



Labour force survey

March 2005

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Enquiries:

	Printing and distribution	User information services
tel:	(012) 310 8251	(012) 310 8600
fax:	(012) 321 7381	(012) 310 8500/ 8495
email:	distribution@statssa.gov.za	info@statssa.gov.za

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LABOUR FORCE SURVEY ROUND 11: MARCH 2005

This statistical release presents a selection of key findings and tables from Stats SA's eleventh Labour Force Survey (LFS), conducted in March 2005.

1 Introduction

The LFS is a twice-yearly rotating panel household survey,¹ specifically designed to measure the dynamics of employment and unemployment in the country. 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

The analysis that follows focuses on various aspects of the South African labour market in March 2005. After a brief overview of the key findings, the analysis highlights industrial and sectoral employment patterns, followed by a review of the unemployment situation.

1.1 New approach

Stats SA intends to adopt a thematic approach in presenting the key findings of subsequent rounds of the LFS. This approach will be implemented fully when the historical LFS data have been revised to incorporate the changes to population estimation model used (see data revisions p. ii). It is envisaged that the themes will include: discouraged work-seekers, long-term unemployment, informal sector employment, youth in the labour market and labour force participation. However, for continuity, the data tables usually included in the preamble to the statistical release will continue to be published, even though the focus of the analysis in future will be on one specific theme. At this juncture, in the absence of comparable information from all the earlier LFS datasets, this release will not be thematic. Instead, the analysis presented here will be less detailed on specific issues than envisaged in the forthcoming thematic releases. Nevertheless, several of the issues intended for in-depth study will be briefly reviewed here.

1.2 How the LFS was conducted

Detailed information was collected about the labour market situation of approximately 69 000 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.

The LFS is a panel survey and it should be noted that this survey is the second using the new panel, subsequent to the drawing of a new master sample based on Census 2001.

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 seven sections, each of which focuses on a particular area of relevance to labour market issues and associated concerns. In total, the questionnaire contains 103 questions.

¹ Details of the sampling methodology and the rotating panel methodology are provided in the technical notes, p. xx.

² For definitions of terms see p. xxvii.

Table A: Contents of the LFS 11 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	19	Biographical information (marital status, language, migration, education, training, literacy, etc.
Section 2	5	Activities related to work in the past seven days
Section 3	17	Unemployment and non-economic activities
Section 4	34	Main work activities in the past seven days
Section 5	3	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
Section 7	13	Type of dwelling, ownership of the dwelling
All sections	103	Comprehensive coverage of all aspects of the labour market

1.4 Response details

Table B below shows response rates in each province. Nationally, while 88,7% of the expected 32 463 household interviews were successfully completed, it was not possible to complete interviews in 2,8% of the sampled dwelling units because they had become vacant. An additional 2,7% of all interviews were also not conducted because persons in the sampled dwelling units could not be contacted. But the non-contact rate in provinces such as Western Cape (6,9%) and Gauteng (5,7%) in part reflects the increasing difficulty in gaining access to the sampled dwelling units in high-walled security areas and golf estates.

Table B: Response rates by households, March 2005

Result code	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Completed	81,8	88,5	86,8	88,2	93,7	89,3	85,0	87,1	94,3	88,7
Non-contact	6,9	1,8	1,1	3,3	0,9	1,5	5,7	1,7	1,1	2,7
Refusal	2,4	0,7	0,6	1,2	0,5	1,0	3,0	2,1	0,8	1,3
Partly completed	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,3	0,0	0,1
No usable information	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Vacant	3,6	3,0	5,3	2,8	2,1	2,4	1,3	4,7	2,7	2,8
Listing error	1,6	0,2	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,2	1,0	0,5	0,1	0,6
Other	2,4	1,8	2,5	2,3	1,0	1,2	2,0	2,8	0,7	1,7
Unoccupied	1,2	3,8	2,7	1,3	1,0	4,0	1,0	0,7	0,1	1,7
Total (%)	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
*Total (number)	4 121	4 220	2 132	2 612	7 301	2 730	4 006	2 412	2 929	32 463

*Totals include households with no qualifying members.

1.5 Data revisions

Stats SA has revised its population model to produce mid-year population estimates in the light of recent mortality data released earlier this year (see Stats SA Statistical Release P0309.3, 2005). The benchmarks for the LFS discussed in this statistical release have been adjusted accordingly. Data for March 2004, September 2004 and March 2005 (LFS 9, LFS 10 and LFS 11) presented in this release are therefore comparable.

The re-benchmarking of earlier surveys using the new mortality information is currently underway and Stats SA will in due course release the historical datasets based on the revised information.

Caution should be exercised when interpreting the results of the LFS at levels of disaggregation below the national picture, since the 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.

2 The labour market in March 2005

This section presents an overview of developments in the labour market based on information from the LFS. The analysis focuses on changes in key labour market variables over the period March 2004 to March 2005. The discussion of the labour absorption rate and labour force participation/activity and inactivity rates provides a useful context to the discussion on employment and unemployment that follows later in this report.

Table C shows the key labour market components over the period March 2004 to March 2005. The confidence limits for the estimates presented in Table C (and also for other key labour market variables) are provided in the technical notes (note 8, p. xxii).

The labour market variables presented are as follows:

- (a) the number of persons who are employed in the seven days prior to the survey interview,
- (b) the number of persons who are unemployed,
- (c) the number of persons who are economically active (i.e. the employed plus the unemployed),
- (d) the number of persons who are not economically active (for example, full-time students, full-time homemakers, discouraged work seekers, retired persons and the disabled who are unable to work),
- (e) the total number of persons aged 15–65 years, also referred to as the working-age population,
- (f) the unemployment rate (i.e. the percentage of economically active persons who are unemployed, official definition),
- (g) the labour force participation rate (i.e. the percentage of all persons aged 15–65 years who are economically active), and
- (h) the labour absorption rate (i.e. the percentage of all persons aged 15–65 years who are actually employed).

Table C: Key labour market indicators, March 2004 to March 2005 (official definition of unemployment)

Labour market category		Mar 2004*	Sep 2004	Mar 2005
		Thousand	Thousand	Thousand
a	Employed	11 392	11 643	11 907
b	Unemployed (official definition)	4 415	4 135	4 283
c	Total economically active = a + b	15 807	15 778	16 190
d	Not economically active	13 324	13 527	13 334
e	Total aged 15–65 years = c + d	29 131	29 305	29 524
f	Unemployment rate = $b * 100 / c$	% 27,9	% 26,2	% 26,5
g	Labour force participation rate = $c * 100 / e$	54,3	53,8	54,8
h	Labour absorption rate = $a * 100 / e$	39,1	39,7	40,3

* Revised on the basis of the new population estimates

In terms of unemployment, Stats SA provides data based on the official definition.³ One of the conditions for a person to be classified as unemployed is that s/he should be available to take up employment during the reference period. Up until the September 2003 LFS (LFS 8), Statistics South Africa used a period of one week for this criterion. The ILO guidelines allow for a reference period of one or two weeks in this regard. All unemployment figures in this publication use a two-week reference period.

³ See definitions of terms p. xxvii.

Over the period March 2004 to March 2005, Table C shows the following:

- A steady increase in the number of employed persons from 11 392 000 in March 2004, to as many as 11 907 000 in March 2005 – an increase of 251 000 employment opportunities in September 2004, followed by an additional increase of 264 000 in March 2005.
- A partial reversal in the downturn in unemployment that occurred in September 2004 when the level of unemployment declined by 280 000. Although unemployment levels had risen from 4 135 000 in September 2004 to 4 283 000 in March 2005 due to entries in the job market the increase was not sufficient to push unemployment levels back up to those witnessed in March 2004.
- An expansion in the number of economically active persons from 15 778 000 in September 2004 to 16 190 000 in March 2005.
- Stability in the unemployment rate in March 2005 (26,5%) at virtually the same level as in September 2004 (26,2%).

2.1 Summary labour market measures

Table D presents summary labour market measures (other than the unemployment rate, which is discussed in greater detail later in this report, p. xv).

Table D: Summary indicators, March 2004 to March 2005

Summary indicators	Mar 2004 (%)	Sep 2004 (%)	Mar 2005 (%)
Labour absorption rate:			
Male	47,2	47,7	48,5
Female	31,6	32,2	32,7
Average	39,1	39,7	40,3
Labour force participation/activity rate			
Male	62,0	62,0	62,5
Female	47,1	46,2	47,7
Average	54,3	53,8	54,8

Table D shows that:

- The increase in overall employment during the period March 2004 to March 2005 resulted in modest increases in both male and female absorption rates. These are reflected in the national average, which was 39,1% in March 2004, 39,7% in September 2004 and 40,3% in March 2005.
- Due to the expansion in the labour force or economically active population caused by the notable employment gains as well as the increase in unemployment, the labour force participation or activity rate was 53,8% in September 2004 and 54,8% in 2005.

Figure 1: Labour absorption rates in each age group, March 2004 to March 2005

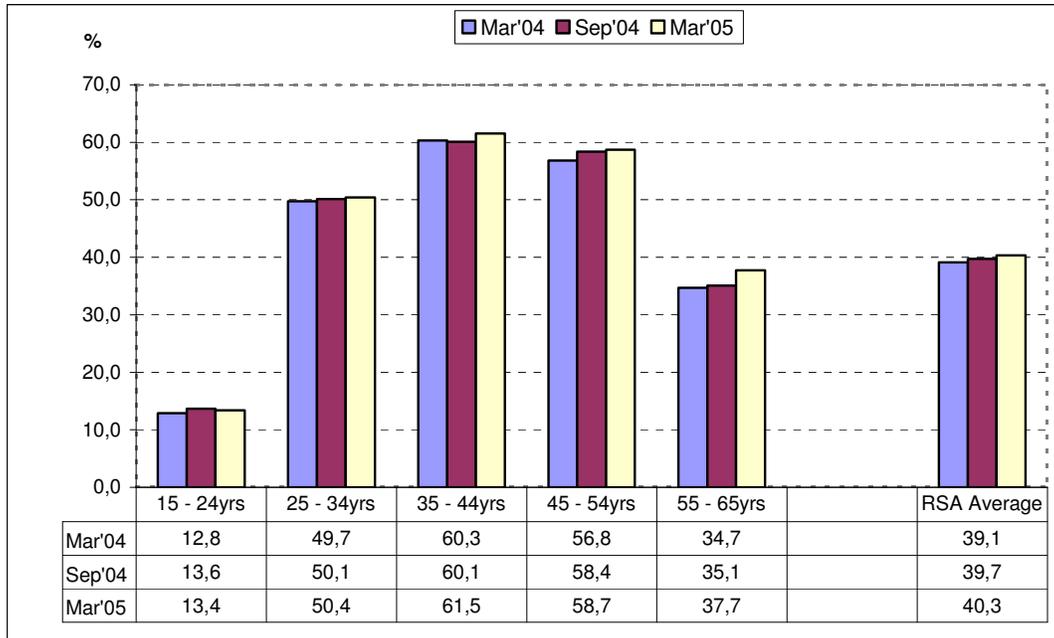


Figure 1 illustrates a large variation in labour absorption rates by age. For the country as a whole, persons that were employed accounted for 39,1% of the working-age population in 2004, rising to 40,3% in 2005 as a result of the expansion of employment opportunities. However, fewer than 15% of persons aged 15-24 years were in employment, compared with nearly 60% of persons aged 45-54 years.

Table E: Reasons for being not economically active, March 2005

Reason	March 2005	
	Thousand	%
Scholar	4 956	37.2
Homemaker	1 050	7.9
Retired	255	1.9
Disabled/ill	1 547	11.6
Too young/old	973	7.3
Cannot find any work	3 511	26.8
Other/unspecified	1 041	7.8
Total	13 334	100

Table E shows that of the 13 334 000 persons that were not economically active, as many as 4 956 000 (37%) were scholars, an additional 1 547 000 (12%) were disabled or ill, while 1 050 000 (8%) were homemakers.

3 Employment patterns in March 2005

This section focuses on various aspects of the employment situation in the South African economy. In the first instance, employment by industry is discussed. This is followed by an analysis of the pattern of employment in terms of occupational grouping, and finally, an overview of developments in the formal and informal sector.

3.1 Employment by industry

Table F shows the industrial distribution of employment over the period March 2004 to March 2005.

- The number of employed persons rose from 11,4 million in March 2004 to 11,6 million in September 2004 and 11,9 million in March 2005. The industries that registered the largest increases in employment growth over the period September 2004 to March 2005 were agriculture (up by 107 000 jobs) and trade, up by a similar number. And notably, the mining sector posted modest gains – up by 21 000 jobs – from 405 000 in September 2004 to 426 000 in March 2005.

Table F: Employment by industry, March 2004 to March 2005

Industry	Mar 2004 Thousand	Sep 2004 Thousand	Mar 2005 Thousand
Agriculture	1 258	1 063	1 170
Mining	558	405	426
Manufacturing	1 594	1 714	1 652
Electricity	106	99	125
Construction	659	824	813
Trade	2 355	2 542	2 649
Transport	582	563	593
Finance (inc. business services)	1 070	1 147	1 141
Community services	2 158	2 185	2 235
Private households	1 025	1 075	1 075
Other	27	26	29
Total	11 392	11 643	11 907

However, some of these employment gains were offset by job losses in industries such as manufacturing (down by 63 000 jobs) and construction (down by 11 000 jobs). Figure 2 illustrates the changes that occurred in each industry.

Table F and Figure 2 indicate that:

- The severe drought in many parts of the country affected agricultural employment. Jobs in the sector declined by 16% – from 1 258 000 in March 2004 to 1 063 000 in September 2004 (a loss of 195 000 jobs). However, March 2005 saw a slight increase in the number of jobs in this industry.

