	-2,9
Less than primary completed	1 444	1 396	-48	-3,3
Primary completed	720	711	-9	-1,3
Secondary not completed	4 492	4 672	180	4,0
Secondary completed	3 921	3 895	-26	-0,7
Tertiary	2 341	2 439	98	4,2
Other	157	167	10	6,4
<b>Highest level of education of the unemployed</b>	<b>4 122</b>	<b>3 873</b>	<b>-249</b>	<b>-6,0</b>
No schooling	93	81	-12	-12,9
Less than primary completed	396	368	-28	-7,1
Primary completed	236	220	-16	-6,8
Secondary not completed	1 906	1 807	-99	-5,2
Secondary completed	1 264	1 202	-62	-4,9
Tertiary	199	171	-28	-14,1
Other	28	25	-3	-10,7
<b>Highest level of education of the not economically active</b>	<b>13 024</b>	<b>13 176</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>1,2</b>
No schooling	894	895	1	0,1
Less than primary completed	1 941	1 993	52	2,7
Primary completed	1 116	1 115	-1	-0,1
Secondary not completed	6 865	6 943	78	1,1
Secondary completed	1 799	1 848	49	2,7
Tertiary	301	295	-6	-2,0
Other	108	88	-20	-18,5
<b>Current marital status of the employed</b>	<b>13 655</b>	<b>13 844</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>1,4</b>
Married	5 603	5 610	7	0,1
Living together like husband and wife	1 514	1 587	73	4,8
Widow/widower	491	476	-15	-3,1
Divorced or separated	500	505	5	1,0
Never married	5 547	5 666	119	2,1
<b>Current marital status of the unemployed</b>	<b>4 122</b>	<b>3 873</b>	<b>-249</b>	<b>-6,0</b>
Married	641	590	-51	-8,0
Living together like husband and wife	452	423	-29	-6,4
Widow/widower	55	64	9	16,4
Divorced or separated	85	65	-20	-23,5
Never married	2 889	2 732	-157	-5,4
<b>Current marital status of the not economically active</b>	<b>13 024</b>	<b>13 176</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>1,2</b>
Married	2 705	2 730	25	0,9
Living together like husband and wife	711	690	-21	-3,0
Widow/widower	634	645	11	1,7
Divorced or separated	233	226	-7	-3,0
Never married	8 741	8 886	145	1,7

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

<b>Table 7: Involvement in non-market activities and labour market status by province</b>					
		<b>Jul-Sep 2008</b>	<b>Oct-Dec 2008</b>	<b>Qrt to Qrt change</b>	<b>Qrt to Qrt change</b>
		<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>South Africa</b>	Subsistence farming	1 214	1 476	262	21,6
	Fetching water or collecting wood/dung	3 260	3 184	-76	-2,3
	Produce other goods for household use	66	48	-18	-27,3
	Construction or major repairs to own or household'	222	261	39	17,6
	Hunting or fishing for household use	15	25	10	66,7
	<b>Involvement in at least one activity</b>	<b>3 920</b>	<b>3 950</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>0,8</b>
	Unemployed	692	655	-37	-5,3
Not economically active	3 228	3 295	67	2,1	
<b>Eastern Cape</b>	Subsistence farming	453	440	-13	-2,9
	Fetching water or collecting wood/dung	796	598	-198	-24,9
	Produce other goods for household use	*	*	*	*
	Construction or major repairs to own or household'	66	89	23	34,8
	Hunting or fishing for household use	*	*	*	-*
	<b>Involvement in at least one activity</b>	<b>1 021</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>-188</b>	<b>-18,4</b>
	Unemployed	131	91	-40	-30,5
Not economically active	890	742	-148	-16,6	
<b>Northern Cape</b>	Subsistence farming	*	*	*	*
	Fetching water or collecting wood/dung	76	80	4	5,3
	Construction or major repairs to own or household'	*	*	*	*
	Hunting or fishing for household use	*	*	*	*
	<b>Involvement in at least one activity</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3,8</b>
	Unemployed	20	15	-5	-25,0
	Not economically active	59	67	8	13,6
<b>Free State</b>	Subsistence farming	23	66	43	187,0
	Fetching water or collecting wood/dung	14	13	-1	-7,1
	Produce other goods for household use	*	*	*	*
	Construction or major repairs to own or household'	*	*	*	*
	Hunting or fishing for household use	*	*	*	*
	<b>Involvement in at least one activity</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>100,0</b>
	Unemployed	*	*	*	*
Not economically active	32	64	32	100,0	