Figure 2: Industrial distribution of employment, March 2004 to March 2005

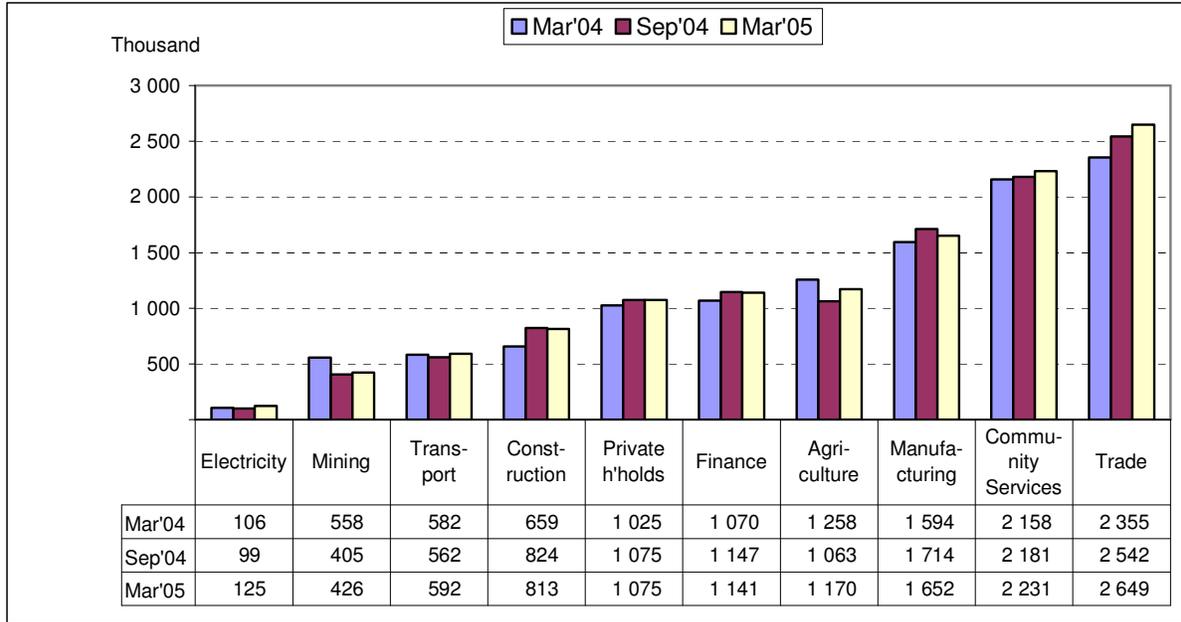


Figure 3: Provincial distribution of employment, March 2004 to March 2005

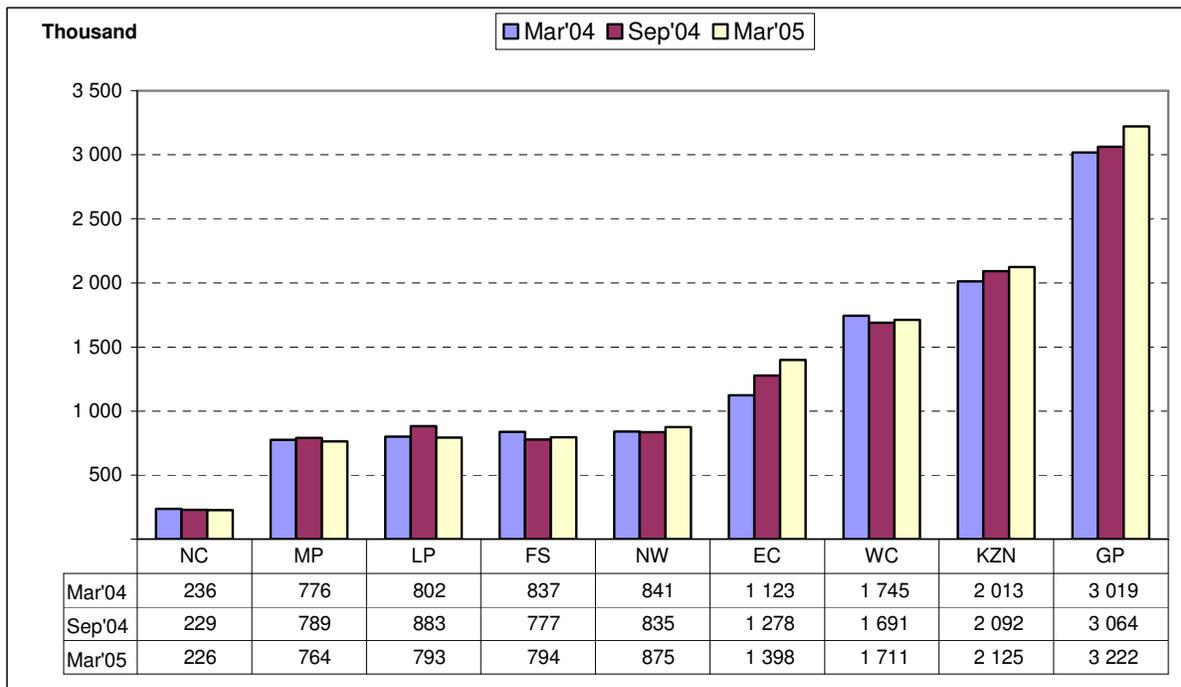


Figure 3 shows that:

- The number of employed persons was virtually unchanged in Northern Cape and Mpumalanga over the period March 2004 to March 2005.
- There was relatively strong employment growth in provinces such as Eastern Cape and to a lesser extent in KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng over the same period
- The employment situation in Free State and Western Cape stabilised in March 2005.

Figure 4: Employment in agriculture in each province as a percentage of total employment, March 2004 to March 2005

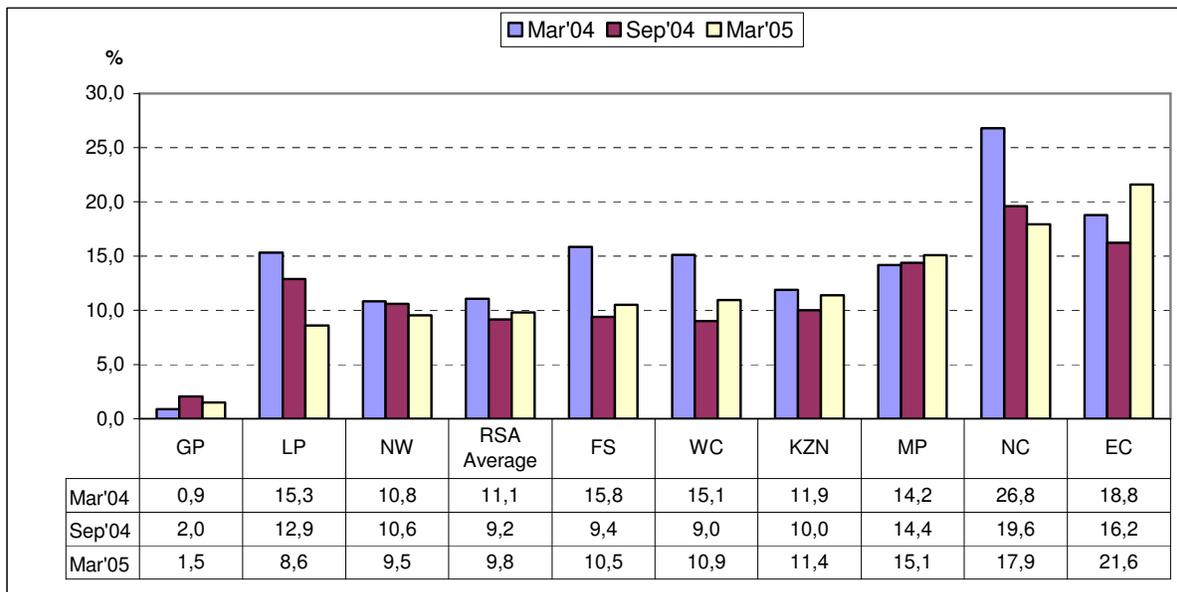


Figure 4 shows the change in employment in agriculture in each province. It can be seen that the impact of the drought on agricultural employment was widespread. In Northern Cape, Limpopo and North West, the percentage of workers employed in the sector continued to decline over time (March 2004 to March 2005). For example, in Northern Cape, the share of agriculture in total employment fell from 27% in March 2004, to 18% of total employment in March 2005. And over the same period, in Limpopo, the share of agriculture in total employment declined from 15% to 9%. However, modest employment gains in the sector occurred in provinces such as Western Cape, Free State, KwaZulu-Natal and Mpumalanga.

3.2 Employment by occupation

This section focuses on the distribution of employed persons at the three highest levels of the occupational structure (as a single group). Thus, persons employed as managers, professionals, semi-professionals and technicians have been added together and the resulting number has been expressed as a percentage of total employment in each province.

Figure 5: Occupations grouped: Managers, professionals, semi-professionals and technicians in each province as a percentage of total employment, March 2004 to March 2005

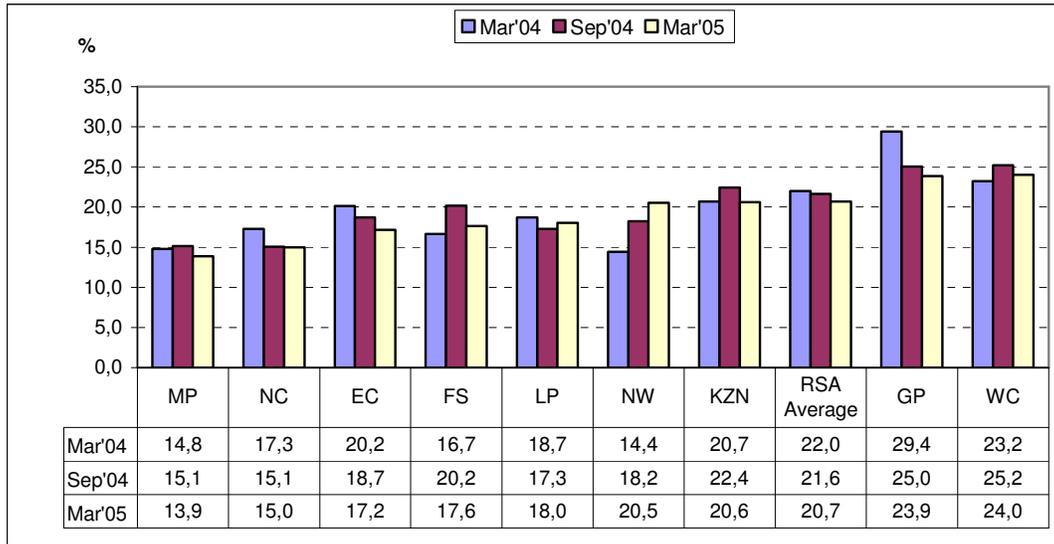


Figure 5 shows that nationally the proportion of the most senior personnel i.e. managers, professionals, semi-professionals and technicians (as a group) of total employment was 22,0% in March 2004, declining to 21,6% in September 2004 and 20,7% in March 2005. However, the national figures mask provincial variations, as follows:

- Among employed persons in Gauteng, the percentage of this group of senior personnel was 23,9% in March 2005 as against 29,4% in March 2004 and 25,0% in September 2004.
- Among employed persons in Eastern Cape, the percentage of this group (managers, professionals, semi-professionals and technicians) was 17,2% in March 2005, as against 20,2% in March 2004 and 18,7% in September 2004.

3.3 Employment in the formal and informal sector

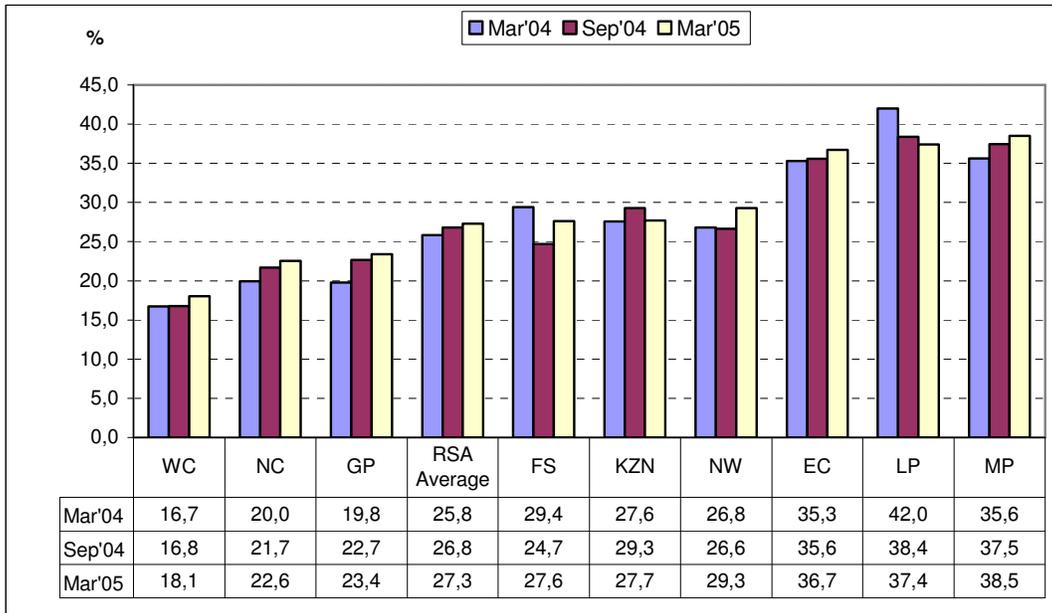
This section discusses the overall pattern of employment in the formal and informal sectors and then highlights important provincial, gender and population group differences in the distribution of persons employed in each of these sectors.

Table G: Employment in the formal and informal sector, March 2004 to March 2005

Sector	March 2004 (Thousand)	Sep 2004 (Thousand)	March 2005 (Thousand)
Formal sector (excluding agriculture)	7 483	7 692	7 750
Agriculture	1 258	1 063	1 170
Informal sector (excluding agriculture)	1 766	1 946	2 071
Domestic service	847	881	850
Unspecified	38	61	67
Total employment	11 392	11 643	11 907

Table G shows that – excluding agriculture – there was an increase in formal sector employment from 7 692 000 in September 2004 to 7 750 000 in March 2005, and there were also employment gains in the informal sector – up from 1 946 000 in September 2004 to 2 071 000 in March 2005.

Figure 6: Non-agricultural employment in each province in the informal sector (including domestic workers), March 2004 to March 2005



There was substantial provincial variation in the level of non-agricultural employment in the informal sectors (Figure 6). For example:

- For the country as a whole, non-agricultural employment in the informal sector increased from 25,8% in March 2004 to 26,8% in September 2004 and 27,3% in March 2005.
- In most provinces (Western Cape, Northern Cape, Gauteng, Eastern Cape and Mpumalanga) the percentage of persons employed in the informal sector increased steadily over the period March 2004 to March 2005. In Free State and North West there was a decline in the percentage of informal sector employment (of total employment) between March 2004 and September 2004, followed by an increase in March 2005.
- And overall, the informal sector (including domestic workers) accounted for the lowest share of non-agricultural employment in Western Cape (18,1% in March 2005) and the highest in Mpumalanga (38,5% in March 2005).