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

<b>Table 7: Involvement in non-market activities and labour market status by province (concluded)</b>					
		<b>Jul-Sep 2008</b>	<b>Oct-Dec 2008</b>	<b>Qrt to Qrt change</b>	<b>Qrt to Qrt change</b>
		<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Thousand</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>KwaZulu-Natal</b>	Subsistence farming	441	631	190	43,1
	Fetching water or collecting wood/dung	1 014	1 068	54	5,3
	Produce other goods for household use	38	16	-22	-57,9
	Construction or major repairs to own or household'	117	107	-10	-8,5
	Hunting or fishing for household use	*	*	*	*
	<b>Involvement in at least one activity</b>	<b>1 207</b>	<b>1 298</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>7,5</b>
	Unemployed	200	205	5	2,5
	Not economically active	1 007	1 093	86	8,5
<b>North West</b>	Subsistence farming	53	49	-4	-7,5
	Fetching water or collecting wood/dung	178	182	4	2,2
	Produce other goods for household use	*	*	*	*
	Construction or major repairs to own or household'	*	*	*	*
	Hunting or fishing for household use	*	*	*	*
	<b>Involvement in at least one activity</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3,6</b>
	Unemployed	49	51	2	4,1
	Not economically active	146	150	4	2,7
<b>Gauteng</b>	Subsistence farming	69	37	-32	-46,4
	Fetching water or collecting wood/dung	36	32	-4	-11,1
	Produce other goods for household use	*	*	*	*
	Construction or major repairs to own or household'	*	*	*	*
	Hunting or fishing for household use	*	*	*	*
	<b>Involvement in at least one activity</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>-25</b>	<b>-22,7</b>
	Unemployed	59	42	-17	-28,8
	Not economically active	52	42	-10	-19,2
<b>Mpumalanga</b>	Subsistence farming	102	135	33	32,4
	Fetching water or collecting wood/dung	243	199	-44	-18,1
	Produce other goods for household use	14	9	-5	-35,7
	Construction or major repairs to own or household'	22	29	7	31,8
	Hunting or fishing for household use	*	*	*	*
	<b>Involvement in at least one activity</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>-23</b>	<b>-6,9</b>
	Unemployed	65	59	-6	-9,2
	Not economically active	267	249	-18	-6,7
<b>Limpopo</b>	Subsistence farming	62	109	47	75,8
	Fetching water or collecting wood/dung	891	1 007	116	13,0
	Produce other goods for household use	*	*	*	*
	Construction or major repairs to own or household'	*	*	*	*
	Hunting or fishing for household use	*	*	*	*
	<b>Involvement in at least one activity</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>1 053</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>14,5</b>
	Unemployed	150	173	23	15,3
	Not economically active	771	880	109	14,1

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

<b>Appendix 2: Coefficient of variation for labour force characteristics by sex</b>			
	<b>Jul-Sep 2008</b>	<b>Oct-Dec 2008</b>	<b>P-Value Diff Q4-Q3</b>
<b>Both sexes</b>			
<b>Population 15-64 yrs</b>			
Labour Force	0,4	0,5	0,46
Employed	0,6	0,6	0,01
Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	0,8	0,8	0,16
Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	2,2	2,1	0,11
Agriculture	5,2	4,6	0,90
Private households	2,6	2,6	0,42
Unemployed	1,8	1,8	0,00
Not economically active	0,6	0,7	0,05
Discouraged work-seekers	4,2	3,7	0,02
Other(not economically active)	0,6	0,6	0,41
<b>Rates (%)</b>			
Unemployment rate	1,6	1,6	0,00
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	0,6	0,6	0,03
Labour force participation rate	0,4	0,5	0,15
<b>Women</b>			
<b>Population 15-64 yrs</b>			
Labour Force	0,7	0,8	0,83
Employed	0,8	0,8	0,17
Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	1,3	1,2	0,21
Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	2,6	2,9	0,80
Agriculture	7,0	6,8	0,20
Private households	2,6	2,7	0,32
Unemployed	2,3	2,4	0,06
Not economically active	0,7	0,8	0,35
Discouraged work-seekers	4,4	4,4	0,30
Other(not economically active)	0,8	0,8	0,64
<b>Rates (%)</b>			
Unemployment rate	1,9	2,0	0,04
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	0,8	0,8	0,29
Labour force participation rate	0,7	0,8	0,56
<b>Men</b>			
<b>Population 15-64 yrs</b>			
Labour Force	0,4	0,5	0,31
Employed	0,7	0,6	0,01
Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	1,0	1,0	0,40
Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	3,1	2,7	0,07
Agriculture	5,7	4,8	0,45
Private households	5,8	5,4	0,97
Unemployed	2,3	2,1	0,00
Not economically active	0,8	0,9	0,04
Discouraged work-seekers	5,5	4,7	0,01
Other(not economically active)	0,8	0,9	0,44
<b>Rates (%)</b>			
Unemployment rate	2,2	2,0	0,00
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	0,7	0,6	0,05
Labour force participation rate	0,4	0,5	0,09