Table H: Employment in the formal and informal sectors by industry (excluding agriculture), March 2005

Industry	Formal		Informal		Domestic		Total	
	Thousand	%	Thousand	%	Thousand	%	Thousand	%
Mining	417	5,4	8	0,4			426	4,0
Manufacturing	1 425	18,4	220	10,6			1 652	15,4
Electricity	121	1,6	4	0,2			125	1,2
Construction	514	6,6	294	14,2			813	7,6
Trade	1 691	21,8	942	45,5			2 649	24,7
Transport	453	5,8	132	6,4			593	5,5
Finance	1 061	13,7	72	3,5			1 141	10,6
Social & community services	2 045	26,4	183	8,9			2 235	20,8
Private households	11	0,1	214	10,3	850	100,0	1 075	10,0
Other/unspecified	12	0,2	1	0,1			29	0,3
Total	7 750	100,0	2 071	100,0	850	100,0	10 737	100,0

- Overall, in March 2005, 7,8 million persons were employed in the formal sector, about 2,1 million in the informal sector, and 0,9 million in domestic work (Table H).
- The largest group of persons employed in the formal sector worked in the community, social and personal services industry (26,4%), whereas in the informal sector the largest group worked in trade (45,5%).

4 Comparison of formal employment figures in the LFS, the QES and the SEE

Employment estimates from both the QES and SEE of March quarter 2005 are compared below with the estimates from the March 2005 LFS. The QES and SEE employment estimates are obtained from surveys of businesses. The recently introduced QES has extended the coverage of businesses from those covered by the SEE, which was limited to VAT-registered firms. The QES will replace the SEE from June quarter 2005.

The major difference between the QES (and SEE) on the one hand, and the LFS on the other, is that information on employment is collected from businesses and from household members respectively. A survey of registered businesses obviously yields only employment estimates for registered businesses, i.e. the QES (and SEE) 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 to the QES and LFS means that differences in estimates of formal sector employment between the QES and LFS are to be expected. For example:

- The determination that someone is employed in the formal sector through the LFS is based on answers provided by survey respondents, as to 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.
- 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, whereas 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, which is based on detailed knowledge of the main activities in which businesses are engaged.
- The QES does not cover agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing, whereas the LFS covers these industries.

4.1 Comparison of formal employment figures in the LFS and the QES

Table I: Formal sector employment according to the LFS and the QES of March 2005

Industry	LFS	QES
	Thousand	Thousand
Mining	414	453
Manufacturing	1 370	1 177
Electricity	121	44
Construction	474	381
Trade	1 465	1 357
Transport	416	313
Finance (inc business services)	934	1 425
Community services (excluding domestic)	1 965	1 789
Total (excluding agriculture, private households, other and unspecified)	7 159	6 938

Table I indicates that, according to the QES, there were 6 938 000 employed in the formal sector for the March quarter 2005, excluding agriculture. This figure also excludes employers not on the payroll of businesses. The comparable figure from the LFS, i.e. those determined to be employed in the formal sector, who are not employers, is 7 159 000. The difference of 221 000 in the total employed, as well as the differences in estimates for the various industrial sectors, may be ascribed to the reasons provided above.

4.2 Comparison of formal employment figures in the LFS and the SEE

For completeness, a comparison of employment figures determined through the SEE of March quarter 2005 is provided. As the SEE is to be discontinued, the comparison between the LFS and SEE cannot be provided in future LFS releases. The SEE provides lower employment figures than the QES (6,6 million) mainly due to more limited coverage of businesses, and the employment estimate is significantly lower than the estimate obtained from the LFS (7,7 million) for those in formal employment, including employers.

Table J: Formal sector employment according to the LFS and the SEE of March 2005

Industry	LFS Thousand	SEE Thousand
Mining	417	453
Manufacturing	1 425	1 222
Electricity	121	46
Construction	514	283
Trade	1 691	1 372
Transport	453	210
Finance (inc business services)	1 061	1 117
Community services (excluding domestic)	2 045	1 857
Total (excluding agriculture, private households, other and unspecified)	7 726	6 558

5 Unemployment patterns in March 2005 (official definition)

This section highlights key aspects of the pattern of unemployment over the period March 2004 to March 2005. The discussion initially focuses on the pattern of 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.

5.1 Provincial unemployment rates

As discussed earlier, the unemployment rate according to the official definition declined to 26,2% in September 2004 from 27,9% in March 2004. But the national figure masks differences in the nine provinces. The increase in the unemployment rate to 26,5% in March 2005 from 26,2% in September 2004 is not statistically significant.

Figure 7: Official unemployment rate in each province, March 2004 to March 2005

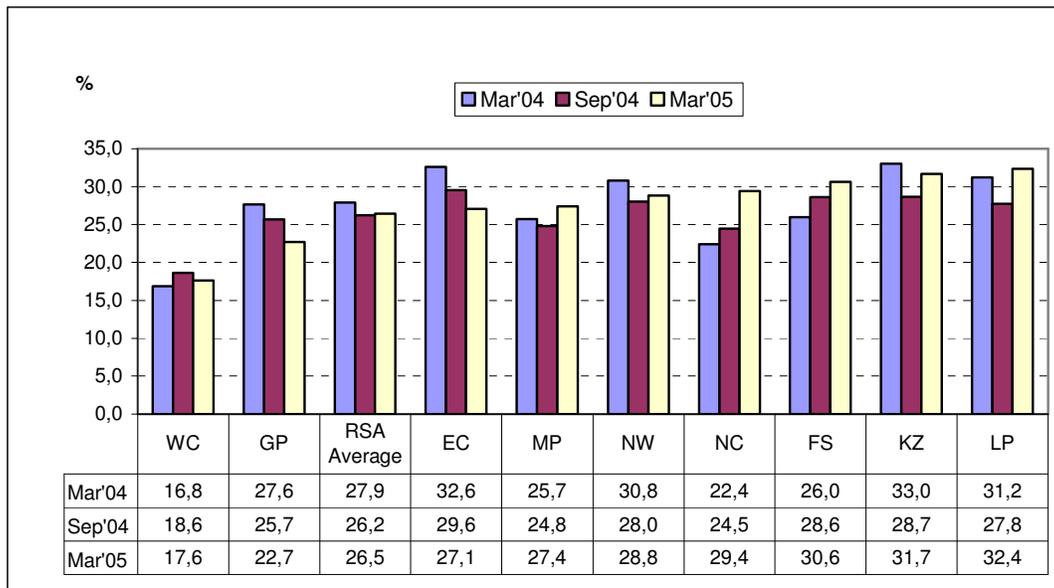


Figure 7 indicates that Western Cape had the lowest unemployment rate over the period March 2004 (16,8%) to March 2005 (17,6%) and over the same period, Eastern Cape had the highest (32,6%) in March 2004 while Limpopo had the highest in March 2005. Figure 7 also shows the following:

- In provinces such as Gauteng and Eastern Cape, there was a steady decline in the unemployment rate over the period March 2004 to March 2005.
- In provinces such as Northern Cape and Free State, the unemployment rate rose steadily over the period March 2004 to March 2005.
- In the other provinces (except Western Cape) the decline in the unemployment rate in September 2004 was followed by an increase in March 2005.

5.2 Official unemployment by population group

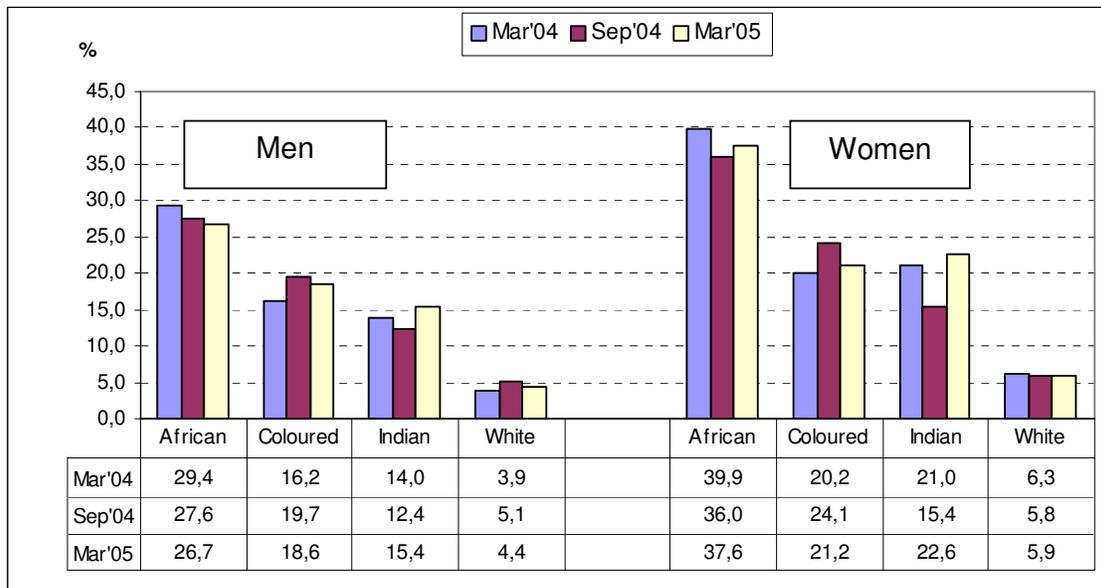
The variation in provincial unemployment discussed above reflects differences in natural resource endowments and also differences in the composition of the labour force in terms of the four major population groups.

Table K shows that the official unemployment rate among black African people is higher than among Indian/Asian, and coloured people by a large margin. For example, in March 2005, the official unemployment rate among black Africans was 31,6% as against 19,8% among coloured people, 18,0% among Indians/Asians and 5,1% among white people.

Table K: Official unemployment rate by population group, March 2004 to March 2005

Unemployment rate	Mar 2004 %	Sep 2004 %	Mar 2005 %
Black African	34,2	31,3	31,6
Coloured	18,0	21,8	19,8
Indian/Asian	16,5	13,4	18,0
White	4,9	5,4	5,1
Average	27,9	26,2	26,5

Figure 8: Official unemployment rate by sex and population group, March 2004 to March 2005



- Figure 8 shows that, irrespective of population group, female unemployment rates were higher than male unemployment rates.
- Although the unemployment rate among African men declined steadily over the period March 2004 to March 2005, it is still substantially higher than that of white men and women.
- Among the coloured population, both male and female unemployment rates increased over the period March 2004 to September 2004 but then declined again in March 2005.

Figure 9: Official unemployment rate by age, March 2004 to March 2005

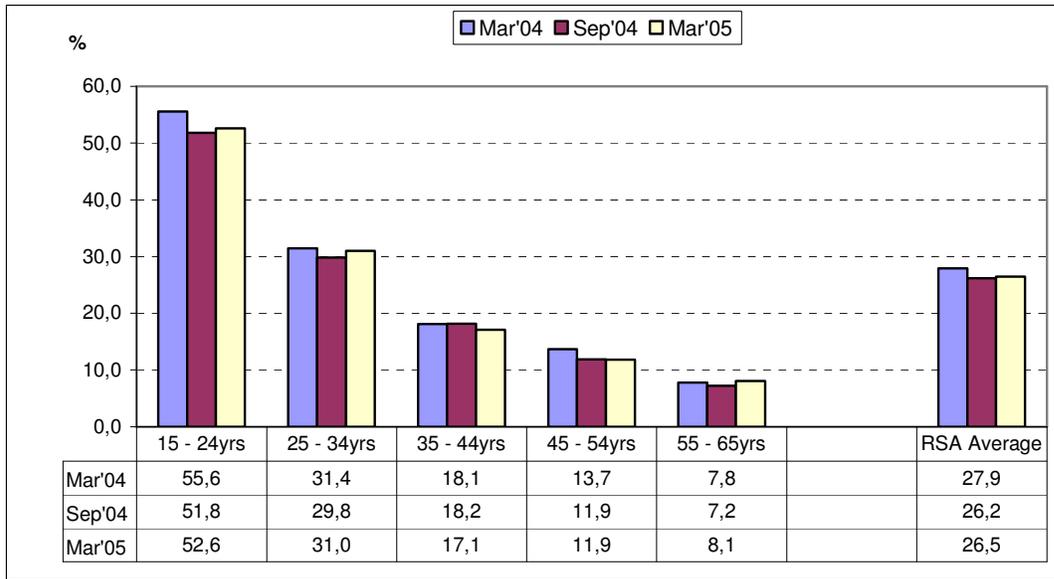
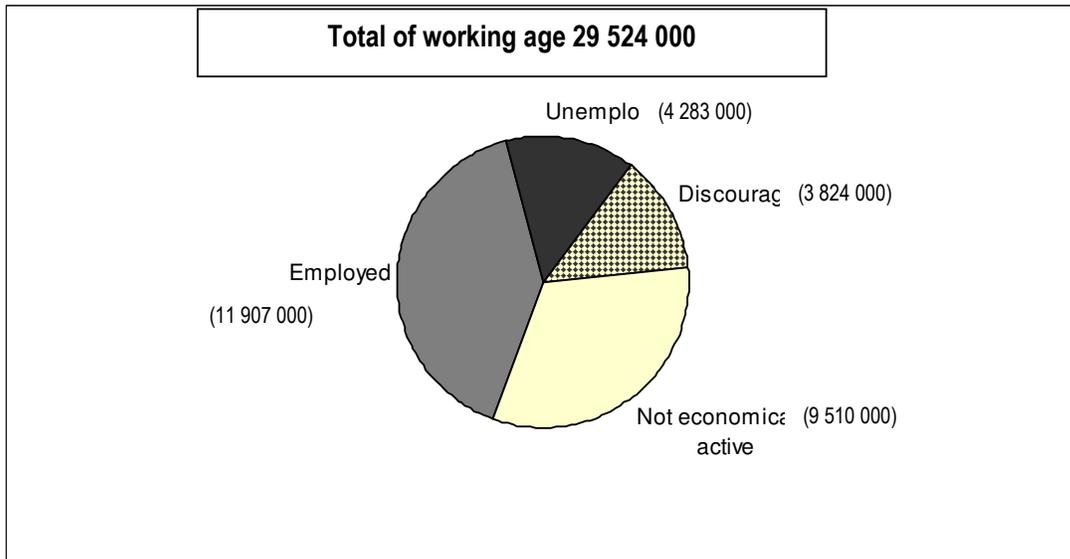


Figure 9 shows a strong association between age and unemployment rates. Unemployment rates decline steadily with increasing age.

5.3 Discouraged work-seekers

This section provides a brief overview of an important component of the South African labour market, namely discouraged work-seekers. Persons regarded as such differ from those regarded as officially unemployed in one respect only, that they did not take active steps to find employment in the month prior to the survey interview.

Figure 10: Components of the labour market, March 2005



For example, in terms of Figure 10, the total working-age population in March 2005 (all persons aged 15–65 years) was 29 524 000. These are grouped as follows:

- Employed persons totaled 11 907 000.
- Not economically active persons, excluding discouraged work seekers, amounted to 9 510 000.
- Of persons that were unemployed and available to begin employment, only 4 283 000 had taken specific steps (applied for jobs that were advertised, etc.) to find employment (i.e. fit the official definition of unemployment).
- An additional 3 824 000 persons were unemployed and available to begin employment within two weeks of the interview but had not taken any active steps to find employment. These persons are regarded as discouraged work-seekers.

Figure 11: Discouraged work-seekers in each province as a percentage of the working-age population, March 2004 to March 2005

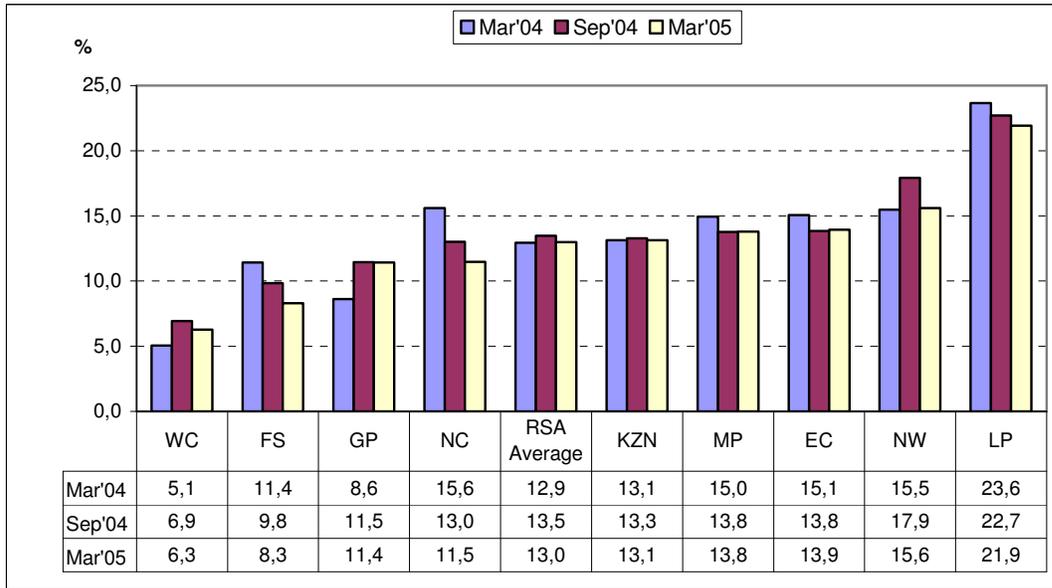


Figure 11 illustrates that the percentage of the working-age population that fell into the discouraged work-seeker category varied considerably in each province. In March 2005, the percentage of the working-age population in Limpopo that were discouraged work-seekers (21,9%) was more than three times greater than in Western Cape (6,3%).

Figure 12: Sex differences among discouraged work-seekers, March 2004 to March 2005

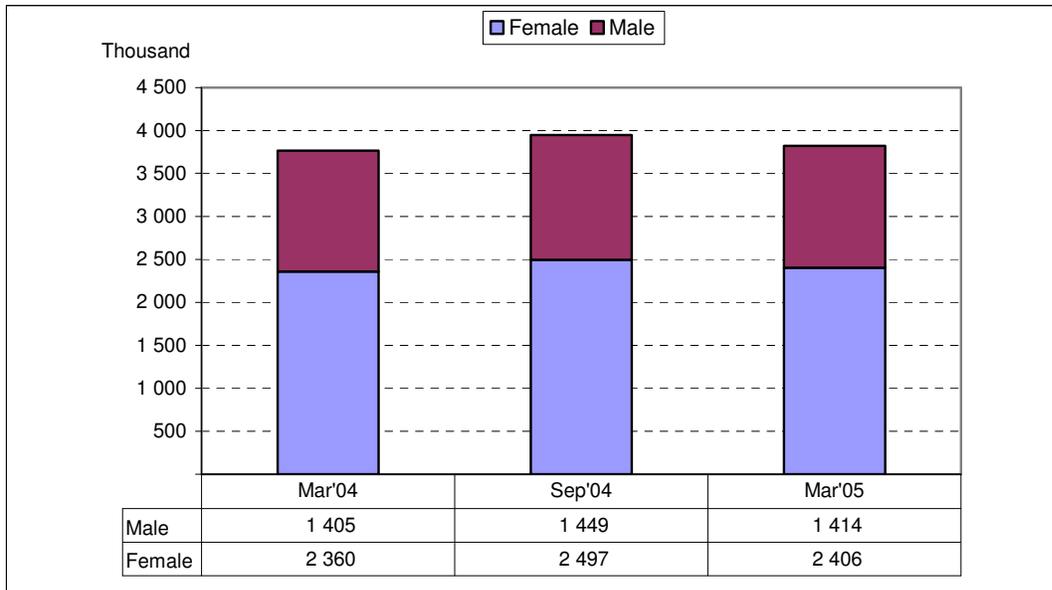


Figure 12 shows that discouraged work-seekers are predominantly female. For example, in March 2005 there were 1 414 000 male discouraged work-seekers as against 2 406 000 that were female. Overall, the total number of such persons increased from 3 765 000 in March 2004 to 3 820 000 in March 2005.



PJ Lehohla
Statistician-General: Statistics South Africa

Technical notes

1. 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 weeks⁴ 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 in the four weeks prior to the interview (i.e. discouraged work-seekers).

2. 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 Master Sample 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 3000. The explicit strata were the 53 district councils. The 3000 PSUs were allocated to these 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 calculated 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 contains ten dwelling units.

3. 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 added to 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.

4. 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.

⁴ This reference period increased from one week to two weeks from mid-2004 (see also p. iii).

5. Weighting the LFS of March 2005

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 PSUs per stratum, in this case the District Council (DC) and N_{PSU} is the number of households constituting the selected 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 dwelling 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 March 2005 (when survey fieldwork took place).

6. 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.

7. Estimation and use of standard error

The published results of the labour force survey are based on representative probability samples drawn from the South African population, as discussed in the section on sample design. Consequently, all estimates are subject to sampling variability. This means that the sample estimates may differ from the figures that would have been produced if the entire South African population had been included in the survey. The measure usually used to indicate the probable difference between a sample estimate and the corresponding population figure is the *standard error (SE)*, which measures the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of the population was included.

There are two major factors which influence the value of a standard error. The first factor is the sample size. Generally speaking, the larger the sample size, the more precise the estimate and the smaller the standard error. Consequently, in a national household survey such as the LFS, one expects more precise estimates at the national level than at the provincial level due to the larger sample size involved. The second factor is the variability among households in terms of the specific characteristics of the population being estimated, for example, the number of unemployed persons in the household.

8. Confidence intervals

Stats SA has calculated 95% confidence limits for key variables. These are shown in the tables that follow.

Table A1: LFS labour market measurements, official definition of unemployment: September 2004 and March 2005 (within 95% confidence limits)

		Lower limit ('000)	Estimate ('000)	Upper limit ('000)	Precision of difference ('000)	Actual difference ('000)	
a	Total employed	Sep 2004	11 348	11 643	11 938	425	264
		Mar 2005	11 602	11 907	12 213		
b	Total unemployed (official definition)	Sep 2004	3 930	4 135	4 341	293	148
		Mar 2005	4 074	4 283	4 491		
c	Total economically active	Sep 2004	15 439	15 778	16 117	501	412
		Mar 2005	15 822	16 190	16 559		
d	Total not economically active	Sep 2004	13 147	13 527	13 906	537	-193
		Mar 2005	12 954	13 334	13 714		
e	Total aged 15-65 years = c + d = e	Sep 2004	28 763	29 305	29 846	-	-
		Mar 2005	28 947	29 524	30 101		
f	Official unemployment rate b/c*100 = f		%	%	%	Percentage points	
		Sep 2004	25,1%	26,2%	27,3%	1.5	0.3
		Mar 2005	25,4%	26,5%	27,5%		
g	Labour force participation rate = c/e*100 = g	Sep 2004	53,0%	53,8%	54,7%	1.2	1.0
		Mar 2005	54,0%	54,8%	55,7%		
h	Labour absorption rate = a/e*100 = h	Sep 2004	38,9%	39,7%	40,6%	1.2	0.6
		Mar 2005	39,4%	40,3%	41,2%		

* Statistically significant at 95% level of confidence

Table A2: LFS labour market measurements, official definition of unemployment: March 2004 and March 2005 (within 95% confidence limits)

		Lower limit ('000)	Estimate ('000)	Upper limit ('000)	Precision of difference ('000)	Actual difference ('000)	
a	Total employed	Mar 2004	11 033	11 392	11 751	471	515*
		Mar 2005	11 602	11 907	12 213		
b	Total unemployed (official definition)	Mar 2004	4 211	4 415	4 620	292	-132
		Mar 2005	4 074	4 283	4 491		
c	Total economically active	Mar 2004	15 371	15 807	16 243	571	383
		Mar 2005	15 822	16 190	16 559		
d	Total not economically active	Mar 2004	12 913	13 324	13 735	560	10
		Mar 2005	12 954	13 334	13 714		
e	Total aged 15-65 years = c + d = e	Mar 2004	28 443	29 131	29 819	-	-
		Mar 2005	28 947	29 524	30 101		
f	Official unemployment rate b/c*100 = f		%	%	%	Percentage points	
		Mar 2004	26,9%	27,9%	29,0%	1.5	-1.4
		Mar 2005	25,4%	26,5%	27,5%		
g	Labour force participation rate = c/e*100 = g	Mar 2004	53,4%	54,3%	55,1%	1.2	0.5
		Mar 2005	54,0%	54,8%	55,7%		
h	Labour absorption rate = a/e*100 = h	Mar 2004	38,2%	39,1%	40,0%	1.3	1.2
		Mar 2005	39,4%	40,3%	41,2%		

* Statistically significant at 95% level of confidence

**Table A3: Employment distribution by industry: LFS and SEE March 2005
(within 95% confidence limits)**

Industry	LFS			SEE	Stat. significance
	95% confidence limits			N ('000)	
	N ('000)	Lower ('000)	Upper ('000)		
Mining	417	329	505	453	Not sign.
Manufacturing	1 425	1 326	1 522	1 222	Sign.
Utilities	121	76	165	46	Sign.
Construction	514	461	567	283	Sign.
Trade	1 691	1 587	1 794	1 372	Sign.
Transport	453	403	502	210	Sign.
Finance (incl. business services)	1 061	965	1 155	1 117	Not sign.
Community services (excluding domestic)	2 045	1 913	2 177	1 857	Sign.
Total (excluding agriculture, private household, other and unspecified)	7 726	7 453	7 999	6 558	Sign.

**Table A4: Employment distribution by industry: LFS and QES March 2005
(within 95% confidence limits)**

Industry	LFS			QES	Stat. significance
	95% confidence limits			N ('000)	
	N ('000)	Lower ('000)	Upper ('000)		
Mining	414	326	502	453	Not sign.
Manufacturing	1 370	1 274	1 466	1 177	Sign.
Utilities	121	76	165	44	Sign.
Construction	474	422	525	381	Sign.
Trade	1 465	1 376	1 554	1 357	Sign.
Transport	416	367	464	313	Sign.
Finance (incl. business services)	934	850	1 019	1 425	Sign.
Community services (excluding domestic)	1 965	1 837	2 093	1 789	Sign.
Total (excluding agriculture, private household, other and unspecified)	7 159	6 906	7 413	6 938	Not sign.

**Table A5: Employment distribution by industry: LFS September 2004 and March 2005
(within 95% confidence limits)**

Industry		Lower limit ('000)	Estimate ('000)	Upper limit ('000)	Precision of difference ('000)	Actual difference ('000)
Total employed	Sep 2004	11 348	11 643	11 938	425	264
	Mar 2005	11 602	11 907	12 213		
Agriculture	Sep 2004	973	1 063	1 153	132	107
	Mar 2005	1 073	1 170	1 267		
Mining	Sep 2004	319	405	491	123	21
	Mar 2005	337	426	514		
Manufacturing	Sep 2004	1 616	1 714	1 812	143	-62
	Mar 2005	1 549	1 652	1 756		
Utilities	Sep 2004	73	99	125	52	26
	Mar 2005	80	125	170		
Construction	Sep 2004	754	824	893	98	-11
	Mar 2005	743	813	882		
Trade	Sep 2004	2 419	2 542	2 666	178	107
	Mar 2005	2 521	2 649	2 777		
Transport	Sep 2004	507	563	618	79	30
	Mar 2005	537	593	649		
Finance**	Sep 2004	1 051	1 147	1 244	150	-6
	Mar 2005	1 044	1 141	1 238		
Community services	Sep 2004	2 054	2 185	2 316	189	46
	Mar 2005	2 098	2 235	2 371		
Private households	Sep 2004	1 004	1 075	1 146	75	0
	Mar 2005	1 001	1 075	1 150		
Other/unspecified industry	Sep 2004		26			
	Mar 2005		29			

* Statistically significant at 95% level of confidence,

** Including business services

**Table A6: Employment distribution by industry: LFS March 2004 to March 2005
(within 95% confidence limits)**

Industry		Lower limit ('000)	Estimate ('000)	Upper limit ('000)	Precision of difference ('000)	Actual difference ('000)
Total employed	Mar 2004	11 033	11 392	11 751	471	515*
	Mar 2005	11 602	11 907	12 213		
Agriculture	Mar 2004	1 142	1 258	1 374	151	-88
	Mar 2005	1 073	1 170	1 267		
Mining	Mar 2004	446	558	670	143	-132
	Mar 2005	337	426	514		
Manufacturing	Mar 2004	1 497	1 594	1 691	142	58
	Mar 2005	1 549	1 652	1 756		
Utilities	Mar 2004	80	106	132	52	19
	Mar 2005	80	125	170		
Construction	Mar 2004	600	659	718	91	154*
	Mar 2005	743	813	882		
Trade	Mar 2004	2 232	2 355	2 477	177	294*
	Mar 2005	2 521	2 649	2 777		
Transport	Mar 2004	529	582	634	77	11
	Mar 2005	537	593	649		
Finance**	Mar 2004	983	1 070	1 157	130	71
	Mar 2005	1 044	1 141	1 238		
Community services	Mar 2004	2 039	2 158	2 277	181	73
	Mar 2005	2 098	2 235	2 371		
Private households	Mar 2004	947	1 025	1 103	108	50
	Mar 2005	1 001	1 075	1 150		
Other/unspecified industry	Mar 2004		27			
	Mar 2005		29			