If P-Value<=0,05 then the change is statistically significant



<b>Appendix 2.1: Coefficient of variation for labour force characteristics by population group</b>			
	<b>Jul-Sep 2008</b>	<b>Oct-Dec 2008</b>	<b>P-Value Diff Q4-Q3</b>
<b>South Africa</b>			
<b>Population 15-64 yrs</b>			
Labour Force	0,4	0,5	0,46
Employed	0,6	0,6	0,01
Unemployed	1,8	1,8	0,00
Not economically active	0,6	0,7	0,05
<b>Rates (%)</b>			
Unemployment rate	1,6	1,6	0,00
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	0,6	0,6	0,03
Labour force participation rate	0,4	0,5	0,15
<b>Black/African</b>			
<b>Population 15-64 yrs</b>			
Labour Force	0,5	0,6	0,68
Employed	0,7	0,7	0,01
Unemployed	1,9	2,0	0,00
Not economically active	0,7	0,8	0,11
<b>Rates (%)</b>			
Unemployment rate	1,7	1,7	0,00
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	0,7	0,7	0,03
Labour force participation rate	0,5	0,6	0,29
<b>Coloured</b>			
<b>Population 15-64 yrs</b>			
Labour Force	1,0	1,2	0,62
Employed	1,7	1,7	0,12
Unemployed	5,8	4,4	0,20
Not economically active	1,8	2,3	0,92
<b>Rates (%)</b>			
Unemployment rate	5,8	4,5	0,15
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	1,7	1,7	0,21
Labour force participation rate	1,0	1,2	0,92
<b>Indian/Asian</b>			
<b>Population 15-64 yrs</b>			
Labour Force	1,9	2,2	0,02
Employed	2,3	2,2	0,10
Unemployed	7,3	8,4	0,81
Not economically active	3,1	3,3	0,00
<b>Rates (%)</b>			
Unemployment rate	7,4	7,6	0,99
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	2,3	2,2	0,06
Labour force participation rate	1,9	2,2	0,01
<b>White</b>			
<b>Population 15-64 yrs</b>			
Labour Force	1,1	0,9	0,29
Employed	1,1	1,0	0,84
Unemployed	10,0	8,2	0,01
Not economically active	2,4	2,0	0,49
<b>Rates (%)</b>			
Unemployment rate	9,8	8,2	0,01
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	1,1	1,0	0,64
Labour force participation rate	1,1	0,9	0,42

If P-Value<=0,05 then the change is statistically significant

<b>Appendix 2.2: Coefficient of variation for labour force characteristics by province</b>			
	<b>Jul-Sep 2008</b>	<b>Oct-Dec 2008</b>	<b>P-Value Diff Q4-Q3</b>
<b>South Africa</b>			
<b>Population 15-64 yrs</b>			
Labour Force	0,4	0,5	0,46
Employed	0,6	0,6	0,01
Unemployed	1,8	1,8	0,00
Not economically active	0,6	0,7	0,05
<b>Rates (%)</b>			
Unemployment rate	1,6	1,6	0,00
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	0,6	0,6	0,03
Labour force participation rate	0,4	0,5	0,15
<b>Western Cape</b>			
<b>Population 15-64 yrs</b>			
Labour Force	0,9	1,2	0,95
Employed	1,5	1,7	0,02
Unemployed	4,6	5,8	0,01
Not economically active	1,9	2,3	0,67
<b>Rates (%)</b>			
Unemployment rate	4,6	5,7	0,01
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	1,5	1,7	0,03
Labour force participation rate	0,9	1,2	0,79
<b>Eastern Cape</b>			
<b>Population 15-64 yrs</b>			
Labour Force	2,5	2,9	0,90
Employed	2,4	1,8	0,22
Unemployed	9,1	8,8	0,17
Not economically active	2,1	2,4	0,88
<b>Rates (%)</b>			
Unemployment rate	7,3	6,4	0,08
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	2,4	1,8	0,26
Labour force participation rate	2,5	2,9	1,00
<b>Northern Cape</b>			
<b>Population 15-64 yrs</b>			
Labour Force	3,0	2,1	0,55
Employed	4,3	3,2	0,28
Unemployed	6,7	6,5	0,58
Not economically active	3,9	2,8	0,64
<b>Rates (%)</b>			
Unemployment rate	7,4	6,9	0,43
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	4,3	3,2	0,31
Labour force participation rate	3,0	2,1	0,60
<b>Free State</b>			
<b>Population 15-64 yrs</b>			
Labour Force	1,6	1,9	0,17
Employed	2,0	2,1	0,38
Unemployed	4,3	5,5	0,44
Not economically active	2,4	2,6	0,12
<b>Rates (%)</b>			
Unemployment rate	3,9	4,7	0,72
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	2,0	2,1	0,34
Labour force participation rate	1,6	1,9	0,14