* Statistically significant at 95% level of confidence

** Including business services

**Table A7: LFS employment by sector: September 2004 and March 2005
(within 95% confidence limits)**

		Lower limit ('000)	Estimate ('000)	Upper limit ('000)	Precision of difference ('000)	Actual difference ('000)
Total employed	Sep 2004	11 348	11 643	11 938	425	264
	Mar 2005	11 602	11 907	12 213		
Employed in the formal sector (excluding agriculture)	Sep 2004	7 425	7 692	7 960	383	58
	Mar 2005	7 475	7 750	8 024		
Employed in commercial agriculture	Sep 2004	556	626	695	99	23
	Mar 2005	578	649	720		
Employed in subsistence or small-scale agriculture	Sep 2004	375	426	477	76	88*
	Mar 2005	457	514	571		
Employed in informal sector (excluding agriculture)	Sep 2004	1 854	1 946	2 039	134	125
	Mar 2005	1 973	2 071	2 168		
Employed in domestic service	Sep 2004	824	881	939	76	-31
	Mar 2005	801	850	899		
Employed sector unspecified	Mar 2004		41			
	Sep 2004		72			
	Mar 2005		74			

* Statistically significant at 95% level of confidence

**Table A8: LFS employment by sector: March 2004 to March 2005
(within 95% confidence limits)**

		Lower limit ('000)	Estimate ('000)	Upper limit ('000)	Precision of difference ('000)	Actual difference ('000)
Total employed	Mar 2004	11 033	11 392	11 751	425	264
	Sep 2004	11 348	11 643	11 938		
	Mar 2005	11 602	11 907	12 213		
Employed in the formal sector (excluding agriculture)	Mar 2004	7 191	7 483	7 775	383	58
	Sep 2004	7 425	7 692	7 960		
	Mar 2005	7 475	7 750	8 024		
Employed in commercial agriculture	Mar 2004	831	914	997	99	23
	Sep 2004	556	626	695		
	Mar 2005	578	649	720		
Employed in subsistence or small-scale agriculture	Mar 2004	291	341	390	76	88*
	Sep 2004	375	426	477		
	Mar 2005	457	514	571		
Employed in informal sector (excluding agriculture)	Mar 2004	1 682	1 766	1 850	134	125
	Sep 2004	1 854	1 946	2 039		
	Mar 2005	1 973	2 071	2 168		
Employed in domestic service	Mar 2004	799	847	895	76	-31
	Sep 2004	824	881	939		
	Mar 2005	801	850	899		
Employed sector unspecified	Mar 2004		41			
	Sep 2004		72			
	Mar 2005		74			

* Statistically significant at 95% level of confidence

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*.

People who are *out of the labour market* or who are *not economically active* are those who are not available for work. This category includes full-time scholars and students, full-time homemakers, those who are retired, and those who are unable or unwilling to work.

The *formal sector* includes all businesses that are registered in any way. For LFS this is defined 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.

Labour market dynamics refers to movement into, out of, and within the labour market over a specified time period.

1. Population

1.1 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	37 038	18 118	18 900	4 131	2 052	2 077	1 150	596	550	4 380	2 194	2 186	46 755	22 991	23 739
0-4	4 205	2 191	2 013	433	234	198	82	47	35	327	172	156	5 054	2 647	2 405
5-9	4 211	2 185	2 023	459	254	205	93	50	43	275	142	133	5 041	2 632	2 407
10-14	4 330	2 236	2 092	411	209	202	88	48	41	252	137	115	5 086	2 633	2 451
15-19	4 068	2 084	1 983	405	212	192	93	50	42	297	150	147	4 869	2 497	2 369
20-24	3 863	1 899	1 960	362	179	184	109	59	50	278	131	148	4 620	2 270	2 346
25-29	3 399	1 653	1 743	350	168	183	123	69	55	327	159	168	4 204	2 052	2 149
30-34	2 817	1 341	1 475	353	179	174	132	74	58	414	212	202	3 728	1 812	1 914
35-39	2 081	994	1 087	273	121	152	85	40	45	322	174	148	2 764	1 331	1 432
40-44	1 817	857	960	255	118	137	87	38	48	318	146	172	2 482	1 164	1 317
45-49	1 561	723	836	242	105	137	63	34	28	306	158	148	2 174	1 022	1 150
50-54	1 221	548	673	200	96	105	57	26	30	266	122	144	1 744	791	952
55-59	963	444	517	129	58	71	37	18	19	281	138	143	1 411	658	751
60-64	858	353	503	96	42	54	38	17	21	241	123	118	1 233	535	696
65+	1 612	585	1 027	162	78	84	60	28	32	465	225	240	2 299	916	1 383

*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

1 000

Economic activity and population group	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	1 843	1 050	793	27 665	13 187	14 460	29 524	14 243	15 263
Black African	1 229	591	639	21 619	10 370	11 234	22 860	10 967	11 879
Coloured	98	66	32	2 588	1 221	1 367	2 687	1 287	1 400
Indian/Asian	66	58	*	773	376	393	839	434	402
White	443	330	113	2 650	1 202	1 447	3 097	1 533	1 565
Do any work for a wage, salary, commission or any payment in kind									
Total	8 436	5 346	3 084	21 073	8 891	12 169	29 524	14 243	15 263
Black African	5 409	3 675	1 731	17 440	7 286	10 142	22 860	10 967	11 879
Coloured	1 131	638	492	1 556	649	907	2 687	1 287	1 400
Indian/Asian	347	213	132	492	221	269	839	434	402
White	1 532	808	725	1 561	725	836	3 097	1 533	1 565
Do any work as a domestic worker for a wage, salary or any payment in kind									
Total	1 048	258	791	28 460	13 979	14 462	29 524	14 243	15 263
Black African	950	240	710	21 899	10 721	11 163	22 860	10 967	11 879
Coloured	94	17	78	2 592	1 270	1 322	2 687	1 287	1 400
Indian/Asian	*	*	-	839	434	402	839	434	402
White	*	-	*	3 090	1 532	1 557	3 097	1 533	1 565
Help unpaid in a family business of any kind									
Total	127	46	81	29 381	14 191	15 172	29 524	14 243	15 263
Black African	82	31	50	22 767	10 930	11 823	22 860	10 967	11 879
Coloured	*	*	*	2 679	1 281	1 398	2 687	1 287	1 400
Indian/Asian	*	*	*	832	432	398	839	434	402
White	30	*	23	3 063	1 525	1 538	3 097	1 533	1 565
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	451	213	238	29 058	14 024	15 015	29 524	14 243	15 263
Black African	426	194	232	22 422	10 767	11 641	22 860	10 967	11 879
Coloured	13	*	*	2 674	1 277	1 396	2 687	1 287	1 400
Indian/Asian	*	*	*	837	432	402	839	434	402
White	*	*	*	3 084	1 526	1 559	3 097	1 533	1 565

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

1 000

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	22	17	*	29 486	14 220	15 248	29 524	14 243	15 263
Black African	19	14	*	22 830	10 947	11 868	22 860	10 967	11 879
Coloured	*	*	*	2 686	1 286	1 399	2 687	1 287	1 400
Indian/Asian	*	*	-	838	433	402	839	434	402
White	*	*	*	3 091	1 531	1 561	3 097	1 533	1 565
Catch any fish, prawns, shells, wild animals or other food for sale or family food									
Total	*	*	*	29 502	14 232	*	29 524	14 243	15 263
Black African	*	*	-	22 845	10 957	11 873	22 860	10 967	11 879
Coloured	*	*	*	2 686	1 287	1 399	2 687	1 287	1 400
Indian/Asian	*	*	-	839	434	402	839	434	402
White	*	*	*	3 092	1 532	1 560	3 097	1 533	1 565
Beg for money or food in public									
Total	*	*	*	29 505	14 236	15 251	29 524	14 243	15 263
Black African	*	*	*	22 846	10 960	11 871	22 860	10 967	11 879
Coloured	*	*	-	2 686	1 287	1 399	2 687	1 287	1 400
Indian/Asian	-	-	-	839	434	402	839	434	402
White	*	-	*	3 093	1 532	1 560	3 097	1 533	1 565
Involved in at least one economic activity except begging									
Total	11 789	6 854	4 930	17 735	7 389	10 333	29 524	14 243	15 263
Black African	8 004	4 687	3 314	14 856	6 280	8 565	22 860	10 967	11 879
Coloured	1 335	730	605	1 351	557	794	2 687	1 287	1 400
Indian/Asian	422	275	145	417	159	257	839	434	402
White	2 005	1 144	860	1 093	388	705	3 097	1 533	1 565

* 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 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	1 843	27 665	29 524
Male	1 050	13 187	14 243
Female	793	14 460	15 263
Do any work for a wage, salary, commission or any payment in kind			
Total	8 436	21 073	29 524
Male	5 346	8 891	14 243
Female	3 084	12 169	15 263
Do any work as a domestic worker for a wage, salary or any payment in kind			
Total	1 048	28 460	29 524
Male	258	13 979	14 243
Female	791	14 462	15 263
Help unpaid in a family business of any kind			
Total	127	29 381	29 524
Male	46	14 191	14 243
Female	81	15 172	15 263
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	451	29 058	29 524
Male	213	14 024	14 243
Female	238	15 015	15 263
Do any construction or major repair work on his/her own home, plot, cattle post or business or those of the family			
Total	22	29 486	29 524
Male	17	14 220	14 243
Female	*	15 248	15 263

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	*	29 502	29 524
Male	*	14 232	14 243
Female	*	15 252	15 263
Beg for money or food in public			
Total	*	29 505	29 524
Male	*	14 236	14 243
Female	*	15 251	15 263
Involved in at least one of these activities except begging			
Total	11 789	17 735	29 524
Male	6 854	7 389	14 243
Female	4 930	10 333	15 263

* 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

2.3.1 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	14 243	5 335	8 908	6 911	1 997	22.4	15 263	7 988	7 276	4 991	2 285	31.4	29 524	13 334	16 190	11 907	4 283	26.5
Black African	10 967	4 518	6 448	4 725	1 723	26.7	11 879	6 498	5 381	3 360	2 021	37.6	22 860	11 026	11 834	8 089	3 745	31.6
Coloured	1 287	379	908	740	168	18.6	1 400	614	785	619	166	21.2	2 687	993	1 693	1 359	335	19.8
Indian/Asian	434	108	326	276	50	15.4	402	215	187	145	42	22.6	839	324	516	423	93	18.0
White	1 533	327	1 206	1 152	53	4.4	1 565	649	915	861	54	5.9	3 097	977	2 121	2 014	107	5.1

* 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

2.4.1 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	14 243	5 335	8 908	6 911	1 997	22.4	15 263	7 988	7 276	4 991	2 285	31.4	29 524	13 334	16 190	11 907	4 283	26.5
Western Cape	1 573	423	1 150	972	179	15.6	1 584	657	926	740	187	20.2	3 157	1 080	2 077	1 711	366	17.6
Eastern Cape	1 851	874	977	716	261	26.7	2 185	1 245	939	682	258	27.4	4 036	2 120	1 916	1 398	518	27.1
Northern Cape	280	98	182	140	42	23.0	287	149	138	86	52	37.9	567	248	320	226	94	29.4
Free State	929	313	616	475	141	22.8	994	465	529	319	210	39.7	1 922	778	1 145	794	351	30.6
KwaZulu-Natal	2 817	1 178	1 639	1 184	455	27.8	3 170	1 702	1 468	936	532	36.2	6 000	2 888	3 112	2 125	987	31.7
North West	1 172	473	699	536	163	23.3	1 256	726	531	339	191	36.0	2 428	1 199	1 229	875	354	28.8
Gauteng	3 314	878	2 435	1 994	441	18.1	3 015	1 285	1 730	1 228	503	29.0	6 334	2 166	4 167	3 222	945	22.7
Mpumalanga	933	338	595	463	132	22.2	1 012	556	457	301	156	34.1	1 946	894	1 052	764	288	27.4
Limpopo	1 374	760	615	431	183	29.8	1 760	1 202	558	361	196	35.2	3 134	1 962	1 172	793	379	32.4

* 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
2.5.1 Official definition of unemployment
2.5.1.1 All population groups

	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	14 243	5 335	8 908	6 911	1 997	22.4	15 263	7 988	7 276	4 991	2 285	31.4	29 524	13 334	16 190	11 907	4 283	26.5
None	759	336	423	354	70	16.5	1 127	778	349	280	68	19.6	1 886	1 114	772	634	138	17.9
Grade 0 to Grade 3/ Std 1	540	225	314	244	70	22.3	507	309	199	151	48	24.1	1 047	534	513	395	118	23.0
Grade 4/ Std 2	428	169	259	198	61	23.4	404	239	165	111	54	32.9	834	409	424	309	115	27.1
Grade 5/ Std 3	512	215	296	223	74	24.9	473	270	204	147	56	27.6	985	485	500	370	130	26.0
Grade 6/ Std 4	710	311	399	322	76	19.2	739	426	313	227	86	27.4	1 450	738	712	550	162	22.8
Grade 7/ Std 5	1 030	477	553	411	142	25.6	1 182	684	497	356	141	28.3	2 211	1 161	1 050	768	282	26.9
Grade 8/ Std 6	1 347	654	693	515	178	25.7	1 375	840	536	368	168	31.3	2 723	1 494	1 230	884	345	28.1
Grade 9/ Std 7	1 363	723	639	459	180	28.1	1 470	973	497	277	220	44.3	2 837	1 698	1 139	737	402	35.3
Grade 10/ Std 8	1 614	719	896	637	259	28.9	1 804	1 083	721	415	306	42.5	3 420	1 803	1 617	1 051	566	35.0
Grade 11/ Std 9	1 333	584	749	526	223	29.8	1 554	854	700	353	347	49.6	2 887	1 437	1 449	879	570	39.3
Grade 12/ Std 10	3 148	723	2 425	1 858	568	23.4	3 229	1 265	1 964	1 300	664	33.8	6 382	1 992	4 390	3 159	1 231	28.0
NTC I to NTC III	148	32	116	102	15	12.5	62	30	32	20	12	37.0	214	63	150	124	26	17.6
Dipl./cert. with less than Grade 12/ Std 10	81	*	71	56	15	21.3	103	24	79	68	12	14.5	184	34	150	123	27	17.7
Dipl./cert. with Grade 12/ Std 10	609	68	541	494	47	8.6	749	126	624	536	88	14.0	1 359	194	1 165	1 030	134	11.5
Degree and higher	522	54	468	453	15	3.2	428	60	369	356	12	3.4	950	113	837	810	27	3.2
Other	26	12	13	13	*	0.8	*	*	*	*	-	-	33	18	15	15	*	0.7
Don't know/ unspecified	74	23	51	45	*	10.8	48	22	26	23	*	13.2	122	45	77	68	*	11.6

* 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
2.5.1 Official definition of unemployment
2.5.1.2 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	10 967	4 518	6 448	4 725	1 723	26.7	11 879	6 498	5 381	3 360	2 021	37.6	22 860	11 026	11 834	8 089	3 745	31.6
None	706	310	396	328	67	17.0	1 048	723	325	260	65	20.0	1 754	1 033	721	588	132	18.4
Grade 0 to Grade 3/ Std 1	500	212	288	222	66	23.1	473	286	187	142	44	23.8	973	498	475	364	111	23.3
Grade 4/ Std 2	393	157	236	181	55	23.5	361	215	146	97	50	34.0	755	373	382	277	105	27.5
Grade 5/ Std 3	468	199	269	198	71	26.3	417	240	177	126	51	28.9	885	439	446	324	122	27.4
Grade 6/ Std 4	639	290	349	278	71	20.3	648	374	274	198	75	27.5	1 288	666	623	477	146	23.5
Grade 7/ Std 5	901	430	471	347	125	26.5	1 003	587	416	291	125	30.1	1 904	1 016	887	637	250	28.2
Grade 8/ Std 6	1 124	566	558	407	150	27.0	1 149	706	442	297	146	32.9	2 273	1 272	1 000	704	296	29.6
Grade 9/ Std 7	1 152	628	524	374	150	28.7	1 257	847	410	213	197	48.0	2 411	1 475	936	587	349	37.3
Grade 10/ Std 8	1 221	587	634	422	212	33.5	1 379	837	542	280	262	48.4	2 601	1 425	1 176	702	474	40.3
Grade 11/ Std 9	1 129	493	636	434	202	31.7	1 365	742	623	299	323	52.0	2 494	1 236	1 258	733	525	41.7
Grade 12/ Std 10	2 043	546	1 497	1 024	473	31.6	2 022	801	1 221	647	574	47.0	4 070	1 350	2 719	1 673	1 047	38.5
NTC I to NTC III	62	21	41	30	11	27.5	50	27	23	13	*	44.4	115	49	66	44	22	32.7
Dipl./cert. with less than Grade 12/ Std 10	51	*	45	33	12	27.5	64	13	51	42	*	16.9	115	19	96	75	21	21.9
Dipl./cert. with Grade 12/ Std 10	344	37	307	266	40	13.2	449	66	384	306	78	20.3	793	102	691	572	118	17.2
Degree and higher	172	15	157	145	12	7.4	154	16	139	131	*	5.4	326	31	295	276	19	6.5
Other	*	*	*	*	*	3.9	*	*	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	*	*	3.9
Don't know/ unspecified	56	17	38	34	*	12.0	39	17	22	18	*	14.9	94	34	60	52	*	13.0

* 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
2.5.1 Official definition of unemployment
2.5.1.3 Other¹

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	3 254	814	2 440	2 168	272	11.1	3 366	1 479	1 888	1 625	263	13.9	6 623	2 294	4 330	3 795	535	12.3
None	52	26	27	24	*	8.7	79	55	24	21	*	14.0	131	81	50	45	*	11.2
Grade 0 to Grade 3/ Std 1	40	13	26	23	*	14.2	34	22	12	*	*	29.6	74	35	38	31	*	19.0
Grade 4/ Std 2	35	12	23	18	*	23.4	43	24	19	14	*	24.6	78	36	42	32	*	24.0
Grade 5/ Std 3	44	17	27	24	*	10.8	56	30	26	21	*	18.4	100	47	53	46	*	14.5
Grade 6/ Std 4	71	21	50	44	*	11.5	91	51	40	29	11	26.6	162	73	89	73	16	18.2
Grade 7/ Std 5	129	47	81	65	16	20.2	179	97	81	66	16	19.2	307	145	162	130	32	19.7
Grade 8/ Std 6	223	88	135	107	27	20.4	225	132	93	71	22	23.5	449	220	229	180	49	21.5
Grade 9/ Std 7	210	95	115	85	30	25.9	213	126	87	64	23	26.7	425	222	202	150	53	26.1
Grade 10/ Std 8	392	131	261	214	47	18.1	424	246	178	134	44	24.6	816	377	439	348	91	20.7
Grade 11/ Std 9	203	90	112	91	21	19.0	188	111	77	54	23	30.0	391	201	190	145	45	23.5
Grade 12/ Std 10	1 098	176	922	827	94	10.2	1 199	459	740	651	89	12.0	2 297	635	1 662	1 479	183	11.0
NTC I to NTC III	86	11	75	72	*	4.3	12	*	*	*	*	17.8	98	14	84	79	*	5.7
Dipl./cert. with less than Grade 12/ Std 10	29	*	25	23	*	10.5	39	11	28	25	*	10.2	68	15	53	48	*	10.3
Dipl./cert. with Grade 12/ Std 10	261	31	230	225	*	2.4	300	60	240	230	*	3.9	561	91	470	455	15	3.2
Degree and higher	346	39	307	304	*	1.0	269	41	228	223	*	2.2	614	80	534	526	*	1.5
Other	18	*	11	11	-	-	*	*	*	*	-	-	24	12	12	12	-	-
Don't know/ unspecified	18	*	13	12	*	7.2	*	*	*	*	*	5.2	28	10	18	16	*	6.7

¹ Other includes coloured, Indian/Asian and white. These 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 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

3.1 By main industry and sector

1 000

Main industry	Formal	Informal	Domestic	Total
Total	8 398	2 585	850	11 907
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	649	514	-	1 170
Mining and quarrying	417	*	-	426
Manufacturing	1 425	220	-	1 652
Electricity, gas and water supply	121	*	-	125
Construction	514	294	-	813
Wholesale and retail trade	1 691	942	-	2 649
Transport, storage and communication	453	132	-	593
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	1 061	72	-	1 141
Community, social and personal services	2 045	183	-	2 235
Private households with employed persons	11	214	850	1 075
Exterritorial organisations and foreign governments	*	-	-	*
Other	*	*	-	*
Unspecified	*	*	-	19

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

Total includes don't know/ unspecified sector.

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	8 398	2 585	850	11 907
Legislators, senior officials and managers	726	67	-	798
Professionals	511	19	-	533
Technical and associate professionals	1 030	95	-	1 129
Clerks	1 159	32	-	1 198
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	1 113	338	-	1 460
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	68	361	-	432
Craft and related trades workers	1 131	501	-	1 642
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1 051	113	-	1 172
Elementary occupation	1 604	1 054	-	2 670
Domestic workers	-	-	850	850
Not adequately defined	*	*	-	*
Unspecified	*	*	-	20

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

Total includes don't know/ unspecified sector.

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	8 398	2 585	850	11 907
Male	5 335	1 491	45	6 911
Female	3 058	1 094	805	4 991
Black African				
Total	4 975	2 296	768	8 089
Male	3 363	1 293	42	4 725
Female	1 609	1 003	726	3 360
Coloured				
Total	1 125	148	81	1 359
Male	630	104	*	740
Female	495	44	78	619
India/Asian				
Total	378	38	*	423
Male	243	29	*	276
Female	133	*	-	145
White				
Total	1 901	97	*	2 014
Male	1 084	60	-	1 152
Female	817	37	*	861

* 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	8 089	4 725	3 360	1 359	740	619	423	276	145	2 014	1 152	861	11 907	6 911	4 991
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	904	548	356	168	110	58	*	*	*	93	70	23	1 170	732	438
Mining and quarrying	368	358	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	48	41	*	426	408	18
Manufacturing	975	652	323	270	157	113	108	77	30	293	192	100	1 652	1 082	569
Electricity, gas and water supply	87	76	11	15	11	*	*	*	-	22	16	*	125	104	21
Construction	646	590	56	93	87	*	12	12	-	62	49	13	813	738	75
Wholesale and retail trade	1 806	878	928	270	132	138	138	100	37	426	259	168	2 649	1 376	1 273
Transport, storage and communication	367	309	58	70	49	21	25	16	*	130	91	39	593	466	126
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	528	366	162	121	57	64	69	35	33	420	221	199	1 141	680	460
Community, social and personal services	1 415	706	706	243	110	133	62	29	34	507	209	298	2 235	1 060	1 171
Private households with employed persons	976	234	742	95	16	80	*	*	-	*	-	*	1 075	250	825
Exterritorial organisations and foreign governments	*	-	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	*	*	*	*	*	*
Unspecified	11	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19	11	*

* 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	4 975	3 363	1 609	1 125	630	495	378	243	133	1 901	1 084	817	8 398	5 335	3 058
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	410	286	124	152	98	55	*	*	*	84	64	20	649	449	200
Mining and quarrying	362	353	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	46	39	*	417	400	17
Manufacturing	789	568	221	254	145	108	98	71	26	280	188	92	1 425	974	449
Electricity, gas and water supply	84	74	11	15	11	*	*	*	-	21	14	*	121	100	21
Construction	391	358	33	64	59	*	*	*	-	49	38	11	514	465	49
Wholesale and retail trade	946	545	401	218	105	113	120	87	34	401	238	163	1 691	980	712
Transport, storage and communication	245	201	44	62	42	20	22	13	*	123	86	37	453	342	110
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	473	332	140	118	54	63	66	34	33	402	211	190	1 061	633	428
Community, social and personal services	1 260	635	622	230	106	124	57	26	31	491	203	288	2 045	976	1 066
Private households with employed persons	11	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	*	*
Exterritorial organisations and foreign governments	*	-	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	*	*	*	*	*	*
Unspecified	*	*	*	*	-	*	-	-	-	*	*	*	*	*	*

* 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

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	2 296	1 293	1 003	148	104	44	38	29	*	97	60	37	2 585	1 491	1 094
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	488	259	230	15	12	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	514	279	235
Mining and quarrying	*	*	*	-	-	-	*	*	-	*	*	-	*	*	*
Manufacturing	181	81	100	16	11	*	*	*	*	11	*	*	220	104	116
Electricity, gas and water supply	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	-	*	*	*
Construction	251	229	23	28	27	*	*	*	-	13	11	*	294	269	26
Wholesale and retail trade	847	326	521	52	27	24	16	13	*	26	20	*	942	389	553
Transport, storage and communication	120	107	13	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	132	118	14
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	52	32	20	*	*	*	*	*	*	16	*	*	72	43	29
Community, social and personal services	150	71	80	13	*	*	*	*	*	15	*	*	183	83	100
Private households with employed persons	197	182	15	14	13	*	-	-	-	*	-	*	214	195	19
Not adequately defined	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	-
Unspecified	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*

* 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	8 398	2 585	850	11 907
None	62	399	*	465
R1-R500	377	853	361	1 598
R501-R1 000	1 101	581	354	2 051
R1 000-R2 500	2 292	449	107	2 860
R2 501-R8 000	2 823	181	*	3 017
R8 001+	970	28	*	1 006
Don't know/ refused	763	88	20	875
Unspecified	*	*	*	35

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

Total includes don't know/ unspecified sector.

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	8 398	2 585	850	11 907
None	270	258	101	634
Grade 0 to Grade 3/ Std 1	176	162	54	395
Grade 4/ Std 2	152	117	39	309
Grade 5/ Std 3	175	150	43	370
Grade 6/ Std 4	288	185	73	550
Grade 7/ Std 5	409	234	121	768
Grade 8/ Std 6	510	262	107	884
Grade 9/ Std 7	419	245	70	737
Grade 10/ Std 8	737	231	76	1 051
Grade 11/ Std 9	587	208	80	879
Grade 12/ Std 10	2 666	401	75	3 159
NTC I to NTC III	113	*	-	124
Dipl./cert. with less than Grade 12/ Std 10	106	17	-	123
Dipl./cert. with Grade 12/ Std 10	958	63	*	1 030
Degree and higher	777	25	-	810
Other	14	*	-	15
Don't know/ unspecified	40	18	*	68

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

Total includes don't know/ unspecified sector.

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	465	6 509	3 017	1 006	11 907
None	59	510	54	*	634
Grade 0 to Grade 3/ Std 1	33	308	40	*	395
Grade 4/ Std 2	26	237	39	*	309
Grade 5/ Std 3	28	282	50	*	370
Grade 6/ Std 4	37	440	60	*	550
Grade 7/ Std 5	40	612	88	*	768
Grade 8/ Std 6	46	637	149	10	884
Grade 9/ Std 7	38	561	104	*	737
Grade 10/ Std 8	30	664	253	27	1 051
Grade 11/ Std 9	34	616	160	18	879
Grade 12/ Std 10	64	1 333	1 107	309	3 159
NTC I to NTC III	*	27	47	31	124
Dipl./cert. with less than Grade 12/ Std 10	*	22	73	16	123
Dipl./cert. with Grade 12/ Std 10	19	148	535	216	1 030
Degree and higher	*	65	249	358	810
Other	-	*	*	*	15
Don't know/ unspecified	*	43	*	*	68

* 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 income.

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	414	5 436	1 673	287	8 089
Grade 0 to Grade 3/ Std 1	33	283	36	*	364
Grade 4/ Std 2	25	213	35	*	277
Grade 5/ Std 3	28	246	43	*	324
Grade 6/ Std 4	37	381	51	*	477
Grade 7/ Std 5	39	513	72	*	637
Grade 8/ Std 6	45	517	107	*	704
Grade 9/ Std 7	34	462	72	*	587
Grade 10/ Std 8	28	519	131	*	702
Grade 11/ Std 9	30	561	109	*	733
Grade 12/ Std 10	47	1 062	428	56	1 673
NTC I to NTC III	-	20	18	*	44
Dipl./cert. with less than Grade 12/ Std 10	*	19	49	*	75
Dipl./cert. with Grade 12/ Std 10	*	117	352	66	572
Degree and higher	*	17	115	121	276
Other	-	*	-	-	*
Don't know/ unspecified	*	35	*	*	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 income.

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	50	1 063	1 343	710	3 795
None	*	39	*	-	45
Grade 0 to Grade 3/ Std 1	*	25	*	-	31
Grade 4/ Std 2	*	24	*	-	32
Grade 5/ Std 3	*	36	*	*	46
Grade 6/ Std 4	*	59	*	*	73
Grade 7/ Std 5	*	99	16	*	130
Grade 8/ Std 6	*	119	42	*	180
Grade 9/ Std 7	*	98	32	*	150
Grade 10/ Std 8	*	144	122	20	348
Grade 11/ Std 9	*	54	51	*	145
Grade 12/ Std 10	16	271	678	249	1 479
NTC I to NTC III	*	*	29	26	79
Dipl./cert. with less than Grade 12/ Std 10	*	*	24	12	48
Dipl./cert. with Grade 12/ Std 10	12	28	183	149	455
Degree and higher	*	45	135	232	526
Other	-	*	*	*	12
Don't know/ unspecified	*	*	*	*	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 don't know/ refused and unspecified population group and income

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	*	65	249	358	810
Communication studies and languages	*	*	*	*	21
Education, training and development	*	*	96	57	181
Manufacturing, engineering and technology	*	*	*	55	85
Human and social studies	*	*	19	24	50
Law, military science and security	-	*	12	39	58
Health sciences and social services	*	*	36	52	135
Agriculture and nature conservation	-	*	*	*	13
Arts and culture	*	*	*	*	14
Business, commerce and management studies	*	30	40	72	170
Physical, mathematical, computer and life sciences	*	*	14	36	63
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.