If P-Value<=0,05 then the change is statistically significant

<b>Appendix 2.2: Coefficient of variation for labour force characteristics by province (Concluded)</b>			
	<b>Jul-Sep 2008</b>	<b>Oct-Dec 2008</b>	<b>P-Value Diff Q4-Q3</b>
<b>KwaZulu-Natal</b>			
<b>Population 15-64 yrs</b>			
Labour Force	1,4	1,3	0,78
Employed	1,5	1,5	0,09
Unemployed	4,4	3,8	0,14
Not economically active	1,5	1,5	0,70
<b>Rates (%)</b>			
Unemployment rate	3,8	3,3	0,07
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	1,5	1,5	0,17
Labour force participation rate	1,4	1,3	0,95
<b>North West</b>			
<b>Population 15-64 yrs</b>			
Labour Force	2,8	3,3	0,34
Employed	3,9	3,6	0,20
Unemployed	5,0	5,6	0,71
Not economically active	3,3	4,1	0,44
<b>Rates (%)</b>			
Unemployment rate	5,3	4,4	0,46
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	3,9	3,6	0,23
Labour force participation rate	2,8	3,3	0,39
<b>Gauteng</b>			
<b>Population 15-64 yrs</b>			
Labour Force	0,9	0,9	0,21
Employed	1,3	1,2	0,67
Unemployed	3,2	3,4	0,01
Not economically active	2,3	2,3	0,09
<b>Rates (%)</b>			
Unemployment rate	3,2	3,3	0,02
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	1,3	1,2	0,88
Labour force participation rate	0,9	0,9	0,12
<b>Mpumalanga</b>			
<b>Population 15-64 yrs</b>			
Labour Force	1,6	1,9	0,53
Employed	2,4	2,4	0,50
Unemployed	5,0	5,9	0,95
Not economically active	2,0	2,4	0,83
<b>Rates (%)</b>			
Unemployment rate	5,0	5,4	0,90
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	2,4	2,4	0,64
Labour force participation rate	1,6	1,9	0,69
<b>Limpopo</b>			
<b>Population 15-64 yrs</b>			
Labour Force	2,4	2,4	0,19
Employed	2,5	2,6	0,47
Unemployed	5,1	4,8	0,25
Not economically active	1,7	1,6	0,07
<b>Rates (%)</b>			
Unemployment rate	3,9	3,8	0,56
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	2,5	2,6	0,38
Labour force participation rate	2,4	2,4	0,13

If P-Value<=0,05 then the change is statistically significant

<b>Appendix 3.1: Coefficient of variation for the employed by industry and sex</b>			
	<b>Jul-Sep 2008</b>	<b>Oct-Dec 2008</b>	<b>P-Value Diff Q4-Q3</b>
<b>Both sexes</b>	0,6	0,6	0,01
Agriculture	5,2	4,6	0,90
Mining	7,0	6,9	0,56
Manufacturing	2,7	2,4	0,46
Utilities	11,5	11,5	0,07
Construction	2,9	2,7	0,00
Trade	1,8	1,8	0,83
Transport	4,0	3,2	0,85
Finance	2,8	2,6	0,93
Community and social services	1,9	1,8	0,15
Private households	2,6	2,6	0,42
Other			
<b>Women</b>	0,8	0,8	0,17
Agriculture	7,0	6,8	0,20
Mining	14,7	14,3	0,04
Manufacturing	4,3	3,9	0,39
Utilities	19,3	19,3	0,32
Construction	7,6	7,8	0,74
Trade	2,1	2,3	0,37
Transport	8,1	7,0	0,25
Finance	3,7	3,7	0,23
Community and social services	2,1	2,1	0,39
Private households	2,6	2,7	0,32
Other			
<b>Men</b>	0,7	0,6	0,01
Agriculture	5,7	4,8	0,45
Mining	7,6	7,8	0,91
Manufacturing	3,0	2,7	0,11
Utilities	12,0	12,8	0,14
Construction	3,0	2,8	0,00
Trade	2,6	2,4	0,18
Transport	4,3	3,4	0,49
Finance	3,4	3,2	0,36
Community and social services	2,9	2,6	0,16
Private households	5,8	5,4	0,97
Other			