Total includes don't know/ refused and unspecified income.

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	465	6 509	3 017	1 006	11 907
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	343	717	64	26	1 170
Mining and quarrying	-	158	200	49	426
Manufacturing	*	857	470	160	1 652
Electricity, gas and water supply	-	37	56	20	125
Construction	*	596	137	35	813
Wholesale and retail trade	87	1 716	502	123	2 649
Transport, storage and communication	*	248	224	65	593
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	*	448	319	225	1 141
Community, social and personal services	*	686	1 032	302	2 235
Private households with employed persons	*	1 041	*	*	1 075
Exterritorial organisations and foreign governments	-	*	*	*	*
Other	-	*	*	-	*
Don't know/ unspecified	*	*	*	-	19

* 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 income.

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	465	6 509	3 017	1 006	11 907
Legislators, senior officials and managers	*	97	251	304	798
Professionals	*	47	178	234	533
Technical and associate professionals	*	225	600	173	1 129
Clerks	16	364	550	114	1 198
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	45	914	339	52	1 460
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	309	77	23	13	432
Craft and related trades workers	11	1 054	394	71	1 642
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	*	667	404	31	1 172
Elementary occupation	64	2 238	271	14	2 670
Domestic workers	*	822	*	*	850
Not adequately defined	-	*	*	-	*
Unspecified	*	*	*	-	20

* 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 income.

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	8 398	2 585	850	11 907
Working for someone else	7 744	667	36	8 492
Working for one or more private households as a domestic employee, gardener or security guard	15	224	814	1 054
Working on his/her own small farm/plot or collecting natural products from the forest or sea	12	370	-	385
Working on his/her own or with a partner, in any type of business (including commercial farms)	575	1 252	-	1 836
Helping without pay in a family business	51	72	-	123
Unspecified	*	*	*	18
Male				
Total	5 335	1 491	45	6 911
Working for someone else	4 866	484	*	5 375
Working for one or more private households as a domestic employee, gardener or security guard	13	204	43	260
Working on his/her own small farm/plot or collecting natural products from the forest or sea	*	171	-	179
Working on his/her own or with a partner, in any type of business (including commercial farms)	435	601	-	1 043
Helping without pay in a family business	13	31	-	44
Unspecified	*	-	-	*

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

3.11 By employment status

3.11.1 By sector and sex (concluded)

Employment status	Formal	Informal	Domestic worker	Total
Female				
Total	8 398	2 585	850	11 907
Working for someone else	7 744	667	36	8 492
Working for one or more private households as a domestic employee, gardener or security guard	15	224	814	1 054
Working on his/her own small farm/plot or collecting natural products from the forest or sea	12	370	-	385
Working on his/her own or with a partner, in any type of business (including commercial farms)	575	1 252	-	1 836
Helping without pay in a family business	51	72	-	123
Unspecified	*	*	*	18

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

Total includes don't know/ unspecified sector.

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	5 335	3 363	1 958	3 058	1 609	1 445	8 398	4 975	3 404
Working for someone else for pay	4 866	3 257	1 598	2 872	1 550	1 319	7 744	4 810	2 919
Working for one or more private households as a gardener or security guard	13	12	*	*	*	-	15	15	*
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)	435	85	348	140	40	100	575	124	447
Helping without pay in a family business	13	*	*	37	12	25	51	18	32
Unspecified	*	-	*	*	-	*	*	-	*
Informal sector									
Total	1 491	1 293	194	1 094	1 003	90	2 585	2 296	283
Working for someone else for pay	484	422	61	183	158	25	667	579	86
Working for one or more private households as a gardener or security guard	204	189	14	20	16	*	224	205	18
Working on his/her own or on a small family farm/plot or collecting natural products from the forest or sea	171	164	*	199	197	*	370	361	*
Working on his/her own or with a partner, in any type of business (including commercial farms)	601	495	104	650	596	55	1 252	1 091	158
Helping without pay in a family business	31	23	*	41	37	*	72	59	11
Unspecified	-	-	-	*	*	-	*	*	-

* 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 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	Extent of cover				
	Worker only	Worker and dependants	No medical aid but covered by someone else's medical aid fund/ health insurance	None	Total
Total	821	2 356	146	5 030	8 398
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	15	38	*	591	649
Mining and quarrying	90	153	*	169	417
Manufacturing	142	356	16	902	1 425
Electricity, gas and water supply	17	61	*	42	121
Construction	19	54	*	432	514
Wholesale and retail trade	98	248	29	1 303	1 691
Transport, storage and communication	61	143	*	239	453
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	124	312	35	584	1 061
Community, social and personal services	253	988	48	748	2 045
Private households with employed persons	-	-	-	11	11
Exterritorial organisations and foreign governments	-	*	-	*	*
Other	*	*	-	*	*
Unspecified	*	-	-	*	*

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

Total includes don't know and unspecified extent of medical cover.

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	Extent of cover				
	Worker only	Worker and dependants	No medical aid but covered by someone else's medical aid fund/ health insurance	None	Total
Total	16	48	15	2 502	2 585
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	*	*	*	503	514
Mining and quarrying	*	*	-	*	*
Manufacturing	*	*	*	213	220
Electricity, gas and water supply	*	-	-	*	*
Construction	*	*	*	290	294
Wholesale and retail trade	*	16	*	914	942
Transport, storage and communication	*	*	*	129	132
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	*	*	*	66	72
Community, social and personal services	*	13	*	162	183
Private households with employed persons	*	*	-	212	214
Other	-	-	-	*	*
Unspecified	-	-	-	*	*

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

Total includes don't know and unspecified extent of medical cover.

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	799	125	4 883	2 339	17	96	118	8 398
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	501	16	102	*	*	18	*	649
Mining and quarrying	*	*	402	*	-	*	*	417
Manufacturing	27	*	1 278	105	*	*	*	1 425
Electricity, gas and water supply	*	*	105	11	-	*	*	121
Construction	44	24	342	32	*	16	56	514
Wholesale and retail trade	94	24	661	873	13	15	*	1 691
Transport, storage and communication	32	14	325	51	*	*	23	453
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	55	20	810	161	*	*	*	1 061
Community, social and personal services	39	16	850	1 093	*	26	11	2 045
Private households with employed persons	*	*	-	-	-	-	*	11
Exterritorial organisations and foreign governments	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	*
Other	*	-	*	*	-	-	-	*
Unspecified	-	*	*	*	-	-	-	*

* 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	1 220	472	104	155	19	167	428	2 585
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	377	92	*	*	-	16	23	514
Mining and quarrying	-	*	*	-	-	-	*	*
Manufacturing	126	25	17	12	*	17	20	220
Electricity, gas and water supply	-	-	*	-	-	*	*	*
Construction	59	50	26	*	-	*	143	294
Wholesale and retail trade	465	84	18	72	17	102	178	942
Transport, storage and communication	45	32	*	*	*	12	30	132
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	36	*	13	*	-	*	11	72
Community, social and personal services	75	17	17	55	-	*	*	183
Private households with employed persons	36	166	-	*	-	*	11	214
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	7 440	4 344	11 907
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	642	513	1 170
Mining and quarrying	417	*	426
Manufacturing	1 417	220	1 652
Electricity, gas and water supply	105	19	125
Construction	507	287	813
Wholesale and retail trade	1 639	984	2 649
Transport, storage and communication	440	150	593
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	1 045	87	1 141
Community, social and personal services	1 172	1 048	2 235
Private households with employed persons	44	1 027	1 075
Exterritorial organisations and foreign governments	*	-	*
Other	*	*	*
Unspecified	*	*	19

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

Total includes don't know 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 deduction of UIF contributions

1 000

Main industry	Deduction of UIF contributions		
	Yes	No (income is above UIF limit)	Total
Total	6 136	5 655	11 907
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	428	735	1 170
Mining and quarrying	370	55	426
Manufacturing	1 255	383	1 652
Electricity, gas and water supply	84	41	125
Construction	278	526	813
Wholesale and retail trade	1 187	1 434	2 649
Transport, storage and communication	330	258	593
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	843	288	1 141
Community, social and personal services	1 087	1 127	2 235
Private households with employed persons	267	804	1 075
Exterritorial organisations and foreign governments	*	*	*
Other	*	*	*
Unspecified	*	*	19

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

Total includes don't know\ unspecified deduction of UIF contributions.

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	6 768	2 695	9 546
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	379	329	715
Mining and quarrying	399	24	423
Manufacturing	1 197	223	1 434
Electricity, gas and water supply	109	15	123
Construction	309	344	662
Wholesale and retail trade	1 117	449	1 585
Transport, storage and communication	355	136	498
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	856	101	965
Community, social and personal services	1 738	307	2 055
Private households with employed persons	300	766	1 074
Exterritorial organisations and foreign governments	*	-	*
Other	*	*	*
Unspecified	*	*	*

* 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 written contracts.

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	6 949	500	1 226	747	92	9 546
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	455	27	99	63	68	715
Mining and quarrying	383	25	10	*	-	423
Manufacturing	1 150	64	126	81	*	1 434
Electricity, gas and water supply	86	22	12	*	-	123
Construction	270	91	182	112	*	662
Wholesale and retail trade	1 141	55	207	176	*	1 585
Transport, storage and communication	371	22	75	29	*	498
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	790	87	60	24	*	965
Community, social and personal services	1 757	89	136	67	*	2 055
Private households with employed persons	535	19	317	188	*	1 074
Exterritorial organisations and foreign governments	*	-	-	-	*	*
Other	*	*	*	*	-	*
Unspecified	*	-	*	-	-	*

* 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 terms of employment.

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 paid leave

1 000

Main industry	Paid leave		
	Yes	No	Total
Total	5 957	3 511	9 546
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	269	439	715
Mining and quarrying	383	39	423
Manufacturing	1 035	384	1 434
Electricity, gas and water supply	94	29	123
Construction	204	448	662
Wholesale and retail trade	983	586	1 585
Transport, storage and communication	335	158	498
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	752	206	965
Community, social and personal services	1 640	405	2 055
Private households with employed persons	251	814	1 074
Exterritorial organisations and foreign governments	*	-	*
Other	*	*	*
Unspecified	*	*	*

* 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 paid leave.

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	2 898	6 485	9 546
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	64	647	715
Mining and quarrying	316	102	423
Manufacturing	581	821	1 434
Electricity, gas and water supply	65	57	123
Construction	73	578	662
Wholesale and retail trade	331	1 216	1 585
Transport, storage and communication	152	338	498
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	207	733	965
Community, social and personal services	1 082	943	2 055
Private households with employed persons	24	1 041	1 074
Exterritorial organisations and foreign governments	*	*	*
Other	*	*	*
Unspecified	*	*	*

* 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 trade union membership.

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 extent of cover

1 000

Main industry	Extent of cover				
	Employee only	Employee and dependants	No medical aid, but covered by someone else's medical aid fund/ health insurance	None	Total
Total	809	2 256	142	6 283	9 546
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	13	24	*	673	715
Mining and quarrying	90	151	*	176	423
Manufacturing	143	348	16	916	1 434
Electricity, gas and water supply	18	61	*	44	123
Construction	18	48	*	588	662
Wholesale and retail trade	94	218	22	1 236	1 585
Transport, storage and communication	58	143	*	282	498
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	114	280	31	533	965
Community, social and personal services	257	977	47	765	2 055
Private households with employed persons	*	*	*	1 061	1 074
Exterritorial organisations and foreign governments	-	*	-	*	*
Other	*	*	-	*	*
Unspecified	*	*	-	*	*

* 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 extent of cover.

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

5. The unemployed (15-65 years)

5.1 By age, population group and sex

5.1.1 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	3 745	1 723	2 021	335	168	166	93	50	42	107	53	54	4 283	1 997	2 285
15-24	1 206	578	628	141	72	68	32	18	14	28	14	15	1 408	683	725
25-34	1 613	709	904	116	64	52	44	23	21	26	*	18	1 801	805	996
35-44	582	252	330	54	22	33	12	*	*	17	*	12	666	285	380
45-54	267	131	134	20	*	11	*	*	*	21	13	*	311	155	154
55-65	78	53	25	*	*	*	*	-	*	15	14	*	97	68	29

* 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 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	2 686	766	1 919	1 301	763	538	295	216	80	4 283	1 744	2 537
Less than a month	194	76	118	95	67	28	19	16	*	308	159	149
1 month - < 2 months	134	50	84	66	40	25	*	*	*	209	98	111
2 months - < 3 months	169	65	104	54	39	14	*	*	*	233	112	121
3 months - < 4 months	143	47	97	43	32	11	*	*	*	194	84	109
4 months - < 6 months	112	52	60	42	26	16	*	*	*	162	83	78
6 months - < 1 year	293	95	198	88	67	21	21	17	*	402	179	223
1 year - < 3 years	754	198	556	253	164	90	43	34	*	1 051	396	655
3 years or more	849	175	675	647	322	325	174	120	54	1 671	617	1 053
Not applicable	13	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19	*	*
Don't know/ unspecified	24	*	20	*	*	*	*	*	*	35	*	28

* 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)

5.3 Unemployed persons who have worked before by length of time since they last worked and previous industry

5.3.1 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	173	59	339	*	189	364	73	115	152	261	1 744
1 week - < 1 month	19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	43
1 month - < 2 months	16	*	12	*	14	*	*	*	*	*	77
2 months - < 3 months	12	*	15	-	19	23	*	*	*	14	100
3 months - < 4 months	13	*	*	-	23	16	*	*	*	*	79
4 months - < 5 months	*	*	*	*	*	11	*	*	*	*	50
5 months - < 6 months	*	*	12	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	55
6 months - < 1 year	18	*	31	*	25	36	*	21	20	22	184
1 year - < 2 years	18	*	51	*	27	55	*	19	19	46	251
2 years - < 3 years	15	*	44	*	18	59	*	*	24	32	223
3 years or more	45	32	142	*	41	129	29	33	54	108	615
Don't know/ unspecified	*	*	15	-	*	15	*	*	*	*	66