If P-Value<=0,05 then the change is statistically significant

<b>Appendix 3.4: Coefficient of variation for the employed by province and sector</b>			
	<b>Jul-Sep 2008</b>	<b>Oct-Dec 2008</b>	<b>P-Value Diff Q4-Q3</b>
<b>South Africa</b>	0,6	0,6	0,01
Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	0,8	0,8	0,07
Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	2,2	2,1	0,09
Agriculture	5,2	4,6	0,57
Private households	2,6	2,6	0,89
<b>Western Cape</b>	1,5	1,7	0,02
Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	2,0	2,6	0,94
Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	8,5	8,2	0,07
Agriculture	10,0	9,5	0,29
Private households	8,0	5,2	0,06
<b>Eastern Cape</b>	2,4	1,8	0,22
Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	3,2	2,6	0,18
Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	8,2	5,7	0,69
Agriculture	19,1	14,9	0,71
Private households	9,8	9,2	0,41
<b>Northern Cape</b>	4,3	3,2	0,28
Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	4,2	3,9	0,22
Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	13,2	13,0	0,74
Agriculture	20,6	14,6	0,23
Private households	10,7	9,0	0,36
<b>Free State</b>	2,0	2,1	0,38
Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	4,1	3,6	0,25
Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	6,6	7,4	0,17
Agriculture	10,6	6,7	0,62
Private households	6,8	8,6	0,57
<b>KwaZulu Natal</b>	1,5	1,5	0,09
Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	2,9	2,1	0,90
Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	4,5	4,6	0,24
Agriculture	15,2	13,8	0,23
Private households	5,3	5,8	0,82
<b>North West</b>	3,9	3,6	0,20
Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	3,3	3,9	0,82
Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	8,9	8,6	0,13
Agriculture	25,6	21,3	0,50
Private households	9,6	10,2	0,72
<b>Gauteng</b>	1,3	1,2	0,67
Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	1,8	1,7	0,49
Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	4,9	4,6	0,91
Agriculture	17,7	12,9	0,75
Private households	5,6	5,8	0,65
<b>Mpumalanga</b>	2,4	2,4	0,50
Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	3,6	4,3	0,46
Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	6,1	5,3	0,87
Agriculture	8,2	10,6	0,55
Private households	9,0	7,3	0,40
<b>Limpopo</b>	2,5	2,6	0,47
Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	4,6	4,5	0,91
Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	5,6	5,7	0,60
Agriculture	13,1	10,9	0,20
Private households	7,1	8,7	0,10

If P-Value<=0,05 then the change is statistically significant

<b>Appendix 3.5: Coefficient of variation for the employed by sex and occupation</b>			
	<b>Jul-Sep 2008</b>	<b>Oct-Dec 2008</b>	<b>P-Value Diff Q4-Q3</b>
<b>Both sexes</b>	0,6	0,6	0,01
Manager	2,8	2,4	0,27
Professional	3,8	3,7	0,43
Technician	2,5	2,4	0,39
Clerk	2,4	2,4	0,40
Sales and services	2,1	2,4	0,19
Skilled agriculture	10,5	8,8	0,43
Craft and related trade	2,2	2,1	0,99
Plant and machine operator	3,0	2,7	0,96
Elementary	1,9	1,6	0,01
Domestic worker	2,7	2,7	0,06
Other			
<b>Women</b>	0,8	0,8	0,17
Manager	4,8	4,3	0,14
Professional	4,9	5,0	0,54
Technician	3,0	2,9	0,62
Clerk	2,9	2,7	0,40
Sales and services	3,1	3,0	0,58
Skilled agriculture	20,3	17,9	0,51
Craft and related trade	5,6	4,8	0,40
Plant and machine operator	7,6	7,4	0,10
Elementary	2,4	2,4	0,09
Domestic worker	2,7	2,7	0,09
Other			
<b>Men</b>	0,7	0,6	0,01
Manager	3,2	2,8	0,80
Professional	5,0	5,3	0,61
Technician	3,8	3,4	0,11
Clerk	4,4	4,2	0,81
Sales and services	2,8	3,2	0,03
Skilled agriculture	11,0	9,5	0,15
Craft and related trade	2,3	2,3	0,69
Plant and machine operator	2,9	2,9	0,43
Elementary	2,3	2,1	0,06
Domestic worker	14,1	14,4	0,41
Other			

If P-Value<=0,05 then the change is statistically significant