* 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

5.4.1 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	29	*	60	178	218	33	275	195	511	234	1 744
1 week - < 1 month	-	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19	*	43
1 month - < 2 months	*	-	*	*	*	*	*	12	28	*	77
2 months - < 3 months	*	*	*	*	15	*	15	*	38	12	100
3 months - < 4 months	*	-	*	*	*	*	19	*	29	*	79
4 months - < 5 months	*	-	*	*	*	*	*	*	12	*	50
5 months - < 6 months	*	-	*	*	*	*	11	*	19	*	55
6 months - < 1 year	*	*	*	24	27	*	30	14	57	18	184
1 year - < 2 years	*	*	*	27	27	*	34	26	73	43	251
2 years - < 3 years	*	-	*	33	36	*	27	21	66	27	223
3 years or more	*	*	27	53	71	*	98	93	158	101	615
Don't know/ unspecified	*	-	*	*	*	*	17	12	12	*	66

* 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 (1000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%
Total	766	100.0	763	100.0	216	100.0	1 744	100.0
1 week - < 1 month	27	3.5	13	1.7	*	1.7	43	2.5
1 month - < 2 months	50	6.5	23	3.0	*	2.1	77	4.4
2 months - < 3 months	69	9.0	27	3.5	*	2.4	100	5.8
3 months - < 4 months	50	6.6	25	3.3	*	1.5	79	4.5
4 months - < 5 months	32	4.2	16	2.2	*	0.8	50	2.9
5 months - < 6 months	35	4.6	15	2.0	*	2.0	55	3.1
6 months - < 1 year	99	12.9	74	9.7	11	4.9	184	10.5
1 year - < 2 years	138	18.0	96	12.5	18	8.3	251	14.4
2 years - > 3 years	112	14.6	90	11.8	21	9.6	223	12.8
3 years or more	132	17.2	351	46.0	132	61.4	615	35.3
Don't know/ unspecified	22	2.9	33	4.3	11	5.3	66	3.8

* 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 Unemployed persons who have never worked by duration of job seeking and age (official definition of unemployment)

Duration of job seeking	15-30 years		31-46 years		47-65 years		Total	
	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%
Total	1 919	100.0	538	100.0	80	100.0	2 537	100.0
Less than a month	118	6.1	28	5.2	*	4.2	149	5.9
1 month - < 2 months	84	4.4	25	4.7	*	1.5	111	4.4
2 months - < 3 months	104	5.4	14	2.6	*	3.5	121	4.8
3 months - < 4 months	97	5.0	11	2.0	*	2.0	109	4.3
4 months - < 6 months	60	3.1	16	3.0	*	3.2	78	3.1
6 months - < 1 year	198	10.3	21	3.9	*	5.4	223	8.8
1 year - < 3 years	556	29.0	90	16.7	*	11.3	655	25.8
3 years or more	675	35.1	325	60.4	54	67.4	1 053	41.5
Not applicable	*	0.4	*	0.3	*	0.2	*	0.4
Don't know/ unspecified	20	1.1	*	1.3	*	1.4	28	1.1

* 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.

5. The unemployed (15-65 years)

5.7 By highest level of education, population group and sex

5.7.1 Official definition of unemployment

1 000

Highest level of education	Black African			Other ¹			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	3 745	1 723	2 021	535	272	263	4 283	1 997	2 285
None	132	67	65	*	*	*	138	70	68
Grade 0 to Grade 3/ Std 1	111	66	44	*	*	*	118	70	48
Grade 4/ Std 2	105	55	50	*	*	*	115	61	54
Grade 5/ Std 3	122	71	51	*	*	*	130	74	56
Grade 6/ Std 4	146	71	75	16	*	11	162	76	86
Grade 7/ Std 5	250	125	125	32	16	16	282	142	141
Grade 8/ Std 6	296	150	146	49	27	22	345	178	168
Grade 9/ Std 7	349	150	197	53	30	23	402	180	220
Grade 10/ Std 8	474	212	262	91	47	44	566	259	306
Grade 11/ Std 9	525	202	323	45	21	23	570	223	347
Grade 12/ Std 10	1 047	473	574	183	94	89	1 231	568	664
NTC I to NTC III	22	11	*	*	*	*	26	15	12
Dipl./cert. with Grade 11/ Std 9 or lower	21	12	*	*	*	*	27	15	12
Dipl./cert. with Grade 12/ Std 10	118	40	78	15	*	*	134	47	88
Degree/higher	19	12	*	*	*	*	27	15	12
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 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)

5.8 Unemployed persons with degrees, diplomas and certificates by field of study, definition of unemployment and sex

1 000

Field of study for degree, diploma or certificate	Official definition		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	188	77	111
Communication studies and language	*	*	*
Education, training and development	28	*	17
Manufacturing, engineering and technology	18	13	*
Human and social studies	*	*	*
Law, military science and security	*	*	*
Health sciences and social services	12	*	*
Agriculture and nature conservation	*	*	*
Culture and arts	*	*	*
Business, commerce and management studies	59	23	36
Physical, mathematical, computer and life sciences	26	*	16
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.

Total includes unspecified sex.

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

5.9 Official definition of unemployment (15-65 years)

1 000

Reason for not for working	Male			Female			Total		
	Total	Not economically active	Unemployed	Total	Not economically active	Unemployed	Total	Not economically active	Unemployed
Total	7 332	5 335	1 997	10 272	7 988	2 285	17 617	13 334	4 283
Has found a job, but is only starting at a definite date in the future	12	-	12	*	-	*	19	-	19
Scholar or student, prefers not to work	2 582	2 582	-	2 370	2 370	-	4 956	4 956	-
Housewife/homemaker, prefers not to work	40	40	-	1 010	1 010	-	1 050	1 050	-
Retired and prefers not to seek formal work	114	114	-	140	140	-	255	255	-
Illness, invalid, disabled or unable to work	687	687	-	860	860	-	1 547	1 547	-
Too young or too old to work	244	244	-	726	726	-	973	973	-
Seasonal worker, e.g. fruit picker, wool-shearer	10	*	*	33	17	16	43	21	22
Lack of skills or qualifications for available jobs	227	106	122	315	164	151	542	270	272
Cannot find any work	2 946	1 271	1 675	4 196	2 237	1 959	7 147	3 511	3 636
Cannot find suitable work (salary, location of work or conditions not satisfactory)	113	53	60	131	59	72	244	112	132
Contract worker, e.g. mine worker resting according to contract	17	*	*	*	*	*	23	*	13
Recently retrenched	151	71	80	65	43	22	216	114	102
Other reasons	173	141	31	390	335	56	563	476	87
Not applicable	*	*	-	*	*	-	*	*	-
Unspecified	14	14	-	23	23	-	37	37	-

* 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	56	1 987	2 044
Male	30	804	834
Female	26	1 183	1 210
Do any work for a wage, salary, commission or any payment in kind			
Total	66	1 978	2 044
Male	52	782	834
Female	14	1 196	1 210
Do any work as a domestic worker for a wage, salary or any payment in kind			
Total	*	2 033	2 044
Male	*	827	834
Female	*	1 206	1 210
Help unpaid in a family business of any kind			
Total	*	2 039	2 044
Male	*	831	834
Female	*	1 207	1 210
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	64	1 980	2 044
Male	33	801	834
Female	31	1 179	1 210

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	*	2 042	2 044
Male	*	833	834
Female	*	1 209	1 210
Catch any fish, prawns, shells, wild animals or other food for sale or family food			
Total	*	2 043	2 044
Male	*	833	834
Female	-	1 209	1 210
Beg for money or food in public			
Total	*	2 044	2 044
Male	*	834	834
Female	*	1 209	1 210
Involved in at least one activity except begging			
Total	199	1 845	2 044
Male	125	710	834
Female	75	1 135	1 210

* 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	56	1 987	2 044
African	31	1 398	1 429
Other ¹	25	589	614
Do any work for a wage, salary, commission or any payment in kind			
Total	66	1 978	2 044
African	42	1 388	1 429
Other ¹	24	590	614
Do any work as a domestic worker for a wage, salary or any payment in kind			
Total	*	2 033	2 044
African	*	1 421	1 429
Other ¹	*	612	614
Help unpaid in a family business of any kind			
Total	*	2 039	2 044
African	*	1 427	1 429
Other ¹	*	612	614
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	64	1 980	2 044
African	62	1 368	1 429
Other ¹	*	612	614

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	*	2 042	2 044
African	*	1 428	1 429
Other ¹	-	614	614
Catch any fish, prawns, shells, wild animals or other food for sale or family food			
Total	*	2 043	2 044
African	*	1 428	1 429
Other ¹	-	614	614
Beg for money or food in public			
Total	-	2 044	2 044
African	-	1 429	1 429
Other ¹	-	614	614
Involved in at least one activity except begging			
Total	199	1 845	2 044
African	144	1 285	1 429
Other ¹	55	559	614

* 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	109	200
Male	62	58	125
Female	20	51	76
Black African			
Total	33	104	145
Male	26	54	85
Female	*	50	60
Other¹			
Total	49	*	55
Male	36	*	40
Female	13	*	15

* 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 domestic workers, don't know, unspecified sector, 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	125	76	200
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	49	31	80
Mining and quarrying	*	-	*
Manufacturing	11	*	15
Electricity, gas and water supply	*	*	*
Construction	*	*	*
Wholesale and retail trade	24	19	44
Transport, storage and communication	*	*	*
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	11	*	15
Community, social and personal services	*	*	18
Private households with employed persons	*	*	*
Other	*	-	*
Unspecified	*	*	*

* 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	125	76	200
Legislators, senior officials and managers	18	*	23
Professionals	*	*	*
Technical and associate professionals	*	*	12
Clerks	*	*	*
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	*	11	17
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	35	31	66
Craft and related trades workers	13	*	16
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	11	*	12
Elementary occupation	24	12	36
Domestic workers	*	*	*
Unspecified	*	*	*

* 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	1 039	28 460	29 524
Western Cape	182	2 975	3 157
Eastern Cape	181	3 851	4 036
Northern Cape	14	552	567
Free State	79	1 842	1 922
KwaZulu-Natal	100	5 889	6 000
North West	58	2 367	2 428
Gauteng	149	6 183	6 334
Mpumalanga	182	1 761	1 946
Limpopo	93	3 041	3 134

* 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	431	283	148	608	422	186	1 039	705	334
15-24	81	68	13	80	61	19	162	129	32
25-34	114	88	27	165	135	30	280	223	57
35-44	106	57	48	162	105	57	268	163	105
45-54	66	45	21	120	80	40	186	125	61
55-65	64	25	39	80	40	40	144	65	78

* 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 groups are aggregated due to the small sample size.

Totals include unspecified 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

7.3.1 Official definition of unemployment

1 000

Population group and sex	Total	Not economically active	Economically active		
			Total	Workers	Unemployed
All population groups					
Total	1 039	309	730	578	153
Male	431	94	337	285	53
Female	608	215	393	293	100
Black African					
Total	705	218	488	349	138
Male	283	70	214	164	50
Female	422	148	274	186	88
Other¹					
Total	334	91	243	228	14
Male	148	24	124	121	*
Female	186	67	119	107	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 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 Population 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	431	48	383	608	143	465	1 039	191	848
Black African	283	28	255	422	92	330	705	120	585
Other ¹	148	19	128	186	51	135	334	70	263
To provide medical care, or counselling, to sick or handicapped people									
Total	431	51	379	608	108	499	1 039	160	879
Black African	283	23	260	422	74	348	705	97	608
Other ¹	148	28	119	186	34	151	334	63	270
To provide training or instruction to others									
Total	431	66	365	608	67	541	1 039	133	906
Black African	283	36	248	422	35	387	705	71	634
Other ¹	148	30	117	186	32	154	334	62	271
To keep law and order in a community									
Total	431	76	355	608	39	569	1 039	115	924
Black African	283	59	224	422	35	387	705	94	611
Other ¹	148	17	131	186	*	182	334	21	313
To maintain or replenish community resources (e.g. building or improving roads, water supply, structures, green areas, etc.)									
Total	431	71	360	608	69	539	1 039	140	899
Black African	283	57	227	422	61	361	705	117	588
Other ¹	148	15	133	186	*	178	334	22	311
To organise cultural events (e.g. music, dance, or performances), sporting events, or recreational activities for a community, neighbourhood, or a group									
Total	431	107	324	608	112	496	1 039	219	820
Black African	283	69	215	422	72	349	705	141	564
Other ¹	148	39	109	186	40	146	334	78	255

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

7.4 Population 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	431	67	364	608	70	537	1 039	137	900
Black African	283	20	264	422	23	398	705	43	662
Other ¹	148	48	100	186	46	138	334	94	238
To organise events to collect money for an organisation/institution									
Total	431	39	392	608	44	563	1 039	82	955
Black African	283	12	272	422	15	407	705	27	678
Other ¹	148	27	120	186	28	156	334	55	277
Other uncompensated work									
Total	431	81	350	608	142	466	1 039	223	816
Black African	283	60	224	422	112	310	705	172	533
Other ¹	148	21	126	186	30	156	334	51	282

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

Totals include unspecified voluntary activities, population group and sex.

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

8. Job creation or expanded public works programme activities among population of working age (15-65 years)

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

1 000

Economic activity and population group	Involved			Not involved			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
RSA	325	165	159	29 176	14 066	15 092	29 524	14 243	15 263
Western Cape	37	19	18	3 120	1 554	1 566	3 157	1 573	1 584
Eastern Cape	43	16	27	3 990	1 834	2 156	4 036	1 851	2 185
Northern Cape	*	*	*	560	276	284	567	280	287
Free State	31	18	13	1 889	909	979	1 922	929	994
KwaZulu-Natal	48	21	26	5 942	2 791	3 138	6 000	2 817	3 170
North West	22	13	9	2 403	1 158	1 245	2 428	1 172	1 256
Gauteng	88	53	35	6 243	3 260	2 979	6 334	3 314	3 015
Mpumalanga	23	14	*	1 921	919	1 002	1 946	933	1 012
Limpopo	26	*	18	3 108	1 366	1 741	3 134	1 374	1 760

* 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. Job creation or expanded public works programme activities among population of working age (15-65 years)

8.2 Among those involved, the benefits of such involvement

1 000

Economic activity and sex	Benefited	Did not benefit	Total
Acquired new skills	211	112	325
Got a sustainable job (<i>job lasting six months or more</i>)	44	279	325
Started own business using skills and experience acquired	51	271	325
Opportunity for further training	91	231	325

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

Totals include those who did not specify whether they benefited from the job creation or expanded public works programme activities.

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